ALABAMA NEWSPAPERS

THE RECORD
1909

THE UNION
1903-1912

THE CLANTON PRESS
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CLANTON, AL

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The Union
Clanton, Ala.

1904

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THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of ... county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of a newspaper friendly to the political interests, and recognizing the UNION as such paper, we indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation."

PAY YOUR POLL TAX BEFORE FEBRUARY 1st, 1904, or you can't vote for anything at any time in 1904. DO NOT SLEEP ON YOUR RIGHTS. Make it your business to see the tax collector AT ONCE, and pay up. Don't put it off, for you might get sick or something might happen so that your opportunity would pass. A great many of our people think that the poll tax was put on the voluntary plan, so as to disfranchise a lot of careless white voters in the country beats. If that is so, DON'T give the democrats the satisfaction of disfranchising you. PAY YOUR POLL TAX and vote a straight PEOPLE'S ticket in 1904, and show them "where you are at." PAY YOUR POLL TAX; it goes direct to the children of the community in which you pay, to help educate them, and no man should begrudge paying his money to such a cause. PAY YOUR POLL TAX. tf

McKINLEY AND HANNA.

In the Washington Post of recent date appeared a statement attributed to Mr. Perry Heath, while visiting Louisville, which is more or less interesting. Mr. Heath is quoted as saying:

"'I saw President McKinley only a few days before he was shot at Buffalo. He was in the white house at Washington, and I had a long talk with him on affairs pertaining to the next presidential election and the conduct of the republican party generally.

"'During the conversation Mr. McKinley, in speaking of the man who would succeed him, said:

"'I expect to see my friend and associate, Marcus Hanna, the next president of the United States. I believe he will be nominated and elected.

Mr. McKinley went to Canton the following day and the next day thereafter was shot. It was his firm conviction that he would live to see Hanna president, and that he would receive the nomination from his party. I know that he died with the conviction firmly planted in his mind. Nothing occurred between the time he made the statement to me and the time he was shot to change his views, and he died with the belief that his party would reward Hanna by making him president.

Mr. Heath is further quoted by the Courier-Journal, of Louisville, as saying that while Senator Hanna is sincere in his declaration that he is not an aspirant for the nomination, he would not refuse the honor if the republican convention should tender it.

It is not surprising that Mr. Heath should have been thus taken into the confidence of President McKinley, since the two men were close personal friends. How much weight Mr. Heath's interview will have in republican circles, however, remains to be seen. But there is no doubt that Mr. Hanna or any other man would accept the nomination if it was offered. That honor does not, never did and never will go begging. Mr. Hanna would like to be president, just as every other politician or business

THE FUSION TICKET IN ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special to the Birmingham News.

Pell City, Ala., Dec. 29.—A joint committee meeting of republicans and populists, held in the court house yesterday afternoon, divided the St. Clair county offices for the fusion ticket at follows:

Republicans—Tax collector, tax assessor, superintendent of education and commissioner of the fourth district.

Populists—Probate judge, clerk of the circuit court, county treasurer and commissioner of the first district.

Nominations for these offices will be made by the republicans at a committee meeting in Friendship on January 9th and by the populists by county primary on February 10. The election will be held in the fall. The joint committee yesterday was composed of five members from each part, with Mr. M. C. Frame, of Easonville, as chairman

WINSTON REPUBLICANS.

Double Springs, Jan. 4.—The republican executive committee of Winston count met at the court house here Friday for the purpose of formulating plans for the coming campaign. In addition to the members of the committee there were present perhaps 200 of the rank and file of the party.

After some discussion it was decided to hold a primary election February 10, the candidate for any office receiving the most votes to be the nominee Several members of the party took advantage of the occasion to notify the people that they could be persuaded to abondon their private businesses to serve the county in public capacities. Notably among these was John S. Curtis, for twelve years clerk of the circuit court and for the past eighteen years the "belled wether" of Winston republicans. Mr. Curtis wishes to succeed Hon. R. L. Blanton as probate judge; F. O. Burdick also announced for that office. This will be a lively tilt, as Mr. Curtis and Mr. Burdick are confessedly two of the most popular men in their party.

There was from one to a half-dozen announcements for each of the other offices to be filled, and the eagerness with which the candidates announce carries conviction that they hope to win out at the general election.

Winston, it will be remembered, had been continuously republican since the civil war until six years ago, when the county democracy elected its entire ticket. Two years ago the republicans carried the county.

ATTENTION ALLIANCE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with UNION ALLIANCE in BEAT ONE on Tuesday, January 26, 1904, at 10 a. m. ALL ALLIANCE men are cordially invited to be present. ALEX B. DAKE,
tf Secretary C. C. F. A.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

There was a gathering at the school house Tuesday night of the patrons of the school, who decided to make January 25th the date for the commencement of the four-months public school and to go on and supplement as before. The great trouble with Clanton school is that the patrons are like the farmer who tried to run a four-horse farm with a one-horse outfit. Get out and get your outfit and pay for it when the crop comes in. In other words, bond the town and build a school house that will hold all the children in comfort.

All along life's pathway we see people sidetracked, wavering, vacillating, who waited until their opportunities had gone by, until the tide had receded, until the nick of time was beyond their reach, philosophizes Success. There is nothing else which will so energize and brace up all the faculties as a habit of quick, energetic decision, and prompt action.

The United States Government has adopted the policy of never placing the portrait of a man on a postage stamp or any of its paper currency unless the man is dead, comments the Los Angeles Times. It is a wise rule, based on the acknowled frailty of human nature. It seems we can never be sure of people until they are dead. After that they can commit no wrong, nor can they ever err again or besmirch a once fair reputation with disgrace. However unwillingly we may recognize it, the truth of the maxim is forced upon us that reputation is a bubble liable to burst at any moment.

Andrew Carnegie is only a few inches above five feet in height. Henry W. Phipps, his old partner, is not an inch taller, and John Walker, the other member of the trio who revolutionized the manufacture of steel, has perhaps a little the better of both Carnegie and Phipps. As for Henry C. Frick, his head would just about reach to the shoulder of a man ... ary height. It is ...

NEW INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Anniston—$500,000 iron company.
Demopolis—Machine shops.
Birmingham—$30,000 chemical factory; $50,000 foundry.

ARKANSAS.

Danville—$100,000 lumber company.
Esau—$500,000 lumber company.
Searcy—$150,000 electric light and power plant.
Newport—$10,000 land company.
Hot Springs—$50,000 fuller's earth and mining company.
Jonesboro—$50,000 land company.
Marshall—$500,000 mining company.

FLORIDA.

Live Oak—Novelty works.

GEORGIA.

Buford—Water works.
Atlanta—Plant for manufacturing building blocks.
Columbus—Refrigerator factory.
Dublin—$10,000 supply company.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Varnish factory; $50,000 supply company.
New Iberia—$10,000 ice factory and bottling works.
Lake Charles—Cigar factory.
Thibodaux—$100,000 sugar mill.

MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen—$25,000 button factory.
Lexington—$50,000 brick works.
Meridian—$250,000 lumber company.

TENNESSEE.

Jackson—Lumber mill; $10,000 mattress factory.
Pulaski—Forty-barrel flouring mill.
Memphis—Planing mill; saw mill.
Kingston—Stave and heading factory.
Jellico—$15,000 ice factory.
Knoxville—$15,000 plumbing company.
Nashville—$25,000 lumber company; $12,000 wagon company; railroad shops to be rebuilt.
Bristol—$10,000 telephone system.
Longtown—Cotton gin.
Cumberland Gap—$10,000 woolen mill.
Columbia—$10,000 hardware company.
Chattanooga—$10,000 planing mill.

TEXAS.

Dallas—$10,000 woodenware factory; $50,000 land and improvement company; factory to manufacture buggy tops.
Detroit—$10,000 electric light and power company.
Henrietta—Electric light plant
El Paso—Planing mill.
Hamilton—Irrigation system.
Wichita Falls—Flouring mill.
Yorktown—Water works.
Ferris—Mining company.
Jacksonville—$50,000 oil mill.
Fort Worth—Oil company.

Trial Soon.

Court has begun at Camden and the Pineapple case will soon be on.

A new feature in the case developed Sunday when Colonel W. W. Quarles, solicitor of the fourth judicial circuit, received a telegram from Sheriff Albritton at Camden stating that as he had no mittimus or any authority he would turn the five prisoners loose Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Sunday night Colonel Quarles telegraphed Sheriff Albritton that under all circumstances he must hold the prisoners and that if he did turn them loose he would be impeached.

Albritton, it seems, has had an understanding with the prisoners that if he turned them loose they would not sue his bondsmen. There also seems to be an undercurrent of opinion at Camden that the wrong men are under arrest.

Mississippi Lawmakers.

The Mississippi legislature convened in regular session at noon Tuesday in the new capitol building, which is now occupied for the first time by the law-making body.

E. M. Lewis is the new United States commissioner at Anniston, Ala

Open Grate Again.

Miss Irne Mills, one of the students at the Tuscaloosa female college, was severely burned by her dress igniting at a fireplace.

When she discovered that her garments were afire she ran down three flights of stairs and out into the yard, where she fell from pain and exhaustion.

There were 104 lynchings in the United States in 1903 against 96 in 1902. Fifty-seven of them occurred in the four states showing increases—Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Seventeen whites and one Chinaman were of the number. The rest were negroes

The Ebersole block, in Bessemer, Ala., was burned to the ground Tuesday. Some of the stock of the City Furniture company was lost. The losses will aggregate $2,900. Several lodges lost their paraphernalia.

Russia's army contains 5,617,703 men, Japan's 474,770. Russia has 118 warships and Japan 58.

Alabama's treasurer is busy preparing statement blanks to be forwarded to the state banking institutions to be filled out by them showing the condition of the respective institutions ... being done, ...

A COMPANY WAR

Means Much for the Alabama Coal Mining Industry,

The possibilities for the immediate development of the mineral resources of Alabama, especially in coal fields, are revived by a persistent story that comes from New York city and from several different sources. These stories rest on the truth or fallacy of two announcements that have been made—that new interests are in control of the United States steel corporation, and that this trust and the Pittsburg Coal Company are at outs.

What is claimed to be practically official information is given out to the effect that J. P. Morgan has run his limit as dictator of the steel trust, and that the control of this gigantic corporation has passed into the hands of John D. Rockefeller, Standard Oil magnate, and Henry C. Frick, the enemy of Andrew Canegie.

The other story deals with the expiration of the contract between the steel trust and the Pittsburg Coal Company for the supply of the coal used by the first named corporation. This contract expired with the old year and has not been renewed. The claim is advanced it will not be. The United States steel corporation will develop its own large holdings of coal properties, the supposition being that they are largely interested in Alabama fields.

Under active conditions the United States Steel Corporation consumes in the neighborhood of 8,500 tons of coal per day, most all of which has been furnished by the Pittsburg Coal Company. The consumption of the steel combine last year was something less than 3,000,000 tons. At the rate of $1.40 per ton, paid in 1903, the coal consumed in a single year would represent a valuation of more than $4,000,000.

Historic School Burned.

St. Catherine's academy, a Catholic school for girls, located near Springfield, Ky., burned to the ground Sunday. There was no fatalities. The loss is about $200,000. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the pupils barely escaped with their lives, and clad only in their robes de nuit made their way over the icy and snow covered fields to the academy at St. Rose, where they were sheltered. St. Catherine's was one of the historic educational institutions of Kentucky, and was founded in 1804.

Lost His Hand.

Master Harris Seed, of Greensboro, Ala., while out hunting was so unfortunate as to shoot his left hand all to pieces.

The comptroller of ... has authorized the Selma national, of Selma, Ala., to begin business with $150,000 capital.

The congressional library has purchased from Mrs. G. W. Fall, of Nashville, the letters of President James K. Polk. The consideration is not known, but it is said to have been $10,000. They are considered very valuable, and the government has been trying to obtain possession of them for a number of years.

A telephone line between Waterloo, and Florence, the only incorporated towns in Lauderdale co., Ala., was opened a few days ago. The line is owned and will be operated by the Stantonville Telephone Co. It will have connections with the Southern Bell.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business December 31st, 1903, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $914,150,880, which is a decrease for the month of $11,618,530.

A brother of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew dropped dead in Detroit, Mich., Sunday.

"The Good Princess" is Dead.

Princess Mathilde, the only daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, died at Paris Saturday. The death of Princess Mathilde has caused sorrow throughout France, not only because she was one of the last of the Napoleons, but because she was always known as "the good princess."

The monthly statements of the government's receipts and expenditures show that for the month of December, 1903, the total receipts were $42,747,592, and the expenditures $32,255,804, leaving a surplus for the month of $10,041,788. The receipts for the six months of the present fiscal year amounted to $277,837,472, and the expenditures to $263,899,971, a decrease in receipts of nearly $11,000,000 from the corresponding period last year, and an increase in expenditures of slightly more than five and a half millions.

The Gate ... City, Ala., rolling mill has resumed ... in all departments.

Tax Assessments.

... assessments on packing ... companies and refrigera... private...

We buy and sell for cash.
Albums.
Balls.
Bibles.
Box Paper.
Brushes.
(Hair)
(Clothes)
(Shaving)
Cards, Visiting.
Chalk, School.
Collar Buttons.
Combs.
Crayon-Drawing.
Cuff Holders.
Cups and Saucers.
Dominos.
You need some of them.
Ink.
Ledgers.
Lunch Baskets.
Memos.
Mucilage.
Paints.

Our Prices Are Right, **JUDSON STROCK,** Give us a Call.

Clanton, Alabama.

Buttons.
(Collar)
(Cuff)
(Bachelor)
Carbon Paper.
We have 250 different things in stock.
Easels.
Envelopes.
Erasers.
Files Letter.
Frames Photo.
Glue.
Handkerchiefs.
Harmonicas.
Pencils.
Pipes.
Plates.
Razors.
Slates.
Window Glass, etc.
We will make it pay you.

Christmas Goods.

Good Rye Whiskey, Per Gallon	-	$ 2.00 to	$ 2.80
"N. M. W." Rye Whiskey "	-	3.00	
"Jack Daniel's No. 7" Rye "	-	3.50	
"Jefferson County" Rye "	-	3.50	
"Frisco" Rye "	-	4.00	
"New Corn" "	-	2.00 to	2.80
"North Carolina" Corn "	-	2.00 to	2.80
"Old Harvest" Corn "	-	3.50	

CASE GOODS.

"Green River," "I. W. Harper," "A. A. A. A. Lincoln Co.," "Big Rock," "Club House," "Old Quaker," "Murray Hill" all at **$1.50** per quart.

Write or telephone for any of the above and have your goods by the next train.

A. STEIN,
Calera, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & ...
Furniture and Rugs
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Ca...
Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
2011 First Ave., **BIRMINGHAM,**

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardwar...

Harness and Saddles

We offer you good material in this line for as lit... as you will find anywhere, aud will sell you any ... part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, sti... leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wago... buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, r...

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money waste... displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grad... ton & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, a... glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel a... Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish t... heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

W... certainly please you, for nothing bette... ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled w... cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc h... profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JO...

A PRIZE YARN ABOUT A MIXED SEA MONSTER

Combination of Fish, Alligator and Bat Found.

Throws the Old Sea Serpent Into the Shade—Gigantic Survivor of Prehistoric Ages is Over Sixty-five Feet Long, and Equally at Home in Air or Sea.

Salt Lake, Utah.—A terrible, nameless, unclassified creature of the animal world is exciting the curiosity, wonder and fear of occasional visitors to Stansbury Island, in the southern portion of Great Salt Lake.

This monster, so strange and unnatural in appearance, has lately, it is said, been seen by several persons, but the best account of its characteristics and movement is given by Martin Gilbert and John Barry, two hunters who this week returned from an expedition over the island, in the course of which they studied the habits of this hitherto unheard of creature for three days.

The monster, which appears to be almost equally at home in the air, on the beach, or submerged in the briny waters of Salt Lake, is probably the sole survivor of a prehistoric species. It is doubtless the last representative of a family whose other members, dead ages since, have left the testimony of their existence in the primeval rocks of the mountains.

Arranging in concise form the description of this incredible relic of the animal world, from the accounts given by those who have observed it at close range, it seems in plain, unscientific language, a combination of fish, alligator, and bat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BEAST.

In size it is simply tremendous. Gilbert places its length at sixty feet, while Barry, who is an amateur scientist, says that an examination of its tracks demonstrates that the monster must be sixty-five feet from head to tail.

The head is like that of an alligator, the eyes fiercely glowing, the jaws, capable of opening to a distance of ten feet from the top of the upper to the lower, are provided with a fearful array of sharp sawedged teeth; the body, so far as observation goes, is encased with heavy horny scales. As to this Gilbert and Barry are not positive, as the constant diving of the beast, if such it may be called, into the strong brine of the lake has incrusted it with a thick coating of salt, which, save near the wings, completely hides the body.

According to their account they first sighted it at a distance of between one and a half and two miles. The day was clear, the sun intensely bright. Gilbert's own words of the discovery are:

We were walking westward from the east shore of the island about 9 o'clock in the morning, when suddenly to the northwest there appeared a Thing. I don't know what to call it; it looked to me like a [illegible] rainbow folded into [illegible] moving rapidly

[illegible]nded that for a few [illegible]d the evidence of my [illegible] object came nearer, [illegible]re so dazzling that it [illegible]efore it assumed def- [illegible]one who has not wit- [illegible]ht can conceive its [illegible]e mass of color was [illegible], radiant. I spoke to

[illegible]sake, man can you see [illegible] was no less astonished

[illegible] four minutes the mon- [illegible] was such that it no [illegible]ed the sunlight directly [illegible]d we could then discern [illegible]f the form. Its wings [illegible], stretching out over a [illegible]se, I should say at least [illegible] feet from tip to tip. The [illegible]portionately short and re- [illegible]of a huge fish. We were [illegible]ugh at this time to tell [illegible]e head, only we saw that [illegible] very long. In shape the [illegible] that of a crocodile."

[illegible]e a long account of how [illegible]v watched the monster, [illegible]ted its enormous wings, [illegible] and round in immense [illegible]h the air, gradually de- [illegible] approaching nearer to [illegible]declares that it was not [illegible] yards above their heads, [illegible]onvinced that the awful [illegible] about to attack them, he [illegible]monster with his rifle, a [illegible]n loaded with a steel-

[illegible], he believes, struck fair. [illegible] no apparent wound. The [illegible]e utterance to a strange, [illegible] cry, half snort, half [illegible]ising rapidly in the air, [illegible]ly to the west, and after [illegible]f flight settled down and [illegible] beyond the crest of the

HAD NO EFFECT.

[illegible] the shot was [illegible]vere watching [illegible]n-like beast, [illegible] fell almost at [illegible]hore than ever [illegible] not until the [illegible]e to ascertain

[illegible] more of the [illegible]arry hastened [illegible]ght, and after [illegible]f hills to the [illegible]le trouble the [illegible] soil

into the gloomy cavern feared at that time to make any closer inspection.

"These tracks," said Barry, "were five-toed, almost exactly like the imprint of a gigantic hand, if you can imagine a hand nearly four feet across the palm."

Gilbert and Barry constructed a barricade for themselves of the largest rocks they were able to handle and lay down to await the results.

The day wore on and the men were weary and almost despairing of success in their vigil, when, just at dusk, the horrible creature crawled slowly from the cave, and, pausing at its mouth to take flight, gave them their first view at close range.

Barry says that the hackneyed phrase of exaggeration, "made his blood run cold," is none too strong for the sight they saw.

"The monster slowly moved his great jaws," declared the hunter, in speaking of his experience, "until it seemed as if he could have swallowed a large horse at one mouthful. He gave a snort that might have been heard a mile, and then slowly spread his huge wings. We now saw that the huge body was coated with salt, apparently nearly a foot in thickness. This explained why the salt lumps dropped at our feet when the bullet struck the monster. By this we knew that the creature must spend much of its time in the waters of the lake.

"The great beast made a short run before taking flight, taking long jumps upon its hind legs and tail. The forelegs were comparatively short, and appeared to be used only when it crawled flat upon the ground.

"The frightful head was not more than ten feet from us when it rose in the air, but so well were we screened by our shelter of rocks that we were unobserved. The large, fiercely gleaming eyes, the sharp, serrated teeth, the wide expanse of wings that began to move rapidly as the horrible beast rose from the ground and passed directly over our heads, combined to make a terrible sight—one that I shall never forget.

"We watched it disappear in the gathering gloom of night, but were for a long time paralyzed with fear, not knowing when it might return. It was probably an hour later when it did come back.

"We heard the swish of the mighty wings before it could be seen, but as it drew nearer, by the light of the young moon in the west, we saw that carried in its great jaws was a large horse, which I suppose it had swooped down upon while feeding. The horse was badly crushed and mangled.

FEASTED ON THE HORSE.

"The monster carried its burden into the cave and we could hear the crunching of its jaws and the cracking of the horse's bones as the beast devoured its victim. After an hour or so all was still and we then slipped quietly away in the darkness and returned to our camp on the eastern shore of the island.

"Had it not been for a bad break in our boat we would have fled the island that night. As it was we worked all night to repair the craft, although the task might have been accomplished in two hours except that we feared to build a fire to afford light.

"It was just dawn and we were preparing to launch, when Gilbert said: 'There it comes again!' In an instant we turned the boat bottom up and crawled under it. One end was lifted about a foot above the end by a rock, and we were able to watch the monster's actions.

"It settled down on the beach less than fifty yards to the north and dived quickly into the lake. From its actions while nearly buried under the waves I judged that the creature was gathering and feeding upon the salt water shrimps which abound along the coast there. When the monster came up it was very close to us, and we were particularly impressed by the fact that the strong brine had no effect upon its eyes, which appeared lidless. Evidently the animal's food in the water was found by the sense of sight.

"Although of such gigantic size, there was nothing sluggish in the movements of the monster. It swam and dived as rapidly as any large fish.

"We watched it for perhaps half an hour as it gradually worked its way northward and finally disappeared."—Philadelphia Record.

Like a Boy's Pocket.

A most remarkable case of gastronomy for foreign bodies of the stomach was described at a meeti[illegible] the Academie de Medecine. Th[illegible]ent, a youth sixteen years old, had entered the St. Joseph Hospital for epilepsy. He had had melaena, and a rather sharp pain, accompanied by crepitation in the left hypochondrium. The operation was performed in June, and the following bodies were removed through an orifice of two and a half centimeters: Eight teaspoons, from eight to fifteen centimeters long; a thr[illegible] pronged fork; a letter file, twelve ce[illegible] meters long, two sharp points; a nee[illegible] six centimeters long; a knife bl[illegible] [illegible]meters long; a pi[illegible] lo[illegible]

Women's Strange Jobs.

revived for evening bodices.

In England and Wales alone, we are told, there are 44,000 women bootmakers, 3329 ropemakers, 4370 saddle-makers; sad to say, there are 27,707 barmaids; 3850 butchers. But it is a hopeful sign that 5140 women earn their living by gardening. There are 3000 cycle makers, 117,640 tailors, who are women; there are 279 undertakers, 12 shepherds, and almost every trade has at least one woman representative in it, even the dock laborers and road workers.

Fashionable Writing Paper.

Hieratica, which was the writing paper of old Egypt, is actually reproduced at the present day and is in all respects now what it was then, a vegetable parchment on which were inscribed the writings of what Shakespeare calls "the antique world." Hieratica is absoiutely prepared from the papyrus, as of old, and is now sold at a price which makes it possible to the most shy and modest income. It can be had in all sorts of sizes, while for thoroughly satisfactory results it stands now, as in days when the world was young, quite alone.—Detroit Free Press.

Injurious Veils.

A German physician has discovered that the wearing of tight face veils may easily produce skin troubles. The nets catch and hold dust and entrap all general impurities of the air, and so, unless kept perfectly clean, they endanger not only the complexion, but the lungs. The dotted nets of course cannot be washed, and they should be discarded after reasonable wear or if they show any evidence of soil. Other veils can be easily cleaned by dipping them into clear tepid water into which a few drops of alcohol have been sprinkled. They may be dried by stretching over a pillow.—Detroit Free Press.

Rainbow Ostrich Plumes.

Wonderful indeed are the new fashions in ostrich plumes. Long, curling specimens, capable of completely encircling a very large hat, are beautifully tinted in rainbow fashion to show the melting colors of a prism.

A long plume may be colored white cream, buff, gold-color and orange; or it may be a marvellous harmony of white, tender blue, deep blue, purple-violet, lilac, mauve, pink, rose-color and crimson or wine color, in some portion of its curling length.

The changeable feathers are exceedingly "pronounced," and sober Philadelphia will no doubt take its time in adopting it. But in time it will come.

Chinese Fans and Puff Boxes.

The fans carried by Chinese ladies are of the flat, stiff description, the foldable kind being mainly used by men. When a lady's fan is of silk it is often beautifully painted. Even now the best of the painter's art is at the fan maker's service, but it consists not in new and original designs, but in copies of the masterpieces of other days which are still considered—at any rate in China—the most beautiful paintings on earth.

The puff box is a Chinese lady's constant companion, and wherever she looks at herself in the little mirror on its lid she is sure to put on just a touch more powder. For special occasions, such as a formal call or a wedding party, she often paints her face with a paste made of rice flour. This dries and imparts a deathlike whiteness which she finds charming. With a wet cloth she removes the paste from her eyes and lips, which are almost full and pouting, and then she wets her finger and draws it thrice down her throat. She has then finished all that custom could require in the way of her "make-up," and is as fascinating as she can make herself.—Detroit Free Press.

Influence of Women's Clubs.

Through women and women's clubs the arts and crafts movement is spreading rapidly. Mention has been made of the traveling exhibit to be established by the South Carolina Federation, and of the efforts of the individual clubs of the state to revive an interest in weaving among the country women and the mountain folk. In Tennessee a beginning has been made in the encouragement of native arts, and the leading newspapers are giving space to the subject, and highly extolling the work of the women.

Hingham, Mass., has an ideal arts and crafts organization. The old town was formerly noted for the production of wooden articles for the home and farm, tubs, buckets, piggins, troughs and similar articles, and this craft is one of the principal ones followed there in the present renaissance of hand work. The dipping of bayberry wax candles was, and is, another industry made profitable the[illegible] ties of bayberries grow o[illegible] barrens around the town, [illegible] ries, after crushing and ste[illegible] [illegible] candles

coiled school, the weave of which has always been a favorite with the best basket makers in the world, because it is capable of such a large variation. The foundation of these baskets is of grass and sedge, the cornhusks being used for padding and to carry out the design.

For instance, to make a large scrap basket the first step is to procure a pound of manila hemp. Begin the basket with the hemp, as the coil is so small it is difficult to use the stiff, hard grasses. Sew with raffia, as the stitches can be made finer. Then proceed to build as the name indicates, with a continuous coil of the grass or fibre bound completely together with the familiar stitch of the southwestern Indians. This is done by sewing with a strong tapestry needle, threaded with raffia, over the coil and through the stitch underneath until the top is reached.

When ready to build the sides, take several strands of grass for a foundation and wrap the cornhusk about it; then sew as already indicated. It will thus be seen that the baskets are really of grass, the cornhusks being merely for ornamentation. In fact, they can only be used when wrapped over grass, for the pieces are too short for anything else.

The cornhusk baskets are especially commendable, as they are handsome, solid and give wide range of coloring for yellows, greens, browns, purples and reds, which may be woven to suit the individual taste. The cornhusks should be gathered now, and great care taken in selecting good colors and firm husks. The larger they are the better, for sometimes one can be split in several pieces, and used to wrap a coil of grass.—Indianapolis News.

Fashion Notes.

Lace is being used on cloth gowns as much as ever.

Braiding done by hand, in the most elaborate pattern, is seen on the newest gowns.

Pale gray combined with yellow or with green are two of the chic color combinations of the year.

The old-fashioned very long pointed front waist, quite high on the hips, is revived for evening bodices.

The latest walking skirts now hang back instead of forward, flare well below the hips, yet fit close to the figure.

The disposition to bring in flounced wide skirts in place of the close-fitting clinging ones, in favor so long, is most marked.

Deep collars and cuffs of embroidered satin are the latest notion as an accessory for waists of accordion or side plaited chiffon or net.

Sleeves are finished at the bottom with wide cuffs or in flowing, flare fashion rather than gathered into a band-like cuff in bishop style.

Light cloth dresses, trimmed with dark furs, are ideal for the early winter, and this combination will be much in evidence during the next few months.

All transparent materials in embroidered muslins and batistes, as well as embroidered pongees, are being more trimmed with embroidery or embroidered or lace applique figures than with lace this autumn.

Many small wrist bags of reindeer skin are set with watches. At one time the fad for watches in different articles of use and wearing apparel appeared to be on the decrease, but recently it has revived to some extent.

A white liberty gauze waist has sleeves tucked in wide horizontal tucks from the shoulder to below the elbow. The sleeve gradually widens from the top, and is quite voluminous where the tucks cease. The loose material is gathered in a band at the wrist. The waist is not tucked, but is laid in several wide box plaits in the front. A pointed collar of yellow lace falls low over the front and back of the waist.

Fortunes in Songs.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte have explained the apparent drop in the value of the copyright of the Savoy operas. The subject recalls that the sale rights of popular songs are also assets of more value than one would imagine. For instance, the copyright of Mascheroni's "For All Eternity" sold for £2240, "Anchored" realized £1120, "Tell Her I Love Her So," £465; "Goodby, Sweetheart, Goodby," £462; "Ma Curly Headed Babby," £800; "The Arab's Farewell to His Steed," £640. Even pianoforte studies possess a valuable copyright. Mr. Oscar Beringer's series, written for the benefit of musical students, fetching the large sum of £2200. What songs like "Nazareth," "The Lost Chord," "Tommy Atkins" and "Soldiers of the Queen" have realized in their time is only known to the music publishers; but the profits must have been immense. The copyright of "Ehren on the Rhine," purchased by the publishers for a trifle, proved a small gold mine. 50,000 copies being sold in nine months. "Nancy Lee" is responsible for a sale of over 250,000 copies, and like "Charley's Aunt," is still running.—Men and Women.

Gladstone as a Giver.

Among other things to be gleaned from John Morley's new Life of Gladstone is that Mr. Gladstone was not a poor man. Hawarden, after great exertions on his part to clear the feet of brother-in-law, became his, with a [illegible]ent roll, comparatively early in

INACCURACIES OF SUN DIALS.

Mental Corrections Must Be Applied to Indications of the Shadow.

Sun dials have so much to recommend their construction that failure to record time with absolute precision should not be regarded a serious fault. However, if they are properly made and are large, and if those who refer to them know what mental corrections to apply to the indications of the shadow, these interesting instruments will have a practical value, aside from their ornamental and historic character.

Owing to astronomical causes, which are well known, but which it is not necessary here to specify, the sun itself is not an accurate timekeeper. It is not on the meridian exactly at noon every day in the year. In fact, it is there only four times in twelve months. At the opening of the year it is not far out of the way, but by February 10 it is fifteen minutes slow, compared with a clock which is as perfect as a man can make it. On May 15 it is four minutes fast, on July 31 six minutes slow, and on October 27 sixteen minutes ahead of the clock. Keeping these eccentricities in mind, and making the proper discounts, one can with practice get within two or three minutes of the right time on any day in the year, if there is sunshine, and if the dial is mounted correctly.

In a previous article on this subject it was pointed out that the upright triangular plate which casts the shadow should stand in a north and south plane. Perhaps it will assist in accurately locating the plate if the maker sets it up on or near one of the four days when the sun is neither fast nor slow. These are April 15, June 15, August 31 and December 24. Another precaution is to be observed when laying out a north and south line. The compass needle does not point due north except in a few places. In most parts of this country there is a slight variation from the true north. Surveyors and mariners are familiar with that fact. The amount of this variation is very slowly changing, too. Since accuracy of adjustment is essential to satisfactory timekeeping with a sun dial, information should be obtained from a surveyor or other competent person about the necessary corrections to apply to the readings of a compass.

Our Oriental Customers.

Commerce between the United States and Turkey amounts to 54,000,000 piasters annually. This seems like a very considerable sum, but its apparent magnitude is somewhat reduced by the matter-of-fact announcement of the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, that a piaster is only four and a half cents in value (or, to be more accurate, 4.[illegible] cents). These are the figures of the Turkish government. Reduced to United States currency, they give a total value of a little more than two million dollars. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics, however, state our total commerce with Turkey last year at about six million dollars with Turkey in Europe and about five million dollars with Turkey in Asia. If that of Turkey's dependency in Africa—Egypt—were included, the total would be about twenty-three million dollars, but the figures of the Turkish government do not include that of Egypt.

With Turkey in Asia the commerce of last year was over five million dollars, but of this sum only $276,247 was exports and $4,897,428 was imports. If we consider Egypt as a part of Turkey, the total would be considerably enlarged, though still with a heavy balance of trade against the United States, as the figures of our commerce show our total exports to Egypt last year to be $470,375, and the total imports from Egypt $10,661,978. The Bureau of Statistics, it is proper to say, classifies Egypt as a part of Turkey, under the title of "Turkey in Africa." Including all of the possessions of Turkey, our total commerce with it last year was, in round terms, twenty-three million dollars.—Harper's Weekly.

Just Civic Pride.

Cong Slayden, of Texas, is telling his friends how he learned from a little girl of six how much New York people thought of their city. He was at the house of one of his New York acquaintances, whose daughter had begun to attend school a few weeks before.

"And what have you been learning at school, Agnes?" he asked her.

Then she proceeded to tell him about spelling and reading and her other studies, but seemed to be interested in geography more than anything else. The points of the compass occupied all her thoughts now.

"North's that way, teacher said," and Agnes pointed her finger. "It's not exactly right up Fifth avenue, but a little that way."

"Now don't you think the avenue ought to have been built north and south?" Slayden asked.

"Oh, well," was the reply, and there was not a trace of a smile, "I s'pose they'll change north and south to fit Fifth avenue before long."—New York Times.

Bread Laws of New York.

It shall be made of good and wholesome flour and meal.

It shall be made in rooms with walls eight feet high.

It shall be made in rooms where no person sleeps.

It shall be made in rooms where no domestic animals but cats are allowed. Dogs are barre[illegible]

It shall be [illegible]s so arranged

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Hints to Housekeepers.

A nice way to prepare Frankforts or other sausages of commercial brand is to parboil them, split them in halves and then broil them. This is a New York idea.

It is well understood that water for drinking purposes should be boiled. The "flat" taste of boiled water can be removed, it is said, by beating rapidly with a Dover egg-beater just before using. This beats air into it, which is expelled in boiling.

Very few people are as careful as they ought to be about what they let go down the sink waste pipes and the kitchen sink. Plumbers grow rich on housekeepers' carelessness. Greasy water, coffee grounds, tea leaves, cereals, etc., are allowed to run down the kitchen waste-pipe, where eventually they become clogged and endless annoyance and inconvenience to clear. Water in which corned beef, etc., has been boiled should not be turned into the sink. Fats in its passage and deposits a coat of grease on the trap and on the pipe. Let it cool and remove the fat before pouring into the sink. If you do not use the fat for soap-making, burn it; it is cheaper and less trouble in the long run than to run it through the sink. Burn tea leaves and coffee grounds; it is surprising how much one can dispose of by fire with a little trouble.

Never throw combings, bits of string, threads, burnt matches or any such refuse into the pail or closet basin. Hair is particularly dangerous. It catches in any little irregularity of the inside of the pipe and serves to arrest the progress of other waste until accretion it clogs the whole sy[illegible]

A Boon to Housewi[illegible]

China in open stock sets i[illegible] conveniences of the present d[illegible] increasing prevalence of th[illegible] dinner and the practice of us[illegible] eral varieties of china for its ser[illegible] largely responsible for the change, the Washington Star. A woman some years ago purchased a handsome dinner set now feels that if she used it alone she would make a poor showing before her guests.

Different plates are used for every course. The service plates are of particularly fine china. The plates for the meat course are of a simpler and more substantial design than those for the dessert, and the after dinner coffee is served in cups as delicate as can be found. In the larger establishments dinner is served from the butler's pantry. Many of the dishes used in a simpler menage where the roast and its accompaniments are placed on the table are not required in the former case. The needs of the different housekeepers are as varied as the houses in which they live.

It is no more expensive to have several kinds of china than to have all the pieces alike. Open sets have made this possible. Within the last five years these have increased in size and number. Now there is practically no style of china that cannot be bought in open stock.

A set of china which the merchant keeps on hand, and from which his customer makes her selections, is much more complete than the one he would formerly have sold her entire. He is prepared to suit all tastes and meet all needs. He has tea pots in all sizes, chocolate pots equally varied and sugar bowls and creamers to match. A woman with a large, small or medium family finds exactly the set size she requires. If her family increases, she is able to increase her number of pieces, and to obtain the larger sizes.

It is also possible to replace any piece of china. The housekeeper is not, as in the old days, heart broken over the loss of a dish. It can easily be duplicated.

There are open sets not only in the fine china, but in the pottery. In this less expensive ware are delightful reproductions of old-time dark blue with quaint little low tea pots, sugar bowls and creamers. The pottery in lighter colors, in pinks and in pinks and greens combined, has something of the art nouveau designs. They are pleasing, even if they have not quite the charm of the reproductions.

RECIPES

Creamed Beans—Soak a cup of dried lima beans over night, drain and cook in boiling salted water until soft, but still whole. Drain; add three-fourths of a cup of cream, season with butter, salt and pepper, re-heat and serve.

Lamb Balls—Chop meat quite fine, season with salt and pepper, add one egg, form into balls; have saucepan, with water at the boiling point—water must not be boiling—drop the balls into the water and cook at the boiling point only twenty minutes; serve with tomato sauce.

Sandees—Chop some beef or mutton very fine; chop one green pepper, add it to the meat; season with salt and pepper, mix a little gravy with it; butter escallop dishes or shells, fill them two-thirds full with the mixture; spread over mashed potato that has had a little cream added to it; brush over with melted butter and brown in the oven.

Salad Dressing—Beat three eggs until very thick, add one cup of cream and beat well; rub two level tablespoonfuls of [illegible] in a little cold

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Peru-na—Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask Your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

Our money winning books, written by men who know, tell you all about

Potash

They are needed by every man who owns a field and a plow, and who desires to get the most out of them.

They are *free*. Send postal card.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street,
or
Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad St.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

DO YOU STAMMER?

If you do, write or come to see Dr. G. W. Randolph, who is the most successful voice teacher in the world. He cured hundreds of stammerers in Birmingham and Montgomery three years ago. He is indorsed by all leading papers. He will be at Belmont hotel, Birmingham, 19th street, until February 1st. He cures many by mail who cannot come in person.

DEADENING THE NOISE OF MACHINERY.

Suspended Foundations Said to Prove Satisfactory.

Hair felt has repeatedly received mention as a means of deadening vibrations and noise from machinery, placed, for this purpose, between engine bedplates and foundation capstones, and underneath rails subject to heavy train traffic. Now, however cork is said to have been used in Germany with the same end in view, the available particulars being to the effect that a sheet, made up of flat pieces of the cork, in mosaic fashion, corresponding in size to the bedplate of the noisy machine, and held together by an iron frame, is laid under the machine. What measure of success has been obtained with this new expedient is not told, though, as a means of temporary relief, it probably answered the intended purpose. The true solution of most, if not all, machinery vibration problems is, however, to be found in proper foundations, ample in area and weight, and it generally pays to provide these if at all practicable. To what exercise of ingenuity the engineer is sometimes put in accomplishing this was illustrated a dozen or more years ago in one large factory where, on an upper floor, a row of small engines had to be installed for the independent driving of a corresponding number of different machines. Though the building was of substantial construction, with steel floor beams, it was a foregone conclusion that that row of engines would cause trouble if set with nothing but the floor as foundation, and as it was undesirable to raise them much above the floor level, each engine was provided with a separate foundation, built up of brick and mortar in the usual way, but suspended by steel straps between the floor beams, and thus projecting down into the head room of the floor below. Seen from there, each foundation, with its engine, appeared as if resting on airy nothing. But those suspended foundations accomplished all that was expected of them as vibration absorbers.—Cassier's Magazine.

Utah was the appropriate place for holding the recent irrigation congress. That is where the irrigation movement first began in this country. Sixty-six years ago Brigham Young dug a ditch and induced the clear waters of city creek to irrigate the alkaline soil of the Land of Desert, which now blooms and blossoms like the rose.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

U.M.C.

New Club
Shot Gun Shells
Are "Crow Killers."

Nitro Club and Arrow Shells are factory loaded with smokeless powder and reduce the amount of smoke, noise and recoil.

Catalogue Free.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Agency, 313 Broadway, N. Y.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.,
17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

COMPLETELY RESTORED.

Mrs. P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, stock dealer, residence 3111 Grand Ave., Everett, Wash., says: "For fifteen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest and arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. When I finished the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills I felt like a different woman. I continued until I had taken five boxes. Doan's Kidney Pills act very effectively, very promptly, relieve the aching pains and all other annoying difficulties."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

His Fears Realized.

A lad of Enid, Okla., in the geography class, was deeply interested in learning the points of the compass. Said the teacher: "You have in front of you the north, on your right the east and on your left the west. What have you behind you?"

After a few moments' reflection Charlie exclaimed: "A patch on my pants."

And to make the information more binding Charlie continued in a shamefaced manner: "I knew you'd see it; I told mamma you would."—New York Tribune.

It is said that the next in line to the throne of Servia is a Minnesota farmer.

A cargo of 11,511 tons of Virginia coal is loading for Japan.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Women laugh when they are in love for the same reason that cowards whistle—to keep up their courage.

No muss or failures made with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

A man never appreciates his insignificance until he attends his own wedding.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons of hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND 10c. IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

Beware of the man who never did anything wrong. There's a first time for everything.

A Father's Worry.

Your poor wearied wife losing sleep night after night nursing the little one suffering from that night fiend for children and horror to parents, CROUP, should have a bottle of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, an undoubted croup preventive and cure for coughs, colds and consumption.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

It's impossible to convince a lazy man that there is such a thing as easy work.

May Build National Theatre.

A Breslau journal announces that Gerhart Hauptmann has a plan of building a national theatre, a la Baireuth, at Schreiberhau, in the Giant Mountains, where every summer about fifteen or twenty performances of German plays could be given.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Wealth of South Africa.

The numerous islands of Patagonia archipelago are covered with evergreen forests capable of supplying immense quantities of valuable timber, while the mountain ranges, being of the same geological formation as those of Chile and Peru are probably rich in mineral resources.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man seldom sees a perfect man without the aid of a mirror.

10,000 Plants For 10c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 10c. POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

Perhaps the time will come when the intelligence of the people will make politics unprofitable.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Nothing pleases the average woman so much as her ability to reverse a man's opinion.

SH-H-H!

My maw, she's upstairs in bed,
An' I'm there wif her.
It's all bundled up an' red—
Can't nobody stir;
Can't nobody say a word
Since it come to us.
Only thing 'at I have heard,
'Cepting all its fuss,
Is "Sh-h-h!"

That there nurse, she shakes her head
When I come upstairs.
"Sh-h-h!" she sez—'t's all she's said
To me, anywheres.
Doctor—he's th' man 'at brung
It to us to stay—
He makes me put out my tongue,
'Nen says, "Sh-h-h!"—at way!
Just "Sh-h-h!"

I goed in to see my maw,
'Nen clumb on th' bed.
Was she glad to see me? Pshaw!
"Sh-h-h!"—'at's what she said!
'Nen I blinked and tried to see—
'Nen I runned away
Out to my old apple tree
Where no one could say
"Sh-h-h!"

'Nen I lay down on th' ground
An' say 'at I jest wish
I was big! An' there's a sound—
'At old tree says "Sh-h-h!"
'Nen I cry an' cry an' cry
Till my paw, he hears
An' comed there an' wiped my eye
An' mop up th' tears—
'Nen says "Sh-h-h!"

I'm go' tell my maw 'at she
Don't suit me one bit—
Why d' all say "Sh-h-h!" to me
An' not say "Sh-h-h!" to it?
—Chicago Tribune.

Jingles and Jests

Inquisitive Person—"What are those peculiar looking things?" Dealer—"Pressed family skeletons for the closets of flat dwellers."—Judge.

The poets burn the midnight oil
And lonely vigils keep,
And products of their wakeful toil
Put other folks to sleep.
—Spare Moments.

Nell—"That Western heiress married a penniless Duke who weighs over 300 pounds." Belle—"Well, you can't blame her for wanting the most for her money."

"I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," warbled the young woman at the piano. But this was small relief, for the new ones she sang were even worse.—Chicago Tribune.

"It's the finest play of the realistic school I've seen yet." "A real flying machine on the stage, I suppose?" "No, but it has a real plot and a few real actors."—Philadelphia Press.

Ella—"Fred shook terribly when he proposed to me." Stella—"I didn't know that he was diffident." Ella—"I don't think he is; we were in an automobile when he proposed."—Smart Set.

There was once a foppish old beau
Who said, I find walking too slow,
So I prance down the street,
And throw out my feet,
And trip my fantastical toe.
—Leslie's Monthly.

"He said he could not live without me." "Then you will marry him, dear?" "No, I am going to give paw a chance to make some money." "How?" "Why, paw's an undertaker."—Philadelphia Record.

"Smithers, that West Baltimore druggist, tells me that he always wears $10 shoes." "H'm, that's strange. I can readily understand that he wears dollar shoes, but I can't see how he wears ten of 'em."—Baltimore News.

"In Hawaii," volunteered the Wise Guy, "many people live in houses made of grass." "How convenient," remarked the Cheerful Idiot. "When they want fresh breakfast food all they have to do is to take a bite out of the wall." — Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"The only real trouble with your magazine," remarked the purchaser, "is that you don't publish enough fiction." "Great Scott, man!" replied the overworked editor, "you evidently don't read our advertising pa—er, yes, I've thought so, too, at times!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Hard to Exterminate.

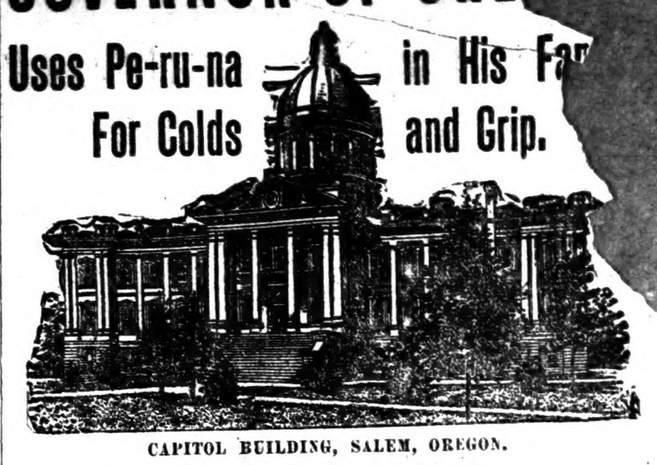
The captain of a well-known Australian clipper, the Caduceus, wishing to clear his ship of rats, offered his crew a glass of grog for every rodent killed or captured. The result was speedily apparent in the diminished number of rats, yet, somehow or other, there were always a few, the crew, anxious for supplies of grog, having devised a means of manufacturing them out of oakum. The captain's curiosity was aroused one day by noticing a supposed rodent floating very "light" on the port quarter. He waited his chance, and when the next man appeared with a rat the captain remarked: "Throw it to windward." The result was dead against the sailor, for the oakum rodent was blown back onto the poop. Thenceforth there were no more rats and no more extra grog.—Shipping World.

A Quaint People.

The heart of Brittany never changes, but its face is rapidly losing many of its prominent characteristics with the leveling influence of the French republic. It is only far out of the beaten track, now, or on special occasions like fetes, that you see universally the costumes and customs of the old Armorican peninsula. Only an hour's journey from Quimper, the modernized chief town of Finistere, and you are among the Bigoudines, a people whose dress suggests the Eskimos and Chinese, whose faces are strongly Mongolian in type, and who in language, customs, and beliefs seem to have no relation with the rest of France. More and more the picturesque problem they present is coming to attract attention. Artists, students, and tourists alike are fascinated by it.—From Andre Sagou's "The Bigoudines," in the Century.

GOVERNOR OF ORE

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Fa
For Colds and Grip.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From The Governor of Oregon.

Peruna is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it. Every household should be supplied with this [illegible] for coughs, colds and so forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Your very truly,
W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Peruna to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Peruna in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Ask Your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 190[illegible]

WINCHESTER

RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES.

"It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make.

ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

Army Remount Stations.

Members of the general staff of the army are considering the establishment of remount depots, where all horses and mules for use in the service may be received and trained before sent to various posts. The necessity for such depots has been urged by officers for some time, and Quartermaster-General Humphrey, and by other officers. Great breeding farms, where the government might carry on experiments in the raising of horses suited to the service, have been suggested, but this plan would require a large appropriation, and is not seriously considered. The general staff will doubtless agree on the location of several remount depots and give the proposed system for handling horses a trial. As most of the horses used by the army are supplied by the middle West, the depots will doubtless be in the Mississippi valley.

Twelve hotels in New York City have more than three hundred telephones each.

Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did." —MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association. —*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

When one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all.

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue has been actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can willingly and cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. I therefore let you know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles." Chas. H. Ladpun, 109 Rivington St., New York, N.Y.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 596
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

A Boston physician's discovery which cleanses and heals all inflammation of the mucous membrane wherever located.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a douche it is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all disease germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for leucorrhœa ever discovered.

Paxtine never fails to cure pelvic catarrh, nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore mouth and sore eyes, because these diseases are all caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth we challenge the world to produce its equal.

Physicians and specialists everywhere prescribe and endorse Paxtine, and thousands of testimonial letters prove its value.

At druggists, or sent postpaid 50 cts.

A large trial package and book of instructions absolutely free. Write The R. Paxton Co., Dept. 25 Boston, Mass.

Keeley Cure Morphinism, Alcoholism,
Tobacco Habit, and Neurasthenia readily yield to the Keeley treatment. Correspondence confidential. Write for pamphlet. Bell phone 493. Keeley Institute, 2720 Ave. D, Birmingham, Ala.

CROUCH
Marble and Granite Co.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
MONUMENTS,
Vaults, Statuary, Headstones, etc., in any Granite or Marble.
Death Masks a Specialty.
(Mention this paper.) ATLANTA, GA.

Am. 2, 1904.

Dropsy CURED
Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 6 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box Atlanta, Ga.

...S PERISH IN THEATRE HORROR

...Scene of Greatest Calamity in History of American Stage.

THE IROQUOIS A DEATH TRAP

More Than 600 Men, Women and Children Lose Their Lives in a Fire Panic.

Beautiful New Theatre, Supposedly Fireproof, Crowded With Women and Children Attending Matinee Performance, Becomes in a Flash a Caldron of Flame — Electric Spark From a Broken Wire Started the Blaze — Draught Swept the Flames Almost Immediately Into the Auditorium — Stairways Became Choked Quickly — Bodies Piled Three and Four Deep in Aisles — Fire Exits Not Adequate — Terrible Panic on the Streets.

Chicago, Ill.—More than 500 persons, mostly women and children, perished by fire in the Iroquois Theatre. It is estimated that the total number of the dead is 563.

The fire began while a matinee performance of "Mr. Bluebeard" was being played. An electric spark from a broken wire shot into the flies and an explosion followed. Then a panic ensued.

From that time on until the flames filled the place the death crush continued. A mass of humanity was jammed into the balcony stairway, surrounded by smoke and flames. The mass soon settled back into a death pose, and there they were found by firemen. Trucks, express wagons and patrol wagons were all in use carrying away the bodies.

The asbestos curtain in the theatre would not work, and the flames swept at once to the pit and adjoining walls. All the exits were soon choked by frantic women and children, and those on the inside, terror stricken at the advancing flames and smoke, were unable to move either way. Children were taken from the ruins, some burned to a crisp, and others trampled beyond recognition. Women by the score were found in a tangled and scorched mass near the stairway.

The theatre was almost in darkness in the second act. The stage was lighted only by the soft artificial beams from the calcium, which lent beauty to the scene during the singing of the "Moonlight Song" by the double sextette. A flash of flame shot across through the flimsy draperies, started by a spark.

A show girl screamed hysterically. The singers stopped short, but with presence of mind the director increased the volume of the music. Scores rose in their seats as the stage manager shouted an order for the continuation of the song. It was obeyed with feeble hearts. The girls forced the words from their throats until two of their number swooned.

Clouds of smoke poured from the stage into the auditorium, enveloping the struggling mass of panic-stricken men, women and children.

Behind the scenes all was confusion. It required but a moment to perceive that the fire had gone too far to be conquered by the amateur fire brigade formed by the stage hands. In the dressing rooms as high as the sixth story were the score of girls of the ballet. At the first alarm the elevator boy fled from his post, and the flames soon shot upward in the wings and made escape by the narrow stairway impossible.

The screams from the imprisoned girls in the upper rows of dressing rooms came to the ears of the more fortunate below, as they rushed to the stage doors. Some stopped for a brief moment, thinking to give aid, but the clouds of smoke, growing denser and denser, forced them to flee. Their escape even then was miraculous.

The blackened bodies which choked the aisles and stairways, the lines of policemen and firemen carrying limp forms from the building, the overtaxed hospitals, the rows of dead and dying in the surrounding buildings, which were thrown open to the sufferers, tell briefly the tale. Only a few of the terrifying incidents will ever be known.

Great loss of life was prevented and many lives were saved by the heroic rescue work of the students, faculty, janitors and workmen in the Northwestern University building. The rescue work of the people in the top balcony was effectively done by the people in the university building. The platform of the theatre fire exits on the top balcony was directly opposite the third floor fire escape platform of the university building and on a line with the law school lecture room. Kalsomniers, decorators and painters were at work in this lecture room, using large planks to make platforms.

The first seconds of the rush for life among those in the audience were quiet, according to those who live to tell the tale. Few, if any, in that throng realized what was to come. They thought only of themselves as they pushed and struggled for every inch as they advanced toward the exits.

For an instant the stairways leading from the balcony were a mass of struggling people, with scores behind constantly pushing closer and fighting to get out. Those in the van, unable to keep their footing, fell headlong.

Those behind fell over their prostrate forms, crushing and suffocating them. The scene was then a bedlam. Women and children were in the majority of the fighting crowd, and their shrieks of fear mingled with the groans of the injured and the prayers of supplicants to God.

Women seized their babies in their arms, frantically clung to them, beseeching ears that were deaf to entreaty to save them from the terrible fate impending. Had those appealed to been so disposed they could not have given the assistance so piteously besought.

In the last hope, born of desperation, scores of those in the balcony, climbed to the railing and leaped to the pit of the theatre, many feet below. Their bodies were found long afterward, when the smoke had cleared away and the firemen could grope their way with lanterns into the place.

The dense smoke quickly rose to the top of the building. To a score of those who had sought to jump from the gallery the smoke was kind, for it brought death quickly. Three women were found hanging over the rail, their faces distorted with agonies of death.

From a dozen sources the alarm went to fire headquarters, but before the vanguard of engines wheeled into Randolph street a dense crowd had gathered in front of the theatre. The firemen were quick to act, but hundreds of bodies were already motionless within the walls of the playhouse so recently opened.

An awe-stricken crowd stood fixedly as those who had escaped rest the door crushed out, [illegible] wild with fear. These yelled [illegible] top of their voices, and the [illegible] taken up by the crowd and [illegible] far into busy State street and the other avenues of commerce.

None realized at that minute what had occurred. Each man asked his neighbor if there had been loss of life or injury. Not until the first blackened and limp body was borne forth in the arms of a policeman did the importance of the disaster begin to dawn on those in the street.

In fifteen minutes nineteen dead bodies were carried out the Randolph street entrance. Then they came so fast that all count was lost.

Every hospital in the city hurried ambulances to the scene, and with them every surgeon who could be spared. They were as nothing, though, as compared to the need. Two and three, and in many cases even more, were huddled into the ambulance and hurried off to the hospitals, where kindlier attention could be given them.

The great majority of those who had occupied orchestra seats escaped with their lives, though scores were badly hurt in the rush. Some were knocked down, and with broken limbs were unable to rise.

They were left to die with a number of women who fainted from fright. With these bodies were found the corpses of those who had leaped from the balcony and gallery.

In the exits of the balcony and galleries the greatest loss of life occurred. When the firemen went to remove the bodies they found a hundred or more piled in a mass in each place. The clothes were torn completely away from some of the bodies. Here and there a jewelled hand protruded from the pile. All the faces were distorted with pain.

From beneath one mass there suddenly came the moan of a woman. Trembling hands plunged their way into the tangle of human forms, and with a mighty effort pulled to the surface the woman. The blackened lips parted, and a fireman bent over her to catch the words.

"My child, my poor little boy, where is he? Oh, do bring him to me."

Again the lips parted.

"Is he safe? Tell me he is safe and I can die."

"He is safe," the fireman muttered, and all knew his reply was best. She died, and her body was lifted with those of hundreds of others in that one spot.

The calamity was so overwhelming that the firemen and the policemen, who were the first to reach the upper parts of the house, could not realize its astonishing extent. They began by dragging a body or two from the terrible piles at the head of the stairways, as if they did not know the piles were made of human bodies.

Gradually the full significance of the catastrophe dawned upon them. All the lights of the theatre had been extinguished. The lanterns of the firemen cast only a dim glow over the piles of dead. From the bodies arose small curls of steam. The firemen had drenched the piles before they knew they were made of human corpses.

Then the work of taking out the inanimate forms began. There were constant appeals for more help. The bodies of little children, torn and bleeding, were tenderly lifted, each by a fireman or policeman, and carried to the street below. Two or three men were needed to bear the heavier burdens.

Every now and then a form faintly breathing was dragged out of the pile. These were handled with even more tenderness than the others as they were carried down the marble stairway of the gilded foyer. Now and then a faint groan was heard coming from the bottom of the pile. This was the signal for renewed and frantic efforts on the part of the rescuers to untangle the human mass.

In the balcony scattered about the aisles and among the charred seats, were found many bodies. One mother, clasping her child, was found kneeling as if in prayer, with her back to the stage, from which had come the death dealing sheet of flame. She had protected her child from the flames, but the little one was dead in the arms of its mother. As the work of rescue progressed dozens of blankets were brought, and the bodies were carried down in these.

The scene, immediately after the fire was got under control and the work of rescue began, was appalling. All the gilt and tinsel of the theatre, all the silks and plushes, all the rich hangings, all the frescoes, had been wiped out. The flames from the stage had swept the entire theatre and left their blight everywhere. The upholstery on many of the seats was still intact, though. But for the failure of some one to act, when action meant life for hundreds, only a few might have perished. The thin sheet of asbestos that could have saved all failed.

In a remarkably short time men whose wives and children had gone to see "Mr. Bluebeard" reached the scene. It was a hopeless task to try to find their loved ones. Through the tiers of dead and dying in the buildings all about men and women searched with frenzied faces. Now and again a searcher would find one for whom he looked. When the dead was found the searcher knelt in prayer.

One man pushed his way into the lobby of the theatre. His eyes were blinded with fear and he did not see the firemen pass out with unconscious forms. Before a group of men he stood for a moment. Then he asked if any one had been injured in the fire.

"My wife and boy were there," he murmured. "Did every one get out?"

Tears came to the eyes of the men in the little group. At that instant five firemen staggered down the stairs, each bearing a human form. One of the men pointed to them, and the husband and father fell to the floor.

Amid even such sad scenes the pickpockets were busy. The police kept watch as best they could, but the ghouls snatched many purses from the dead and dying, and wrenched rings from the fingers that could no longer offer resistance. Several of these men were caught in their work. They received at the moment punishment all too light for their crime. Only a few were arrested and taken to the police station, where they will be held to await the course of the law.

The chorus was compelled to dress in the cellar. Many of the women were in the dressing room when the fire started. Exit from the cellar was cut off by heavily barred doors. The men were forced to break them open. During this delay many of the girls received painful burns. The girls were forced into the street wearing tights. They took refuge in the Union Hotel and the Sherman House.

Viola MacDonald, one of the most beautiful chorus girls on the stage, was in tights when the cry of "fire" rang through the theatre. She turned to the girl next to her and said:

"I'll not go out on the street in these tights if I am burned to death."

She then ran down stairs to a dressing room to put on her skirt. She got into the skirt and then heard a crash overhead. She found her egress barred by falling and burning timbers. She was the last person to leave the stage part of the theatre without injury. She was hauled through a coal hole by three brawny firemen.

Father McDonald of the Holy Name Cathedral, in company with S. E. Carroll, came along Dearborn street, when the shrieks of the chorus girls who tried to get out of the theatre reached them. Father McDonald and Mr. Carroll rushed into the alley and saw four girls trying to get out through a coal hole back of the stage of the theatre. The priest and his friend rescued the four women, who were taken to their homes. Their names are Violet Young, Dora Selfe, Alice M. Bartlett and Dodie V. Goodman.

In the basement of the theatre when the fire started, Maggie Levine was in charge of twelve girls who were preparing to appear in the scene entitled "The Hunters." When Miss Levine heard the cries of fire and the sounds of the commotion following over her head, she shouted, "My God, girls what can be the matter?"

A moment later a panic stricken crowd of fifty or more chorus girls were struggling for their lives. Smoke rolled down through the trap doors in suffocating clouds and almost obliterated the dim lights from the incandescents. Doxie Marlowe, Dot Downing, Zaza Belasco and Marie Janette were knocked down and trampled by their sister chorus girls and the few men in the chorus. Doxie Marlowe was so much overcome by the smoke that she was unconscious for the time being and had to be carried out.

James Gallagher, a member of the men's chorus, took command of the frightened and half-suffocated girls and instructed them to take hold of one another's hands. He took the lead and grasping the foremost of the girls by the hand led the way through the basement from the stage to the front of the theatre building, where he reached the coal cellar under the sidewalk in Randolph street.

With a stick he forced the coal hole covers off and this sufficed to signal the firemen that help was wanted. Ladders were lowered and each of the fifty girls and their male companions were drawn out of the basement.

Some had sisters and all had friends in the blazing building. The bitter cold pierced them through and through for they were clad only in their thin stage gowns, with necks and arms exposed. Nevertheless, they had to be dragged from their station in the alley and into neighboring stores.

Lawyers Burned to Death.

Two men were burned to death at the club at Troy, N. Y. One was Moses T. Clough, one of Troy's oldest lawyers and the President of the club. The other was William Shaw, also one of Troy's best known lawyers.

Labor World.

Fall River (Mass.) waiters recently organized.

Montreal (Canada) firemen have been granted an increase of ten per cent. in their pay.

Machinists at South Boston, Mass., have organized and will seek to secure a nine-hour day.

Sacramento (Cal.) Electric Street Railway has increased the wages of its employes.

Cook County, Ill., has eight local unions of railway clerks, with a membership of nearly 10,000.

Prominent People.

The Czar of Russia has sent his autographed photograph to William J. Bryan.

Sir Thomas Lipton has to pay taxes on property in Chicago, Ill., assessed at $350,000.

Count Rudolph von Welserheim has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Madrid.

B. W. Findon, a nephew of the composer, is writing a new biography of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Dr. H. F. Swanbaca, of Nevada, wears the iron cross of Prussia, given him by Frederick IV.

World's Fair Pointers.

The thirty-five miles of roadway at the World's Fair have been practically finished.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition covers two square miles—1240 acres. It is larger than the Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo and Paris expositions combined.

The design for the Russian building at the St. Louis Exposition has been approved. It will be a handsome structure, on the style of the Palace of Romanoff Boyards, at Moscow, and will cost $150,000.

SCIENCE NOTES.

If a small quantity of radium is held against the forehead while the eyes are closed one will see light.

Microscopic experiments have shown that the electrically made steel is not different in any way from crucible steel.

Professor Dunbar of Hamburg claims to have discovered the poison in the pollen of flowers which causes hay fever, and also its antidote.

Successful experiments have been made in generating electricity to light railway trains by placing a fan on the front end of the locomotive. The pressure of the air revolves the fan and produces the power.

Many micro-organisms remain alive though frozen in liquid hydrogen. The temperature of liquid hydrogen is about one-quarter that of liquid air, just as that of liquid air is about a quarter that of the average mean temperature.

Indisputable evidence that the English race has deteriorated seriously in physique is found in a comparison of the measurements of the men selected for the army in 10 years, as shown by the report of the director-general.

The Russians are experimenting with a "water-clad" battleship, which has an upper deck of cork and a second deck of armor. The space between the two can be filled with water; then the ship floats a foot under the sea's surface.

The birds of Lapland are reported by H. Goebel to number 198 special. Of these 138 certainly breed in that country, 34 probably do so, 17 are stragglers and six winter visitors, one is an ocean species and seven are seen only in the Solovetski islands.

If an electron is represented by a sphere an inch in diameter an atom of matter on the same scale is a mile and a half. Or if an atom of matter is represented by the size of a theatre, an electron is represented on the same scale by a printer's full stop.

Animal foods, judged by bulk and weight, are more expensive, pound for pound, than vegetable foods. But, as a whole, vegetable foods are not more economical. Animal foods furnish more than six-tenths of the protein and nine-tenths of the fat of the total food consumed.

About a square mile of France has been worn away by the English channel in the last five years. In North Brittany has been noted a gradual subsidence of the land which has been in progress since 709, at which time the channel islands were joined to the coast by an isthmus.

Baseball a Popular Game in Alaska.

Baseball is popular in Alaska. The fans follow their favorite team from one town to another, even if the fare on the steamer sometimes amounts to $100. One is reminded of the fact that he is really in the land of the midnight sun when this poster confronts him: "Baseball — Championship series — Game called at 9 p. m." At the conclusion of the ball game the tennis enthusiasts, if they feel so disposed, may enjoy a set before dressing for the party.

In order to keep in touch with the world, two Alaskan newspapers, the Juneau Dispatch and the Skagway Alaskan, maintain a little press association of their own. They keep a man in Seattle, who reads the papers and cables in brief the most important news. They had extras out announcing the death of the pope an hour after the American papers were told of it. Considering that the commercial rate for a 10-word message to Alaska is $5.50, this is very commendable enterprise.

The newspaper men of the Klondike are equally progressive. The Dawson News has an excellent plant. It makes its own half-tones, runs a color supplement, and uses typesetting machines—all this in a place where it was thought nature never intended white people to live, and where they never would have lived if gold had not drawn them there. Some writer has remarked that the way to find the North Pole is to circulate the news that it is surrounded by a gold field and people will go to it, even if they have to crawl over swaying ice fields on their hands and knees. Many of them are already so far north that they must travel southward several months before they reach a place where mail is delivered once a year.

Noiseless Powder.

So many of our disasters in South Africa have been attributed to smokeless powder that it is rather alarming to hear that a German inventor named Berguel claims to have brought within range of practical use in warfare a gunpowder that explodes without making the slightest sound. He is stated to have spent £100,000 in experiments during the past five years, which have resulted in his discovery of the methods of making the deadly material. If there is really anything in this discovery it is to be hoped that we will become familiar with its uses before we enter on another campaign. —London Tatler.

A Boat With a Name.

The Dampskibsselskabet Tellus has lost the suit which was recently instituted against it in northern California. The Dampskibsselskabet is not an infernal machine, nor is it the alphabet "pied." It is simply an inoffensive boat recklessly if not criminally named by its owners.—San Francisco Call.

Immense Bargain Sale...

BIG STOCK

Clothing, Shoes, Hats,

A General Line of Goods.

$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice

A FINE DINNER DISH

FREE!

With Every $5 Cash Sale.

Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for a Short time Only.

Don't Miss This Chance.

L. H. REYNOLDS,

Jemison, Alabama.

The Love That Casteth Out Fear.

By Helen Oldfield.

UNDOUBTEDLY every one, man or woman ought to know ones own mind, but undoubtedly, also, there may be many who come short of their duty to themselves in this respect. Therefore it is scarcely surprising that the question should be mooted by one or another. "How is one to know for certain whether one is really in love or not?"

To those who ask such questions there is only one answer—either they are at a great distance from love, or already within its grasp while trying to persuade themselves that they are free. For it is not often that love does not make its presence plainly manifest, and the heart which he claims as his own cannot long ignore the sweet insistence of his rule.

Still, it is a fact that people—women more than men—frequently fancy themselves deeply in love when in truth they feel only a passing fancy for some one possessed of an agreeable manner.

To meet a stranger a few times, and then to discover to one's mingled joy and sorrow that that stranger is dearer than the tried and trusted friend of years; to be willing to forsake father and mother, and leaving all else, cleave willingly unto the beloved—this is scarcely a state of mind or heart that leaves much room for doubt upon the part of those who experience it.

What do we wish to know of any worthy person so much as how he has sped in the history of sentiment? And what fastens attention in the intercourse of life like any passage betraying affection between two parties?

Young girls not infrequently have an idea that having a lover and falling in love is a necessary part of their entrance into womanhood; the word "fall" suggesting a sort of predestined helpfulness. Should no such event take place within a short time after her debut she is restless and dissatisfied. She sees other girls of her own age, some of whom she is assured are not superior to her in either good looks or other charms, who become engaged and marry, while she is possessed of the mortifying sense of social failure.

In this strait she catches at the first straw which offers and fancies feelings which do not exist. She is apt to exaggerate any little attentions paid her, even the commonplace courtesies of the ballroom, into a positive avowal, and, worse still, she misconstrues the flutterings of vanity in her own heart for the emotions of real love.

This fictitious sentiment she feeds upon day dreams and novel reading. Sooner or later, however, the illusion vanishes, and the sense of emptiness which it leaves behind is magnified, perhaps, into a great sorrow, which is petted and nursed until it casts a shadow over all the after years. Or, perhaps, the dream is realized in so far as marriage is concerned, but with what security for happiness?

There may be sufficient congeniality of tastes and dispositions and enough natural amiability to prevent discord or open rupture, but the chances are all the other way, and little happiness can be expected for the couple who have married under such auspices.

"Falling in love" is usually a gradual process, a gentle descent more than a sudden plunge. Indeed, it ought not to be a descent at all.

True love should elevate rather than lower one's aims and ideals in life. And when true love comes, even though it be, as sometimes chances, like a thief in the night, instead of as a fairy prince with silver trumpet and golden drum, there need be no fear but that he will make his presence known, that he will give the countersign at sound of which the gates of the fortress must fly open.—Chicago Tribune.

THEY SAY THAT

BRONCHODA

Is a Splendid Remedy For

Colds, Coughs, Croup, Lagrippe, Bronchitis, Etc.

Everybody Says That

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic

Is Best for Wounds and Burns--Ask Your Friend About It--Then Try It.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—P. C. Dennis.
Council—W. A. Middleton, J. M. Potts, G. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
Clerk—T. S. Phillips.
Marshal—T. E. Tyus. tf

COURTS AND COUNT YOFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, two weeks.

Summer term, third Monday in July, one week.

Fall term, first Monday in November, two weeks.

Judge—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgomery.

Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Fetumpka.

Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

Chancery Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.

Chancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.

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Register—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court—First Monday in each month.

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Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.

County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.

Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kincheon.

Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.

County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active.

Superintendent of Education—Professor J. W. Moore, Clanton.

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Clanton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.

Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, 1st Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. Sergy P. O.

Concord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton P. O.

Hunter Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching fourth Sunday. Clanton P. O.

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Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Mahaffey, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.

Collins Chapel—Rev W. J. Armstrong pastor. First Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

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Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Littlejohn, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. [illegible] Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Randolph P. O.

Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. Z. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.

Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor J. C. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.

Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick pastor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adams P. O.

Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.

Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.

New Cadron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kincheon P. O.

New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor, second Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk, Jemison.

New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor, second [illegible] George Trawick, clerk. Jumbo

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. [illegible] Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Fletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. J. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. S. W. Freeman pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor. fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.

Sardis—Rev. [illegible] J. Deason, pastor. J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.

[illegible] pastor. T. [illegible] Bland, clerk. [illegible] day. Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Plantersville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Isbelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.

Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.

New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headley, clerk, Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kicker, clerk. Clanton P. O.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Bozeman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

Mrs. Moffat Not Guilty.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Alice Moffat, charged with attempting to poison her husband, Philander Moffat, at Bennington, Vt., returned a verdict of not guilty.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 12 7-8@13c.
Same time last year, 8@8 1-4c.
Bales received to date, 6,460.
Same period last year, 4,380.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Clanton elected a municipal ticket Monday, viz.: Mayor J. O. Middleton; councilmen, J. M. Potts, W. I. Mullins, W. M. Wilson and E. G. Rollins. The city has great hopes that the new officers will make an exceptional record.

CLANTON ITEMS.

J. V. Best paid us a pleasant visit Thursday.

S. P. Franklin, of beat 3, was in Clanton Saturday.

J. G. Hayes, of beat 9, paid us a pleasant visit Saturday.

T. E. Tyus left Monday on a visit to Elmore county.

W. F. Littlejohn and wife, of Liberty Hill, were in Clanton Saturday.

S. E. Neeley, of Energy, paid us a pleasant visit Saturday.

Red Rock Ginger Ale at Upchurch's drug store, 5c a glass.

Hon. Tipton Mullins has returned from a visit to Oklahoma, where he spent about ten days visiting Eufaula, Muskogee and various other places.

The measles are epidemic in Clanton at present.

Mrs. Ed Smitherman has had a severe attack, but is convalescing now.

Dr. L. A. Matthews has been sick for several days, but is up and out now.

Call at Upchurch's drug store for anything you want in the drug line.

George W. Mims, of beat9, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Union and get all the news of the day.

On Monday Clanton enjoyed the presence of quite a number of county people. Among others we noted L. H. Reynolds, Alex Glasscock, T. J. Hubbard, L. B. Pounds, Moses Robinson, Rev. B. H. Vickers, B. H. Wells, Lee T. Vickers, W. J. Bean, E. H. Adams, H. B. Rodgers, William Lambert, Albert Gore, John Gore, T. J. Dorming, C. L. Langston, F. J. Fitts, W. Y. Nix, R. M. Hubbard, G. W. Wilson, J. M. Grant, W. T. Mahan, A. J. Glasscock, J. A. Green, C. L. Glasscock, Secar Harris, B. E. Collum, E. J. Jones, John S. Dennis, A. C. Mims, J. D. Grant, H. T. Littlejohn, H. A. Wilson and J. W. G. Kicker.

Services last Sunday at the Methodist church, both morning and evening, Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor in charge, officiated to medium sized congregations.

P. G. Johnson, of Verbena, is at Judson Strock's store and is prepared to furnish you all you need in merchandise, etc., with a large assortment to select from.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

E. B. Langston and Miss Gussie Robinson.

S. P. Gilbert and Miss Anna I. Powell.

J. M. Littleton and Miss Lulu Rhodes.

W. J. Wright and Miss Rhoda Lee Wright.

James A. Smith and Miss Mary Skipper.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

There has been a change made in the corps of teachers in the school. Miss Ida B. Horn, who had charge of the intermediate department under Professor H. T. Wallace, has resigned, and Mrs. W. F. Middleton was installed in her stead Tuesday. The measles have cut down the attendance for the past week, but in all other respects the school is doing well.

SENTENCE AFFIRMED.

Will Lucas, who was tried and found guilty at the spring term of 1903 of the murder of John Payne and appealed to the supreme court, will have to go to the penitentiary. The supreme court refused to grant him a new trial. The decision was handed down Monday. The sentence is fifteen years.

FARMERS' INSURANCE.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Insurance Association of Madison county January 6, 1904, the report showed all losses paid for the year at a total cost of $2 per thousand in assessments.

Thorsby, January 11, 1904.

Editor Union:

Thorsby is still on the L. and N. railroad and a good number of people coming in from the north, but I don't hear of any sales. Thorsby did herself up when they divided the school, just as was expected. Neither school is any good compared to what it was a year ago, and the wise men are in the saddle. What will be next can't be told, but I understand the blind tiger business is flourishing in this town. The good people done all they could to put a stop to this business, but the anti-license ticket had no chance, and so the retail will be continued and with the present administration we are powerless to knock the retail wine business out, but we will continue to hammer at it. With best wishes,

"YOU KNOW."

Youth's Companion Anec[illegible]

Macedonians Dying.

Macedonian prisoners in Turkey whose liberation was promised by the Sultan are dying of cholera by the [illegible]

ATTENTION ALLIANCE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with UNION ALLIANCE in BEAT ONE on Tuesday, January 26, 1904, at 10 a. m. ALL ALLIANCE men are cordially invited to be present. ALEX B. DAKE, Secretary C. C. F. A. tf

FINAL STATEMENT
of the
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDMUNDS, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

For Sale.--One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

Professor Haman, an authority on the subject, says the total number of Jews is 10,000,000, of whom two-thirds are in Europe. Russia has 5,500,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,860,000; Germany, 568,000; Roumania, 300,000, and Great Britain, 200,000. The United States has 1,000,000, Asia has 250,000, Africa, 270,000, and Australia, 17,000. He says that not less than 200,000 Jews embraced the Christian religion in the nineteenth century.

Canada has one Pacific railroad, has arranged to build another and projected a third. In improved waterways the Canadians are a long way ahead. The Dominion, with only 5,000,000 peopls, is making a great record in providing transportation facilities.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The New York Athletic Club made a profit of $70,000 in 1903.

The New York Americans have traded Tannehill for Hughes, of the Boston Club.

In the fourth consecutive year Cornell College team won the chess tourney for the Rice trophy.

The University of Pennsylvania track team will take part in the athletic meet in St. Louis, Mo., in February.

John E. Madden now owns the two-year-old Robin Hood, which was formerly the property of James R. Keene.

Exclamation, a cast-off from S. S. Brown's racing stable, won the New Year's Handicap at New Orleans, ridden by W. Hicks.

American automobile records were smashed at Daytona, Fla., when C. Schmidt, drove the "Gray Wolf" one mile in 50 2-5s.

The Pacific Coast League will indorse a two-season schedule for 1904, for eight months is pretty long for one championship race to run.

The Grand American Handicap for 1904 will be held on the grounds of the Indianapolis Gun Club, Indianapolis, Ind., some time in June, on dates yet to be selected.

The circuit of the American Baseball Association will remain the same as last year, with clubs at Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Toledo.

Joe Corbett, who is being sought by several big clubs in the East, won twenty-four games for Los Angeles during the past season and lost seventeen. He ranked fourth in the batting list with a record of .337.

St. Louis promoters have arranged a world's championship pool tournament to be held in February. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company will give a new trophy, and the cash prizes will aggregate $1000.

Submarine Boat Floated.

The submarine boat Moccasin has been floated from the beach near Currituck, N. C., where she stranded.

"My Specialty."

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

OWENSBORO WAGONS

BEST ON EARTH.

P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

Risk One Eye On This

If you have CASH.
and want anything in the line of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc.

Call on us

Middleton & Company,

Cor. 2nd Ave. & 6th St. Clanton, Ala.

Betterment of The Community.

By Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton.

PEOPLE have worked themselves into a state of worry over questions of no more importance than whether a man shall or shall not wear a gray tie at a morning wedding, or whether a girl may ask a man to come and see her if she likes him.

Let us neither underrate the value of detail, nor mistake the reason for rules of behavior. Rules makes social intercourse easier, but many rules which are excellent and necessary in a complicated society such as Washington or Newport are absurd if applied in smaller towns or country places, where life is simple and rules may be few. Because certain methods are in vogue at a court reception, it does not mean that these methods need be followed by the housewife who gives a party to her village neighbors. Perhaps everybody would be more comfortable with simpler ways. And so in most other matters of etiquette. What might be good for one place could be bad in another if it seemed forced and exotic. Manners should adjust themselves nicely to every society. You must in a certain sense, be your own law; you must act from within; you cannot read a book and become a lady.

It is a curious fact that an attempt to behave properly frequently interferes with behavior. To act simply and naturally is of more importance than to get every detail correct. It is better to shake hands at the wrong time (according to the book) if you do it heartily and honestly, than to pause and stare and show that you are in doubt as to what to do. Never despise rules if they are helpful; do not go out of your way to transgress acceptable ones; but, on the other hand, do not make laws of those laid down by people for other conditions. Be natural, and use common sense.

Patronize our Advertisers, they are all reliable.

CITY OFFICIALS.

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Clerk—T. S. Phillips.
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Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. Z. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.

Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor J. C. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.

Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick pastor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adams P. O.

Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.

Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.

New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kincheon P. O.

New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor, second Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk, Jemison.

New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Purtell, pastor, second [illegible] George Trawick, clerk. Jumbo [illegible]

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. [illegible] Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Fletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. I. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. E. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor. D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.

Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Verbena—Rev. [illegible] pastor. T. [illegible] Bland, clerk. [illegible] day. Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Planters ville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Issbelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.

Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.

New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headly, clerk. Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kicker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Bozeman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

Mrs. Moffat Not Guilty.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Alice Moffat, charged with attempting to poison her husband, Philander Moffat, at Bennington, Vt., returned a verdict of not guilty.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 12 7-8@13c.
Same time last year, 8@8 1-4c.
Bales received to date, 6,460.
Same period last year, 4,380.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Clanton elected a municipal ticket Monday, viz.: Mayor J. O. Middleton; councilmen, J. M. Potts, W. I. Mullins, W. M. Wilson and E. G. Rollins. The city has great hopes that the new officers will make an exceptional record.

CLANTON ITEMS.

J. V. Best paid us a pleasant visit Thursday.

S. P. Franklin, of beat 3, was in Clanton Saturday.

J. G. Hayes, of beat 9, paid us a pleasant visit Saturday.

T. E. Tyus left Monday on a visit to Elmore county.

W. F. Littlejohn and wife, of Liberty Hill, were in Clanton Saturday.

S. E. Neeley, of Energy, paid us a pleasant visit Saturday.

Red Rock Ginger Ale at Upchurch's drug store, 5c a glass.

Hon. Tipton Mullins has returned from a visit to Oklahoma, where he spent about ten days visiting Eufaula, Muskogee and various other places.

The measles are epidemic in Clanton at present.

Mrs. Ed Smitherman has had a severe attack, but is convalescing now.

Dr. L. A. Matthews has been sick for several days, but is up and out now.

Call at Upchurch's drug store for anything you want in the drug line.

George W. Mims, of beat9, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Union and get all the news of the day.

On Monday Clanton enjoyed the presence of quite a number of county people. Among others we noted L. H. Reynolds, Alex Glasscock, T. J. Hubard, L. B. Pounds, Moses Robinson, Rev. B. H. Vickers, B. H. Wells, Lee T. Vickers, W. J. Bean, E. H. Adams, H. B. Rodgers, William Lambert, Albert Gore, John Gore, T. J. Dorming, C. L. Langston, F. J. Fitts, W. Y. Nix, R. M. Hubbard, G. W. Wilson, J. M. Grant, W. T. Mahan, A. J. Glasscock, J. A. Green, C. L. Glasscock, Secar Harris, B. E. Collum, E. J. Jones, John S. Dennis, A. C. Mims, J. D. Grant, H. T. Littlejohn, H. A. Wilson and J. W. G. Kicker.

Services last Sunday at the Methodist church, both morning and evening, Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor in charge, officiated to medium sized congregations.

P. G. Johnson, of Verbena, is at Judson Strock's store and is prepared to furnish you all you need in merchandise, etc., with a large assortment to select from.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

E. B. Langston and Miss Gussie Robinson.

S. P. Gilbert and Miss Anna I. Powell.

J. M. Littleton and Miss Lulu Rhodes.

W. J. Wright and Miss Rhoda Lee Wright.

James A. Smith and Miss Mary Skipper.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

There has been a change made in the corps of teachers in the school. Miss Ida B. Horn, who had charge of the intermediate department under Professor H. T. Wallace, has resigned, and Mrs. W. F. Middleton was installed in her stead Tuesday. The measles have cut down the attendance for the past week, but in all other respects the school is doing well.

SENTENCE AFFIRMED.

Will Lucas, who was tried and found guilty at the spring term of 1903 of the murder of John Payne and appealed to the supreme court, will have to go to the penitentiary. The supreme court refused to grant him a new trial. The decision was handed down Monday. The sentence is fifteen years.

FARMERS' INSURANCE.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Insurance Association of Madison county January 6, 1904, the report showed all losses paid for the year at a total cost of $2 per thousand in assessments.

Thorsby, January 11, 1904.

Editor Union:

Thorsby is still on the L. and N. railroad and a good number of people coming in from the north, but I don't hear of any sales. Thorsby did herself up when they divided the school, just as was expected. Neither school is any good compared to what it was a year ago, and the wise men are in the saddle. What will be next can't be told, but I understand the blind tiger business is flourishing in this town. The good people done all they could to put a stop to this business, but the anti-license ticket had no chance, and so the retail will be continued and with the present administration we are powerless to knock the retail wine business out, but we will continue to hammer at it. With best wishes,

"YOU KNOW."

Youth, Recreation, Anger.

Macedonians Dying.

Macedonian prisoners in Turkey whose liberation was promised by the Sultan are dying of cholera by the [illegible]

ATTENTION ALLIANCE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with UNION ALLIANCE in BEAT ONE on Tuesday, January 26, 1904, at 10 a. m. ALL ALLIANCE men are cordially invited to be present. ALEX B. DAKE,
tf Secretary C. C. F. A.

FINAL STATEMENT of the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO Of Toronto, Canada. 1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard $778,395 22	
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDMER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

For Sale.--One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

Professor Haman, an authority on the subject, says the total number of Jews is 10,000,000, of whom two-thirds are in Europe. Russia has 5,500,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,860,000; Germany, 568,000; Rcumania, 300,000, and Great Britain, 200,000. The United States has 1,000,000, Asia has 250,000, Africa, 270,000, and Australia, 17,000. He says that not less than 200,000 Jews embraced the Christian religion in the nineteenth century.

Canada has one Pacific railroad, has arranged to build another and projected a third. In improved waterways the Canadians are a long way ahead. The Dominion, with only 5,000,000 people, is making a great record in providing transportation facilities.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The New York Athletic Club made a profit of $70,000 in 1903.

The New York Americans have traded Tannehill for Hughes, of the Boston Club.

In the fourth consecutive year Cornell College team won the chess tourney for the Rice trophy.

The University of Pennsylvania track team will take part in the athletic meet in St. Louis, Mo., in February.

John E. Madden now owns the two-year-old Robin Hood, which was formerly the property of James R. Keene.

Exclamation, a cast-off from S. S. Brown's racing stable, won the New Year's Handicap at New Orleans, ridden by W. Hicks.

American automobile records were smashed at Daytona, Fla., when C. Schmidt, drove the "Gray Wolf" one mile in 50 2-5s.

The Pacific Coast League will indorse a two-season schedule for 1904, for eight months is pretty long for one championship race to run.

The Grand American Handicap for 1904 will be held on the grounds of the Indianapolis Gun Club, Indianapolis, Ind., some time in June, on dates yet to be selected.

The circuit of the American Baseball Association will remain the same as last year, with clubs at Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Columbus, Louisville, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Toledo.

Joe Corbett, who is being sought by several big clubs in the East, won twenty-four games for Los Angeles during the past season and lost seventeen. He ranked fourth in the batting list with a record of .337.

St. Louis promoters have arranged a world's championship pool tournament to be held in February. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company will give a new trophy, and the cash prizes will aggregate $1000.

Submarine Boat Floated.

The submarine boat Moccasin has been floated from the beach near Currituck, N. C., where she stranded.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. . . Alabama

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Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

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Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

OWENSBORO WAGONS

BEST ON EARTH.

P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

Risk One Eye On This

If you have CASH.
and want anything in the line of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc.

Call on us

Middleton & Company,

Cor. 2nd Ave. & 6th St. Clanton, Ala.

Betterment of The Community.

By Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton.

PEOPLE have worked themselves into a state of worry over questions of no more importance than whether a man shall or shall not wear a gray tie at a morning wedding, or whether a girl may ask a man to come and see her if she likes him.

Let us neither underrate the value of detail, nor mistake the reason for rules of behavior. Rules makes social intercourse easier, but many rules which are excellent and necessary in a complicated society such as Washington or Newport are absurd if applied in smaller towns or country places, where life is simple and rules may be few. Because certain methods are in vogue at a court reception, it does not mean that these methods need be followed by the housewife who gives a party to her village neighbors. Perhaps everybody would be more comfortable with simpler ways. And so in most other matters of etiquette. What might be good for one place could be bad in another if it seemed forced and exotic. Manners should adjust themselves nicely to every society. You must in a certain sense, be your own law; you must act from within; you cannot read a book and become a lady.

It is a curious fact that an attempt to behave properly frequently interferes with behavior. To act simply and naturally is of more importance than to get every detail correct. It is better to shake hands at the wrong time (according to the book) if you do it heartily and honestly, than to pause and stare and show that you are in doubt as to what to do. Never despise rules if they are helpful; do not go out of your way to transgress acceptable ones; but, on the other hand, do not make laws of those laid down by people for other conditions. Be natural, and use common sense.

Patronize our Advertisers, they are all reliable.

HOW THE INDIANS TELEGRAPH.

Long Before Science Brought the Electric Spark Signal the Redman Had Devised a System of "Far Writing" Almost as Efficient as We Have To-Day.

ONE windy, rainy morning I went to the tepee of old Hoo-sis-mox-mox (Yellow Hair), who had come to visit his friends among the tribes of the Umatilla Reservation at the time of their midsummer pow-wow. I had seen him and wanted to have a talk with this veteran Palouse chief, born over a hundred years ago.

The old man was not at home. Several young Indians lay in the dripping tepee, stretched upon their blankets. As I started to leave the shelter of the wigwam, one of the young fellows rose to his elbows and said to me:

"My friend, you had better not attempt to go until the storm is over. Besides, I fancy Hoo-sis-mox-mox will be back pretty soon. You will find (I learn you are a newspaper man) that he will tell you thrilling stories. He knows scarcely any English, but as I am familiar with both his language and yours I shall gladly act for you as interpreter."

"You will certainly be capable of doing that," said I to the young man.

"I suppose I should," he answered back. "Only a short while ago I held a chair at Che-ma-wa, the Indian College, you know, near Seattle.

"You see, I am just on a visit to some of my friends and relatives, who belong to the tribes of this reservation. I am a Yakima, yet I have here many kin folks. And there is a great pleasure sometimes in casting aside the conventionalities of civilization.

"This blanket? Oh, that is the most comfortable thing to wear, when one lives in a tepee. It serves for coat, [illegible] and cover. I lived the [illegible] four years once, but hadn't on a blanket for a long time until yesterday. Here, pull off your coat and try one."

I wrapped myself within the folds of the bright woolen.

"Now, take a cigarette, half close your eyes, dream and you will be an Indian veritably," said my new acquaintance.

Comfortably stretching out, I little cared for the rainstorm or the return of Yellow Hair. I learned from my companion, who name was Stonewall Jackson, that his father, soon after the Civil War, had come from Tennessee to the State of Washington, and, like many of our pioneers, married an Indian girl. My friend, then, was an educated half-breed.

"You have tried on, then, both the wild life and the civilized. Which do you like the better?" I asked.

"Why, certainly, I prefer the civilized life, but can you not see how those who have been reared close to nature's heart would choose the wild? It must have been some satisfaction to my mother's people to roam at will over this vast country and have no barbed wire fences in their way and no signs stuck about, 'Keep off the grass.' Their tribal warfare was only daring sport. And wait until you see the big parade! You will say that it equals a pageant of kings."

"At any rate, when the Indians were called upon by the whites to give up the larger part of their country—they fought."

"That was in the war of '55?"

"Yes; in what is known as the Yakima War, because it was led by Kami-a-kin, head chief of the Yakima Indians."

"Your mother's people?"

"Yes."

"Well, what was the cause of that war? I know that you can discuss it fairly, as you have in you the bloods of the two races."

"There were many causes. In the first place, I must say for the Indian that until he was badly abused he was always very good to the white man. Read the journals of early explorers and you will find that all the tribes in this country, with the exception of the Wishrams, were kind to the whites, giving them ponies, and, at times, dividing with them their scanty stores of food. The Indians were confiding, and traders among the pioneers took advantage of them, exchanging worthless trinkets for valuable furs. The missionaries tried to teach them that their inherited religion was false. Settlers poured in and occupied their lands. They stood everything but being driven from their pastures and hunting grounds. This was the culminating cause of the war.

"And it was a fierce war, too. All tribes from the Pacific to the Rockies acted in concert. They made their first and last great attempt to oust the Bostons—Boston man, you know, is what the Indian calls the white man, because the first expedition of whites to this country was from Boston. The Boston man then was gradually driving the Indians from their lands. The various tribes made simultaneous attacks at places many hundred miles apart."

"But how could they do this? They couldn't use telegraphic instruments," said I.

"Oh, yes, they could, literally, telegraph, meaning 'Write far.' The Indians have always had a method of signaling which is almost as quick as telegraphing. They do this by building fires that send up columns of smoke. For example, a fire left to burn two minutes, then put out and started again after two minutes is to the Indian what the clicking of the key is to the telegraph operator. When Custer was killed Indians told Mrs. Custer of it the next day after it happened. She was at Fort Lincoln—over 300 miles from where her husband was massacred."

"Are the Indians, then, always on the lookout for signals?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, continually when they apprehend war. They send runners from tribe to tribe of those allied and establish a signal code; they appoint signal stations. These are along the trails. The Indians, you know, away before the times of the whites, had a trail clear from the mouth of the Columbia to the Mississippi. They are always built high up on ridges. The Indians, fearing surprise, never travel in a valley."

"But didn't the whites sometimes interpret these signals?"

"Yes, sometimes. But they were unable to help themselves much, and they could not answer back. My father has told me that during this very war of which we speak a band of whites coming West were told by friendly Nez Perces away over in Idaho of the forthcoming battle of Walla Walla, in the State of Washington, several days before it took place."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Why He Stayed.

The chapel of a northern fishing village used to depend for its services on the occasional help of the clergy of the nearest town. One very wet Sunday the clergyman who volunteered to do the duty drove over in a fly. Tolling the chapel bell himself, he announced his arrival to the natives, but for a long time no one appeared.

At last one solitary person came in and took a seat at the very back of the chapel. The clergyman then found his surplice and conducted the service. That ended, he remarked to his audience of one that perhaps a sermon was superfluous.

"Oh, please go on, sir," was the flattering reply, and the clergyman mounted the pulpit.

In the course of his address he expressed the fear that he was wearying his hearer, and was gratified to be told that he could not be too long. The sermon, consequently, was lengthened out to some forty minutes.

When it was ended the preacher expressed a desire to shake hands with the gentleman who had listened to him with such evident appreciation. Imagine his consternation at discovering on a nearer view (for he was somewhat short sighted) that he had been preaching to the driver of his fly, who was all the while charging overtime.—London Tit-Bits.

Mechanical Umpire.

Following close on the invention of a pitching gun to supplant the star twirler of the diamond, says the New York Evening Sun, comes news from Canada for an invention to aid the umpire in making correct decisions on plays at first base. This new device, which has been patented, consists of an electric plate attached to the initial bag, and so arranged as to ring an electric bell if the first baseman touches the bag before the runner. On the other hand, if the batter reaches first base before it is touched by the baseman, the plate is so adjusted that the bell will not ring.

Assuming that the device is always in working order, the umpire may, if he wishes, turn his back and be sure of giving an accurate decision at first. If the bell rings, the runner's out; if it doesn't, he's safe; sounds simple.

Baseball people are now eagerly awaiting news of the invention of a batting machine which shall swell the average of every wielder of the wagon-tongue to the .300 per cent. mark.

Scholar or Athlete.

Statistics would tend to show that while the chance of the kind of distinction recorded in "Who's Who?" is about the same for the crew as for the average of the class and is much greater for the captains of the crew, it is for the football and baseball men far less than for the average graduate. Such a result cannot be attributed entirely to the fact that high scholars no longer play upon the nine or upon the eleven, for this is equally true of the crew. In fact, from 1861 to 1898 no member of the crew won a Bowdoin prize or stood in the first seven of his class, and only one took final honors in any subject; but the oarsmen proved in other ways that they possessed in as great a degree as the average of the class the qualities that make for distinction. Why should not this be true of the baseball and football men also?—Atlantic Monthly.

A Quick Change.

Walter A. Wyckoff, professor of sociology in Princeton, was once traveling, disguised as a tramp, in search of information. While on a railroad train out West they came to a very dark tunnel, and one of his fellows asked a passing train hand how long it would take to reach daylight at the other end. "Oh, about half an hour," snapped the man, as he hurried away. The traveler, as Dr. Wyckoff could dimly see, at once began fumbling with a grip which he had. In about three minutes the train shot into daylight once more and everybody saw that the traveler had intended to use the thirty minutes of darkness in changing his shirt. There he sat, thunderstruck, his coat, shirt, necktie and collar thrown over the next seat, as naked from the waist up as a man about to take a bath.

Always in Stock.

A chemist was boasting in the company of friends of his well-assorted stock in trade. There isn't a drug missing," he said.

"Come, now," said one of the bystanders, by way of a joke, "I bet that you don't keep any spirit of contradiction, well stocked as you pretend to be."

"Why not?" replied the chemist, not in the least embarrassed at the unexpected sally. "You shall see for yourself." So saying he left the group and returned in a few minuts leading by the hand—his wife.—London Tit-Bits.

PEARLS OF VENEZUELA

TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD'S SUPPLY FOUND IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Beds of Pearl-Bearing Oysters Found on Reefs Miles Long—Great Forces of Fishermen Constantly Searching for Them.

"At present two-thirds of the supply of pearls comes from South America," said B. C. Durall, who has but recently returned from a visit to tropical countries. "Off the coast of Venezuela great reefs of pearl oysters are found, in two to eight fathoms of water, and the natives, Spanish and Indians, descendants of the Aborigines, fish for pearls for a livelihood. About 600 boats with crews work most all the time. These boats consist of a crew of four men, dredging machinery, a net with sinkers to drag in the oyster shells.

"On an island which is off the coast away from the rain belt, and in shallow water, nothing is produced but fancy shells, coral and pearls. The natives go almost nude, and live on fish and fruit, but trade in pearls. They will show you strings of them, papers full of them. Almost everyone has them, some have fine specimens, others the small seed pearls. Pearls to these people are almost like money, and the natives will stop you on the street and offer you pearls at most any price, as pearls is their commodity, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible.

"It is the desire of Germany to purchase this lonely island as a 'coaling station,' as they want a foothold in the West Indies. The government decided to sell for about $60,000, but the United States refused to allow any foreign power to purchase it, and it remains a barren place, occupied by about 4,000 natives, a very few foreigners, and pearl fishing is the industry of the people.

"A British company employs 14 divers who work from boats launched at sea. In suits of rubber, the divers are lowered by a rope, air is pumped to them, and in the clear water they see the pearl oysters and pick them up and place them in sacks. In this way about 70 bushels of shells is secured each day, which produces about a half a pint of pearls, and worth from $1,000 to $10,000. The company's business averages $5,000 per day; sometimes one pearl will be found worth $6,000. The entire product of the company is sent to London for disposition.

"One diver can earn as much as two boats with crews," says Mr. Durall. "It takes 12 men almost all day to open the shells and take the pearls from the meat of the oyster. The pearl is almost invariably in the water meat of the oyster, but sometimes it is deposited in the shell, in which case it is not so valuable as it cannot be torn loose in perfect shape.

"Pearl fishing has its dangers, as in these waters are man-eating sharks, feeding upon the oyster beds, and woe to the diver who encounters a hungry shark. A sharp steel rod is carried, and generally the diver by a quick thrust can disable the shark and be pulled up, before the shark makes a lunge, but many hairbreadth escapes are related, and I saw widows and orphans whose husbands or fathers have been divers and lost their lives in the sea, most all eaten by sharks. Great walruses are in the sea, but they are not dangerous; they swim in twos and fours lined up like soldiers, with their bodies bent with the waves. It is a beautiful sight to see these great fish coming up and down in true military style.

"Pearls are found here in all shapes and sizes, mostly round, some oval and pear-shaped, in colors of white and yellow, but some are black and Oriental. I brought back some copper colored pearls; in price they vary from a few dollars up to the hundreds. You can buy them at all prices, the small ones as low as a few cents, but fine ones suitable for necklaces bring hundreds of dollars. From $100 to $500 each is the price for a pearl suitable for a necklace; I saw one that brought $10 there and would be worth in Paris $6,000.

"It takes from 40 to 50 pearls to make a suitable necklace, and it takes years to match them up, as a necklace is started with a large pearl, round or pear-shaped, then they gradually grow smaller, but match in shape and color. I saw a necklace in New York worth $50,000 that took 20 years to match; another worth $27,000 which for 15 years the jeweler had been collecting pearls. One New York millionaire is paying $314,000 for a necklace of 20 pearls."

Mr. Durall says that in these waters all kinds of valuable pearls are found. A very fine pearl with Oriental colors was found in the shape of the holy cross. It was sold for a small sum by a fisherman, and sent to London, where it brought £10,000. A nobleman was the purchaser and today it could not be bought, for of the gospel to pearls, when He says: "Neither cast ye your pearls before swine." In Revelation we read the destruction of the heavenly city, "whose twelve gates were twelve pearls. Every several gate was one pearl." The writer of the Revelation in describing Babylon compares it to a woman arrayed in purple and scarlet decked with gold, precious stones and pearls.

Cleopatra was extravagantly fond of pearls, and spent large sums accumulating the largest and finest in the world. It is related at a banquet given by her to a concourse of friends she dissolved in acid a very large pearl worth $39,000 and drank the liquid. In imitation of her act Tiberius did the same thing in Rome. Julius Caesar spent large sums in buying the most beautiful pearls. He presented to a lady a pearl necklace valued at $300,000. Every wealthy noble in Rome was dressed in costumes loaded with pearls. It is related of Lollia Paulina that when dressed for an evening party her jewels were estimated at $1,500,000, most all of which were costly pearls. Today most all kings wear pearls, the crown of Edward VII. contains 267 pearls, some formerly owned by Julius Caesar. One of the largest pearls ever found glitters in the sceptre of Nicholas II.

"The formation of the pearl begins when some foreign substance enters the oyster shell. Necrea is secreted around the substance, mullouse is formed and the pearl grows, which is an ulcer in the fish of the oyster, a silvery precious gem.—Portland Telegram.

THE FAIRY LAMPS.

The Little Bare-Legged Boy and the Fairy of the Woods.

There was once a little bare-legged, brown-limbed boy who spent all his time in the woods. He loved the woods and all that was in them. He used to look, not at the flowers, but deep down into them, and not at the singing bird, but into its eyes, to its little heart; and so he got an insight better than most others, and he quite gave up collecting birds' eggs.

But the woods were full of mysteries. He used to hear little bursts of song, and when he came to the place he could find no bird there. Noises and movements would just escape him. In the woods he saw strange tracks, and one day, at length, he saw a wonderful bird making these very tracks. He had never seen the bird before, and would have bought it a great rarity had he not seen its tracks everywhere. So he learned that the woods were full of beautiful creatures that were skilful and quick to avoid him.

One day, as he passed by a spot that he had been to a hundred times before he found a bird's nest. It must have been there all the time, and yet he had not seen it; and so he learned how blind he was, and exclaimed: "Oh, if I only could see, then I might understand these things! If only I knew! If I could see but for once how many there are and how near! If only every bird would wear over its nest this evening a little lamp to show me!"

The sun was down now; but all at once there was a soft light on the path, and in the middle of it the brown boy saw a Little Brown Lady in a long robe, and in her hand a rod.

She smiled pleasantly and said: "Little boy, I am the Fairy of the Woods. I have been watching you for long. I like you. You seem to be different from other boys. Your request shall be granted."

Then she faded away. But at once the whole landscape twinkled over with wonderful little lamps—long lamps, short lamps, red, blue, and green, high and low, doubles, singles, and groups; wherever he looked were lamps—twinkle, twinkle, twinkle, here and everywhere, until the forest shone like the starry sky. He ran to the nearest, and there, sure enough, was a bird's nest. He ran to the next; yes, another nest. And here and there each different lamp stood for another kind of nest. A beautiful purple blaze in a low tangle caught his eye. He ran there, and found a nest he had never seen before. It was full of purple eggs, and there was the rare bird he had seen but once. It was chanting the weird song he had often heard, but never traced. But the eggs were the marvellous things. His old egg-collecting instinct broke out. He rushed forth to clutch the wonderful prize, and—in an instant all the lights went out. There was nothing but the black woods about him. Then on the pathway again shone the soft light. It grew brighter, till in the middle of it he saw the Little Brown Lady—the Fairy of the Woods. But she was not smiling now. Her face was stern and sad as she said: "I fear I set you over-high. I thought you better than the rest. Keep this in your mind:

"Who reverence not the lamp of life can never see its light."

Then she faded from his view.—From Ernest Thompson Seton's "Fable and Woodmyth" in the December Century.

Isn't It Strange

What fancies come to a woman when a good looking man pays her attention?

How many young fellows take beauty in preference to common sense?

What odd looking creatures find a way into genteel society?

How often a man is mistaken in his estimate of a woman's disposition?

What small things will cause a woman's love to grow cold?

What mean ways some women have of showing dislike?

How easily a man can forget a girl he thought he loved?—Chicago Journal.

First Mixed Marriage in Australia.

The first recorded case of the marriage of a white man to a black "gin" has just occurred at Bamboo Springs, in western Australia. According to the local paper, the ceremony had the effect of completely paralyzing business in Bamboo Springs for that day, the whole township turning out for the wedding. Nevertheless, the "lucky" man, who is a well-to-do grazier, had some difficulty in even obtaining witnesses to sign the register, two old prospectors finally consenting when sufficient inducement was offered them.

Household Matters

Use For Old Waterproofs.

You housekeepers who happen to have stowed away in attic or closet one or more of those old waterproof capes in use twelve or fifteen years ago, will find them exceedingly serviceable as chair covers on sweeping day. To make them more convenient, sew up the slits in the covers which were used for armholes, and remove the hoods. Then see what a protection it is from the dust, which, however carefully a broom is used, is sure to lodge upon all upholstered furniture.

In the case of a large easy chair, which for some reason it may be inconvenient to remove from the room during the sweeping process, this rubber cover will prove a boon. Ordinarily it may be carelessly thrown over the back, arms and seat; but in case it may be found necessary to remove the chair to a sunny piazza or porch during cleaning time, this cover pinned securely around it will protect it from either rain or sunshine, as the case may be.

Another advantage which such a cover has over a shawl or other woolen covering is that dust does not cling to it, but a slight shake will remove it.

If you happen to own an old-fashioned square piano, with pictures and bric-a-brac [illegible] open covers, it is impossible to remove them and close the piano every time you sweep. A friend who owns one of these old waterproof capes often throws it over her open piano while sweeping, thus saving the trouble of closing it.—Helen F. Richardson, in Connecticut Farmer.

Men's Clothing.

The neck bands of men's white shirts frequently wear out before any other part. Wash the shirt to remove the starch, rip the old band off and press it carefully so it will retain its original shape. Cut a new band of linen interlined with muslin, baste it in place, stitch on the machine and work the usual number of buttonholes. Make other repairs that are needed and the shirt will be ready for the laundry.

If the silk ties are soiled, try cleaning them with gasoline. Pour a little in a cup or bowl, dip a clean cloth in it and rub the soiled places, dipping frequently. When the gasoline gets dirty get a fresh supply and proceed as before, until the ties are clean, then hang them up where no dust will fall on them until it has evaporated. This does not fade the color.

A suit of clothes is often improved in appearance by brushing them. Turn the pocket wrong side out and shake them. The coat collar often requires cleaning. Prepare a cleaning fluid by pouring a quart of boiling water over one-fourth pound of soap shaved fine and adding a heaping teaspoonful of borax. When dissolved, stir together so it will form strong suds. Dip a small brush in this and clean the collars flat on the table and scour until clean. Rinse with clear water and hang up until half dry, then cover with a cloth and press with a hot iron until dry. The borax is a great help in removing grease or soiled spots of any kind from a woolen garment, and is perfectly harmless. Vest and coat buttons may be purchased to replace those that are worn or lost, and if the binding is worn in places, rebind with new braid. If there are any places to be mended, place a piece like the garment under the worn place. Sew it down firmly, allowing as few stitches as possible to show on the right side, darn back and forth over the broken threads, catching it down to the cloth beneath. Then place a damp cloth on the place and press with a hot iron.—E. J. C., in American Cultivator.

Foamy Sauce—Take half a cup of butter beaten to a cream, with one cup of powdered sugar; add one teaspoonful of vanilla, two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly or grape juice, one-half cup of boiling water, the white of an egg well beaten. Whip all together until foamy and serve.

Potato Straws—Pare and cut raw potatoes into slices one-quarter of an inch thick; cut these into narrow strips or straws and soak in cold water half an hour. Dry on a cloth and fry in deep hot fat until crisp and well colored. Drain on paper and sprinkle with salt. Serve with chops.

Boiled Meat Puddings—Beat four eggs thoroughly, add three pints of sweet milk, one teacup fine chopped suet, one-half teaspoon salt and three cups yellow meal. Turn into a wet pudding bag and boil two and one-half hours in a kettle which should be half full of boiling water when the bag is plunged in. Eat with butter and maple syrup.

Lord Byron's Goose.

One of the stories concerning the traditional dish of roast goose on Michaelmas Day refers to Lord Byron, says an English newspaper. The poet always insisted in keeping up old customs in small things, such as having hot cross buns on Good Friday and roast goose on Michaelmas Day. This last fancy had a grotesque result when he was in Italy. After buying a goose, and fearing it might be too lean, Byron fed it every day for a month previous to the festival, so that the poet and the bird became so mutually attached that when September 29 arrived, he could not kill it, but bought another and had the pet goose swung in a cage under his carriage when he traveled.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

In Worcester there are 703 women who make needles and 1044 female nailmakers.

A tradesman has been elected to the Spanish Cortes for the first time in its history. He is James Angles, and is a cooper by trade.

Ten years ago cents were little used in California and the South, and were practically unknown in Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona, but to-day they circulate everywhere.

Emperor William of Germany has four light brown dachshunds of which he is very fond. These dogs live in a stone ivy-covered house.

The greatest of all mountain railways is that which ascends Mount Lowe, in Southern California, to an altitude of 6000 feet at a forty-eight per cent. grade.

The life of a dime is only four or five years, because it changes hands ten times while half a dollar is moved once from one person's pocket into the till of another.

The sun dial, that old time favorite in the garden of the past, has been revived, and it is stated on good authority that no garden will be considered complete without it.

The speediest feminine picker of huckleberries in Monroe County, Pa., is Carrie Everett, a girl of fifteen years. From 8.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. she picked seventy-two quarts of huckleberries.

In the body of a horse that died suddenly at Newport, Yorks, the veterinary surgeon who made a post-mortem examination discovered three large stones, one of them nearly as large as a cricket ball.

Hubbardston, Mass., with a population of a little over 1200, has twenty-five people that are eighty years and over. The average age of these people is eighty-five years; all of them, with the exception of two, are in good health.

After picnicing under a haystack a party of holiday makers near Mantauban, France, left an empty ginger beer bottle standing up on the ground. The sun's rays became focused through the glass and set the stack alight. It was burned to the ground.

Death on the Culm Bank.

No matter what form death assumes it is never welcome. The grim messenger makes his appearance in many forms in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, but only in one form is less and pleasant, and to only one victims go unconsciously. It is death of the burning culm bank.

Many times during the year is a death recorded when one of the great culm banks is burning. The is not seen in the daytime and at it shines only with a faint through the layers of ashes separate the live coals from the air.

To these burning banks tramps other unfortunates, forced to spend night in the open air, go when the nights grow chilly. The warm breath of the culm lures them on with a promise of a warm bed for the night, and they lie down to sleep in the comfortable atmosphere of the bank and never open their eyes again.

The noxious gases emanating from the bank wift over them so softly that they are soon asleep and in many cases they never awaken, being suffocated during their slumbers.—Detroit Free Press.

A Railroad to Mont Blanc.

The nearness to completion of the railway up the Jungfrau, in Switzerland, has put new heart into the old project of running trains to the summit of Mont Blanc.

The Jungfrau line has been opened as far as the Eigerwand station, the Eismeer, the Jungfraujoch and Jungfraukulm stations only remaining to be constructed. The Eigerwand, already opened, furnishes a view of the Alps, near and far only less magnificent than that from the summit.

The Mont Blanc project is planned to start from [illegible]es Houches and follow at first the [illegible]ellevue Pavillon path. The line would run by Gros-Bechart, the Aiguille [illegible] Gouter, the Dome du Gouter, the [illegible]os de Dromedaire and the final station would be at the Little Red Rocks, 300 yards below the summit.

It is figured that a ticket to the top of the highest mountain in Europe could probably be sold for $20. The present cost of an ascension is at least $50 for each of a considerable party, or twice that sum for a man going alone, not to speak of the labor.—New York World.

Struck by Lightning.

According to the Grant City [illegible] Star, lightning struck a haystack [illegible] Mrs. Allison's farm, on West [illegible] River, and set it on fire. The rick was not far from the house, and the boys, seeing the smoke, went to it at once. They found in the top of one end of the rick a small hole, from which the smoke was issuing, and, thrusting a wisp of hay into the hole, smothered the fire. When the end of the rick was cut off it was found that the lightning had burned a hole from the top to the bottom of the stack about two inches in diameter. The timely arrival of the boys [illegible] scene saved the rick from [illegible]

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na—Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask Your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

Spain has buried the hatchet and will appear at the St. Louis Exposition with the best show she can get together, observes the Boston Transcript. She will be as welcome in our midst as the most favored of nations. We remember San Juan, but with regrets that it was ever necessary. As to the Maine, we may say as much.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1904, if you will. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn	300 bu.
Spelta and Macaroni Wheat	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte, the fodder wonder	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1904.

SEND 10c. IN STAMPS

this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

A man robs himself if he does not make the best of his time.

Stones That Are Alive.

The most curious specimens of vegetable or plant life in existence are the so-called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands. Those islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong polar wind.

In such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees scattered here and there singular shaped blocks of what appear to be weather-beaten and moss-covered boulders of various size.

Attempt to turn one of these boulders over and you will meet with an actual surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact, you will find that you are fooling with one of the native trees.

No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd shaped blocks into fuel, because the wood is perfectly devoid of grain and appears to be a twisted mass of woody fibres.—Chicago Post.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Larlo, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

FARMERS' CORNER

Fragrant Leaved Plants.

For the window garden we still prize the fragrant leaved plants, such as many of the pelarganiums, and such flowers as perfume the air daintily and not oppressively, says a gardening writer in Gardening. One should Olea fragrans and one of Daphne odorata we always keep in the window of the living room.

Why so Many Fail.

Many people never get to the front in the poultry business because they struggle and work from year to year only to be beaten again at the shows and by practically some beginner, but finally after losing five or ten years' time they find that their mistake was in always buying something cheap instead of paying a little more and getting good foundation stock. The quicker a man buys good birds to breed from the sooner he is started right in the fancy and the sooner he will get a share of the business.—T. B. King in American Poultry Journal.

Place For an Incubator.

The proper place to put an incubator is in a room or cellar where the temperature is not variable. The greatest trouble with a cellar is too much moisture. No matter if the temperature in the room is high or low, so it is not subjected to sudden changes. A little [illegible] not too moist is the best. A room having a sky above the room is not affected by the heat from the sun, and the thick brick walls do not cool off as quickly when it is very cold outside. A great deal of trouble can be avoided by having the incubator in a room of this sort. The room should be well ventilated so as to have a constant circulation of pure air. Do not put the incubator where it will be in a draft.—Connecticut Farmer.

Investing Surplus Money.

In some sections the crops for several years have enabled the farmers to pay off outstanding obligations and still have surplus money for investment. Much of this surplus money will be placed in savings banks and considerable invested in loans and mortgages, both good investments, as a rule. The farm is the best investment for any surplus cash one has and unless it contains everything that will go to help in increasing the profit, then one has no right to invest his surplus funds in other ways.

Is there a field that can be drained so as to materially increase its yield? Invest the surplus in this work. Are the cows scrubs? Raise the standard of the herd, the standard of the milk and butter by investing in high-bred cattle. There are a dozen places where the surplus cash can be placed on the average farm which will bring an increase in profit much greater than will come from the investment of the money in any of the ways recognized as reasonably safe.—Indianapolis News.

Orcharding.

To raise fruit the first thing is to plant the orchard properly. This requires a selection of the fruit trees, adapted to your soil, climate, etc., and trees that will answer the purposes for which you plant. If you plant for home use, you should consider the flavors of the fruit to get the best quality, and also the time when they ripen, so as to provide for the different seasons of the year. If your are setting for commercial purposes your location with reference to your nearest city or a cold storage should be considered. You can do well on summer and fall varieties if you are near a market. While if you are away from markets and storage you should plant varieties that will keep well, fruit that can be handled and stored without injury. Some varieties spoil easily in handling, and some scald and turn black in storage or soon after they are taken from it, as the Huntsman's Favorite and York Imperial, otherwise good apples.

Trees must be selected with reference to the time or age when they begin bearing, also with reference to quantity of fruit borne annually or semi-annually.

You should rely largely on your local nurserymen, they will try to provide you with the best varieties to suit your conditions. By buying near home you get fruit better adapted to your soil and climate, and that will usually prove healtier and hardier.—S. A. Hazeltine in Indiana Farmer.

Line Fence Questions.

There seems to be some difference of opinion, even among lawyers, but it seems certain that where the fence line has been laid out and a fence built each man must build and keep in repair his share. Should he neglect his part, or refuse to keep it in proper repair, and cattle break into his field over his part, he cannot recover from their owner for damages. If there is no fence now on the line, notice, giving 30 days' time, can be served upon him to build it.

If he refuses to build it and serves a notice on you that he elects not to build, you can build all, and use it, but he will have to pay for half the day he pastures or uses his land next to it. From this it seems that in some cases both men may be right.

Various circumstances alter the legal standpoint, and one should consult a lawyer—if he is bound to "look for trouble"—before he begins. In case cattle get out, and pass through the woods or "commons" and get into other fields on the other side of the unfenced part, the owner is liable; hence a man must take care of his cattle. In case of neglect to repair properly or build up existing line fences, no damage can be collected; hence a man need not care for his cattle. Neighbors had better spend more time than they think they ought to in keeping good fences, rather than to "law" it; and always bear in mind the maxim: a good fence makes good neighbors.—C. E. Chapman.

Fruit Culture.

Trees have naturally two methods of reproducing themselves—by buds and the seeds of the fruit. Every bud on a tree is an individual; indeed, it is not the twig or branch or tree, but the bud that is the unit of plant development.

Budding and grafting are only examples of vegetable production by bud development. When a tree is growing rapidly and producing a good deal of wood and very little fruit it is simply trying to reproduce itself by bud reproduction. On the other hand, if a tree is fruiting heavily it is trying to reproduce itself by seed. The wood growth and fruit growth of a tree stand in a sort of counterpoise to each other.

If a tree is growing vigorously it is not producing much fruit; and if much fruit, not much wood.

If we check the vegitative growth of a tree we cause it to form fruit; on the other hand, if we take the fruit off a tree before it is developed we stimulate wood growth. Vigorous pruning in summer when the growth is in full swing, will stimulate the production of fruit, but if the pruning is to vigorous the trees may be injured or even killed.

When pruning in summer to stimulate fruit production is not done intelligently, just the opposite effect is most likely the result.

The correct method would be to head back the most vigorously growing and not touch the small fruiting limbs on which the fruit would have been formed. The reduction of the foliage of a tree limits its nutrition and more or less strikes at the vitality of the tree.

Heavy pruning should only be done as a last resort. A safer method would be to stop cultivation or to seed down with a clover crop, or the plow might be run a little deeper, so as to cut off the surface-feeding roots and root prune the tree. Pruning for vegetative or wood growth is that which has been outlines for the growing tree. Cut out all dead, broken and deformed limbs and those which cross and rub one another.

Care should be taken to keep the tree from suckers, so that there is a free circulation of air through the tree and the sunshine let in sufficiently to give the fruit a good color.

Horticultural Notes.

The morning glories on the east and west sides of the house, have frequently remained open all day.

A screen of climbing nasturtiums on the south side of a porch has been a delight through out the entire summer, growing prettier each day.

In setting out or transplanting shrubs or roses, make the place prepared for it large enough so that the roots will not be cramped. And form the soil thoroughly.

Hydrangea paniculata is one of our best shrubs; perfectively hardy, with immense flower heads, coming into bloom when flowers are on the wane and lasting until heavy frosts.

The Cobœa Scandens is our favorite climber among the annuals; seeds must be started early, but the vine is attractive throughout the entire season and lasts in all its beauty much later than any other climber.

One of the hardy perennials which seems always satisfactory, is Perennial Pea. Kept from seeding, it blooms the entire season, seems to care little for extremes of wet or dry weather, makes a vigorous growth and is noteasily crowded out by grass or other pests. If given a trellis or support, the vines form a thick screen, but lacking this they will trail over the grass in beautiful confusion. The blossoms range in color through red, pink purple, lavender and white.

Tunneling for Water.

The citizens of Sweet Canyon county, Idaho, have a novel way of obtaining water for domestics and irrigation purposes, says the New York Sun. The water is dug out of the hillside, with wells run like tunnels, and dug down into the earth, as ordinary wells are dug. East of the town there is a bluff out of which sparkling mountain water can be produced almost anywhere by merely running a tunnel in from 20 to 40 feet.

At one point in town a stream sufficient to irrigate a fine orchard and garden, besides an ample supply for domestic use and for watering all the teams that pass that way, comes pouring out of the 40-foot tunnel. Neither the spring freshets nor the summer drought affect its flow.

Horseshoeing.

Robert Bonner was the man who started fancy prices for horseshoeing when he paid $100 for shoeing Dexter. There are expert blacksmiths who work only for owners of big stables, and who travel with crack racing horses wherever they go. Some of these blacksmiths get $12,000 a year and expenses, besides a liberal present if the owner has had a lucky year. The blacksmith of a crack stable is constantly asked for cast-off shoes from crack horses by persons who want to gild them and frame them "just for luck." Five dollars was recently paid for a shoe from Hermis

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A NERVOUS CHILD'S TRAINING.

By Injudicious Treatment Such an One May Be Wrecked.

A child born with a nervous constitution is to be pitied or envied, according as he has parents who do or do not know how to treat him. Character is made or marred, even more than we are wont to believe, by the training which the child receives, and the future of no child is more absolutely in the keeping of its father and mother than that of the nervous child. By injudicious treatment such a child may be made to grow up a physical and moral wreck, at odds with all the world, while under wise management it may develop into one of the highest types of lovable man or woman—gentle, affectionate, sensitive intellectual and dependable.

The nervous child is often difficult to manage, especially if the mother is impatient with its despondency or its irritability. Scoldings only increase the tension of its nervous system, and more severe punishment, which the phlegmatic child takes with scarce a whimper and to its betterment, is often cruel in the extreme.

There are two types of nervous children—the active child, always on the go, inquisitive and acquisitive, but delicate as the mimosa leaf, shrinking back into itself at the first repulse or harsh word; and the pale, quiet, sensitive child, intelligent and thoughtful, but retiring. The child of the first type develops into the inventor, the active philanthropist, the promoter, the schemer, the adventurer, or the leader of criminals, according as his training has been wise and foolish. The child of the second type becomes the philosopher, the thinker, the man of letters, the poet, or the misanthrope, the sour recluse, and the plotter against society and government.

One great mistake in training a nervous child is to try to strengthen the nerves by opposition. A nervous child must be guided, not driven; if afraid of the dark it must not be forced to sleep in a closed room without a glimmer of light. It should not be laughed at for natural timidity, but should be gently convinced by argument of the groundlessness of its fears. At the same time its physical constitution should receive careful attention. Tonics, good, digestible food, an open-air life, avoiding long hours of study, frequent change of air and scene are all not only serviceable, but, one might say, indispensable in the transformation into the well-poised man or woman.—Youth's Companion.

The French Government employs 1550 workmen and 15,000 women in the State tobacco manufactories, and makes a yearly profit of 400,000,000 francs.

The English language is much in use in Panama, especially on the Atlantic side.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sunday Island, in the Pacific is really the tallest mountain in the world. It rises 2000 feet of five miles of water, and is thus nearly 30,000 feet from base to summit.

The average number of visitors in New York City is estimated at 250,000, and their stay is ten days.

Springs' Devious Ways to Ocean.

Plowville, Berks County, Pa., is situated exactly on the dividing line between the Delaware and the Susquehanna Rivers, according to a United States geological survey, and is 715 feet above the level of the sea. Near Plowville are two springs of water, not 100 feet apart, that reach the ocean through these widely separated rivers.

Economy is the road to wealth. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES is the road to economy.

Jealousy makes a woman think she can secure a monopoly on a man's love by acting up.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

---

Too many people only know by hearsay that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The Wonderful Cream Separator.

does its work in thirty minutes and leaves less than 1 per cent. butter fat. The price is ridiculously low, according to size, $5.75 to $8.00 each, and when you have it you would not part therewith for fifty times its cost.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE with 5c. stamps for postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalogue, fully describing this remarkable Cream Separator, and hundreds of other tools and farm seeds used by the farmers. [A.C.L.]

When a dude has a woman's head it is usually in the other direction.

The Sweet Gum.

The exudation found clinging to the sweet gum tree in the summer contains a stimulating expectorant. It will loosen the phlegm in the throat. Taylor's Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein cures coughs and croup.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1. a bottle.

Were it not for clouds people would be unable to appreciate sunshine.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Don't make the mistake of giving a man advice which doesn't confirm his own opinion.

Earliest Green Onions.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner. Mr. Farmer and Gardener!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c.

and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c. POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

A man usually gets the last word in an argument with his wife because she gives it to him.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

If poets are born their ancestors should be held responsible.

In a polling of popular American poems Thanatopsis leads all the rest. Its sonorous lines are unquestionably as good for purposes of youthful mouthing as any ever penned in any land; and if the content is a bit trite those who admire the poem most admire it probably the more on that account.

Moorish Women's Age.

Feminine Moors are generally absolutely ignorant of their age. Among Moorish women this is a point of honor, but it is usually no affectation, for as their birthdays are never celebrated in any manner the passage of years is far less noticed than with us.

The Russian squadron destined for the Far East sailed for Alexandria.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take.

It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief

[illegible] to 20 days [illegible] at cure [illegible] treatment [illegible] w fauces [illegible] Sons, Special Ag'ts, [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.

Useful Apple Seed.

[illegible] compensates [illegible] small [illegible] of the [illegible] remedies [illegible] on of the common apple seed in [illegible] a foreign substance in the [illegible] Although [illegible] everybody has [illegible] stones." The seed of the apple [illegible] precisely the same [illegible] It under the [illegible] and will sometimes stay in the [illegible] twenty-four hours before it has fully done its work.

[illegible] from England [illegible] land has [illegible] $1,500,000 [illegible]

Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful, I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For over two years I suffered more than tongue can express with kidney and bladder trouble. My physician pronounced my trouble catarrh of the bladder, caused by displacement of the womb. I had a frequent desire to urinate, and it was very painful, and lumps of blood would pass with the urine. Also had backache very often.

"After writing to you, and receiving your reply to my letter, I followed your advice, and feel that you and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** have cured me. The medicine drew my womb into its proper place, and then I was well. I never feel any pain now, and can do my housework with ease."—MRS. ALICE LAMON, Kincaid, Miss.

No other medicine for female ills in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ST. LOUIS SELECTED

By National Committee For Democratic Convention.

Standing under a picture of Andrew Jackson, Chairman Jones at noon Tuesday called the national democratic executive committee to order at Washington. Five hours later St. Louis was selected as the place and July 6th as the date for naming the next democratic candidate for president and vice president. The committee then adjourned sine die and will not meet until immediately before the delegates to the convention assemble at St. Louis.

The selection came as a surprise, for it was generally thought Chicago would be selected.

Chicago offered $45,000 for the convention, but such money as was not used by the convention had to be turned back to the city. St. Louis, on the other hand, offered $40,000 with the understanding that the committee should have the entire amount.

ONE HALF HOUR OUT OF WHACK

But Uncle Sam Saves $7,000,000 in Clerk Hire.

The new order which went into effect Monday requiring all the departments in Washington to keep their employees at work until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 4 o'clock will have a far-reaching result. There are about 30,000 clerks in the departments and while the new order will effect them it will also effect government employees elsewhere in the United States. It is estimated that the order will directly effect one hundred thousand government employes.

By increasing the working hours the government will gain fifty thousand hours of work every day, equivalent to 7,143 clerks ... only ... gain the wages a ...

The business houses ... have to keep open longer to accommodate their department customers. The street cars will have to change their schedule to meet the rush. The railroads will have to change their schedules to serve their commuter patronage. The baseball games in the summer will have to begin half an hour later. The time of afternoon concerts and entertainments must be changed. The boarding house keeper will have to start the pot to boiling half an hour earlier.

New Trial Granted.

Monday the Mississippi supreme court reversed the celebrated J. J. Harper murder case, appealed from the circuit court of Perry county, where it was carried on a change of venue from Jones county.

The opinion of the court was read by Associate Justice Jeff Truly, and was received with close interest by the large assembly of lawyers in the court room on account of the important legal points involved and the celebrity attained by the case during the memorable trial at Hattiesburg, lasting eight days. Harper is a physician who was convicted and given a life sentence for being an accomplice in the killing of a saw mill laborer named William B. Lawrence at a lumber camp. The shooting was done by a foreman named R. T. McCormick, who, according to the testimony of a woman who was the only eye-witness, was seen to fire two shots at Lawrence while he was either falling or trying to rise from the ground. Lawrence died on the morning following the shooting while under the medical care of Dr. Harper, and the latter was arrested for complicity in the crime. Justice Truly held that presence at a killing and silent approval thereof before or after the fatal shots are fired can not be construed as aiding or abetting the crime.

It Was Not a Blank.

Sadie Currey, 8 years of age, while sleeping in the room where two boys were playing with a gun, was shot and instantly killed by one of them at Jackson, Tenn.

Philip Scott placed what he thought was a blank shell in the gun and fired at the sleeping child. The side of her head was blown off.

It Went for Hanna.

In Ohio's legislature's vote for United States senator the house cast 86 votes for Hanna and 21 for John H. Clark, democrat, of Cleveland. In the senate Hanna received 29 and Clark 4 votes.

A statement from Florida's assessment rolls showing the gross amount of real and personal property, including railroads and telegraphs, for the year A. D. 1903, gives the total of $111,333,735, an increase over 1902 of $8,284,798.

Seventy thousand railroad ties are awaiting high water along the Tennessee river.

West Virginia Coal.

West Virginia is pushing Illinois for second place in the list of coal producing states. Here is her output record:

1873	672,000 gross tons
1883	2,335,000 gross tons
1893	10,708,000 gross tons
1903	28,000,000 gross tons

The United States navy is using the product of the mines of this state wherever it may be in the line of service.

AGRICULTURAL.

Planting Fruit Trees.

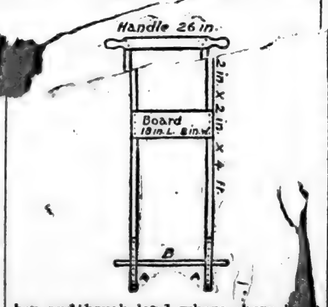
Whether or not fruit trees should be set in the fall or spring depends largely upon the conditions and location. It is now conceded by the most practical fruit growers that early spring is the best time to set them out. However, the trees should be purchased in the fall and secured early enough before they can be heeled in where they will be perfectly secure and protected during the winter months. The ground should be in thorough condition as early in the spring as possible, and the trees set out.

Lame Sheep.

Sheep so often die of what is sometimes mistaken for a sort of dry rot. And yet, on examination, the hoof is found in good condition, although the sheep have limped in almost helpless way, thus leading one to think it is the hoof disease. Closely examined, the cause of lameness will be found near the dew claws. Here you will find burrowing worms. These are the maggots of a fly with a name entirely too nice for it. It is death to the sheep if its progeny is not destroyed. Cut away the fleece and apply oil of tar to kill the maggots. Then cover the sore with lard and sulphur. Benzoated lard is considered best.—I. M. Shepler, in American Cultivator.

Handling Barb Wire.

Find below a device for handling barb wire in fence building. This little frame will unroll a spool of barb wire without tangling, and keep up all slack; it is especially adapted to tim-



ber and brush land where there ... room for a wagon. A broomstic... B runs through the spool; blocks a... strengthen the pieces where bored... A. Roberts.

Dairy Notes.

It is not a good plan to feed co... milking time, as they are lik... hold up their milk if by any chan... feed is withheld. The best pla... feed before milking so as to mil... the cow is in a ruminant mood.

Keep on friendly terms wit... cows. The cow that exhibits ... desire to lick you while you are milking her will give the largest possible quantity of milk because she is not excited, nervous or afraid while you are around her.

Besides producing a calf, a good cow will yield her weight in ... solids in a year; that is, in fat, casein, albumen, milk sugar and ash. She will yield from five to ten times her weight in milk and one-half her weight in butter.

A German investigator made measurements on eighty cows whereby he divided them into groups. From the result obtained from these it was concluded that there was unmistakable relation between external form and the production of milk and butter. Those who do not believe there is such a thing a dairy type should not be too sure of their position.—Mirror-Farmer.

As to Spraying.

If a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well, an adage that applies to orchard operations as well as to other affairs of life. A tour of five months through orchard sections has convinced the writer that not one orchardist in a dozen does the work of spraying properly and thoroughly.

They seem to have an idea that the insecticide used is one which destroys the insect or scale with its fumes, when, as a matter of fact, it must come into direct contact with the scale to be effective. While most of the recognized formulas for sale are effective if properly used, the so-called cold application is preferable, for while most expensive in the matter of ingredients, much time is saved in its use.

Take twenty pounds of sulphur and thin to a paste with water. Slake forty pounds of lime, and when it is about half slaked stir in the sulphur mixture, using at the same time caustic soda ground and in the proportion of one pound to each pound of the sulphur. Add water and mix thoroughly, using sixty gallons of water in completing the mixture, including that used in slaking the lime and mixing the sulphur. Apply to the trees thoroughly, so that when the tree has been sprayed it will look as if covered with flour. This mixture leaves the bark of the tree clean and will destroy the scale if done thoroughly and in time.—Indianapolis News.

Light Feeding For Horses.

The writer has been taken to task because he insists that the majority of farmers do not feed their horses sufficiently heavy. It is understood that this applies to the horses that are expected to do heavy farm work only, although many of them are obliged to do such work and all of the road work besides. Statistics show that horses in cities are much better fed than those on the farm. For example, the average road horse in the city, the ... horse and the horse drawing loads ... about that weight are fed fourteen pounds of oats and ten to twelve pounds of hay daily; where corn is a portion of the ration the proportions are about fifteen pounds of corn, ten pounds of oats and fifteen pounds of hay.

The rations of the dray horse, whose work is nearer to that done by the farm horse, is at least one-half more than the figures given for the horses doing lighter work. Compare these rations with those fed by the average farmer. How many farmers feed oats as a part of the regular ration? How many of them feed hay? In too many cases the ration is corn for grain and corn stover for roughage. Is it any wonder that farm horses are quickly worn out?—Indianapolis News.

Keeping Winter Apples.

As a rule, winter apples are picked too early and, in a measure, this accounts for the rapidity with which they rot. Experienced growers make a practice of picking over each tree several times; that is, they will pick the fruit from the south side of the tree, where it ripens first, and go around and through the trees in this way. Such growers never think of packing windfalls in the same barrels with the hand-picked fruit, a failing of the less experienced grower. While it may be impracticable for apple growers to have individual cold storage houses, the plan advocated in this department some time ago of a number of large growers in a section combining and building storage houses, will yet come about. In the meantime there should be some plan of storage devised whereby at least the best of the crop can be cared for, so that it may go to market at a time when it will bring the best prices. What such a plan will ... must depend largely upon the facilities of the grower.

The main essentials in storing apples are that the fruit be kept cool and dry. If one has a fruit cellar, a good plan is to pack the apples in barrels as soon after they are picked as possible, seeing that each specimen is perfectly dry, and after setting the barrels on racks, so that there will be as near perfect ventilation as possible, cover the top with boards. The heads should not be put in until the fruit is prepared for shipment. It would be a good plan to try several methods of keeping apples this winter.—Indianapolis News.

The Farm Dairy.

Upon the country dairy output depends to a considerable extent, the supply of dairy products in small towns and villages. A strong local demand is favorable to good prices on all really superior articles. There are few instances in which the farm dairy cannot be made a profit producer. Care must be taken to put only the best on the market, as it is the uniformity of quality year after year that establishes one a reputation in any particular line of produce marketing. Butter should be placed in neat packages of uniform size and shape. Attractiveness aids more in selling an article than any one item, as one will pay more for anything edible, if it is tempting in appearance. Where one has regular customers in town it is an easy matter to work up a trade in cream, buttermilk, sweet skim milk and cottage cheese if one has an inclination for expansion in this line. Dairy by-products are very profitable, however, when kept at home and fed to pigs and hens.

There is a certain advantage in farm dairying not often taken into account, namely: The consumption of large amounts of cheaply grown forage and the conversion of the waste of same into humus making material to be returned to the land from which such crops have been removed. This constitutes one of the most paying items of the home dairying. The price of land is fast advancing, especially in the middle West, and portions of the East. It will only be a matter of time until every acre of land will be called upon by the wide-awake farmer to produce its utmost yearly. The farmer who keeps a moderate sized dairy herd will find this a great help in maintaining soil fertility.—C. B. B., in Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

A pig in the mud never thrives.

Give the pig a dry floor to feed upon.

Teach the pigs to eat as early in their lives as possible.

With hogs, over-feeding is as unprofitable as starving.

In many cases it will pay to buy hay and stuff to feed to the pigs.

Mud and dirt breed vermin and produce skin diseases in the hog.

Early breeding of sows nearly always causes weakness of the pigs.

The best and cheapest pork is from hogs that have never been wintered.

A pig that is stunted early in life should never be used as a breeder.

If a sow is in good flesh she can be bred in a week's time after weaning.

The health of the hogs depends in a large measure upon the surroundings.

The quality of the pork may be much improved by careful and cleanly feeding.

In a majority of cases the litters improve in size and quality as the sow grows older.

Too early mating of brood sows is one of the reasons why pork raising is not profitable.

In most all cases hogs are easier kept thrifty if they have a free range than closely confined.

Pigs are often arranged to sleep ... the ground to feed on, when the ... should be the case.

It is important to have the boar well broken, so that he can be handled with care and moved without excitement.—American Farm and Orchard.

HOW TURKS MAKE COFFEE.

It Isn't So Easy, but the Product Is Delightful, Its Flavor Divine.

To make the perfect cup of Turkish coffee is, like many other things, very easy when the maker knows how to do it, but unless the art has been learned in Turkey it is difficult.

No one can make a perfect cup of coffee unless he has been to Turkey. There is as much difference between the ordinary cup of coffee and the exquisite and alluring beverage with all its subtle aroma as made by the artist as there is between horseflesh and the best English beef. The Turks' method is simple. They have many little pots of various sizes. If they want to make two cups only they use the smaller one, and if three cups a larger one. When the water has boiled they fill the little pot almost to the top with water, then put in three lumps of sugar and put the pot on the fire to boil. When it is hot they put in two teaspoonfuls of coffee ground very fine, and then stir it round until it is thoroughly mixed with the water.

The next step is to place the pot on the fire again and watch it very carefully until the coffee bubbles up to a froth, and before this froth excapee over the side you take the pot from the fire and tap the bottom gently on the stove till the froth goes down. Once again the coffee is allowed to bubble over the fire, and the process of tapping the pot on the stove is repeated three times.

When the froth rises to the surface for the fourth time the pot should be taken from the fire and the coffee should be poured first into one cup and then into another, so that each cup contains a portion of the froth on the top.

The Englishman cannot make coffee at all. He tries hard, but never succeeds either in making a perfect cup of Turkish or French coffee. The Frenchman, on the other hand, also tries hard to make a perfect cup of Turkish coffee, but he meets with little more success than the Englishman.

One thing must never be forgotten. The coffee must be freshly roasted and ground. It must not be roasted too black; a dark brown is the ideal color. Then the flavor is divine.—Boston Globe.

Japanese Terrapin.

The United States Fish commission has sent an expert to Japan for the purpose of studying terrapin culture as practised in that country, where they seem to have succeeded in breeding the turtles by artifice. It is true that the Japanese terrapin is not the same species as ours, but its habits are similar, and there is reason to suppose that like methods of culture might be successful in the United States.

The matter is of no small importance, inasmuch as our terrapin is on the verge of extinction. It used to be vastly numerous, especially in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake, and in 1850 diamond backs sold in Baltimore for 12 1-2 cents a pieces. But they have been literally hunted almost to the point of extermination, and at the present time they fech $60 a dozen.

The Japanese species, which is said to be equal to our own in flavor, is known as the "suppon," and like the American terrapin, is an inhabitant of tidal rivers and salt marshes. Artificial ponds with a muddy bottom are employed for rearing purposes, with a low fence to prevent the turtles from escaping. The pond is shallow, and at laying time, in early summer, the female climbs out on the bank, scratches a shallow hole and deposit their eggs finally covering them up and leaving them to be hatched by the the heat of the sun. Nets are spread to prevent birds from digging up the egg.

Dress of the Bashi-Bazuk.

Like each of the various clans of the Kurds the bashi-bazouks can easily be distinguished by his costume. His shoes, or "yemenys" (meaning leather), are red or black. His golf-like stockings, which leave the knee exposed, are elaborately embroidered in black, his short Turkish trousers are of homespun, while about his waist is a short sash of wool or silk, surmounted by a leather belt in rich colors and embossed in red. This is divided into three or four sections, in which he keeps his revolver, his chibouk or pipe, and his yataghan, always kept sharp. The bashi-bazouks never carry daggers, as the Circassians do. A cartridge box hangs from the side, as also a small silver snuff box. They wear two jackets, the under one with short sleeves and the outside one with long. At the elbow there is an opening in which they carry in a leather bag, written quotations from the Koran as a talisman to protect them from the bullets of the adversary. About the neck is a chain of silver coins, from which is suspended a powdered box.

Royal Etiquette.

In Oriental countries the touch of the sovereign is regarded as so great an honor that none of the natives would dream of seizing the royal hand, even when extended to them. Old Nubar Pasha, the most imposing and majestic looking Oriental statesman, would humbly bend to kiss the hem of the frock coat or stambuline or the squat, fat and vulgar looking little Khedive Ismail. In Japan the Mikado never offers his hand, and in former days he did not bow in response to the obeisance of the diplomatic corps, but preserved a motionless attitude, speaking straight before him in a kind of sing-song, monotonous one, without glancing either to the right or to the left.

Immense Bargain Sale . . .

BIG STOCK

Clothing, Shoes, Hats,

A General Line of Goods.

$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice

A FINE DINNER DISH

F R E E !

With Every $5 Cash Sale.

Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for a Short time Only.

Don't Miss This Chance.

L. H. REYNOLDS,

Jemison, Alabama.

A Dissertation on Manners.

By the Editor of the Woman's Home Companion.

IT is the singularity of our polity that it rests upon a common understanding for its objects, a common intelligence, a common morality, that each community carries, and carries virtually alone, its separate part in the great undertaking of self government. Each community is either self governed or self demoralized, self disordered.

Every man among us, therefore is put upon his honor to understand and serve the community in which he lives, and the only true patriotism is that which is local in its rootage.

This community will never awaken to its own betterment and best development through any abstract motive of duty, but only through a concrete image of its own life and interests, through a sort of ardent and enduring consciousness. You will find that there is mixed with all patriotic motive a certain pride in the past of the community, a consciousness of what it has been and is, and a desire for its distinction as a whole.

Distrust the patriotism of a man who is always spending his feeling on some distant object, whose energy does not seek the nearest duty, but the most remote. Every citizen who is thoughtful of the welfare of country should learn to see and understand his nearest duty and to do it with all thoughtfulness and yet without impatience.

Patience is, indeed, though one of the most difficult, yet one of the most indispensable virtues in a polity like our own, for the essence of that polity is consultation, movement not singly or in chosen groups but in the mass and multitude, so that in whatever we think or purpose we must carry masses of men with us; and so we need the sort of patience which is full of hope and equally full of patience.

The Invention of Smokeless Powder.

By Sir Hiram Maxim, C.E., M.E.

IN 1886 I commenced a series of experiments in Scotland, with a view of producing a high explosive which might be safely used as the bursting charge in large projectiles. These experiments were continued into the beginning of 1887, and, as often occurs, led to discoveries which were not at first anticipated. These experiments demonstrated that a slow-burning compound could be made from two of the most violent explosives, namely, nitro-glycerine and guncotton. I succeeded in making the violence of one explosive wipe out, as it were, the violence of the other. The nitroglycerine and guncotton together formed a hard plastic compound which could be spun out into threads by placing the material in a powerful press and forcing it through small holes. Thus early in 1887 I made the first cordite, and probably the first smokeless powder ever made in Great Britain.

About the same time the French government experimented, with a view of developing a suitable smokeless powder to be employed in the "Lebel" rifle. The first French powder was pure guncotton. I did not at first avail myself of the discovery which I had made, as it was generally understood that no government would look at a smokeless powder which contained nitroglycerine. So in 1888, on resuming my experiments in England, I first produced a smokeless powder from pure guncotton with a small percentage of castor oil, and in 1889 made a very successful smokeless powder consisting of seventy-three per cent. guncotton, twenty-five per cent. nitroglycerine, and two per cent. castor oil.—Harper's Weekly.

THEY SAY THAT

BRONCHODA

Is a Splendid Remedy For

Colds, Coughs, Croup. Lagrippe, Bronchitis, Etc

Everybody Says That

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic

Is Best for Wounds and Burns--Ask Your Friend About It—Then Try It.

...Pletcher

...Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ... D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First ... and Saturday before. Jemison.

...nt Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ... W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison

...nt Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman ... H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoulta

...r Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pas... ...urth Sunday, J. J. McDowell ... Clanton.

...dence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, ... First Sunday. W. H. Shaw ... Clear Creek P. O.

...ence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas... ...ley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

...—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, ...obinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

...h—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, ...Billingsley, clerk. Second Sun... ...d Saturday before. Kincheon

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...0 acres of land, part.

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1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	218,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,295 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 21
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,806,797 47

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...Fletcher

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Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and conte... loss b... Fire, Wind and Light... sensible me...

THE STORM.

'A hush extends o'er field and hill,
The woods are silent, still the stream,
The bird forgets its note to trill,
The bee its bud, and hurries home.

'A gathering gloom pervades the sky,
Expectant nature pauses, stays,
While cloud on cloud is piled on high
And dark the storm his host arrays.

Now slow advancing, gloomy, broad,
The army of the sky spreads far
Its huge embattled front takes head,
Its banners flare and signal war.

'A blinding glare of livid flame
Leaps from its black and
Now roars the thunder, roars the storm
And wild the wind and torrents rage.

The swaying oak a hundred years
Has braved, defiant, many a blast,
But now the storm in triumph roars
And hurls it down headlong at last.

The reedy marsh, the meadows green,
Flat, level, unresisting lie,
While o'er the upland, through the glen,
The tempests surge, the storm drives by.

Above the uproar, through the storm
The thunders crash, the lightnings glare,
All nature joins in wild alarm,
Involved in fierce, convulsive war.

Its rage is spent, with muttering peal
...flen, slow, away,
...sky reveal,
Again ... fills the day.
—Charles E. Milroy, ... Chicago Tribune.

An Interrupted Elopement.

A LOVE STORY OF THE TEXAS BORDER.

NELLY WARDEN was the belle of James County; there could be no doubt of that. Some said of the whole of Texas; but that was more problematical.

No one denied, however, that she was one of the prettiest little maids that ever stepped—laughing blue eyes, roguish red lips and a skin with just the least touch of brown where the fiery Texas sun had kissed it. And there wasn't a boy in that section that wouldn't have given his right hand for that same privilege. But she would have none of us, though goodness knows we hung round the Warden ranch in a most disgustingly obvious manner.

Her three big brothers never wanted for chums, and her poor old father positively couldn't move without having some of Nelly's suitors buzzing about him, for, you see, we were all so keen on getting her that we couldn't afford to let the other fellows steal a march on us by making friends at court. But in spite of all our efforts Solomon himself couldn't have told which one of us she favored—if she favored any one at all.

She had a laugh and a smile for every one of us—but as to a preference! Some of the married men, just to worry us, used to say that the right man hadn't arrived yet, and we boys would feel for our pistols and hint that if he wasn't a born and bred James County man the stranger would find things unhealthy for him.

There were, I should say, about eight of us boys who wanted to marry Nelly Warden, and, in spite of our rivalry, we were all pretty good friends. With one exception. He was Juan Sola, a Mexican from over the border—a regular fiery Spanish "greaser" of the old style. He was a magnificent horseman, and to see him come thundering up to the Warden ranch—big silver spurs, silver-worked saddle and bridle, and jaunty hat—made us fellows green with jealousy when we thought of our sorry steeds and string and leather equipment. Still, Juan didn't get on any better than the rest of us. He was always welcome; so were we. He stopped to dinner or tea; so did we. And he went away no forrarder.

But as time went on we noticed that the Mexican was not exactly contented with the progress he was making in his wooing. His was one of those impetuous natures which brook no obstacles, and it galled him to think that he, Juan Sola, owner of a big ranch, the handsomest man on the border, who could have had any dark-eyed Mexican senorita he chose for his wife, could not make headway with the little blue-eyed Nelly Warden. And we saw that he scowled blackly at times as he rode home over the border.

And so the days passed away, until one night Jim Warden—that was Nelly's eldest brother—came to my shanty in a high state of excitement.

"Dick," said he, dropping into a chair and mopping the perspiration from his face, "I've got a most extraordinary ... of news for you. Juan Sola is going ... with Nell!"

"... with Nell!" I roared. "You ... g to marry him? Has ...

"Steady, old man," said Jim, with a smile. "Perhaps I didn't ought to have put it that way. But now listen. I'm serious. I was down at San Roca about some horses to-day, and who should I meet there but Pete, one of Sola's servants. You remember him? The man I dragged away from that mad bull last year."

I nodded.

"Well, the old chap seemed confused at seeing me, and it seemed to me somehow that he'd got something on his mind. At first, when I asked him what was amiss, he tried to pass it off, but then he suddenly turned to me and told me that he wouldn't have it on his conscience to deceive a man who had saved his life. Of course I asked what on earth he meant about deceiving me. Then out came his whole budget. I promised him I'd see he didn't suffer, and came straight on to see you about the business. To put it in a nutshell, what he told me was this: His master has got tired of hanging round Nelly without result, and he has resolved to kidnap her, take her across the border to one of his estancias in the mountains, and there get ... priest to marry them while we're ... g around for our poor girl."

"Heavens!" I cried, for although ... took place on the border, ... dreamt of anything quite ... "And when villain knows, and the job can be done as easy as winking."

"She mustn't stir out, that's all," I said, hastily. "Great Scott! what can we do to the fellow?"

"My dear chap," said Jim, "if we simply content ourselves with keeping Nelly safe under lock and key we can do nothing to him, because we lack proof. But I've got a scheme."

He broke off and chuckled.

"Out with it, man!" I cried, for his merriment nettled me.

"We must go through with the kidnaping business, that's all!" he said, becoming suddenly sober.

"What! Let Nelly get taken!" I cried.

"Yes, and no!" said Jim, his eyes dancing with merriment at my bewilderment. "Juan shall kidnap somebody, if he can—but it won't be Nelly. See?"

"I'm hanged if I do!" I said. "Who should he take, if not Nelly?"

"We'll provide some one," said Jim. "You blockhead! Don't you understand? Somebody must play Nelly, for this occasion only. Then when our gay Mexican rides up to start his girl-lifting lay, we chime in and trot out our part of the play. And, by Jove!" he added, grimly, "I've got some mighty pretty lines in my act!"

Dawn was now breaking in upon me.

"But who was going to pretend to be Nell?" I asked. "It's going to be a mighty unhealthy part. Sola's not a man to stand any monkey tricks, and he's very handy with his guns."

"I know," said Jim. "He's a dead shot, and he's more than likely to get mad when he realizes he's been fooled and won't be able to show his nose this side of the border again. It can't be a girl, Dick, it's too risky. She'd be just as likely to stop a bullet as one of us, if I know anything of the greaser."

"Yes," said I, "that rather beats us, doesn't it?"

"Not a bit of it," replied Jim. Then he looked at me critically. "I've got it!" he cried. "You shall play Nelly, Dick!"

"Me!" I said, and my voice was so strange that Jim roared again.

"Yes—you," he continued. "You've got a slight, girlish figure, my boy—don't hit me!—your face is innocent of hair, and you'll make an A1 girl when we've done with you. We'll borrow one of Nell's gowns and her big flop hat, and a wig out of the box we had for the theatricals last spring, and your own mother wouldn't know you."

"Don't talk rubbish, Jim!" I said, hotly. "Do you think I am a fool? What sort of a freak should I look got up like that?"

"We're playing for a big stake!" said Jim, becoming grave again; "and if we come out all right you ought to stand in for something. I like you, Dick, and I should like to see you get our Nell. Don't you think if you and I pull this through it'll send you up in her estimation? You do as I tell you, my boy, and I'll be your best man yet."

From that moment I was as wax in his hands.

* * * * * * *

The time had come. Miss Nelly Warden, otherwise Dick Travers, attired in her pretty blue print gown and her big flop hat, which effectually concealed her face, set out on her black mare to ride to the house of old Ma'am Morrell, who gave music lessons. Miss Nelly rode side-saddle—but, between you and me I found it uncomfortable, and my own wouldn't set straight somehow around about where I had got my two six-shooters tucked.

I didn't feel happy. I knew that away down the trail somewhere Jim and Tom Warden were waiting, their pistols on the cock. The old servant told Jim pretty exactly the spot where the ambush would be laid, and Jim and Tom had arranged so as to be on hand when wanted. Still, things might go wrong, and if so I stood to get a couple of leaden pellets through my head instead of leading Nelly Warden to the altar. For Juan Sola had a way of shooting on sight when he got mad, and then his vicinity became distinctly unhealthy.

Hark! What was that? A scurry in the underbrush, a rush of men and horses, and a cloak had been thrown over my head and I was dragged backward off my horse to the ground. Some very unladylike exclamations which I let drop as I struggled to escape were fortunately lost in the confusion.

Then came the thud of hoofs, and I heard Jim's voice demanding what was amiss. For answer came an oath in Sola's voice, ... sta... out of ... Tom Warden fired on Sola, but missed, and I began to think it was time to assist in the fighting. I was lying on the ground entangled in the horse cloak, and as I struggled to rise Sola suddenly seized me by the arm with the intention of pulling me to my feet. In the darkness he had not yet discovered the deception.

I threw off his grasp and sprang to my feet, drawing my revolver as I did so. A strange figure I must have looked, standing there in my blue skirt. My big "flop hat" hung round my neck by its ribbon, and my wig had fallen off.

One searching glance the Mexican threw at me, then he realized the truth.

"*Fooled!*" he shrieked, and let drive a bullet at me. I had ducked at the flash, but a hot, tearing pain in my left arm told me that his aim was good. I fired at him, but missed him badly, and in a second he had mounted and turned to flee, his two servants riding beside him.

"Mount and after them," roared Tom, who was fat and heavy. "I must look after my brother."

I needed no further incentive. I leaped on to my horse—Nelly's horse—and in a moment I was after them. My mare was fresher than theirs, and I gained rapidly on them. Suddenly, in obedience to an order from Sola, one of the servants turned back and rode at me, but a bullet from my Colt took him in the shoulder, and he rode off howling in a direction at right angles to that in which we were galloping.

The second servant was apparently in a terrible panic, and at last he swerved off and left his master alone. Sola, seeing this, turned in his saddle and fired after him, making the silent woods ring with oaths. And all the time I was gaining on him. I knew that if he once got behind a rock there he could pick me off at his leisure, and so I strove my hardest to come up with him, paying no heed to my burning wound. Just as he turned to the corner, and stood outlined for a second against the blue night sky, he turned and fired on me, and our bullets crossed. He took me just above the knee, but mine hit him somewhere under the breastbone, and he pitched out of his saddle heavily. I rode cautiously up, but when I saw his face I knew that the danger was past. Juan Sola was dead!

* * * * * * *

Quite how I got back to the town I do not know. I must have fainted from pain and loss of blood many times, but the good old horse pulled me through and carried me safely to the Warden ranch, where Tom, carrying his badly wounded brother, had arrived long before. By the time I arrived the whole story of the frustrated elopement was public property, and great was the rejoicing when I turned up alive, though damaged, the general concensus of opinion having been that when I set out to pursue the Mexican and his two servants I had gone on my last ride.

So poor little Nelly had her hands full, with two great invalids to look after. Jim got better sooner than I did, having only a bullet track across his ribs, but that was to my advantage, seeing that when he got better she was free to devote more time to me. She made me tell her all about my chase and how I felt in her gown and hat. I told her a good deal more, too, a good deal that wouldn't interest you, perhaps. But when we told Jim the result of our conversation, of course the silly fellow must slap me on the back, and roar out: "I told you so, Dick! I told you you stood to get something good out of the business!"

As I often tell little Nelly, I did.—New York News.

A World's Parliament.

It was only 700 years from the authorization of trial by jury in land disputes in England till private war was wholly abolished in England, and the parliament which did this came into existence 100 years after trial by jury was authorized, says Gunton's Magazine. Already the nations have authorized trial by jury in all controversies. Remembering that when wager of battle was abolished the county seats in England were further from London than the capitals of the nations now are, it is hard to estape from the conclusion that an international parliament will come into existence, as England's parliament did, much more speedily as time for travel and communication diminishes, and that this parliament will do, in say 100 years, under twentieth century conditions, what it took the English parliament 600 years to do under ancient conditions. But whether this reformation according to the nineteenth century revelation in political affairs takes 100 or 200 years for its realization, it seems almost proved that the world will be included in this union ... it is formed.

Thought He Was Killed.

A workman in a big building company's yards nearly died of fright a few days ago. The foreman heard a yell and much commotion among a lot of carpenters in the yard and rushed to the scene. He found one of the men on the ground with a two-inch bit apparently sticking through his side, white as a ghost, and practically out of his mind. His fellow-workmen had sent for an ambulance and were about as badly frightened as he. The foreman took out his knife and slit the man's jumper and shirt down the back. The bit came away with the shirt, tightly rolled up in it, and the man ... uscratched ...

THE HORSE THE MOST STUPID DUMB BRUTE.

By H. C. MURRAY.

MEN who are accustomed to dealing with animals and who have them in charge agree that the horse is one of the stupidest of all quadrupeds. The trainers in the circuses and zoological gardens make the statement. This fact doubtless causes surprise to the average mortal, whose conception of the horse's intelligence is founded on sentiment and tales of fiction. Romance, the poet and the well-meaning but unenlightened though enthusiastic members of the S. P. C. A. have done much to strengthen this impression, but those who desire proof of this lack of intelligence may easily find it.

Take, for instance, the comparison between the horse and the elephant. The elephant possesses a sense of proportion, a thing of which the horse is absolutely devoid. It is a common sight in India to see elephants piling teak-wood logs that they have brought from the river in the spring, when the logs have been floated down from the uplands. Many of the elephants so engaged, without driver or directions, will take their head and "true" the end of the timbers; that is, push them all even so that they present a uniform surface when piled up. It would be absolutely impossible to give a horse such a sense of proportion.

Again, if an elephant wishes to grapple anything with his trunk, he will not reach out for it until the object is within reaching distance. In other words, he is able to measure accurately the distance, and makes no futile attempt. The horse, on the other hand, can be seen stretching his head through a fence for food that he cannot reach, and will launch out with his hind hoofs for an object which he wishes to strike ten feet in the rear.

The elephant, before stepping on a bridge or other structure that he has cause to doubt, will first test its strength. The horse, on the other hand, will take the most rickety bridge at full gallop, trusting blindly to his master to save him from calamity.

In the matter of counting almost any animal is superior to the horse. Even the crow, as has been demonstrated, can be made to count accurately as far as five. Repeated tests with the horse in this particular have failed.

It is true that an educated horse in a circus will do a great many things that on the surface appear highly intelligent, but investigation shows that they have simply been taught one or two things which they do in rotation, and are unable to exercise any mental faculties in the rendering outside of those called for in the performance of the duty already planned and mapped out and impressed upon his mind by years, possibly, of careful training.

The horse in his native wilds possesses no more intelligence than his domesticated brother. The elephant, the rhinoceros and the hippopotamus, all of whose bulk is many times larger than that of the horse, will move noiselessly through the forest, whereas the horse, whenever in rapid motion, will crash blindly ahead, attracting the attention of every carnivorous beast within hearing. He is absolutely devoid of the instincts governing self-preservation, his only protection being to launch blindly forth with his hind legs at any danger which threatens.

Again, as an example of the horse's mental limitations, is the fact that most of those dangers are fancied. How often you see a horse shy at a piece of white paper in the road or at some large rock in the side path, which a dog would pass by without a glance.

Many stories are told of the homing instincts of the horse; how, when his rider is lost upon the plains, and drops the reins upon his horse's neck, his "gallant steed" brings him safely through the storm to warmth and shelter. Now, any old fox hunter will tell you that if a fox be run through a country strange to both horses and hounds, the hounds will find their way home, each and every one, without any direction, even if it be raining hard and the back scent be destroyed. Cast your horse loose, however, and he will be utterly unable to find his way home, and wander over the country for weeks, until somebody takes pity on him and leads him home, with drooping head.

It is true, however, that a horse, when being driven, if left to guide himself, will frequently return home, provided that he has been going in the same direction since he left the stables. It is believed, in this case, that the horse takes the sun for his guide, as do most other animals. If, when he starts his journey, he is facing the rising sun and continues all morning long to face it, he will turn his back to it to return home, but drive him through a strange country, where the sun is now in front of him, now behind him, now on one side of him and now on the other, and he becomes so confused and loses his bearings so completely that in more than one instance horses have been known to fight for their head, and, when they were given it, have started out on a hard trot in exactly the opposite direction from their homes.

The average horse, also, is devoid of ... fection. He will run to the bars ... ad because he expects food ... short time ... will recognize his ... years of absence.

If taken early in hand, the h... be taught to do a few things, ... mind will be incapable of r... more than one idea at a time ... him two tasks to perform at o... he will prove unequal to the o... An apt illustration of this may ... in the turning of a street corn... horse in harness. You can take ... horse and go to the depot da... day, and he will keep this up fo... ty years, going straight to the ... under the guidance of the rei... turn in where he has been accu... to turning in; but drop the reins ... back, and if he is going to tur... ...ular corner, guiding h... chances will be ten to one th... turn short and wreck the ... against the curb. In other wo... all his years of experience, he h... learned how much space to all... the turning of a wagon, because ... never been taught that, and is ... able of exercising his own brain ... matter. There is probably no ... animal, even the chicken, the mo... pid of all barnyard fowls, that ... not have more sense.

Most of the domesticated anim... not all, with the exception o... horse, retain instincts which ... their savage ancestry. A good ... ple of this is that of the house ... who, before lying down, will ... around in a circle several times. ... ancestor, the wolf, or wild dog, a... does this, to trample down the ... to make a bed for himself, an... trait has passed down from gener... to generation. The strong sen... smell also has been retained, as ... as the care of the body; as in ... drinking too deeply when hot, or, ... lying down in a field, to face his t... so that he may be prepared for ... enemy which is following his trail. ... horse will evince none of these t... but nearly always will overeat ... overdrink whenever given a cha... and if picketed at night in a cou... in the vicinity of wolves, will s... shaking, miserable coward that h... instead of making any preparation ... his preservation. If loosened he ... run away—the coward's course.

It is true that his beauty and will... ness to serve his master make him ... most valuable of all animals; but ... value, however, comes not from his ... telligence, but, rather, from his ... pidity; for were he intelligent eno... to know his own strength he wo... never submit so tamely to being ... den and driven.

The intelligence of the herbivor... animals is naturally not as fully de... oped as that of the carnivorous ... mals, since they do not have to h... for their food, as do the latter, and ... a certain extent that may excuse ... horse for his stupidity.—New Y... Press.

How He Got His Title.

In the Senate cloakroom some ... began chaffing Senator Blackburn ... the great number of "generals," "m... jors" and "colonels" in Kentucky. M... Blackburn took the chaff in good pa... indeed he even added to the merrime...

"A gentleman from Georgia who w... visiting Lexington," he attests, "w... presented to a Major Titherington, ... that place. The Georgian, whose fa... ily has always been more or less i... clined to the military, was charmed ... the geniality of his new acquaintanc... and, as Southerners are accustomed ... do under such circumstances, began ... question him as to his antecedent... Eventually they discovered that th... were 'kin' in greater or less degree.

"Now, tell me," said the Georgia... "how you gained the rank of major—... the Civil War, I presume?"

"No, sir," replied the major.

"Oh, I see," responded the othe... "then you were perhaps in the volun... teer service during the recent little af... fair with 'pain?"

"No, sir," said the major imperturb... ably; "to tell you the truth, sir, I am... called 'major' because I married th... widow of the late Major Sparks!"—... Saturday Evening Post.

Tying Horses to Holes.

If you were traveling in the desert—just an ordinary California, New Mex... ico or Arizona desert—how would you... tether your horse at night, there being... not a bit of wood within 100 miles, and... the Fitzhugh Lee patent tether having... been left behind? Tie the lariat to... your left leg, or to your wrist, eh? ... That has been done many a time by... travelers completely exhausted by the... heat, and in the midst of a deep sleep... the animals, crazed for water, have... galloped madly away, dragging their... human anchors to destruction and... death. The desert Indians, half-witted... mortals, tie their steeds to holes in the... ground. First, they dig the holes with... their hands, which are like dog's paws,... making the bottom larger than the top.... Then they tie an immense knot on the... end of the halter-rope, lower it into... the hole and pack sand around it with... their feet until it is about as hard as... sandstone. How does that appeal to... the inventive Yankee genius?

How to Do Without Servants.

It behooves all house mothers to meet the question of how to do without servants. And in order to keep up the standard of mental, spiritual and physical excellence in women, they must be willing to consider that it would be better to live on plainer food, to have fewer ornaments to dust in their homes, to wear less elaborate gowns, and to have more time to read with their children, to walk out under the beneficent skies of this fair land and ... reflect on ... that are

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788

His age is 115 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme age to the use of Peruna."

Born before the United States was formed.
Saw 22 Pesidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.
Always conquered the grip with Pe-ru-na.
Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years.
Believes Peruna the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan County, Texas, has lived for 115 years. For many years he resided at Rosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decreptitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 115 years ago.

Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 115 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of same date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peruna, having used it many years.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 115 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from that disease.

"I had several long attacks with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

In a letter dated January 31, 19 Mr. Brock writes:

"I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. The only thing that bothers me is my sight. If I could see better I could walk all over the farm and it would do me good. I would not be without Peruna."

Yours truly,

Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A MILLION-DOLLAR CLOAK.

By R. I. GEARE.

FROM the standpoint of uniqueness the Hawaiian war cloak shown in the accompanying illustration, which is valued at $1,000,000, and is now on exhibition in the National Museum, can hardly be surpassed. It is certainly without a superior in ethnologic interest and excellence of workmanship. In 1839 this remarkable object (technically called "Mamo") was in the possession of His Majesty, Kanikeaouli, who inherited it from his father, the celebrated Kamehameha, in whose reign it was completed.

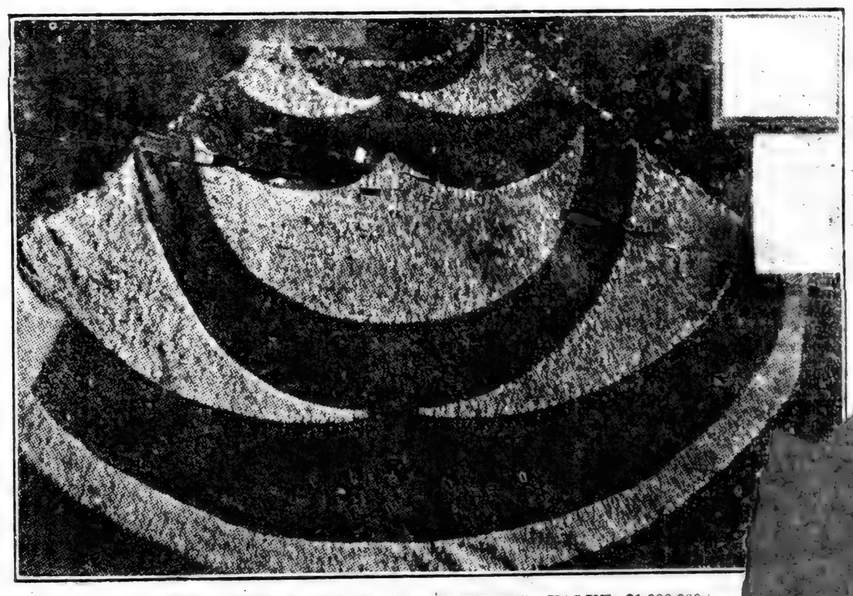
At one time it belonged to Kekua-skalani, one of the highest chieftains of the Sandwich Islands. After the abolition of idolatry in 1819, he rebelled against the King and attempted to reestablish the ancient religions. In a bloody battle the chieftain was slain and this cloak, which he was then wearing, fell into the hands of the conquerors and thus passed into the possession of King Kamehameha III. (The Solitary or Lonely), by whom it was presented to Captain J. H. Aulick, of the United States Navy.

Some idea of the amount of work expended in making this war cloak may be gathered from the fact that the time required for its manufacture extended through the eight reigns preceding that of King Kamehameha. It is four feet long, and has a spread of eleven and a half feet. The ground work is coarse netting, made of olona, a native hemp from the fibre of the hau tree, and to this the feathers, which are exceedingly delicate and very small, are skillfully attached, overlapping each other and forming a perfectly smooth surface. The feathers around the border are reverted, and the whole presents a bright and beautiful appearance, as of a mantle of gold. The upper and lateral borders of the cloak, which are corded with a string of the olona, are decorated with alternate tufts of red, black and yellow feathers. The body is decorated with alternate figures, generally crescent shaped, composed of either red or yellow feathers. The inner surface is without lining and shows the olona network and the quill ends of the feathers. The cord of the upper margin is prolonged to form a fastening at the throat.

The yellow feathers are those of the rare bird Oo, or Uho, Mohoa nobilis, while the red feathers are taken from the body and neck of the Drepanis coccinea, one of the most abundant birds inhabiting these islands. It is the yellow feathers, however, that are of such great value. They were at one time used by the natives in payment of a poll tax to the King. Only two of these yellow feathers are obtained from under the wings of each bird, so that the number of birds captured from which sufficient feathers could be obtained to make this cloak must have been very great.

The capture of these birds is effected with great care and toil. Long poles, smeared with some adhesive substance and well baited, are placed in the vicinity of their haunts. The bird alights on the pole, and, being unable to disengage itself, is caught. The two so much desired feathers are plucked, and the bird is then set at liberty. At one time three of these feathers were worth seven and a half francs, and it is upon this basis that the value of this particular cloak has been estimated. Until recent years cloaks of this kind were counted among the most precious of the royal treasures of the kings of the Sandwich Islands, but since European dress has been adopted, they are now rarely or never seen.

The cloak which forms the subject of this article has been deposited in the United States National Museum by Mr. Richmond Ogston Aulick, of New York City.

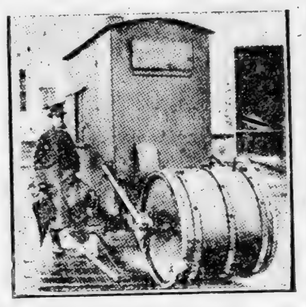


HAWAIIAN WAR CLOAK OF FEATHERS. VALUE $1,000,000.

The Girl and the Sweater.

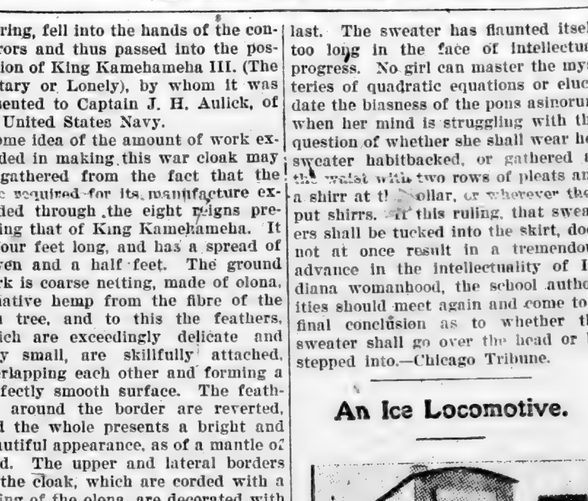
Indiana school girls may wear "sweaters" to school, provided they tuck the garment inside the skirt, according to a decision of the school trustees of Jeffersonville. It is encouraging to see this grave educational problem grappled and roped and tied at last. The sweater has flaunted itself too long in the face of intellectual progress. No girl can master the mysteries of quadratic equations or elucidate the biasness of the pons asinorum when her mind is struggling with the question of whether she shall wear her sweater habitbacked, or gathered at the waist with two rows of pleats and a shirr at the collar, or wherever they put shirrs. If this ruling, that sweaters shall be tucked into the skirt, does not at once result in a tremendous advance in the intellectuality of Indiana womanhood, the school authorities should meet again and come to a final conclusion as to whether the sweater shall go over the head or be stepped into.—Chicago Tribune.

An Ice Locomotive.



SPIKES IN THE LARGE WHEEL GIVE THE ENGINE A GRIP ON THE ICE.
—From the World's Work.

The first importation of live cattle to England from America took place in 1861, but the regular trade did not begin until 1876.



PROFESSOR AND MADAME PIERRE CURIE, THE DISCOVERERS OF RADIUM, IN THEIR GARDEN AT PARIS.
—From the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

It is reassuring to know that any one who wishes to buy radium can now procure it at a cost of $3000 per gram. All radium of higher activity than 7000 has until recently been retailed for the experiments of Professor and Madame Curie and their associates, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, but information has now been received from Director Boulay, of the Societe Centrale, that they expect shortly to put upon the market a preparation of radium, chemically pure, or nearly so, at the cost per gram mentioned above.

How to Protect the Bluebirds.

A few years ago there was general lamentation over what seemed to be a total disappearance of our bluebird, writes Julian Burroughs, in Country Life in America. Since then they have regained something like their former numbers. But we do not have half enough! It is impossible to have too many. From eve... bluebird is most... faults; he d... our fruit. ... Nearly ... egg ... mat...

THE CATS CAN NOT REACH IT.

Th... provi... from ... red squirrel is the worst offender. In May and June he scours every tree in the woods, and even comes around the houses. The bluebirds are hard pressed to find any kind of nesting place at all, and when they do the chances are against them. The bird-house shown here is perfectly safe, and within two hours after I made it the bluebirds were making their nest in it.

It is a very simple matter. Get a hollow limb or make a box of weather-beaten boards, close both ends, rain-tight, and make a two-inch opening near the top. The cavity inside should be about three inches across and four or five inches deep. Nail or wire the box to a post set securely in the open where no squirrel or cat can jump down on it from above. Then stop everything from coming up the post by a sheet of tin or an old pan that encircles the post. This result is best accomplished by cutting an "X" in the tin and shoving the post through; then nail down the flaps of the "X" to the post.

Monday Suicide.

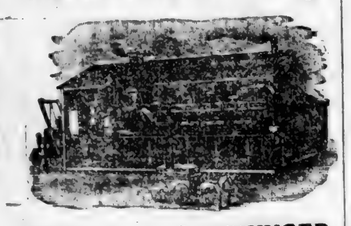
It is stated that there are more suicides Monday than any other day, but no attempt is made to give a reason for this fact. Somebody points out that Monday is usually wash day, and it should be added that a boiled dinner usually goes with it. The clothes line may, perhaps, suggest the fatal rope, and the clothespin nasal asphyxiation. There are blue Mondays, too, and it may be possible that the suicides have their own peculiar ideas about starting the week right.

Five Yards of Rain.

The Cray watershed, in Wales, which gives Swansea its water, must come very near to being the wettest spot on the globe. Exactly 175.54 inches of rain, or nearly five yards, were registered there between January 1 last and October 24. In October alone twenty-seven inches fell on the watershed.

RATTLE SNAKE HEAD, SHOWING ...
—From the Scientific Ame...

Cotton Gin Machinery



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(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

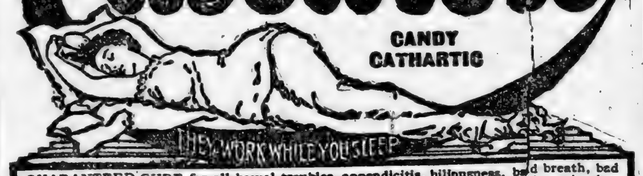
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



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Paxtine never fails to cure pelvic catarrh, nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore mouth and sore eyes, because these diseases are all caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane.

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Am. 3, 1904.

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Professor Edwin H. Sparks, of the Chicago University, says that American boys have the least respect of any children in the world.

If we must be afflicted with sore, weak and inflamed eyes, it is consoling to know

MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE

is always within reach and ready to cure us if we follow the directions implicitly.

CURES ALL EYE AFFECTIONS.

CROUCH Marble and Granite Co.
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MONUMENTS,
Vaults, Statuary, Headstones, etc., in any Granite or Marble.
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(Mention this paper.) ATLANTA, GA.

Keeley Cure for Morphinism, Alcoholism, Tobacco Habit, and Neurasthenia readily yield to the Keeley treatment. Correspondence confidential. Write for pamphlet. Bell phone 498. Keeley Institute, 2720 Ave. D, Birmingham, Ala.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognizing THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation."

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might get sick or
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pass. A great
think that the poll
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ote a
4, and
PAY
YOUR POLL TAX, it goes direct to the children of the community in which you pay, to help educate them, and no man should begrudge paying his money to such a cause. PAY YOUR POLL TAX. tf

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

In answer to an inquiry from Tax Collector T. J. Hubbard, the following letter was received, and we publish it for the benefit of all concerned:

"State Auditor of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala., January 6, 1904.

Mr. T. J. Hubbard, Tax Collector Chilton Co., Clanton, Ala.

"Dear Sir:

"Yours of the 5th inst. received. I am of the opinion, and the attorney general concurs with me in this opinion, that a young man who became of age after the 1st of October, 1903, is NOT subject to poll tax for 1904.

Yours very truly,
"T. L. SOWELL.
"State Auditor."

The meeting of the republican executive committee of the county held Monday developed more "Referee Aldrichism." His pie brigade was out with all they could muster in the county, with the typewritten instructions from their boss in their pockets. They wanted to have a convention to meet at Thorsby instructed to name delegates to the "Rump District" convention which W. F. Aldrich has called to meet at Calera. The republicans wished to meet at Clanton and name delegates to the regular district convention which is called to meet at Talladega on February 23, 1904. It was about a stand off, and when a proposition was submitted (as a substitute) calling a convention at Clanton on February 13, 1904, which did not specify either the regular or Rump district conventions, it went through with a rush, thus referring the question to the voters of the county, as is eminently proper. This county committee was elected almost two years ago and was supposed to represent the white republican sentiment in Chilton county, but since September, 1902, some of the members have been seduced from the principles they PROFESSED to hold at that time. Some have been bought with place by the referees, some have been bought with promise of retention in the office from which the patrons of that office sought to have them removed for misconduct, some are living on expectations; so they do not truly represent the republicans of Chilton county, and it is now up to the voters to name a committee that will do so. The "continuous, irrevocable proxy" which W. F. Aldrich holds the [illegible] its appearance before the committee, purporting to be signed by Scott Caverno, of beat 9, but unfortunately for the pie schemers it was shown that Mr. Caverno was not a lawful member of the committee, as at the time of his election to a place on the committee he had NOT acquired citizenship in Alabama, not having resided in the state the two years required by the new constitution. In justice to Mr. Caverno it should be stated that he was not present at the convention of September, 1902, but that his name was put in nomination by a man of his beat, who presumably was ignorant of the laws of his state.

In bright contrast to the republican meeting it was a positive pleasure to look in on the populist gathering, composed of able, sincere men who were attending to the needs of their county, all working together in harmony, each one only seeking to give his best service to his people. There were no strings tied to them of which the other end was pulled in Montgomery or any other place. We say all honor to the populists of Chilton; they are practical men who will do their best for their county wherever they are put; either in the ranks or at the head, true service they will give.

Keep all federal office holders off your delegations and committees hereafter. Don't give them a chance to sell you out for a postoffice or deputy marshalship. Some men would sell their souls as well as their principles for a "mess of pottage" at the referees' bargain counter.

It is now up to the republican voters of Chilton county for settlement. Come to the convention at Clanton February 13th and determine for yourselves whether you will have republicans to represent you or the black and tan followers of the referees. It is up to you; make your choice.

There were 835 votes cast for a republican governor in 1902 in Chilton county. They are all eligible to take part in the Clanton convention February 13th.

We are willing to go on record with this prediction: Theodore Roosevelt will NOT be the next president of these United States. See!

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

There was a meeting of the Chilton county republican executive committee on Monday, January 11, 1904, in the office of the UNION. Chairman J. B. Downs called the meeting to order and Secretary A. G. Dake called the roll of the members, when the chairman announced that, a quorum being present, the committee would proceed to business: Two proxies were offered, one from W. H. Foshee, member from beat 7 by F. O. Dudley, of beat 4, and one from Scott Caverno, of beat 9, by B. G. Burnett, of beat 9. Dudley was admitted to represent Foshee, but Caverno's proxy to Burnett was thrown out, it being shown to the committee that Mr. Caverno was not a registered citizen of Alabama in September, 1902, he not having been a resident of the state long enough to entitle him to register at that time, and was therefore not eligible to be put on the committee by the convention of September, 1902. Mr. Caverno did not register until December 16, 1902. A motion was made by Secar Harris for a county convention to be held at Thorsby on February 13, 1904. A substitute for same was offered by H. A. Wilson, naming Clanton as the place of meeting on the same date. The substitute was not carried and the committee took a recess for dinner. On reassembling in the afternoon H. A. Wilson offered a substitute for Harris' resolution, as follows:

"Be it resolved, That this committee do and hereby instruct the chairman to call a mass convention of the republicans of Chilton county to meet in Clanton on Saturday, February 13, 1904, for the purpose of electing delegates to the republican state and district conventions and to transact such other business as may be necessary."

This motion was adopted by a viva voce vote.

A motion to adjourn was then made and carried, and the committee adjourned.

J. B. DOWNS,
Chairman.

A. G. DAKE,
Assistant Secretary.

It has repeatedly been charged that the black and tan faction in Chilton county are exerting themselves to elect a democratic ticket in the county. Such charges seem to be well founded in view of the action of the black and tan faction after the adjournment of the regular committee. They went up in the court house and got up a string of resolutions, and then took them to the Banner, a democratic sheet, for publication. That shows what sort of republicans they are.

The postmasters from Clanton, from Thorsby, from Verbena, etc., ad nauseam show what the black and tans are composed of. If the postmaster of Clanton would show the attention to his office that he gives to his referee boss he would not make so many mistakes in delivering mail. He violates the postoffice regulations in closing up his office before 7 o'clock p. m. when the mail is late, and he should open his office by 7 o'clock in the morning the same as the business houses instead of 8 o'clock. We call on the postmaster general for an investigation.

The situation in the Far East is interesting. Signs multiply that the Japanese mean to make an effort to civilize Chinamen along the lines of Oriental civilization by which the Japanese have been developed. The influence of Japan upon China is the most serious factor with which Russia has to reckon. Already the Chinese are arming, organizing and preparing to resist the encroachments of Russia. If Japan is given a little time to discipline Chinamen and to inspire them with Japanese energy and aptitude for new ideas, the world will see the Muscovite overwhelmed in his attempt to possess the Far East.

Dr. Hutchinson divides the child's life into six play-stages, corresponding to primitive civilization, which he calls the "root-and-grub, the hunting, the pastoral, the agricultural and the commercial." The root-and-grub stage is the first, when the infant chiefly shows its interest in life by clutching at bright objects. A little later, the rolling spool or ball attracts him exactly as it attracts the kitten. From this he passes into the hunting stage, where he hides himself, jumps out at people from behind doors, and peoples his environment with imaginary wild beast. Last, he emerges into the commercial stage, when he trades in marbles, and fills his pockets with schoolboy merchandise. "In short, the school of play, in 15 short years, has brought him from the root-digging cave-man to the 'bear' of the stock exchange, the modern captain of industry."

A great educational work is going on in France. In every city, and even in some small villages, educational clubs are being organized among the people. "We want to know the truth about science and government and industry," is the motto of these clubs. They are in every case self-supporting. Not one has been assisted by government or by any wealthy man. In most cases the dues are 10 cents a month. Lectures are given by professors, newspaper men and wage-workers. All classes of people mingle in these clubs. The names which many of them adopt are peculiar. One is called the "Ideal Spirit," another the "Cooperation of Ideas," another the "Coming of the People," another the "Emancipation." The first of the clubs was organized less than four years ago, yet it has at the present time 5,000 members. A description of the new movement is given in the Independent by Professor Steeg, of Paris.

To prevent overcrowding of street cars in London the police are now arresting the passengers who do the overcrowding, comments the Buffalo Courier. That wouldn't be popular here. Most Americans prefer to hang on to the straps and take the risk of having ribs broken rather than wait a few minutes for more comfortable transportation.

Women are employed on the gardening staff at Kew Gardens, England, on condition that they work in male attire. A young woman is in charge of the herbaceous and Alpine plant department at the present time. The women gardeners go through a two-year course of study at Kew, and in the intervals of spadework, barrow-wheeling and practical flower culture, attend lectures in the various sections of the gardens.

The preparations now going on for the cane crop of 1904 are being conducted so far under more than ordinarily favorable weather conditions, and great activity is prevalent everywhere throughout the sugar district. Cotton and rice seem to be encroaching on the cane acreage to some extent, but, considering the attractive prices which these two crops, especially cotton, have brought of late, there is some cause for surprise that this encroachment is not even greater. The general cane crop situation for 1904 is thus far quite satisfactory.

In Porto Rico.

The last session of the second biennial legislature of Porto Rico is open. Governor Hunt's message will be read on Tuesday.

The better class has assured the house of representatives that it will support the measure for a loan of $5,000,000 for the farmers. The Americans in the council are opposing the measures on the ground of economy, and the house threatens retaliation by killing all the American measures, including the general appropriation.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Roosevelt has pardoned Robert F. Ashley, serving a two-year sentence in the Southern Illinois penitentiary for passing counterfeit money.

The District Criminal Court has overruled the demurrers to two of the three indictments against former Assistant Attorney-General James N Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, growing out of the postal investigation.

Minister Allen, at Seoul, has advised the State Department that the Empress Dowager of Korea died on the morning of January 2.

The War Department has decided to mount the great sixteen-inch breech-loading rifle now at Sandy Hook on a disappearing carriage of the same type as that now used in the service.

A cable message to the Navy Department announces the arrival of the gunboat Vicksburg at Chemulpo, Korea.

The Department of Agriculture announces that commercial estimates indicate that the orange crops now coming on the market will be the largest ever produced in the United States.

The Navy Department received a telegram from Rear-Admiral Sands, at Key West, saying that the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence, while at anchor at Key West, was rammed by the passenger steamboat Olivette. He says that a report will follow later.

President Roosevelt sent a message of sympathy on the recent fire catastrophe to people of Chicago through Mayor Harrison.

Associate Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, will probably be retired by special act of Congress if he does not regain his sight.

Secretary Moody will remain at the head of the Navy Department until the end of the present Administration, according to his present intentions.

Secretary Root will give a reception and dinner on January 29 in honor of Governor Taft, who is now on his way from the Philippines.

The German Ambassador and the Baroness von Sternburg, accompanied by the latter's sister, Miss Ivy Langham, will attend the German-American ball in Philadelphia, which takes place on February 8.

Two mountain batteries, one at Fort Leavenworth and the other at Fort Riley, have been ordered by the War Department to be in readiness to proceed to Panama immediately.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

General Ricarte, the recently returned exile from Guam, now in hiding in the Philippines, has written a letter outlining a new revolution.

Perez, a former Secret Service man, who saved the life of General Smith in an attack from ambush, has been garroted with two companions for murder.

Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, has received advices from Washington countermanding the order to dismount the remaining mounted Porto Rican troops.

Lieutenant Elmer B. Melton, of the Philippine constabulary, has committed suicide.

The transport Zafiro, with Captain Matthews' company of marines, has left Manila on its way to Seoul, Korea.

Fire in the Pueblo of Calumpit destroyed 250 homes. Several lives were lost and 1,000 persons were rendered homeless.

The Philippines Commission has appropriated $75,000 for the expenses of an honorary board of commissioners, composed of fifty Filipinos, to visit the St. Louis Exposition and the principal cities.

The Supreme Court of the Philippines has confirmed the sentence of death imposed on four natives who butchered three marines in September, 1902.

The vessels of the Asiatic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Evans, sailed from Honolulu for Manila by way of Guam.

DOMESTIC.

The Amalgamated Association's contract with the Carnegie Company at Mingo Junction, O., has been cancelled and the men will make individual contracts.

The strike of chandelier makers, brass molders and polishers in the General Fixture Company's plant at Chicago, Ill., has spread until 1500 men are now out.

Arrested on a charge of defrauding the United States out of thousands of acres of land, John A. Benson was released in $10,000 bail in New York City.

After eighteen hours' deliberation the jury hearing the $50,000 personal damage suit of Miss Inga Hanson against the City Railway Company, at Chicago, Ill., returned a verdict for the company.

Convicted of sending threatening letters to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, Isaac Gravell was sentenced at Helena, Mont., to ten years in jail and to pay a $5000 fine.

With bullet holes through their heads Alford and Hayden Johnson, brothers, were found dead in Inez, Ky., the result of a drunken row on the highway.

FOREIGN.

John Redmond has announced the intention of the Irish members of Parliament to open an active fight for home rule.

The National Directorate of the United Irish League at Dublin, Ireland, has passed resolutions in favor of home rule and the maintenance of the national organization in full power.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has been completed between Cuba and Italy.

The natives of Parrhaven, German New Guina, November 14 massacred two Europeans, two Chinese and ten friendly natives. Twenty-five of the hostiles were killed subsequently.

At a secret session of the Peruvian Congress the treaty of arbitration for a settlement of the boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia was approved.

A dispatch from Urmia, Persia, reports that an attack on the Jews, which had been planned by the Persian population, was frustrated by the energetic intervention of the Russian Vice-Consul.

As a result of the American mission to Abyssinia, a treaty with the United States has been signed by Emperor Menelik.

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For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

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The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

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Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

THE UNION.

ALL WHITES

CLAN... UARY 7 1904 NO 41

...r own rights and interests and the interests of the civilized world, and of compelling the submission of the people of the isthmus to those whom they regarded as oppressors, we shall, in duty bound, keep the transit and prevent its invasion. Meanwhile only question now before us of the ratification of the For it is to be remembered failure to ratify will not undo been done, will not restore to Colombia, and will not abligation to keep the transit ross the isthmus, and to prevent outside power from menacing sit."

cial argument is interjected to at the Panama case is unique t be considered from the high of the demands of civilizathe canal as well as from al international standpoint. nclusion he says: "Let me that the one question actually the government is not that of ognition of Panama as an independent republic. That is already an ished fact. The question, and y question, is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal.

APPEAL TO CARNEGIE.

To Establish Rural Libraries All Over the Country.

A movement is on foot to ask Andrew Carnegie to donate a sum of money for the establishment of libraries in the rural districts of the United States. It is thought several thousand signatures will be secured to the petition in Alabama, when the list will be sent to Washington, where, with the petitions from other states, it will be prepared for presentation to Mr. Carnegie. The petition reads:

"Appreciating the great work that you have done and are doing for the cities of the United States, we most earnestly ask that you take steps at your earliest convenience, to investigate the crying need of more than sixty million people who are in rural districts and small towns, beyond the reach of city libraries.

"From these country communities have come most of the great men of our nation: the young people who live in such communities appreciate fully what is being done for them. They have time to read and build into their minds the contents of good books that are placed in their hands.

"We, the undersigned, believe that the result of your investigation along you will demonstrate that the maximum return may from the minimum invest-

...va Capitol Burned.

...ed out the northwest wing capitol, causing a loss of he chamber of the house atives is a charred mass of an not be repaired in time roaching session of the leg- It originated presumably ectric light wire. department was hindered the flames by the height ...ding and the elevation of l. A gallery of the house ...ell, the debris injuring two

Cummins, clad in rubber ...ugh coat, fought the fire, ...y burned itself out. The ...l cost $3,000,000 twenty ...go.

A Peculiar Catch.

...the Tennessee river near Shel... Ala., an old man in an elegant ...hn launch was captured by offi... charged with small thievery. He ...lenty of money and paid his fine. ...e is much conjecture as to where ...ot all the money. On his boat, ...h was beautifully fitted up, a ... table and packs of cards were ...d, and it is surmised that he gam... as well as steals along the river ...s.

... statue of Vulcan, which will ...ent the iron district of Alabama ... St. Louis fair, will be the sec... largest statue in the world, the larger one being that of Liberty ...ew York harbor.

... the annual meeting of the Ala... Bible Society B. M. Washburn, ...ontgomery, was re-elected presi... Reports showed more Bibles ... distributed during the past ...n ever before in the history ...iety.

...g last Friday, January 1st, ... back under the Dingley tar... ...irty-seven cents a ton. The ...emoved through democratic ...acked by public sentiment, ... great coal strike.

...dent has sent to the sen... ...inations of Wm. H. Taft ... of war and General Luke ...s civil governor of the

ONLY ...

Lieut. Gen. J... Died La...

General James... statesman and ... lieutenant gener... army, with the ... Gordon, died in ... urday from an ... monia. He had ... was nearly 83 ... survived by his ... daughter.

General Long... Edgefield distri... 1821. His fam... bama in 1831, a... was appointed ... emy at West P... ated in 1842.

He served in ... for gallant cond... was breveted c... cessively. He ... army in 1861 ... made brigadier ... sidered the hard... federate service...

General Long... dence in New ... and established ... of which he w... appointed surve... Orleans by Pre... afterwards supe... nue in New Orl... that city. He ... States minister ... dent Hayes, an... field was Unit... the district of ... ago he was ap... commissioner o... quarters at W... tion he held at...

NO MORE ...

Civil Service Under Direct...

The civil ser... ckled on a ch... holding examin... of the country ... simplify the w... complaint as t... examinations. ... tralize the sm... ... large ... ... every ex... amination superintended by an officer from the office of the commission.

The small boards will be abolished and a representative of the main office of the commission will have a place on every board. The new arrangement is expected to introduce into every examination much of the authority and regularity which mark the larger central examinations held under the auspices of the civil service commission.

A RETIRED OFFICER

Will Be Placed in Charge of the Alabama State Guard.

The war department has written Governor Jelks, of Alabama, asking if the governor has any personal preference in the selection of a retired army officer to be detailed in charge of the Alabama state guard under the provision of the Dick militia bill.

The governor has not yet responded to the secretary's letter. In case he has no one whom he personally prefers for the place the department will select an officer. Only retired officers will be detailed, as the department can not spare the services of those on the active list.

The new dispensary law of Walker county, Alabama, is to be tested, a suit having been filed Saturday. It is said that the regularity of the journals of the legislature will be attacked, it being alleged that the bill was not enacted as required by the state constitution.

John Leroy Robinson and John Vinson, two well known young men of East Gadsden, Ala., experimented during Christmas with a balloon of their own manufacture. The crowd was badly frightened when Mr. Robinson, the balloonist, came near breaking his neck in an attempt to ascend with the balloon and descend with an umbrella for a parachute.

Planters Prosperous.

The new year, as far as the treasury department figures may indicate, has opened auspiciously for the southern states. One of the most interesting features of the operations of the treasurer's office during the old year has been the enormous shipments of currency, particularly to the south. Up to ... shipments amount for the ... ths to something over

...E SYSTEM PAYS

Leasing of Covicts a ...ource of Revenue.

...ft... the Alabama convict ... all records during ...t year, the profits paid into the treasury reaching more than ...0. This is in excess of last ...y about $40,000 and more than ... any previous year.

... increase is due to working the ...convicts under the direct super... of the department rather than ...d lease system.

...comparison of the returns for ... years shows as follows:

...596	$ 5,557.55
...900	6,253.14
...901	92,545.50
...902	98,885.61
...903	160,418.35

...e new mining contract under ...h the state is now getting a ...ly increased revenue went into ...t January 1, 1903. So that on Sep...er 30 last it had been in effect ...nine months, and while the fiscal ... shows a net earning of only $160,-...35, the earnings for the calendar ... of twelve months will be as ...h as $200,000.

At Practice.

...e Atlantic training squadron, un... command of Rear-Admiral Wise, ...e reached Pensacola from New ...ans. All the vessels dropped an... off the navy yard after an ex...nge of salutes, and immediately ...an coaling. The squadron will re... ...n several weeks, during which ...e the apprentices will be trained ...and drills. When the Hartford ar... ...d she was short forty of her ap...ntices, who had left the ship at New ...eans. The other ships also lost ...e of their apprentices, but not ...h large numbers.

No Jurisdiction.

...Two allegations recently made by ... Alabama Car Service association ...re the subject of consideration by ...e state railroad commission, which ...s decided that it has no jurisdiction ... the cases named. The contentions ...re:

...1. This commission has no jurisdic...n over the operation of the Alabama ...r Service association.

...2. That the statute creating this ...commission does not confer upon it ...y jurisdiction over matters and ...things arising under the rules of the Alabama Car Service association.

Meridian, Miss., has filed a suit for $500,000 against the Meridian Water company, alleging breach of contract and damage accruing during the past 18 years. The suit is filed following the victory of the city in another suit against the Water Works company, in which the existing contract was declared null and void.

The book of Gen. Weyler, the Spanish governor general of Cuba, in which he tells his experience at that time is looked for soon. He is reserved about his book, but it is known the most interesting parts are entitled "My Project of Disembarking in United States Territory and the Reasons Why I was Obliged to Renounce that Project."

The Columbus, Ind., Central Christian church, the only one in the west which has a roof garden, has formed a shower and plunge bath and bowling alleys in the basement. When completed there will probably be no other church in America similarly equipped. The purpose is to furnish amusement to keep men from saloons.

Seven employes of the ill-fated Chicago Iroquois theater were arrested on orders issued by the chief of police. The charge against them is at present that of being accessory to manslaughter. They will be held pending the verdict of the coroner's jury.

Jim Beach, a conductor of Scottsboro, Ala., was fatally wounded by a negro tramp. Mr. Beech found the negro on his train, and endeavored to put him off, when the tramp shot him. The shooting occurred on the Louisville and Nashville railroad near Greenville, Ala.

Texas is almost a prohibition state; 200 counties voted dry.

Mobile, Ala., is assured the Italian ...olony proposed some weeks ago, and ...e preliminaries have been closed ... to its establishment. The ...tion consists of the sale of 12,... ...es of valuable farming lands 30 ... north of Mobile lying be... the Southern and the Mobile ...io railroads. A new settle... ...will be immediately built up

...outh

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JANUARY 4TH.

The senate's first session following the holiday recess was devoted entirely to Panama. President Roosevelt sent a message on the s... Discussion continued through the day, speeches being made both in defense of and against the policy which has been pursued. Mr. McComas defended the president and asserted that his action would stand if tried in court. He maintained that even without recognition the new republic of Panama would have been established and maintained indefinitely.

Mr. Morgan stated his preference for the Nicaragua route, and maintained that the present course of the administration was breaking down the established policy of the United States regarding neutrality. He said the president now desired the assistance of three democratic senators to maintain his policy. He predicted that even though the government of the United States should undertake the construction of the canal, a canal would be built over the Nicaragua route because of its superior feasibility.

He referred to President McKinley's attitude toward the canal routes, and declared that "Nicaragua has a better friend in the grave of William McKinley than Panama has in the present head of the American army and navy."

In the house a privileged resolution offered by Mr. Hay, democrat, reciting that certain statements contained in the Bristow postoffice report reflected on the membership of the house, provided for an investigation by a committee to be appointed by the speaker. The vote developed no quorum and the house adjourned.

The resignation of Mr. McClellan, of New York, was announced at the opening of the session.

The Sisters Have Met.

Mrs. C. W. Taylor, residing at Bluff Springs, Fla., was so badly burned Thursday night that death resulted.

The accident is a particularly sad one. Mrs. Taylor was in the room where lay the corpse of her sister, who had expired that day. During the night Mrs. Taylor, who was much affected by the death of her sister, went into the room where lay the corpse. She was standing near the fire, when her dress caught in some manner. She was not aware of this until she was nearly enveloped in flames. Before assistance arrived Mrs. Taylor was severely burned. The remains of the two sisters were placed side by side in the room where, the day previous, there had been but one to mourn.

John Alexander Dowie started on his trip around the world Saturday. Dowie will first go to New Orleans, where he will remain for a week. Then he will proceed to San Francisco. He will embark for Australia January 21, going by way of Honolulu.

Empress Eugenie is seriously ill, says a Paris dispatch. The cause is a deep accidental pucture in her neck from a hat pin. Her face has swollen and it is feared blood poisonig has set in. As she ... years old, fears are held for her recovery.

W. C. Zeigler shot and killed himself at his home in Georgiana, Ala. The only reason that can be given for the deed is that his business was not prospering and he became despondent.

The Sixteenth regiment, stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, has received orders to hold itself in readiness to go to Panama, and preparations to this end are in progress.

Florida has had established since October 1, 1903, sixteen woodworking plants, four ice and cold storage plants, two mines and two phosphate companies.

Fire at Moulton, Ala., Saturday night destroyed two grocery stores, postoffice and several other large frame buildings. A defective flue is thought to have been the cause.

A party of Boston scientists backed by Mr. Carnegie, has gone to Afghanistan and the Crimea to search among the buried cities in that part of the world.

During the last three months of 1903 Alabama has given the south twenty-two new wo... working plants, nine new mines and ... quarries, seven iron works, five de... ment companies, four flour mi... presses.

With the beginn... the Southern railw... Knoxville and Bri... miles long ...

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6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 23	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
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8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
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EASY TO KEEP HOUSE.

No Problem at All in the Jungles of the West Indies.

The negro housewife in the West Indian jungle finds housekeeping very easy. Fruit and vegetables grow wild all about the hut, and the river abounds with fish.

On wash day all she has to do is to pick a few of the berries of the soapberry tree, take her clothes to the river, and use berries as she would use ordinary soap. Even her cooking pots grow on the trees, the calabash cut in halves being used for this purpose. Calabashes are used also for bowls, basins and jugs for carrying water from the river, while the small ones make excellent cups.

In the afternoon, when she is ready for her cup of tea, the negress picks half a dozen leaves from the lime [tree] at her door, boils them, [adds] juice from a sugarcane [and] sweetening, and the cocoanut supplies milk. Thus she has a delicious cup of tea without depending on the grocer for it.

She makes the mats for her floor from the dried leaves of the banana, which are dyed and sewn together, as the old country people in this country make their rag mats.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE.

Vincent Benedict's Declaration as to His Infant Son.

A man—we'll call him Brown—was last year receiving congratulations because of the fact that he had at last succeeded in finding a member of the opposite sex who was willing to cook and make his bed for him for the consideration of a wifely title.

Brown was last week being congratulated because of the arrival of a son and heir.

Now, Brown, by the way, was thirty-nine years of age when he married, and consequently was well qualified to give his opinions as to the state of matrimonial affiliation.

"When do you think is the proper time for a man to marry?" he was asked one day this week.

Brown looked wise. "Twenty-one," he replied. "Look at all the years of happiness I've missed. Great Scott! if that son of mine does not get married when he is twenty-one I'll horsewhip him."

In such channels run the thoughts of newly made parents!

How to Do Without Servants.

It behooves all house mothers to meet the question of how to do without servants. And in order to keep up the standard of mental, spiritual and physical excellence in women, they must be willing to consider that it would be better to live on plainer food, to have fewer ornaments to dust in their homes, to wear less elaborate gowns, and to have more time to read with their children, to walk out under the beneficent skies of this fair land and to reflect on those things that are so abundantly set before the citizens of the twentieth century; that will make for an elevation of class, an entire leveling of conditions that depend on the grade of mind that meets them.—Florence Jackson Stoddard, in Sunset Magazine.

Brown Knew.

Professor Bacon of Georgia has for [years] taught by the natural sciences, in which he is unusually well versed.

He was talking one day about the effect of heat and cold, explaining with great thoroughness the rule that "heat expands and cold contracts."

Suddenly he smiled. "I am reminded of a story," he said. "There was a boys' class in physics before which this rule came. The rule was discussed in its various aspect and bearing, and finally the teacher said:

"'Brown, suppose you give me a good example of the rule. Can you do it?'

"'Yes, sir,' said Brown. 'In the summer, when it's hot, the days are longer; and in winter, when it's cold, the days are short.'"

On Our Knees.

Lord, what a change within us one short hour
Spent in Thy presence will avail to make!
What burdens lighten! what temptations slake!
What parched grounds refreshed, as with a shower!
We kneel, and all around us seems to lower;
We rise, and all the distant and the near
Stand forth in sunny outline, brave and clear;
We kneel, how weak!—we rise, how full of power!
Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong,
Or others, that we are not always strong?
That we are ever overborne with care—
That we should ever weak or heartless be—
Anxious or troubled, when with us is prayer,
And joy, and strength, and courage are with Thee.

—Trench.

Fair Play in Business.

It is of vast importance to the future manhood of this country that scorn of unfairness should be universal. Above all, let it be applied strenuously to unfairness in business. We are a commercial people. Our boys must go into commerce. Our professions are so mingled with commerce that it is often hard to distinguish [them] they be professions. If we are to [have] unscrupulousness in commerce become a race [that] is dead [to] honor.

SAITH THE WISE CANARY

Flaunt not your plumpness in the face of the house cat.

Happy the bird with plumage as the quills of a porcupine.

How terrible, the thunderous rumbling of a cat's purr!

Cultivate well your warble, for the number of your trills bears in ratio to the supply of loaf sugar.

Be not over-prodigal of song in your youth, as sugar has still its sweetness to the aged.

Better captivity in a gilded cage than freedom among sparrows.

[What] is comfort in the view of an [empty] cage.

[Plenty] of water and little sand aid digestion.

[Sweet] are the uses of the cuttlebone.

Envy not the freedom of [the] for one canary in a cage we[ll] ten pigeons in a pie.

Trust not thy music to so[ft] savage feline breast.

Coquet at a woman and she['ll] in her own arts.

Peck savagely at a man's fi[nger] it increases his pride in [his] strength.

No mew is heard in heaven[.]

Better the bars of a cage t[han] ribs of a cat.

Nearby hangs a [mirror] an eagle for the no[se].

An[d] 'twas all over with [the] licking of chops.—Barton Cu[rtis] New York Times.

Triumph of Little Chemist.

When electricity was first being put to commercial uses, the Carnegie Steel company invested in electric traveling cranes to the extent of $250,000. After the cranes had been delivered and paid for, the discovery was made that they wouldn't work. As a result, the men who had talked Mr. Carnegie into giving his approval to the purchase of the cranes sat up nights trying to find a way to make them travel, and incidentally wondering what would happen to them if they did not discover the way.

While these lieutenants were thus occupied an unostentatious chemist in the Edgar Thompson works, who has recently come from Germany, spent his spare time in making a mysterious set of plans. When he had finished, he rolled up his work, placed it under his arm, went to Mr. Carnegie's office, and sought admission.

"Mr. Carnegie," he said, after he had introduced himself, "I can make the electric cranes go."

Mr. Carnegie looked at his visitor in astonishment.

"You make them go!" he said, incredulously. "Do you know that the best electrical experts in America can't make them go?"

"I do," was the reply, "but I make them go, just the same."

"Then tell me how," said Mr. Carnegie, impressed by his employe's earnestness.

With that the little chemist, who had not been given credit for knowing anything beyond the range of his tar and tubes, unfolded his blueprint plans and started to explain his scheme. Before he had got fairly started it was evident to Mr. Carnegie that the German had hit upon a right idea. He turned to his desk while the man kept up his story with the English language, he [laid] out this order:

"Mr. ——— is to have any material and any men that he deems proper at his disposal until further notice."

"Take that," he said, as he handed the paper to the German and broke off the interview; "and if you make the cranes go I shall be pleased."

A month later the chemist again obtained an audience with Mr. Carnegie.

"They are working," he said.

To-day the man is living in Germany, where he is running a vineyard. He bought it with part of the $250,000—the cost of the cranes—that Mr. Carnegie allotted him of the stock of the Steel company.—Boston Post.

Working Off a Grouch

John was grouchy and cross and found fault with his dinner. His wife surveyed him calmly.

"I know there is some reason for your—your—what shall I call it? Well, for your unhappy frame of mind," she said. "Probably things have gone wrong at the office, but why should you come home to work off your anger on me? I'm not to blame in the slightest. It's a curious trait of human nature that when one has been whipped he at once wants to turn around and whip somebody else."

"I suppose that trait was left out of your nature," remarked John sarcastically.

"No, indeed," replied his wife. "When things go wrong in the kitchen I am rather inclined to scold the children. If you reprimand me for extravagance my impulse is to fuss with the first person I meet. If I have been out calling and return home late to dinner I feel very much inclined to rate you for coming home so early. I've watched the same trait in children. When I scold Alice she always finds occasion to shake Maud on the sly. If you spank Jim he generally goes out and makes faces at the little girl across the way. If the children come home from school saying 'teacher was awful cross to-day,' I jump to the conclusion that the principal has been criticising the teacher. If you tell me I'm not economical I know you have just suffered from a slump in the stock market, and I suppose after you and I have had a little heated discussion you go down to the office and make things unpleasant for the clerks."

"To be frank with you, Mary," said John, "I do not often find you guilty of working off a grouch on me. Tell me what you do instead."

Mary smiled demurely. "I wait until you go out of the house, then I run for my room, lock the door, throw myself on the couch, burrow my head in the pillow and have a good cry."

Big Cannon of the Turks

Mahommet II. is stated to have used at the siege of Constantinople, in 1453, cannon of an immense caliber, and stone shot.

When Sir J. Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by the immense shot thrown from the batteries. The Royal George (of 110 guns) was nearly sunk by only one shot, which carried away her cutwater, and another cut the mainmast of the Windsor Castle nearly in two; a shot knocked two ports of the Thunderer into one; the Repulse (74) had her wheel shot away and twenty-four men killed and wounded by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions.

The heaviest shot, which struck our ships was of granite, and weighed 800 pounds, and was 2 feet 2 inches in diameter. One of these huge shots stove in the whole larboard bow of the Active; and having thus crashed this immense mass of timber, the shot rolled ponderously aft and brought up abreast of the main hatchway, the crew standing aghast at the singular spectacle.

One of these guns was cast in brass in the reign of Amurath; it was composed of two parts, joined by a screw at the chamber, its breech resting against massive stone work. The difficulty of charging it would not allow of its being fired more than once; but as a pasha said, "that single discharge would destroy almost a whole fleet of an enemy."

The Baron de Trott, to the great terror of the Turks, resolved to fire this gun. The shot weighed 1,100 pounds, and he loaded it with 330 pounds of powder. He says: "I felt a shock like an earthquake at a distance of 800 fathoms. I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of rock crossed the strait and rebounded on the mountain."—London Mirror.

The Glorious Sunkissed West.

What know ye, who dwell at our eastermost verge,
Where on the Atlantic some pigmy states merge,
Of lands lying westward, a limitless stretch,
Where jagged horizons the mountain peaks etch
In purple and silver—what know you, I say,
Who live on the edge of the dawning of day,
Of westerly countries unpilliaged of pelf—
[Of] West is a world in [itself].

[Do] it mean when you [read]
[Have] you have probably
[Seen] on this side of the
[Be] discerned in a

Somewhere in the unending reaches that lie
Beyond where the father of waters glides by
The West has beginning (of end there is none)
And onward it swings with the sweep of the sun.
Its valleys unmeasured, its mountains unnamed,
Its rivers unfettered, its forests untamed,
Its deserts untrod save by pixy or [elf]
The West is a whole wondrous world [in] itself.

Some time when the gods have [nothing] good to you, take
Some coin from your hoard and [a] grimace make
Out into that land that your fancy hath drawn
As something 'twould make a rare [addition] to your back lawn.

Ride [on]

FOR SUNDAY

LESSON BY THE REV. [DR.] GODDELL.

Good With Doubt—Do Right With It. Only Continue to Want the Light You Need It Free You.

Sunday morning, in [the] E. Church, the Rev. [Dr.] Goodell preached on "A Doubt." The text was [John] 7: 16, "And I have known canst make interpret[ers] solve doubts." Dr [Goodell] said:

We to-day, with his [faculties] unimpaired and [mind] be the busiest and yet ours is no [better] than any other [age]. There was infidelity [and] in our universities [and] ism among educated [men] now quite outgrown. [It] ain true that every [man] its own doubts, [and] de up of the indi[vi]questions of the soul [of] s. They must be [fought] most part by indistruggle. There are [many] receive greater em[phasis] given time. In one [age] hilosophy seems to [be] nosticism is at the [moment] now passing has [been] battles of evolution [and] that its theory is [true] the Christian faith, [and] battles on the field [of] Positions once held [as] s have been proven [to] odox party by giv[en] it be defended has [been] nger than ever be[fore].

I wish to refer and [not] to scatter as speci[fic] not so much of the [theo]actical sort. They [are] ke stout men weak, [and] upward movements [of] nerve of personal [life].

unresponsable that [we] s. We begin life [as] e journey in the [dark] t every step. We [are] nent and question. [Ma]erial brought from [the] d the structure [of] ee, and in doing [so] hich masters us. It [is] life has become a [bur]nt, and our journ[ey]ery. We sail into [the] One is a fair har[bor] another a stretch [of] nd we are fortu[nate] again to sea; while [on] the mouth of a [har]de we go to glor[ious] electable country, [we] cannot stop his [ears] mocked by it and [are] some adventurous [one] climb he must [go] st.

little thing to do, [and] a great thing to [do]

" that we are driv[en] oo short to know [the]

ered at that our [Lord] ves chiefly with [the] e very nature of [the] supernatural. It [is] o, as beyond, our [ken] e not like the ax[iom] he whole field of [the] lm of the senses [and] herefore, it is to [be] all when we find [a] ation and doubt [in]

There is another fact to be considered which Horace Bushnell states admirably: 'Our faculty is itself in disorder. A broken or bent telescope will not see anything rightly. So a mind wrenched from its true lines of action, discolored and smirched by evil, will not see truly; but will put a blurred, misshapen look on everything. Truths will only be as good as errors and doubts as natural as they."

In view of all this, let us have done with abusing those who doubt. Doubt properly pursued is only knowledge in the raw, and Dr. Parks was right when he said: "Infidelity is the ultimate result of checking the desire for expanded knowledge." Let us frankly tell our young people that doubt is not a final condition save to a dishonest mind. Through the doubt of to-day they will come to the knowledge of to-morrow, and let us also remind them that what they hold as the truth to-morrow should have great expansive power, so that coming days will give more light and add to the proportions of the truth.

"I have heard of thee that thou canst make interpretations and dissolve doubts," was the King's greeting to the Hebrew. This same Daniel had stood before the King's father when he, too, was sore burdened with mystery. He did not claim for his own unaided wisdom the power to settle doubts, but stoutly and honestly owned the source of his power, saying: "There is a God in heaven that revealeth secrets." It may be said truthfully that the only sure method for the solution of life's problems and the dissolving of its doubts is by entering into right relations with Him. If it is objected that one of the great doubts of life relates to His very existence the answer is, Every man is conscious of the great ethical imperative, I ought. This relates him to some great law, and hence to some great law giver. It would not seem to be a very exalted prayer, "Oh God, if there be a God, enlighten my soul, if I have a soul," and yet even a prayer like that, with an honest purpose to follow each faintest ray of light, would not be unavailing.

In the matter of dissolving religious doubts, the ultimate purpose is everything. No man ever comes to the truth by being simply curious. Speculation for speculation's sake leads nowhere. The mind is filled with conflicting arguments. It is a poor cause which has not something plausible about it, and so the mind chases itself from sophistry to sophistry, from controversy to controversy, darkening counsel and coming out nowhere.

The first thing for an honest seeker after truth to do is to pledge himself to abide by the truth as he finds it. To play fast and loose with one's convictions is the first and second death. To fail to use the light we have to refuse to live up to that we know is right, is to put one's self into the darkness of eternal doubt. Plato was right when he said: "Atheism is a disease of the soul before it becomes an error of the understanding." French atheism was a foregone conclusion when one considers the condition of French morals. Why should a man believe in God when his life was one long rebelling against Him? Why should he not cry "after us the deluge" when conscious that nothing but an unfathomable sea could cover the putrefaction of his life? When a man has made up his mind to give himself to the sensual and the material, it is a hollow mockery for him to profess a desire to know the truth. The truth abides with no man who will not [obey]. On the other hand, if he be [honest] of heart and [purpose]

memory of William Wo[rds]worth philosopher and poet, w[hose] gift and calling of A.mig[hty] he discoursed on man or [nature] to lift up the heart to [God] not of maintaining the [truth] and simple and so in p[oetry] raised up to the chief mas[ter] of noblest poesy, but of lofty and sacred truth."

Before you seek any further for the dissolving of your doubts ask yourself honestly the question: "Am I altogether given over to sight and sense? Am I ready to obey the voice within me as steadfastly as Socrates obeyed his daemon, though it should cross my plans and bring bitter losses?"

It will be easy to believe in myself when we have learned enough to [know] Who dwells [in] the [heart] of God to give ours [the] perfect [life] eternal.

One [of] the [things] we must [learn] is the [secret] of [prayer]. Do you [ever] go God's [throne] with [your] doubts? Do you [ever] when [you] matter is [settled] who never [doubts] you ever [have] ten. You [have] er God talks [to] pew for years [and] you've [heard] without [a] great [deal] of the Christian [faith] you have [not] you find [yourself] ty. Why is [it] with you? [Is] be [that] yours [is] a [struggle] of [faith] the trouble [is] thing to [do] [with] no Bethel [in] his life, no [one] has faced God and [said] [anoth]will" to the [Divine] and his Peace [is] [with] ley his Will [as] ing to the [goodness] of [God] is a story [told] of a [certain] one of the [disciples] who [had] His reasoning [was] never to be [lost]."

Do not be [content] with [doubts] only be sure that [you] the light you [have] but what we are [doing] stand, but whence we [came] we go—these are the [questions] which we should be concerned.

The fruit of the tree of faith [must] be plucked too soon and it is then valueless. It takes a full season to ripen the best of nature's products, and there are some things in faith which only years and frost and storm will bring to maturity.

It has been said that one of the greatest talents in religious discovery is the finding how to hang up questions without being anxious about them. Look at them now and then as they hang and by and by, when you turn some corner of thought, you will be delighted and astonished to see how quietly and easily they open their secret and let you in. I know a great teacher of mathematics who always kept some hard problems by him. He would work on one awhile and put it back in his pocket still incomplete. After weeks or months the problem would be solved and another take its place in his thought. There are many who say with easy assurance: "Lord, I believe," but they have never thought enough to have any doubts. They have no sympathy with those who die for a man or a cause. They could believe anything that seemed to be necessary for a good position in society and a comfortable income. The man who is honest must adjourn some of his questions and not be impatient. I expect to carry some of my questions with me into that larger life toward which all men move, but that fact does not trouble me. Some things I have settled and others can wait until the day when all mystery shall be made clear.

One of my parishioners some years ago taught me a great lesson. She was a lady of culture and refinement. She had been at the head of a great school for many years. Her eyesight at last failed her and she became totally blind. I saw her at the close of a service feeling her way up the aisle from pew to pew, that she might shake hands with me. The thought of her great suffering and loss overwhelmed me and I said with tears as I clasped her hand: "It will be yonder and you will know why God permitted this great affliction in your life." She lifted a face radiant by ineffable peace and said: "I am so happy as to get to heaven, I count all sorrows gones be bygones and shall not trouble the Lord for any explanations." Such a spirit like that, whatever doubts [may] can wait.

Remember finally that there are a few things that are absolutely vital to Christian faith. Be sure that you have them, whatever the price demanded may be. Do not try to make a backdoor, safe and pleasant course. That is sinful mocking of the truth. But when settled the great problems be assured you need not be greatly troubled by the lesser ones. Men have set up questions which God never ordained.

We have multiplied dogmas and doctrines to the confusion of the mind and fear to the loss of the soul. What if all men have forgotten that right is more important than right views? We have burned heretics to get rid of heresy, and have banished good men because they disagreed with them. Patience with other men that they may have patience with you. Let your life mend your creed. Right opinions will avail us no more than they avail the devils and his angels unless we hold them in the golden chalice of a pure and honest heart. The great truths of life are not simply intellectual truths and the method by which they are revealed are not chiefly intellectual. With the heart man believeth unto righteousness.

Doubt which is in moral earnest is the servant of God to bring the truth. It always preceded all great reforms in the individual and in the community. A faith which has been forged out through the agony and heat of doubt is the only kind that ever comes an anchor to the soul. It is what is going through the fiery furnace to come out "like the form of the Fourth."

The conviction which honest doubt leads to is the conviction which has all the world. Do not scorn any man, and [doubt] of all the truth he holds. Keep the purity of your mind. Think honestly, seriously, for life's questions are solemn questions.

Do not be obstinate and refuse to open to new truth which contradicts some position you once held. Above all things, realize that the truth is the only thing that can make you free from an evil life. The verdict of the ages and the verdict of the facts is that the truth is to be sought in a personality and not in a theory, and no one has arisen to dispute His words who said "I am the truth." It is to Him that we all come. Well may you say with Thomas, "I have heard of Thee that Thou canst make interpretations and dissolve doubts."

What Better?

It is not, of course, the highest [motive] for Christianity, but it is always well to ask one who is refusing Christ as substitute he has for Him. Upon what is he relying to escape from His sin? What sure comfort has he for his sorrow? What evidence has he of immortality? What has he gained certainty as to the character of God? What unholds and inspires his work in the world? Where does he get power to conquer temptation? [Where] can he be made [strong]

THE [SUNDAY] INTERNATIONAL [LESSON]

Subject: The [Ministry] of [John the Baptist. Matt. iii. 1-12. Luke iii. 3-6. John i. 19-28.]

1. "In those days." The [time] see Luke 3: 1-6.

[Many] devout students [of] than [any] the worker, [the] prophet was [God's] herald. "The voice [of] illustrate the straightforward [way] gospel. There must [be] aration before God. [Sin] took a [long] time to prepare the way. [Israel] was the desert country. This is figurative [and] illustrate the straightforward gospel. There must be preparation before God. Sin to us. The self-[exalted] low." The crooked [shall] be "straightened." Let [the] structions of unbelief and

4. "Had his raimen[t] pearance of John was [like] great prophet Elijah in [dress]. He was clothed in the [skin] called sackcloth in the [East]. was cheap, but admirably [suited] the heat, cold and rain. [He] girded around him with [a] undressed hide. His food [was] locusts, closely resembling [beans], pers, and of wild honey [found] natural as well as, simple [food] in those days in the wilderness. Food. "Locusts." The Law [gave] permission to eat locusts [and] John here represents the [law] repentance he preaches. [He] cient customs. The hair [shirt] the fasting and the solitude ordinary outward signs of [true] tion.

II. Many confessions [were] 5. "Went out." Left the [city] went to the desert, where [he] preaching. He was very [popular] the heart of the whole nation. Even Herod, the King, heard [him] and "did many things" (Mark

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL WHITES

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JANUAR. 5TH.

Practically the entire session of the senate was devoted to a speech by Mr. Lodge on the isthmian situation. He discussed the abstract question of the right of the president to recognize the independence of a new nation, and concluded that such a prerogative pertains exclusively to the office of the chief executive.

He also contended that there had been a general expectation of an uprising on the Isthmus and the failure of the Panama people to do so did not relieve the president of the necessity of action. He declared that the president could not have done less than inform himself of the prospect. Mr. Lodge argued that our intervention in Panama had been only in the interest of peace and contended that the president had not gone a step beyond what the proprieties called for.

Senator Gorman introduced a resolution that the president be requested if not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest to inform the senate of the circumstances under which the United States intervened with a military force in the internal affairs of New Grenada or Colombia and of kindred matters. Mr. Hale introduced a resolution requiring the commissioners of the District of Columbia to report the conditions of theaters in Washington. It was agreed to without debate.

The privileged resolution proposed by Mr. Hale, of Virginia, providing for an investigation of certain statements in the Bristow postoffice report reflecting on the membership of the house, was referred.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up by the house committee on naval affairs. Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, urged that 30,000 additional enlisted men be provided for the navy, this number being necessary to man the new naval ships. He added that on account of the new system of target practice invented by Lieutenant Sims, the efficiency of the men behind the guns had been greatly increased during the past year.

JANUARY 6TH.

When the senate met Wednesday Mr. Morgan's resolution declaring that the president has no power to declare war was read, but at his request it went over for the day.

Alleged irregularities in the postoffice department constituted the only theme for discussion. The question came up on a motion first made by Mr. Lodge, and afterwards by Mr. Penrose to refer the Carmack resolution looking to a senatorial investigation of the postoffice department to the committee on postoffices and postroads.

The democratic members resisted the motion and contended that the country would not be satisned with an investigation of a department made by the department itself.

An agreement was reached to postpone further discussion until Friday night, and at 2:45 p. m. the senate adjourned.

The only measure considered in the house was a bill introduced by the delegate from Hawaii to ratify an act of the Hawaiian legislature authorizing the manufacture and distribution of electric light and power on the island of Oahu, territory of Hawaii. Owing to the objection made to the bill in the form presented, it was recommitted to the committee on territories and the house at 2:15 adjourned.

JANUARY 7TH.

Mr. Morgan occupied the time of the senate in a reply to the speech of Mr. Lodge, delivered Tuesday. Mr. Morgan again criticised the president and the attitude of this government in connection with the Panama republic. He introduced numerous newspaper extracts to bear out his contention that the revolution was assisted by officers and citizens of the United States.

Mr. Morgan said that if the United States should withdraw from the isthmus Colombia would quickly drive out the few revolutionists and their supporters.

Mr. Morgan in opening said he proposed to have the ayes and nays on various propositons advanced in his resolution; that the debate on the resolution had not controverted any of these propositions, nor had the debate been directed to any question touching upon the merits of the resolution.

The senate in executive session ordered the printing of the testimonial introduced before the military affairs committee in the investigation of charges against the confirmation of Brigadier General Wood to be major general. The brief made by Senator Foraker, setting forth the views of the majority, also will be printed.

The senate decided not to make the documents public.

Senator Fairbanks presented to the senate the favorable report of the committee on foreign relatons on the extradition treaty between the United States and The Netherlands.

The house was in session but twenty minutes. Mr. Hemenway, chairman of the committee on appropriations, obtained unanimous consent that one hour be devoted at the opening of tomorrow's session to the consideration of a bill amending the act appropriating $500,000 for the eradication of foot and mouth disease among cattle, so as to make $250,000 of that amount available to meet the emergency caused by the Mexican boll weevil. The bill was favorably reported today.

JANUARY 8TH.

Alleged postoffice frauds were under discussion in the senate, the subject being opened by a set speech by Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, who insisted there should be an investigation by the senate into the charges. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, denied that the republicans were trying to cover up any wrong in the postoffice department.

The republican contention was that there had been a thorough investigation by the postoffice department, and that a senate investigation was now being pressed by the democrats for partisan purposes. The democrats insisted that there were facts and charges that the republicans were trying to smother.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

When the senate met Mr. Scott, of West Virginia, offered a joint resolution providing for an investigation of the Darien canal route. He made a brief speech in support of the proposition for a sea level canal, stating that such a waterway would be only thirty miles in length.

The house made available the sum of $250,000 to be used to meet the emergency caused by the ravages of the cotton boll weevil and other insects, and diseases affecting cotton. The measure was adopted without division, meeting general support. The sum is to be diverted from the half million dollars appropriated last year to eradicate the foot disease among cattle.

One hundred and fifteen bills were passed in twenty minutes.

TESTIMONY ABOUT GEN. WOOD.

Gen. Wilson Says He Was Not At San Juan.

Testimony offered in the hearings before the senate committee on military affairs concerning the nomination of Brigader General Leonard Wood to be made major general has been furnished to all the senators. The document is of 893 printed pages.

General Wilson stated that General Wood was not at the battle of San Juan and told the committee that he had informed the president, then governor of New York, of this fact. This evidence was refuted by Secretary Root who stated that Gen. Wood not only was at the battle of San Juan, but that his division commander had reported him for conspicuous bravery, and for handling his troops so well that he desired to recommend him for promotion. The secretary further said that Gen. Wood was at the "Bloody Ford" in the hottest and heaviest fire that our men had to endure, where the men were falling all around them.

General Reyes Will Return.

Gen. Rafael Reyes, the Colombian agent's, determination to depart from Washington is understood to have been caused by a sharp exchange of correspondence between him and Secretary of State Hay.

Reyes, being unable to accomplish anything for his government, wrote Hay on Friday asking that his correspondence be made public, with that of the secretary. The letter was not worded very diplomatically and is said to have offended Hay, who replied in a curt note to the Colombian.

Reyes, therefore, cabled his government that he had failed to bring about any change in the situation and would return as soon as his health would permit. It is thought probable that the Colombian government will now start its troops for Panama and attempt to win back the seceding state.

Preparing for Business.

Between four and five hundred men have been working double time since the Ensley, Ala., steel plant closed down. The open-hearth furnaces have been renovated from bottom to top. New connecting pipes have also been installed in the producers. The new mixing machine that is building in the plant is expected to facilitate the manufacturing of steel. The Tennessee company is the first in the south to adopt this mixing machine. Its special feature is that it will diminish the quantity of scrap iron in making steel.

Hon. W. J. Bryan has returned from Europe.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—$100,000 stove and hardware company; land company.
Clayton—Cotton gin.
Guntersville—Onyx mine (near).
Huntsville—Barrel heading factory.
Montgomery—$50,000 paint factory.
Union Springs—Ice and cold storage plant.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—$10,000 bottling works; $100,000 engineering company.
Fort Valley—Fertilizer factory.
Fort Valley—Machine shops to be rebuilt.
Lawrenceville—Broom factory.
Moultrie—$75,000 lumber company.

LOUISIANA.

Crowley—$1,000,000 rice mill.
New Orleans—$120,000 sugar mill and refinery.
Welsh—$30,000 oil company.

MISSISSIPPI.

Baker—Saw mill and spoke factory.
Marks—Saw mill.
New Albany—Cotton mill.
Poplarville—Canning factory.

MISOURI.

St. Louis—Foundry company; two furniture factories; carriage and wagon factory.

TENNESSEE.

Bradford—Saw mill; grist mill.
Chattanooga—$20,000 sash and door company.
Memphis—Sash and door factory.
Monterey—$100,000 coal mining company.
Newsom's Station—$20,000 quarrying company.
Paris—Telephone company.
Rogersville—Saw mill.

TEXAS.

Burton—Oil company.
Channing—$30,000 lumber company.
Corsicana—$100,000 lumber company.
Dallas—$30,000 mill and elevator company.
El Paso—Oil company; oil company.
Fort Worth—$10,000 hardware company.
Granbury—$20,000 hardware company.
Houston—Syrup refinery; $20,000 loan and investment company.
Marlin—$25,000 lumber company.
Midland—$10,000 telephone company.
Nacodoches—$10,000 development company.
Rockdale—$10,000 hardware company.
Saratoga—Electric light and power plant.
San Antonio—$15,000 oil company.
Waco—$100,000 manufacturing company.

Tom Armour Killed.

An attempt at arrest of both Tom and Harrison Armour was made in a house near Boaz, where the men were at breakfast. Tom jumped behind a chimney corner and opened fire on the officers, who riddled him with buckshot. During the melee Harrison escaped. He was tracked for three miles, but not overtaken.

Tom Armour, wanted on a charge of killing William Little at Morris, Ala., several months ago, was killed at Boaz Monday afternoon by a deputy sheriff who was attempting to arrest him. Warrants for Harrison and Tom Armour, charged with the murder of Little, have been out for some time and rewards of $250 for the capture of either of the men were offered.

The sale of the foundry plant of the Bates Metal company, of Birmingham, Ala., to the Ajax company of Philadelphia for $72,169 has resulted in a confusion of reports concerning an alleged leakage from the storekeeping department of the Southern railway. No such shortage exists, it is claimed.

Santos Dumont has arrived in the United States and will contest for the world's fair prize of $100,000 for an air ship.

Admiral Evans, who commands the Asiatic squadron, has been ordered from Guam to the Philippines. The official explanation is that the step is taken in order that the absence of the American war ships from northern Asiatic waters may serve as evidence of the strict neutrality of the United States in any conflict between Russia and Japan.

Cuban Senate.

On Monday the Cuban senate, after cleaning up legislative business and being in readiness to adjourn until spring, rushed the ratification of the so-called parliament treaty with the United States. There was no debate and the vote was taken by a show of hands.

The treaty includes all the provisions of the Platt amendment verbatim. This was the proposition of the Cuban government made because of the desire to eventually eliminate the amendment from the legislation and so remove the cause of the constant criticism of the makers of the constitution for accepting such an amendment from the United States.

AN EVENTFUL YEAR

In Railroad History: 5,700 Miles of New Track.

Complete statistics show the year just closed to have been an eventful one in the history of American railroads. During 1901 and 1902 railroad mergers had been carried through on an unprecedented scale. The result was that in the matter of railroad consolidations 1903 proved a far less important year than either 1901 or 1902.

About 5,700 miles of new railroad were construucted in the United States in 1903 or about 175 more than was built in 1902. Most of the new milage represented extensions and new branches. If the extension of the Wabash into Pittsburg is excepted there was no parallel railroad building during the year. The most important single piece of work accomplished was the Southern Pacific 40-mile cut-off across Great Salt Lake.

Never in the career of railroads were rates better maintained than in 1903. The railroads in every section of the country had all the traffic they could possibly handle and there was no incentive to the cutting of rates.

In the matter of gross receipts the railroads broke all previous records in 1903, Having made an increase of something like $150,000,000 over the figures of 1902. In the matter of net earnings, however, the roads did not make quite so favorable a showing. The increase in wages and the increase in the cost of practically all materials that enter into operation and maintenance increasedd operating expenses heavily and reduced net earnings.

In a financial way the Pennsylvania far outstripped all the other roads. Early in the year it sold $75,000,000 of new stock for $90,000,000. This was followed by the sale of over $100,000,000 of stocks and bonds on the subsidiary properties.

John Kopman, the Birmingham boy who was hurt by being shot about Christmas time by a little girl in a tussle for the possession of a gun, and who was supposed to have been fatally hurt, is now said by his physicians to be on the road to recovery.

The city council of Bessemer, Ala., have decided to issue $35,000 in bonds to build school houses.

Blanche Bois, a follower of Carrie Nation, with an ax smashed the large picture of "Custer's Last Charge" hanging in the state capitol at Topeka, Kans., last Saturday. Her objection was that under the picture was a line explaining that the painting had been donated by a beer firm. Miss Bois was arrested and taken to jail.

A canning factory for molasses is to be started at Collins, Miss.

The commerce of the Hawaiian Islands for 1903 is given at 26 million dollars of exports and 14 million of imports. On imports, over 10 million dollars is stated as from the United States.

Gen. George Gillespie, who has been since May 1st, 1901, chief of engineers, succeeded Gen. Chaffee as assistant chief of staff with the rank of major general. This is the first time that an engineer officer has been in the line of supreme command of the army in eighty years.

Chas. Scott, president of the Interstate Mississippi River Improvement and Levee association, has appointed a committee with Governor Heard of Louisiana as chairman to prepare a memorial for congress.

Representative Wiley, of Alabama, says that he thinks Senator Morgan is wrong in opposing the Panama canal treaty.

A mimic naval warfare is to be part of the practice off Pensacola by the vessels assembled there.

Nine miles of the Alabama Central railway between Booth station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad and Autugaville have been graded. This line goes through a pine and hardwood section.

Work will soon commence on the $150,000 federal building at Anniston, Alabama.

Election Trouble.

The climax to a sensational municipal election at Memphis, Tenn., came when twenty-five men broke into the ninth ward polling place, where the count was in progress, with drawn revolvers and began firing.

During the excitement the lights were extinguished, the ballot box seized, burst open and the ballots burned.

One man was shot in the hand and a stray bullet struck another man, inflicting a slight wound.

Maryland has 60,000 negroes 25,000 of whom are said to be illiterate.

20,000 STAR ROUTES

Postal Service Shows Large Increase in 1903.

Postmaster General H. C. Payne has submitted his annual report, which is in part as follows:

Ordinary postal revenue, 1902, $119,958,229.40; 1903, $131,984,535.

Receipts from money order business, 1902, $1,889,817.86; 1903, $2,239,908.24.

Total receipts from all sources, 1902, $121,848,047.26; 1903, $134,224,443.24.

Total expenditures for the year 1902, $124,785,697.07; 1903, $138,784,487.97.

Excess of expenditures over receipts, 1902, $2,937,649.81; 1903, $4,560,044.73.

An increase in the deficit over the previous year of $1,622,394.92, which is, however, $1,042,183 less than the estimated deficit for the year.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were 20,613 star routes, the length of which was 249,364 miles, and the cost $6,614,999.95 per annum.

In Hawaii there were ninety-one routes, aggregating 14,770 miles in length, costing $96,243.38 per annum.

In Porto Rico at the close of last year there were forty-nine routes of all kinds, the total length of which was 3,498 miles, at a cost of $80,203.03.

The demand for stamps in book form continues very large, the increase in the number issued last year being 2,735,966 books, 38.58 per cent over the previous year.

There were 4,462 postoffices discontinued during the year, being 403 more than during the preceding year.

The principal cause for the large increase in the number of postoffices discontinued has been the extension of the rural free delivery service, which resulted in the discontinuance of 2,163 postoffices during the year, the salaries of postmasters of said offices aggregating $121,332.

On June 30, 1903, at the close of the fiscal year, there were 74,169 postoffices in the United States.

Anent the investigation of postoffice affairs the report concludes:

"The investigation has resulted in a complete reorganization of some of the bureaus of the department, and it is hoped has eradicated all dishonest, irregular and criminal practices which the investigation has developed as having been in existence for several years.

"I can not too strongly commend the zeal, vigor and fidelity which has been shown by the fourth assistant postmaster general, who has been in immediate charge, and the inspectors who have been detailed to assist him in the investigation."

The vanguard of the Italian colony which is to be located near Mobile, Ala., has arrived. A tract of land comprising 6,700 acres is to be settled. Bee culture and dairying will be the principal industries.

C. C. Buchannan, of Pulaski, Tenn., was accidently shot at Birmingham by the dropping of a pistol. The wound is serious but not fatal.

J. M. Ragan is confirmed as postmaster at Anniston, Ala.

After several months' idleness over 4,000 men have returned to wor at the South Sharan, Pa. mills.

T. D. Kline, general manager of the Central of Georgia, died Sunday morning very suddenly.

Examination has been completed of the books of the agricultural schools at Evergreen, Sylacauga, Abbeville and Jackson and they are pronounced correct.

Senator W. I. Bullock, of Russellville, Ala., died Sunday in a Memphis, Tenn., hospital.

James Thomas, aged 29, a trimmer employed by the Knoxville, Tenn., Electric Light and Power company, was instantly killed while trimming a street lamp.

The Tradesman's twenty-fifth annual number is a magazine of 268 pages and full of industrial news and data.

After retiring from office Governor Longino, of Mississippi, will resuume law practice at Greenville, Miss., and also devote considerable time to looking after his planting interests in the delta.

The Stickland Machine company has secured rom Tuscaloosa, Ala., a twenty-eight year lease on several acres of land where they will erect at an early date a well equipped machine and foundry plant.

M. J. Coniff, who was murderously assaulted at Bessemer Thursday night, died Saturday from his wounds.

Reports are current of a smoking volcano in Kentucky.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
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A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
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Robert H. Knox,
Attorney-at-Law,
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Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
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Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
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6 10	3 00	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax —	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 33	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

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...TY IN JEWELRY

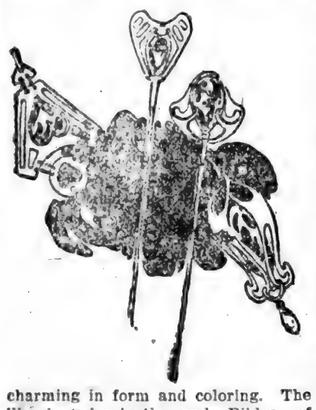
...AMENTS WHICH ARE VERITABLE WORKS OF ART.

Oddity and Originality Are the Things Most Sought For—Every Form of Design Employed for Picturesque Adornments.

The arts and crafts movement has had a marked influence upon fashionable jewelry, and the shops to-day are supplying ornaments, in metals, enamels and semi-precious stones, which are veritable works of art.

Oddity, originality, beauty of workmanship, rather than intrinsic value are the things sought in the so-called nouveau art jewelry, and while some of the results of the movement are merely bizarre and hideous, more are exceedingly beautiful. Not every woman can afford a buckle, a pendant, a clasp, a chain wrought by Salique, or even by one of the lesser masters of the art, but at least one can to-day find, for a comparatively moderate sum, jewelry that is artistically lovely.

The Celtic jewelry—so named because for inspiration its originators resorted to the carvings upon the roadside crosses and monuments found wherever the Celts have passed—is



charming in form and coloring. The illuminated missals and Bibles of early days, also, have furnished designs and suggestions for these ornaments, and the semi-precious stones have been united with the varying shades of metals into beautiful color schemes.

The flattened and twisted dull silver and gold bands of the settings hold cabochon stones, dull pink; or green tourmalines, now in high favor; turquoise matrix, Mexican fire opals

or opal matrix, beryls, amethyst, peridot, chrysoprase.

Hatpins, necklets, pendants, brooches, buckles, girdles, etc., are made in these Celtic forms. Outside of the Celtic class are hundreds of odd and beautiful designs carried out in the same fine metal work and semi-precious stones.

Flowers, fruits, conventional scrolls, insects and everything else holding lines of beauty have been called upon to furnish ideas for this new jewelry, and the exquisite transparent enamels are used to carry out color harmonies where stones fail.

Upon large and somewhat barbaric pendants fastened to short chains

made of very large flat links of dull metal, and meant to be worn outside of the high-necked frocks, the designers seem to have lavished some of their most original and effective ideas, and though these ornaments are a passing fad, they are really beautiful, and when not of solid gold or silver are not too expensive to be bought, even though they may be worn for one season only.

At one of the stores where is to be

found a particularly choice collection of the nouveau art jewels in inexpensive quality is one of these chains with pendants which, though costing only $15, has actual art value. The great links of the chain are of dull greenish yellow gold, far from sterling standard, but quite as effective as the real thing.

The pendant takes the form of a large butterfly, or, to speak more accurately, suggests the form of a butterfly, the body being formed by a remarkably well-modeled and graceful feminine figure lightly draped. The upper line of the wings is made by the extended arms of the figure, and the extended draperies falling lightly from these curving arms form the wings.

The figure is wrought in dull gold

shades, from palest greenish yellow to dark brownish green, and the drapery, or wings, is of transparent enamel in delicate green lightly veined by threads of the metal.

But description is hopeless. One must see the new jewelry to understand.—New York Sun.

MAN HAS PIG'S SKIN.

Doctor Grafts 225 Inches of Porker's Cuticle on Patient.

Dr. Hamilton Browning, teacher of clinical surgery in the University of Virginia hospital, has succeeded in grafting the skin of a two months old pig upon a large surface of one of the patients under his charge.

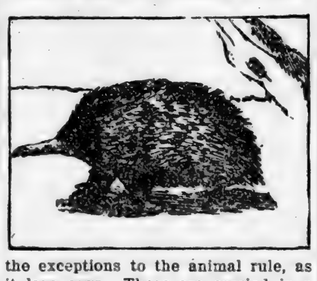
As a general rule, grafting is made by taking the skin from the body of the person upon whom the graft is to be made, or from the bodies of the generous persons who are not afraid of a little pain. Dr. Browning, however, could use neither of these methods, as the surface to be grafted covered 225 square inches of area on the thigh of the young man patient, who had been injured in a railway accident.

Two weeks elapsed before the wound was ready for the operation. The treatment to which the pig was subjected was thorough if no more. First the animal was shaved and washed with warm water and green soap. Then it was rewashed in the same way and a thick coat of the green soap was allowed to remain upon it for four hours. Next it was given another thorough scrubbing with green soap and alcohol. After this its body was inclosed with a strong bichloride of mercury poultice, which was left on for ten hours.

On the day the grafting began the pig was chloroformed and thin shavings of skin were taken from it and gently pressed upon the patient's wound by a nurse. The whole operation required several days, but the result was perfect. Within a few months the young man had a whole skin, had passed a rigid examination for life insurance and had resumed his work.

Animal Lays Eggs.

"Echidna hystrix," a quaint little creature from New Zealand, is one of



the exceptions to the animal rule, as it lays eggs. These are carried in a pouch, where in due time they are hatched by the heat of the parent's body.

Music Taught by 'Phone.

A pupil of a Utica cornet player, who lived many miles from that city, broke his leg and was unable to leave his home. The teacher determined that he would give his pupil in town his usual lessons and proceeded to transmit his musical instruction over the telephone. The experiment worked most satisfactorily, the notes of the cornets of both instructor and pupil were heard distinctly at the receiving end, and whatever verbal suggestions the professor had to make were sent, of course, just as readily over the wire.

Forced Into Happiness.

Seymour, Conn., has a bachelors' club, the members of which draw lots once a year to see who will get married, and the one getting the red ticket must marry within a year or pay the wedding expenses of the next victim. Recently W. F. Kerstin was chosen as the unwilling sacrifice, and all the members of the club thought he would refuse to pay the penalty, but a few days ago he disappeared and now announcements of his wedding at Madison, N. Y., have been received by his friends.

Oldest Horse in Maine.

Penobscot county claims the oldest horse in Maine, if not in the country. His name is "Tommy Foskett." He is 42 years old, and there is no question about his age.

Healthy and Active at 92.

Mrs. Abigail M. Webster of North Sandwich, N. H., is 92 years of age and so active that she recently walked two miles to visit her great-granddaughter.

KNOWS NAUGHT OF KISSES.

Thirty-two-Year-Old Massachusetts Man Has Unique Record.

In North Scituate, Mass., Alfred Herbert Mott has lived for thirty-five years and never yet has succumbed to the seductions of the red, ripe, cranberry-colored lips of Cape Cod maidens, he says.

He believes he has received a divine mission and has decorated his lawn and house with inspiring messages, by means of which he hopes to lead the wayward to see light. As yet, however, he has not succeeded in gathering around him a congregation, for the hard-headed Cape Cod residents are not easily gulled.

There is a dim suspicion in the minds of some that the new prophet is making a virtue of necessity, for one of his texts reads:

"Whosoever findeth a wife, findeth a good thing."

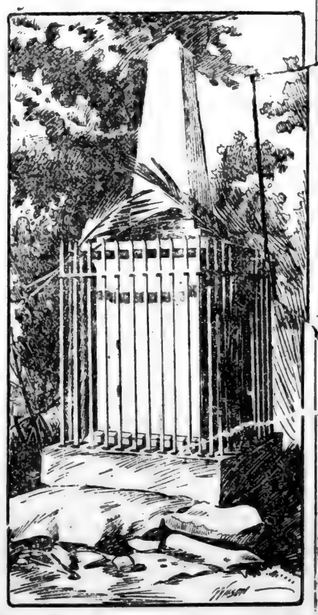
By which it would appear that opportunity is all the young prophet requires.

His father, Otis Mott, with whom he lives alone, has not adopted his ways of thinking. The old man, hale and hearty at 84, has had a varied matrimonial experience. He has outlived four wives.

THREATEN GRAVE OF DRAKE.

Proposal to Disinter Remains of Author of "The American Flag."

The little graveyard at Hunt's Point, on the Westchester shore of Long Island Sound, New York, lies directly in



the line of two streets which it is proposed to cut through the old Hunt estate as a means for throwing open the property for building purposes. In this cemetery are buried many members of the Hunt and Tillou families, whose descendants have owned all the land on the point and most of that on the neck until within a few years; and there also is buried Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "The American Flag." It has been suggested that Drake's body be disinterred and laid beside that of Fitz Greene Halleck, his bosom friend and literary contemporary, at Guilford, Conn.

The people of The Bronx who live in that vicinity are much opposed to the plan for removing the poet's bones.

Railroad Ties of Leather.

The invention of a leather crosstie, designed to take the place of sleepers made of wood, is attracting attention in railroad circles.

F. W. Dunnell of West Warren, Mass., is the inventor. In the manufacture of his crosstie, which weighs 125 pounds, the scrap leather from shoe shops is taken into a disintegrator, ground fine, subjected to a refining process and molded.

The tension of the molding machine can be so regulated that ties hard enough to take a spike or ties through which a spike cannot be driven can be turned out.

Good Market for Ferns.

The industry of picking ferns in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and shipping them to the Boston market has grown wonderfully. The ferns command one cent a stock there, and are used in thousands by the leading florists. The demand is always ahead of the supply, and for this reason many families who have ferns on their farms and pasture lands have a market always awaiting them.

Hunting for the Interesting Part.

"What on earth do you find interesting in that stupid book?" her friend asked.

"I haven't found anything worth

while in it so far," the beautiful girl replied, "but after mamma had read it she tried to hide it from me."

Acreage of Sisal Hemp.

Not more than 350 square miles of territory is under cultivation in henequin or sisal hemp, yet on this small area is produced the fiber that literally binds the wheat harvests of the world. It is used alike in Minnesota and Argentina, in Siberia and Egypt.

"Beyond the Hills."

"I can hear the drums as the army comes
From beyond the hills," he said.
And he leaned and smiled like a happy child
As he shook his snowy head.
And he clutched his cane while the far refrain
Came in murmurs to his ears.
But they whispered low: "He has dreamed it so.
And it is no drum he hears."

"I can hear the fife as it leaps with life,
And the drums roll madly, too,"
Was the old man's sigh, as with kindling eye
He would hum the warsongs through.
"It is Jimmy Shea—that is how he'd play
When the road was hard and long;
And it's Billy's drum that is calling, 'Come!'
As it keeps time with the song."

And his fingers slim beat a tattoo grim
On the stout arm of the chair,
While his lips grew stern and his eyes would burn
With the fire that once was there.
"O, the bugle call, and the drums and all!"
He would say. "Their music fills
All the night and day; I can hear them play
In the march beyond the hills."

"I can hear the drums, and the army comes
From beyond the hills," he said.
With his eyes aglow he saluted slow
And he touched his snowy head.
Then his eyes were closed as if he but dozed,
And his day of days had dawned,
For the low drum beat had allured his feet
To the hills—and far beyond.

—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

Thrifty Woman.

In order to save 28 cents an Italian woman of Ashland Heights, West Manayunk, Pa., carried a 100-pound bale of hay, a bag containing two bushels of oats and a 24-pound sack of flour in two trips from a Manayunk flour and feed store to her home, more than a mile away, chiefly up a steep hill.

On the first trip she placed the bale of hay on her head and walked off. On the second trip she placed the bag of oats on her head and carried the sack of flour under her left arm. Her husband owns a horse and cart, but was too busy doing hauling to go to the store, and his wife chose to carry the feed home rather than pay 28 cents to have it delivered.

Fish "Walks" on Land.

Mr. H. C. Robinson, who has spent two years in scientific investigation in the Malay peninsula, recently exhibited to the zoological section of the British association a specimen of a fish known as the "mud hopper," which, by means of strong fins under its body, is able to move about on land for distances of at least twenty yards from its watery nests in the swamps.

Pointer on Curing Hams.

Six years ago Mr. Wildman of Keal, Eng., cured a large ham and resisted the temptation to eat it until some weeks ago. He then buried it in the ground, and after leaving it to mature for three weeks he dug it up and boiled it for twelve hours. The result is said to have been one of the tastiest hams ever eaten.

Looking Forward.

I almost hate
My sister Kate's
Blue eyes and curling tresses,
As time goes by
I know that I
Must grow to wear her dresses.

Snails as "Wild Animals."

A man in Louisville, Ky., had a barrel of snails sent to him from Italy. It was detained by the custom house officials, who could not make up their mind under what heading to levy duty. At length the owner, fearing further delay might damage the snails, offered to pay duty for them as "wild animals," and this suggestion the officials accepted.

Went Off at Wrong Time.

A ludicrous incident occurred during the last act of a play at a Biddeford (Maine) theater last week. Just when the audience was giving its closest attention to the stage, a loud pop was heard down in front. It was evident that a bottle had "gone off" in somebody's pocket, and it set everybody into a snicker.

Has Newspaper of 1800.

H. J. McNally of Burlington, Vt., has an interesting souvenir in the way of a newspaper printed Saturday, Jan. 4, 1800. The periodical, besides giving the congressional news of that time, publishes an account of the burial of George Washington.

NEW IDEA IN SUBMARIN... DA...

Calcium Carbide Supplies Gas Raise It From the Bottom.

A new use for calcium carbide is for raising and sinking a submarine boat in Germany.

The boat is supplied with an ordinary gas generator and a water tank, the upper part of which is connected with the gas reservoir of the generator. The tank and the generator have pipes at the bottom opening into the sea water. The upper parts have vertical pipes for the escape of the gas.

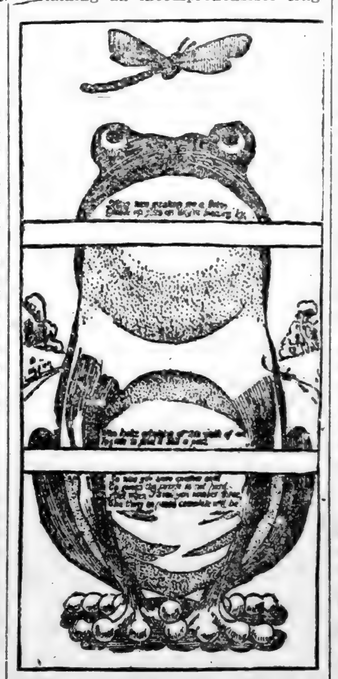
If the reservoirs (the tank and the reservoir of the generator) are filled with water the boat sinks. After the introduction of a carbide cartridge into the gas generator an immense quantity of gas is formed at once, which forces the water through the lower pipe into the sea. After opening the cock in the connecting pipe the gas enters the tank and fills it by forcing out the water.

The boat now rises to the surface, remaining there until the gas is allowed to escape from both reservoirs, which causes them to be again filled by sea water.

If the boat has sunk deeper than desired the introduction of a carbide cartridge into the generator will make the boat rise to the proper level. The apparatus is quite simple and works reliably, doing away with air and water pumps.—Consular Reports.

Serial Postcard.

When the postman hands one a card containing an incomprehensible frag-



ment of a drawing the recipient is naturally mystified. This feeling is only intensified on receipt of the second of the series, and not until the third, fourth or fifth card completes the picture is the veil lifted.

Potatoes Grew Above Ground.

It is stated that scientists have produced tomatoes and potatoes on the same stalk—potatoes in the ground and the tomatoes on the vine on top. In the garden of Mrs. F. J. Ault, above Nisbet, Penn., where she had planted some "stray beauties," one of the vines, without any manipulation from the hands of scientists, was found hanging full of potatoes from the ground to the top, there being about a dozen of them, and they were as red as a tomato could be. The same stalk had also its full quota of potatoes in the ground.—New York Journal.

Carving 1,000 Years Old Found.

A remarkable piece of antique Indian carving, which must be nearly a thousand years old, was dug up in making an excavation in the center of Vancouver, B. C. The carving is of brown sandstone, and the work must have been done with a sharp piece of flint or slate. It is in two sections, one being a bowl and the other a bear's head. It was found under the decayed stump of an immense cedar tree, and may have been placed there before the tree began to grow and long before Columbus had any thought of discovering America.

Monument to Tropic of Cancer.

The Mexican National Railroad has erected a monument, with suitable inscription, marking the point where the globe is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer. This very curious picture shows the monument. It is of wood, twelve feet high and twenty-four feet long. On the top there are two arms

pointing out the two zones. It is situated on desert ground a few miles south of Catorce.—New York Herald.

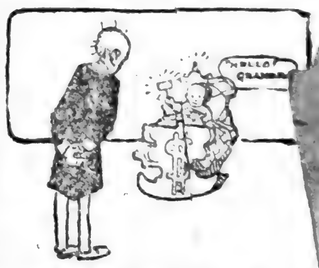
Cape Cod Oysters Popular.

Cape Cod oysters are gradually finding their way into the Connecticut market, where, for years, the home product has had little or no competition. A New London firm has planted 1,000 acres of oyster ground on Cape Cod.

...d (?).
...Jr., has pre-
...A daughter,
...ol millions.—

Oh, yes, ... sons galore—
But it isn't a boy—
He has much and is scooping in more,
But it isn't a boy!
He may reach in his pockets and buy
The mountain that pierces the sky,
But he looks at the crib with a sigh—
It isn't a boy!

He can charge what he wants for oil,
But it isn't a boy;
He rules over thousands who toil,
But it isn't a boy;
He is monarch of all he surveys,
His power no man may dispute,



Fate has my ... sons ...
It is rosy and ... and cute,
But it ... boy—
He can ride in ... own,
But it isn't ... boy;
He eclipses the kings on his throne,
But it isn't a boy;
He ... dad
And ... old, and is sad—
For it isn't a boy!

—S. E. Kiser.

FOLLOWED BEAR TO WEALTH.

Prospectors Have Wild Chase and End by Discovering Gold.

Two prospectors named Phillips and Buschman, while prospecting in a canyon in the San Bernardino mountains, had their camp raided by a bear, which grabbed a sack containing their supply of bacon and made off.

The men gave a chase and succeeded in wounding the animal, which dropped the bacon. Observing by the blood upon the trail that the animal was badly wounded, the men followed him.

Two miles up the canyon they came upon the beast dead. He had sought a small stream to quench his thirst, and lain down and expired.

While examining the animal one of the men caught the glitter of something in the stream. Investigation showed it to be gold. Some of the gravel was panned and yielded big returns. The men are now taking out $100 a day with the pan.—New York Herald.

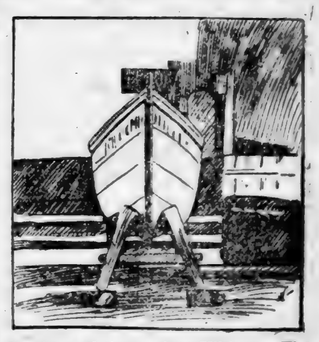
A Rattlesnake in His Pillow.

Most persons will agree that a live rattlesnake would not make a very desirable pillow, and George Peck of San Bernadino, Cal., who recently actually had such an experience while on a hunting trip, does not attempt to dispute the commonly accepted opinion. Night overtook Peck in a lonely canyon several miles from his town, and he sought refuge in a rude shelter that he found there. The night being warm he removed his coat and placed it under his head.

In the morning he found that a six foot rattlesnake had crawled into one of the sleeves of the coat and had coiled up in the center of the improvised pillow. Peck killed the reptile, and now has its nineteen rattles as a memento of his unusual experience.

Lifeboat Pulpit.

In one of the seamen's missions in London a pulpit has recently been installed in exact imitation of a ship. The pulpit is built of oak and is constructed exactly like the prow of a ship. The design follows the line of



the ships of the ancient Vikings. The pulpit is the gift of the commodore and officers of the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers which are used as a schoolship at Medway, England.

Is Glad His Horse Died.

Austin Wheeler of Lee, Me., is glad that his old horse died last week, even though he had not the money to buy another. He carted the carcass of the horse down to the back pasture, intending to bury it there the next day. That afternoon he went out to shoot crows, and noticed something moving near the dead horse. He fired and killed a black fox, the pelt of which he sold to a traveling fur buyer for $150—about six times the value of the old horse in its last days of usefulness.

Wonderful Head of Hair.

An extraordinary head of hair is possessed by Mercedes Lopez, the wife of a poor sheep-herder in San Vincente, Mexico. Her height is five feet, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the ground four feet eight inches. The hair is so thick that she can completely hide herself in it. She has it cut very frequently, as it grows so quickly, enabling her to sell large tresses to hair dealers every three or four months.

Where Foxes Are Plentiful.

John Combs stood on the Branch bridge in Orange, Mass., and shot two foxes within thirty minutes last week, both brought along by his old hound, Spot.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL WHITES

VOL I | CLANTON, ALA. JANUARY 21 1904 | NO 43

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JANUARY 14TH.

Immediately after the senate was called to order Mr. Pettus, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill extending till 1906 the time for the settlement of claims of states for the equipment of troops for the Spanish-American war. The bill was passed.

At the request of Mr. Hale the consideration of resolutions touching the postoffice department was postponed until Monday morning next.

The senate on Thursday listened to speeches by Mr. Newlands and Mr. Depew on the Panama canal question and to a speech by Mr. Latimer in advocacy of the adoption of a plan for the improvement of the public wagon roads of the country.

When the house convened the senate resolution authorizing the erection of a monument in memory of the late President Benjamin Harrison on land owned by the United States in the city of Indianapolis was passed.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, has introduced in the house a bill to exclude certain aliens from admission to the United States under the immigration laws. The bill provides that admission to the United States shall be denied to persons over sixteen years of age who cannot read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant now in or hereafter admitted into the United States may bring in or send for his wife, his children under eighteen years of age, and his parents or grandparents over fifty years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to write or not.

Representative Robinson introduced a bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory into the union as the state of Oklahoma.

JANUARY 15TH.

Today's session of the senate began and closed with the passage of a number of bills on the calendar.

The intervening time was given over to a speech by Mr. Teller on the Panama canal question. Mr. Teller contending that the course of the president in connection with the revolt of Panama had been contrary to precedent, and in contravention of international law.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

The Gorman Panama resolution was laid before the senate. Before any one was recognized to speak on the question Mr. Gorman offered a number of amendments, striking out the word "intervention" wherever it appears, thus modifying the resolution so as to make it an inquiry of the president concerning the use of American military forces in the isthmus of Panama.

The house held no session Saturday.

JANUARY 18TH.

The postoffice inquiry resolution and the Panama canal question divided the attention of the senate. The first half of the session was given up to the inquiry, Messrs. Hale and Gorman being the speakers. The question went over until tomorrow.

The discussion of the Panama canal question was conuned to the continuation of Mr. Teller's argument that the course of the United States in the recent revolt of Panama was contrary to international law and sound morals.

Resolutions looking to an investigation by congress of the postoffice department was laid before the senate before the opening of the session.

The house devoted a brief session to the District of Columbia business. While in committee of the whole on one of the bills the postoffice scandal was discussed.

When the house convened the speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Griggs, democrat, of Georgia, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and Mr. Hardwick, democrat, of Georgia, from the committee on revision of the laws and the appointment of Mr. Hardwick to the committee on coinage, weights and measures; Mr. Garber, democrat, of Ohio, to the committee on revision of the laws, and Mr. Currier, republican, of New Hampshire, as chairman of the committee on patents.

Some irregularities in the postoffice department were discussed, the discussion being precipitated by a letter from M. W. Lewis to Representative Bartlett, of Georgia.

JANUARY 19TH.

The senate required less than a minute to dispose of the motion to refer to the committee on postoffices the various resolutions looking to an investigation of the postoffice department. The question had been previously debated for hours at a time, but when the motion was put no senator manifested any disposition to discuss it further, and it was adopted without negative vote.

Mr. Quarles announced his advocacy of a sea-level canal, saying he thought that such a canal should be constructed regardless of the time required in construction or the expense to be incurred.

The house considered the Hepburn pure food bill, but did not complete it. When the house was ready to adjourn, on motion of Mr. Hepburn, a recess was taken until 11:55 tomorrow morning. This course will retain the bill before the house without interruption for consideration tomorrow.

Canada's Big Canal.

Canada will have within one year a new waterway that will shorten the distance between the great lakes and the Atlantic 300 miles, revolutionize the enormous carrying trade between the northwest and the seaboard and render the Dominion more independent of the United States commercially.

The canal, when completed in 19[illegible]—will connect Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, will have Midland harbor as its western terminus and Trenton harbor its southern. The canal will be eight feet in depth, but can be made fourteen feet at a slight cost.

At present fifty-three huge dams have been completed and 160 miles of canal built. The greatest natural obstruction to the project was the fall of sixty-six feet in four miles in one of the rivers used for the canal route. To overcome this mammoth hydraulic lifts were erected, and thus thirty-six feet of the drop has been overcome. The other thirty feet is cared for by two huge locks. Lake Simcoe, half as big as Lake Erie, was the greatest help to the canal. It is used for fifty miles, and dredging was unnecessary.

Already the work has used up $8,000,000, and will cost $2,000,000 more.

Fighting Boll Weevil.

Secretary Wilson is arranging the details of the campaign authorized by congress to be waged against the cotton boll weevil.

A number of government entomologists and scientists already are en route to the ravaged Texas fields and to the Sabine river valley in Louisiana, the pest having been reported from three places in that section. There will be thirty or forty scientists at work against the pest before long.

They will organize the farmers to fight the weevil and will educate them in the best methods of attack. Secretary Wilson expects to make another trip to the districts involved while the fight is on.

On motion of Senator Daniel the senate adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of state for detailed information concerning the Red Cross society. It asks whether the state department has made inquiries of foreign governments concerning the society and whether this government appoints any of the officials and directors and what financial support it gives to the society. Inquiry is also made respecting the equipment of the society for field work, how its accounts are kept and audited and whether the society has the confidence of the leading people of the country.

Representative Bartholdt, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution extending an official invitation on the part of congress to the inter-parliamentary union for the promotion of international arbitration to hold its annual conference, which takes place in September next, at St. Louis. An appropriation of $5000 is made to defray the expenses of the meeting.

A request for an immediate appropriation to defray the expenses of the diplomatic service of the United States in the republic of Panama was transmitted to the house from the state department. The draft of an act accompanies the request. This fixes the salary of the minister at $10,000 annually, and that of the secretary of the legation at $2,500.

The national board of trade met Tuesday at Washington for its thirty-fourth session with about seventy-five delegates representing approximately thirty commercial organizations in different parts of the country out of a total membership of forty-seven bodies.

The Panama treaty as amended by the committee on foreign relations was read in executive session of the senate. No discussion was had and it was announced that debate on the treaty will begin tomorrow.

The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of James A. Toler, marshal for the northern district of Mississippi.

Senator Quay introduced a bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state.

Ex-State Senator C. S. Lee, of Evergreen, Ala., is dead.

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'A well disciplined militia,' properly maintained, our best reliance in peace and to the first moments of war;' to extend the appointive power of the governor and enlarge the elective privilege of the people—the surest means of preserving democratic institutions and promoting honest government. I believe there is less danger in the possible mistakes of the people than in the assumed inerrancy or supreme wisdom of the chief executive. The present primary election law perfected by eliminating the electoral and plurality features—prescribing the severest punishment for the improper use of money and other fraudulent methods to control the elections; the maintenance of a system of free public schools, which will afford equal opportunities to all of the children of the state to receive instruction necessary to equip them for the duties of life and the performance of the functions of citizenship.

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Office Days in the Following Towns.

Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.

Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday.

Verbena—Wednesday and Thursday before the 4th Sunday.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
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FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

It has been stated in the London newspapers that carrier pigeons have crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and this is said to have taken place in the year 1886, when according to the account, three out of nine American carrier pigeons set free in London returned to their home lofts on this side of the water. A writer in the London Nature asks for more specific information about this alleged fact. Did or did it not happen? If such a flight took place it must have created more or less of a sensation among carrier pigeon fanciers and records of it must exist. Is anything known of this matter on this side of the water?

[illegible] new [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL WHITES

VOL I | CLANTON, ALA. JANUARY 21 1904 | NO 43

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JANUARY 14TH.

Immediately after the senate was called to order Mr. Pettus, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill extending till 1906 the time for the settlement of claims of states for the equipment of troops for the Spanish-American war. The bill was passed.

At the request of Mr. Hale the consideration of resolutions touching the postoffice department was postponed until Monday morning next.

The senate on Thursday listened to speeches by Mr. Newlands and Mr. Depew on the Panama canal question and to a speech by Mr. Latimer in advocacy of the adoption of a plan for the improvement of the public wagon roads of the country.

When the house convened the senate resolution authorizing the erection of a monument in memory of the late President Benjamin Harrison on land owned by the United States in the city of Indianapolis was passed.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, has introduced in the house a bill to exclude certain aliens from admission to the United States under the immigration laws. The bill provides that admission to the United States shall be denied to persons over fifteen years of age who cannot read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant now in or hereafter admitted into the United States may bring in or send for his wife, his children under eighteen years of age, and his parents or grandparents over fifty years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to write or not.

Representative Robinson introduced a bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory into the union as the state of Oklahoma.

JANUARY 15TH.

Today's session of the senate began and closed with the passage of a number of bills on the calendar.

The intervening time was given over to a speech by Mr. Teller on the Panama canal question. Mr. Teller contending that the course of the president in connection with the revolt of Panama had been contrary to precedent, and in contravention of international law.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

The Gorman Panama resolution was laid before the senate. Before any one was recognized to speak on the question Mr. Gorman offered a number of amendments, striking out the word "intervention" wherever it occurs, thus modifying the resolution so as to make it an inquiry of the president concerning the use of American military forces in the isthmus of Panama.

The house held no session Saturday.

JANUARY 18TH.

The postoffice inquiry resolution and the Panama canal question divided the attention of the senate. The first half of the session was given up to the inquiry, Messrs. Hale and Gorman being the speakers. The question went over until tomorrow.

The discussion of the Panama canal question was conuned to the continuation of Mr. Teller's argument that the course of the United States in the recent revolt of Panama was contrary to international law and sound morals.

Resolutions looking to an investigation by congress of the postoffice department was laid before the senate before the opening of the session.

The house devoted a brief session to the District of Columbia business. While in committee of the whole on one of the bills the postoffice scandal was discussed.

When the house convened the speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Griggs, democrat, of Georgia, from the committee on comage, weights and measures, and Mr. Hardwick, democrat, of Georgia, from the committee on revision of the laws and the appointment of Mr. Hardwick to the committee on coinage, weights and measures; Mr. Garber, democrat, of Ohio, to the committee on revision of the laws, and Mr. Currier, republican, of New Hampshire, as chairman of the committee on patents.

Some irregularities in the postoffice department were discussed, the discussion being precipitated by a letter from M. W. Lewis to Representative Bartlett, of Georgia.

JANUARY 19TH.

The senate required less than a minute to dispose of the motion to refer to the committee on postoffices the various resolutions looking to an investigation of the postoffice department. The question had been previously debated for hours at a time, but when the motion was put no senator manifested any disposition to discuss it further, and it was adopted without negative vote.

Mr. Quarles announced his advocacy of a sea-level canal, saying he thought that such a canal should be constructed regardless of the time required in construction or the expense to be incurred.

The house considered the Hepburn pure food bill, but did not complete it.

When the house was ready to adjourn, on motion of Mr. Hepburn, a recess was taken until 11:55 tomorrow morning. This course will retain the bill before the house without interruption for consideration tomorrow.

Canada's Big Canal.

Canada will have within one year a new waterway that will shorten the distance between the great lakes and the Atlantic 300 miles, revolutionize the enormous carrying trade between the northwest and the seaboard and render the Dominion more independent of the United States commercially.

The canal, when completed, commenced in 19[illegible]—will connect Georgian Bay with Lake Ontario, will have Midland harbor as the western terminus and Trenton as the southern. The canal will be eight feet in depth, but can be made fourteen feet at a slight cost.

At present fifty-three huge dams have been completed and 160 miles of canal built. The greatest natural obstruction to the project was the fall of sixty-six feet in four miles in one of the rivers used for the canal route. To overcome this mammoth hydraulic lifts were erected, and thus thirty-six feet of the drop has been overcome. The other thirty feet is cared for by two huge locks. Lake Simcoe, half as big as Lake Erie, was the greatest help to the canal. It is used for fifty miles, and dredging was unnecessary.

Already the work has used up $8,000,000, and will cost $2,000,000 more.

Fighting Boll Weevil.

Secretary Wilson is arranging the details of the campaign authorized by congress to be waged against the cotton boll weevil.

A number of government entomologists and scentists already are en route to the ravaged Texas fields and to the Sabine river valley in Louisiana, the pest having been reported from three places in that section. There will be thirty or forty scientists at work against the pest before long.

They will organize the farmers to fight the weevil and will educate them in the best methods of attack. Secretary Wilson expects to make another trip to the districts involved while the fight is on.

On motion of Senator Daniel the senate adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of state for detailed information concerning the Red Cross society. It asks whether the state department has made inquiries of foreign governments concerning the society and whether this government appoints any of the officials and directors, and what financial support it gives to the society. Inquiry is also made respecting the equipment of the society for field work, how its accounts are kept and audited and whether the society has the confidence of the leading people of the country.

Representative Bartholdt, of Mississippi, introduced a joint resolution extending an official invitation on the part of congress to the inter-parliamentary union for the promotion of international arbitration to hold its annual conference, which takes place in September next, at St. Louis. An appropriation of $5000 is made to defray the expenses of the meeting.

A request for an immediate appropriation to defray the expenses of the diplomatic service of the United States in the republic of Panama was transmitted to the house from the state department. The draft of an act accompanies the request. This fixes the salary of the minister at $10,000 annually, and that of the secretary of the legation at $2,500.

The national board of trade met Tuesday at Washington for its thirty-fourth session with about seventy-five delegates representing approximately thirty commercial organizations in different parts of the country out of a total membership of forty-seven bodies.

The Panama treaty as amended by the committee on foreign relations was read in executive session of the senate. No discussion was had and it was announced that debate on the treaty will begin tomorrow.

The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of James A. Toler, marshal for the northern district of Mississippi.

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Office Days in the Following Towns.

Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.

Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday.

Verbena—Wednesday and Thursday before the 4th Sunday.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. Middleton, M.D.,
Phsician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

It has been stated in the London newspapers that carrier pigeons have crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and this is said to have taken place in the year 1886, when according to the account, three out of nine American carrier pigeons set free in London returned to their home lofts on this side of the water. A writer in the London Nature asks for more specific information about this alleged fact. Did or did it not happen? If such a flight took place it must have created more or less of a sensation among carrier pigeon fanciers and records of it must exist. Is anything known of this matter on this side of the water?

LET ME WALK WITH THEE.

O Master, let me walk with thee
In lowly paths of service free;
Tell me Thy secret, help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care.

Help me the slow of heart to move,
By some clear, winning word of love;
Teach me Thy wayward feet to stay,
And guide them in the homeward way.

Teach me Thy patience; still with Thee
In closer, dearer company,
In work that keeps faith sweet and strong,
In trust that triumphs over wrong.

In hope that sends a shining ray
Far down the future's broadening way,
In peace that only Thou canst give,
With Thee, O Master, let me live.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR

By LAETA M. RAMAGE.

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Joan climbed wearily up the stairs to her third story room. She seldom felt tired, but to-night the whole world looked criss-cross.

She was a stranger in the city and among people who gave her no thought. She had been that many a time in many a place, yet never before in her twenty-six years had the thought so oppressed her. She had hailed with delight the chance of work here for a few weeks, as giving her the opportunity of seeing the place she had long desired to visit. But the weeks had grown very [illegible]. In spite of her pride and beauty of health and vigor, she was essentially a womanly woman, dependent upon her friends and surroundings for her happiness. Caring for herself had not robbed her of a certain femininity.

In general she was somewhat feared at the New York office, feared because of her ability to do—admired for her bright, successful ways. Yet even there she had her true friends.

She sighed, wishing herself back in her accustomed room in the great apartment house where she lived. It was Thursday, her night at home. It would be just time for her evening callers and she would be dressed in one of her few, dainty, evening gowns. Probably Mrs. Massey, dear, old Mrs. Massey, whose presence was necessary to the well-being of the simple refreshments, would be there; and Gerald Burton, her old-time schoolmate, who still kept a brotherly eye on her; and a few clever men and women like herself, trying to earn a living by that uncertain weapon, the pen.

Then she lighted the gas and laid the letter which had been troubling her all day on her desk. She walked across to the window and leaned her head against the sash. The warm May night was heavy with the scent of hyacinths and magnolias growing in the square.

"Hateful things! No more southern blooms for me!" she muttered. "One dusty New York park is worth all this luxuriance."

As she stood there, she thought it all over—her life. When still a mere child she had taught in the western country schools. She had worked her way, finally, into the public schools of a large city, only to find the drudgery a shade worse than in the rural districts. How she had hated it all, but it had been the only possible thing. Then with the death of those dependent on her exertions she had come to New York to carve a career for herself. It had been hard work and slow, but now, after three years, she had gained a certain foothold, and held a position with a prominent publishing house. She had been sent down here to write a series of articles on the great exhibition in progress. Her material was all collected, and she was ready to return to New York, filled with pleasant memories of her southern visit. Now this to spoil it all!

Why must he write now, just when she was so happy over the idea of re-

Laid the letter on

turning to New York t[illegible] not decide whether her life was a happy one or from the editor, the gres[illegible] self, and it was neither reprimand, the two pected from him[illegible]

She thought servants and luxury, and h[illegible] She thought dignified man, die-aged and w[illegible] cared for her? in love with h[illegible]

During the early girlhood there had been no time for such things in her ambitious life. She had grown to consider herself unattractive, for she was a very modest woman in spite of her success.

Her school days had been at best haphazard ones. Her teaching had been a miserable failure. Therefore, the fact that Mr. Lloyd wished her to be his wife seemed a gr[illegible]

Joan laughed her soft, [illegible] little laugh as she notice[illegible] signed himself John G. Lloyd[illegible] restlessly she walked back [illegible] and leaned her head [illegible] glass.

[illegible]er all, it isn't the house, or the servants or even the children, dear little souls, but do I, can I honestly love him? I could [illegible]—"

She shivered a little as Robert Denton's face seemed to smile at her out of the darkness. Robert, with his tall, square-shouldered figure; his hearty, ringing voice and merry laugh, seemed like a figure of incarnate youth be-

She felt happy.

side Mr. Lloyd's terribly settled middle age.

Yet Robert had never said anything to show her that he cared for her. He worked at the desk near hers and had many a time given her a helping hand in hard seasons. He spent one evening every week with her. Occasionally he took her to a concert or an opera.

"Why did this come, just when I was so happy! It makes me feel queer and discontented," she sighed. "I don't care for Mr. Lloyd. I don't care for Robert Denton. And yet it would be so nice to have a home and I am growing just terribly old."

There was a little sob in her throat. She turned to study her face severely, critically in the glass.

"I must decide. I must," she said to herself. "There is no use in putting off the evil hour."

She sat down at her desk and wrote a little note to Mr. Lloyd. Even when she began it she was not sure just what its meaning would be. But the words shaped themselves into an acceptance of his offer, almost before she realized it.

"Now I must mail it or I shall be changing my mind every hour," she said, feverishly.

She slipped down to the door and out to the nearest letter box. As she remounted the steps a man's dark figure beside the door startled her. Then came the start of recognition.

"Mr. Denton," she exclaimed.

"Joan," he said, and the word told her everything. "My book has been accepted, and they've given me an order for another. I couldn't wait for your return. I—but come over to the square, where we can talk."

Joan went mutely. They sat down on one of the benches in the deserted park. She felt very happy, tumultuously so. Then all at once she drew back from the shelter of the arm he had placed around her.

"Oh, that letter, that dreadful letter," she cried.

"What letter? What do you mean?"

"Oh, Robert, why must it be so? Why didn't you speak before?"

"Because I hadn't a solitary thing [illegible] offer you, dear. The moment [illegible] I came to you."

[illegible] why had I so little fait[illegible] Joan.

[illegible]e told him the story [illegible] indecision and an[illegible] 's note.

[illegible] only waited [illegible] letter! Oh, de[illegible] at shall I [illegible] dea[illegible]

[illegible]s to [illegible] have [illegible] Robert [illegible] said Joan. [illegible]od as engag-

WHEAT FIELDS OF CANADA.

Manitoba Can Produce Twice as Much Wheat as Russia.

Manitoba is pre-eminently the province of wheat. Westward of Winnipeg, when the fields are yellow and almost ripe, you may ride for a day and a half with nothing between your eye and the sky line but wheat—a boundless sea of wheat, rippling to the prairie wind like waves to the run of invisible feet, says the Chautauquan. The tall, red towers of the elevators rise where settlements have clustered into a village, but across the fenceless reaches is nothing but the yellow wheat. The province is only in its infancy. Only [illegible] of settlers [illegible] cars of the t[illegible] with wondering eyes on [illegible] vast fenceless fields that seem to [illegible] in where the sun rises and end whe[illegible] sun sets. It is a new world—a world [illegible] promise—to them, from the stifled [illegible] tries of Europe, a world where land [illegible] is no crime, and land to be had [illegible] the taking, and success awaiting ripe to the hand of toil. How the eyes that have dug themselves out in an eastern sweat-shop moisten at sight of the boundless prairie. And the back bent with toil for a pittance that meant slavery draws up to the straight stature of self-supporting manhood. There is so much room! There is so much free air! There is such plain, palpable, boundless opportunity for every man!

BY WORKS, NOT FAITH.

The Saving Graces of a Deceased Gentleman from Kentucky.

Samuel W. Moore, a prominent lawyer of Kansas City, on returning to his home from Arkansas a few days ago, told a good story concerning a distinguished attorney in western Arkansas, Judge James E. Read, who was born and lived in Kentucky before moving to this state. It runs this way:

"A man living near Fort Smith died. This man was comfortably well off in worldly possessions, but he had been neglectful of his spiritual welfare. He had never joined any church and had little to do with religious advisers. The time for his funeral arrived, and although a preacher had agreed to be on hand, an unavoidable accident had delayed him. The house was out of town, and as the friends of the departed brother were all assembled, Judge Read was asked to make a few remarks over the body of his friend, who also had once lived in Kentucky. The judge consented.

"My friends," he said, "we are gathered here to-day to pay a final tribute to our friend who has already solved the mysteries of the great hereafter. He did not have the reputation of a religious man, and yet he lived the life of a noble Kentucky gentleman. He had good hosses and he ran 'em. He had good whisky and he drank it. He had good game cocks and he fit 'em, for such is the kingdom of heaven."—Arkansas Gazette.

As Chickens Come Home.

You may take the world as it comes or goes,
And you will be sure to find
That Fate will square the accounts she owes,
Whoever comes out behind;
And all things had that a man has done,
By whatsoever induced,
Return at last to him, one by one,
As the chickens come home to roost.

Sow as you will, there's time to reap,
For the good and the bad as well.
And conscience, whether we wake or sleep,
Is either a heaven or hell.
And every wrong [illegible] and its place,
And every pas[illegible] closed
Drifts back and [illegible]s you face to face—
Like chickens come home to roost.

Whether you [illegible]er or under the sod
The result will be the same.
You cannot [illegible]cape the hand of God,
You must [illegible]ear your sin and shame.
No matter [illegible] what's carved on a marble
[illegible]
Whatever item's are all produced
You [illegible]nd that St. Peter was keeping
[illegible]b,"
[illegible] that chickens came home to roost.
—Sporte City (Iowa) Press.

Would Not Be at a Loss.

During a recent conversation between District Attorney Jerome and several members of the New York bar reference was had to the sharp practices of a certain notoriously shifty politician of the city.

"Certainly he is never at a loss," said Mr. Jerome. "Do you know, I really believe that if that man were cast on a barren rock in mid-ocean he would make money—if there were another man on the rock."—New York Tribune.

THE CHANGE WAS MADE.

But It Was the Big Firm That Paid Increased Rent.

Jules Huret, the French journalist, who has announced that Americans make love too coldly, is the son of a rich and astute merchant. M. Huret likes to tell a story in illustration of his father's fine business sense.

"My father, years ago," he will begin, "occupied a small shop on the ground floor of a large building. He was then at the beginning of his career, and his income was somewhat paltry. He was, however, an economical man.

"A clothing firm occupied all of the building except the portion held by my father, and this firm had arranged with the proprietor that they should have that portion, too, whenever they were ready to pay the rental demanded.

"Well, one day they decided to take in my father's shop, and their manager accordingly called on him, and in a friendly way told him that he had better look about for another stand at once, since his firm would be taking over the shop in May.

"'But I don't want to move,' said my father.

"'Well, but you'll have to,' said the manager. 'You are a poor man, and my firm is rich. We can afford to pay three times as much rent for this floor as you can. Now, if you'll leave quietly, without making any fuss, we'll help you to find a new place. But if you stay, you'll have to pay a rent that will beggar you—simply beggar you, remember.'

"'Give [illegible] re[illegible] weeks later called on [illegible] again. My father was all smiles as he received him.

"'Everything, my friend, is arranged,' my father said. 'You may stay here, as before. I don't pay any rent at all, but you pay 2,500 francs a year more than you paid last. I have bought the building.'"

HARRIMAN'S GIFT TO CHARITY.

Millionaire Is Liberal to Those He Thinks Well of.

E. H. Harriman is a member of that small group of well-known millionaires that remembers the Biblical injunction not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth, when doing alms.

[illegible] philanthropies are as varied as man[illegible] man's whose good deeds are trumpe[illegible] throughout the land. But while they [illegible] thus carried on quietly they are als[illegible]ne in a gruff sort of way.

The man who [illegible]s charity to plead before Mr. Har[illegible]man walks into his office.

"You're Mr. So-and-So," says Mr. Harriman. "Quick, now, I'm a busy man."

"Ugh," the financier grunts a moment later. "That's the institution at such-and-such a street. I know about you—you're teaching children to be good men and women. Here"—turning to his secretary—see that this gentleman gets a check for $1,000. That's all right—haven't time for thanks. Good-day."

And the visitor walks out of the office in a dazed sort of way. But sometimes the seekers after charity are dazed in the opposite direction.

"I know your place," Mr. Harriman will say. "It's no good—not making the right kind of men and women. You can't get a cent from me. Good-day."

Compliments Were Deserved.

Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia has great repute as a surgeon. In New York one winter afternoon last year he saw a man slip on an icy pavement and fall heavily. He hastened to the poor fellow's assistance and found that he had broken his leg.

Dr. Keen used his umbrella as a splint, and with his own and several borrowed handkerchiefs bandaged the broken limb tightly. As he finished his task the ambulance arrived.

"You've bandaged this rather well," the young blue uniformed ambulance surgeon said to Dr. Keen.

"Thank you," said the other.

"Oh, not at all. I suppose," the youth resumed, "that you have been reading up some first aid to the injured treatise, eh? They say a little learning is a dangerous thing, but, really, the little you have learned about surgery you have put to good account. Give me your name and address and I'll forward your umbrella to you."

"I'll give you my card," said Dr. Keen. He did so, and the young surgeon flushed a little as he read on it the name of one of the greatest of modern surgeons.

Love's Blossoming.

Beloved, in the garden of my heart
There fell one night a solitary seed;
I knew not whence it came nor what its part,
Nor of what nourishment it might have need.
Wearied with wandering through the ether wide,
It slept, and when its weariness was gone,
Said, "In this pleasure spot I will abide,
And with the fairest claim comparison."
Startled, I watched with keen and constant eyes
The growth to bud and blossom of my guest,
Like one to whom 'tis very Paradise
To see her infant drain her ample breast;
And lo! I found, one happy evening hour,
My heart was harboring Love's immortal flower.
—James Whitehead, in Blackwoods.

Great Statesman Slept Little.

M. Thiers, the great French statesman of a generation ago, prided himself on never being found in bed after 5 o'clock in the morning; and more often than not he was drinking his early cup of coffee and eating his roll shortly after 4, preparatory to beginning eight hours of unbroken work, which ended with the dejeuner proper at noon.

How Caleb Kept Books

Purdy township, or, rather, the inhabitants thereof, wondered how Caleb and the Squire escaped getting mixed in their "papers." When Purdy township or any part of it had business to transact which required writing or figures, it involved "drawing up the papers," "going over," or "looking over" them. So Purdy township was justified in its wonderment over the apparent immunity from cloudiness which attended the Squire's and Caleb's "papers," for Caleb could neither read nor write, and the Squire was a stickler for ponderous details and regularity. But they got on, just the same.

The Squire was the money man and Caleb the general active head of the partnership in the small water-power establishment on the sylvian edges of Henryville. There a milling business was carried on and farming implements sold. Caleb was engineer, foreman, salesman and miller. One or two evenings a week in the Squire's office in the village, or when he had nothing else to do and would walk or drive out to the mill, served for Caleb and the Squire to go over the books and keep their accounts regularly.

It was without [illegible]y for several weeks. [illegible] fear the mill transactions [illegible] huddled in Caleb's memory [illegible]e memoranda when he returned. And his faith was justified.

"[illegible]s this, Caleb?" asked the Squire on his return, pointing on his partner's soiled pencil-markings to what looked like a capital "T" lying horizontally.

"That? Why, that's for a pick-axe Bill Hodges bought," was the reply. The Squire made a note of it and called Caleb's attention to the next item.

"Let me see—what's this for?" Something closely resembling a circle and which might represent the letter "O," obviously made with the unnecessary firmness of a hand unused to writing, looked up at them from the page.

Caleb pondered. He also breathed a whistle which was neither a tune nor a noise to be heard very far away. So, truthfully, Caleb "breathed" a whistle, meanwhile standing with the same curveless and stubby finger placed beneath the puzzling circle. He tilted forward and backward on his toes. In a moment he stood motionless, lowered his chin to his chest, and, with a final wheezy whistle—looking not at the Squire, but straight at the circle—he said:

"I think—I think that's a cheese got by—er, um-m—let me see—" Caleb now had to remove his hat, and with his free hand was exploring the bushy depths of his hair for some recollection of the obtuse transaction. As a matter of fact, the partnership did not involve cheeses. But the Squire hesitated to make any blunt interruption of Caleb's well-understood process of recollection. He finally risked saying quietly:

"We haven't sold cheeses, for we, since—why, I don't remember that we've had any since." The Squire gave to his eyes a far-away, retrospective look, and mentally hoped it would soon recall the item.

"That's so, we hevn't, hev we," slowly observed Caleb who had not moved his glance from the circle. "No, we hevn't had no cheeses, that's certain."

Patiently the Squire had been waiting. With his pencil he had been absent-mindedly marking a dot on a piece of paper before him. The black dot saved the day. It was unconsciously made, but it gave Caleb the suggestion he wanted, though it was not in his nature to lose his poise. He remarked very composedly:

"That's a grindstone, and Bruce Carter bought it. I guess I must hev forgot to mark the hole into it."

The Squire knew his associate too well to confuse him in future "papers" by making any comment on the present instance. All he said was, "Oh, yes," with an emphasis meant to indicate it all was as plain as daylight—which it was not.

And they proceeded to the next item.—New York Times.

Sleuths in Trance

A Swiss engineer, M. Ilg, in the employ of King Menelek, the ruler of Abyssinia, tells some strange things about that country and one of his most weird stories relates to the lobasha, or crime discoverer. These are boys not more than twelve years of age, who are put into a hypnotic trance, and in this state discover the unknown perpetrators of crimes. Of many of these almost incredible cases of the hunting down of criminals he had personal knowledge. In a case of incendiarism in Adis Abeba the lobasha was called to the spot and given a cupful of milk into which a green powder had been put and then was made to smoke a pipe of tobacco mixed with a black powder. The boy was then hypnotized. After a few minutes he jumped up and began running to Harrar. For fully sixteen hours he ran, and so swift was his pace that professional runners were not able to keep up with him. Near Harrar the lobasha left the road, ran into a field and touched a Galla working there with his hand. The man confessed.

Another case which Emperor Menelek and M. Ilg investigated was that of a murder and robbery near Adis Abeba. The lobasha was taken to the site of the murder and put into his peculiar psychic state. For a while he ran around the place, then back to Adis Abeba to a church, which he kissed, then to another church, which he also kissed.

Coming to some water—water breaks the spell—the boy woke from his trance.

He was again hypnotized and off he went, round some huts, and at the door of one of them lay down and followed the owner of the hut, who was not in, was on his return arrested. He stoutly denied the guilt, but some of the goods belonging to his victim were found in the hut, and he ultimately confessed.

The murderer was brought before Menelek, who asked him to detail his doings after the commission of the crime. These were found to correspond with the movements of the lobasha. He said that, overcome with remorse, he ran to two churches and kissed them.

Menelek wanted to have another proof of the lobasha's gifts. He himself took some jewelry belonging to the empress. A lobasha was sent for. He first ran about in the empress' rooms, then into Menelek's own and finally fell down on Menelek's bed.

M. Ilg can give no explanation of this wonderful gift, which seems to be confined to a certain tribe, or perhaps racial confederation, the members of which are distributed over the whole of Abyssinia.

It is also worth remembering that a very similar method of discovering crimes was ascribed to the old Egyptians 4,000 years ago.

Horsefly Was to Blame

"Yes," said the band master, "we do have troubles with our musicians sometimes.

"Once we were engaged to play at a funeral. Our notice was very short, so we had no rehearsal. We reached the cemetery without any mishap, but there something happened. We were to play a solemn measure, while the body was being lowered into the grave. Only a few instruments were needed. I was slowly and solemnly swinging my baton, the spectators were silently weeping, when suddenly the trombone gave a loud, long blast, enough to wake the dead. Some of the mourners fainted, the players stopped in consternation, and I jumped over chairs and racks to where the trombonist, a dull, heavy German, sat stolidly gazing at his music.

"What the devil did you mean by bursting out that way?" I shouted.

"He raised his eyes slowly to mine.

"'Vell, I vas vatching de moosic, und just den a horsefly got on de paper. I t'ought he vos a note, and I played him. Dat vas all, ain't it?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Pursuit of Beauty

By the study of Art the mind of the rising generation may be developed not only along natural, as opposed to artificial lines, but toward that appreciation of beauty which is a priceless possession in itself, since it fills every waking moment with a joy which nothing can destroy.

The mere fact that ordinary people have pictures of some sort in their homes should not in itself be taken as evidence of taste. Art is the drawing of the best.

Art has moved the world more than anything else. Without it the world would have been a desert, and our own knowledge a little more than a blank. What, for instance, should we know of Egypt if we did not go to the Art of Egypt? How evanescent have been the politics of Greece! Yet its Art survives. The Constitution of Rome and the policy of the Caesars are seen only in the Art of Rome and the buildings they made. Everything we touch is Art; and when politics is dead Art remains, and must always remain, alive, for though politics works for the moment Art works for all time.

AT EVENING.

The hush of evening fell on me
A thousand miles from land,
The sea put forth that mystic power
I feared to understand.

Waves, laughing, dancing all the day,
Foam kissed 'neath skies so fair,
The stillness of the night wrapped all,
Saddening it everywhere.

And pitiless as cruel Fate
The grayness closed on me,
Binding my heart with icy chains—
The chains of Destiny.

Gone were my hopes, vanished my dreams,
And torturing my fears,
The evening was, as is my life,
A misty realm of Tears.

Then as I stood, bereft of Hope,
A light came from afar,
Unconscious first it shone on me—
The first faint Evening Star.

Oh, little star of hope and love,
Ascending in the sky,
Heeding your message pure and sweet
To weak hearts such as I,

The moon rose from her silver car
The grayness passed away,
The path across the restless sea
Was clear as in the day.

The star has bid me trust again,
And bow beneath the rod.
The moonlight shows the road is rough
That leads the way to God.

—Maude M. C. Ffoulkes.

THE COURTSHIP OF BUBBLES.

A Poetical Interlude in the Life of One Devoted to His Profession.

From the German.

My friend, Bobby Bubbles, the reporter for the Daily Steam Whistle, has never had anything to say in praise of poets. He, a practical newspaper man, who sees things as they are and then simply photographs with his pen, so to speak, has no use for poetical coloring.

But since the affair with Dora Potter he absolutely hates poets. For the poet Crane is to blame for the whole misfortune according to Bubbles' view.

It began in a most harmless way, just like the Chicago fire and other disasters. On one of those moist, sticky, summer days Bubbles was sitting in the restaurant of Mayer & Mayer devouring his luncheon. I purposely do not say he ate his lunch. He did not eat, but devoured, because he was always afraid that something might be happening somewhere without his knowing it.

"Ah, Bubbles, how are you?" said a voice suddenly. "Will you allow me?" and Crane, the poet, seated himself without more ado at the same table. He had just received $10 for a poem and thought he would celebrate. "You are in bad spirits, my dear Bubbles."

"Heavens, yes. This change of weather, and nothing doing, nothing at all!"

"Why don't you go into the country old fellow? Take a two weeks vacation and come with me. I am going to Mamaronegg in the Schanzunk mountains. Oh, you ought to see it!"

And between the chicken and the stewed pears he pictured the delights of Mamaronegg as only a poet could. Bubbles could really hear the trees rustling and the birds singing, and he smelled the spicy mountain air.

"I guess you are right," said Bubbles, as he stirred his coffee, and collected his strength. "Well, I will get leave of absence and go with you. We can live together, row, fish, only don't ask me to write poetry, I draw the line at that."

The business manager of the Daily Steam Whistle granted Bubbles the desired vacation with pleasure. Two days after, the poet and reporter were in Mamaronegg sitting in a little snow white hotel with green window blinds and a red roof. There were only a few people in the hotel, among them a bewitching lady, Dora Potter, a small but spirited widow of some twenty summers, who was always smiling and working on a silk necktie for some unmarried gentleman. That was her delight.

When Crane and Bubbles had registered their names in the front room, the ardent Dora appeared and looked to see what their names were, where they came from and what they were. She suspected she might put both young men on the necktie list.

"Literary men!" she murmured, delighted. "Charming!" She had a weakness for such people.

They appeared hugely interesting to her, for they wrote of love. And was that indeed Bubbles of the Daily Steam Whistle, the famous Bubbles who had accomplished unheard of journalistic feats? Who had been a hansom driver for two weeks in order to describe his experience with his patrons? Who asked the Vanderbilts for a sleeping room and breakfast whereupon they put him in the lunatic asylum, the life and workings of which he described? Who served Paderewski in the hotel as a waiter and published a most witty account of it?

Yes it was he. This little man with the red hair and the freckles was the great Bubbles.

From now on she had only one desire, to know the man and to make him a silk necktie. The opportunity to become acquainted offered itself the next morning when he went out on the veranda.

The next day he invited her with Crane to take a walk, and on the third she began a necktie for him. Crane was quite enthusiastic about Dora. While she was making the tie for Bubbles, Crane was composing a poem about her in which he extolled her as Venus of the necktie.

"Bubbles," said he, as they were walking through the quiet village one day, "Bubbles, go ahead! The deuce! such a fine woman and money, 8000 a year income to live on! She told me that in strictest confidence."

"Folly!" replied Bubbles. "I marry!" but he smiled as he said it.

Bubbles went ahead on a shimmering, fragrant, moonlight night. The bullfrogs were singing on the banks, and the notes of "'Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" floated down from a hotel where a troupe of minstrels were singing.

Dora sat in the boat looking at Bubbles and smiled. In the moonlight she was bewitching. It was too much for Bubbles. When they had returned to the hotel and Bubbles was on the way to his room he met Crane.

"I have gone and done it!" said Bubbles.

"Ah, I congratulate you, my dear boy," replied Crane. "And you will let me dine with you every Sunday later, will you not?"

"She has made one condition. I must immediately give up my position on the newspaper. I am to look for something quieter on a magazine, or whatever suits me. She says I need not hurry, as we are independent."

"Splendid! And you agreed?"

"Yes, that I did. What was I to do?"

Soon the three returned to the city. Bubbles resigned his position, to the disappointment of his employer.

"However," said the business manager of the Steam Whistle, "if you ever alter your decision you will be welcomed by us. Hope you will enjoy your honeymoon."

So they parted.

Dora was radiant. She became ardent. When she embraced Bubbles he gasped for air.

"Oh, I love you better every day, Bobby, dear," said Dora one Sunday afternoon, when they were sitting on the sofa.

And Bubbles asked himself anxiously what would become of him if that were only the beginning of her love. Would he not burn to ashes?

Just as the ardent Dora prepared for another embrace the sharp gong of the fire engine sounded in the street. Bubbles pricked up his ears.

"Fire!" he cried, tearing himself away from Dora, rushing to the window and looking out. "It seems to be the hotel opposite. I must go. Will return soon."

With that he gave Dora a hasty kiss and stormed down the stairs. "Being engaged to an ex-reporter has its drawbacks," sighed Dora. "It is always cropping out somewhere."

After two hours Bubbles was back. It had been splendid, this fire—eight persons burned, $15,000 damage. One could see how he had enjoyed it. Dora hoped he would soon give this up, but it did not happen soon.

On a lovely afternoon late in the summer they were sitting happily in the little casino in the park. A sudden clatter of horses' hoofs sounded on the driveway. Then the signal whistle of a policeman.

In a moment two fiery steeds harnessed to an elegant carriage tore past. The coachman on the box was as pale as death. In the carriage sat two fine ladies clutching the sides in sheer fright. A mounted policeman followed.

"There is an accident; excuse me for five minutes, my dear."

And Bubbles hailed a hansom, sprang in and pursued the runaway. A full hour poor Dora was obliged to sit and wait, her love for Bobby abating by degrees. At last he came, beaming.

"All in pieces!" he cried, out of breath. "Ran into a loaded van. One dead, three badly wounded. Policeman fell from his horse, skull smashed. Great!"

He seated himself and related all the details. Dora reproached him.

"Oh, dear child," he laughed, "that is born in me. It is as if a hare ran past an old hunter. I will improve with time."

One evening they were on their way to the theatre. All at once the cry was heard: "Stop thief! Stop thief!" and a man shot past as quick as an arrow, pursued by policemen and others.

"Here is your ticket. I will come soon," said Bubbles.

He pressed it into her hand, and, like one possessed, yelling "Stop thief!" rushed off before Dora realized what had occurred.

"That is too crazy," said she to herself.

In the entrance she waited, but as no Bobby appeared she betook herself angrily to her seat. Only at the beginning of the last act did he arrive.

"Forgive me," he whispered, as he let himself sink into the cushioned seat. "Wonderful story. Great diamond robbery. The fellow—"

"S-st!" sounded from those near by, as they scowled at Bubbles.

"——Broke in through the cellar. Three necklaces every——"

"S-st! S-st!"

"——$5,000 worth. Tell you later."

Dora nudged him and he was silent. After the performance, when they were in a restaurant, she gave him a sound scolding. He promised to do better. But that was no easy matter to bring about. He was indeed hopeless.

Dora lost all pleasure in her engagement. She always feared that a fire alarm or an ambulance might destroy a kiss or an embrace and cause Bubbles to flee. Every day she grew more nervous, and when on her birthday, Bubbles came three hours late to a cold dinner because he had been present at a great fight on the west side of the city, her decision was made. The day after, Bubbles received a letter from Dora which said:

"Sir: You are without doubt just as excellent a reporter as you are totally unfit for an engaged man. Return to the Daily Steam Whistle. That is your wife."

When Bubbles read the letter he scratched his red head and said:

"Poor Dora! But she is right. I am no good as a fiance. If I had only not gone with Crane to Mamaronegg! That poetical donkey got me into it."

Then my friend Bubbles returned to the Steam Whistle and wrote a humorous article, "What It Is To Be Engaged," while Dora began a new necktie.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The cocoanut palm has leaves nearly thirty feet long.

Most reptiles are notoriously deaf, except caymans and crocodiles; the boa absolutely so.

The Kansas wheat farmers are organizing independent shipping arrangements with Liverpool.

Banyan trees are remarkable for the fact that their branches droop down to the ground and take root as separate stems.

It is reported that 2573 out of 2,894 Congregational ministers in England and Wales are total abstainers, while in Ireland and Scotland the proportion is still larger.

The oldest ship in the world, the mail schooner Vigilant, running into St. Croix, F. W. I., although now under the French flag, was built of Essex oak at Essex, Mass., in 1802.

Not so very long ago a safe expert was summoned from New York city all the way to Mexico, with his expenses paid, in order to open a time lock safe in which the mechanism had stopped.

The cargador, or carrier of Mexico, is a remarkable individual. Nothing seems too bulky, nothing too heavy for him to carry, and it is quite wonderful how he manages not only to lift, but to balance his cumbersome loads. It is nothing for a man to carry a load weighing 400 pounds.

The people in Whiting, Me., have found new employment recently which proves to be a very lucrative business. It is that of hunting for honey made by wild bees, and John Crosby and his brother went out in the woods and found a tree with 227 pounds of the delicious compound inside.

Nearly all the fashionable tailors in large eastern cities now carry adjuncts to their business in the form of impecunious young men of good family and high social standing, who are not averse to accepting their clothes gratis, as a return for which they lose no opportunity to boom the tailor who thus supplies them.

The proportional increase in the population of the cities was less during the last ten years than previously.

Chinese fire-fighters beat gongs and tom-toms and wave banners to drive the flames away. Old kerosene tins filled with water are also used, and at Peking there are also a few old hand-power engines.

Aluminum cooking utensils are being pushed by many of the big shops here. They are brought out in shapes as attractive as the fine silver, copper and gold-lined cooking vessels used in wealthy households. The stew pans, terrapin dishes, coffee urns and teakettles of aluminum have now such beauty of contour and finish that they seem almost more appropriate to the dining-room table that to the kitchen.

How to Make the Brain Grow.

Over 25,000 brains of human beings have ben weighed and examined, and a French scientist has lately written an account of the discoveries that have been made. His article has been translated from a French magazine by the Literary Digest. He comes to three important conclusions, as follows:

(1) It is not the weight of a brain that counts. The heaviest brains that have been examined were those of epileptics.

(2) Those who have the largest ideas develop larger brains more quickly than those who have merely active brains.

(3) It is better to have a large brain than a small one, but the main thing is to have the brain well trained and to keep it thinking on large questions.

A Ragtime City.

Moscow seems to be a city where nobody knows with any degree of certainty what time it is. Arthur Symons in his new book on "Cities" says that no two clocks in Moscow agree; even in the best hotels a clock will solemnly strike three a quarter of an hour before its neighbor strikes seven. The confusion is increased by the fashion of sticking up dummy clocks in the streets as advertisements. The maddening moment comes when you have to catch a train at Moscow. The railway timetables are worked on St. Petersburg time, which differs by half an hour from Moscow time. When you are told that the St. Petersburg express leaves at 9 o'clock you are in doubt as to whether it leaves at 8.30, 9 or 9.30 by your carefully adjusted watch.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

The Botallac mine in Cornwall, England, runs for two-thirds of a mile out under the sea.

Chinese women never think of taking the hairpins out of their hair when they go to bed.

Yarmouth (England) Corporation forbids smoking on Sundays in its new pier pavilion, as the band plays sacred music.

The rain-making hoax, which has run its course in this country, is being worked extensively by "drought-busters" in Australia.

The Houston Post has come forward with the proverbial meanest man, a gentleman from Georgia, who pawned his wife's false teeth in order to take another "lady" to a picnic.

Rev. E. H. Wallace, pastor of the Montoursville (Pa.) Methodist Church, has discharged the old church ushers and substituted four pretty girls. The size of his congregations is growing rapidly.

Speaking of old industries going out of existence one has just died out in Bolton, England, namely, that of the hand mule, which was at one time an extensive form of the spinning industry. It is absolutely unknown now.

A strange bequest, noticeable even among the eccentricities of English wills, has been made by the late Jos. Gillott, the pen man, of Birmingham. He gave $250 to his gas man of the $800,000 and more he left.

The Sultan of Turkey employs fifteen secretaries, whose duty it is to translate foreign books for his delectation. If one of them happens to err and translates a book that is distasteful to His Majesty he is simply pitched into the Bosphorus.

In a recent newspaper article a Philippino student at Georgetown University, Ramon Jose Lacson, quotes the record to show that there were universities in the Philippines before institutions of as high a grade were established in the United States.

The expression "baker's dozen," which is in point of fact thirteen, has a history. For a baker in the olden times to give short weight in bread exposed him to considerable penalties, and thus the custom arose of adding an extra loaf to the dozen as compensation for any possible deficiencies in the rest of the batch.

Money For Inventions.

Thousands of inventions are brought out every year that fall flat, and fail simply through a want of ability on the part of inventors to look the matter straight into the face, and find out whether the thing is wanted or not. Among inventions that are wanted, and which are by no means beyond the range of the amateur inventor, we may mention a really good and cheap ironing machine for domestic purposes. There are many improvements in washing machines, mechanical wringing and other apparatus for lightening women's labor in the home, but no really good and cheap ironing machine. It is quite time that some inventor came along to lessen the toil that ironing entails. Besides the heat of the fire, the weight of the iron, burning the hands, and bending the back is quite enough to insure the ready reception of a really good and cheap ironing device for the household.

A good acetylene table lamp is badly wanted, especially in parts of the country where the gas is poor and bad, and where oil lamps and candles are still the prevailing means of artificial illumination. The apparatus must be cheap, able to hold a charge of carbide sufficient for about ten hours, and constructed in such a way that in practice no surplus gas is produced when once the tap is turned off.

Now that photography is so popular among amateurs, there should be no difficulty in making a good, cheap daylight developer for plates. Several have been designed and are on the market for developing films, but a really efficient and cheap plate is still wanted, and will be welcomed by thousands of amateur photographers.—The British Inventor.

The Stomach Not Indispensable.

At a meeting of medical men in Vienna the other day, Dr. Ullman presented a woman, of sixty-two years, whose entire stomach had been removed in an operation for cancer. Nevertheless, she digests all her food and has gained weight since the operation. The doctor stated that the operation of removing the stomach had been successfully performed over twenty times. The stomach really plays only a small part in the complex act of digestion, its principal use being that of a reservoir. Hence it is that without this organ meals have to be taken inconveniently often and unusually small. There are several little organs, of complex chemical function, far more indispensable than the stomach, which are seldom heard of. We could not exist, for instance, without the suprarenal capsules and the pancreas.—Harper's Weekly.

Compulsory Baths.

All new schools in Switzerland have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for baths. Each class bathes about once a fortnight, summer and winter. Soap is used and a warm bath is followed by a cooler one. Sick children and those having skin diseases are excluded.

HOW TO WRITE AN "AD" THAT HITS THE MARK

Results of Ten Years' Psychological Research

By PROF. WALTER D. SCOTT,
of the Northwestern University.

EVANSTON, Ill. — Primitive peoples carry on but little business, and crude forms of advertising are sufficient to stimulate the possible trade. It has been but a few centuries since the market place was the centre of business. Here the goods were displayed, and nothing more was needed than a crier to call attention to special features. The buyer examined the goods, and no description was necessary. The method was cumbersome, but nothing better had been thought of. Under such circumstances it was possible to make but few purchases or sales within a single day.

With the advancements of industry new forms of barter have been demanded. These new forms have brought new methods of presenting the merchandise to the customers. The discovery of the printing press and the subsequent improvements in press-work have opened up new possibilities to the advertiser. The merchant is able to carry on business with multitudes, where formerly he could deal only with the individual. Instead of displaying his goods he is forced to depend upon mere printed representations. From the very nature of the case, descriptions are less effective than a personal examination. Competition has become keener, and it has thus forced the business man to pay more attention to his advertising campaigns. The cost of advertising has increased, till now it is a most hazardous undertaking to attempt to compete for the attention of the public. This necessity for advertising with the attendant expense and possibility of failure has caused the advertisers to seek for some sure principles upon which advertising may be founded.

During the last ten years the leading advertising journals have contained editorials and leading articles, in which the need has been described and the hope expressed that psychology, when rightly interpreted, would be to advertising what physiology has been to medicine, and what chemistry, physics and mathematics have been to certain forms of manufacturing.

UNITED BY AGATE CLUB.

In a few cases professional advertisers attempted to give the psychological explanation for certain successes and failures in advertising, but none of them attempted to present the subject in a systematic way. A few professional psychologists carried on psychological investigations which had a relation to advertising, but their endeavors were short lived. It became evident that neither the advertiser nor the psychologist, while working alone, would be able to apply the principles and methods of psychology to the practiced task of the advertiser. To overcome this difficulty of independent labor the Agate Club, of Chicago, organized a plan of united effort. The Agate Club is composed of some of the leading advertisers of America. These gentlemen, through a committee of their members, united with the professional psychologists of a neighboring university in a systematic attempt to construct a practical system of psychology and to base upon it the theory of advertising.

The advertiser does nothing in which he does not attempt to influence the minds of possible customers. The psychologist seeks to explain the working of the minds of these same customers. It would therefore be very strange if the labors of the psychologists should be worthless to the advertiser. As taught to-day psychology is intensely practical, and is nothing more than a systematic attempt to understand the working of these minds of ours.

In reviewing the teachings of all the great psychologists it has been found that there are certain principles and methods which have a decided importance for the advertiser, for they help him to understand the working of the minds of the very individuals whom he is attempting to influence. These practical principles have been gleaned from different psychologists and presented in such a manner that they can be understood by the ordinary business man. It is found that these principles have a practical bearing upon the construction of copy, the choice of styles of type and illustrations, the selecting of media and the placing of the advertisement.

One of the distinct advancements of recent psychologists is the discovery of improved methods of investigation. These methods, which have found universal approval among men of science, are applicable to the work of the advertiser. By means of these methods the value of certain classes of advertisements can be discovered, and thus the poorer advertisements eliminated and the betters one retained. It has been found that successful advertisements are those which awaken the desired mental activity by following the plan which might be deduced from a knowledge of the general principles of psychology.

SIX ESSENTIAL RULES.

In the discussion of the methods of attracting attention the six following rules were presented which are quoted from Mahlin's Magazine and also from The Theory of Advertising, a volume from the press of Small, Maynard & Co., Cambridge, Mass:

"The power of any object to force itself into our attention depends on the absence of counter attractions."

This is one reason why a full-page advertisement is more than twice as effective as a half-page advertisement. It also shows the wisdom of concentration in a single advertisement and the folly of attempting to attract the attention of many things at once by displaying many features in a single advertisement.

"The power of any object to attract our attention depends on the intensity of the sensation aroused."

This shows the wisdom of using certain attractive colors, moving objects, etc., and of placing the advertisement where it will fall within the direct gaze of the eye and make the strongest possible impression.

"The power which any object has to attract our attention, or its attention value, depends on the ease with which we are able to comprehend it."

We turn our attention most readily to those things which speak to us in terms that we can understand with the least possible effort.

This gives one reason for making legibility the chief standard in choosing types. It condemns irrelevant displays, whether in type or illustration. It shows the folly of choosing names for goods which in no way suggest the nature of the goods, or which do not have some striking characteristic.

"The attention value of an object depends on the number of times it comes before us, or on repetition."

Repetition gives an accumulative force to advertisements. An advertisement seen ten times is probably more than ten times as effective as the same advertisement if seen but once. This does not contradict the other principle.

"The attention value of an object depends upon the contrast it forms to the object presented with it, preceding or following it."

Many advertisements repeat just enough of the text or display to identify each one of a series, and yet each advertisement is in the main different from all others, and stands contrasted with the others of the series by the mere presence of the similarities as well as by the difference. Some characteristic feature, even if nothing more than a trade mark, can thus be constantly repeated in such a manner that it serves to give unity to the series which would otherwise have no apparent connection. Repetition and contrast can both be secured at the same time.

"The attention value of an object depends on the intensity of the feeling aroused."

In general, it is to the interest of the advertiser to awaken the more pleasing feelings and emotions. To do this it is not necessary to descend to the ridiculous or to make use of irrelevant words or pictures. The work of the real artist is necessary here, and the successful advertisement writer must be a true artist.

This barest outline in the way in which attention was treated shows in presenting the various principles of psychology and in indicating their relation to advertising. In conducting the work a psychological laboratory specially equipped for testing advertisements has been made use of. Psychologists in different parts of the country have contributed to the results. Some of the leading advertising managers of manufacturing establishments, of railroads and of magazines have been kind enough to construct advertisements according to the principles suggested, and in every way possible they have assisted to make the work practical. They have thus supplied data, and tested principles, and in many ways given assistance without which no psychologist could hope to construct a theory of advertising which would meet the needs of the practical business men of America.—New York World.

Activity of the Heart.

The human heart is practically a force pump, about six inches in length and four inches in diameter. It beats seventy times per minute, 4200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, 36,792,000 times per year and 2,575,440,000 times in seventy years, which is "man's appointed three-score and ten." At each of these beats it forces two and one-half ounces of blood through the system, 175 ounces per minute, 656¼ pounds per hour, or 703 tons per day. All the blood in the body, which is about thirty pounds, passes through the heart every three minutes. This little organ pumps every day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high—that is, one ton to the top of a forty-yard mill chimney, or sixteen persons seven score each to the same height. During the seventy years of a man's life this marvelous little pump, without a single moment's rest, night or day, discharges the enormous quantity of 178,850 tons of blood.

Trouble Over Water Rights.

The States of Kansas and Colorado are having a legal battle over the Arkansas River, the questions in dispute having been set before the United States Supreme Court. Kansas claims that Colorado should not be allowed to use the waters of the river for irrigation purposes, because it interferes with her use of them; and Colorado retorts that the use of the water in Colorado does not lessen the volume of the stream in Kansas; besides, she says, that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the case, anyhow, because the Arkansas River is not a navigable stream.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognizing THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

PAY YOUR POLL TAX BEFORE FEBRUARY 1st, 1904, or you can't vote for anything at any time in 1904. DO NOT SLEEP ON YOUR RIGHTS. Make it your business to see the tax collector AT ONCE, and pay up. Don't put it off, for you might get sick or something might happen so that your opportunity would pass. A great many of our people think that the poll tax was put on the voluntary plan, so as to disfranchise a lot of careless white voters in the country beats. If that is so, DON'T give the democrats the satisfaction of disfranchising you. PAY YOUR POLL TAX and vote a straight PEOPLE'S ticket in 1904, and show them "where you are at." PAY YOUR POLL TAX; it goes direct to the children of the community in which you pay, to help educate them, and no man should begrudge paying his money to such a cause. PAY YOUR POLL TAX. tf

TEXAS DELEGATES MUST BE UNBIASED.

San Antonio, Tex., January 17.—Private instructions have just been given to the leaders of the republican party in Texas that no federal office holders are to be permitted to go as delegates to the national republican convention.

These instructions are said to come from the national committee to all state leaders, and are given out as the expressed wish of the president, who desires that if he be renominated it be not by a committee dominated by federal office holders.

If the federal office holders in Alabama be disbarred, according to the above article, there are not enough Roosevelt republicans in the state to "wad a gun." The entire strength of the Roosevelt referees are office holders and their offices are what keeps them in the ranks. Take away the collectors, marshals, postmasters, janitors, etc., from the referees and their following would be, nil. The entire force was gathered by PURCHASE, and PURCHASE ONLY. If the government inspectors would do their duty and see to it that federal officials stayed in their offices and attended to the duties for which they draw pay, instead of running over their districts trying to corral committees and delegates, it would tend to give the public better service. Roosevelt theories and Roosevelt practices are as wide apart as the poles.

THE BOB-TAILS.

The report in the Banner, the black and tan organ, as to the gathering of the bob-tails at the court house on the 11th inst., may be correct, we neither know nor care; but that part that relates to the meeting of the regular republican committee is NOT TRUE.

W. F. ALDRICH'S WAY.

In the latter part of 1902, when W. F. Aldrich submitted to this writer a string of resolutions that he wanted the Chilton county republican committee to pass, condemning the republican convention that met at Birmingham in September, 1902, we told him that the republicans of Chilton would not do it, as they were thoroughly in accord with the acts of that convention. Aldrich said he did not care if there was not but a half dozen in the county, that a few would answer his purpose, as he did not care if he had only a skeleton of a party, so long as it conformed to his views. While these may not be his exact words, the substance is the same, and as our opinions on this subject were diametrically opposed, we agreed to disagree.

The resolutions were NOT passed, but after struggling for a year and a half, by the aid of the petty federal offices which he seems to have on his bargain counter and with promises, etc., he has scared up his half-dozen, with one over, as the actions of his "bob-tail" contingent showed on the 11th inst.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

We call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Dr. A. B. Horn, the Clanton dentist. He will devote two days in the week to visiting the towns of Jemison, Verbena and Thorsby, where he will be pleased to meet his many old patrons and any new ones that are in need of a first class dentist. Try him.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

At the county alliance meeting in Dale county last week steps were taken toward reorganizing the state alliance at the regular session in July. The national central committee of the peoples' party is called to meet at St. Louis, February 22d, to fix a time and place for a national convention. There ought to be a good turn out in Chilton county at the county alliance meeting at Union on Tuesday, January 26th, 1904.

Clanton, Ala., Jan. 18th, 1904.
Editor Union:

You will Please Give me space in your columns to say a Few words to the public in the interest of the Republican Party. A am excedingly sorrow That the Committy split at there meeting on the 11th Inst., they are the same committy That was endorsed By the Republican State Convention at Birmingham, on the 17th day of Sept. 1902. I have thought over the matter seriously, and as I have Ever Ben wiling to Be governed By a majority, I am compelled to say That I for one, shall stand By them, so you will find me at work for the Thorsby convention, though I think if the Chairman had called a massmeeting at First, it would Ben the Best. But as that wasent Done I think it is The Duty of every true Republican to Work for the Thorsby convention. Respectfully,

MOSES A. KILLGORE.

In regard to the above letter, we will state that Mr. Killgore mistakes in some of his statements therein. First, there wasn't any republican state convention at Birmingham on the 17th day of September, 1902. Second, The REGULAR COMMITTEE at their official session on the 11th inst. passed a resolution ordering Chairman J. B. Downs to call a mass convention of republicans at CLANTON on FEBRUARY 13TH, 1904. The proceedings of the REGULAR committee were published in last week's UNION over the signature of the secretary, Hon. Alex G. Dake. Maybe Mr. Killgore alludes to the gathering of black and tan postmasters (that was reported in their organ, the Banner, last week), which is said to have got together after the REGULAR committee had transacted its business and ADJOURNED. While there is no law to prevent such people getting together and "resoluting" as much as they please, they have not a particle of right to speak for the regular republican committee; they are just individuals and only represent themselves (and their referee boss).

The REGULAR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION will MEET at CLANTON on February 13th, 1904.

EDITOR UNION.

Pleasant Grove, January 16, 1904.
Editor Union—

Please allow me space in your paper to express some thoughts in regards to politics. First I will say that I can not afford to be a democrat. There are many reasons why I am not a democrat, but the grandest reason is this one: I say frankly that poor, honest man can live under a democratic administration. I've never forgotten old Grover's yet, and never will. Some democrats say that republicans are so full of negroism that you could smell it. Maybe so, but it reminds me of a fellow wearing green spectacles; everything looks green to him. So with the democrats; they are so ultimately full of negroism themselves that I can't see how they can smell any republican, no matter how black he is. I will say this for the democrats, that to be a democrat is the best they know; for it is a fact that many people run to meanness through pure ignorance. So don't blame them, but think to yourself, "Poor fellow; he don't know any better." Hoping that they may see the error of their way and turn and live, I am yours for success.

A REPUBLICAN RAM.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

There was a special session of the board of county commissioners Monday, the 18th inst., held to consider a petition from beats 5 and 10, to order an election for the purpose of repealing the stock law that was foisted upon them several years ago without their consent. The petition was signed by a large majority of the land owners in the district and the board of commissioners unanimously ordered an election to be held on Monday, February 29th, 1904. The entire board was present at the meeting. "Let the majority rule."

JAPAN SENDS HER REPLY

Answer to Note Handed to Minister de Rosen.

No Time Limit Has Been Set For Reply —Disturbances in Seoul—Japan Takes Liners.

London, Eng.—A dispatch from Seoul represents that city as being in a state of panic. The natives are threatening the train service.

The Russian Legation guards are filled with religious frenzy. The American marines have each been furnished with 100 rounds of ammunition. They are guarding, in addition to the United States Legation, the electric light and railway station, which is American property.

The palace population also is in a panicky condition. The Emperor has issued a pitiful edict, saying that the country may be lost soon, but the sloth and weakness of the people themselves are answerable for the conditions prevailing. The edict adds that they must act as seems best for their own interests.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, is ready to receive the Emperor at the legation if he flees from the palace. His Majesty has issued an ordinance to the army ordering the troops not to fire in the event of a clash with foreign troops.

There are 7000 native soldiers in the city. The position of the foreigners is unpleasant, but all of them are armed and prepared to resist attack. The whole country is extremely turbulent.

The Japanese residents are aggressive and somewhat contemptuous. The Emporor and residents of the city are sending money away. The Chinese, expecting a change of government, are speculating wildly in land values.

Warships of all the Powers are at Chemulpo, and they all have sent marines to Seoul.

Pekin, China. — Both the Japanese and Russian legations here regard war as practically certain, and their views are shared by members of the British and American legations.

The alleged outline of the Russian note in reply to the Japanese proposals, emanating in Berlin and cabled here, has created a decided sensation. It is commented upon as bearing the marks of credibility.

No one here doubts that Japan will make war in support of her claim to an interest in the status of Manchuria as an important part of her national policy.

The Russian Legation says unequivocally that Russia will fight to defend her assertion that no nation except herself and China has any standing in the settlement of Manchurian questions.

Japan, through M. Uchida, her Minister here, and the Chinese Minister at Tokio, is impressing upon China the necessity of keeping out of the war. The Chinese Minister to Japan has telegraphed the Government that China's policy should be to keep neutral, protect foreigners and maintain order among her own people.

Tokio, Japan.—It is announced that Japan has replied to the last note from Russia. Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, who is still so indisposed that he remains indoors, and it is credibly asserted presented Japan's answer.

It is said that the reply reaffirms Japan's position and asks Russia to reconsider her attitude. It is understood that no time limit for a reply from Russia is mentioned.

San Francisco, Cal.—A cablegram to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces that the Japanese Government has impressed into transport service the three steamships of the Oriental Steamship Company, plying between this city and the Far East.

The vessels are the Nippon Maru, the Hongkong Maru and the America Maru. They are fast boats, built in 1898, and have been under Japanese subsidy. A few months ago they passed Government inspection.

ST. LOUIS GETS CONVENTION.

Democrats Decide to Hold National Gathering There on July 6.

Washington, D. C.—The next Democratic National Convention will be held in the city of St. Louis on July 6.

Representatives of Chicago and New York made strong arguments before the Democratic National Committee, but St. Louis won the plum by seven votes.

The first ballot showed twenty-three for St. Louis, twenty for Chicago and six for New York. The second and final vote was twenty-eight for St. Louis and twenty-one for Chicago.

St. Louis, whose claims are set forth by Mayor Wells and C. M. Knapp, of that city, offered $40.000 and the free use of a coliseum seating 12,000.

Chicago offered $45,000, but there were certain strings to the offer, which did not suit many of the members of the committee.

The building up of the American Navy goes steadily forward. Contracts were recently awarded for the construction of the three new 16,000-ton battleships of the Vermont class, authorized by Congress. The Vermont alone is to cost $4,179,000, and all three of the vessels are to be completed within three years and a half. Our "new navy" comes rather high, but our position as a nation is such that we must maintain it at a high standard, no matter what the cost.

It is estimated that from the invention of printing to the present time about 12,500,000 separate publications entitled to rank as books have been put forth. This estimate is speculative to a large degree. It serves to remind one, however, of how small a drop from the great sea of printer's ink goes into the editions even of such literary "rush" years as we are witnessing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The annual dinner for the Diplomatic Corps was given in the White House by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The House Committee on Labor fixed February 4 as the date to begin hearings on the eight-hour bill.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill was passed, provision for expenses of the Civil Service Commission being restored and an amendment adopted restricting use of Government horses and carriages to the President, his secretary and members of the Cabinet.

The House Committee on Insular Affairs ordered a resolution to be reported to the House authorizing the Quartermaster-General of the Army to bring 600 school teachers from Porto Rico to the United States.

Following the lead of the Government departments the working hours of all employes of the District of Columbia have been increased half an hour a day.

A bill was introduced by Senator Quay authorizing the President to appoint Major-General John R. Brooke a Lieutenant-General on the retired list.

The Senate in executive session laid on the table the motion to reconsider the confirmation of the nomination of W. I. Buchanan to be Minister to Panama.

John J. McCardy, of St. Paul, Minn., was appointed Auditor for the Post-office Department to succeed Henry A. Castle, also of Minnesota, resigned.

The United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion sustaining the validity of the New York statute relating to the adulteration of food products.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Most Rev. J. J. Harty, the newly appointed Archbishop of Manila, has arrived in the Philippines.

A member of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico said that two articles of the law amending the code of criminal procedure, which was passed last year, have disappeared from the statutes.

Herman, the former inspector of constabulary, who robbed the Philippine Government and turned pirate, and who escaped from the jail at Cebu, where he was incarcerated after his capture, has been recaptured as he was attempting to cross the island of Bohol.

The new wireless telegraph stations at San Juan and Culebra, Porto Rico, have been opened.

The Philippine Government has decided to file additional charges against W. D. Ballentine, ex-inspector at the port of Manila, and John T. Miller, an ex-inspector of immigration, both of whom were recently acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to import Chinese coolies into the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine Commission has passed an act prohibiting the importation of Mexican currency.

The expeditionary force under command of General Wood, now at Camp Overton, around Lake Lanao, in the Philippines, includes eight companies of infantry, a detachment of cavalry and two batteries of artillery.

More than sixty sailors deserted from the American fleet at Honolulu, as reported for the purpose of joining the Russian Navy, under the promise of a large increase in pay offered by Admiral Alexieff.

DOMESTIC.

Fifteen churches in Chicago, Ill., were closed in consequence of the Iroquois Theatre fire.

The Grand Jury investigating municipal corruption in Milwaukee, Wis., returned three more indictments.

The office of the Pittsfield (Mass.) Gas Company was blown to pieces by a gas explosion, the damage being $10,000.

The Board of Arbitrators to settle differences between building contractors and laborers in Minneapolis, Minn., decided in favor of the contractors.

The second Grand Jury to investigate the lynching of a negro at Pineapple, Ala., has refused to indict the five men held for the crime.

Domestic unhappiness caused George Corn, a well-to-do farmer, to murder his wife and himself, near Asheville, N. C.

The Union National and Colonial Banks at Cleveland, Ohio, were consolidated, with Senator Hanna as President.

Seven more indictments were returned at Milwaukee, Wis., by the Grand Jury in the municipal bribery scandals.

Myron T. Herrick was inaugurated Governor of Ohio before a large assemblage. His message dealt chiefly with the question of Ohio finances, and advocated the passage of a State depository law.

The South Carolina Legislature convened and listened to the Governor's message.

The sixteen-story Unity Building, in Chicago, Ill., built for $800,000, was sold for $250,000 under foreclosure proceedings.

Because her children had been beaten by their school teacher, Miss Mary Douglas, Mrs. Mary Zeaman went to the school and publicly beat the teacher. She was sentenced to ninety days in jail.

Guilty of murdering seven Blackfoots, one of them his wife, James Little Plume was sentenced at Helena, Mont., to forty years' imprisonment.

Under indictment for embezzlement, William A. Mathews was found dead in a hotel in Atlanta, Ga., with an empty morphine bottle beside him.

FOREIGN.

The Premier of France, M. Combes, again gained a decided victory, in a vote of confidence, after an exciting debate over the recent disturbances on the Bourse du Travail.

Emperor William opened the Prussian Diet with new ceremonies, including a royal procession, preceded by heralds bearing the Hohenzollern arms.

The Spanish naval program provides for the immediate construction of four cruisers and forty auxiliary vessels and the reorganization of the entire service.

We buy and sell for cash.
Albums.
Balls.
Bibles.
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Brushes.
(Hair)
(Clothes)
(Shaving)
Cards, Visiting.
Chalk, School.
Collar Buttons.
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Cups and Saucers.
Dominos.
You need some of them.
Ink.
Ledgers.
Lunch Baskets.
Memos.
Mucilage.
Paints.

Our Prices Are Right, **JUDSON STROCK,** Give us a Call.

Clanton, Alabama.

Buttons.
(Collar)
(Cuff)
(Bachelor)
Carbon Paper.
We have 250 different things in stock.
Easels.
Envelopes.
Erasers.
Files Letter.
Frames Photo.
Glue.
Handkerchiefs.
Harmonicas.
Pencils.
Pipes.
Plates.
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Slates.
Window Glass, etc.
We will make it pay you.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

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Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

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Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

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The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama

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BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE

WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.

CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton — SEC.-TREAS: JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

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WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES

Hardware Store

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

CITY OFFICIALS.
Mayor—F. C. Dennis.
Council—W. A. Middleton, J. [illegible], G. P. Aldridge, R. C. Jones.
Clerk—T. S. Phillips.
Marshal—T. B. Tyus.

COURTS AND COUNT YOFICIAL
CIRCUIT COURT.
Spring term, first Monday in A[illegible] two weeks.
Summer term, third Monday in J[illegible] one week.
Fall term, first Monday in [illegible]ov[illegible], two weeks.
Judge—Hon. John G Winter, Mo[illegible]mery.
Solicitor—E. Loyd Tate, F. [illegible]mp[illegible]
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

Chancery Court, Spring Term, [illegible] 4 Monday in March.
Chancery Court, Fall Term, sec[illegible] Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, A[illegible]ston.
Register—W. E. Stewart, Clanto[illegible]

County Court—First Monday [illegible]ach month.
Commissioners' Court—Second M[illegible]ay in February, first Monday [illegible]pril, first Monday in June, seco[illegible]Monday in July, second Monday in [illegible]ust, first Monday in November.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adam[illegible]Clanton.
County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Cl[illegible]a.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Cla[illegible]n.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Ki[illegible]eon.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hu[illegible]rd.
County Commissioners—First di[illegible]ct, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Secon[illegible]trict, Alex Glasscock, Hubbar[illegible]ird district, R. C. Riggins, Clanto[illegible]ourth district, W. A. Green, Activ[illegible]Superintendent of Education—Pr[illegible]sor J. W. Moore, Clanton.
Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W[illegible] Oliver, Calera.
Representative in Legislature—L. [illegible]ynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES.
Pastors and clerks are cordially as[illegible] to send the editor any news regar[illegible]g their churches which they wou[illegible]sh published. Also if there are an[illegible]rors in these notices please sen[illegible]rrections.

Missionary Baptists.
Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pasto[illegible] T. Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville[illegible] O.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pa[illegible]r. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsle[illegible] O.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pasto[illegible] W. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O[illegible]Clanton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pasto[illegible]J. Mullins, clerk. First and thir[illegible]days. Clanton P. O.
Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor[illegible]t Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk[illegible]rey P. O.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pas[illegible] T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sun[illegible]y and Saturday before. Clanto[illegible] O.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pas[illegible]J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O[illegible]reek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pas[illegible]. Gragg, clerk. Preaching[illegible]day. Clanton P. O.
Ebo—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas[illegible]Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O[illegible]—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas[illegible]H. Nelson, clerk. Stanto[illegible]
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm[illegible]tor, First Sunday. J. W[illegible]clerk, Thorsby P. O.
Creek—Rev. J. L. H[illegible]W. Dennis, clerk. Cooper[illegible]
Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor[illegible]nday. W. B. Jones, clerk[illegible] O.
ads—Rev. M. J. Parrish[illegible]rd Sunday. R. T. Gran[illegible]pers P. O.
Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor[illegible]y. M. F. Wagoner, clerk[illegible].
-Rev. I. Windsor, pastor[illegible]ers, clerk. Jemison P. O.[illegible]ill—Rev. S. Smitherman,[illegible]rth Sunday. Elbert Little[illegible] Clanton P. O.
—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas[illegible]Armstrong, clerk. Second[illegible]Saturday before. Randolph[illegible]
—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas[illegible]arnes, clerk. British P. O[illegible]—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor[illegible]y, clerk. Randolph P. O.[illegible]rmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick[illegible]M. Roebuck, clerk. Ad[illegible]
[illegible]on—Rev. W. J. Armstrong[illegible]. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand[illegible]W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clan[illegible]O.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas[illegible]J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kin[illegible]P. O.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pas[illegible]rond Sunday. Henry Smith[illegible]emison.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong[illegible]Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill[illegible]Lomax P. O.
Ebeta—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas[illegible]rond Sunday, George Travis[illegible]Jumbo, P. O.

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You need some of them.
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COUNTY BRANCH

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N, ALABAMA.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—P. C. Dennis.
Council—W. A. Middleton, J. M. [illegible], G. P. Aldridge, R. G. Jones.
Clerk—T. S. Phillips.
Marshal—J. B. Tyler.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, two weeks.
Summer term, third Monday in July, one week.
Fall term, first Monday in November, two weeks.
Judge—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgomery.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Eutaw.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.
tf

Chancery Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.
Chancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—W. H. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Commissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in April, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams, Clanton.
County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kincheon.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.
County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active.
Superintendent of Education—Professor J. W. Moore, Clanton.
Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.
Representative in Legislature—L. H. Reynolds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. J. T. Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville, P. O.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley P. O.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. W. W. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
Clanton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.
Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor. Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. [illegible] P. O.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton P. O.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching fourth Sunday. Clanton P. O.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor, W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Manees, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, First Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers P. O.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, Second Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk Fairwell P. O.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Third Suhday. R. T. Grant, clerk. Coopers P. O.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor First Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. Jumbo P. O.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. W. N. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Littlejohn, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Randolph P. O.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. S. Barnes, clerk. British P. O
Mulberry—Rev. L Windsor, pastor. J. C. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adams P. O.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kincheon P. O.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor, second Sunday, Henry Smith, clerk. Jemison.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.
Shocofonta—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor, second Sunday, George Trawick, clerk. Jumbo, P. O.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. S. Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Fletcher P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoulta P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.
Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison
Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday. Verbena P. O.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Plantersville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.
Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.
Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.
Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.
Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.
Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.
New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headley, clerk. Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lott, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. G. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Bagh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.
J. W. Kicker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 350—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.
Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 429—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.
Boseman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.
Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.
Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

Five young men implicated in the Tisdale shooting case at Gurley, Ala., were bound over to the grand jury.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 13 1-4@13 3-4.
Same time last year, 8 1-2@8 1-4.
Bales received to date, 4,497.
Same period last year, 4,421.

CLANTON ITEMS.

W. E. and W. T. Vinzant, of beat one, were in Clanton Thursday.

T. J. Dorminy, of beat one, was in town Friday.

Just received 100 tons of the celebrated Sea Fowl Guano at W. I. Mullins'.

Lum Smith and T. W. Atchley paid us a pleasant visit last week.

A car load of steel ranges and cooking stoves, including the celebrated "Iron King," just received by W. I. Mullins.

W. A. Mims and J. M. Mims, of Collins' Chapel, were in Clanton Saturday.

T. B. Teel is at home for a few days.

Call at Upchurch's Drug store for anything you want in the drug line.

T. J. Hubbard and Alex Glasscock, of Jemison, were in Clanton Monday.

W. A. Green, of Active, was in town Monday.

R. C. Riggins spent Monday in Clanton.

Red Rock Ginger Ale at Upchurch's Drug Store, 5c a glass.

J. F. Goodgame was in Montgomery attending United States court.

Guy Higgins and J. W. Stanfield went to the Capital City Monday.

The finest stock of hats in Clanton is at W. I. Mullins'.

Regular third Sunday services at the Baptist church were conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Swindall, of East Lake. Good congregations and excellent sermons at both services.

Don't forget that President Montague, of Howard college, will be in Clanton the first Sunday in February.

B. H. Wells, of beat 10, was in town Tuesday.

Surveyor A. P. R. Dahl, of Calera, was in Clanton Wednesday on business connected with his profession.

P. C. Dennis spent Tuesday in Birmingham.

G. A. Conville left for Vincent Wednesday to be absent several days on important private business.

A CARD.

Clanton, Ala., January 17, 1904.

Hereby I wish to thank my patrons and friends of Clanton for their co-operation and kindness during my work here. IDA B. HORN.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. M. Glasscock and Miss Annie Nix.
Alvin Lowery and Miss Eliza Bell Armstrong.
J. H. Cunningham, Jr., and Miss Willie Cox.
J. K. Rellifford and Miss Eva Fenell.
Shepard Knight and Miss Callie Bullock.

The efforts made last summer to break the monotony of life in the city's charitable institutions by providing entertainment for the inmates had one result which surprised the authorities. It has been noticed that the attendants at the City Home for the Aged and Infirm developed a greater consideration for the unfortunates under their care after the musical entertainments than they had shown before. The good effects of the band concerts were not only in the direct pleasure afforded to the inmates, but existed afterward in the practical details of their daily lives. An innovation introduced in the department was a series of excursions in one of the department boats for the inmates of the Home, by means of which 600 men and women were treated to a sail about the Sound, the bay and the North River. These excursions were enjoyed thoroughly by the inmates, and they exercised a very beneficial effect on the institution, according to the authorities.

Edward Atkinson says mud will be the substitute for coal, which will enable the consumer to issue a new declaration of independence. If that is the case, we shall all be ready to celebrate two Fourths of July.

Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

In Effect November 1, 1903.

No. 8 D'ly Ex't S'dy A M	No. 8 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No 10 D'ly Ex't S'dy P M
6 10	3 20	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

ATTENTION ALLIANCE!

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with UNION ALLIANCE in BEAT ONE on Tuesday, January 26, 1904, at 10 a. m. ALL ALLIANCE men are cordially invited to be present. ALEX B. DAKE,
tf Secretary C. C. F. A.

FINAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,062 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	218,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,808,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

For Sale.--One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

A GOOD WELL

I. E. Sarber, of Thorsby, has just completed a 32 foot steel tower with 5,000 gal steel tank and wind mill, for Maj. Smith, of Prattville.

ACQUITTED

On Saturday, Jan 16th, in the U. S. court at Montgomery before Judge Jones, Mac Willis, of Chilton county, charged with illicit distilling was tried and ACQUITTED.

REPUBLICANS OF CHILTON COUNTY.

In obedience to a resolution passed by the Republican Executive Committee of Chilton County at its meeting on January 11th 1904. I hereby call a mass convention of the Republican Electors of Chilton County to meet at Clanton, Ala. on Saturday February 13th 1904. for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State and District Conventions, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before it.

J. B. Downs, Chair. Com.
Alex G. Dake, Secretary.

It will be interesting to see how Boston's church census compares with that of New York, as far as it has proceeded, says the Boston Herald editorially. Manhattan Island has been divided into four sections, and the returns from the first one, containing a population of 438,065, shows 100,061 church attendants, of whom thirty-three per cent. are Protestants and sixty-seven per cent. are Catholics. It is noticeable that the census is being taken on Sundays in New York, instead of on week days.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave. and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

OWENSBORO WAGONS

BEST ON EARTH.

P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama,

An Appreciation of Herbert Spencer.

By Prof. Goldwin Smith.

THE death of Herbert Spencer removes from the scene a great intelligence and an eminent benefactor of his kind. His influence extended far beyond his own country. He had more readers in America than in Great Britain, and his works were translated into almost all the European languages. No one ever was more thoroughly dedicated to the pursuit of truth. For some years he was not only dedicated, but self-sacrificed to it. The scantiness of Milton's payment for "Paradise Lost" is a byword. Herbert Spencer's early works required for their publication the aid of friends, and it is strange to compare his wages with those of the writers of second rate novels.

Spencer is entitled to rank among discoverers, for he treated the mental development of men on the principle of evolution some years before the appearance of the "Origin of Species." As a moral philosopher he dealt with the moral and social nature of men by a method derived from his study of biological science. If the results of that method leave something to be desired when it is applied to the spiritual and aesthetic elements of humanity it was in itself sound as well as an antidote to chimeras and fallacies.

In the conflict between Spencer and Carlyle, Carlyle is logically annihilated; yet we feel that something perhaps not logical or biological is left. Spencer was a thoroughgoing free thinker. He came at a time when the old traditions and sanctions had been destroyed or undermined by science and criticism while nothing had yet come to take their place. But he was not destructive; on the contrary, he was a builder of morality and society on a biological foundation, and his work, if it is not destined to be final, will certainly be lasting. Nor was he an enemy of religion; his feeling toward the power which manifests itself in the universe was essentially different from that which is excited by mere power and identical with that which forms the groundwork of religion. Still more did he deserve the epithet of religious in its comprehensive sense by his entire dedication of himself to the higher life and the disinterested pursuit of truth. Sint anima nostra cum illa.—New York Sun.

PROGRESS.

What we are all here through struggle,
through the fruits our fathers won,
Makes us brothers strong and worthy in the
course still to be run—
Who shall say the end is useless, or the
mighty labor done?

Systems still go blown to stone and the
earth will meet its doom,
In the eye of all the heavens man is ever
in his tomb,
But we see the smallest blossom still out-
bursting into bloom.

Just alone that man is noble, just alone
that he have worth,
Just alone that he shall ripen what was seed
in him at birth,
Is a more imperial problem than the end
of all the earth.

Human progress still points peaceward and
still further from the brute—
Let the end be hidden from me, let eternity
be mute,
I will struggle on and upward as the flower
from the root.

—J. Oppenheim, in Youth's Companion.

THE GIRL ACROSS THE STREET.

Polly sat on the other side of the table making tea. She wore a ridiculous little apron (for nothing but show) about the size of a handkerchief and a housewifely expression that she always dons on such occasions. Suddenly she glances up.

"Look! Quick! Out of the window, Jack. No, the other way. There she goes."

"By Jove, what a pretty girl!" I exclaimed. "Who is she?"

"But you were looking the wrong way," said Polly, "and that wasn't the girl I meant."

"I was looking at the girl across the street," I said, "and she was quite the prettiest girl I have ever seen—except one," I added dutifully.

Polly set the kettle down with a thump that jarred the teacups.

"Of course she was!" she exclaimed. "The girl across the street always is. There isn't a man living who doesn't worship some girl across the street. She's like the girl you couldn't get, the fish you didn't catch and the cake you didn't eat."

"But that girl! Why, Polly, she was Titian—"

"Per-oxide!"

"——and Gibson——"

"Conceited!"

"——And Burne-Jones——"

"Loud!"

"——All in one!"

Polly sighed as she turned to put a light under the kettle.

"It's always that way," she said resignedly. "The girl across the street, like the girl he didn't get, always is a man's ideal. If he never marries, he carries her image about in his heart or her photograph about in his pocket and uses it for a standard with which to compare all the other women he may meet. If he does marry somebody else she becomes a sweet memory that rises every time his wife burns the biscuits or forgets to take her hair out of curl papers. Why it is?" and Polly tilted her little nose upward until she looked almost dignified, "that the mere fact that a girl doesn't want to marry a man makes him wild to get her?"

"Polly," said I, "do you remember when you were a very little girl how you used to lie awake nights trying to catch Santa Claus? Do you recollect how the jam on the top shelf was always the kind you liked best? Did you never long to see the other side of the moon, or eat what wasn't good for you, or play with the naughty little girl whom you were forbidden to speak to? It's human nature. The illusive, the unattainable, the thing we cannot get always has been and always will be the thing we want."

Polly pushed back a little curl that will get into her eyes, and began cutting lemon meditatively.

"Yes," she agreed, "but it's different with a woman. She always feels a sort of resentment toward the man who won't fall in love with her, while a man rather respects a woman for refusing him, and admires her for snubbing him. The longer she remains on the other side of the street——"

"That is it," I broke in, "the longer she remains on the other side of the street. But I have observed that it is generally very easy to cross over yourself, and then——"

"And then she is no longer the girl across the street," broke in Polly, waving half a lemon triumphantly. "Then she loses her illusion, her attraction. It is as if you had turned the limelight off of the leading lady in the play. Her Titian hair becomes red; you observe that her nose turns up at the end; her diamonds are only paste, and her figure is nothing more nor less than the result of wearing a straight front corset. The stock market falls and you are glad to sell out your interest in the girl at the very lowest figure. The very fact that she has succumbed to your entreaties or your fascinations, the very fact that she loves you, or is willing to flirt with you——"

"Polly, will you put down that lemon. It's taking the color out of me already."

Polly subsided.

"Let me ask you," I went on, seriously, "why, if you girls know all this, do you so often cross the street yourselves?"

"What do you mean?" said Polly.

"You send us sofa pillows," I retorted. Polly winced.

"And necktie cases," I went on, "and invite us to violet teas."

Polly nearly burned her nose trying to look into the kettle.

"And you call on our mammas and make them sewing bags. And our sisters have more feminine friends than any other girl in the neighborhood."

"Mr. Heavyfeather," said Polly, "will you kindly pass the sugar?"

I passed.

Polly took two lumps with the dignity of a tragedy queen.

"It is evident," she remarked in a tone like the trickling of ice water, "that your charms have made you a victim of feminine attentions. But," she continued, "there are girls and girls. The kind to whom you have reference never were like the girl on the other side of the street. They never gave you nor any other man an opportunity to observe them from a distance.

"You never had any perspective on them at all. They were the nine girls out of ten. But there is always the tenth girl, and she is the girl across the street, the girl of whom you are never quite sure, the girl who has eluded you. Can you not recollect, in all your varied and interesting career, any woman who has escaped you, who has talked with you, flirted with you, chummed with you, but whom you have never gotten really near, who has never broken the charm by pursuing you or meeting you half way, who has made you feel always that you were standing a little way off, who has kept you fascinated simply because she insists on remaining across the street, simply because, although she is tender and frank and true, she reserves a little bit of her soul and builds a fence about her individuality that no man dares break down? Have you never known a woman who would be as interesting to you if you had married her as she is now that you haven't got her?"

I blew the smoke of my cigarette reflectively. It is always amusing to hear Polly talk sensibly, because—well—because her pompadour is fluffy and her nose is retrousse—and in that nonsensical apron—well—

"Ye-es," I began slowly; "now that you come to mention it, there was once a girl—"

"I didn't ask for particulars, Mr. Heavyfeather."

"The most beautiful girl I ever knew——"

"Will you have some more tea, Mr. Heavyfeather?"

"The cleverest—"

"One lump or two?"

"The girl with the greatest amount of common sense—"

"Lemon?"

"And she was the girl across—"

"I don't want to know!"

"The girl across—"

"I won't listen!"

"The girl across——"

Polly rose in righteous wrath.

"The girl across the table!"

And the kettle bubbled merrily.—Helen Rowland, in Washington Post.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF A FLASH.

Pictures Showing the Progressive Stages of an Explosion.

The present development of chronophotography—the rapid successive production of instantaneous pictures such as are used in the cinematograph—gives us an opportunity to study the different phases of many phenomena that take place in too brief a time to be analyzed in ordinary ways. Now a French investigator, M. Albert Londe, has used it to investigate the explosion of ordinary flash-light powder. The results of his experiments, which bring out several curious facts and give us valuable information about all explosions of this general type, are given in La Nature.

The different phases of the combustion can be very clearly followed; the luminous point, very small at first, grows rapidly larger, until it reaches its maximum, and then are distinguished the folds of the magnesia cloud, whose illumination decreases.

We see that there is here a real explosion, since the particles of magnesia are projected in all directions. The intensity of these projections and their aspect vary according to the composition of the powders. The peculiarities of a magnesium-powder explosion as observed by chronophotography are, first, that it has three periods, respectively, of increase, maximum and decrease of light, whose lengths vary with the composition of the powder; second, that the volume of the light depends not only on the amount of powder burned, but also on its composition; third, that some of the powder is usually hurled about by the explosion before it has time to burn, which explains some anomalous results and is a bad trait; fourth, that rapidity of ignition and rapidity of burning are two different things. As we have seen above, a powder may ignite slowly and burn rapidly, or it may inflate with speed and yet burn slowly. In the latter case the powder loses a great part of its usefulness.

Courtship in Caracas.

After the meal is finished the "padre" may go to his club or cafe, while the ladies betake themselves to the large open bay window. Lamps are placed near them, and as you wander through the streets you plainly see everywhere, at the height of your own eyes and quite near enough for a handshake, long rows of these groups of women, now gaily and brilliantly dressed, thickly powdered and bedecked with the quaint old jewelry of the country.

Then, by and by, a young man appears in front of almost every window and converses with those inside. In most cases he is the suitor for the hand of one of the daughters of the house. Evening after evening he thus pays his respects to her family, standing for hours on the sidewalk, till the mother of his adored one believes the fact of his courting her daughter is sufficiently advertised to the neighbors, as well as to the community at large. Then only the doors of the house are thrown open to him.—Harpers Magazine.

ART OF MOOSE TRACKING

THE CRAFT OF THE BEAST IN ELUDING HIS PURSUERS.

One of the Marvels of the Woods Is How Indian Guides Know When to Make the Detour to the Windward.

The Hull (Canada) correspondent of the New York Sun writes as follows:

The last fall of snow was a blessing to hunters able to take advantage of it in tracking moose and red deer.

Two men from this locality who were in the deer country at the time were also taught that they had still much to learn about stalking moose. They found the great single tracks left by the creature, whose hind foot just reaches and fits in the print of its forefoot, and easily followed them.

As they noted the prodigious length—over five feet—of the stride, they congratulated themselves upon being on the trail of an immense specimen of its kind, and pushed on hastily. The fact was that the long reach showed they had somehow frightened the timid brute, which was using all its trotting power to get away from them.

After some hours hard travel they heard a disturbance in the woods to the left of their path, and just got a peep at a bull moose dashing away. Making sure that the woods were full of moose, they determined not to be turned aside from the one they were following.

About a hundred yards further on they found that the tracks wheeled about suddenly. Tracing them along, they were soon driven to the uncomfortable idea that the moose they had seen was the one they had been following, and that it had doubled like a hare and raced away at their approach.

A few miles further on they again caught sight of a swiftly retreating moose to their left side. Then the hunters remembered a few of the tales they had heard about the craftiness of moose, and also awoke to the fact that the wily old bull always doubled down the wind, so that it might be informed by both scent and hearing of the approach of its enemies.

Proceeding now with the greatest caution, and keeping to the right, merely within sight of the tracks, but always endeavoring to keep trunks of branches of trees to screen their progress upon their left flank, they were, after a whole day's work, at last rewarded by a sight of the big body of their quarry reclining in the snow, the antlered head against its side toward is former track, resting, but decidedly on guard.

Both of the men were good quick shots, and the chance was too good to lose. At a range of 40 yards rifles instantly rang out, but without any apparent result upon the reclining moose. Again they fired, without much thought in their excitement of what they did, when one exclaimed as he ejected the spent cartridge:

"What fools we are! The first shot much have killed him, or he would have jumped."

Sure enough, both balls had entered its brain, inflicting instant death.

The habit of doubling about before stopping, so that it may have a good view of its former path, to ascertain if it is being tracked, is one of the invariable tricks of the moose. How the Indian and half breed guides acquire the judgment which enables them to decide where to leave the tracks of the moose, and make sufficient detour to get to windward of their halting place, is one of the marvels of the woods.

A green hunter, travelling along with Joe Beaudouin on snowshoes, was greatly surprised when the guide stepped aside from the deep tracks he was following and struck out rapidly in a direction at almost right angles to them. About ten minutes afterward he motioned his companion to his side and pointed out a fine moose standing at a little distance in the deep snow, intently gazing away from them toward its former path.

When the rifle had been levelled through the sheltering branches, and carefully sighted, the trigger fell upon a bad cartridge with a click, which appeared to the excited young man to be as noisy as a thunder bolt in the intense stillness of the frosty air. The moose swung about hastily, tossed its great head, pivoted the long asinine ears, stamped impatiently and actually started as though to investigate the meaning of the sound, giving ample time to turn out the faulty cartridge, to take a fresh aim and fire.

Badly hurt though it was this time, the moose persisted in its course until the guide's weapon spoke, when it fell face to the foe, with a broken shoulder.

Beaudouin laughed immoderately as he carefully slipped in a second cartridge before approaching him.

"He's jus' as mad as everything to find cut we fool him," he said in explanation of his mirth.

Sometimes, when the state of the bush allows of its moving noiselessly, the moose makes sure of the passing of its enemy, and then takes up its own track, going in the opposite direction and, if the snow is deep, artfully stepping in its own footmarks. Thus one of a camping party of hunters, who was "tumping" along provisions, a long way behind his companions, was staggering along with bowed neck and eyes, when he almost ran into a moose coming toward him. As the moose caught sight of him the big fellow turned tail and the man, slinging off his burden and swinging round his rifle with one movement, took a snap shot at it.

Fortunately he missed, for the moose instantly stopped and turned to see what all the noise was about. The second shot, fired as the moose presented its quarters, took effect in the lungs, and the wounded animal, wheeling again, ran along its old track at full speed until it very nearly charged into the other members of the party, who were returning to seek their friend, and who gave it its quietus in a fusillade of bullets.

Just at this time of year a dog is very useful to the experienced moose hunter. It must be small, and ought to be trained to keep silence until at the very heels of the moose.

Often, though not always, the lordly brute refuses to be chased by a mere cur, like one of the Indian dogs generally used in this business. Turning around, it tries to crush the yelping beast with its great forefoot.

The dog, with the perversity of its breeding, sticks to the rear of the moose, and a curious teetotum movement is the result. The hunter immediately gets to the windward when he hears the barking of the dog and with the greatest caution endeavors to get to the seat of action as quickly as possible.

The moose is well known to be of an irascible temperament, and soon works itself into a rage if unsuccessful in its attempts upon the life of the dog. But though a very demon of bad temper at such a time, its senses are generally on the alert against other dangers.

If the wind should bring to its ears or scent any sign of the presence of men, no mere cur will hinder its flight toward safety. The hunter generally has to take long chances at such times, and nearly always has to make long shots at the rapidly whirling moose. As a rule, none but the most experienced woodsmen ever kills moose with the help of a setter.

NO ITALIAN THERE A PAUPER.

That is What King Emmanuel Hears of Louisiana.

Some surprising facts concerning the Italians of Louisiana have been brought out by the visit to New Orleans of the Italian cruiser Liguria, under the command of the Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin to the king of Italy. The Duke of the Abruzzi is visiting those ports to which there has been a large emigration of Italians, and his mission is to report as to their industrial and moral condition. These ports include New Orleans, Havana, Bahia, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso and San Francisco.

A prejudice was supposed to exist in New Orleans against Italians on account of the Parish Prison lynching and other events growing out of the operations of the Mafia. So strongly was this notion entertained that no Italian man-of-war or official has been to the port since the Parish Prison affair.

To his own surprise and that of the Americans, the Duke of the Abruzzi has reported that the condition of the Italian colony of Louisiana could not be better; that he could not find an Italian out of work there, or one in all Louisiana who needed assistance, and that as a consequence the fund raised for charity by the Italian societies, to which he contributed $500, was given, not to the Italian poor, because there were none, but to educational and philanthropic institutions.

The Duke further reported that he found the moral improvement as great as the industrial advance, and the spirit of patrictism strong. He recommended, therefore, that an Italian man-of-war be sent to New Orleans at least once a year, to keep alive the friendly relations between the Italian emigrants and their mother country.

This state of affairs in a city where the Mafia flourished only a few years ago, where the profession of bravo was carried on, where popular prejudice more than once broke out in anti-Italian riots, was regarded as evidence of the extraordinary progress made by the Italians.

After the Parish Prison lynchings there was a decrease in the Italian population of New Orleans. Today the Italian population is twice as great as it was when the mob outbreak occurred.

The Italians have already crowded the creoles out of the old city of New Orleans, the veiux carre of Bienville, and are scattered throughout the city. In the parishes they are rapidly crowding the negroes out of the sugar districts of southern Louisiana.

There are perhaps 25,000 Italians in New Orleans and 60,000 in the state, including their children, and that there should not be a pauper among them is to their credit. Nor do they crowd into the towns like the other immigrants. Alone among the foreigners landing at New Orleans they go to the country first and work on farms.

In a few years the more enterprising have saved up enough from their wages to move to New Orleans and open a fruit shop, or cobbler's shop, or go into some other business.

On the whole, the most striking feature of the Italian in Louisiana is the fact that he has so taken to agriculture. From New Orleans to Baton Rouge the Italians are rapidly becoming the most numerous race. The negro is easily ousted from the sugar plantations, the Sicilian peasants saving money from wages the negroes can barely live on.

The net result of the Duke's visit is to improve the morals of the Louisiana Italians, to strengthen their ties with Italy and to improve their schools, although the great majority of them send their children to the public schools. It is understood that the Italian government views with favor emigration to the south, and that the belief formerly entertained that the Italian immigrants were treated badly in this section has been completely removed.—New York Sun.

In Finland and east Turkestan thunderstorms are wholly unknown.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The great artist is the slave of his ideal.—Bovee.

Toleration is good for all, or it is good for none.—Burke.

Too elevated thoughts often unfit a man for society.—Chamfort.

Pleasure is a bubble that never lasts as long as it takes to make it.

A clear conscience is of inestimable value; its worth is above rubies.

The power of man can hang no weight on the pendulum of time.

There is a difference between being overcome of sin and coming over to sin.

The greater the vanity of a man's pretensions the more vain he will be of them.

To misjudge another is an awful shock to the vanity of the average individual.

Adversity is the diamond dust heaven polishes its jewels with.—Leighton.

There are many things in which our senses are like a sun-dial at night.—Ram's Horn.

The only trouble with using one's common sense is that one may be convinced that one hasn't any.

All love literature to the contrary notwithstanding we must look upon broken hearts as imaginary ills.

An average convalescence is a series of more or less successful attempts to again catch onto life's merry-go-round.

LITERATURE AND WALKERS.

Where Many Writers Drew Their Inspirations.

If one comes to think of it, how much literature owes to the country walk, writes Arnold Haultain in Atlantic Monthly. It was to that long walk outside the wall of Athens and to the long talk of Socrates held with Phaedrus under the plane tree by the banks of the Ilissus that we owe one of the most beautiful Dialogues of Plato. There had been no Georgics had not Virgil loved the country. Horace must as often have circumambulated his Sabine farm as he perambulated the Via Sacra. Chaucer must sometimes have pilgrimed afoot, and Spenser trode as well as pricked o'er the plain. Shakespeare's poaching episode gives us a glimpse into his youthful pursuits. Milton oft the woods among wooed Philomel to hear her evensong; and even after his blindness not the more ceased he to wander where the muses haunt clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill. The Traveler of Goldsmith was the outcome of a walking tour; so was Robert Louis Stevenson's Travels in the Cevennes with a Donkey. To how many minds walks about the green fields of Oxford have been a quiet stimulant we may get a hint from Matthew Arnold. Was it to Newman that Jowett, meeting him alone and afoot, put the query: "Nunquam minus solus quam quum solus?" Of Jowett's walks many a tale is told; of De Quincey, who spent his youth in wanderings; of William Cowper, the gentle singer of the winter walk; of Thoreau; of Mr. John Burroughs; of the prince of walkers, of whom The Spectator said it was "half a pity that such a man could not go walking about forever, for the benefit of people who are not gifted with legs so stout and eyes so discerning"—I mean that erudite nomad, George Borrow; of these and many another lover of outdoor nature it is needless to speak.

Presidential Baby Naming.

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PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

The great artist is the slave of his ideal.—Bovee.

Toleration is good for all, or it is good for none.—Burke.

Too elevated thoughts often unfit a man for society.—Chamfort.

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A clear conscience is of inestimable value; its worth is above rubies.

The power of man can hang no weight on the pendulum of time.

There is a difference between being overcome of sin and coming over to sin.

The greater the vanity of a man's pretensions the more vain he will be of them.

To misjudge another is an awful shock to the vanity of the average individual.

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Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va.:

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FREE: Our 140-p
WINCHESTER REPEATING A

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SUCCESSORS TO
RY & McMILLAN,
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—ALL KINDS OF—
CHINERY
ck Engines, Boilers, all
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VED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
gines and Boilers supplied
Shingle Mills, Corn Mills,
es, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs
rners, Full line Engines &
s. Send for free Catalogue

RICUM VASELINE
(IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)
for and superior to mustard or
ster, and will not blister the
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ers of this article are wonder-
ful. Use to-day, be at once, and
che and sciatica. We recom-
the best and safest external
nt known, also as an external
dy in the chest and stomach
atic, neuralgic and gouty com-
nts. A trial will prove what we claim
will be found to be invaluable
ds of many people say "it is the
ver preparation." Price 25
cents at druggists or other dealers, or by
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MRS. COL. GRESHAM **Was Given Up** BY THE DOCTORS.

Pe-ru-na Saved Her Life

[It was catarrh of the lungs so common in the winter months.]

MRS. COL. E. J. GRESHAM

MISS JENNIE DRISCOLL

Miss Jennie Driscoll, 870 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"If people knew how efficient Peruna was in the cure of catarrh, they would not hesitate to try it. I have all the faith in the world in it as it cured me, and I have never known of a case when the person was not cured in a short time."—Jennie Driscoll.

Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham, Treasurer Daughters of the Confederacy and President Herndon Village Improvement Society, writes the following letter from Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va.:

Herndon, Va.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I cannot speak too highly of the value of Peruna. I believe that I owe my life to its wonderful merits. I suffered with catarrh of the head and lungs in its worst form, until the doctors fairly gave me up, and I despaired of ever getting well again.

"I noticed your advertisement and the splendid testimonials given by the people who had been cured by Peruna, and determined to try a bottle. I felt but little better, but used a second and third bottle and kept on improving slowly.

"It took six bottles to cure me, but they were worth a King's ransom to me. I talk Peruna to all my friends and am a true believer in its worth."—Mrs. Col. E. J. Gresham.

KEEP PERUNA IN THE HOUSE.

A PLAIN TALK

On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

The coming winter will cause at least one-half of the women to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of women will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover.

Unless you take the necessary precautions, the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if Peruna is kept in the house, and at the first appearance of any symptom of catarrh taken as directed on the bottle.

Peruna is a safeguard, is a preventative, a specific, is a cure for all cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, coughs, colds, consumption, etc.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

No matter what your preferences are about a rifle, some one of the eight different Winchester models will suit you. Winchester Rifles are made in calibers suitable for shooting any game, from rabbits to grizzly bears, and in many styles and weights. Whichever model you select, you can count on its being well made and finished, reliable in action and a strong, accurate shooter.

FREE: Our 168-page illustrated catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO AVERY & McMILLAN,

81-83 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue

CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pain in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount in stamps to us we will send you one tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the name carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

The operating expense of a bank with a capital of $100,000 is 2.34 per cent. of the loans and discounts, but the operating expenses are only 1.33 per cent. if the bank have a capital of $1,000,000 or more.

Tuesday will be the anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee and Thursday of General Jackson.

The average Italian immigrant has $11 in his pocket; the average German $14.

ALL DONE OUT.

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after taking Doan's Kidney Pills I testified that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically endorse the preparation to-day as I did over two years ago."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

THE ENGLISH BRICK MYTH.

Colonial Houses Built of the Native Article.

At a recent meeting of the Columbia Historical Society in Washington George Alfred Townsend ("Gath") read a paper on the prevalent belief that many of the houses of Colonial times were built of brick imported from England.

Throughout the Atlantic seaboard this myth has held sway for many years past, and nothing is commoner than the assertion that such and such a house "is very old; built in Colonial times of brick from England." The facts that brick were not extensively manufactured in England until the reign of William the First; that the ships of those days were small and carried only such things as were absolutely necessary for the colonists, and that the latter made their own bricks, just as they cut their own wood and cured their winter's supply of bacon, should be sufficient proof, said the speaker, of the unlikelihood of the colonists importing their building material from abroad.

These facts were brought out in the strongest possible light in Mr. Townsend's paper. He showed that such was the scarcity of brick in the England of the days from the Tudors to the House of Orange that the word occurs only once in Shakespeare. He further cited abundant proofs from the history of early America to justify his conclusion that there is not a single building in Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania built of English brick, and that the only structure of English brick in the District is that part of the Library of Congress which is known as the court and which was built of cream colored porcelain brick from Leeds, England.

In New England, he stated, there are one or two buildings of English bricks, the proof of which is indisputable, but it is doubtful if there are any buildings in New York made of brick imported from Holland.

Chopin and His Funeral March.

The story of how Chopin composed his wonderful "Funeral March" is related by M. Ziem, the celebrated painter, who still lives on the heights of Monmartre, and despite his great age is clear in his recollection of the facts that occurred over half a century ago. Ziem was the friend and comrade of Chopin, and it was in the former's studio that a Bohemian repast was given, with Ludre, De Polignac, the musician; Ricard, the painter; Chevandier de Valdrome, and Chopin, as gay and festive spirits around the table. There was an old rickety piano in the corner. All the panels having been taken out for pictures, as Ziem was poor, and had to economize. Behind a curtain was a skeleton, and this gave an idea to Ziem, who brought the skeleton out, covered it with drapery, and began to agitate it with realistic effect. De Polignac then took the skeleton to the piano and sat with it as though to make it play. It was at this moment that Chopin, who had been rather quiet, was seized with sudden inspiration. Uttering an ejaculation, he rushed forward to the piano, pushed aside De Polignac, and to the stupefaction and awe of his friends, improvised the world famous "Funeral March." "We were all extremely touched," added Ziem, "and dead silence reigned. We thought no more of laughter, and saluted with respect and admiration the composer's new creation."—Paris Correspondence of London Daily Chronicle.

2,000,000 Italians in France.

There are 2,000,000 Italians in France, chiefly engaged in artistic, educative or laboring pursuits. Most of them are found in the eastern, especially in the southeastern departments, but they are scattered all through the country. On the other hand, there are only 10,000 French in Italy.—London Globe.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Wreath of Human Bones.

On a grave in a cemetery at Chichester, England, there is a wreath which at first glance appears to be a coral. In reality it is composed of human bones. The bones were collected during his travels by the deceased, who carved them with a penknife, and formed them into the wreath which now adorns his grave.

New U. S. Artillery.

The field artillery of the United States army is soon to be equipped with new rapid fire recoil guns, and the five batteries at Fort Riley will be the first to be supplied with the new armament. The guns are now being manufactured in Dusseldorf, Germany, by the Ehrhardt Company. This German pattern was tested at Fort Riley a little more than a year ago with six other guns of modern type. It was also tested at Sandy Hook, N. Y. The guns will be equipped with cylinders, the air pressure in which will dispose of the recoil in firing.

Kansas harvests more wheat than any other State in the Union. In its wheat belt of thirty counties not one county raises less than 1,000,000 bushels. Sumner County has a record of 6,812,167 bushels.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na—Other Prominent Men Testify.

COMMODORE Nicholson

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask Your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The world will forgive a man almost anything except failure.

In Emmons County, Dakota.

We can sell you 160 acres of fine land. You can break 100 acres this spring, sow it to Salzer's Flax and reap enough to pay for your land, etc., having a fine farm free the first year. Have 10 such pieces for sale. John A. Salzer Seed Co., [A.C.L.] La Crosse, Wis.

The secret of popularity is always to remember what to forget.

JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR makes top of the market butter.

All things come to those who stop waiting and go after them.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The lazy man would rather sit down and hope than go after a certainty.

Quit Coughing.

Why cough, when for 25c. and this notice you get 25 doses of an absolutely guaranteed cough cure in tablet form, postpaid. Dr. Skirvin Co., La Crosse, Wis. [A.C.L.]

A woman will forgive a man anything except his refusal to ask forgiveness.

Wonderful Statistics.

When it is considered that the percentage of deaths from consumption is 91 per thousand against 63 per thousand of any other malady, how important to guard against a slight cold. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein is the great medicine for coughs, colds and consumption.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

A woman's idea of a compliment is to name her baby after a rich relation.

The use of federal power to compel the Texan railroads to employ automatic car couplers is just and humane. Many lives are still sacrificed every year in coupling cars by hand, a process which is as unnecessary as it is hazardous.

No American citizen has ever rejected the presidential nomination of the convention of a great political party.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is easier for a woman to conceal her love than it is to hide her indifference.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in 1903 in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 169 bu., Tenn. 93 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1904.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS PER ACRE?

120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.
310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
80 bu. Salzer Speltz and Macaroni Wheat.
1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.
44 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.
60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder.
54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn—rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now, such yields you can have, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, if you will plant Salzer's seeds. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

When a man thinks he knows it all he is happy until he wakes up.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A failure to start often solves a miserable finish.

Slaughter on American Railroads.

"The British Parliament would not stand for a day the slaughter that goes on upon the railroads of America," said John Burns, the famous labor member of Parliament, in a recent London speech. His words are emphasized by the fact that last Saturday thirty-two people were killed on our railroads by accidents that might have been prevented.

"The slaughter on our own railroads is bad enough," said Burns, "but it is child's play to what goes on in America. The casualty list of the American railways equals that of a first class war.

"I have been accused of calling industrial America a slaughter house, and if you ask me for proof I point you to the death roll of the brave men who lose their lives in the hoarding up of millions for the railroad magnates."

Last year there were 3,600 people killed by the railroads—nearly ten a day. The law says that the railroads shall make the work of their employes "reasonably safe." At what point does the work of a railroad man become unreasonably dangerous?—New York Journal.

Race Suicide Again.

The other day when Dr. Benjamin Andrews warned society that culture was becoming obscured and that there were dark ages ahead, he declared, among other things, that there was no fear that our population was too small, but much that it was losing virility. He said he hoped that President Roosevelt would take early occasion to amend his plea for swelling the census, by urging quality of population as more to be desired than number, "thus undoing a little of the incalculable evil his recent words on this subject have wrought among the poor and thoughtless. Dr. Andrews seems somewhat over-confident about this evil that has been done. Exhortation is not a lasting means of producing a rapid increase of population. Hard facts, like the cost of maintenance, may be trusted to check any such tendency before it has become an evil, calculable or otherwise.—Harper's

Japanese Jingoism.

The prompt dismissal of the Japanese parliament after its display of jingoism at the opening session was probably necessary as a peace measure. One proceeding of the parliament was noteworthy, however, as an innovation; the adoption of an address in reply to the Mikado's speech from the throne practically advising him to get a new ministry was a longer step in the direction of the establishment of a real constitutional monarchy in Japan than any that had previously been taken.—Philadelphia Record.

Queen Victoria died five years ago next Friday.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

CROUCH Marble and Granite Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

MONUMENTS,

Vaults, Statuary, Headstones, etc., in any Granite or Marble.

Death Masks a Specialty.

(☞Mention this paper.) ATLANTA, GA.

Dropsy CURED

Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. No fakes can be taken. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box [illegible] Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

U.M.C. SHOT GUN SHELLS

are found on every American farm where there is a live boy. New Club loaded with black powder. Nitro Club and Arrow loaded with any smokeless powder. They are "Duck Killers."

Catalogue free.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Agency, 313 Broadway, New York.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

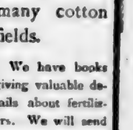
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 527

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC



FOR WOMEN

A Boston physician's discovery which cleanses and heals all inflammation of the mucous membrane wherever located.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a douche it is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all disease germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for leucorrhœa ever discovered.

Paxtine never fails to cure pelvic catarrh, nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore mouth and sore eyes, because these diseases are all caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth we challenge the world to produce its equal.

Physicians and specialists everywhere prescribe and endorse Paxtine, and thousands of testimonial letters prove its value.

At druggists, or sent postpaid 50 cts.

A large trial package and book of instructions absolutely free. Write

The R. Paxton Co., Dept. 25 Boston, Mass.

Cotton Must Have

Potash

Potash is an essential plant food which must be added as a fertilizer or the soil will become exhausted, as is true of so many cotton fields.

We have books giving valuable details about fertilizers. We will send them free to any farmer who asks us for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—66 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—2½ So. Broad St.

Largest growers of ONION and Vegetable Seeds in the World.

Our Prices range from 60 cents to $1.50 per pound, and no better seed is found on earth.

How to grow 1,200 bushels Onions per acre with each order.

Pkg., 10c. Oz., 20c.

Catalog 10c. but free to you.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Keeley Cure

Morphinism, Alcoholism, Tobacco Habit, and Neurasthenia readily yield to the Keeley treatment. Correspondence confidential. Write for pamphlet. Bell phone 632. Keeley Institute, 2720 Ave. D, Birmingham, Ala.

Am. 4, 1904.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 H. P. cuts 4,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Rubber Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 852, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Tuscaloosa—Foundry and machine shop.

Opelika—$50,000 electric light and power plant.

Tuscumbia—Barrel heading factory.

Mobile—Canning factory; saw mill (near).

Anniston—$30,000 brick and die works.

Hel.a—Water works; electric light plant.

FLORIDA.

Arcadia—Water works.

Tampa—$100,000 electric power plant.

Green Cove Springs—Barrel and crate factory.

GEORGIA.

Senoia—$25,000 cotton mill.

Cartersville—$100,000 lumber company.

Athens—$50,000 leather belting factory.

Atlanta—Company to manufacture bridge material; $12,000 hosiery mill.

Savannah—$100,000 investment company.

Lafayette—Saw mill.

LOUISIANA.

Alexandria—Saw mill.

New Orleans—$250,000 sign manufacturing company; $10,000, packing plant.

MISSISSIPPI.

Meridian—$250,000 cotton mill.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis—Clothing factory.

Mt. Pleasant—$15,000 ice factory.

Pulaski—Roller flouring mill.

Watertown—Hardware company.

Ripley—Brick works.

Cornersville—Telephone system.

Cumberland Gap—$10,000 telephone company.

Nashville—$20,000 lime works.

Whitesburg—Saw mill.

Gleason—Cotton gin.

Knoxville—$10,000 manufacturing company.

Daisy—Cooperage plant.

Bristol—$50,000 bottling works and soap factory.

TEXAS.

Austin—$50,000 land company.

Corsicana—Oil company.

San Antonio—Ice factory; $15,000 oil company.

El Paso—Machine shops.

Ft. Worth—$20,000 hardware company.

Hillsboro—$10,000 gas and electrical company.

Beaumont—Building and loan company; $5,000 development company.

Dallas—$30,000 land company.

Jasper—Gold mining company.

Houston—Rice mill.

Midlothian—$10,000 lumber mill.

Sour Lake—$50,000 oil company.

Ballinger—$10,000 electric light and ice plant.

Wills Point—$10,000 buggy and implement company.

Daingerfield—$10,000 hardware company.

Iron of the Birmingham District.

While the pig iron market in Alabama is not so active, as far as demand goes, since the first of the year, at it was the last two months of the past year, there is a decided improvement in the entire tone. The tendency, too, is upward, as far as the quotations go, and furnacemen believe that a fairly good price is going to prevail through the year and the demand is going to be quite satisfactory. There is a painful dullness on as to steel and finished iron and steel. There is but little demand for bar iron.

The surplus of pig iron in the yards has been working off slowly. It is announced by some of the companies that they will not be compelled to sell every bit of their surplus iron, but instead intend to hold a considerable amount for advances in price. During the past few days it was announced that No. 2 foundry iron had sold at $10.50 per ton.

More Armament.

Japan has placed orders for battleships of 16,400 tons. The vessels are to be the most powerful armed in the world. The contracts call for delivery within eighteen months.

Tuesday at Gainesville, Fla., the new monument to confederate soldiers was unveiled.

Deeper Channel Wanted.

A six-foot channel in the Mississippi river at low water from St. Poland, Minn., to Cairo, a distance of 1,000 miles, to be completed by the time the Panama canal is put into operation is the project advocated before the house committee on rivers and harbors Monday by a delegation headed by Governor Van Sant of Minn

The total cost of the improvement is estimated at $15,000,000. An association known as the Upper Mississippi Improvement company, representing five states bordering on the upper Mississippi, has been organized for the purpose of advancing the project.

Sold the Bonds.

President R. S. Shelton, of the Jackson county road commission, has just placed the last of road bonds, amounting to $62,000, which were taken by A. F. Tisher, of Cincinnati. The bonds were sold at par and bear 5 per cent interest. These bonds are the last of an issue of $250,000 which the legislature authorized Jackson county to issue for the purpose of building macadamized roads and bridges

TRAIN ROBBERS

Driven Off After Effort to Hold up the Seaboard Passenger.

A passenger train on the Seaboard Air Line was held up one mile east of Sanderson, Fla., Saturday night by four white men.

The engine was stopped by a volley of shots. The fireman and engineer were taken off the engine and carried to the second-class coach and the robbers ran the train ahead about a half-mile, where they blew open the baggage car, mistaking it for the express. The train conductor went forward, but was fired on and driven back to the coaches.

Conductor L. S. Peck, who was in charge of the train, called for firearms and volunteers. N. H. Harrison, claim agent of the road; B. B. McCaa, traveling auditor, and J. C. Williamson, foreign agent, responded and the four went forward, opened fire and drove the robbers away.

The robbers secured nothing and made no attempt to rob the passengers. The sheriffs of Duval and Baker counties are on the trail of the robbers with bloodhounds.

JAMES L. BLAIR DEAD.

Was Counsel General for the St. Louis World's Fair.

James L. Blair of St. Louis died at Eustis, Fla., Saturday morning. Mr. Blair went there about five weeks ago in search of health, and it was thought he was improving until last week when his condition changed alarmingly for the worst.

Mr. Blair held the position of general counsel for the St. Louis exposition, and Mrs. Blair, that of president of the board of lady managers, which positions were resigned owing to certain charges of official misconduct of the deceased.

The cause of the death as stated in the physician's certificate is congestion of the brain.

A SEWERAGE SYSTEM

To Be Installed in the City of Athens, Alabama.

Athens, Ala., has let the contract for a sewerage system for the town. The successful bidder was the Nashville Plumbing company and they took the contract for laying four miles of sewer for $11,063.85.

Work is to begin the first of February and is to be completed by the first of June.

The work is to be paid in cash as the town has nearly enough cash on hand to pay the bill when the work is done.

Caught in New Orleans.

Fred W. Peterson, formerly a bank clerk of Montgomery, Ala., has been captured in New Orleans.

Until last August Peterson had for five years been in the employ of the Merchants' and Planters' Farley National bank, working as a collection clerk. He was considered a very sober young man, free of bad habits.

In August he asked for a leave of absence of two weeks, under the guise of spending the vacation in North Carolina. Soon after his departure an examination of his accounts showed that he was short $4,965. Detectives followed him to Chicago and New York. No further trace was secured and a report was received that he died in a western town.

Several weeks ago, however, it was ascertained by friends of Peterson that he was in New Orleans and he was apparently making no effort to conceal his identity. The bonding company soon located him and he was arrested.

The Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust company, capitalized at $50,000, has been organized in Birmingham, Ala., and will begin business about March 1st.

James E. Butler, of New Hope, Ala., sold 1,400 bales of cotton Saturday at the uniform rate of 13 1-4 cents a pound. The money consideration was nearly $100,000, making this the largest sale of cotton ever made in Madison county.

The West Pratt Coal company has doubled its capital.

Docked a Dock.

The small wooden floating dock at the Pensacola, Fla., navy yard was taken out on the Spanish steel dock, the work being done successfully. Two holes were found in the bottom of the dock, which will be repaired. Some weeks ago, when an effort was made to dock this structure, the blocks slipped and both were badly damaged, the pontoons of the steel dock being crushed.

It is announced that the czarina is suffering from pleurisy. The first court ball of the season, which was set for January 25th, has been postponed in consequence.

Murdered His Sick Wife.

Jack Norwood, a well known farmer residing near Flint, Ala., murdered his wife and escaped from justice. Officers are scouring the country for him. It is said that Norwood's wife had been ill for sometime and confined to her bed. She died suddenly and he refused to have her dressed for burial. Suspicion was aroused and upon examination several ugly knife wounds were found upon the body.

SOURCE OF REVENUE

The Convict System as It is Now Managed.

The quarterly report of President J. M. Carmichael, of the state board of convict inspectors, made public by the state executive department, shows that the convict department for the calendar year of 1903 earned the total of $220,681.83.

The report was made at the end of the first year's trial of the new plan of working the convicts by the state instead of leasing them to the mining companies and operators. In 1899 the department earned something over $6,000 and in 1903 it earned over $200,000.

The following statement shows alone the net earnings, after full payment of all liabilities and expenses originated and incurred during the year. The stock and property counted in the statement are still on hand. The statement, however, includes nothing for permanent improvements which have been made:

Amount paid into the treasury for the year	$186,112 96
Amount earned during the year, due, but perfectly good	21,044 55
Live stock purchased for farms still on hand	1,927 00
Mules, tools, implements and furnishing for the mines	11,603 37
Total amount of net earnings for 1903	$220,681 83

This statement contains the value of the cotton of the year 1902, but does not contain the value of the cotton made during the year 1903, which is nearly all still on hand and worth more than the 1902 crop.

May Pay 65 Per Cent.

The receiver for the Bessemer, Ala., Savings bank is preparing to pay a dividend, and it is thought that it will not be later than the 1st of February. There has been a great deal of confusion in getting the bank's affairs in shape, on account of so many of the creditors failing to file their claims. It is thought that the first dividend will be about 15 per cent.

The court has ordered a sale of the property of the bank at public outcry during the next thirty days, and another payment will be made on or about the first of March, and it is thought that this will pay the creditors another dividend of 15 per cent. Then the litigation will begin and if the receiver is as fortunate as is now thought the defunct bank will pay a total dividend of 65 per cent.

The Pig Iron Market.

During the past week the pig iron market has been normal so far as inquries are concerned for this period of the year. Owing to the recent heavy purchases of southern brands there have not been many sales at the advanced prices. Extraordinary efforts were made to allow all consumers to cover their probable wants for the first three months at the lowest basis. Southern furnaces as a rule are unwilling to sell beyond the first quarter. The demand for northern iron is confined to small contracts for early delivery.

Saw Mill Burned.

The saw mill of John Cathcart at Decatur, Ala., one of the largest mills in north Alabama, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour Saturday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss will aggregate $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

Rifle teams of Birmingham and Bessemer, Ala., met in a shooting Friday. Bessemer winning by the score of 1,199 to 1,182.

A general rearrangement of the military map of the United States is brought about by the order establishing the new military divisions, effective Friday. Under the new order of things there are four military divisions in the United States and one in the Philippines.

Placer mining has been resorted to of the refuse in the Iroquois theater.

May Supplant Spain's Product.

Alabama pyrites is now being experimented with, and if the experiments should prove satisfactory there is a probability that they will take the place of pyrites now being imported from Spain in great quantities.

The pyrites beds in Clay county are said to be voluminous and will stand hard working for some years to come. The Louisville and Nashville railroad has backed the construction of a railroad, extending from their line through Talladega to Pyriton, and there will be no trouble in getting the product.

Older Than Her Country.

Linda Allison, claiming to be the oldest colored woman in the United States, died at Pensacola, Fla., Saturday. She was born in Virginia in 1770, and had reached nearly the century age when she was freed after the civil war. She has been a resident of Pensacola since securing her freedom, but for twenty-three years has been blind and unable to walk.

EUROPEAN CAVALRY

May Be Supplied From American Stock.

Although the United States is deficient in creating new breeds of animals, according to Secretary Wilson, who outlined the policy of the department of agriculture to the house committee on agriculture, Sir Thomas Lipton buys horses and pigs at Chicago.

The horses, says the secretary, he ships to Ireland and trains them as jumpers, then sells them in Great Britain to "ten stone Englishmen" as Irish jumpers. The pigs, of which he selects the thin ones, he cans as "Irish bacon," which he also sells in England.

Secretary Wilson believes the United States can furnish the mounts for the cavalry of Europe with proper study of the breeding of horses, and the department is turning its attention to this subject at the present time. The only thing the United States has ever produced in the way of new breeds, he says, is perhaps a few breeds of hens, although we have converted a running horse into a trotter.

Many other statements of interest were made to the committee by the secretary. Discussing the problem of irrigation he said the experts of his department were studying the problem of how to handle the soil so as to conserve the water available. In this connection he mentioned the sugar beet crop, which, he said, was steadily on the increase.

The forests of the country, the secretary declared to be disappearing at an alarming rate. He asked for an increase of $100,000 additional for the bureau of forestry, declaring this to be the time to inaugurate the new methods in forestry.

DENIES MURDER,

But Admits Gambling With the Dead Man Same Day.

Ben Johnson, a young white man, is charged with the murder of G. W. Wall, near Cordova, Ala., Friday afternoon.

The theory is that Johnson killed Wall and put the body on the tracks of the Frisco railroad, where it was run over and mangled.

A watch belonging to Wall was found in Johnson's house and Wall's knife was found on Johnson's person.

Johnson gave this statement: That he met Wall at the Frisco railroad depot, and that he proposed a game of cards with him, and that they went up the railroad track about half a mile from Cordova and engaged in a game, he (Johnson) winning several dollars from Wall, and that he left Wall about 3 o'clock, Johnson returning to Cordova, Wall going toward Jasper.

Wall is said to be from Flat Top mines, having held the position of chief powder man. He was well-dressed and looked to be in good circumstances.

The town of Brighton, Ala., has filed a complaint against the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company that a dam which the company built near the town has been the cause of a great deal of malarial suffering among the citizens of the town.

Milk in bricks is being sold in California. The process is one of evaporation and the addition of seven parts of water to the solid form will produce an almost natural milk in which cream will rise.

Mrs. Knight, of Mobile, Ala., has sent to Mississippi's department of archives and history, a handsome life, size painting of her father, Gen. W. F. Bradley, a Mississippian, who was one of the leaders of the confedracy.

Sues for $150,000.

Capt. James M. Elliott, who recently purchased the Anniston, Ala., plant of the Southern Car and Foundry company, has entered suit in the New York courts for $150,000 against the Pittsburg parties to whom he sold the Southern Car and Foundry company. This amount is said to be the balance of purchase money due Capt. Elliott.

A CIRCUIT'S CONSTITUTIONALITY

To Be Tested as the Result of a Murder Trial.

The attorneys of Harry Newton, white, the ex-convict who was convicted of killing Sam Lacy at Wetumpka, Ala., and given a life sentence, are going to test the constitutionality of the act creating the fifteenth judicial circuit. This circuit is known as the "Pony Circuit" and is composed of the counties of Montgomery, Elmore, Chilton and Autauga. The attorneys claim that the act is unconstitutional and set out eleven grounds to support their contention.

MAY I TELL YOU

I want to tell every stammerer how I cured myself at home. You can do the same in three days. I am sorry for you is why I do this. I have told many, who are now cured and happy. They write me grateful letters. Write me at once, for I leave here soon.

Address Rev. G. W. Randolph, Belmont hotel, Birmingham, Ala.

The southern baseball season will begin April 21.

Immense Bargain Sale . . .

BIG STOCK

Clothing, Shoes, Hats,

A General Line of Goods.

$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice

A FINE DINNER DISH

F R E E !

With Every $5 Cash Sale.

Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for Short time Only.

Don't Miss This Chance.

L. H. REYNOLDS,

Jemison, Alabama

THEY SAY THAT

BRONCHODA

Is a Splendid Remedy For

Colds, Coughs, Croup, Lagrippe Bronchitis, Etc

Everybody Says That

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic

Is Best for Wounds and Burns--Ask Your Friend About It--Then Try It.

Marriage and the Improvement of Home.

By Rev. Annie Ford Eastman

THE present condition of woman, better than that of the past, has come about largely through the change in woman's condition. She has passed from having simply the sexual relation to a human relation. Where she used to be content to be simply a daughter, wife, or mother, she is now a distinct individual. The ideal marriage cannot include the wife as the personal property of the husband. The "giving of a woman in marriage" is the of barbarism. It reached its height of absurdity recently when a mother was given away for the third time, and that part of the ceremony was performed by her oldest son. The ennoblement of marriage must come when the home is no longer a gift of the man to the woman, but the possession of both.

"What then will become of the home?" Some years ago there was a time when a woman who wrote a book was pictured as surrounded by ragged children and her husband in a buttonless state of profanity. In order to uphold the theory of woman being out of her proper sphere it has been argued that the male bird sings far more sweetly than the female; therefore, a woman will never be a great poet. Among most of the mammalia among animals the female cares for the young and the male is stronger; therefore women will never be great politicians. But, strange to say, they never cite instances of the opposite character found in nature. For instance, the American ostrich. The male sits on the eggs and does most of the rearing of the young. In one of the fine large varieties of spiders the female, when she has had enough of her beloved consort, coolly devours him. What, I ask you, would be the result if such practices were to take place in the human world?

You ask me what I think of housework. Housekeeping is an art. The happy day will dawn, but it will not be in my time or yours, when an army of men and women will come into our homes and quietly do the work and go out again. Then, thank God, the house servant will be done away with. What does house servant mean? It means that a certain number of people have consented to be aliens, to give up homes of their own that they may do what they do not want to do. The house servant class is diminishing. I am glad to say that I have noticed a little improvement in this matter among women of the upper class.

Forty-five Years a Postmaster.

There died at Elk Creek the other day of paralysis Richard J. Jewell, who probably enjoyed the distinction of having been postmaster longer than any other man living. He was sixty-eight years of age and a native of Taylorsville County, Ky.

In 1855 he was appointed postmaster of Wilsonville. That was during the administration of Franklin Pierce. Three years later he removed to Elk Creek, where he served continuously for forty-five years. He made out and signed in person every quarterly report.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Duty.

The immigrant girl had been careful to provide herself with a false beard, but the quick eye of the customs inspector penetrated her disguise.

"You purpose going into domestic service," he said.

"Yes," said Gretchen, perceiving that equivocation was useless.

"You know how to make bread and you want only one afternoon off per week."

"I cannot deny it."

"Then you are a jewel and must pay duty accordingly," said the inspector.—Puck.

VOL 1

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDIN

JANUARY 22D.

The senate adopted the reso of inquiry concerning affairs in ama, introduced on the 5th in Mr. Gorman, and in addition to a speech on the Panama qu by Mr. Dolliver, and another subject of the recess appointm office by Mr. Tillman. Mr. T address had especial reference nomination of Collector Crum Charleston, but it bore also upo nomination of Brigadier Ge Wood

The house passed 209 pension and also resolutions calling on th retary of war and the attorney g for information as to the numb horses and carriages maintain government expense for officers respective departments.

A bill permitting the withd duty-free from the St. Louis e tion of articles donated to reli scientific, educational or literary tutions also passed.

JANUARY 23D.

The house devoted the en to consideration of the army priation in committee of the wh

Mr. Robinson, democrat, of In took occasion to criticise the w partment for expenditures ma the bureau of ordnance and cations in the Langley airship claring that such expendi without the sanction of congres that the airship was without Only twelve of the forty-one pa the bill had been read for a ment when the house adjourned provision in the bill for the con tion of a canal from Sitka to Liscum, Alaska, went out on a of order.

The paragraph providing fo contingent expenses of the arm motion of Mr. Hemenway, of In was amended so as to restrict the appropriated for the office of the of staff to purely military pur Mr. Hemenway precipitated a d sion in which the Dreyfus cas French novels received attentio proposing to limit to $100 the a available for the purchase of p icals and newspapers

JANUARY 25TH.

In the senate Mr. Culberson duced a resolution drawn by a mittee appointed at a recent dem ic conference for the purpose o ting additional information conc the Panama situation. The me of the committee were senators man, Culberson, Carmack and

When the house convened Mr Pof Pennsylvania, from the e on expenditures in the tment, reported a privileged requesting the secretary of formation as to the numb s, carriages and automo tained at the expense of the ent for officials of the stat ent.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, s end the resolutions so a It read "during the cal saying that the omissio words would leave a loop r. Adams demanded the pre on

senate heard further discu questions of appointments ade during congressional re ed to a speech on the 15th question by Mr. Morgan a number of bills of a character. As a result of on the appointment questi tion asking for specific info cerning the nomination o am, as collector of custom rt of Charleston, S. C., was olution asking for al rmation concerning the no f Brigadier General Wood officers went over until to

ing the bills passed were: horizing the erection of a m , the memory of John

horizing the erection of a Commodore John D. Slo ory, Cal.

viding for the appropriate r of the graves of confederate s who died in northern pr ng the civil war and appro $2 ,000 for this purpose.

propriating $225,000 for a re service at Honolulu horizing the construction ap off the outer bar at B Ga., and appropriating $9 se purpose

Mr. Tillman read a letter from ary of the Treasury Shaw rec various appointments of Cru Charleston, S. C., collectorship ing the version that the las tment was made precisely soon on the first Monda

Bargain

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Shoes, Hats,

al Line of Goods.

k at a Sacrifice

DINNER DISH

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ry $5 Cash Sale.

han Wholesale Cost for

t time Only.

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Alabama

Y SAY THAT

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lendid Remedy For

s, Croup, Lagrippe

chitis, Etc

body Says That

nor's Antiseptic

nds and Burns--Ask Yo

out It--Then Try It.

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VOL 1 CLANTON, ALA. JANUARY 28 1904 NO 44

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JANUARY 22D.

The senate adopted the resolution of inquiry concerning affairs in Panama, introduced on the 5th inst by Mr. Gorman, and in addition listened to a speech on the Panama question by Mr. Dolliver, and another on the subject of the recess appointments to office by Mr. Tillman. Mr. Tillman's address had especial reference to the nomination of Collector Crum, of Charleston, but it bore also upon the nomination of Brigadier General Wood.

The house passed 209 pension bills and also resolutions calling on the secretary of war and the attorney general for information as to the number of horses and carriages maintained at government expense for officers of the respective departments.

A bill permitting the withdrawal duty-free from the St. Louis exposition of articles donated to religious, scientific, educational or literary institutions also passed.

JANUARY 23D.

The house devoted the entire day to consideration of the army appropriation in committee of the whole.

Mr. Robinson, democrat, of Indiana, took occasion to criticise the war department for expenditures made by the bureau of ordnance and fortifications in the Langley airship, declaring that such expenditures were without the sanction of congress, and that the airship was without utility. Only twelve of the forty-one pages of the bill had been read for amendment when the house adjourned. The provision in the bill for the construction of a canal from Sitka to Fort Liscum, Alaska, went out on a point of order.

The paragraph providing for the contingent expenses of the army, on motion of Mr. Hemenway, of Indiana, was amended so as to restrict the sum appropriated for the office of the chief of staff to purely military purposes. Mr. Hemenway precipitated a discussion in which the Dreyfus case and French novels received attention by proposing to limit to $100 the amount available for the purchase of periodicals and newspapers.

JANUARY 25TH.

In the senate Mr. Culberson introduced a resolution drawn by a committee appointed at a recent democratic conference for the purpose of getting additional information concerning the Panama situation. The members of the committee were Senators Gorman, Culberson, Carmack and Cockrell.

When the house convened Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on expenditures in the state department, reported a privileged resolution requesting the secretary of state for information as to the number of horses, carriages and automobiles maintained at the expense of the government for officials of the state department.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, sought to amend the resolutions so as to make it read "during the calendar year," saying that the omission of these words would leave a loop hole, but Mr. Adams demanded the previous question.

The senate heard further discussion on the questions of appointments to office made during congressional recess, listened to a speech on the isthmian canal question by Mr. Morgan and passed a number of bills of a semi-public character. As a result of the debate on the appointment question, a resolution asking for specific information concerning the nomination of W. D. Crum, as collector of customs at the port of Charleston, S. C., was passed. A resolution asking for similar information concerning the nomination of Brigadier General Wood and other officers went over until tomorrow.

Among the bills passed were:

Authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones.

Authorizing the erection of a statue of Commodore John D. Sloate at Monterey, Cal.

Providing for the appropriate marking of the graves of confederate soldiers who died in northern prisons during the civil war and appropriating $2[illegible],000 for this purpose.

Appropriating $225,000 for a revenue cutter service at Honolulu.

Authorizing the construction of a lightship off the outer bar at Brunswick, Ga., and appropriating $90,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Tillman read a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Shaw reciting the various appointments of Crum to the Charleston, S. C., collectorship and giving the version that the last appointment was made precisely at 12 o'clock noon on the first Monday in December, when one session ended and the other began.

Mr. Hale said that the matter was not of specific significance, that the appointment is not a new one, and that Crum is still serving on his first appointment.

Mr. Tillman said that Crum is holding office just the same, and said:

"I notice, too, that Leonard Wood is sending out dispatches signing himself major general and he is not a major general."

The house passed the army appropriation bill carrying approximately $75,000,000, after adopting a number of amendments.

JANUARY 26TH.

The time of the senate was again divided between consideration of the Panama question and other subjects. There was only one speech on the canal and it was made by Mr. Stone of Missouri, who spoke to a resolution directing the senate committee on foreign relations to make an investigation into the Panama revolt.

The resolutions presented yesterday by Mr. Tillman asking for information from the secretary of war concerning the appointment of General Wood and other army officers was taken up and passed without debate.

The senate passed the following bills:

Appropriating $170,000 to pay clerks in the executive departments for extra service during the war with Spain.

Providing for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac from Washington to the Arlington estate, to cost $5,000,000.

Also 137 private pension bills and bills for relief from military disabilities.

The census bureau issued a preliminary statement concerning rice irrigation in Louisiana in 1902, indicating a great increase since the crop year 1899. Irrigation in Louisiana is restricted almost entirely to the cultivation of rice, in the production of which the state leads all others.

Virginia's general assembly chose John W. Daniel to succeed himself as United States senator for the full term beginning March 4 next.

Mr. Boutell, republican, of Illinois, addressed the house in reply to statements made by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader, in his "stand pat" speech of a few days ago. Mr. Williams in turn replied to Mr. Boutell. The house had under consideration at the time the urgent deficiency bill.

Representative Nehamiah D. Sperry, of the second Connecticut district, is the father of the house in point of years and therefore in a class by himself. He was 75 years old at his last birthday. He was secretary of state for Connecticut when only 27 years of age, and during Lincoln's time was secretary of the republican committee and of the executive committee of seven. He was one of those who indorsed the bond of the builder of the Monitor.

"Clean money" was argued before the house committee on banking and currency by Representative Gaines of Tennessee.

Mr. Gaines charged that the government was largely responsible for maintaining the paper money of the country "unclean" by sending it to China, Japan, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and other countries, and said it should bear the expense of redeeming it, paying the transportation charges and all other expenses. Mr. Gaines asserted that a single bill which had been in circulation in Cuba and returned to the treasury for redemption contained 232 different kinds of microbes.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, received congratulations on a speech against the mileage item, in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The item calls for an appropriation of $145,000 for mileage to members of the house. They received the same amount for the extra session, and the new appropriation proposes to pay them for expenses to and from their homes for the regular session, whereas there was no interval between the sessions, and none of the members returned home. It is simply a case of the house voting for itself $145,000 for which there is no excuse.

In the senate Mr. Stone, of Missouri, addressed the senate on his resolution directing the committee on foreign relations to make inquiry into the facts relating to the revolution in Panama. He offered a substitute to his resolution in accordance with the decision of the democratic senatorial caucus of Saturday.

Saloon keepers all over the south say that it is dull in their business. They attribute the cause to be to the swearing off of so many at the new resolution time of New Year's. This year, however, they say that more than usual are staying sworn off.

As a result of a conference of republican leaders of Louisiana it is announced that the party will name a full state ticket to be voted for at the next election.

EXPORTS OF 1903.

Top Notch of Annual and Monthly Shipments.

The calendar year and the month of December, 1903, showed, respectively, the highest record of annual and monthly exports from the United States. The figures as presented by the department of commerce and labor were $1,484,668,127 and $174,734,368. The highest preceding record for any year was that of 1900, when the total exports were $1,477,946,113, and the highest for a single month was that of October, 1900, when the total was $163,389,680.

It was not until October, 1891, that the exports of any month reached as much as $100,000,000, and not until 1896 that the exports of any calendar year reached as much as one billion dollars.

Imports increased 67 per cent from 1873 to 1903, while exports increased 161 per cent during the same time.

Iron Market.

Not only is there an admission that quotations for No. 2 foundry iron are not being cut from twenty-five to fifty cents on the ton, but the statement is officially made that some of the iron manufacturing companies in the south have instructed their agents not to sell any more No. 2 foundry iron for the first quarter of the year.

This means that the orders already taken will about take up all the No. 2 foundry that can be made between now and April 1 with some of the companies.

It is not denied that the demand for pig iron right now is not as active as it was in December, though the sales are equal and a little greater than the production.

Military Requests.

The International States Guard in session at St. Augustine, Fla., recommends that congress be urged to provide for the establishment of proper camp grounds in such number and at such places as will facilitate the holding of camp maneuvers; to increase the appropriation for the organized militia from one to two million dollars; to extend to the officers of the organized militia the use of penalty envelopes for official business; to use the state militia authorities to contract for clothing and quartermaster supplies under government inspection; to authorize the issuing of sufficient forage and to regulate the wearing of uniforms.

For Consolidation.

The first steps toward merging the Southern Iron companies with the United States Steel Corporation are under way. Presidents Maben, of the Sloss-Sheffield company; Bacon, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, and Thompson, of the Republic Iron and Steel company, are attending the conferences at which plans for the merger are being considered. It is proposed as a preliminary step that the three southern companies be consolidated, the merger with the steel trust to follow such action.

The Illinois Central railroad has fathered a new line of steamships out of New Orleans for Cuba and the Orient. The output of the Deering and McCormick harvesting companies, heretofore shipped by rail to New York and thence to China, Japan and other far eastern countries will hereafter be shipped via New Orleans.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the famous debate between Webster and Hayne.

July cotton has brought 15.60 in New York.

Rayner and McComas lead in the Maryland senatorial contest.

If the measure should pass congress, we may see an Indian in the United States senate. A bill on the basis of a conference of republican senators provides for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and that at least one of the senators shall be of Indian descent.

A 30,000 oil mill is a new industry promised for Pontotoc, Miss.

The importance of the fruit and vegetable growing industry in Alabama is evidenced by the large and representative attendance at the first annual meeting at Mobile of the State Horticultural Society. The meeting will be in session two days, with W. F. Heikes, of Huntsville, presiding. Fertilizers, trucking, the culture of Japanese plums, pecan culture and the nursery trade in Alabama were some of the subjects discussed after the officers' reports had been presented and the usual routine business transacted.

About 45,000,000 tons of iron were made in the year 1903.

THIRTY-SEVEN DEAD

Moundville Depopulated by a Cyclone.

Moundville, Ala., a small town on the Alabama Great Southern railroad, was totally destroyed by a cyclone Friday morning.

The number of deaths is estimated at thirty-seven.

The dead bodies of six white persons and about twenty negroes have already been found, and a number of others are badly hurt.

The names of the whites killed are:

Miss Farley, a young lady residing there.

E. P. Seymour, night operator, Nashville, Tenn.

One child and two Alabama Great Southern employes, names not yet learned.

J. H. Redmond, superintendent of the pumping station, Nashville, Tenn.

Robert Powers, aged 17, son of Mrs. S. B. Powers, of Tuscaloosa.

A. H. Warren, representing the Alabama Grocery Company, of Birmingham.

The first information of anything like a definite character received here of the storm at Moundville came in a telegram from Conductor Capehart, in charge of Alabama Great Southern limited train No. 2, and was sent from Akron. Mr. Capehart's dispatch reads as follows:

"Akron, Ala., January 22d, 1904, 5:30 a. m.—A. Griggs, Superintendent, Birmingham, Ala.: Storm struck Moundville, destroying whole town north of station. I have backed up to Akron and am getting section and bridge men here and at Eutaw. Send wrecker; main line blocked. Take wrecker three or four hours to clear main line of rubbish after arrival. Nos. 1 and 2 O. K. Think nearly everybody living in town killed.

"CAPEHART."

It is rumored that the storm, in addition to the heavy damage done at Moundville, devastated many farms in the northern part of Hale county, and that there may be considerable loss of life there.

The cyclone struck North Birmingham, going in a northeasterly direction, wrecking negro cottages and utterly demolishing many of them. In all thirty-six houses and stores were either demolished or badly damaged. Most of the damaged cottages were occupied by negroes.

The loss will probably not amount to over $4,000 to the owners of property, but the freaks played by the storm were peculiar. From indications it would seem that the wind swooped down, demolished a cabin, jumped for a hundred feet or so and snatched off a roof of another, rose, then fell on another house and so on.

The greatest damage was done to the store of Posey & Bro., at South Africa, just northeast of the city limits of North Birmingham. The loss will amount to $1,300.

South Alabama points also report severe wind, but no damage done so far as known.

Jim Crow Law Passed.

By a practically unanimous vote the lower house of the Mississippi legislature passed the Collier "Jim Crow law" requiring street railroads operating in Mississippi to provide separate cars or compartments for the white and colored races. The debate on the measure was brief, and only two votes were cast against it, those voting in the negative being Mr. Brown, of Adams, and Mr. Sample, of Holmes. The law is quite stringent, modeled after the one now in force in Louisiana, and provides a punishment of a fine of not more than $25 and a sentence of not more than thirty days in jail for persons refusing to occupy the cars or compartments assigned to them. Heavy punishment is also provided for the companies refusing to arrange separate accommodations.

Carroll D. Wright Will Resign.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, authorizes the statement that he intends to resign his office by the end of 1904 and to remove to Worcester, Mass. Mr. Wright was elected president of Clarke college at Worcester some time ago and he expects to live there.

Thanks of the Family.

A statement has been issued by the family of the late General John B. Gordon expressing gratefulness for the many telegrams received during the illness of General Gordon and after his death. Owing to the large number received it is impossible for all to be acknowledged, and the family appreciation is sent through the press.

The Florence, Ala., Herald has been sold by Mr. Bunting to a Mr. Gallimore, a Missouri journalist.

STATE CONVENTION

Republicans to Meet in Birmingham May 10th.

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 22, 1904.

To the Republicans of Alabama:

Under and by virtue of authority delegated to me by the republican state committee of Alabama, at a regular meeting of said committee held in the city of Birmingham on May 12, 1903, I hereby call a state convention of the republicans of Alabama to meet at the city hall in the city of Birmingham on Tuesday, May 10, 1904, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of selecting four delegates and four alternates to the national convention, which meets in Chicago on June 21st, and for the purpose of selecting two electors at large, the nomination of state officials, the selection of a state chairman, state committee, and such other business as may properly come before the convention.

At this convention, each county in the state shall be entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for each two hundred votes, or a majority fraction thereof, returned for McKinley and Roosevelt in the year 1900.

Under the further authority and power vested in me as chairman of the republican state committee at the said meeting of May 12, 1903, I hereby request that the republicans in the respective counties of the state assemble at such places as may be agreed upon by the county organizations on Saturday, the 30th day of April, 1904, in convention or mass meeting, and elect delegates to said convention to assemble in the city of Birmingham, as aforesaid, on the 10th of May, 1904; and further request that a copy of the credentials of the delegates and alternates elected at said meetings be forwarded to the chairman of the state committee, signed by the chairman and secretary of said meeting immediately after the adjournment of said meeting or convention.

In said county conventions and mass meetings all qualified voters in the state of Alabama, who believe in the republican principles as laid down in the national platform of our party in 1900, and who intend to support the republican county, state and national nominees, are invited to participate in said conventions, mass meetings and deliberations of the party.

The resolution authorizing and empowering me, as chairman of said committee, to call said state conventions and mass meetings, adopted by the republican state committee on May 12, 1903, is in words as follows:

"Be it resolved by the republican state executive committee of Alabama, That a state convention is hereby called to be held during the year 1904 at such time and place as the chairman of this committee, Hon. W. L. Wellman, may designate.

"Be it further resolved, That only those delegates be recognized and permitted to participate in the state, county, district and precinct meetings who are duly qualified voters under the constitution and laws of Alabama.

"Be it further resolved, That at the said next state convention each county in this state shall be entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for each 200 votes or majority fraction thereof returned for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900.

"Be it further resolved, That all qualified voters in the state of Alabama who believe in the republican principles as laid down in the national platform of our party and who intend to support republican county, state and national nominees are invited to participate in the conventions and deliberations of our party in the future.

"Be it further resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the several district committees be requested and urged to meet at an early date for the purpose of fixing the basis and apportionment of the district delegates at their next convention and that such apportionment be fixed upon the basis of the vote cast for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900.

"Be it further resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the chairman fix and promulgate a date for the holding of the several county conventions to select delegates to the state convention and ask the county committees to hold said convention on same date in each county."

W. L. WELLMAN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

If the bill passed by the Mississippi house making appropriation for pensions for indigent ex-confederates passes the senate without amendment the amount of the annual distribution will be $100,000 greater than that of last year. The bill carries an appropriation of $250,000.

Ex-Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, is dead.

Professional Cards.

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6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
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FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

For Sale.--One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison, Ala.

Duty.

The immigrant girl had b[illegible]ful to provide herself with[illegible] heard, but the quick eye of [illegible] toms inspector penetrated [illegible] guise.

"You purpose going into [illegible] service," he said.

"Yes," said Gretchen, [illegible] that equivocation was useless.

"You know how to make [illegible] you want only one afternoon [illegible] week."

"I cannot deny it."

"Then you are a jewel and [illegible] duty accordingly," said the [illegible]—Puck.

NIGHT AND DAY.

The innocent, sweet day is dead.
Dark night has slain her in her bed.
O, Moors are we fierce to kill as to wed!
—Put out the light, said he.

A sweeter light than ever revel
From star of heaven or eye of maid
Has vanished in the unknown shade
—She's dead, she's dead, said he.

Now, on a wild, sad after-mood
The tawny night sits still to brood
Upon the dawn-time when he wooed.
—I would she lived, said he.

Star-memories of happier times,
Of loving deeds and lovers' rhymes,
Throng forth on silvery pantomimes
—Come back, O Day! said he.

—Sidney Lanier.

MARRIAGE OF WONG WA FOY

THE TRUE STORY OF A STOLEN BRIDE.

By J. H. EMERY.

"HO a?" (How are you?), said I, as Wong Wa Foy was announced.

"Ho a?" answered Wong, clasping his own slender hands by way of salutation, but not removing the closely fitting skull cap that hid his nicely braided queue, for Wong was too well versed in Oriental etiquette to ever lift his hat.

"I bling Lichee, a few," continued Wong, sinking slowly into a chair. "Miss Ellery like Lichee?" producing a box of selected nuts from the long, wide sleeves of his stiffly quilted gown.

"Since I've learned to eat them, yes," I answered, accepting the gift, and breaking the thin shell from a pulpy, raisin-like nut.

"Now, Wong, before we begin to study, tell me all about that button you wear, and what the Chinese papers say of the press troubles in Shanghai."

"No, savey——"

"I told you not to say 'savey.' You must say understand."

"Miss Ellery understand button? China boys wear reform button. Bime by, China allee same as United States."

"Yes, I understand that; but what of your frisky Queen? No wonder her head is turned, with almost 400,000,000 people bending to her will. If you only were a Servian, or even a Russian, or Turk, China would have been out of trouble long ago, and the young Emperor have had a chance to uplift the empire. Talk of the down-trodden women of China, our 'new women' can't hold a candle to the Dowager Queen."

"No good too much talkee. Some time Queen die. Everybody die. The President die, one time?" came the noncommittal reply, while a cynical, half-humorous gleam shot from under the unfringed lids of his almond eyes.

A long pause followed this unexpected answer. Plainly, my Celestial was in no humor to discuss "Chinese reform." I waited; still he did not speak.

"Wong, what is it? You've got something to tell me."

The red blood dyed his yellow skin to a swarthy bronze as he answered, with the embarrassment of a man unaccustomed to the society of women: "Some time Chinaman want to malley, allee same Melican man. Miss Ellery savey?"

"Wong!" I cried, with feminine delight, scenting an Oriental romance. "But—how can you marry? Not a white girl, surely? Yet you don't know any China woman. There are no Chinese girls here." Then, more gravely, "Wong, have you bought a Chinese girl—paid six or eight hundred dollars for her?"

"No!" thundered Wong, with more than Oriental fervor. "Me no buy Chinese gurl; me lovey she; she lovey me; all lite! She no lovey me, she go—o, me no want; me no buy wife—no—o," with an expressive gesture of his long, slender hands, as if pushing something abhorrent far from him.

"Now, see here, Wong, you have no 'go between' to take the 'little shoe' and make a match. Chinese men don't know Chinese women. If you have not bought your wife, where did you find her?"

"He velly good gurl. Come to San Flancisco, learn plenty much Clist. He Plisbytelian mission gurl. Some time he go Sunday-school; some time joss house; allee same."

"That may be all right, Wong, but where did you find her?" I persisted.

"Some time Chinese women go to joss house on China New Year. Miss Ellery savey 'Kwun Yam (Goddess of Mercy)? Savey 'Tien How (Queen of Heaven)? Chinese womans like 'Tien How, velly much—allee same Clist's mamma. Chinese womens thow ging bouy, thow bamboo splints. Ging bouy, fall, him top side up, priest say, 'Velly good fortune; plenty much little boy, bime by; heap good man, plenty much money. Min yo own bisness.' Miss Ellery, savey?"

"Yes, Woug; you mean you saw her in the temple ladies' day, in San Francisco, having her fortune told. What next?"

"Bime by she come see my bluther's wife, in Butte. She have no papa, no mamma. I no papa, no mamma. I mally allee same Melican man. One week, two week, bime by I bling him—savey?"

"I suppose it's all right," said I, somewhat mystified. "See here, though, when she comes you must not take her to your store; you must bring her right to me, and I will arrange for the wedding."

"Allee lite, I bling him. She velly young, Miss Ellery, make him heap good gurl."

"All the boys of our Chinese class, Mar Henry, and Mar On, can I tell them?" I asked.

"Too much talkee no good," answered Woug, as he backed out of the door.

The more I thought over the matter, the more was I puzzled. Was she someone's "friend?" I knew that word, so stryng and beautiful to us, bore an entirely different meaning to the Chinese mind. Tens of thousands of Chinese women are born simply to be "friends." Few of those brought to America occupy a higher position. With no hand in the shaping of their destiny, they usually accept the inevitable without question, "It is our ancient custom, it is our Chinese way."

Two weeks later Wong brought his heathen sweetheart and placed her in my care. She was bright and attractive, spoke and read English fairly well, and seemed perfectly at home in her new surroundings. She listened with deference to all I had to say, but absolutely refused to be married in Chinese costume. Her plum-colored tunic and wide-flowing trousers must be exchanged for American clothes; only her jade stone earrings and silver-tipped bamboo bracelets were retained, together with the jeweled darts that held back her purple-black hair.

Close questioning convinced me that this was a true love match—no bargain and sale, as I had feared, such as is common on the Pacific Coast. All they asked was American protection and freedom from molestation.

With painstaking care, matrimonial responsibilities, moral and legal, were explained, and a minister engaged, who helped Wong secure his license. The ceremony was set for half-past two, and the young couple departed to secure suitable garments.

With amused impatience the clergyman and a few invited guests waited till 5 p. m. for the chief actors. At last they appeared, in full conventional dress, gray kid gloves and fashionable hats, the poor little bride struggling painfully with her unaccustomed skirts.

Without further preliminary, these two members of an alien race were made one. "What God has joined together let no man put asunder."

Then came an unexpected hitch. In the marriage certificate "Na Loy" was the name given the bride by the clerk of the court. To this she objected, saying, "My name not so, my Sunday-school teacher say right name A-n-n-a," and Anna only would she sign.

Vainly the newly married pair searched for a respectable boarding place among the whites. No one would take the Chinese pair. Lodgings were secured, however, in the American part of the town, and they settled down to housekeeping.

At this juncture I was suddenly called East. Before leaving I took Wong and his wife to church, and bespoke the kindly interest of the Ladies' Missionary Society in their behalf. I also impressed upon them that the minister would befriend them in case of need. Then, secure in the thought that these two heathen at the door would be well cared for by workers in the "hidden field," I took my departure.

Six weeks later I returned to find that the Chinese bride had been claimed by a Chinese Free Mason of Butte, as his friend and chattel, valued at $800, and spirited away, while her husband had seemingly been swept from the face of the earth, as not the faintest trace of his whereabouts could be found.

Chinatown, though racked to the centre, blindly smiled at the inquisitive reporters, and refused all explanations. My own anxious inquiries among my Chinese friends were met with polite evasions or abject apologies. "We allee soily Wong make Miss Ellery so much trouble. He steal him wife." To my indignant protests that Na Loy was lawfully married and should be protected by the courts, they answered:

"Wong know better than go to court. Wong go to law, no win, allee lite, he pay cost. You help Wong win, then Chinese paper say, 'One thousand dollars for some one stick a knife in Wong.' You not know what Chinese paper say. No one kill or one thousand, paper say, 'Two thousand, three thousand.' Some night Wong die. No one know, Flee Mason pay, Six Company pay. Wong Flee Mason. Na Loy b'long to Flee Mason. Wong steal him wife; tell much big lie. Velly bad."

Somewhere in Butte- Montana, a sweet-faced wife, worse than widowed, drags out her hopeless days in degradation and shame, while her marriage certificate is filed away by the clerk of the court.

Sufficiently enlightened to understand that America was the home of the free, where no slavery could exist, these simple-minded children had sought under protection of our laws to evade Chinese customs. Na Loy, the chattel, had run away from bondage, believing that in this Christian land she would be permitted to lead a clean, virtuous life as the wife of Wong Wa Foy.

What could I do? What could any one do single handed with the sword of Damocles hanging by a hair over their heads?

"No doubt Wong was killed," said the minister, to which the editor added, "It's hot stuff for a story. Write it up. Have it illustrated in colors."—New York Evening Post.

POPULAR SCIENCE

In the schools of France one child in four of both sexes is a nail biter.

Scrap steel is now welded into a homogeneous mass by a new composition under pressure.

Not more than eleven per cent. of the deaths from heart disease occur at ages under forty-five.

The eyeball is white because its blood vessels are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

Most of the prepared baby foods contain too much fat and develop the child's weight rather than its strength.

Refined cocoanut oil is being largely used in Hungary as a substitute for butter. Two and a quarter million pounds of it were imported last year.

A Glasgow museum is forming an important collection of railway material, intended to cover the period from the time when the Romans brought over the system of stone roads. Between sixty and seventy different exhibits will be included.

The eye of a young child is as transparent as water; that of the youth a little less so; in the man of thirty the eye begins to be slightly opaque, and in the man or seventy or eighty it is dull and lustreless. This gradual development of opacity is due to the increase of fibrous tissue and deposit of waste matter in the eye.

High Finance.

The Herald learns of a piece of financiering in Yazoo City that it thinks worthy of notice. Last March a gentleman gave a boy of tender years a silver dime to go into his savings bank. The mother decided that instead of placing the coin in the bank where it would draw annually three per cent., she would invest it in something salable and put the profits in the bank. This she did, and from the first investment she cleared forty cents. This was reinvested with like results, and on June 29 the first deposit of $5 from the dime was made in the savings bank. August 3 another $5 was deposited, and another on September 5 and October 1, making in all $20 as the result of the investments made from the dime. The money is still at work, it being the desire of the mother to try and have $50 when the year is up. This is what the Herald would call pretty good financiering. Wonder if any one in the State can show better results from the investments of a dime in the same length of time?—Yazoo City (Miss.) Herald.

Thieves Avoid the Bible.

Bibles are said by detectives to be more rarely stolen than any other objects. This is not because Bibles are worthless to a thief, but because few criminals are sufficiently depraved to steal the Good Book. A detective said recently that, in an important case which he had followed up some years ago, a thief had entered a house, stolen some valuable jewels, and left untouched a Bible bound in white checkenskin and studded with pearls. The detective caught the thief, and the man who had been robbed—a dealer in curios—visited his despoiler, in jail, took an interest in him because he had not taken the Bible, and, eventually, reformed him and got him a good job.

"I knew," the thief said, "that if I took that Bible it would do me harm, and if I didn't take it it might do me good. I let it alone, and now, thank heaven, I'm an honest and a righteous man."

The detective added that in another case where a thief had stolen a Bible the book had been returned. "Another thing few thieves'll take," he added, "is a child's savings bank."

German Army Decadence.

Considerable sensation has been made in Paris by the appearance in the Gil Blas of an article entitled "The Greatness and Decadence of the German Army." The author is evidently very familiar with conditions in that service. The points he makes are that the general discontent and spirit of revolt in labor circles is extending to the army, being taken there by the youths from the towns and cities. By them it is communicated to the youth from the country, who, at the end of their service, take it home with them. The immediate results are seen in the increasing unwillingness of the youth of the country to join the colors, for they know beforehand the severe treatment they are likely to receive. The author says, also, that the average German officer is not only lacking in enthusiasm in his duties, but is actually cold toward them, accepting them as the dullest routine.

Bird's Big Appetite.

If a man could eat as much in proportion to his size as a sparrow is able to consume he would need a whole sheep for dinner, a couple of dozen fowls for breakfast, and six turkeys for his evening meal. A tree sparrow has been known to eat 700 grass seeds in a day. Birds can and do work far harder than human beings. A pair of house martins, when nesting, will feed their young on an average once in twenty seconds—that is, each bird, male and female, makes ninety journeys to and fro in an hour, or perhaps 1000 a day. It must be remembered that on each journey the bird has the added work of catching an insect. Even so tiny a bird as the wren has been counted to make 110 trips to and from its nest within thirty minutes, and the prey it carried home consisted of insects much larger and heavier than were caught by swallows.—Exchange.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

A Pull.

Lives of some men oft remind us
We can save a lot of time
If we'd grab some great man's coattails
When we catch him on the climb.
—Chicago News.

Inside.

The Dog—"You look happy."

The Goat—"Well, rather! A $10 bill just blew over the fence and I'm $10 in."

She Made It a Rule.

He—"If I should propose, would you refuse me?"

She—"Present company always accepted, you know."—Yale Record.

The Great Greek.

Master—"And what happened to Achilles in his infancy?"

Boy—"His mother dipped him in the River Styx, and he became intoleerable."—Punch.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

He—"You are so much too good for me that I am always afraid of losing you."

She—"I see. You think I am too good to be true."—Yale Record.

Smoothing It Over.

Gregory Giggleby—"I don't know what the governor would say if I told him I was going to get married."

Polly Parquette—"Why, let me see; couldn't you persuade him that two can burn less money than one?"—Puck.

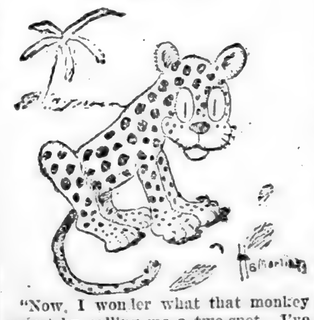
One Advantage.

"There's one good thing about being sick," remarked the philosopher.

"What's that?" asked the cynic.

"A fellow feels so much better when he gets over it," replied the philosophical party.—Chicago Daily News.

Plenty of 'Em.



"Now, I wonder what that monkey meant by calling me a two-spot. I've got more spots that I can count."—New York American.

Too Many Luxuries.

Mr. Jones—"I think I'm going to have appendicitis."

Mrs. Jones—"Oh, you do? Well, I think I am going to have a new hat, and your appendicitis can wait."—Unidentified.

A Favorable Critic.

"So you regard the success of your play as assured?"

"To a certain extent," replied the author. "No one knows as much about it as I do. And it has made an enormous hit with me."

Making It Useful.

"What in the world are you doing with a phonograph, Harker? Thought you hated them?"

"I do; but we use this one to keep the neighbors away when we don't feel like entertaining."—Philadelphia Record.

A Judicious Bull.

Mrs. Newcross—"Of course, we ought to have a coat of arms."

Mr. Newcross- "Well, I'd like to have a bull rampant, with some kind of a Latin motto meaning that he was only rampant when the market was right."—Puck.

Happiness.

"After all, what is happiness?"

"Oh, that's easy."

"Well, what is it?"

"Happiness is a condition that you don't really appreciate until you reach a point where you have to look back to it."—Chicago Post.

Her Cultivated Taste.

"How is your daughter getting on with her music?"

"Very well," answered Mr. Cumrox. "She has gotten along so far that when I ask her to play anything I like she looks haughty and says, 'The idea!'"—Washington Star.

Of Course He Saw.

"I thought you said that horse of yours had a pedigree," sneered the man who failed to get a show for his money.

"He's got a pedigree all right," replied the owner, "but he's the last of his race. See?"—Chicago News.

Carefully Edited.

Subbubs—"I want to insert an advertisement: 'Wanted, a plain cook for——'"

Clerk—"Beg pardon, sir, but they might resent that; better say, 'Girl wanted to do plain cooking.'"

Subbubs—"That's so; and, by the way, instead of 'girl,' perhaps we'd better say 'lady.'"—Philadelphia Press.

True to His Word.

Naggins—"I thought you said if he insulted you again you'd knock him down as quick as lightning."

Bragg—"So I will."

Naggins—"Why, he did insult you again; only a few minutes ago."

Bragg—"Well, you never see lightning knocking people down this time of year, do you?"—Philadelphia Press.

SINGING HE RODE.

Song that clangs like the battle,
Song, keen as the wind that nips
I rode away to the dawn of Day
And such song rose to my lips.

Youth—surely I spent it!
Life—it was mine to spend!
And the clear red line of the morning lay
Eastward without an end.

Further than thought could reach them,
Backward into the dark,
The Lords of my House were ranged away,
The men of might and of mark.

Possessing the heights behind me
The Towers of my own brave line—
Mine as the azure tide of the heart
And the bend of the brow be mine.

My shadow galloped behind me,
The heights of my home were lit,
A gold sun broke through a scarlet sky
And I rode in the blaze of it.

And ever recurrent ringing—
I sang it under my breath—
The gathered flower of the singing,
The chorus of Love and Death.

Till I knew not the time that knew me,
Was now from the past apart,
For the song that changed like the kiss of swords,
For the chorus that broke the heart.
—Harper's Weekly.

A Miser of Years.

Rachel was dead. Curiously the villagers eyed the door, whose crape streamers told the tale—this ancient crone, familiar to their streets for years so many that none but the aged remembered her as other than old, had passed under the transforming touch, back into the youthland. And in their eyes curiosity and awe mingled strangely with something like triumph.

Neighbor women who had long looked askance at Rachel and her ways now freely entered her poor cottage, washed its windows and floors, and with scrupulous conventionality turned face to the wall its rude pictures.

With no ungentle hands they robed old Rachel for her burial, smoothed the white locks above her worn face, and folded a spray of autumn bloom in her weary hands. Yet, even as they worked, they said, one to another, in such subdued whispers as befitted the occasion, that now, at last, they should know how old Rachel was.

For this had been the mystery by which the woman, reputed half witch, whole soothsayer, held her small world at gaze—that none knew her exact age. The oldest men and women in the village could just remember going to school to her, a comely, merry girl. There lingered a half-forgotten tale of a girl at first saddened, then grown "queer" and queerer yet, withdrawn from life, and dwelling to middle age a recluse in the cottage where she now lay.

As the years rolled on, and her contemporaries, with their memories, drooped away, Rachel's life habit had again changed; she began to go about among the younger generation, gathering into an unfailing memory the history, traditions and gossip of the county, retailing it to any chance listener with all the gusto of a self-constituted authority. Her methods of knowledge gathering were various, and were commonly indirect. Soft-footed, swift of movement, she seemed omnipresent. Turning at a rustle, you might see Rachel's bent figure well down the street; but she had heard your slightest word and had stored it in a mind whose two and two made often more than four.

Those who most resented her intrusions were loathe to anger one of her reputation. Her skill as fortune teller and herb doctor combined to give her privilege and authority in her community—privilege, albeit, without love and without the desire for it, authority as hard to gainsay as to explain, rooted deep in the credulity of an obstinately superstitious and pious people with whom blessings and curses were held in equal respect.

But with all her garrulity in the affairs of others, in the matter of her age Rachel had kept her own counsel. No records and no memories betrayed her; she had contrived to destroy the one and had outlived the other. She clutched her hoarded jewels in closed hands, a very miser of the years, and gloated over the curiosity of her townspeople.

Hence the satisfaction with which the villagers, old and young, now reflected that at last Rachel's carefully guarded secret would soon be theirs. Had she not long ago set her affairs in order, provided for a tombstone, and sunk the balance of her small means in a smaller annuity? Upon that tombstone hung the hopes of the curious; there they should read her untold years.

At Rachel's funeral there were no mourners. The church elders bore her light-weighted coffin through the falling leaves to its place in the graveyard on the hill and the villagers followed.

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Good memory is a subject regarding which a good deal of nonsense is habitually talked. We often hear people say that they have a good memory for certain things, but a bad one for other things. This is believed to be a delusion. A man's memory may be bad, but it can not be one thing and good for another. It might as well be said that a bottle was good for holding brandy, but bad for holding whisky. In the case of a feeble intellect all the faculties will be feeble—memory, judgment and all the rest—but they will not be feeble for one purpose and vigorous for another purpose. The fact is that our memory is in itself equally powerful or feeble for all purposes, but we remember best those things which interest us most, and so say that we have good memories for such things, while we forget those things which do not interest us, and we say, accordingly, that we have bad memories for those things. Horace Walpole used to say that his memory was all-retentive as to the names of persons and of places, but that it was absolutely impotent in regard to dates. It has been said of him—by Macaulay, I think—that he could tell you the name of the grandaunt of King Ethelwald, but that he could not tell you whether she lived in the year 500 or in the year 1500. The truth was that he took an interest in names and genealogies, but none in dates. Similarity, in his introduction to "Anne of Geierstein," Scott aptly says:

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The Chinese Barber at Work.

Barbers are to be found everywhere in China. No one need be at a loss to have his head shaved in any city or village in the empire. Every day the year there must be hundreds of acres of Chinese heads shaved, and tails combed out and dressed that were they united, would produce an Atlantic cable of hair. It is customary for a Chinaman to have his head shaved and dressed by the barber two or three times a month. The paraphernalia of the street barber consists of a small cabinet, which serves as a seat for his customer and a receptacle for his instruments; a round wooden chest with metal basin for water, which is kept hot by a small charcoal furnace beneath; attached to this there is a pole to indicate his profession. When a customer places his head in the barber's hands, he has it steamed and rubbed with a hot, damp cloth, then shaved; the face is then shaved, including nostrils and ears. The eyebrows are then raised and the eyes cleaned, after which the ears are operated upon with small instruments, cunningly devised to remove all obstacle from the particular gateway of celestial knowledge. The spine is the punched and kneaded to impress it with an accurate sense of its function, and the patient retires, having paid a trifling sum for the tonsorial operations.—Gold Penny.

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FORSYTH'S BENEFIT

Some "Don'ts" For Mothers.

Gabrielle E. Jackson has written a little book of "Don'ts for Mothers" from which we extract a few golden nuggets of advice.

Don't omit to establish at the beginning implicit confidence, absolute trust, and the sweet intercourse possible between mother and child.

Don't try to divert when obedience is your right.

Don't give baby something he cries for it. Wait until he is reached wildly to the baby is too [illegible] fingers [illegible] three [illegible] wrong can be [illegible]

Don't offer [illegible] to good behavior.

Don't [illegible] force [illegible] sake.

Don't [illegible] have at table [illegible] means [illegible]

Don't [illegible] careless [illegible] a vivid imagination [illegible] splitting [illegible] be made.

Don't tolerate "smartness" or "freness." Correct them gently, but firmly, for they reflect upon you.

Don't see too much; blindness is an advantage at times. Don't hear too much; deafness is often a blessing.

Don't criticise your children in the presence of others; remember they have "sensitive plants" and bruised when least suspect it.

To Avoid Wrinkles.

Our grandmothers used to date a period of their lost girlhood by the first wrinkle, but the woman has to be [illegible] nowadays who would have the courage to say that with her first wrinkle came old age. [illegible] would tell you that she is proud of that little faint line.

But, as a rule, ill health is answerable for those disagreeable little lines, and, indeed, when they are many in number, they are disfiguring.

Many are the methods that have been tried to make the skin smooth and fair again.

A number of these methods are good, but as no two skins are alike, each requires a different treatment.

There is a great deal in the way you wash your face. Instead of washing it downwards, as ninety-nine out of every hundred do, it should be washed upwards, and gentle friction given to the parts most likely to wrinkle.

Spraying the face with soft hot water at night is good.

The best plan of all is to nourish the body with good wholesome food, which will, in its turn, nourish the skin and fill out the [illegible] parts which wrinkles generally [illegible]. Face powder only deepens the wrinkles.—Atlanta Journal.

Queen Alexandra's Pet.

Queen Alexandra, who has made a yearly visit to Denmark, the land of her girlhood, is fond of dogs, and has all sorts, sizes and breeds. She possesses great skill in training them, and the pets with which she has shown are all capable of wonderful tricks. But there was no dog upon which Her Majesty confesses that in vain she used to cast longing eyes. It was a famous performing dog named "Jacknos," and it was the rage as a society entertainer. Invitation cards at great London houses used to bear the strange announcement: "To meet the Jacknos." The following story of this remarkable creature is often told in the Queen's circle. According to an English contemporary: Upon one occasion, when hidden away to carry a handkerchief to the most beautiful lady in the room, the mischievous fellow sprang up to Queen Victoria and laid it at her feet. The latter laughed merrily, flicked the dog in the face with her own handkerchief, and made him do his duty promptly. Then, upon the dog picking up his handkerchief, in great humility, approached Queen Alexandra, the Princess of Wales lay down, and placed the handkerchief before her.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Use of Women Physicians.

There exists a prejudice in Great Britain against women as physicians and surgeons, a feeling which is especially strong among members of their own sex. Women in the United States practicing as physicians or surgeons are in a far better position. There is little or no prejudice against them, but, like other women workers, they must stand or fall upon their merits. Some of them are prosperous members of the community. Of the graduates of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, seventy-six stated the monetary value of their practice for a year. Twenty-four made $1000 a year or more, but less than $2000; twenty as much as $2000, and less than $3000; ten as much as $3000, and less than $4000; five as much as $4000, and less than $5000; three as much as $5000, and less than $15,000; four reported sums varying from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. Ten reported less than $1000 a year. The average income was found to be $2207.30.

Undoubtedly there is a large field everywhere for women of the medical profession, and it is just as certain that they are here to stay.—Medical Record.

Social Etiquette.

The man or woman who is frequently heard to rail at social etiquette may be safely put down as one who

straggled off to the edge, the crowd rimmed in behind, and all waited, cormorant-like, for this last withheld scrap of Rachel's life.

Slowly the heavy stone was rolled futo place, laboriously it was set on end, and the workmen began to knock the protecting cleats from the inscription. There it came—"Rachel Morris—:" As they loosed the lowest board the crowd drew their breath as one, men straining forward, women craning their necks, boys bracing for their race home with the news.

The last cleat fell and the inscription lay bare:

RACHEL MORRIS.
Died October 23, 18—.
A Thousand Years in Thy Sight Are as Yesterday.

—Wilmetta Curtis, in New York Times.

A GOOD MEMORY.

The Peculiarities of This Sense Are Many.

Good memory is a subject regarding which a good deal of nonsense is habitually talked. We often hear people say that they have a good memory for certain things, but a bad one for others. [illegible] A [illegible] memory, either good or it may be bad, but it is not a well developed faculty, one thing. I might as well [illegible] bottle was good for holding whisky. In the case of a feeble [illegible] will be feeble memory, judgment and all the [illegible] will not be feeble for one [illegible] for another pur[illegible] memory [illegible] powerful or feeble [illegible] we remember [illegible] things which interest us [illegible] that we have good [illegible] while we [illegible] things which do not in[illegible] and we very accordingly [illegible] bad memories for those [illegible] Wagner used to say [illegible] that his memory was all-retentive [illegible] to the names of persons and of places [illegible] but that it was absolutely impotent [illegible] regard to dates. It has been said [illegible] him by Macaulay, I think—that he could tell you the name of the grand[illegible] aunt of King Ethelwald, but that he could not tell you whether she lived [illegible] the year 500 or in the year 1500. The truth was that he took an interest [illegible] names and genealogies, but none [illegible] dates. Similarity, in his introduction to "Anne of Geierstein," Scott aptly says:

"I have thrash life been entitled [illegible] adopt old Beatie of Meikilidale's answer to his parish minister when the latter was enlarging him with respect to the same faculty: 'No, doctor,' said the honest border laird, 'I have no complaint of my memory; it retains only what happens to hit my fancy; and like enough, sir, if you were to preach to me for a couple of hours on end, I might be unable at the close of the discourse to remember one word of it. Perhaps there are a few men whose memory serves them with equal fidelity as to many different classes of subjects, but I am sorry to say that which mine has rarely failed me as to a snatch of verse or trait of character that had once interested my fancy, has generally been a frail support not only as to names and dates and other minute technicalities of history, but to many more important things."

No, it is pretty certain that we have not good memories for this and for memories for that, in any other sense than that we remember that which interests us and forget that which interests us not.

I will not insult readers by reproducing here the good old chestnut as to Dugald Stewart's contribution to the conservation of certain of his friends who were comparing notes as to their earliest recollections. But it may be lawful to recall Fred Locker's capital verse rendering of it:

I recollect a nurse called Ann
Who carried me about the grass;
And one day a fine young man
Came up and kissed the pretty lass.
She did not make the least objection.
Thinks I "Aha!
When I can talk I'll tell mamma."
And that's my earliest recollection.

Notes and Queries.

The Chinese Barber at Work.

Barbers are to be found everywhere in China. No one need be at a loss to have his head shaved at any city or village in the empire. Every day in the year there must be hundreds of acres of Chinese heads shaved, and if the tails combed out and dressed that were they united, would produce a good Atlantic cable of hair. It is customary for a Chinaman to have his head shaved and dressed by the barber three or three times a month. The paraphernalia of the street barber consists of a small cabinet, which serves as a seat for his customer and a receptacle for his instruments; a round wooden cask with metal basin for water, which is kept hot by a small charcoal furnace beneath; attached to this there is a pole to indicate his profession. When a customer places his head in the barber's hands, he has it steamed and rubbed with a hot, damp cloth, then shaved; the face is then shaved, including nostrils and ears. The eyebrows are then raised and the eyes cleaned, after which the ears are operated upon with small instruments, cunningly devised to remove all obstacle from the particular gateway of celestial knowledge. The spine is the punched and kneaded to impress it with an access sense of its function, and the patient retires, having paid a trifling sum for the tonsorial operations.—Golden Penny.

There is a demand for girls as clerks in German drug stores. The course of instruction requires three years, except in the case of high school graduates, who need only two.

FOREWOMAN'S BENEFIT

Some "Don'ts" For Mothers.

Gabrielle E. Jackson has written a little book of "Don'ts for Mothers," from which we extract a few golden nuggets of advice.

Don't omit to establish at the very beginning implicit confidence, absolute trust, and the sweet intercourse possible between mother and child.

Don't try to divert when obedience is your right.

Don't give baby something because he cries for it. Wait until he stops, and then give it if it is wise to do so.

Don't, when the two-year milestone is reached, overlook a spoon hurled wildly to the floor on the ground that "baby is too young to understand." Insist quietly but firmly upon the same fingers picking it up, and insist for three hours if necessary. Right and wrong can be learned at an early age.

Don't offer bribes as an inducement to good behavior.

Don't use horrifying threats to enforce obedience. Teach right for right's sake.

Don't permit your children to misbehave at table. The well ordered meal means everything to older people.

Don't overlook an untruth, yet weigh carefully between untruthfulness and a vivid imagination. It is often a hair-splitting task, but no mistakes should be made.

Don't tolerate "smartness" or "freshness." Correct them gently, but firmly, for they reflect upon you.

Don't see too much; blindness is an advantage at times. Don't hear too much; deafness is often a blessing.

Don't criticise your children in the presence of others; remember they "are sensitive plants" and bruised when you least suspect it.

To Avoid Wrinkles.

Our grandmothers used to date the period of their lost girlhood by the first wrinkle, but the woman has to be seen nowadays who would have the courage to say that with her first wrinkle comes old age. She would tell you that she is proud of that little faint line.

But, as a rule, ill health is answerable for those disagreeable little lines, and, indeed, when they are many in number, they are disfiguring.

Many are the methods that have been tried to make the skin smooth and fair again.

A number of these methods are good, but as no two skins are alike, each requires a different treatment.

There is a great deal in the way you wash your face. Instead of washing it downwards, as ninety-nine out of every hundred do, it should be washed upwards, and gentle friction given to the parts most likely to wrinkle.

Spraying the face with soft hot water at night is good.

The best plan of all is to nourish the body with good wholesome food, which will, in its turn, nourish the skin and fill out the face in the parts where wrinkles generally come.—Face powder only deepens the wrinkles.—Atlanta Journal.

Queen Alexandra's Pet.

Queen Alexandra, who has made her yearly visit to Denmark, the land of her girlhood, is fond of dogs, and has all sorts, sizes and breeds. She possesses great skill in training them, and the pets which she has about her are all capable of wonderful tricks. But there was the dog upon which her Majesty confesses that in vain she used to cast longing eyes. It was a famous performing dog named "Minos," and it was the rage as a society entertainer. Invitation cards at great London houses used to bear the strange announcement: "To meet the dog Minos." The following story of this remarkable creature is often told by the Queen, according to an English contemporary. Upon one occasion, when bidden to carry a handkerchief to the most beautiful lady in the room, the miscreant dog sprang up to Queen Victoria and laid it at her feet. The latter laughed merrily, flicked the dog in the face with her own handkerchief, and made him do his duty honestly. Thereupon, the dog picked up his handkerchief, and, in great humility, approached Queen Alexandra, then Princess of Wales, lay down, and placed the handkerchief before her."—Leslie's Weekly.

Increase of Women Physicians.

There exists a prejudice in Great Britain against women as physicians and surgeons, a feeling which is especially strong among members of their own sex. Women in the United States practicing as physicians or surgeons are in far better position. There is little or no prejudice against them, but, like other women workers, they must stand or fall upon their own merits. Some of them are prosperous members of the community. Of 244 graduates of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, seventy-six stated the monetary value of their practice in a year. Twenty-four made $1000 a year or more, but less than $2000; two as much as $2000, and less than $3000; one as much as $3000, and less than $4000; five as much as $4000, and less than $5000; three as much as $5000, and less than $15,000; four reported sums varying from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. Ten reported less than $1000 a year. The average income was found to be $2207.30.

Undoubtedly there is a large field everywhere for women of the medical profession, and it is just as certain that they are here to stay.—Medical Record.

Social Etiquette.

The man or woman who is frequently heard to rail at social etiquette may be safely put down as one who is habitually unkind and inconsiderate, says the Boston Post. Etiquette is a civility without which we do not have polite society. Etiquette is necessary as a sort of public dress rehearsal of that fraternal graciousness of character that recognizes the right of the other one to our consideration.

There are various little acts and ceremonies in social usage that would seem sufficiently conventional to be practiced by all. With our educational facilities and the abundant circulation of literature, followed by the social advantages enjoyed by the masses of Americans, it would seem that we should not only take pleasure in exercising our good manners, but should enjoy the company of well-bred people only.

Such an article as an essay on social etiquette should be unnecessary, but it is not. Heedlessness has been one of our besetting sins. There is urgent need of our being reminded of looking after our practical tools of common politeness, and advised to sharpen and polish them up a bit.—Detriot Free Press.

Becoming Colors.

Not one woman in ten realizes the importance of ascertaining and making a careful study of the one particular color most becoming to her, and of always having a touch of it introduced in some part of her dress.

The auburn haired woman looks best in brown, shading into the tones of her hair, or in rich dark greens.

The yellow haired girl can wear red. The greens, too, are delightful on her; also certain yellows and black. White is less becoming, but she must be brilliant in complexion or else most delicate as to tints to wear grays and blues to advantage. Blues, particularly the pale and cold blues, are best adapted to brunettes.

The woman whose hair is a dull brown, and whose complexion and eyes lack brilliancy, may still be most attractive, but she should avoid bright-hued or glittering hats. Dull browns, neither yellowish nor reddish, should be selected. Avoid the satin straws. Take the dull finish.—New York News.

Fads and Fancies.

Bands and sashes play an important part on many toilettes.

Curious flat gold purses combining also card cases are carried.

Cords and tassels, like braids, still continue to be a favorite trimming.

The old velvet reticule, with monogram and mount of gold or silver, is in vogue once again.

Afternoon reception frocks appear to be made in all the lighter and softly clinging fabrics.

Attractive cravats for out-of-door wear are made out of a combination of fur and pleated chiffon.

Mousseline and chiffon velvets are the fabrics that are at the moment delighting Parisian feminine hats.

Sable hats have developed into a craze this year with all who can afford this ever-becoming fur.

Coiffures are being brushed well up on the sides and are only slightly waved.

Having Your Photograph Taken.

It is never too late to have your picture taken, so remember this for a future occasion: The most elaborate dress is not the best for a photograph unless it is artistic, which the stylish dress never is, and it will undoubtedly look queer and old-fashioned in the lapse of years.

How well the old pictures stand the test of time. Your hair should be dressed in the simplest fashion. Avoid all ornaments that are stylish, exaggerated sleeves, tight, high collars, and an unnecessary amount of jewelry.

Soft scarfs of lace or some delicate material loosely hung around the neck are becoming to every one, and produce charming effects. Your photograph will look as well in twenty years as it does the day you have it taken.—New York Evening Journal.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

Silk of all kinds is being worked into winter frocks and is coveted for visiting costumes as much as for house wear.

Taken as a whole, the season's styles are more variegated than usual, and allow for individual tastes as they have never done before.

Silk lace, velvet and mousseline waists are quite popular this winter. Two-piece suits are worn extensively, and these have made one or two waists almost indispensable.

A high or round neck may be used with the blouse waist, which is tucked in bayadere style and gathered where it joins the round yoke. A back closing is invisibly effected, and a fitted lining gives support.

The new soft taffetas are much in evidence in late costumes, and the changeable or shot effects are particularly chic, although rumor says that fickle Paris has exhausted the resources of the shot silk.

First of all, one must choose one's taffeta wisely and insist upon having a quality absolutely without stiffness. Charming color schemes may be found in the shot silks, either in varying shades of one color or in contrasting color.

These changeable effects are, perhaps, even more lovely in louisines. Some of the very pink violet shades shot with white give beautiful tonings, and a soft dull blue shot with a brown that might be described as a rather deep champagne is most effective, especially with trimming of beaver.

SHOOTING CANVASBACKS

HEAVIEST OF ALL DUCKS, AND MOST DELICATE IN FLAVOR.

An Uncrowned King and His Dainty Habits—Swiftest Flier in Their Tribe, Being Both Hard to Hit and Hard to Kill.

Peerless among his kind, the swiftest flier, the hardest to find, heaviest of ducks, the canvasback is the uncrowned king of all water fowl, unrivaled in the minds of sportsmen by any other duck, with the possible exception of the mallard, says an expert in the Los Angeles Times. Game as the greenhead may be, delicate as is his flesh when a fall of good living has larded his ribs with fat, he is a lumbering, ungainly fowl in comparison with the regal red-headed aristocrat of the deep wild celery ponds, and is never capable of testing the ability of marksmen and the hard-shooting power of a duck gun as does his wedge-billed relative.

On the south coast the canvasback is enough of a rarity to make the capture of three or four brace of him in a day's hunt the subject for many an evening chat in the club house. The handsome markings and proportions of the drake, or "bull can," as he is familiarly known by hunters, are enough to make the bird a much-desired member of the bag were his flesh not proverbially fine in flavor. The canvasback of this vicinity lacks the typical and delicate wild celery taste, but the large body and unfailing sweetness of the meat fully maintain all canvasback traditions.

It may seem incredible that there was a time in the east, as late as civil war days, when the "cans" predominated in the middle Atlantic states, but it is a fact that gunners of that time actually changed their blinds and went after widgeon, bluebills, and other ducks for a change. There is a well-authenticated instance of a Virginia planter who just after the war, had trouble with his emancipated colored laborers who inaugurated the first "strike" on record, because of an exclusive diet of canvasback duck! They refused to come back to work until their demands for corn pone and scw at least once a day had been granted!

There are several places in the United States, and even in California, where from 20 to 50 canvasbacks may be bagged in a day's shooting. All the gun clubs get a few of them in a season, but the Guadalupe club in Santa Barbara county does more execution among the "cans" than all others. Bear Valley lake in some years yields good bags, but the stronghold of the edge hills on the coast is San Francisco bay and the various sloughs adjacent to it.

Of all the duck tribe only two other members, the teal and the mallard, are as particular in their diet as is the canvasback. This feather gourmand will fly a hundred miles if need be to find the peculiar aquatic vegetables upon which he feeds. From five to 10 feet below the surface, upon a sandy mud bottom in lakes which are full the year around, grows a small plant called by scientists "vallisneria," and by the hunters "duck celery," or "canvasback weed." It sprouts, matures and germinates under water, and makes its presence known by a glutinous scum on the surface of the water. When the canvasback finds a bed of it he begins diving for the soft and pulpy weed, bringing it to the surface and gorging on it. Other ducks, the widgeon in particular, have been accused of robbing the "cans" of their hard-earned food by grabbing the weed from their bills as they come up half-blinded by the water, but it is doubtful if they ever do anything more than eat the leavings of the bigger birds.

The canvasbacks are the swiftest ducks in the air, the handiest in the water, and the most ungainly on land. Their flight usually lies in the shortest line between two points, and once under way they often display a disregard for blinds that would turn other ducks. They will often stand for any amount of shooting without forsaking a favorite resort, but when in places with which they are not familiar, no bird is more wary. Often they pay no attention to decoys, and will not respond to the most perfect imitation of their call, which is a sort of half grunt, half quack. To knock them over as they come whizzing in to light with wings tense and set is a knack not picked up in a day, presenting an entirely different problem from that given by birds of slower motion. One must lead well and shoot true to stop them, for their muscular, densely-feathered bodies will protect their vitals from shots that would paralyze other ducks. No. 4 chilled shot is a general favorite for "cans."

Canvasbacks when winged often make their escape by a succession of dives and long swims under water with just the bill exposed. They have been known to lay hold of weeds at the bottom, when mortally wounded, and die there, practically committing suicide—a trick not unknown to other varieties of ducks.

The shooting of canvasbacks involves a blind upon a long point, or a sunken box in the middle of a pond, as the birds do not like to approach the short line. Decoys are a convenience, though not a necessity if the line of flight can be ascertained.

The canvasback retains his individuality to a greater extent than does any other duck. "Cans" are seldom found outside of flocks of their own kind. Occasionally they mingle with the redheads, which are very similar in appearance, though not in habits. The difference in shape of body, bill and coloring between the canvasback and redhead is such that no one should ever mistake the birds. The canvasback is a heavier, squarer-built bird, with a short bull neck, no crest, a red eye and a long, wedge-shaped black bill. The male has a dark red head. He has more white on the belly and back than his smaller relative, the red-head, which has a bright chestnut crest, a yellow eye and a broad blue bill with a black nail.

TALKING THROUGH 'PHONE.

Suggestions Offered on Proper Method of Transmission.

To be a good telephone talker is something of an art, but in these days it should, by all means, be cultivated as much as any of the methods of polite conversation. The first requisite is the proper pose.

In all cases the transmitter should be as nearly vertical as possible, with the voice funnel so adjusted that it is on a level with the lips when the head is in the ordinary arched position of conversation. Then the lips should be held about an inch away from the funnel and directly opposite its centre. The speaker should talk in a tone slightly above the ordinary conversational pitch, about in the same way as if he were speaking to a person across the room.

But, more than all, care should be taken to talk slowly and to articulate with the greatest distinctness; to be deliberate on what one says and to make ample pause at the end of each sentence.

The telephone is such a time saver that one, even over a toll line, need not be unduly worried in being in too much of a hurry to finish. On the contrary, time and annoyance for one's self and one's correspondent will be saved by talking slowly and allowing a little time for the mental reception of the ideas that one wishes to transmit.

Nothing can be more erroneous in the use of a solid back than to stand at a distance from the instrument and endeavor to affect it by shouting at the top of one's lungs.—American Telephone Journal.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The onion is a delicacy of the monkey.

A whistling eel has been discovered in the Fiji islands. It whistles only when it is excited.

The patients at the Middlesex hospital in London, England are enabled to hear the service in several churches by telephone.

A Paris paper says that "M. McClellan, the newly elected mayor of New York, is the son of the famous confederate general of that name."

When it is considered desirable to extort confessions from prisoners in Russia, there is secretly administered in their food a drug which makes them delirious.

The curfew bell is still rung from October 11 to March 31 at Burgh and Swineshead, in Lincolnshire, England, the day of the month being indicated by the number of strokes on the bell.

Exploration of the Yensei and Obi rivers of Siberia, which empty into the Arctic ocean near Nova Zembla, has shown them to be navigable to ocean steamers a distance of nearly 1000 miles.

The average peasant of Macedonia has a net yearly income of only about $50, of which about $17 goes on taxes. It is a common incident for villagers to cut down their fruit trees to avoid the tax on them.

A strange bequest, noticeable even among the eccentricities of English wills, has been made by the late Joseph Gilliott, the pen man of Birmingham. He gave $250 to his gas man of the $800,000 and more he left.

A dogs' tailor does a booming business in Paris. The tailor is a lady, and in her reception rooms are fashion books containing designs for dog jackets in various colors and materials, from cloth to chamois and sealskin.

Sixty-two years ago a man named Jones moved from Kentucky to Dade county, Mo., taking with him his family of 10 children. At a reunion recently held at Everton 1019 of his descendants were present and there are a few who were unable to attend. Almost all his descendants have married and settled in the same neighborhood in southwestern Missouri.

A broad general classification of the graduates of the military academy up to date show that West Point has given us one president and two candidates for president, eight presidential electors and four members of the cabinet, 29 diplomatic representatives, 24 members of congress, 122 other federal officers, 18 governors and lieutenant-governors, 85 members of state legislatures, 124 civil and 178 military officers of states.

How the Popular Novel Destroys Forests.

It has been estimated that nine novels had a total sale of 1,600,000 copies. This means 2,000,000 pounds of paper. We are assured by a manufacturer of paper that the average spruce tree yields a little less than half a cord of wood, which is equivalent to 500 pounds of paper. In other words, these nine novels swept away 4000 trees. Is it any wonder that those intersted in forestry look with anxiety upon the paper mill?—Scientific American's Special Number on "Modern Aids to Printing."

IN A KERNEL OF CORN.

SOME BY-PRODUCTS SECURED FROM THIS SOURCE.

When It Begins Going Through Its Transforming Process One of the First Results Is a Separation of the Germ—Starch and Grape Sugar.

Although health foods for humanity are much more widely advertised, there are also what might be called, without any great stretch of the imagination, health foods for animals, says the New York Times. Some of the most important are by-products in the series of chemical operations that is constantly turning millions of kernels of corn into starch and glucose—the first product serving humanity, to the tune of many thousand tons yearly, in the preparation of its cotton goods, and the second eventually reaching the human stomach, in even larger quantities, through the pleasant medium of confectionery or soda water. An ordinary ear of corn contains many industrial possibilities—even including corn cob pipes, and vulcanized rubber mats for libraries and public buildings—many of which have been developed only during the last two decades. On their commercial side the total value of these products has been recently illustrated by the formation of a highly capitalized combination of the corn product interests, while, on the theoretical side, the subject forms an important field of study in theoretical laboratories, as, for example, in the starch and sugar laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where it was first made a matter of student investigation.

Important as are the by-products obtained from corn, the ultimate products of the corn kernel, starch and glucose, are by far the most important. Glucose, a thick, colorless syrup, is indeed very generally known, and has a very ill-derserved popular reputation as an adulterant. As a matter of fact it is not, broadly speaking, an adulterant at all, but a valuable commercial agent which accomplishes certain ends in candy making and in the preparation of soda fountain syrups without being in the least injurious. Vast quantities of it are used yearly in making confectionery, preserves and fruit syrups, partly because it is more economical than ordinary sugar, but quite as much because it is better adapted to the purpose. As a foundation material it takes any flavor successfully; but unlike sugar it doesn't crystallize out afterward, and the confectionery will, therefore, keep longer in its original condition. The objection most commonly brought against glucose, that a mineral acid is used in producing it, is altogether irrational. The actual amount of acid is not more than one pound in a thousand, and even this small amount must be quite neutralized, and so got rid of, by the very process of refining, before the glucose has reached the stage of perfection that makes it a marketable commodity.

An ordinary kernel of corn, as it comes to the laboratory, contains a germ, or embryo plant, surrounded by a mass of cells containing albuminous matter and separate grains of starch. These elements, which practically nourish the little plant germ somewhat as a chicken is nourished in an egg are really the elements of a perfect food, proteine—of which the white of an egg is a familiar example—containing sugar, starch and fats. Their presence is what gives the kernel of corn so many commercial possibilities. And without going into the technicalities of production—steep tubs, rolls, shakers, filter presses, starch runs, or what not—the gradual evolution of these different products is an interesting example of the power of modern chemical mechanism to extract a long list of unexpected utilities out of a single natural substance. Sun, wind, rain, air and soil store up these various utilities, and modern humanity is always making new, quicker and better ways of extracting and applying them.

When the kernel of corn begins going through its transforming process one of the first results is a separation of the germ. The germs, separated and ground, are reduced to a pasty mass which is subjected to pressure and so divided into a clear, yellowish oil on the one hand and dry compact cakes on the other. The oil is used in the manufacture of soaps or is vulcanized, mixed with bits of cork, and so transformed into rubber mats or bicycle handles. The dry cakes are largely exported as cattle feed, the amount of proteine which they contain making them both healthful and nutritious. What is left after the germ of the corn has been extracted continues on its way to the final and vastly more important products, starch and glucose.

But before the corn becomes starch two other by-products are produced, the first being corn bran, or "wet feed," as it is called in factory practice, and the second gluten meal. Both of these products are cattle foods, the gluten being particularly rich in albuminous substances, and used, for example, for mixing with the regular food of a dairy farm in order to improve the quality and quantity of the milk. Gluten, indeed, which in dried form becomes gluten meal, and so goes to the cows, is derived from the corn during the extraction of the starch that goes to the big textile mills, and there plays an important part in the weaving and dyeing of cotton fabrics, or else to the confectioners, where thousands of tons are used yearly as molds in which to cast the candy animals, that we see so commonly at Christmas. The grape sugar, so called, which goes to the distilleries and becomes an important factor in the brewing industry, and the enormous trade, liquid glucose, that goes to the confectioners and becomes an item in the manufacture of confectionery, syrups and jellies, are both derived from starch by an elaborate chemical and refining treatment.

All these products are made by chemical reactions first carefully studied on a small scale in such theoretical laboratories as that of the Institute and then applied on a large one in big manufacturing plants. Grape sugar, so called from its general resemblance to the sugar sometimes found on the exterior of dried grapes, is an ideal fermenting sugar, and is therefore much used in the manufacture of sparkling ales, the gases which it gives off during fermentation producing the necessary sparkle better than any other agency. And corn is also largely used in the production of malt food and liquors, which owe their valuable properties to maltose, or malt sugar, derived by chemical transformations from the starch in grains.

UNMARRYING LAWS ABROAD.

In France the Wedding Presents Go With the Divorce.

"There are many curious and interesting facts regarding the marriage and divorce laws of foreign countries," said R. J. Brown, who recently returned from a trip abroad, where he made a study of the question.

"Breaches of promise are averted in Hungary by an express declaration of the civil marriage act (1895) that the relations created by a betrothal do not give the right to command the conclusion of a marriage, but if either party withdraws from an engagement without just reasons he or she is bound to grant compensation to the extent of the outlay incurred. Divorce in the English sense does not exist, but the courts can decree the personal separation of a married couple without dissolving the bonds of matrimony.

"A curious law prevailing in France provides that, before being married, children of a family, although over age, shall seek in respectful and formal terms, the advice of their father and mother. It makes no difference, however, whether the consent of parents is given, for the couple can be married a month after under any circumstances. This is also the case in the Netherlands.

"A divorce further entitles the innocent party to recover all the presents he or she may have made.

"According to the constitution of the Netherlands, the civil marriage must always precede the religious ceremony. The latter, indeed, is left entirely to the conscience of the parties concerned. There is also a law providing that no man or woman under 30 can marry without the consent of parents. If the consent be refused, the couple have to appear before a judge, who advises them as he thinks best.

"Many countries have now abolished all marriage fees. This is the case in Norway, while in the Netherlands certain days in the week are set apart when persons may be married without payment."—Indianapolis News.

Each Color to Itself.

The race problem in the Cherokee nation is solved to the general satisfaction of the three races concerned, and the intermediary mixed bloods. In the location of homes the Cherokee full-bloods and negroes are mostly in settlements. The intermarried whites largely are in towns and territory contiguous to each other. The Cherokee speaking citizens much prefer to associate together.

In the nation there are 30 schools attended by full-blood Cherokee children and 17 by negro children. The negro blood schools are not so by legal requirement, but as a corollary of their preference to live near each other. The Cherokee and negro do not intermarry or socially mingle. Two seminaries and an orphan asylum are attended by full-bloods and mixed bloods only, the colored high school by negroes only.

In the incorporated school districts whites and Indians attend the same schools, and race prejudice and undue feeling on either side are being lost in fellowship and friendship, cultivated in the class room and on the playground. Both sides are better satisfied in the combined school than they were when they were kept separate. Full-bloods seem to mingle as freely with white renters and their families of good character as they do with mixed bloods.

Of the 38,500 citizens of the Cherokee nation the best statistical information gives about 8500 full-bloods, 3200 intermarried whites, 22,800 mixed bloods and 4000 freedmen.—Kansas City Journal.

Buried New England Treasures.

A Southbridge (Mass.) special to the Worcester Telegram says: "A secret of many years, known only to Dwight Vinton and his brother Abial, the latter being dead four years, was revealed today by Dwight, who told of $5000 in gold buried in woods near his Dudley home. Abial returned from the west in 1870, and for safe keeping, buried his treasure in unfrequented woods near his home. Although they dug many days and nights together, they never unearthed the treasure. Dwight Vinton, who is now over 80 years old, says he does not expect to live long, and he wants the world to know of the buried wealth.

During each of the last five years the United States has purchased more of the products of Japan than any other country, and more than all Europe, yet British India and Great Britain each sell more to Japan than does the United States.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub.

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognizing THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

PAY YOUR POLL TAX BEFORE FEBRUARY 1st, 1904, or you can't vote for anything at any time in 1904. DO NOT SLEEP ON YOUR RIGHTS. Make it your business to see the tax collector AT ONCE, and pay up. Don't put it off, for you might get sick or something might happen so that your opportunity would pass. A great many of our people think that the poll tax was put on the voluntary plan, so as to disfranchise a lot of careless white voters in the country beats. If that is so, DON'T give the democrats the satisfaction of disfranchising you. PAY YOUR POLL TAX and vote a straight PEOPLE'S ticket in 1904, and show them "where you are at." PAY YOUR POLL TAX; it goes direct to the children of the community in which you pay, to help educate them, and no man should begrudge paying his money to such a cause. PAY YOUR POLL TAX. tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

LAST THURSDAY'S TORNADO.

The wind storm on Thursday night, caused a big loss of life and property in Alabama. At Moundville there were five whites and thirty-two negroes killed, and about sixty whites and blacks injured, many of them dangerously so. The property loss was about $75,000, with practically no insurance. At North Birmingham there was a big loss of property, but no lives. At Sumter many houses were blown away and a number of negroes injured, but none killed. At Athens, just north of the town, a negro church was destroyed and a negro settlement called North Africa was almost swept away. At Clanton two partially built houses were blown down, one of which belonged to J. B. Downs, and the other to W. I. Mullins. The tin roof on W. I. Mullins' store was ripped off on one side of the building.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association insures its members against loss by WIND as well as fire and lightning, which is something in the line of protection that you can't get from a standard insurance company.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

According to section 27 of the general election law passed by the last legislature, a full board (or four) of county commissioners will have to be elected in Chilton county in November next. The law under authority of which Chilton has been electing two commissioners every two years is repealed by section 107 of the new election law.

POLL TAX.

The attorney general has rendered an opinion that township trustees are exempt from poll tax during those years that they act as such.

TEACHERS' LICENSES.

There were thirteen applying for license at the examination here in the first part of January, and every one of the eighteen was turned down by the state board. What is the matter? There is SOMETHING radically wrong SOMEWHERE.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

W. L. Wellman, chairman of the republican executive committee has issued a call for state convention to be held at Birmingham on Tuesday, May 10th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. The business will be the election of four delegates and four alternates to the national convention which meets at Chicago on June 21, 1904; also two electors at large, nominees for state officers, state chairman, state committee and other proper business.

Each county is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for each 200 votes, or a majority fraction thereof, cast for McKinley in 1900. This would give Chilton county five delegates.

WILL YOU DO IT?

We published in full Frank Simmons' letter to President Roosevelt, it squarely states the referees' position. The resolution Simmons refers to was passed at their meeting at Montgomery on November 10, 1903, and is printed below. EVERY ONE who follows the lead of the black and tans in this county THEREBY INDORSES this resolution.

The Resolution.

"RESOLVED, IN THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IT IS DECLARED THE POLICY AND INTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S REFEREES AND HIS FRIENDS IN ALABAMA TO SEND TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION A DELEGATION COMPOSED OF WHITE AND COLORED REPUBLICANS AND TO PLACE UPON THE VARIOUS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF THE PARTY IN ALABAMA SOME COLORED REPUBLICANS."

The Letter.

Office of the United States Marshal, Southern District of Alabama, Mobile, Ala., November 23, 1903.

The President, Washington, D. C.

Sir—On or about the first of the present month of November I was notified by the representative for this district of Messrs. W. F. Aldrich, Chas. H. Scott and Joseph C. Thompson, known as the president's referees for Alabama, that the above named referees would be in the city of Montgomery on the tenth and eleventh instants, and would be glad to meet and confer with myself and other republicans of the district and state. The object and purpose of the meeting or conference was left for me to conjecture, except I was notified that the meeting would be informal and private.

In accordance with the above invitation I went up to Montgomery on the morning of the tenth and met in an informal way the above named referees and about a dozen others.

As my term as United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama expires on January 22, 1904, I was considering the question as to whether I would be an applicant for reappointment or not, having the assurance of the support of the leading and representative republicans of the district who occupy places of honor and trust in the party councils.

Before making formal application I deemed it proper to confer with your referees on the subject, which I did, and was notified that it would be necessary for me to have the indorsement of the few registered so-called republican negroes in the district, none of whom hold positions of party authority in the counties, district or state, and practically all of whom are known to be democrats and were registered because of that fact, and none of whom are loyal to the republican party.

My emphatic reply to this requirement was "If that is the price of the position I do not want it and will not accept it."

On the next morning, the eleventh instant, there appeared in the papers the resolution hereto attached, with the statement that the same had been unanimously adopted the evening before at a meeting presided over by Referee W. F. Aldrich.

I have labored for the past twenty years to the extent of my ability to obliterate the color line in the republican party, and to as far as possible ameliorate that flame of race prejudice that knows no quenching in the south, and I have never denied or attempted by word, vote or act to deprive the humblest negro in the land of any political right or privilege claimed by myself, I still accord to the negro every right guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of the land as an American citizen, but nothing because he is a negro.

The policy expressed in these resolutions and the positive statement made to me by your referee does not admit of but one construction, and that is that the color line is drawn, and because he is a negro, and the door of hope closed to the white man, especially the self-respecting white man. On that issue, thus clearly made, there shall be no doubt as to where I stand.

In view of the foregoing, which I understand embodies your policy, as practically enforced by your referees, and to which I will not subscribe, I beg to herewith tender my resignation as United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama. Respectfully, FRANK SIMMONS.

Special Announcement.

TAX COLLECTOR T. J. HUBBARD WILL BE IN CLANTON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1904, FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTING POLL TAXES. THIS IS A GREAT FAVOR ON MR. HUBBARD'S PART, AS HE HAS BEEN AT CLANTON VERY OFTEN THIS MONTH, BUT FEELS LIKE GIVING ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID ONE MORE CHANCE. THIS IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY THIS YEAR.

THE COUNTY ALLIANCE.

We were at the County alliance meeting at Union Tuesday. There was a large number there, considering the bad weather. The good ladies of the neighborhood served a fine dinner on the grounds and every one was well taken care of. The secretary's report of the meeting will appear in next week's UNION. Let the good work go on.

The Union was wrong in its statement as to the date of the republican convention in Birmingham, and we withdraw that much of our remarks last week on Mr. Killgore's letter as related to that date. No man is wrong quite all of the time

REPUBLICANS OF CHILTON COUNTY.

In obedience to a resolution passed by the Republican Executive Committee of Chilton County at its meeting on January 11th 1904. I hereby call a mass convention of the Republican Electors of Chilton County to meet at Clanton, Ala. on Saturday February 13th 1904. for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State and District Conventions, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before it.

J. B. Downs, Chair. Com.
Alex G. Dake, Secretary.

NEWSY NOTES.

In a mine explosion at Chenwick, Pa., 180 miners lost their lives.

Inspection of Gadsden, Ala., for free delivery is going on.

General Miles has announced as a candidate for president on the democratic ticket.

It is reported that a large car wheel plant, which employs 2,000 men, is looking for a location at Birmingham.

The first paper to report legislative debates was the Pennsylvania Gazette. It made its appearance January 25, 1785.

A. B. Taylor and Fred Davis, injured at Moundville, are dead. This brings the death record up to thirty-nine.

A schooner smashed into the Pearl river bridge over the Louisville and Nashville railroad during a blow, and the structure was wrecked.

Charlie Hicks, about twenty years old, was working around a saw mill near Gadsden, Ala., when in some manner his arm was caught in the machinery and cut off below the elbow.

The brain of George Francis Train weighed 53.8 ounces, and ranks, according to medical records, twenty-seventh in the list of brain weights of one hundred and six world-famous men. This is six ounces more than the average.

Two hundred and five years ago Monday Sieur Lemoyne d'Iberville having been sent by the king of France with an expedition to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi valley arrived near Pensacola. This was the practical beginning of French settlement on the gulf coast.

Chairman Mallory, of the Alabama democratic executive committee, has announced the appointment of the committee as follows: Chairman, H. S. D. Mallory, of Dallas; J. F. Proctor, of Jackson; George A. Searcy, of Tuscaloosa; Jones G. Moore, of Jefferson; John J. King, of Marengo; R. A. Mitchell, of Etowah; H. D. Merrill, of Calhoun; David M. White, of Coosa; George W. Jones, of Montgomery, and R. H. Arrington, of Coffee.

The movement for the organization of new banks in Mississippi goes on, and a large percentage of the charters being approved at the governor's office are for institutions of this kind. Up to date twelve new banks have been launched in the state since the first of the year, not including the formative steps being taken at Tupelo for a bank with $100,000 capital stock.

Evidently he has never been in this country. A French journalist claims to be authority as to the status of American men. He says they are inclined to be shy and self-effacing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President's yacht, Mayflower, at Panama since November, will soon be ordered home.

Secretary Hay left for Thomasville, Ga., to remain ten days or two weeks as the guest of Colonel Payne.

An urgent deficiency appropriation of $300,000 was requested at the House by Postmaster-General Payne, to enable the establishment of rural free delivery routes after March 1.

The Treasury experts who have been investigating the office of Secretary Edward A. Mosley of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have declared the accounts correct.

Senator Penrose introduced a bill prohibiting the issuing or paying of money orders or the registering of letters on Sunday.

The House Committee on Military Affairs concluded its work on the $75,000,000 army appropriation bill, and it will be reported to the House as soon as printed.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico has made a favorable report on the bill to pay Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of Hawaii, the sum of $200,000 in full satisfaction of all claims to the former crown lands in Hawaii.

Secretary Hay and Baron Gevers the Minister of the Netherlands, have signed an extradition treaty which will include bribery in the list of extraditable crimes.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Federal members of the Porto Rican House of Delegates made a motion to suspend five Republican members who have been absent for five days without permission. The Federals will apply to the courts for a decision in the matter.

James H. Causten, of the State of Washington, who was formerly Deputy Collector at Puget Sound, has arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, and will assume his new duties of Collector of the Port.

Luis Munoz Rivera, the Federal leader, has returned to Porto Rico after an absence of three years, and was greeted by a large crowd of people, hundreds of whom embraced him.

The manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, at Manila, charges coercion by American military officers in the Philippines in the closing of the bank.

The Quenga section on the Cabinatun branch of the English railroad in the Philippines has been opened.

Louis Sulzberger, Judge of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, has decided to withdraw his resignation, and will soon, resume his duties on the Bench.

Former Governor Taft has sailed from Honolulu on the steamer Korea for San Francisco.

The cruisers New Orleans, Albany and Raleigh have arrived at Guam. The battleships Kentucky, Oregon and Wisconsin have left for Cavite on their way to Subig Bay.

Dalas, the murderer, convicted of complicity in the Doshermos mutiny, was garroted in Bilibi prison, at Manila. Before execution he made a statement exonerating three others connected with the affair who were under sentence of death.

DOMESTIC.

Major T. K. Vardaman was inaugurated Governor of Mississippi with simple ceremonies.

Robbers stole a safe from an express car on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In the trial of A. C. Twining on charges arising out of the collapse of the First National Bank, of Asbury Park, N. J., witnesses made an unexpected charge of forgery against the accused man.

A case of smallpox at the Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., has caused all the men of the Fourth and Eighth Regiments of Cavalry to be vaccinated.

A serious epidemic of typhoid fever broke out at Leadville, Col.

Three hundred men have gone on strike at the Diamond Glass Factory, Gas City, Ind.

James Lawrence Blair, under the shadow of two indictments for forgery in Missouri, died at Eustis, Fla.

Seven persons, all colored, were instantly killed at a saw mill in James City, N. C., by the bursting of a boiler.

Striking street railway men at Bloomington, Ill., inaugurated their competitive automobile system.

Four men, said to have been strikers were indicted by a Grand Jury at Chicago, Ill., for malicious mischief, riot and conspiracy during a recent strike on the Chicago City Railway lines.

A special session of the Grand Jury in St. Louis, Mo., has been called to continue the investigation of the recent boodle deals in the House of Delegates.

Burglars took $500 from the State Bank at McLean, Neb., and escaped by covering the citizens with revolvers.

FOREIGN.

President Palma ordered Congress to adjourn and the session came to an end soon after the receipt of the order.

An earthquake shock of short duration was felt throughout the Republic of Panama.

The Asiatic Labor bill has passed the second reading in the Transvaal Legislative Council.

A German gunboat has landed eighty-seven men, with three officers and five machine guns, on the coast of German South Africa.

The Federal Postal Department of Victoria, Australia, accepted a British bid for copper wire worth $30,000, though the amount was three-quarters of one per cent. higher than an American offer.

A company of mounted infantry surprised a body of the Mullah's forces near Eilinands, Arabia, and killed fifty spearsmen and captured 3000 camels and thousands of sheep.

The Emperor of Korea has ordered that 700 revolvers and clubs be distributed to the "Peddlars," who are nominally secret police.

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SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

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Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

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Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

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BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE

WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.

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PRESIDENT — ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS: — JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT. Full particulars furnished on application to

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Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece of part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, tirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terret rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, levels, glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes, shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES

Hardware Store

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

CITY OFFICIALS.

...—P. C. Dennis.
...—W. A. Middleton, J. ...
...—G. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
...—T. S. Phillips.
...—T. E. Tyus.

...TE AND COUNT YOFICIALS CIRCUIT COURT.

...ng term, first Monday in April ...weeks.
...mer term, third Monday in July ...week.
...l term, first Monday in Novem... two weeks.
...re—Hon. John G. Winter, Mont...
...ty.
...ector—F. Loyd Tate, Fetumpka
...k—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

...ancery Court, Spring Term, sec... Monday in March.
...ancery Court, Fall Term, second ...day in September.
...ancellor—Hon. B. B. Kelley, An...
...gister—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

...nty Court—First Monday in ...month.
...mmissioners' Court—Second Mon... in February, first Monday in ... first Monday in June, second ...day in July, second Monday in Au... first Monday in November.

...ge of Probate—S. M. Adams, ...on.
...unty Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clan...
...riff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
...nty Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clan...
...Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kin...
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hub...

...nty Commissioners—First dis... W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second ...t, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard ...district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton ...th district, W. A. Green, Active ...perintendent of Education—Pro... J. W. Moore, Clanton.
...ator in the Legislature—Hon. W. ...iver, Calera.
...presentative in Legislature—L. H ...olds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...stors and clerks are cordially ask... send the editor any news regard... their churches which they would ... published. Also if there are any ...s in these notices please send ...ections.

Missionary Baptists.

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...ookson—Rev. W. J. Bore, pastor. ...V. Wilkins, clerk. Fletcher P. O.
...nton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. ... Mullins, clerk. First and third ...ys. Clanton P. O.
...hany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor. ...Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. ...gy P. O.
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...naan—Rev. S. ... Culpepper, pas... W. J. Roy, clerk Mt. Creek P. O.
...enezer—Rev. F. G. Maness, pas... R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton ...
...llins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... ...g pastor. First Sunday. J. W. ...eton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
...estnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...r. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers
...rinth—Rev. N. I. Parish, pastor ...d Sunday. A. B. Jones, clerk ...well P. O.
...ss Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...r. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, ... Coopers ... O.
...rinth—Rev. ... H. Lowery, pastor ... Sunday. ... F. Wagoner, clerk. ...to P. O.
...nison—Rev. ... I. Windsor, pastor. ...M. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
...berty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...r. Fourth Sunday Elbert Little ..., clerk. ...anton P. O.
...cedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas... ... and Saturday before. Randolph
...ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... H. S. Barnes, clerk. British P. O
...lberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ... Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
...unt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, ...r. W. M Roebuck, clerk. Ad... P. O.
...unt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...r. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo ...
...ple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...r. W. H Wilson, clerk. Clan... P. O.
...w Cedros—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kin... P. O.
...w Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pas... second Sunday. Henry Smith, ... Jemison.
... Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...r. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, ... Louise P. O.
...thesda—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas... second Sunday, George Travick, ... Jumbo P. O.

Specialty..

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are Reliable.
S made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

roceries, Flour and Feed

Tobacco and Snuff.

rtment Full and Complete.

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r Prevents Fevers.

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Jacobs & Bros.,

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Elastic Book Cases and
iling Cabinets.
e asking.

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SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
N COUNTY BRANCH

SEC.-TREAS:
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wellings, outbuildings and contents, and
Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the
d most sensible method of Insurance

COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
shed on application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

's Restaurant,

s at Reasonable Prices.
o North 20th Street,
NGHAM, ALABAMA.

RDWARE

Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

rness and Saddles.

d material in this line for as little money
where, and will sell you any piece of
may need. Saddle blankets, tirrups and
ers, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips,
p sockets, horse clips, terret rings etc.

ter and Farming Tools

ing sorry tools is money wasted and a
, therefore we carry a good grade. Diss-
s, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level
generally used.

Wagon Material.

nd at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes
ds and all repair parts.

Stoves.

better than the Rural Jewel and Steel
od heavy material and furnish the most
uel.

locks and Lamps.

please you, for nothing better and more
r shown in Clanton.

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buy.

corn shellers and disc harrows will prove
in town.

GENER & JONES

ware Store

ANTON, ALABAMA.

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...—W. A. Middleton, J. M. ...
G. P. Aldridge, R. G. Jemison.
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...ne Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching ...h Sunday. Clanton P. O.
...naan—Rev. S. J. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
...benezer—Rev. R. G. Maness, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.

...llins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, Fifth Sunday. J. W. ...leton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
...hestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...or. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers P. O.
...orinth—Rev. N. J. Parish, pastor. ...ond Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk ...well P. O.
...ross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...or. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, ... Coopers P. O.
...prings—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor ... Sunday. ... F. Wagoner, clerk. ...bo P. O.
...mison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ...N. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
...berty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...or. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little ..., clerk. Clanton P. O.

...acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second ...day and Saturday before. Randolph ...
...ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. S. Barnes, clerk. British P. O
...ulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ... Veasey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
...unt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, ...or. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Ad. P. O.
...unt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...or. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo ...
...ple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...or. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.
...w Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kingston P. O.
...w Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor, second Sunday. Henry Smith, ... Jemison.
...w Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...or. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, ... Lomax P. O.
...eSoula—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor, second Sunday, George Trawick, ... Jumbo P. O.

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. L. E. Tidwell, clerk. Fletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk, Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.

Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday. Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Plantersville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.

Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.

New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headley, clerk, Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kicker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Boseman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 472—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 14@14 1-2c.
Same time last year, 8 1-2@8 1-4c.
Bales received to date, 6,522.
Same period last year, 4,492.

CLANTON ITEMS.

C. W. Hubbard paid us a pleasant visit Friday.

E. B. Deason, who has been confined to his home for almost two weeks now with measles, is on the mend.

E. F. Jackson was a pleasant visitor Friday.

Just received 100 tons of the celebrated Sea Fowl Guano at W. I. Mullins'.

Mrs. Thomas Smith died Thursday morning from measles, and was buried at Mountain Creek on Friday. She leaves a husband and several small children.

Call at Upchurch's Drug Store for anything you want in the drug line.

J. L. Baker and J. G. Hayes, of beat 9, were in town Friday.

W. C. Dickinson, of Billingsley, was in Clanton Friday.

C. N. and J. N. Dennis, of beat 10, were in town Saturday.

A car load of steel ranges and cooking stoves, including the celebrated "Iron King," just received by W. I. Mullins.

Albert Gore, of Jumbo, was in Clanton Saturday with a bale of cotton, for which he got 14 cents, making a total of $91.70.

'Squire John Milford, of Kincheon, was in town Saturday.

Red Rock Ginger Ale at Upchurch's Drug Store, 5c a glass.

A. T. Hathcock, of Energy, was in Clanton Saturday.

J. A. Skaggs and J. A. Honeycutt, of Jemison, were in Clanton Saturday in attendance on the Royal Arch chapter.

C. C. Swint, of beat 3, was in town Saturday.

Scott Caverno, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Monday and had some dental work attended to by our dentist, Dr. A. B. Horn.

The finest stock of hats in Clanton is at W. I. Mullins'.

J. M. Littlejohn, Jr., and Elbert Littlejohn, of Liberty Hill, were in town Saturday.

J. W. Hardy, of Lomax, was in Clanton Saturday.

Robert Popwell, of Kincheon, was in town Saturday.

J. A. Mitchell, of Verbena, was in Clanton Saturday.

Miss Ella Latham and Mr. S. A. Latham, of Montevallo, are visiting relatives in Clanton.

Sim Henley, of Pleasant Grove, was in town Saturday.

B. F. Robinson, of beat one, was in Clanton Monday.

For Armour's Fertilizer, the "Sunrise" brand, you must go to Judson Strock. He keeps it.

B. Easterling paid us a pleasant visit Monday.

President Montague, of Howard college, will be at the Baptist church in Clanton the first Sunday in February. All come.

A. P. R. Dahl, of Calera, has been spending several days in Clanton.

F. M. Langston, of Jemison, was in town last week.

The regular fourth Sunday services were held at the Methodist church and good sermons were delivered both morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat.

W. A. Riggins, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday.

J. Bice, of Thorsby, was in town Tuesday.

L. E. Gullahorn was in Birmingham Wednesday.

A. G. Dake went to Union Tuesday.

Misses Sallie and Alice Wood, of Sylacauga, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. A. C. Mims.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

H. E. Cochran and Miss Eva L. Bearden.

C. E. Edwards and Miss Julia V. Colman.

John O. Martian and Miss Minnie Belle Heath.

Israel J. Chambers and Miss Zillie Pearl Adams.

The following are compositions by the pupils of the school, each one writing about his own department. They reflect great credit on the pupils and their instructors.—Editor Union.

High School.

The Clanton High school is progressing nicely under the principalship of Professor H. T. Wallace, with two assistants, Mrs. Alice Middleton and Miss Alice Strock. This school is now in its third year and has the enrollment of 148 pupils. There are a few boarding pupils attending this school. During the past week several were absent on account of measles. Our school room has lately been seated with new patent desks, which the pupils greatly appreciate. With this strong corps of teachers no boy or girl could do better than to attend school here. Professor Wallace is a teacher who makes every recitation interesting and impressive to his pupils. A new Latin class will be organized next week, of which class the writer is proud to be a member.

PUPIL.

Intermediate—Our School Room.

I am a little girl in Clanton high school and belong to the intermediate department, of which I am going to give a description. We have a nice room, decorated with beautiful pictures, which I think is very attractive. The finest of all, it is well furnished with good desks, which makes all of us comfortable. We have twenty or twenty-five pupils and they seem to be getting along nicely. We have several rules, which we all obey.

PUPIL.

To the Friends of the Primary Room:

We have new desks and are delighted with them. We have twenty-eight pupils in our room now and a great many are out with measles. We hope they will get well and return to school.

I am in the third grade and am studying hard to be in the fourth grade next year. Then I will be in the intermediate room, and that will give more room for the little folks. We have a nice, good teacher and all love her.

PUPIL.

GOOD SURVEYING.

Surveyor A. P. R. Dahl, of Shelby county, and Surveyor Langston, of Jemison, have been at work for several days locating the corners and running the lines of section 1, township 21, range 14, just south of Clanton. The parties interested are A. G. Dake, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, W. M. Wilson, W. W. Gray and others. It is of great importance that land lines and corners should be perfectly accurate, as disputed land lines engender very bitter feelings between neighbors.

CONVILLE-RAILEY.

Mr. G. A. Conville and Miss Amanda Railey were married at Vincent, Ala., on Thursday, the 21st inst, at 3 p. m. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Kidd at the residence of J. A. Elliott. After the marriage, which was attended by a large number of relatives and friends, an elegant supper was served and "all went merry as a marriage bell." The happy pair arrived in Clanton Sunday evening, and will go to housekeeping at No. 1 Wilson avenue. We welcome them to Clanton, and may all happiness attend their union is the sincere wish of the UNION.

PLEASANT GROVE.

January 26th, 1904.

Editor Union—Again I appeal to you for space in your paper. I have been so impressed with that statement from Judge Adams in a paper a few weeks ago that I think we all should give the judge some credit for his honest confession. I think it will do his soul great good. Of course we all knew that he was out of politics long before he made his public confession, and I would be like him if I had no party to appeal to but the democrats. I wonder where the little old black ox is at, with that white spot on his gable end? Say boys, did you know that the democratic party is in a mell of a hess? If you don't know, I do. Come, you populists and republicans get your shoulders to the wheel, for we are on the road to victory. We won't have any more of Grover's low tariff. Hurrah for Hanna and 15c cotton and the Union and its readers.

A REPUBLICAN RAM.

FINAL STATEMENT
of the
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,808,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

Highest Price Since the War.

Cotton sold on the streets of Montgomery, Ala., Saturday at 14 3-8 cents. The market was a record-breaker. Nothing like it has been experienced in the south since the war, and in the few years of abnormal agricultural conditions which followed the war. It was the highest market price for cotton in over a third of a century.

A Total Destruction.

Fire totally destroyed the office and work shop of H. Abel, carriage manufacturer, Birmingham, and the ware house of the Birmingham Stove and Hardware company, which adjoins the carriage works. The loss sustained by the burning of the warehouse is $10,000, which is about covered by insurance.

Both buildings and contents were totally destroyed. Paints and oils made the fire so much fiercer.

THEY SAY THAT

BRONCHODA

Is a Splendid Remedy For

Colds, Coughs, Croup, Lagrippe, Bronchitis, Etc

Everybody Says That

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic

Is Best for Wounds and Burns--Ask Your Friend About It--Then Try It.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2d Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

OWENSBORO WAGONS

BEST ON EARTH.

P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

Immense Bargain Sale...

BIG STOCK

Clothing, Shoes, Hats,

A General Line of Goods.

$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice

A FINE DINNER DISH

F R E E!

With Every $5 Cash Sale.

Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for a Short time Only.

Don't Miss This Chance.

L. H. REYNOLDS,

Jemison, Alabama.

BOY FOUND SUN SPOTS.

Youthful Astronomer Has Covered Himself with Glory.

Hubert Howe, aged fifteen, who is undoubtedly the youngest practical astronomer in the world, recently astounded the veterans of the science by announcing the discovery of a new group of sun spots.

Young Howe's discovery was not the result of accident. For several months he had been taking regular observations at the observatory of

HUBERT HOWE

15 YEAR-OLD ASTRONOMER WHO DISCOVERED NEW SUN SPOTS

Denver university, in which university his father is professor of astronomy.

Young Howe, in spite of his contribution to the science of astronomy, does not find his greatest pleasure in work at the telescope. Zoology is his favorite study, and to this he devotes most of his time. His astronomical observations, however, have been carried on with enthusiasm, although it is with difficulty that the youth can be brought to speak of them. He will continue his observations and says he hopes to devote his life to original research and to add materially to the knowledge of the scientific world. He has made all his discoveries with a six-inch telescope for the reason that the sun is so bright in the clear atmosphere of Denver that it is not good for the large instrument in use at the observatory.

Didn't Want Her.

There is a peculiar dialect in England called the Pogmoor dialect. Here is a sample: "Fred Munjest wor passin t'Three Pidgins wun day, wen t'lan'lord happ'nin to see him, sez: 'Ah've putten two tickets dahn ta thee. Wer hevvin a raffle for a poor wumman o' Curesmas eve.' 'Nooan for me, thenk yo',' sez Fred, shakin's heead. 'Ah shudn't knaw wot ta do wi' a poor wumman, if ah wun her.'"

White House Uniforms.

Lack of the display so often seen in liveries is noticeable in the modest dress of the president's house servants.

Unique Family Circle.

A small town in Bavaria can boast of what may be described as a unique family circle. A shopkeeper resident there includes among his household three living mothers-in-law, each with a mother of her own, his own mother, his third wife, and four daughters in their teens. The twelve women are reported to live on terms of the greatest amity, and the shopkeeper himself, who is fortunately in good circumstances, professes to be perfectly contented, notwithstanding that he is thus the thirteenth of his family. The incessant banter to which he is subjected he philosophically welcomes as tending towards the better advertisement of his business.

Wealthy Temple.

At a missionary meeting at Bristol, England, the other day, Mr. Eugene Stock mentioned the surprising fact that a temple of Siva, which he visited in a remote provincial town of India, had a revenue of £70,000 a year, and supported twenty-five "daughter churches." Its accounts are kept by a band of clerks, sitting in an office, with desks, supboards and ledgers, very like a merchant's office. The jewel chest of the temple has twenty-four locks, the keys of which are kept by twenty-four different men.

£36 for a Pen.

Among the effects of the late Count Falkenhayn, which have been sold by auction in Vienna, was the pen which was used in Paris on September 26th, 1815, by the Emperor Francis I., the Czar Alexander I., and King Frederick William III. of Prussia, in appending their signatures to the treaty of the Holy Alliance. The bidding started at £5, and the relic was knocked down to Consul General von Lindheim for £36.

METHODS OF AUSTRIAN POLICE.

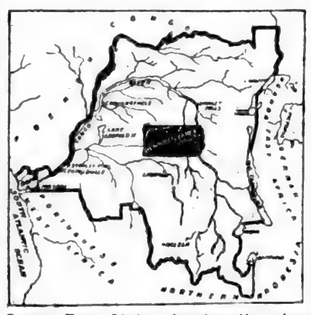
Inhuman Means Employed to Extort a Confession.

The manner in which the man Bratuschka was convicted at Vienna a short time ago of killing and eating his daughter, who recently turned up alive and well, discloses extraordinary methods employed by the Austrian police. A gendarme, who found Bratuschka working in a field, knocked him over, and, bringing the point of his bayonet to the man's breast, ordered him to confess to the murder of his daughter as he valued his life. Bratuschka, overcome by fear, thereupon admitted that he had committed the crime. When taken before the magistrate, the prisoner withdrew his confession. The magistrate, however, strongly advised him to stick to his confession with a view to mitigating his doom, and he again did as he was bid. Before the jury he stoutly denied his guilt, but his two previous confessions were against him, and the village surgeon testified that bones which Bratuschka had been munching were human bones. He was sentenced to death, but reprieved, and the officer who forced the confession from him was recommended for promotion. On the return of his daughter, Bratuschka was, of course, liberated.

The Congo Free State.

Belgium, one of the smallest states in Europe, so small, in fact, that a map drawn on a generous scale is needed to see its boundaries definitely, is mistress of one of the largest and most flourishing colonies of modern times.

When one stops a moment to think of it the comparison between the sovereign state and the dependent territory is astonishing. Roughly speaking, Belgium is about the size of the state of Maryland, not quite so large in area, however; while the Congo Free State, which lies in the heart of



Congo Free State, showing the size, relatively, to that of Pennsylvania.

Equatorial Africa, is nearly twice the size of Alaska, and nearly half the size of the United States.

Enormous Elk's Head.

The head of what must have been an enormous elk was recently on view in Dublin. It is the largest head which has yet been found in Ireland, the stretch of the antlers from tip to tip being nine feet eight inches, or, measured round the horns outside, twelve feet, four and a half inches. Hitherto Lord Powerscourt possessed the largest head, but it is some inches smaller than this late find. This magnificent head was got in the Dublin mountains, where quite a number have from time to time been found. It is in a most wonderful state of preservation, not a bit of the antlers being broken.

Good Uses for Paper.

The use of paper as an excellent wind shield and a guard against dampness has long been understood, but the paper garments of men and women which are shown by a druggist have a natty, trim air which almost marks them as a novelty of the season. It is evident they can be worn under the waist or vest without in any way adding to the apparent bulk or causing the slightest discomfort, yet at the same time exclude cold and moisture more effectually than the heaviest of flannels.

Honor at Home.

They honored him at home;
Where he had been a child
They cheered him in the streets,
And when he turned and smiled
Their hearts were filled with pride;
They recognized his worth
And gladly hailed him in
The village of his birth.

They honored him at home.
They gave him lavish praise
For talents he had shown—
But after many days
And after he had gained
The world's praise first and made
Success his own, secure,
And didn't need their aid.

Faithful to His Duty.

When several young ladies of New York, passing on Broadway near Twenty-seventh street, the other day saw a man struck by a trolley car hurled through the air land on his head between the tracks, they screamed. A crowd quickly gathered, expecting to find mangled remains. Instead, they found Timothy Sullivan, a letter carrier from Station E, surrounded by letters. With his coat torn to tatters, his face covered with blood and his shirt smeared with gore, he electrified the throng by shouting for his letters. He sat up and refused to move or permit anyone to touch him until assured by a co-worker that every letter was safely restored to his bag. Then, in a dazed condition, he was lifted into a railroad office nearby.

In the Little Old Town.

HICKORY NUTTIN'

The bes' time in the year for boys is
when it's hickory nuttin'—
There's been a frost an' all the hulls is
openin' an' shuttin'
An' winkin' at the squirrels that just
jumps around an' chatters
An' scoots about a mile away when
"plop!" a big nut clatters.
Us boys is glad on Saturdays—we're off
of all our studies.
I wouldn't trade my fun that day for
yours or anybody's!

You get a good two bushel sack an' sling
it on your shoulder
An' wear your mittens an' your scarf—
maw says it will get colder—
An' then you strike out on the pike until
you cross the river—
We use to go in swimmin' there. Ooh!
Makes a fellow shiver!
From there you cut acrost the fields; it
doesn't take a minute
Until you see a shaggy tree, an' then—
why, then you're in it!

The shaggy tree's the shellbark kind;
There ain't a nut that beats it,
I don't care where you get it at, nor
when a fellow eats it.
But butternuts is purty good; it ain't so
hard to shake 'em.
An' then there's hazel nuts around an'
us boys always takes 'em.
So purty soon you got your sack filled
plumb up to the middle.
An' when you shake it there's a tune
that's better than a fiddle.

You don't go home the way you come;
you cut across by Tucker's,
An' strike a ripe persimmon tree, an' fill
your lips with puckers;
An' mebbe there's some dried up grapes
—the wild kind—still a clingin'
Upon the frostbit vines along the river
banks a-swingin';
But then you hafto climb a fence; that
sack sets you a reelin',
It bumps you in the back an' where you
have a hungry feelin'.

So, you start home acrost the farms, the
weeds an' stubble crackin'—
You playin' you're a Injun an' that it's a
bear you're trackin';
Afore you know how late it is the edge
o' town you've sighted,
An' get all empty inside when you see
the street lamps lighted.
You never feel that heavy sack when
you walk home, a-struttin'—
The bes' time in the year for boys is
when it's hickory nuttin'.
—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

Famous Postage-Stamp Collection.

The magnificent collection of postage-stamps bequeathed to the trustees of the British museum in 1891 by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M. P., can now be seen almost in its entirety by the general public. The very rare and highly valuable stamps will be shown only on special application and under certain conditions, but they do not amount to many, probably about 100, including such philatelic treasures as a pair of the famous "Post Office" Mauritius stamps, valued at something like £3,000. A specimen was lately sold in France for £1,500.

England's Smallest Church.

The church at Upleatham, Yorkshire, which measures 17 feet 9 inches by 13 feet, holds the record for smallness by a few inches. It is 4½ inches smaller than the smallest church in France. It is 900 years old.

Fishes Feel Little Pain.

It is well known that fishes have little susceptibility to pain, and that they are very tenacious of life. A curious example of this was seen at Newcastle the other day in the case of a trout which had been caught in the Tyne at Ovingham. Its head was in process of being severed from its body by a tight band of some fibrous substance. The band had worn quite through the skin and flesh down to the bone, and had the appearance of grasping this and the thorax, causing a deep incision in the flesh and other tissues quite round. The fish does not seem to have had the band fastened on it when small. The trout had apparently been caught in the toil, perhaps somebody's tackle, becoming tethered thereby, and so twisted in its efforts to get free that the band cut through its flesh right to the bone.—Newcastle Journal.

Modesty.

Alas, I do not know it all;
But, knowing men who think they do,
I wish that I might learn to think
That I did, too.

Oh, we may smile at their conceit,
But they suppose 'tis thus we show
Our undisguised respect for them
And what they know.

From him who knows it all, they say
Contentment keeps forever hid—
I would not know it all, but wish
I thought I did.
—S. E. Kiser.

PLAYED CARDS IN FURNACE.

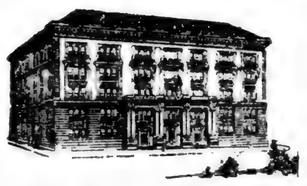
Four Pittsburg Men in Remarkable Test of Endurance.

Four men in Pittsburg, Pa., the other day took part in a game of euchre in a large furnace which had been heated to a few degrees above comfort point. The stakes were $500 and the winner was to be the player who should throw down his cards last. The men, whose names were James T. Sherry, Edward Shan, Thomas Rowe and Ellis Matthews, took their places at a small deal table at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the furnace was heated to about 100 degrees. The temperature was raised every ten minutes, and the men, who wore nothing but their shirts, were soon somewhat warm. As the game progressed the cards began to curl up and became unmanageable, then the legs of the table caught fire, but still the heroic four played on. A trussed pigeon, which was in a dish beside the players, began to frizzle, but it was not until Shan's right bower was well alight that he threw down his cards and bolted, followed two minutes later by Sherry. For three minutes longer Rowe and Matthews continued to sit at the fast carbonizing table, when the latter, fearing he was going to faint, slowly withdrew, leaving Rowe the victor by fifty seconds, during which time he demolished the pigeon, which, according to his statement, "was done to a turn."

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

New York Board of Education to Erect Mammoth Schoolhouse.

Unusual interest is taken in public school 62, the contract for the erection of which was recently approved by the board of education, says the New York Sun. That is because the building will be the biggest school in the world, according to the members of the building committee of the



Largest School in the World.

board of education, who have studied the school systems in this city and abroad.

It is to be erected in Hester street, between Norfolk and Essex streets. That neighborhood is one of the most densely populated in the city, and big as the school is to be it will be none too large to accommodate the children of the nearby tenements.

There will be seating capacity for 4,500 pupils, and they will be in charge of a corps of 124 teachers and two principals. The pupils will almost equal in number four regiments of United States infantry.

An Egytian Wedding.

An Egyptian "fellah" of the Nile Delta makes as much fuss of his wedding as he can, for it costs him a lot of money. Every thing, indeed, is conducted on a hard cash basis, commencing with the purchase of the bride herself. In order to make a goodly show, therefore, the bridegroom musters all the horses, camels and donkeys he can lay hands on among his friends, besides hiring conveyances for the bride and her family. The wife, however, can scarcely be said to grace the brilliant pageant with her presence, as she is invisible, being seated in the closely covered litter seen on the foremost camel. The essence of ladylike behavior among the Moslems is retirement, and the more valued a bride the more is she guarded from the public gaze. So she is immured in her stuffy litter, while the miscellaneous cavalcade winds its way along, preceded by a weird and alarming native band, to the house of the proud and happy bridegroom.

The Two Visitors.

Dame Fortune knocks at each man's door.
So bards and sages say—
Knocks once and stays to knock no more,
But hastens on her way.

Misfortune doesn't stop to knock
Until she tries the door.
But, if she cannot force the lock,
She knocks and knocks some more.

And if perchance the door is still
Unopened to her, she
Just seats herself upon the sill
And waits there patiently.

Pigeon Brought Good News.

A homing pigeon brought joy to the darkened home of G. B. Harkness, of Sparrow's Point, Baltimore county, the other morning. Mr. and Mrs. Harkness started out in a small yacht one night before a storm, and not having been heard from, were believed to have perished. Shortly after breakfast, when the sorrowful family were engaged in prayer for the absent ones, there was a flutter and tapping at the window. A sister of Mrs. Harkness raised the sash, and in hopped the bird. Tied to one of its legs was a message, which ran: "Safe in Bedkin's creek after a hard struggle. Don't worry." The message was in the handwriting of Mr. Harkness, and was signed by him.

THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

Some New Facts About This Little Known Territory.

The only good map that has yet been made of the island of Guam is the result of a government survey and has been published by the War department. The little sketch map shown here is a reduction from it, and the map will interest many because very few people have as yet any idea of the form of the island, which is shown in the atlases scarcely larger than a dot.

In a rough way the island may be

Our Little Pacific Island.

said to resemble in form the sole of a shoe. It is only twenty-nine miles long and from three to ten miles wide, with an area of about 150 square miles, or seven times as large as Manhattan Island.

It is the most southern of the chain of the Ladrones or Yarianne islands, which stretches 420 miles north and south. All the other islands belong to Germany, but they are very small, and Guam is the largest and most important of the group. It is four days' steaming to the east of the Philippines.

We observe on the map great paucity of information about the interior of the island. The reason is that the jungle which covers it is so dense that not even the natives have penetrated far into it, except in two or three places where paths extend from coast to coast.—New York Sun.

Cabbages in Pledge.

There is one pawnbroking establishment in connection with Covent Garden market that is absolutely without a rival. This pawnbroking license enables the holder to lend money on garden and other produce by special contracts that only hold good for forty-eight hours as the extreme limit. Many a good load of fruit, flowers or vegetables that may arrive late for one market, or that may not be instantly saleable, is pledged. Next morning the stuff can either be redeemed or sold by the broker.

Grecian Bend.

Did you ever hear of the Grecian bend? The American girl of 1878 thought this style was elegant.

Oldest-Lived Family in England.

Lutterworth, near Leicester, claims the distinction of having been the home of the longest-lived large family in the kingdom. The last member of this remarkable family has just died at the age of eighty-eight. Her name was Ruth Moore, and she was one of a family of thirteen children, three of whom died at the age of seventy-five, one at seventy-six, one at seventy-seven, one at eighty, one at eighty-one, one at eighty-three, two at eighty-five, two at eighty-eight, and one at ninety. Each of the parents died at eighty, and the united ages of the family of fifteen total 1,218 years. —London Answers.

"Reposing on His Laurels."

Herr von Moser, the celebrated German poet, whose body has just been cremated at Gotha, had in his possession some years before his death a miniature coffin made of crystal destined to receive his ashes. In this coffin were contained a number of withered leaves of laurel, each of which had been plucked from one or other of the wreaths offered to him by admirers. The explanation of this was to be found in the often-repeated jest of the poet: "I shall repose upon my laurels." This prophecy has now been actually realized.

Clown Was Too Funny.

At a circus performance at Kherson, Russia, a clown offered to photograph each of the audience "after a new method," with the promise of money back if the likeness was not good. Small mirrors were then distributed, and the public were told to look in them. The joke was much appreciated by everyone but the police, who found cause to prosecute the clown for misrepresentation and fraud, and, despite his tearful protestations, he was hauled off to prison for a month.

THE TENACITY OF LIFE.

Man Resuscitated After Being Under Water Hours.

A Swedish gardener, while att... ing to rescue a companion wh... fallen into the water under th... had the misfortune to fall in h... and was drowned. A search was ... for the body, but sixteen hours e... before it was found. When disco... it was in an upright position, wi... feet resting upon the ground. C... ing drawn up the body was wr... closely in woolen clothes and ... ily removed to a warm place, wh... was rubbed and rolled about for ... time. Spirits were then adminis... and by these means the man w... stored to life.

This remarkable instance o... restoration of life was brought ... the notice of the Queen-Moth... Sweden, who afterwards took a ... interest in the gardener, and gav... a yearly pension. The facts were ... recorded by Dr. Pecklin, and ... wards fully corroborated by t... mous Dr. Langlois.

MAKES A DEADLY WEAPON.

Recent Invention Enables Gunner to Sight Without Exposure.

An instrument which is destined ... play an important part in the ... fare of the future is the hypo... which enables a marksman t... with accurate aim without ex... himself to the fire of the enem... device was invented by Mr. W... Youlton of Brighton.

The hyposcope is adapted to ... cured to the stock of the rifle n... breech. It consists of a series ... rors mounted in a tube of inver... shape; the shorter arm lies acr... barrel of the rifle, while the ... arm hangs down at one side ... first mirror reflects the light o...

... in along the barrel of the rifle ... second mirror at the elbow of t... strument, which directs the ... downward to a mirror at the ... end of the tube, and thence it ... out at right angles to the eye, ... on looking in at the eyepiece on ... see the sights of his rifle, and ... accurate aim while holding th... above his head. The entire ... ment is very compact and ... weighing about a pound. It i... vided with a holster, in which ... be incased to prevent it from s... ing any injury when not in us... parts, however, are not liable ... easily injured. In case a mi... broken a new one can readily b... ped into the old frame.

Went Up Ben Nevis Twi...

A youth recently made a ... Scotland, makes the proud boa... he ascended Ben Nevis twice ... twenty-four hours. The first ... was optional, the second climb ... a way compulsory. Along with ... others, he left early one morni... safely accomplished the first jo... Before coming down again the... ed, and on account of the h... young man took off his jack... waistcoat. On arriving at the ... he discovered that he had le... waistcoat a... ing-place, ... a revelation in cleansing and healing all his ca... the pocke... ver; it kills all disease germs which ... sides a gold ... e set off ... ase inflammation and disease. Footsore a... ary, but happy ... possession of ... waistcoat, he ... back at the ... at three ... morning.

"Pitch Me Weepers."

The newest fashion in dogla... for Dundreary whiskers adorn... silk ribbon.

Had a Profitable Evening.

An entertainer who visited the ... islands and gave his performance ... fore the natives had the follo... receipts for one night: Four suc... pigs, 800 cocoanuts, 1,000 of a ... mon class of moonstone collecte... the beach, forty pearls, twenty-... model canoes, 20 yards of ... cloth, forty-two Fiji costumes, ... whale's teeth, hundreds of sh... teeth, one or two cartloads of be... ful coral, war implements, such ... spears, knobsticks and knives, ... mats and pillows and seven ... bowls.

MEDICAL EX...

the United States ...
mends Pe-ru-na.

Prominent Physicians Use and Endorse Pe-ru-na.

LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical ... of the U. S. Treasury De... graduate of Columbia College, ... served three years at West Point, ... following to say of Peruna:

How we to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One month has brought forth a change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you.

... increasing number of phys... prescribing it in their practice. It ... to my own knowledge that many ... acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of ... disease, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients." —Robert H. Roberts.

... R. Robbins, M. D., Vernon, I. T., ... I know of ... Peruna ... and have a ... Peruna. I have ... to the sick ... M. C. Gentries, 513 Jones St., ... Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in ... that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I frequently advise its use for women, and find it insures regular and painless ...

MAKES A DEADLY WEAPON.

Recent Invention Enables Gunner to Sight Without Exposure.

BEST FOR THE ... Cascarets

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, ... wood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul ... pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dis... regularly you are sick. Constipation is more peo... starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. CASCARETS today, for you will never get well an... right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets toda... money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C... booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, ...

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC FOR WOMEN

Boston physician's discovery which cleanses ... ... all inflammation ... the mucous membrane wherever ...

In local treatment of ... Paxtine is invaluable. Used ... douche it ... a revelation in cleansing and healing all his ca... the pocke... ver; it kills all disease germs which ... sides a gold ... e set off ... ase inflammation and disease.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for ... ever discovered.

Paxtine never fails to cure pelvic catarrh, nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore mouth and sore eyes, because these diseases are all caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth we challenge the world to produce its equal.

Physicians and specialists everywhere prescribe and endorse Paxtine, and thousands of testimonials attest its value.

At druggists, or sent postpaid for 50 cts.

A large trial package and book of instructions absolutely free. Write ... R. Paxton Co., ... Boston, Mass.

CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

... substitute for and superior to mustard or ... other plaster, and will not blister the ... most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and ... curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and ... relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external ... counter-irritant known, also as an external ... remedy for pains in the chest and stomach ... and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable ... in the household. Many people say it is the ... best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by ... sending this amount to us in postage stamps ... we will send you a tube by mail. No article ... should be accepted by the public unless the ... package carries our label, as otherwise it is not ... genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., ... 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

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OF GUAM.

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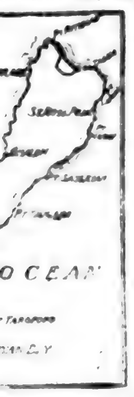

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THE TENACITY OF LIFE.

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Weepers."

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An entertainer who visited the islands and gave his performance fore the natives had the followi receipts for one night: Four such pigs, 500 cocoanuts, 1,000 of a c mon class of moonstone collected the beach, forty pearls, twenty-th model canoes, 200 yards of na cloth, forty-two Fiji costumes, th whale's teeth, hundreds of sha teeth, one or two cartloads of bea ful coral, war implements, such spears, knobsticks and knives, na mats and pillows and seven bowie.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

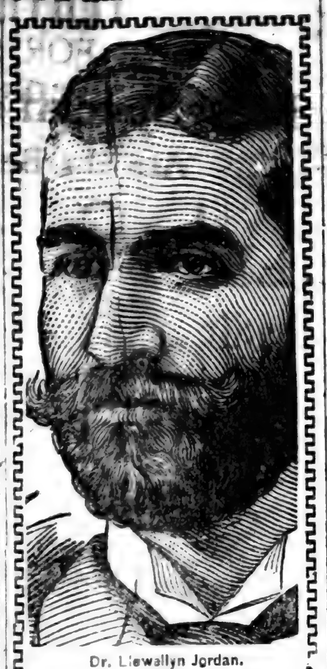
Prominent Physicians Use and Endorse Pe-ru-na.

LLEWELLYN JORDAN, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, served three years at West Point, the following to say of Peruna:

Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One bottle has brought forth a change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

constantly increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as every one will admit, is the cause of one-half the disease which afflicts mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-fourth of the people of United States.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

Dr. P. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from catarrhal disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert P. Roberts.

R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes: Peruna is the best medicine I know of to build up and to strengthen a weak stomach and give appetite. Besides prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for run down and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases.

I have a large practice, and have a call to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you will continue to do good to the sick and afflicted.

M. C. Gee writes from 513 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.:

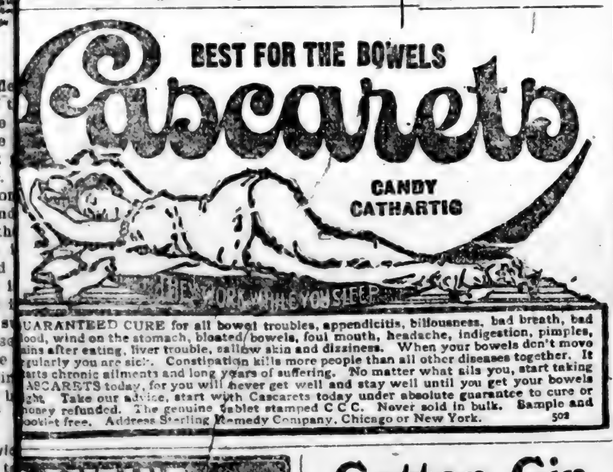
Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, and find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhoea and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of."—M. C. Gee, M. D.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centres. This is why Peruna does it.

Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve centres which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Boston physician's discovery which cleanses and heals all inflammation of the mucous membrane wherever located.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a douche it is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all disease germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for leucorrhœa ever discovered.

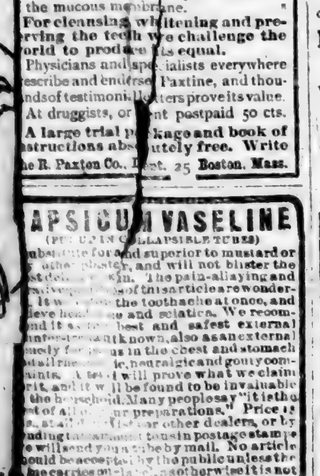
Paxtine never fails to cure pelvic catarrh, nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore mouth and sore eyes, because these diseases are all caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth we challenge the world to produce its equal.

Physicians and specialists everywhere prescribe and endorse Paxtine, and thousands of testimonial letters prove its value.

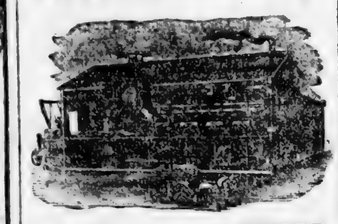
At druggists, or sent postpaid 50 cts.

A large trial package and book of instructions absolutely free. Write the R. Paxton Co., Dept. 25 Boston, Mass.



VASELINE
(PETROLEUM JELLY IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative properties of this article are wonderful. It will relieve the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach, bowel troubles, neuralgia and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all our preparations." Price 15 cts. at all druggists (or other dealers, or by sending this amount in stamps to us in postage stamps we will send you one by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the package carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, New York City.



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PRATT. MUNGER.
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We make the most most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make

ENGINES and BOILERS, LINTERS for OIL MILLS.

We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co.,
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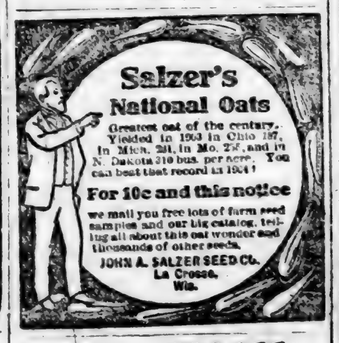


Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in 1903 in Ohio 197, in Mich. 241, in Mo. 252, and in N. Dakota 310 bus. per acre. You can beat that record in 1904!

For 10c and this notice

we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
La Crosse, Wis.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. **DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co.**, Box 834, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Bird Tries to Feed Its Shadow.

A gentleman whose home is in a grove on the North Side relates a remarkable incident which has come under his observation within the past few weeks. A Kentucky cardinal is interfering with his comfort to such an extent that he threatens to shoot it.

Every morning shortly after daylight, for a period of a month, the gentleman has been awakened by a tapping and fluttering at his window, which each time continued for half an hour or longer. After several repetitions of the disturbance he cautiously opened the shutters and investigated. He found the redbird waging a fight with its reflection in the window pane. He frightened it away and hoped that this would break up the practice. However, the next morning the visit was repeated, and despite his efforts to discourage the visitor, every morning since it has broken his rest about 5.30 o'clock. Yesterday morning he was roused by the usual fluttering, and, securing a window stick, he started to enter the fight between Mr. Redbird and its reflection. Peeping out, his heart was softened. The bird had a piece of bread in its mouth and was trying to feed its shadow.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

Why Poles Are Not Germanized.

The official mind in Prussia seems to be gradually coming to the recognition that the policy pursued hitherto with regard to the Germanization of the Polish provinces has been as futile as it is costly. What happens in Polish Silesia is seemingly somewhat as follows: With the liberal sums received from the Prussian government as the price of their estates, the Polish proprietors liquidate their debts and devote the balance to founding banking establishments in the towns, in which they carry on a lucrative business by advancing money at reasonable rates of interest to the tradesmen and artisans, who in turn have laid out the loans so advantageously that a large and comparatively prosperous middle class have been created, who have actually been economically strong enough to push the German traders to the wall. Hence the fact that the German population in the Polish provinces is weaker in almost every respect at the present moment than was the case ten years ago.—Speaker.

80 Bushels Macaroni Wheat Per Acre.

Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land 80 bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont., Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat and Speltz and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c. AND THIS NOTICE to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone 100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [A.C.L.]

A mean man often has a powerful influence over a good woman.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Any man is liable to make mistakes, but it is the other fellow who blunders.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons of hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND 10c. IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

Truth is a stranger that a good many people don't care to meet.

Germany may dress her soldiers in a uniform similar to that of the United States soldiers.

The flavor of TOBACCO may be injured by the use of stable and rank organic manures.

Potash

in the form of sulphate produces an improved flavor and a good yield.

Tobacco must have *Potash*.

Our little book, "Tobacco Culture," contains much valuable information, and every tobacco grower can obtain a copy free of charge by writing for it.

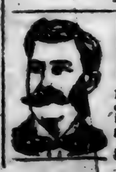
GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—2½ So. Broad St.

None who have suffered the tortures accompanying diseases of the eye can realize that

MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE

will do what is claimed for it, but a trial soon convinces one of the extraordinary curative powers of this little remedy.

Am. 5, 1904.



Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Not binding on he fabor Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box Atlanta, Ga.

LASTING RELIEF.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., says:

"My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregular action of the kidneys. I was suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition. I took Doan's Kidney Pills and experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

A curious memorial of the Boer war is recorded from Surrey. At Burstaw, in that county, a drinking trough and fountain have been erected in memory of 4000 horses killed and wounded during the South African war from 1889 to 1902, "in a cause of which they knew nothing."

"Don't you find it tiresome," said Marc Antony, "to devote so much time to literature in addition to your various ways?" "Yes," replied Caesar, "but it pays. There is nothing like being your own military critic."—Washington Star.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"We will never give up," said the South American military leader. "Give up what?" asked the coldly practical man. And after a moment of reflection the military leader candidly replied: "Anything we can get our hands on."—Washington Star.

THE CLEARING-OFF MAN.

Spills Sunshine and Cheer When Clouds Hang Low.

"He is the most encouraging man I ever knew; he always thinks it is going to clear off." That was a remark heard in the crowd on the street as people were hastening to the dock to start for the yacht race. This cheerful person had already cleared the weather so far as the little party who were discussing him were concerned. Their faces were radiant with smiles at the mere thought of him.

The man who always thinks it is going to clear off is a blessing to any community. He takes a cheerful view of the weather because he takes a cheerful view of everything. He is wise meterologically because, as a matter of fact, it generally does clear off, and he is wise temperamentally and in the world's sense because continued cheerfulness, a habitually hopeful view, is rewarded with the world's affection and confidence—two things which are worth a great deal more than its money.

There are too many good people in the world who make a kind of public calamity of their goodness. We doubt whether a good person who thus makes his goodness a cheerless and critical thing comes off as well in the eternal account as the man who, though he may have his little human weaknesses, makes people smile instead of frown—makes them firmly believe that dark skies are going to clear and instantly brightens into sympathetic radiance a rather weak and hazy quality of sunshine when it comes.

Since beauty is truth, the man who makes us believe in the essential beautifulness of the world must be a good and true man. In any case, with all his faults we love him.—New York Mail and Express.

Love can neither be bought nor sold, but it may be exchanged.

Money Saved is Money Made.

Dr. Wm. Self, of Webster, N. C., an old practitioner of medicine, tells us that after many years experience in medicine he finds it money saved to his patients to use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein for coughs, colds and consumption.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

Some men who won't trust themselves wonder why others won't trust them.

The first torpedo boat destroyers to enter Pensacola harbor are there for repairs.

A Strange Custom.

In Denmark there is a strange but wise custom. Parents will exchange their children during the summer holidays. The little ones from the villages go to town and are all the better and brighter for their little knowledge of city life and what the world is doing. The little city folk are sent to be refreshed by the country air and come back with rosy cheeks and robust constitutions. It is dealt with, too, from an educational standpoint. At Zurich an agency has been established for the exchange of children of France, Germany and Switzerland, so that they may learn to speak the different languages.

WOMEN IN SPORT.

Should Ride Astride for Safety and Comfort.

Where one woman shoots, fishes or sails, a thousand ride on horseback, and these are exposed under present conditions to dangers which should be avoided. A woman should bestride a horse precisely as a man rides.

We have often called attention to the danger of the ordinary side-saddle—to the fact that the woman is wholly dependent upon her saddle girth, and in case of accident is absolutely without control over her own motions. She can cling firmly to the saddle, but that is all she can do. If anything goes wrong with the saddle, if a girth bursts, a strap breaks, a buckle tongue pulls out, and so the saddle becomes loose, it is impossible for the woman either to remedy the mischief or jump free and clear of the saddle and take her chance of a fall. On the other hand, the man or the woman who rides astride is free. If the accident to the saddle is slight, the rider is still able to cling to the horse from thigh to ankle, or if the horse cannot be ridden, then the rider is free to roll off or jump off, with an even chance of striking the ground feet first; while the woman who falls from, or with, the side-saddle, is almost certain to strike the ground on her head.

These arguments have been so frequently insisted on that they have become familiar, and it is well that they have become so, for they have appealed strongly to the hard common sense of many American women. In a certain Western State, an editorial in Forest and Stream on this subject converted all the young women of a county from riders of side-saddles to riders of men's saddles. Two or three young women, standing high in the social life of the community, grasped the force of the reasoning, adopted the cross saddle and were followed in the fashion which they set by practically all the women riders in the county. Riding in this fashion, they used to chase coyotes with greyhounds and had many fine races.

Within the last few years the practice of riding a man's saddle has been extensively taken up in cities like Boston, New York and Chicago. Some women had the courage to adopt this fashion long ago, and more and more of them are doing it. It is not making a rash prediction to say that the numbers will constantly increase, practically all the little girls now seen riding in New York ride astride as their brothers do, and as they grow up many of them will still cling to this sensible fashion. One of the best women cross-country riders in the United States has adopted it wholly on the ground of its greater safety and comfort. The fashion is especially to be recommended to those who by necessity or by choice ride in rough countries, or fast.—Forest and Stream.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A bent pin is the easiest thing imaginable to find when you are not looking for it.

10,000 Plants For 10c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR JUST 10c. POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

What a grand and glorious world this would be if every man would follow the advice he gives to others!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The only persons who don't break good resolutions are those who never make them.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to light and washing.

Chronic complaining doesn't make a hard lot any softer.

The American woman is threatened with ruin from megalomania, the New York World discovers. Her head has been turned by adulation, and in her worship of self she forgets her duty to husband, family and country. She becomes unpatriotic, bartering her republican birthright for foreign titles. She becomes extravagant, shallow and vain. She is forgetting how to manage a home. She flits frivolously from pleasure to pleasure, and often from husband to husband. Man has placed her upon a pedestal, but such stern yet needful admonition as that of Dr. Dix proves that it is beginning to topple from her own acts.

The Oat Wonder.

The Editor must tell its readers of this marvel. It originated with the largest farm seed growers in the world, the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. It has stiff straw, stands up like a stone wall, is white, heavy, and has long ears, filled to the tip with fat, plump kernels. It is a great stooler, 80 stocks from one kernel.

IF YOU WILL SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. IN STAMPS

to above address, you will get a sample of this Oat Wonder, which yielded in 1903, in 40 States from 250 to 310 bu. per acre, together with other farm seed samples and their big catalog. [A.C.L.]

It takes heroism to be a good husband when he has ceased to be a loving one.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na—Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men of all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ask Your Druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1904.

Indications of Footsteps.

Tiptoe walking indicates surprise, curiosity, discretion or mystery.

The miser's walk is indicated in short, nervous steps, noiseless and anxious, and with stooped shoulders.

Energy or agitation is indicated in the quick step.

Preoccupied or absent-minded people will be found with toes turned in.

The proud step is slow and measured, the toes conspicuously turned out and legs straightened.

Uncertainty, hesitation and indecision are indicated by the wavering steps which follow every changing impulse of the mind.

Slow steps, whether long or short, suggest a gentle or reflective state of mind.

Obstinate people who, in argument, rely more on muscular power than on intellectual power, rest the feet flatly and firmly on the ground, walking heavily and slowly, and stand with legs firmly planted far apart.—Detroit Tribune.

During each of the last five years the United States has purchased more of the products of Japan than any other country, and more than all Europe, yet British India and Great Britain each sell more to Japan than does the United States.

Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain, and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Study Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

Newsy Gleanings.

Senator Quay is in Florida for his health.

There will be 335 delegates in the republican state convention.

Montgomery, Ala., has a new $100,000 brewery and ice company.

United States consul general in Mexico have been directed to act as representatives of Panama.

Senator Foraker presented the credentials of Senator Hanna for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1905.

A sale of 126 bales of cotton was effected in Anniston, Ala., last week for $8,654, or 14c a pound.

Another mile of electric car line is building as an addition to the street railway system of Anniston, Ala.

The blame for the Iroquois theater horror has been formally placed by the fire department on the managers and builders of the structure and seven violations of the building ordinances are cited.

At Jackson, Miss., Joseph Messine, Jr., a young Italian who shot and killed an old man named C. E. Croft some time ago, has been tried and acquitted. Croft went to Messine's home at night and the young man claimed he insulted his mother.

Safe blowers blew open the safe in the Titusville, Fla., postoffice, securing $400 in cash. The men also robbed the safe of Kline's dry goods store. Two men charged with the robbery have been placed in jail.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad is receiving on the St. Louis division, preparatory to handling the heavy world's fair passenger traffic, a number of large ten-wheel passenger engines.

President Mitchell and Secretary Dodd, of the Pittsburg district, United Mine Workers of America, have been selected as delegates to attend the international mining congress at Paris in May. H. C. Barry, of Illinois, and T. D. Nichols were chosen as alternates.

A steel suspension bridge is to be erected at Gaylesville, Ala., across the Chattooga river. Work has already begun and much of the foundation has been finished. As soon as the bridge is complete the work on the new depot will begin.

Reports received here are to the effect that an uncontrollable prairie fire is raging in Texas. Over 100,000 acres of fine grazing land has already been burned over.

A contract has been closed with the Lookout inn on Lookout mountain to deliver an acetylene generator to supply seven hundred jets. This will be one of the largest generators of the kind in use anywhere in the south.

What is claimed to be the richest radium-bearing earth in the world has been discovered in the Llano gold and coal fields, Texas. Rumors of the discovery of earth bearing a large per cent of radium in the Llano district have been persistent.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad reports an unusually heavy movement of grain. The fertilizer movement and the live stock movement continues heavy.

Saturday an explosion caused a $20,000 fire in the big Masonic temple in Chicago. A fatal panic was threatened, but the 4,000 inmates of the structure were gotten out safely by the bravery of the elevator men, who stuck to their cars through heat and smoke.

The Texas railroad commission has issued orders reducing the passenger fare for children on railroads in that state from 2 cents per mile to 1 1-2 cents per mile. The excess baggage rate has been reduced by the commission from 15 per cent of the ticket rate to 12 per cent. It is said the reduction will cause a decrease of revenue to the passenger departments of the Texas roads aggregating $200,000 each year.

Hon. S. S. Calhoun, justice of the Mississippi supreme court, received a private telegram from Little Rock, Ark., stating that the body of his nephew, John Calhoun, formerly of Holly Springs, had been found at the bottom of the Arkansas river, and that from marks on same it was certain that the young man had been murdered. He was a soldier of the United States army.

The democratic senators were in conference for almost three hours on the Panama question and when they adjourned it was announced by Senator Gorman, chairman of the caucus, that the conference had agreed upon a resolution to be presented to the senate asking for all the correspondence between the United States and Colombia since the negotiations of the Hay-Herran treaty.

In Alabama.

New enterprises in Alabama are:
Greensboro—Saw mill.
Opelika—Box factory.
Mexia—Saw mill.
Birmingham—Hardware company, plant to manufacture safes.
Gadsden—$100,000 water works.
Selma—Cotton compress.
Mobile—$30,000 lumber mill.

Revenue officers located a blockade still in the home of R. B. Moody, near Huntsville, Ala.

High Official Indicted.

The federal grand jury returned an indictment against Joseph Ralph Burton, United States senator from Kansas, charging him, while a United States senator, on nine counts, with accepting five checks of $500 each from the Rialto Grain and Securities company for his alleged services in interceding with the postoffice department to render a favorable decision in matters affecting the permission of the Rialto company to use the mails.

The penalty provided upon conviction of the offense of which Senator Burton is charged is a penitentiary sentence of not more than two years and a fine of not more than $10,000, and one so convicted shall be rendered incapable of holding office of trust, honor or emolument under the government.

United States senators are immune from arrest except for certain specified crimes while the senate is in session. Senator Burton says he will go at once to St. Louis and defend the case and that he will be able to make it perfectly clear that there was no reason for bringing the indictment.

Caused by a Cow.

Illinois Central passenger fast mail train from New Orleans to Chicago was wrecked at Gates, Tenn.

The wreck was caused by the pilot striking a cow which was crossing the track. The animal was thrown against a switch and in some manner opened it, derailing the train and overturning it entirely, with the exception of the engine and mail car. John Harris, the only person killed, was a resident of Gates and was standing beside the track.

Vegetation Injured.

Attorney General Hart, of Georgia, has filed in the United States supreme court on behalf of the state of Georgia a bill for an injunction against the state of Tennessee, the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company and the Pittsburg and Tennessee Copper Company.

The defendant companies are engaged in mining and treating copper ore at Ducktown, Tenn., near the Georgia border, and the bill complains that the fumes from the smelters has had a disastrous effect on vegetation for a radius of thirty miles, covering much territory in Georgia.

It Is Denied.

Edmond Bennett, of Trinity church at Mobile, has telegraphed Senator Pettus saying that Colonel Harvey Jones authorizes the statement that he does not and never did charge that W. H. Armbrecht, recently appointed United States attorney for the Alabama southern district, embezzled church funds.

Armbrecht writes that his father is seriously ill and he can not come to Washington to answer the charges in person. His case will probably be postponed.

Bristow's Guillotine.

Representative Thompson, of Alabama, says that democratic fourth class postmasters in Alabama appointed under the McKinley administration are continuing to be turned out of office by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on flimsy charges.

It is presumed this is being done to strengthen the Roosevelt fences in Alabama, as republicans are being appointed to the offices.

Mr. Thompson contemplates introducing a resolution in congress asking for a congressional investigation.

New York is to have a real Chinese newspaper of its own. It will be started as a weekly on February 16th, which is the Chinese New Year's day. Seven Chinese compositors are en route to the city, the editor is just out of a Japanese college—the "ad." hunters number four, and they are Americans.

The two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Sweeny Sibley, of Lawrence county, Miss., toddled to the bed, caught a gun which was lying on it by the muzzle and pulled it to himself. The hammer caught in the cover, was discharged and the little one's brains were scattered in every direction.

What Germany Produced.

Germany's pig iron production for 1903 was 10,085,634 tons, an increase of 1,682,974 tons, thus outstripping Great Britain for the first time in history.

The coal production of Germany for 1903 was 116,664,376 tons, an increase of 9,215,842 tons.

Information is received that the postmaster at Goodwater, Coosa county, will be removed.

In May, in the city of Mobile, Ala., the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church convenes. Aoout 300 delegates are expected.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, against day returned an indictment for acwhom a federal grand jury on Saturcepting a bribe from the Rialto Grain Company, has indicated to his friends his intention of waiving all his rights as a United States senator and accepting service in the case at once. He has gone to St. Louis, expressing his determination to force the matter to an immediate issue.

At Tuscaloosa enrollment has reached 423—high-water mark.

WEEVIL CAMPAIGN

As Outlined by Department of Agriculture.

The secretary of agriculture has approved the plans for the cotton boll weevil investigation in the southwest, for which a special appropriation of $250,000 has been made available. Secretary Wilson believes that the best methods for meeting the ravages caused by the boll weevil will be to put in actual practice the facts which have been accumulated by the department during the past two years in the matter of improving agricultural conditions, the planting of early maturing varieties of cotton, substitution of other crops, etc. The plans have been approved.

Farmers' Co-operative Work.

This will involve the organization of farmers in such a way as to secure the cultivation of tracts of cotton under specific instructions from the department of agriculture. Thus a definite working plan will be given to each farmer, the farmer himself to furnish the seed and fertilizers if such are required. Certain areas of cotton will serve as objects and will be planned to show the practicability of growing cotton despite the presence of the weevil. Similar work will be carried on in Louisiana. There the weevil has not yet advanced. It is planned to have 8,000 or 10,000 farmers engaged in this work.

Plant Breeding and Selection.

This work will have for its object the improvement of present varieties of cotton with a view to making them more prolific and earlier, so as to prevent the ravages of the weevil.

Cotton Diseases.

The bill making the appropriation directs the secretary to investigate other insects and diseases, and one serious malady which will receive attention is the so-called cotton root rot.

Diversification of Crops.

This is considered one of the most important lines of work, and will have for its object demonstration work in the direction of growing crops other than cotton, and of forage crops with cotton. Diversification farms will be secured by co-operation with the farmers themselves. Thirteen of these farms will be located in Texas, five in Louisiana, three in Mississippi and several in other cotton-growing states.

The work will be looked after by the bureau of plant industry. The division of entomology will continue its investigation on experiment farms. The question of the effect of fertilizers on the early maturing of cotton will be considered.

Investigations of parasites in the original home of the weevil will be made, the object being to introduce the parasites into Texas, with hope of securing the destruction through them of the boll weevil.

Inspection of cotton products, their fumigation and general expenses.

Inspecting the certification required by state laws will be another line of work conducted by the entomologist.

Investigations into the life, history and haoits of the weevil and testing of poisons and machines.

Investigations of other diseases than the cotton boll weevil, including the destructive cotton worm which is one of the most serious pests in a number of southern cotton growing states.

Cotton in Africa.

John and Selby Neely, cotton experts from Mississippi, sailed from Liverpool for the west coast of Africa under the auspices of the British Cotton Growers' association. The Neelys, who are accompanied by three negroes from the southern cotton belt, will conduct exhaustive experiments in the Sierra Leone district, and also will visit Nigeria and report on the progress there made in cotton cultivation.

Ensley, Ala., people are very much elated over the announcement that the officials of a large trolley car plant have decided to locate in the Steel City. This industry will give employment to about 1,000 men. It is also stated that the company intends doubling the force inside of the next six months.

Robbers Captured.

Two men charged with holding up and dynamiting the Seaboard Air Line passenger train at Sanderson, Fla., on January 17th have been captured. When arrested the men had dynamite in their possession. They have been identified by the engineer in whose cab they rode two miles and by the baggage master of the train. They have been operating in Alabama, but their home is in Folkston, Ga.

United States authorities will charge them with firing into a mail coach and jeopardizing the life of the mail agent. The federal statutes provide a life sentence for this offense.

The Pratt City, Ala., Lumber company is enlarging its yards.

The committee on elections of the mine workers' convention reported on the selection of the nomination of President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis and Secretary Wilson to succeed themselves. All three were reelected.

"The Cliffs," a famous resort known all over the country, located on Walden's Ridge, ten miles from Chattanooga, burned to the ground Monday night.

THE WINDS DIE DOWN

And the Facts of Moundville Disaster Develop.

Last Friday's cyclone at Moundville, Ala., is the third to have visited the town, the first one coming in 1887. No deaths resulted in either, but a number were hurt and property damaged. R. L. Griffin was the main sufferer in 1887 and this time he sustained a heavy loss.

At Sumter, Ala., the tornado played havoc. It demolished the engine room, boiler shed, fan house and one other building at the Belle Sumter mines, and one man was slightly injured. Work will be suspended for about sixty days in the mines.

While there are no fatalities reported in that immediate section, one has been reported about seventeen miles from Bessemer. David Houton, three miles from Sumter, and two children were killed.

The little daughter of James Gilbert, of Sumter, was also killed.

The storm of Thursday night did considerable damage at Athens, tearing down several buildings and one church.

The storm struck heavily near Bulard Shoals and blew down everything near the old jug factory except the dwelling of H. M. Morrison. The stable of Lil Morrison was blown away and he had to cut his horses out of the debris.

Another Cruiser.

The protected cruiser Charleston, the largest and most powerful vessel of its type in the American navy, was launched Saturday. The new cruiser continues the name of the 3,700-ton vessel wrecked several years ago in the Philippines. There will be but two other vessels in the United States navy of the Charleston class. They are the Milwaukee and the St. Louis, now under construction. While designed primarily for speed, they will be at the same time formidable fighting machines. Her coal capacity with the bunkers full is 1,500 tons, which would enable her to cross the Atlantic several times without recoaling. She cost $1,740,000.

Fair Nearing Completion.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition company now stands ready and is waiting for the full and general installation of exhibits. The point has been reached where the management of the exposition is no longer occupied with the rapid advancement toward completion of the buildings, but instead lays particular stress upon the importance of the speedy shipment of exhibits, especially those assembled by domestic exhibitors. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 cars of domestic exhibits alone will reach St. Louis during the last of March and the fore part of April.

Galveston, Tex., is celebrating this week because of the completion of the sea wall, erected at a cost of millions of dollars and which is expected to insure the city against any recurrence of the disaster of four years ago. The United States navy is represented at the festivities by several warships, and the German cruiser Gazelle is there.

Advices from the north are to the effect that the Ohio river is again open to navigation, and that the Susquehanna is closed by an ice gorge at Wilkesbarre. Coal shipment down the Ohio will begin at once.

Sour Lake, Texas, lost its main business portion by fire Sunday. Loss $200,000.

Secretary Root has signed an order changing the name of Fort Columbus, on Governor's island, to Fort Jay, its original name.

Representative Spaulding, of North Dakota, has introduced bills to provide for the erection of monuments to the late President McKinley and Alexander Hamilton. The cost of each is not to exceed $100,000.

The "auto" is taking complete possession of east Florida.

A new $5 counterfeit silver certificate has appeared.

A Pretty Present.

I will send a pretty present to the one who sends me the full address of the most stammerers or stutterers by the 1st of February. I want to tell every stammerer in the world how I cured myself at home. They can do the same with ease in one week, or in three days if they come to me in person. Any mother can read instructions sent by mail and cure her child at home. Now, if you are kind and good you will send these poor stammerers' names. Remember the golden rule and God will remember you. I will send the present after I hear from each name. Address Rev. G. W. Randolph, Belmont Hotel, Birmingham, Ala.

The report of the grand jury calls attention to the fact that there are no fire escapes on the Mississippi state hospital for the insane, and demands that the trustees shall supply them. Escapes are also demanded for the government building and all other buildings where the laws require they shall be placed.

A $4,000,000 dairy company has been organized to control the milk supply of Chicago.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE A
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Bra
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alaba

Radium and the Age of the S

By Garrett P. Serviss

A NEW phase of the discussion aroused by the wonderf erties of radium has been opened by Professor George win, best known as the son of the father of Darwinism, Darwin, and as a mathematician of great ability, who the tidal theory of the birth of the moon from the ear

Professor Darwin appeals to the newly discovere of energy contained in atoms, and illustrated by the radiation given forth from radium and other substance means of vastly prolonging the age and the future of the sun. Lord Kevlin many years ago calculated, upon the basis then known laws of matter and energy, that the sun could hardly have as a light-giving body more than 100,000,000 years, and upon similar the future duration of the sun has been estimated at not more than 10 and possibly not more than 5,000,000 years.

This, to be sure, would be ample time for the ripening of all present schemes, but it is a brief period in astronomical reckoning, and one likes to think of the sun as going out so soon.

But now comes Professor Darwin with the very comforting assuran the sun must be very much longer lived than we have hitherto su Knowing, as we do, he says, that an atom of matter is capable of co an enormous store of energy in itself, we have no right to assume t sun cannot liberate atomic energy to a degree at least comparable wi it would do if made of radium. And with this new light upon the he sees no reason to doubt the possibility of augmenting the estimate duration of the solar heat to ten or twenty times its present calculated

According to this view, we may regard the sun as having existed least one or two thousand million years, and we count upon its contin illuminate and warm the earth for one or two hundred million years come.

The new view will commend itself to geologists and evolutionis have always protested against the brevity of the sun's existence as her calculated, because it did not afford sufficient time for the develop the existing species of animals and plants upon the earth from the ingly simple forms in which life appeared at the beginning. Now, h when geological time, thanks to the hint given by radium, may be rea stretched out from ten to twenty times the estimate of its former len situation is changed, and the theory of evolution gains just what is wa

This is always the way in science. Some unexpected discovery ently seen to strike the root of things apparently unconnected with then, with a readjustment of theories to fit the new state of facts, there an advance all along the line. But this does not, in any sense, les solidity of science; it simply proves that science is not a changeless re a growing tree.

Ingratitude to Birds

Some Suggestions For Their Protec Before They Are Exterminated

By Louis Windmueller

SOME 10,000 specimens of birds have been created for benefit. Carrion would propagate disease without and ravens; owls, buzzards and other hawks prey upon rodents and venomous reptiles; but of all tribes the ins are the most numerous, their services the most valuable min would destroy the grain in the West, the cotton South and the fruit wherever it grows, if birds were to defend them until they ripen.

Aside from the debt of gratitude we owe for their ness, birds claim our affection by the charm of their p but we lay no obstacles in the way of divers enemies secute them. The fiercest of them all, the domestic cat, we permi garden and orchard to prowl and to make the artless bird his prey has time to fly. Instead of checking we countenance the enormous in crease of cats until it is estimated that 5,000,000 of them annually 20,000,000 birds. A license fee is exacted for keeping a watchful should not this rule apply, as it does in some places already, to the pensable cat? A German household must pay a small fee for the pr keeping a single cat.

Besides illiterate Italians, unrestrained American boys indulge mischievous pastime of maiming or killing flying birds with firearm shooters, and in robbing nests of the eggs they find. Such practices hibited by municipal regulations in every city, but laws are disreg surburban districts where nobody is delegated to enforce them.

It is hard to realize how bad taste could have so hardened the some women as to make them deadly foes of the feathered tribes. who are bound to satisfy a cruel desire for the feathers that in fashion demands allow whole species of birds to be exterminated. Th of the South are killed while they breed in order to procure their bridal plumage, and their young are left to die. These birds prey fish, which by tunneling through the levees of Louisiana cause damage. Millions of humming and paradise birds are satisfied to female vanity. Unless checked, ruthless spoliation eventually will late all tribes the plumage of which now gratify and please the f nature.

None of our societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals ha any effort to protect wild birds, although some are more useful and as much care as domesticated animals receive. The association endowed with police powers, could, if they would, do more for the p of birds than all the laws collaborated.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Tale How Two Friends Helped Each Other in Arizona.

The story of Damon and Pythias is recalled by the tie of friendship binding two Arizona cowmen.

Shorty Dallas and Joe Roberts came to Arizona from the Middle States and settled in the Blue River country, near Clifton, which to this day remains secluded and more or less untouched by civilized ways. Their friendship had no limitation, so that when Roberts killed cattle that belonged to another man Dallas also broke the law to aid him.

Roberts was caught red-handed, but with a big six-shooter in either hand he shot his way through a circle of peace officers who surrounded him. With the officers hot after him Roberts rode to the cabin of Dallas at a mad gallop.

Dallas assured the posse in pursuit that he had not seen Roberts and believed he had fled in another direction. His statement was accepted in good faith and no further search was made there.

Roberts rested tranquilly in Dallas's cabin while the search went on. Then he filled his belt with cartridges, stocked his sack with "jerky," and wended his way toward those from which gun men seldom Mexico.

When he thought his pal Dallas went to C[illegible]on and of the law, told the joke of t of the posse. The victim of Jake Parks, heard the and straightway arrested the penitentiary of ase of a fugitive.—Chicago Inter-Oc

Cheap Trains to China.

The Vienna International Conference has decided that of a first-class ticket from Pekin by express train shall 7d. The second-class fare fixed at £28 6s.

By slow train it will be travel second class for £1 and third class for £12 12s. trains will leave the northern Paris, twice weekly on and 1 next, and daily after Sep The distance will be covere express train in twenty day the slow train in about forty

Germany's best customer land. The value of her t that country during 1902 w 337,000.

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Cheap Trains to China.

The Vienna International
Conference has decided that
of a first-class ticket from
Pekin by express train shall
7d. The second-class fare
fixed at £28 6s.
By slow train it will be p
travel second class for £1
and third class for £5 13s.
trains will leave the Norther
Paris, twice weekly on and
1 next, and daily after Sep
The distance will be covere
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the slow train in about forty

Germany's best customer
land. The value of her t
that country during 1902
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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL WHITES

VOL I | CLANTON, ALA. FEBRUARY 4 1904 | NO 45

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The senate adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Culberson for the democratic caucus which calls on the president to state all facts bearing on the controversy of Panama.

The vote on the resolution was unanimous, but there was a roll call on the amendments suggested by Mr. Cullom for the republican side of the chamber, calling for the information only in case the president should consider it not incompatible with the public interest to supply it. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Tillman introduced a resolution asking for more specific information from the secretary of the treasury concerning the nomination of W. H. Crum as collector of customs for the port of Charleston, S. C., than was contained in the letter from the secretary.

The house considered whether members of congress are entitled to be paid mileage a second time. The controversy arose on an item in the urgent deficiency bill providing for two payments of mileage for senators and members of the house on account of the extra session which merged into the regular session.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Maddox, democrat, of Georgia, against the payment of mileage a second time.

The interest manifested in the question was shown by the fact that there were few empty seats on either side of the chamber when the mileage item was reported.

An adjournment was taken before a conclusion was reached.

The house went into committee of the whole with Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the urgent deficiency bill. The reading of the bill under the five-minute rule was begun when Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, made a point of order against the paragraph appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the commission on international exchange, appointed to bring about a fixed relationship between gold standard and silver-using countries. He contended that it was now legislation.

The point of order was sustained and the item was struck out.

Bancroft Fired on Colombians.

The United States gunboat Bancroft reports the attitude of the San Blas Indians at Caledonia bay to be not only unfriendly, but decidedly aggressive.

Last Tuesday men from one of the Bancroft's boats purchased a few cocoanuts from the Indians and paid more than full value for them. That night when it was dark twenty canoes were seen approaching the Bancroft.

The gunboat turned her searchlights on the canoes and it was revealed that each boat carried as many Indians as could crowd in, probably 200 in all. All the men were armed with bows and arrows, guns and other weapons. Their faces were besmeared with paint. Their intentions were hostile. They hoped to surprise the ship.

The commander of the Bancroft ordered the gunboat cleared for action. A quick-firing Colt gun was placed and orders were given the gunners of this piece to keep a ceaseless fire all around the canoes. As soon as the Indians heard this rain of bullets, they immediately began to retreat toward shore.

The gunners were given express orders not to fire at the Indians, so the bullets cut the air and churned the water all around them.

Cattle Quarantine.

An epidemic of splenetic, or Texas fever, is raging throughout the cattle herds of the south. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says, and quarantine lines for beef are drawn across the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The "deadline" begins at the northern boundary of California, and follows the border line of the state to the south and extends eastward along the southern confines of Arizona and New Mexico, north and southern Colorado, and east to the Mississippi river, and north to the northern boundary of Tennessee, and then follows the northern line of Virginia to Maryland and the ocean. After February 1st no cattle will be allowed to cross the line from the south except under stringent conditions, laid down by the bureau of animal industry.

Our Trade With Russia.

Exports from the United States to Russia in the year just ended aggregated practically $20,000,000. This is more than double the amount of our exports to Russia in 1901, the year in which duties were advanced upon merchandise from the United States entering Russia, and is also double the average for many years preceding that date.

The chief growth in our exports to Russia, in the two years in question, has been in cotton, agricultural implements, copper and its manufactures, and naval stores. In iron and steel there has been a slight reduction. Raw cotton has more than tripled.

RAN A BLOCK

After Getting Three Stab Wounds in His Heart.

Walter Bennett was stabbed to death at Gurley, Ala., Thursday night by E. Conley, a young man of the town. The tragedy occurred on the main street. The two had trouble during the day and early evening, and Bennett was seen to strike Conley, who pulled a knife and stabbed him three times in the heart, and as he turned to run slashed him in the neck. Bennett ran a block into a saloon and fell dead against the bar. Conley was arrested immediately. The prisoner is 18 years old and his victim was 22. Both are well connected.

PULLED UP BY HIS GUN,

Which Was Accidentally Discharged, and Holt is Dead.

While rabbit hunting in the snow near Epps, Evans David accidentally shot and killed Zane Holt.

David had climbed up an embankment and was trying to assist Holt up with the muzzle of his gun, which was discharged, inflicting a mortal wound.

Holt lived an hour. David is prostrated with grief.

Chaffee Wants Land.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, as chief of staff, has made a report to the secretary of war which will be transmitted to congress, urging an appropriation of $2,000,000 for the purchase of four tracts of ground, one in each of the four quarters of the United States, for military maneuvers.

General Chaffee says that experience shows that it is not possible to rent suitable tracts. He says investigation indicates a desirable locality in the Donewagn valley in Pennsylvania, one near West Point, Ky., and one in California. Tracts desired must be from seven to eight miles long and from three to four miles wide.

Insurance Reports.

Fire insurance companies doing business in Alabama last year seem to have made good money. Deputy Commissioner E. R. McDavid has been busy several days receiving reports, and while only about one-fourth of the companies have sent in their statements, the indications are that the percentage of losses for the year will be less than half the amount of receipts. This is considered an exceptionally fine showing. The percentage of losses last year was 63.8 and the ratio of losses to premium receipts during the past six years has been 59.6.

Soil Surveys.

Representative Underwood received notice from the secretary of agriculture that the department, upon his request, had authorized a soil survey for Blount county, Alabama. The survey party will give particular attention to the question of fruit, as from the county's location it expects to find some of the desirable fruit soils that have been encountered in similarly situated areas in adjoining states.

Congressman Bowie has been notified that the department will make a soil survey of Dallas county, Alabama, beginning in October.

Buggy Company Burned Out.

At Talladega, Ala., fire destroyed the three-story building of the Hocks-Kyser Buggy Company with the contents. Loss about $6,000, covered by insurance. The building was owned by R. H. Whatley and is valued at $3,000. The origin is unknown.

Fred Smith, brakeman on the Birmingham Southern, was instantly killed at Ensley, Ala., by striking his head against the trestle on the Frisco line. He is supposed to have been standing up on top of the cars when he was struck. The train was going at a high rate of speed.

H. R. Shivers, formerly a gauger in the employ of the federal government, has been indicted by the grand jury at Montgomery, Ala., for making fraudulent entries in the record book in connection with the affairs of the Kohn Distilling company.

The Linden National bank, Linden, Ala., has been authorized to commence business; capital, $25,000.

President Roosevelt transmitted to congress a recommendation that the "very patriotic offer of the Polish organization be accepted," and that instead of the statue of Pulaski (which in the judgment of his Polish compatriots should be equestrian) there be a pedestrian statue of Kosciusko accepted by the government.

In discussing the indictment of Senator Burton, of Kansas, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, said: "If republican senators continue to be indicted in federal courts, I am of the opinion that they will reduce their own numbers to such an extent that we can defeat the president's Panama canal treaty."

New Industries

ALABAMA.

New Decatur—Saw mill.

Huntsville — 75,000-spindle cotton mill.

Talladega—Pyrites mines (near).

ARKANSAS.

Clarksville—$15,000 mill and elevator company.

Hamburg—$15,000 lumber company.

Camden—$30,000 ice factory.

Fort Smith—Oil company.

FLORIDA.

Brooksville—Electric light plant; ice factory.

Pensacola—$100,000 starch factory; $20,000 brick company.

Tallahassee—$75,000 naval stores company.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—$30,000 asphalt paving company; $300,000 oil mill; construction company; $150,000 oil, ice and fertilizer company.

Columbus—Yarn mill.

Blakely—$25,000 naval stores company.

Savannah—Planing mill.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans—Coffee roasting and packing plant.

MISSISSIPPI.

Willing—$5,000 lumber company.

Clinton—Electric light and power plant; water works.

Meridian—Telephone system.

TENNESSEE.

Maryville—Spoke and handle factory.

Knoxville—$100,000 mining and manufacturing company.

Martin—Cotton gin.

Chattanooga—Plant for manufacturing telegraph and telephone crossarms.

South Pittsburg—Bottling works laundry.

Nashville—Builders' supply works.

Pulaski—$30,000 medicine factory.

Collierville—Brick works; saw mill; mill.

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Pulaski—$30,000 medicine factory.

Watertown—Dry kilns; saw mill; planing mill.

Memphis—Brewery; $10,000 manufacturing company.

Rockwood—$10,000 ice and bottling company.

Dandridge—$25,000 lumber company.

LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY.

An Immense Steel Plant to be Erected Near Birmingham.

Pittsburg capitalists recently purchased property in the vicinity of Five Mile creek, near Birmingham, Ala. Their representatives have been locating a site for a new steel mill to be superior to anything in the south, the furnaces being constructed on the same identical plan as those at the great plant at Homestead, admitted the most successful steel making plant in the world.

The steel mill will be the largest and most modern in the country, and will be located at Boyles, five miles from Birmingham. In addition to the steel plant furnaces are expected to soon follow the announced determination of the purchasers some time ago being now about to be materialized. Several millions of dollars will probably be expended in developing this property.

Filling the Order.

The Ensley, Ala., steel plant is now working upon an order of 5000 tons of steel rail for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, being the first consignment of the order for 30,000 tons of rail placed some time ago. The 5,000 tons will make about 200 car loads.

The rail now being turned out is of the heaviest variety, weighing eighty pounds to the yard. It will be sent to various points along the system as completed.

The Cane Crop.

Some cold weather has prevailed during the past week, and in portions of the sugar district a heavy fall of sleet is reported. The general situation concerning the coming crop is favorable, and the outlook is good everywhere.

Shut Down.

The South Chicago steel rail mills, which were scheduled to open this week, will not do so. Instead the plate mill has been shut down, throwing 800 men out of employment.

The shut-down is said to be due to the demand of officers of the Machinists' union for a conference with the officials of the company today relative to the reduction of wages of the machinists. The machinists accepted the cut under protest, and a strike was threatened unless a conference was granted and the wages restored. In answer the company announced the closing of the plate mill.

FOURTEEN YEARS

A Prisoner Mrs. Maybrick to be Released.

A London newspaper says that Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who was serving a life sentence on the charge of having poisoned her husband, was released from Aylesbury January 25th on special license.

Florence Maybrick, the daughter of the late W. G. Chandler, a banker of Mobile, Ala., was convicted in Liverpool in 1889 of having poisoned her husband, James Maybrick, a cotton broker, who lived part of the time in Norfolk and part in Liverpool. She was sentenced to death.

This sentence, however, was later commuted to life imprisonment.

It is said that the following conditions attach to her release from prison:

"That she will not appear on the public stage or write a book of her experiences, and shall in no way endeavor to attract public attention to herself."

Many efforts have been made during Mrs. Maybrick's imprisonment to have her pardoned, and it was announced on March 23, 1903, on authority of the home office, that she would be released.

Short Weight the Claim.

The grand jury has returned an indictment against J. H. Coughlan, formerly at the head of the cotton firm of Smith & Coughlan, of Birmingham, Ala., charging him with grand larceny.

Several months ago it was charged that the firm of Smith & Coughlan had shipped "short bales" of cotton to several firms in Savannah, Liverpool and other ports. It was alleged that by this shortgae in the weight of bales the sum of something over $200,000 was due the various concerns which had purchased cotton from the firm of which Mr. Coughlan was head. It was further reported that Mr. Coughlan had sent out bills of lading for certain amounts of cotton and that the deliveries did not agree with the weights set down in the bills of lading.

The various railroad companies were at first held responsible for the short weight bales, but they in turn placed the responsibility on Smith & Coughlan and an investigation was begun.

He Deserves Worse.

Advices said to come from authoritative sources in Russia bring a remarkable tale. They state that during the recent maneuvers of Russian troops, Grand Duke Serge, governor general of Moscow, ordered a bridge blown up, forgetting that the structure was crowded with troops. The unintelligent subordinates obeyed the order regardless of consequences, and as a result fifty officers and one thousand men were killed, or wounded. Serge's removal from the army and the loss of his responsible position is said to be imminent.

Decided to Refund.

Attalla, Ala., had an election to decide whether or not the city would issue $20,000 refunding bonds and the vote was 100 for to three against.

During the boom days Attalla issued $50,000 bonds and built an electric light plant and water works system. The plant bankrupted the town and the city defaulted in interest. The light plant has not been operated in five years and over $10,000 has been spent recently on the water plant. Bondholders have agreed to take $20,000 for the debt and hence the election.

It is reported that northern iron is being sold at less than cost.

Progresso, Yucatan, suffered a $2,600,000 fire Thursday.

While hunting at Cottondale, Ala., William Toxey suffered a painful, though not serious, accident. Having failed to notice that the muzzle of his gun had become stopped with mud, he fired and the gun exploded, inflicting a painful wound in his lower jaw.

Postmaster General Payne answered the inquiry of the house as to the "livery" of his department. He says there are no horses or carriages provided for his department except those for himself. He has four horses and three carriages maintained at government expense. The total cost of horses, carriages and harness was $3,005.

M. Bunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, through his attorney, has made demands for retraction upon the Washington Post and the New York World similar to those made upon the New York Evening Post.

W. R. Hearst starts a new paper in Boston this week.

Professional Cards.

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Attorney-at-Law,
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Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
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6 53	4 19	Helena		11 30	6 34
7 32	5 01	Calera		10 46	5 50
7 56	5 28	Jemison		10 24	5 28
8 05	5 37	Thorsby		10 16	5 15
8 11	5 44	Lomax		10 10	5 08
8 19	5 51	CLANTON		10 02	5 01
8 32	6 05	Cooper		9 45	4 47
8 37	6 11	Verbona		9 39	4 41
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FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

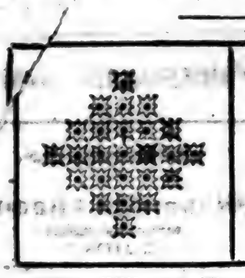
Now that another boy has just died of hydrophobia it may not be amiss to remind owners of canine pets that no dog ever conveyed that malady through a muzzle.

A PATTLED CONVERT.

She talked to me long ago on the Ego of Thought—
A pretty philosopher, too,
Who needed to speak but one sentence to make
A fervent disciple of me;
The fathomless depths of oceans she talked
reached,
And heights by no wing ever sought,
While glad and enraptured I listened, as she
Discoursed on the Ego of Thought.

The sober light grew in her wonderful eyes;
I watched the rose glow on her cheek;
That's all I remember about the discourse,
Though more such I'd willingly seek;
I understand naught of it all—but I'll swear
That every word of it was true!
(I make this confession to you).

San Francisco Bulletin.



How Jack's Debts Were Paid

By A. B. SCUDDER.

WHEN Aunt Eliza began to cry, Helen never could stand that, so she tried her best to check her aunt's flowing tears.

What was it all about? A trifle? People generally do disagree over trifles. This cause of difference, however, between Helen and her aunt was $20,000, which had been left to Helen by a relative. Helen declared the money did not belong to her.

Helen Reeve was a young widow. She looked very pretty as she stood before her aunt in her half gown of mourning, her wavy black hair combed back from a broad, low forehead, and coiled with an unruly knot at the nape of her neck. Aunt Eliza was not inclined to find fault with the fate that caused her to be the companion of such a charming young woman.

"Not belong to you!" cried Aunt Eliza. "What on earth do you mean?"

"I mean," said Helen, "that this sum will just pay the last of poor Jack's debts, and I am going to pay them."

"There is only one way to 'settle,'" said her aunt, "and that is for you to take this money and be thankful to the good Lord that it has been thrown your way, and not act so ungrateful to Providence for your good luck."

"I think," said Helen, "I see what Providence meant me to do with it. When dear Jack died I know the thing that worried him most during his last days was the money he owed his old friend, Mr. Bethune. Mr. Bethune was ruined, aunty. The greatest happiness that this money brings to me is the thought that I can do him and his family some good. The poor man is blind. They live down near the river somewhere, and are very poor."

Aunt Eliza looked obstinate, but their talk ended in an agreement to see old Mr. Carruthers, the lawyer. He was consulted and would not deny that there was justice in Helen's determination, although he did not consider her called upon to carry it out.

But she did. Fifteen thousand dollars was paid to Mr. Bethune. A letter that she received at this time had the effect of closing Aunt Eliza's mouth, no matter what her inner reflections might be. It was from a daughter of Mr. Bethune, and gave Helen such thanks as made her heart feel warm and her cheeks to glow with delight.

Now there remained $5000 more. The other creditor, Mr. Clarence Bartlett, was a rich man. Battles began again between Helen and Aunt Eliza.

"I have never forgotten what I heard he said about Jack, and he shall have his due if it be only for the opportunity of expressing my feelings. I want Jack's name cleared from every imputation of dishonesty."

"There never was any on it," said Aunt Eliza. "Everybody knew that if he had lived he would have successfully carried out his business."

"Mr. Bartlett said differently."

"I declare, Helen, you make me ill. I managed to get along with the first affair; that turned out a mercy, to be sure, for that poor blind man, but this! Why, I never heard of anything so uncalled for."

But Helen was determined, and in spite of Aunt Eliza the money was ordered to be paid. Then Helen wrote a letter in which she expressed her pleasure in being able to settle the debt, and gave Mr. Clarence Bartlett a rap for having expressed an opinion derogatory to her young husband, signing it "very truly yours," in the most dignified manner.

To Helen's boundless indignation there came a letter from Mr. Bartlett, in which he informed her that she was mistaken as to his ever having blamed her husband, and coolly informed her that although he approved of her wish to settle her husband's debts, she could not do so where he was concerned; that he had always considered her husband a personal friend; that he would not have troubled her with this letter, but for the reason that he felt it due to himself to refute the misrepresentations which had evidently been so deeply impressed upon her mind.

"The most impertinent letter I ever read in my life," she declared to Aunt Eliza. But her aunt would not see it that way.

"I will go and see Mr. Carruthers this very day," cried Helen.

Aunt Eliza could not trust herself to answer. Silence was her only safeguard.

Down to Mr. Carruthers' office rushed Helen, but she had to be content with his saying:

"Very well, Mrs. Reeve, I will do my best."

The days went on, and Mr. Carruthers said that Mr. Bartlett was out of town, so nothing could be done with the money which awaited him.

Summer came, and Aunt Eliza decided that after their worry they needed a change. Aunt Eliza was neither a tyrant nor a miser. She cared little whether Helen had a penny or not; she had plenty for both. But she had chosen to be delighted when Helen's fortune came to her, for she had been left with little and had a great love for beautiful things, and this money would make her feel independent in the gratification of her desires.

"I am sure I am thankful that we have anything left," said Aunt Eliza, and she gave a sigh of relief, as if there had been a time when she thought that Helen was in a fair way to give away not only her own money, but her aunt's, also.

They decided to visit the Yosemite, and Aunt Eliza was in her element. She would arrange and rearrange finery for herself and Helen; refuse to buy a ribbon because they must economize, and next day purchase some article not at all needed, and pay a most extravagant price with smiling satisfaction.

Every one knows the almost impossible roads by stage to "Clark's" in going down the Yosemite Valley. Helen and her aunt had gone as far as possible by rail, and were now in the last stages of their journey behind six horses in the lumbering six-seated coach usually used to finish this trip and convey patrons to their final destination. There were two ladies besides Helen and her aunt, and on the rear seat the brother of the ladies and another gentleman.

Helen was enjoying the ride and paying no attention to the fears and complaints of the others over the roughness of the road. There were magnificent views, and as they went higher the ladies grasped the sides of the vehicle and held on to it in fear and trembling, as they looked down the dangerous mountainside.

Helen had well balanced nerves, and thought of on danger; but suddenly she was conscious of a crash, a fall, one horrible shriek from the other ladies, then it seemed to her that she was rolling on, on into eternity. She stopped at last and lay stil. Was this death?

But after a moment the inconvenience of supporting a weight that lay across her convinced her that she was much alive. She managed to turn partly over and crawl out from under the debris. She was not much hurt.

"Aunt Eliza! Aunt Eliza!" called Helen.

All was silence. She looked about her, but could see only wreckage. A little way up the hill a man lay still and motionless, his white face turned upward in the sunlight. Sudden fear made her turn away. Just then a man came from behind a clump of bushes, pale, and with his right arm hanging helplessly.

"Thank God, somebody is alive!" cried Helen.

"It is a miracle," he faintly answered.

"Where are the others?"

"Oh, I can't tell. I fear they are all under the wagon."

"What shall we do?"

He looked down helplessly at his arm and Helen asked pityingly:

"Broken?"

"Never mind," he said, "we can't lament over that until we know there is nothing worse."

Just then several men appeared, who had been driving in sight of the accident. They first released the ladies under the coach and then placed them gently in a wagon. Finally every one was disposed of but Helen and the gentleman with the broken arm.

"I have a one-seated buck not far from here," one of the mountaineers suggested.

The gentleman looked dolefully at his arm.

"Oh, I can drive, if that's all," said Helen. "Let's go. It's only a short distance. You are suffering terribly," as she saw him growing pale.

"I believe I am," he answered.

They drove off, and after the first few minutes began to talk.

"It seemed to me that we rolled over and over for an endless time," said Helen.

"You did turn a complete somersault. I was thrown off at the first lurch. The elderly lady I do not think is much hurt. Your aunt, you called her?"

"Yes, my aunt."

"Are you frightened?" he asked suddenly, looking at her curiously.

"I don't know," said Helen, "I feel rather wild."

"Few young ladies have as serviceable nerves as yours."

Helen did not answer at once, but cried, as a turn of the road brought a house in view:

"Oh, there is the hotel! I am so glad."

An hour later she was watching by her aunt's bedside. She felt relieved at the physician's assurance that Aunt Eliza was not seriously hurt. For two or three days she was kept a prisoner, but Aunt Eliza was not one to pet ailments, and was soon about.

The next day last one after the accident Helen's driving companion sent to ask after her health, and she was appalled by the name on the card: "Mr. Clarence Bartlett."

Aunt Eliza laughed heartily at the absurd situation.

"I think it is very impertinent of him," said Helen.

"To get his arm broken?"

"To inquire after us."

"Perhaps he does not know who we are," said Aunt Eliza.

"I think I would perhaps like to leave here to-morrow," was Helen's only reply.

Aunt Helen did not argue, as she knew that it would only increase Helen's prejudice, but she proposed to stay where she was.

It was not long before Helen and he met. She was on an upper piazza early one evening, and came face to face with him. His arm was in a sling, and he looked pale and worn, but was evidently pleased to see her again.

He held out his hand.

"I am glad to have made your acquaintance, Mrs. Reeve. You will introduce me to your aunt, will you not? Your husband and I were good friends. I was also a friend of your father, although I was young at the time."

She could not refuse, and he talked so pleasantly that Helen could not help forgetting her prejudice, and did not see her way clear to bringing up the money question. Aunt Eliza was delighted, but shrewdly held her peace.

Such a first meeting as they had had naturally caused their acquaintance to grow rapidly. Mr. Bartlett was most agreeable, and all his efforts tended to make Helen's days happy. They stayed six weeks at the hotel, and it was the evening before they were to go. Helen and he were on the piazza enjoying the sunset, when Aunt Eliza came up with a letter.

"For you, Helen."

She stood and chatted a few moments and then said she must be off and finish packing. Helen still held the letter in her hand, turning it over and over in embarrassment, for she recognized the writing of Mr. Carruthers. She was nervously fumbling at the clasp of the bag at her side, to put the letter out of sight, when Mr. Bartlett said:

"Pray, read your letter."

"It is of no consequence," Helen answered.

"I am not so sure of that," he returned in an odd voice. "At all events, read it, or you will be thinking about it all the evening."

Helen opened the letter and read the crabbed handwriting in great haste. Mr. Carruthers wrote to say that Mr. Bartlett refused to take the money and "wished to hear no more about it." She flushed and glanced at her companion.

He was looking at her with a quiet smile.

"I think I know whom your letter is from," and he laughed.

"Please don't," she said, coloring more brightly, but determined to speak now. "Mr. Bartlett, I want to talk with you about this. I want you to do me a favor, but first promise——" she hesitated.

"You don't want me to promise until I have heard what it is, do you?"

"Only that tiresome money. I want you to take it."

"Oh, he answered slowly and gravely. "Yes, say you will. It will make me so much happier."

He waited a moment, and then said:

"I will take it on one condition."

Something in his voice made her eyes drop suddenly.

"That I may take you with it," he whispered, as he leaned over her. "May I, Helen?" He held her hand now—and it was not withdrawn.—Waverley Magazine.

A Cereal Story.

The refreshing part of a story which the New York Times recounts is not the stupidity of man in his domestic aspect. The particular man concerned is an actor whose wife—an actress—is an earnest advocate of the theory that food should fit the consumer rather than the reverse. Consequently there are periods when milk flows incessantly through the household menu. Again it is hot water, and at other times nuts, fruits and grains alone are relied upon to nourish genius to its finest flower.

Once, in the grain age, the wife was called away to a rehearsal that was likely to last well into the afternoon. She told her husband that he would have to get his own luncheon, and he cheerfully consented to do it.

"I had a fine meal on your new cereal," he said, when she returned.

"What do you mean?" she inquired. "I haven't any new cereal in the house."

"Why, that nutty sort of stuff you left on the dining-room table."

The wife sat down suddenly. "You've eaten up my window garden!" she wailed. "All my petunia, nasturtium and pansy seeds!"

Woman in Masculine Garb.

Since Dr. Mary Walker introduced the idea of women wearing the masculine habit, she has won recognition in a startling way. The male garb is not donned by women for its comforts, but to conceal identity, bury a past, and divert to one side the undesired admiration and attentions of men.

In the present year alone there have been five recorded cases where women have risen to man's commercial and professional stature merely by the aid of his garments. At home the disguise would be doffed, and the prudent, modest housewife and decorous mother would blossom forth. The scorn of men and also their flattery is avoided by a mere change of garments. Women suffragists have long been looking for emancipation from the tyranny of man. Where else can freedom be found so easily as in the robes of masculine dignity?—Boston Advertiser.

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN

Beauties of Yokohama Charming to Eyes of Foreigners.

Yokohama.—It is a most pleasant sensation to find one's self once again entering the Shimonoseki Straits with the prospect of a trip through the Inland Sea, where nature has been so lavish in her bestowal of beautiful things to be admired. Then, too, there is always this interesting place to look forward to as a chance of final enjoyment before taking the steamer for a transpacific voyage. Yokohama to the average foreigner seems to mean far more than Tokio, although the latter is the capital and a very much larger place.

The entrance to the Inland Sea from the westward is through quite a narrow passage, through which the current at certain times of the year attains a velocity of more than five miles an hour. The waters of the sea, bordered with terrace-ribbed hills, villages nestling in cozy little nooks, and the beautiful and varied coverings of the hills form a picture that baffles the power of an ordinary pen to describe with any degree of justice. The care and attention bestowed on all connected with cultivation of the soil is what impresses one particularly and the rice fields are of greatest interest. It also lends diversity of coloring in its many shades of green.

To a Japanese returning home the contrast of coloring that he finds under the bright sunshine of his own country, when compared with the shows offered by some of the countries that he might call his neighbors, must make him more than ever in love with his native land. Where color is so essential a part of any view that the very name for landscape embodies it there can be no wonder that Japanese globe-trotters miss their lovely land; for their word "keshiki" (scenery) means "landscape color," which seems to fully carry the meaning they intend to convey.

In former years the junks were everywhere in evidence, and one seldom saw any other type of craft, but nowadays this has all undergone a very decided change, for instead of the always picturesque junk with its peculiar sails and marvelous gear one finds that the schooner rig has supplanted all others. In numerous cases the native style of hull is still used, but in the vast majority hulls like those we are accustomed to see are the favorites. With their modern civilization utility is apparently the sentiment of the hour.

The way every approach is commanded by batteries with modern high-powered artillery induces the belief that an enemy would have a difficult task to force a passage. On every hand it looks as though Japan had concluded that war was bound to come eventually, and that the way to make it short and decisive was to be prepared. Chimneys smoking along the shores tell the tale of mines being worked and foundries in full blast. New harbors appear in advantageous localities, and the stone breakwaters are evidence of large sums spent in the interest of the maritime portion of the community.

This city was the first treaty port opened to foreign commerce, and at present owes its importance entirely to foreign trade. One recognizes several familiar names given to places about the bay through which vessels pass before reaching the anchorage. Mississippi Bay was one that seemed to require a bit of explanation. It was simple, enough, however, as the Mississippi was one of our famous side-wheel frigates, and she came over here with Commodore Matthew C. Perry when he made his famous cruise.

Yokohama was merely a fishing village in the middle of the last century, but now a fine esplanade of houses in the more modern European style faces the sea and forms a pleasing contrast with those of native architecture. Behind all a bold eminence known as the Bluff is covered with handsome villas, gardens, and winding drives. These are all easily seen from the comfortable seat of a jinrikisha, the universal wheeled vehicle of Japan. This conveyance is a "baby chaise." The latest wrinkle is bicycle wheels, rubber tires included, with long shafts, and a coolie between them who moves on the trot.

When a few years ago the first wheeled vehicle was introduced by an Englishman the natives called it simply a "wheel." The invention has proved a great success throughout the Far East, the Chinese calling it the man-power car. One finds it as far from where it was first introduced as Singapore, where fate has somewhat funnily decreed that it should be drawn by the lazy though mercenary Chinaman, and although so heavily handicapped, it competes successfully with horse and carriage and prevents the introduction of the tram car.

Of course there are horses in Japan that are used for draught purposes, for driving, and for riding. The races next month, for example, are a very important feature of the season, and all hands turn out to see them. They have a very sensible way here of breaking their colts for draught purposes. The colts always run alongside their dams on transport journeys, and thus begin their apprenticeship by learning the roads. As they get a little bigger a wisp of straw is tied to their backs to simulate a burden, and give them the feeling of additional weight without the fatigue. Then, as their strength increases, a real load, proportioned to what they can do, is put upon them, and this increased gradually until they are able to stand a full measure.

The object of a visit to this portion of Japan at the present time is to try and catch the beatings of the public pulse on the subject of war. Rumors of what people thought was about to happen were so very conflicting in Korea and Manchuria that but little satisfaction could be gained by repeated interviewing. Here was the place for news, but instead of finding those having the ability to form well-digested opinions and the willingness to express them, it is almost impossible to get them to talk.

The difference of opinions between the two factions are so very bitter that silence seems the golden mean that must be cultivated. If one starts war topics the forefinger of the party addressed almost at once goes to his lips, to signify that the taboo has been placed on that subject.

Surprise was, without doubt, caused here by Russia's action in presenting a new set of demands in Peking while the Manchurian question was under discussion between St. Petersburg and the representatives from Tokio, although it is quite in the running that these discussions could scarcely be said to have entered a serious phase. The Japanese have not been idling their time, but it is thought highly possible that they have not been very welcome to the Russian statesmen. But as the Japanese demands had been formulated and were really quite generally known, it was thought to be a very unusual proceeding on Russia's part to approach China without making some statement regarding Japan.

Cattle Dipping in Texas.

About 3000 head of cattle were dipped in oil in Colorado, Texas, under the personal supervision of J. B. Goodlett, of Quanah, for C. A. O'Keefe. The cattle are not to be moved from the O'Keefe ranch, but were dipped, believing that it would be a benefit to them. Mr. O'Keefe has a large stone dipping vat constructed on his ranch, and is a firm believer in the efficiency of the dip. Mr. Goodlett, who is the State agent for the official dip adopted by the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, says that an investigation into the situation has convinced him that there is practically no movement of cattle across the line this winter. He thinks there will be a fair movement in the spring, however, when dipping will be generally practiced. Speaking of the recent dipping in crude Texas oil that was done in his home town under Federal direction, he says it is a conceded fact that oil will kill the fever ticks, but he does not believe that dipping in oil will ever become general. He says that while the oil may not injure the cattle, yet for the period of about two weeks it transforms them into the most disreputable looking beasts that ever walked the face of the earth. In a fortnight the oil has had time to wear off.—Galveston News.

Queen Victoria's Fad.

Among the many peculiarities of Queen Victoria which I have not seen mentioned by any of her biographers, not even by Mrs. Emily Crawford, was her predilection for organ grinders and for strolling players in general, in whom she used to take a deep interest. When out driving she would frequently stop her carriage and have itinerant musicians whom she saw playing brought to her, and would converse with them and liberally remunerate them, while if their stories seemed out of the usual, she would employ the Palace police and detectives to look after them. In fact, the Queen was a perfect benefactress to the itinerant musician and organ grinder, and as they were allowed to approach her carriage by the police in response to her summons without any special precautions being taken, and were, as a rule, recruited from the lowest classes of the Italians, it must be regarded as singularly fortunate that no advantage was ever taken by the anarchists of this peculiar fad of the aged sovereign to do her an injury.

The Benefit of Horseback Riding.

The great good derived from horseback riding is due to the beneficial effect it has upon the circulation. Many people are chronic invalids because of poor circulation, producing congestion of various vital organs. Horseback riding in the open air when the weather permits, in a well ventilated arena at other times, is an exercise that cannot be surpassed as a health giving and health maintaining treatment. I have had sufficient observation in this direction to convince me of the wonderful efficacy of the horseback riding treatment in many conditions, so that I often prescribe it in preference to many of the other so-called physical culture promotors. Often I have seen weak, delicate anaemic girls develop a robust, healthy constitution the result of properly conducted equestrianism.—New York Medical Journal.

Differences in Hand Writing.

A curious investigation by Alfred Binet, of the Laboratory of the Sorbonne, has revealed differences in the handwriting of the sexes. Numerous characteristics are traced—such as carelessness in the writing of women and firmness and simplicity in that of men—and an expert graphologist has been able to give the sex of the writers of 141 addresses out of 180. The writing of old men resembles that of women.

A Trick of the Snake Charmers.

In a recent volume on the snakes of Egypt, Hippolyte Boussac states that the device referred to in the Scriptures of changing a snake into a rod is still practiced by the snake charmers. They touch the snake at a certain place in the neck, when it falls into a cataleptic condition and becomes straight and stiff. It is then restored to its former condition by taking its tail between the hands and firmly rolling.

An agitation has been commenced in New York for a more uniform system of tea inspection.

HANDLING OF FOOD.

Care Should Be Taken in Putting Perishables Away Properly.

It matters little how much care is exercised in the selection of food, the sum expended in its purchase, if it is not properly cared for after it reaches the house. Through carelessness and ignorance the loss is very great, proving that there is more than a grain of truth in the old adage that a woman can throw out on a teaspoon what a man brings in on a shovel.

Salads and vegetables that are in good condition are dumped in a cold kitchen to wilt and wither until the cook gets "good and ready" to throw them away. Meat is left in its paper to absorb the taste and get glued fast to it. Fruit is bruised in carrying it out, butter left uncovered to become rancid, and milk standing to sour.

When green vegetables come home they should be put at once in the refrigerator or into the icebox. Salads may be kept wrapped in a damp cloth, then in a dry newspaper, and put in the air box.

Cereals should be emptied from the paper into proper receptacles of tin or glass and kept closely covered to prevent insects from getting in. Coffee should go from the grocer's paper bag into an airtight canister in order to keep its aroma. Olive oil should be put into a cool, dark place. Cheese, butter, soap and cheese into dry places.

Dried fruit should be kept in glass jars; nuts in a cool, dry place to prevent their getting rancid, and chocolate, cocoa and delicate shells in cold storage. Molasses and syrups need to be where it is cool.

Eggs should be handled carefully so as not to break the membrane separating the yolk and white, and kept in a dry, cool place.

Flour belongs in a bin or barrel raised a few inches from the floor. While wheat flour may be kept in quantity, cornmeal or graham flour should only be purchased in small quantities and kept in tin or glass.

Onions should not be left open, as they are great absorbers. Neither onions, bananas nor muskmelons should be put in an icebox with delicate food.

Winter vegetables should be well matured when gathered, dried thoroughly and then stored in a cool, dry place. Carrots, beets and celery keep better if packed in sand.

Small and soft fruits should be scattered on platters, not left in the boxes as purchased, as their own weight crushes them and they decay. Peaches and fine pears should be removed from a shelf and not be allowed to touch one another. Tomatoes may be ripened by exposure to the sun.

Milk and cream should be kept entirely separate from the other foods, as they absorb odors.

Butter, if purchased in quantity, should have a cloth spread over the top and on top of that a thick layer of salt.

When necessary to take out butter lift the cloth from the side, cut a square, even piece, and re-cover with cloth and salt. If only a few pounds are purchased at a time, keep in a stone or agate pail, cover with a cloth wet out of salt water and the lid.

Lard should be kept in tin cans in a cool place.

Fresh fish should never be permitted to soak in water. Put in a colander directly on artificial ice.

Meat should not be laid on paper as that draws out the juices. If freshly killed, allow it to get chilled before putting in cold storage, otherwise the animal heat is driven inside and causes fermentation, which is injurious. Do not let chops and steaks lie against one another, much loss of juice and steak.

All meats and poultry require a cool, dry atmosphere. If necessary to hang them, suspend with the choicest or tender parts down. Hang lamb and mutton by the shank, and pound on the feet.—Boston Journal.

An Omlette Every Day.

Mr. G. W. Zook essayed to sell all his poultry stock, and though he had done so, but afterward one egg that had escaped the poultryman's axe turned up. Something over two weeks ago Mr. Zook found two eggs, one white and one brown, in the customary nest in the barn, and every day thereafter for ten days he did the same. He had seen but one hen about the place, and it suddenly dawned upon him that his pullet was doing double duty in showing the superiority of the Missouri hen. He set about watching her. For several weeks he noted her visits to the nest and found one white and one brown egg. He knew there were no others in the nest before the hen's visit, and therefore concluded to a certainty that for two weeks the hen had laid two eggs a day.—Maitland (Mo.) Herald.

Dyed His Hair With Ink.

Because she discovered that her octogenarian husband had dyed his hair with ink and so altered his appearance when courting her as to deceive her as to his age, Martha Dickhoph asked for divorce and $1000 alimony at N[illegible] Ia.

A few months ago Martha was a care-free girl in Germany. A letter came to her sister from a relative in America, advising her that Peter Dickhoph, a rich farmer, 44 years old, desired a wife, and suggested that Martha would fill the bill. But the latter was already betrothed, and she passed the bargain over to Martha.

Martha thought well of it, came over and was introduced to Peter. Although she wasn't much impressed with his appearance, she consented to marry him, and she became his wife.

The government of Alsace-Lorraine has decided to grant small pensions for life to those French soldiers who fought in 1870-71 against Germany and have since become German subjects.

THE GIRL ACROSS

Close to my window my s[illegible]
Watch and devotedly [illegible]
Fate might reward me a[illegible]
peep
At the girl across the [illegible]

Freckled and brown, wi[illegible]
smile
Sewing I saw her one [illegible]
Faith! where's the harm [illegible]
awhile
With the girl across the [illegible]

Faith! 'twas no harm 't[illegible]
for life,
since, in the following [illegible]
Fortunate fellow, I [illegible]
In the girl across the [illegible]

Still to my habit I [illegible]
Tell me the hurt, sir [illegible]
Sure 'tis but gratitude [illegible]
At the girl across the [illegible]

A Head-on [illegible]

By HELEN FARR [illegible]

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Trenton was half an hour late. A man dropped a bundle of curtain sticks on the live rail at Sullivan square and tied up the L for thirty minutes.

Trenton had an appointment at six with "a man from out of town," Marshal Dix, an old college crony, and now a business associate, and as he looked out of the car at Boylston street the clock in the station stood 6:30 to the minute.

"Hang it! Just my luck! I'll miss the deal," was his mental comment, and he dashed through the turnstile, swinging it around until it whirled like a top, and the next wayfarer had to forcibly stop it. He was up the stairs in one second, across Tremont street in another, and down to the corner of Boylston in another.

Now, as every one knows, who knows Boston, its erratic climate, and the strength and vigor of its proverbial east wind, there is always an interval at tornado sweeping and swirling around the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets. It was a stormy night, the rain was coming down in torrents. Trenton had his umbrella and pulled down over his head and shoulders, and as he rounded the corner he bent almost double, bracing against the gust of wind that met him. Of course he couldn't see in front of him, and the pretty girl in a tweed walking suit, and white beaver hat and black veil, who just then turned the corner on to Tremont street, could not see him, for she had her umbrella pulled down over her face, meeting the same gust of wind, and naturally they collided.

Trenton's umbrella clashed into her small silk one, and the ferrule on the end of his poked a hole directly through it. The ribs of both umbrellas became entangled, and there was a general mix-up.

So engrossed were they in extricating the umbrellas, that neither noticed the other until Trenton spoke.

"Oh, what a beastly shame. I am awfully sorry, don't you know."

Then the pretty girl looked up.

"By Jove!" was all Trenton could say.

By this time they had gotten the umbrellas disentangled. But just then another gust of wind fiercer than the first tore across the common. This time it dislocated the pretty girl's hat, and toppled it down rakily over one ear. She put up both hands to straighten it, and dropped her umbrella and purse.

Trenton stooped to pick them up, and the wind took his hat off and sent it up against a show window. Then the pretty girl laughed.

Trenton laughed, too, and grabbed his hat back before it could fly any

"By Jove!" was all Trenton could say. [illegible]er, and pulled it down onto his [illegible]. Then he recovered the umbrella and purse and restored them to [illegible] and in the shelter of the building [illegible] of the rain, they both leaned against the brass rod in front of the [illegible]ew and looked at each other.

"Oh, all the ridiculous things—" the pretty girl began. Then she remembered and drew herself up haughtily and turned her back and began

HANDLING OF FOOD.

Care Should Be Taken in Putting Perishables Away Properly.

It matters little how much care is exercised in the selection of food, the sum expended in its purchase, if it is not properly cared for after it reaches the house. Through carelessness and ignorance the loss is very great, proving that there is more than a grain of truth in the old adage that a woman can throw out on a teaspoon what a man brings in on a shovel.

Salads and vegetables that are in good condition are dumped in the kitchen to wilt and wither until the cook gets "good and ready" to throw them away. Meat is left in its paper to absorb the taste and get glued to it. Fruit is bruised in empty it out, butter left uncovered to get rancid, and milk standing to sour.

When green vegetables come home they should be put at once in the cellar or into the icebox. Salads may be left wrapped in a damp cloth, the cloth in newspaper, and put in the air.

Cereals should be emptied in glass or proper receptacles of tin or glass and closely covered to prevent insects getting in. Coffee should go immediately into an airtight canister in order to keep its aroma. Olive oil should be put into a cool, dark place, and laundry soap and cheese into dry places.

Dried fruit should be kept in a dry, tight glass cans; nuts in a cool, dry place to prevent their growing rancid, and chocolate, cocoa and cocoanut shells in cold storage. Molasses and syrups need to be where it is cool.

Eggs should be handled carefully so as not to break the membrane separating the yolk and white, and kept in a dry, cool place.

Flour belongs in a bin or box raised a few inches from the floor. While wheat flour may be obtained in quantity, cornmeal or graham flour should only be purchased in small quantities and kept in tin or glass.

Onions should not be left out as they are great absorbers. Neither onions, bananas nor muskmelons should be put in an icebox with other food.

Winter vegetables should be well matured when gathered, dried thoroughly and then stored in a cool place. Carrots, beets and celery keep better if packed in sand.

Small and soft fruits should be gathered on platters, not left in the box as purchased, as their own weight crushes them and they decay. Pears and fine pears should be removed from a shelf and not be allowed to touch one another. Tomatoes may be ripened by exposure to the sun.

Milk and cream should be kept separate from the other foods, as they absorb odors.

Butter, if purchased in quantity, should have a cloth spread over the top and on top of that a thick layer of salt.

When necessary to take out food, lift the cloth from the side, cut in a square, oven place, and re-cover cloth and salt. If only a few pounds are purchased at a time, keep in a glass or agate pail, cover with a cloth wrung out of spit water and the lid.

Lard should be kept in tin and in a cool place.

Fresh fish should never be permitted to soak in water. Put in a cool place directly on artificial ice.

Meat should not be laid on the ice so that draws out the juices. If not killed, allow it to get chilled before putting in cold storage, otherwise the animal heat is driven inside and causes fermentation, which is poisonous. Do not let chops and steaks lie against one another, much less pile and steak.

All meats and poultry require a cool, dry atmosphere. If necessary to keep them, suspend with the choicest and tender parts down. Hang lean mutton by the shank, and poultry by the feet.—Boston Journal.

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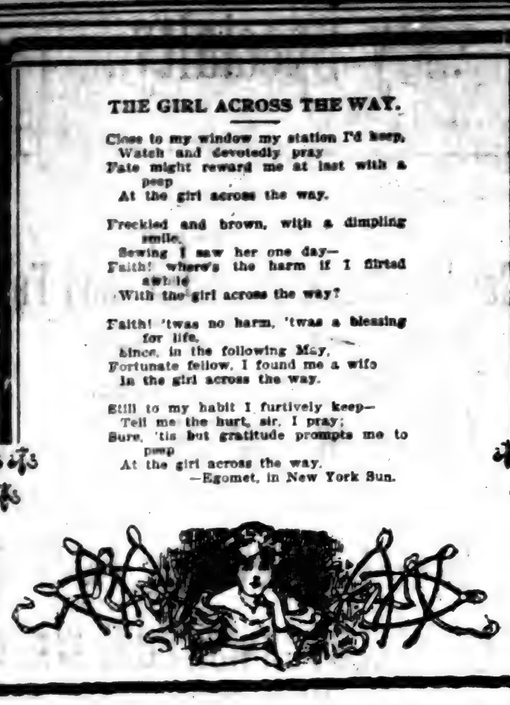
THE GIRL ACROSS THE WAY.

Close to my window my station I'd keep,
Watch and devotedly pray
Fate might reward me at last with a peep
At the girl across the way.

Freckled and brown, with a dimpling smile,
Sewing I saw her one day—
Faith! where's the harm if I flirted awhile
With the girl across the way?

Faith! 'twas no harm, 'twas a blessing for life,
Since, in the following May,
Fortunate fellow, I found me a wife
In the girl across the way.

Still to my habit I furtively keep—
Tell me the hurt, sir, I pray;
Sure, 'tis but gratitude prompts me to peep
At the girl across the way.
—Egomet, in New York Sun.



A Head-on Collision

By HELEN FARR HUNTER

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He stole a sidelong glance at her profile and took courage. The saucy little nose was tilted up just a trifle, but he fancied there was a tiny smile lurking in the corner of her month.

"I'll try it again," he thought. "Here goes for my second apology; perhaps

"They always carry off the wreck."

I'll have better luck this time, she doesn't look very formidable."

"Nan, now won't you be sensible? You know I don't care two straws for that girl; she's homely as a mud fence."

The pretty girl turned around suddenly. The lurking little smile had fled. "Jack Trenton, I hate you. You are a perfect hypocrite. Didn't you say you loved her?"

It was Trenton's turn to look serious now. "Nan, what do you mean?"

"Mean? You know what I mean. I heard every word you said that night in the car. Margaret and I sat right behind you, and you never even saw us. We heard your conversation—that is, we heard almost all of it. We heard you say that you never loved any one as you loved—"

"Her brother, Marshal," he interrupted. "That's what I said. We were talking over old times when Marshal and I were at Yale. I met her that day by accident. Simply happened to get into the same car, and took the only empty seat beside her. You wouldn't have me ride on the cow-catcher, would you, just because there happened to be a girl I knew on the train? And naturally as Marsh and I were such old friends we talked of him. We didn't have anything else to talk about. I knew her only slightly, but we had a subject of mutual interest in Mash. Now that's all there was to it, Nan, believe it or not, as you wish. If you call it fair to throw a fellow over and break our engagement just because he happened to say half a dozen words to his chum's sister, all right, go ahead, break it, I won't trouble you any more. Well, I guess I had better be going. Good night, Nan, and—good bye."

The pretty girl had turned again to the window and was gazing at a lovely fluffy white ostrich feather boa. The lurking little smile had crept back to the corners of her mouth.

"Jack!"

Trenton had gone a few steps, but he stopped and came back. She turned around from the window, and looked down demurely at her torn umbrella. Then she put up her hand to her head, gave her hat a little tug and shake, pulled her veil down closer over her chin, and said:

"Jack, do you know what they always do after a head-on collision?"

"No; what?"

"They always carry off the wreck."

Biography of Arthur Sullivan.

B. W. Findon, a nephew of the composer, is writing a new biography of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

BRAIN CHILDREN TRAVEL FAR.

Writings of Miss Carman That Have Seen the World.

Miss Carman, the poet, at the beginning of his literary career, had the usual difficulty with homing manuscripts. He chalked up all desperandum on his desk and kept at work. One belief which never failed him was that everything he wrote must of necessity meet a welcome somewhere, a conviction which always caused a rejected manuscript to take another journey. Some came back so many times that he became deeply interested in them, and gave them names quite apart from their titles, such as "The Flying Dutchman," "The Wandering Jew," "Ulysses," and so forth. He was rummaging through some pigeonholes not long ago when he exclaimed to a friend who happened to be present:

"Why, hello; here's old 'Captain Cook.' Really, I had forgotten the dear old Captain," and he held up a faded sheet of copy.

"Why do you call it 'Captain Cook?'" asked the friend, noticing that the title was widely different.

"Oh, because it circumnavigated the globe," answered the poet. "I sent it to an Australian periodical. It went by the way of San Francisco, and came back via the Suez canal and London. I believe I'll send it to the So-and-So," he added, mentioning the name of a prominently monthly; "they asked me for something the other day. Of course, they rejected it before it went to the Antipodes, but perhaps they'll think it has improved with age."

"Captain Cook" was printed a month or two ago, and was much admired.—Philadelphia Post.

The Song of the Hammer.

At the home of a dame devout
Who in mission work always led,
The sewing society sat about
Plying their needles and thread;
And in a melodious key
Without hesitation or stammer,
Incessantly and relentlessly
They sang the song of the hammer.

Knock, knock, knock,
With never a halt or pause;
Knock, knock, knock,
Without provocation or cause.
Characters white as snow
Are daubed with spots of black,
While these righteous, merciful sisters saw
To cover the heathen's back.

Knock, knock, knock,
None whom they know is spared;
Knock, knock, knock,
How their neighbor's faults are aired!
The absent members, too,
Come in for their share of abuse,
While these worthy dames, with much ado,
Sew shirts for the heathens' use.

Knock, knock, knock,
While the hours are dragging slow;
Knock, knock, knock,
Till they all get up to go.
Their work for the day is o'er,
Their duty done with zest,
And when each is at home alone once more
She'll trim up all the rest!

Oh, men with sisters dear,
With wives and sweethearts glad,
Did you ever happen to hear
Them giving their friends the gad?
If not, sneak home some day
And list to the sewing club's clamor
As they sing that old familiar lay
Entitled "The Song of the Hammer."
—William F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Bald Heads in Colombia.

If there are any bald heads in the machine and land forces that go to Panama they may succeed in finding the celebrated cure that gave back to the late Major Fitz Hugh Edwards his splendid shock of hair. Edwards was as bald as the American eagle, says the New York Press. Somewhere on the Charges river he met a band of Indians who laughed him to scorn when he removed his hat. Having winning ways, Edwards soon made himself agreeable, and the chief of the tribe said in the native tongue, "We will give you cover for your naked skull." He remained there nearly a year and came back to New York with much better hair than he was born with. As hair restorers the Colombians are par excellence, differing entirely from our North American Indians, who took all the hair they could scalp.

Foolish Bother.

A controversy has been started in England over the statement in a death notice that "Mrs. Spurgeon entered heaven at 8:30 this morning." The vicar of Milton took exceptions to the declaration and in the course of a sermon said it was absurd to suppose that the spirit enters heaven at the moment of death on earth. This has brought out letters from many people who side with the preacher or oppose his view of the case. No wonder Mr. Chamberlain is alarmed. How can a country whose inhabitants become excited over the mere experiences of the soul after quitting this world expect to retain its commercial supremacy?

Be Moderate.

There was a Man once who Had a Bul'dog with a forged restraint attached to Him, and one Day this Man went out to the Bulldog's lowly Residence and said:

"If I were to Unchain you, would you Appreciate the Favor?"

"Why," said the Bulldog, "I would fairly eat you Up with Joy."

"Your Gratitude is a Trifle overexpressed," said the Man, as he Walked away and Ordered an Extra Chain to be hitched to the Dog.

The moral of this is: Don't Waste Your Superlatives; You May Be Misunderstood.—Baltimore News.

It Sometimes Happens.

"Of course," says the shoe dealer, "there are times when it is necessary to stretch the truth a trifle."

"Yes, sir," answered the head salesman, "and often a fellow has to stretch a lie."

"I don't see how."

"Well, when a woman with a No. 6 foot declares that a No. 3 shoe is just her size and asks you to put it on the shoe stretcher overnight, 'just to make the instep a little higher,' That's one of the times."

A FOUR DOLLAR BILL.

Drummer's Shrewd Scheme That Proved a Winner.

"But I tell you," said the bank clerk, "it is betting on a sure thing. No one ever saw a four-dollar bill. There is no such thing."

"I don't want your money," said the drummer, drawing his chair closer to the country store stove, "but you were so cock-sure that I thought you might like to bet. They may not have four-dollar bills in Five Corners, but they have them in New York, all right."

"Take him up for $2," said the livery stable man, "and I'll go him for the same amount."

The drummer was absorbed in his newspaper.

"I'm in for another $2," chipped in the storekeeper.

Nothing doing with the drummer.

"Got him treed," snikered the bank clerk, and everybody laughed.

"You fellows mean it?" asked the drummer.

"Sure's eggs is eggs," replied the storekeeper.

The drummer took out a bulky pocketbook and with impressive deliberation laid on the table a letterhead of the Leven Little Tailors:

To bill rendered...$4.00

The silence was profound. "Well, I guess we'll step across to the hotel for a round on me," said the liveryman, "and then I must be getting home to supper."

Little Kindnesses.

If you were toiling up a weary hill,
Bearing a load beyond your strength to bear,
Straining each nerve untiringly, and still
Stumbling and losing foothold here and there,
And each one passing by would do so much
As give one upward lift and go their way,
Would not the slight reiterated touch
Of help and kindness lighten all the day?

If you were breasting a keen wind, which tossed
And buffeted and chilled you as you strove,
Till, baffled and bewildered quite, you lost
The power to see the way, and aim to move,
And one, if only for a moment's space,
Gave you a shelter from the bitter blast,
Would you not find it easier to face
The storm again when the brief rest was past?

There is no little and there is no much,
We weigh and measure and define in vain
A look, a word, a light responsive touch,
Can be a minister of joy to pain.
A man can die of hunger walled in gold,
A crumb may quicken hope to stronger breath,
And every day we give or we withhold
Some little thing which tells for life or death.
—Sarah Chauncey Woolsey.

A Relic of Herodotus.

Recent excavations on the site of ancient Naucratis on the delta of the Nile have brought to light, among other things, a possible relic of Herodotus, to whose description of the luxurious Greek settlement we owe most of our knowledge of it. He visited the city in the latter part of the fifth century B. C. The relic in question is the base of a painted vase inscribed "Herodotou.' This vase was found within the Hellenic precinct, and seeing the comparative rarity of the name, and the coincidence of the date of the vase, as judged by its fabric and the lettering of the dedication, with the probable epoch of the Halicarnassian's visit, it is a plausible guess that this vase had some direct connection with the father of history.—Kansas City Journal.

Sewing Bees to Rescue.

According to South African Exports there should be an increased demand for soft goods in British East Africa. A notice in Nairobi, by John Ainsworth, the sub-commissioner, states that natives entering the town must be decently clothed. Missionaries, settlers, etc., are asked to encourage the wearing of cloth by natives in their employ; while the police and government officials have instructions to warn the blacks that they will not be allowed in Nairobi unless they are wearing at least an ordinary loincloth. So civilization stalks on. Soon, we suppose, there will not be left anywhere one clad as "nature first made man."

Peacocks or Men.

From London comes the report that men there are being induced by tailors to do everything they can to bring about a men's dress reform. The effort is to get the customers to wear colored material for evening clothes. There are shades of blue, green, crimson, plum and other varieties of rich color which look well by artificial light. Few men have had the courage to identify themselves with the innovation. Those who do lay themselves liable to the suspicion that they are not men, but peacocks.

Athabasca Land.

Many thousands of square miles along the Peace River valley in Athabasca are very fertile, growing luxurious grass and excellent wheat. But no settlers as yet are found in that far northern region; and the only purpose of the Hudson Bay company is to turn the local wheat into flour for its agents scattered through that region and thus save the high cost of importing flour.

Origin of Tuberculosis.

Prof. Behring's fundamental proposition regarding tuberculosis is that as a general rule it has its origin in early infancy, and that contrary to the view of Prof. Koch, the vehicle for the conveyance of this latent infection is milk.

"When I was state's attorney of McDonough county," said Lawyer William Prentiss, "there was an epidemic of horse stealing there that had perplexed and maddened the farmers of the district.

Suspicion centered on a man named Jerry Willetts. When they spoke of horse stealing they spoke of Willets in the same breath.

"Under these conditions I sent down as detective to the scene of the horse thieves' operations a little Swede named Oliver Johnston, with instructions to pose as a farm laborer in search of work and if possible to ingratiate himself with Willetts. He succeeded in gaining Willetts' confidence. Then one night came a grand horse-stealing raid, and the proof seemed so strong against Willetts that he was arrested and charged with the offense.

"Johnston played his part well. To my satisfaction he informed me that Willetts and his counsel had suggested that for a substantial bribe he should swear that he spent the night of the horse stealing in Willetts' house—although he was twenty miles away at the time—and that Willetts did not leave the house that night.

"Here was a trap ready to spring. On my advice Johnston pretended to acquiesce in the accused man's proposition. When he came to the witness chair, however, he dropped the mask.

"'Where were you the night of Jan. 1, the date of the horse stealing?' asked the lawyer for the defendant, in a voice that foretold triumph.

"'I spent that night at my friend Bill Pringle's, about twenty miles distant from Willetts' house,' replied the detective.

"'But—but have you not stated that you spent that night in Willetts' house?' inquired the lawyer in sudden dismay.

"'I did, but I was not on my oath then and I am now. Willetts asked me to swear that I was in his house that night and I agreed to do so at the request of the state's attorney.'

"The lawyer for the defense, seeing the fatal trap, hurled an imprecation at me across the table. The defendant's wife and sisters gave evidence that he was at home all the night in question, but this did not avail him; he was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

"Later I discovered that Willetts was perfectly innocent of the horse stealing, that his neighbors had formed a conspiracy to railroad him to the penitentiary and, becoming aware of their intentions, he had endeavored to secure what would seem disinterested evidence in his favor.

"I got him out of prison after he had served fifteen months of the sentence he received on account of trying to manufacture a superfluous alibi."—Chicago News.

An Old Time Favorite

An old lady sat in her old armchair,
With wrinkled visage and disheveled hair,
And hunger-worn features.
For days and for weeks her only fare,
As she sat there in her old armchair,
Had been potatoes.

But now they were gone; of bad or good
Not one was left for the old lady's food
Of those potatoes.
And she sighed and said, "What shall I do?
Where shall I send and to whom shall I go
For more potatoes?"

And she thought of the deacon over the way,
The deacon so ready to worship and pray,
Whose cellar was full of potatoes.
And she said, "I will send to the deacon to come;
He'll not mind much to give me some
Of such a store of potatoes."

And the deacon came over as fast as he could;
Thinking to do the old lady some good,
But never for once of potatoes;
And he asked her at once what was her chief want;
And, she, simple soul, expecting a grant,
Immediately answered, "Potatoes."

But the deacon's religion didn't lie that way;
He was more accustomed to preach and to pray
Than to give of his hoarded potatoes;
So, not hearing, of course, what the old lady said;
He rose to pray with uncovered head;
But she only thought of potatoes.

He prayed for patience for wisdom and grace;
But when he prayed, "Lord, give her peace,"
She audibly sighed, "Give potatoes."
And at the end of each prayer which he said
He heard, or thought that he heard, in his stead,
That same request for potatoes.

The deacon was troubled; knew not what to do;
'Twas very embarrassing to have her act so
About those carnal potatoes;
So, ending his prayer, he started for home,
But as the door closed behind him he heard a deep groan,
"Oh, give to the hungry potatoes."

And that groan followed him all the way home,
In the midst of the night it haunted his room,
"Oh, give to the hungry potatoes."
He could bear it no longer; arose and dressed,
From his well-filled cellar taking in haste
A bag of his best potatoes.

Again he went to the widow's lone hut;
Her sleepless eyes she had not yet shut;
But there she sat in that old armchair,
With the same wan features, the same sad air;
And, entering in, he poured on the floor
A bushel or more from his goodly store
Of choicest potatoes.

The widow's heart leaped up for joy;
Her face was haggared and wan no more.
"Now," said the deacon, "shall we pray?"
"Yes," said the widow, "now you may."
And he kneeled him down on the sanded floor.
Where he had poured his goodly store,
And such a prayer as the deacon prayed
As never before his lips essayed.
No longer embarrassed, but free and full,
He poured out the voice of a liberal soul;
And the widow responded aloud, "Amen,"
But said no more of potatoes.

And would you who hear this simple tale
Pray for the poor; and, praying, "prevail?"
Then preface your prayer with alms and good deeds;
Search out the poor, their wants and their needs;
Pray for peace and grace and spiritual food,
For wisdom and guidance, for all these are good,
But don't forget the potatoes.
—E. A. B.

Lessons from Dogs

"We may learn a good lesson from our good friend the dog now and then," said a man who is always befriending members of the canine tribe to a New Orleans Times-Democrat writer, "and we should remember the fact at times when we are inclined to quarrel with some of the more worthless members. Already we have learned a lesson in constancy of friendship from the dog and men of letters have scarcely praised the virtues of mankind more than they have praised this virtuous attribute of the dog. The dog is a good friend to his master, a faithful companion who shares his master's fortune whatever it may be. No dog was ever known to desert his master because fortune or fate had shifted from the palace to the hovel, from affluence to grinding poverty. The dog will remain fast when other friends higher in the scale of animal development will desert and pull away to where the pastures are greener.

"But I was thinking more particularly of another good example which humankind may find in the dog's conduct, and it is a lesson which we may ponder with profit at this season of the year when one's diet becomes of so much importance in the maintenance of health. Despite a popular belief to the contrary, did you know it is a fact that a dog rarely eats more than his stomach can handle? Did you know that dogs as a rule eat very lightly and very discreetly when they are sick? Whether you know it or not it is a fact, and it is something that we can't say of man. At least we can't say as much for all men. Dogs seem to know intuitively what is good for them. They know when they are sick that they must eat lightly and be careful about the kind of food they eat. Nature, after all, seems to take pretty good care of the creatures, though nature kills dogs, just as she kills other things in her vast domain."

On Pressing Business.

The Hon. "Champ" Clark recently told of a case brought up in Missouri in which one of the lawyers engaged tried to serve his client by throwing suspicion on a certain witness during the course of his cross-examination.

The first question put was:

"You admit that they were at the prisoner's home every evening during this period?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

"State whether you and he were interested in any special transactions, such as, for instance, business or otherwise."

"Yes, sir; we were."

"Oh, ho!" exclaimed the wily attorney. "Then you will no doubt be good enough to inform us now and to what extent, also the nature of the business in which you were jointly interested."

"I haven't the least objection in the world," cheerfully answered the obliging witness. "If you want to know—I was courting his daughter."—Philadelphia Post.

In the Corn Belt.

A friend of mine, a clergyman, and a very close observer, told me that upon one of his trips through the West almost every man he met and spoke with used profanity, but finally he found one man who talked to him for twenty minutes without using an oath. As they were about to separate my friend shook hands with the stranger and said:

"You don't know how glad I am to have a chance to have a talk with a man like you. You are the first man I have met for three days who could talk for five minutes without swearing."

The stranger was so surprised and shocked at this deplorable state of affairs that he instantly and innocently ejaculated:

"Well, I'll be damned!"—Prof. T. N. Carver in The World's Work.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognizing THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

THE REASON WHY.

Referring to the letter of Mr. W. R. Jackson, which appears in this issue, in our opinion the reason for the "kicking" he speaks of is that the great majority of republicans recognize the fact that President Roosevelt is not a safe man to have at the head of the republican army. He might, perhaps, command a brigade under orders successfully, but he is too erratic and impulsive to be trusted with the supreme command.

The party never elected Theodore Roosevelt president. He only became so through accident (mores the pity) and his course for the last two years in Alabama and elsewhere, his referees' open buying of support for him with places, has disgusted the great mass of republicans who are such from principle, and not for pie, and alienated them from him, but NOT from the party. Thank God, the republican party does not depend upon any one man, but lives through the vitality of the principles on which it is founded. True republicans naturally turn to Senator Hanna as one who would come nearer to making a worthy successor to the sainted McKinley than any one else in sight at present, and they are going to put him in command. "D. V."

The democratic executive committee of Chilton county met in Clanton on Tuesday and fixed the date for the county primary the same as the state, April 11th. Delegates will be selected on the same day to meet in convention at Clanton and select delegates to attend the state convention and nominate presidential electors. The plurality rule is to govern in the primary, so in a little over two months we will know what county democrats are to have the empty honor of "holding the sack."

Monday was the last day of grace for paying poll taxes and Collector T. J. Hubbard was all day at the court house to give every one an opportunity to be a man; there have been 1,147 polls collected for 1903, not quite 75 per cent of those liable, so there are a good many "political eunucks" in Chilton county this year.

The leaders of the Chilton black and tans openly state that they intend to give the populists of Chilton county trouble. We suppose they will vote the democratic ticket.

Two lives were lost in a $400,000 fire in Knoxville, Tenn., Tuesday.

Rumor has it that the democrats formed a club in Thorsby last Friday night. Several black and tan republicans and other nondescripts are said to have joined. They claim twenty-odd in all in the club. Our informant said the proceedings were a cross between a circus and a gas well, as they had a clown and sundry "hot air" statements. Politics makes strange bed fellows.

The regular republican organization of Chilton county has been in full accord with organized anti-democracy, and in the coming election in November intends to "stand pat" on the same policy.

Every man who voted for the republican nominees in 1902 is entitled to and is hereby cordially invited to participate in the republican convention at CLANTON on Saturday, February 13, 1904.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Adams disposed of the following cases Monday: Dick Gaines, charged with carrying concealed pistol, gave bond to the grand jury; Walter Lawhorn, Major Oden and Fanny Goodgame, all colored, were charged with assault and pleaded guilty.

COUNTY ALLIANCE.

Chilton county Farmers' Alliance met with Union Alliance on Tuesday, January 26, 1904, and was composed of representative citizens from a large portion of the county. It was well attended considering the inclement weather, and was harmonious in the transaction of a considerable amount of business, part of which was instructions to our county lecturer to visit the neighborhoods of former alliances and lecture and organize. The singing of hymns No. 256 at opening and No. 232 at closing was very appropriate and carried us back to the good old times twelve years or more ago. A vote of thanks to the good sisters and brothers of Union Alliance for the bounteous table set before us and their hospitable treatment while in attendance upon the alliance. The next county alliance will meet with Collins chapel on Thursday, April 7, 1904, at which time we will have visiting brethren from other counties and hope all alliancemen will organize and be represented at that meeting.

Yours truly,
ALEX G. DAKE,
Secretary-Treasurer Chilton County Farmers' Alliance.

NOTICE!

Headley & Rutherford have dissolved their partnership in the ginning and threshing business by mutual consent and Mr. Rutherford will continue the business.

REPUBLICANS OF CHILTON COUNTY.

In obedience to a resolution passed by the Republican Executive Committee of Chilton County at its meeting on January 11th 1904. I hereby call a mass convention of the Republican Electors of Chilton County to meet at Clanton, Ala. on Saturday February 13th 1904. for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State and District Conventions, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before it.

J. B. Downs, Chair. Com.
Alex G. Dake, Secretary.

FINAL STATEMENT
of the
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

The Knoxville, LaFollette and Jellico railroad may consolidate with the Louisville and Nashville.

HUNTING ACCIDENT.

W. F. Littlejohn's son, Jadie, while hunting Thursday last, happened to a bad accident. As he was getting over a fence the rail turned with him and his gun was discharged, the load going through the calf of his leg. Doctors Hayes and Johnson were called in and dressed the wound, and the boy is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. The doctors say no permanent injury will result, which is gratifying when we think what might have been.

JEMISON, ALA.

Editor Union:

Our town is booming right along. Two more new houses just completed, one by Lowe and the other by Croff McNeil. Spring has opened up and the farmers are buying lots of fertilizers in preparation for a big crop this year. Things are lively enough around here, so that the calaboose is frequently occupied, but "all's well that ends well." C.

The New York Sun has an elaborate and breezy sketch of a young man, Loyal L. Smith, by name, who came to that city from Chicago about four years ago and began to speculate in Wall Street. He was daring, reckless and successful, and he soon found himself a winner to the extent of $5,000,000. And he has got it yet. This is where the unique feature of the case comes in.

Pickles, according to Police Captain Wohlleben, of Jersey City, N. J., are a main cause of suicide, comments the New York World. Germans eat more pickles per capita than the people of other nations, and the rate of suicide in Germany is exceptionally high. Logic is logic. Even those who cannot wholly agree with the captain's conclusions must at least admit that pickles have exerted a malign influence on Miss Clarice De Young, of Jersey City, in prematurely revealing the secret of her marriage to Gregory Filmore. The knot was tied early in September, but the young people swore each other to secrecy, not admitting their parents to their confidence. All went well till last Thursday, when the bride ate a hearty lunch of gherkins before retiring. In her broken slumber came terrifying dreams. She saw her loved one enveloped in flames with no one near to rescue him, and she shrieked aloud: "Save Gregory! Save my husband!" The household was aroused, a mother's watchful ear caught the name and the secret was out. The pickle had done its work.

When it is said that the total stock and bond capitalization of all the railroads of the United States amounts to $12,543,000,000, and that the combined debts of the governments of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States amount to $12,411,000,000, some idea is conveyed of the magnitude of the railroad interests. They represent in the nominal value of their securities one-eighth of the wealth of the United States, now the richest country on the globe. It costs twice as much to operate the railroads as it does the Federal Government, and their receipts last year were two and a half times as large as those of the Government. They carried last year passengers whose number equalled forty-five per cent. of the entire population of the earth, and their freight tonnage practically represented the total weight of all the products of the country, or consumed in the place of production. Taking together the stockholders and employes of the railroads and their families it is probably not too much to say that 10,000,000 people are virtually interested in the prosperity of the railroads.

London is wrestling with the street car problem and trying to prevent overcrowding, and the authorities think they have hit at last on an effective remedy. It was found to be useless to arrest and fine conductors for taking more than a legal complement of passengers, and therefore the plan of arresting the surplus passengers is being tried. If cars enough to carry all the passengers without crowding can be and are provided, the new plan may work when people become used to it, but if London traffic conditions are like New York's, the efforts of the police to discourage strap-hanging will be about as effective as bailing out the Thames with pint cups. Imagine the police of New York trying to arrest the solidly-packed contents of a rush hour on the elevated road! One way to prevent New Yorkers from crowding the street cars to the limit of cubic capacity would be to put two-thirds of them in jail and keep them there. But we haven't jails enough. Another way is to build more railways on, above and below the ground and run more cars. The idea of punishing passengers for the failure or inability of a railroad corporation to carry them in decent comfort after taking their money is distinctly British in its brilliancy.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The work in the advanced department of the Clanton school continues to grow in interest and enthusiasm. The pupils show remarkable zeal in the preparation of lessons, and are eager to grasp any new thought. The students are to be highly commended for the part they take in the chapel exercises each morning. The school seemed to enjoy the "snowball game" on Thursday and Friday very much. Several who have been absent on account of measles have come back to school. The new classes which have been organized lately are doing good work and seem to be highly pleased with the studies which they have taken up. The Lafayette Debating Society is progressing nicely under the management of the following officers: Prof. H. T. Wallace, president; J. E. Robinson, vice president; S. C. Matthews, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Woodyard, chaplain; Jerome Williams, critic; Allie Smith, doorkeeper. We have only been organized for a few weeks, but there are a great many improvements in our work. We are going to give a public debate soon, and we hope all will come.

A MEMBER.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

This department is progressing nicely. There are a great many pupils who are out of school on account of measles, but we hope to see them in again soon. There are a few pupils who have just come out of the primary into the intermediate, and we are all glad to have them in our room. These are Grace Sawyer and Clark Harper. We are sorry to say Clark has been out of school several days on account of sickness. John Candler is in again after an attack of measles.

INTERMEDIATE PUPIL.

PRIMARY ROOM.

We have a number of new pupils today and our room is full. Most of the pupils who had measles have returned. We enjoyed playing in the snow so much last week, but now it is all gone. The third grade has had ink wells put in their desks lately and all are well pleased with them.

PUPIL.

THORSBY, ALA.

Editor Union:

This weather reminds me of the Scriptural text, which says "and he went down to a pit, and slew a lion, on a cold snowy day." Well, it seems that some of the "demmies" imagine that they will slay a lion, as they are coming out this cold snowy weather and making known their wants unto the people, but the boys say it is not what you want, but what you get that does you good, and they may go down to the pit, but will hardly kill the lion. Sure they are getting hungry for pie, or they would keep their heads in their holes until the weather is better, for it will be a cold trail, anyway.

Now, we asked a "good" demmy the other day to give us one good reason why any pop or rep should vote the democratic ticket and he was as the man without the wedding garment. He was speechless, only he said that they were going to carry the county tais time, so I guess they have been consulting the witch of Endor and are backing up their courage with something up their sleeve, but, like Saul of olden time, are working for their own destruction, for never have the people been more determined; while they say little, yet they are more thoroughly united, for while some renegades and traitors are gone from among them, yet those same renegades and traitors are a source of weakness and confusion to those with whom they consort. I am told that one of the announced candidates was soliciting populists to give him support in the democratic primary. Well, now, isn't that democratic, but populists are not fools and consequently will just let the other fellows do their own voting.

Well, we congratulate Judge Adams on his graceful retirement from politics, for he reminds one of Eesop's hungry fox that had been on a long journey and coming to a trellis of fine grapes, but too high to reach, so master fox looked with watering mouth and longing eyes, but seemg the impossibility of reaching the grapes, tucked his tail and walked away muttering, "They are sour things, anyway."

Yes, it must be a sad condition of mind and heart for any man to realize the fact that his own course of conduct has alienated the confidence and affection of life long friendships by deserting his post and turning his guns upon those who were ever ready to support his every movement, and would stand to the last ditch in support of his honor until, until!—well, boys, there is one thing we know: that whether men may rise or fall we are contending for the right of humanity and that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and it is no less so today than ever before; therefore, let us take heart for the future and be on our guard, and just one more thing let me say. Let us come to the proper support of the Union, recognizing the fact that it is fighting the battles of the people against tremendous opposition, a cunning and unscrupulous foe, so if you want a better paper give it better support, for of this fact I am persuaded that the common people fail to realize the necessity of properly supporting their own literature X-RAY.

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...—T. B. Phillips.
...—T. B. Tyus.

...TS AND COUNT YOFICIALS CIRCUIT COURT.

...ing term, first Monday in April, ...weeks.
...mmer term, third Monday in July, ...week.
...l term, first Monday in November ...two weeks.
...—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgo...
...ditor—F. Loyd Tate, Fetumpka.
...k—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

...ancery Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.
...ancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.
...ancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
...gister—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.
...unty Court—First Monday in every month.
...ommissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in May, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.
...dge of Probate—S. M. Adams, Clanton.
...unty Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.
...eriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
...unty Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.
...r Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kingston.
...r Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbertville.
...unty Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active. Superintendent of Education—Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.
...nator in the Legislature—Hon. W. ...liver, Calera.
...presentative in Legislature—L. H. ...ields, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...stors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

...gine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. ... Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville, ...
...h-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley ...
...bokson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. ...W. Wilkins, clerk. Plotcher P. O. ...nton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. ...Mullins, clerk. First and third ...days. Clanton P. O.
...bany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor. ... Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. ...gy P. O.
...ncord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton ...
...ster Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.
...ne Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching ...th Sunday. Clanton P. O.
...naan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
...nchester—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton ...

...llins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, First Sunday. J. W. ...nton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
...estnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...tor. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers ...
...rinth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, ...nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk. ...well P. O.
...ross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...tor. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, ...k, Coopers P. O.
...rinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor ...t Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. ...bo P. O.
...emison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. N. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
...iberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...tor. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little, ...k, clerk. Clanton P. O.
...acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second ...day and Saturday before. Randolph ...
...ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. & Barnes, clerk. British P. O.
...lberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. C. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
...ount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, ...tor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adger P. O.
...ount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...tor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.
...aple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.
...w Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kingston P. O.
...w Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor, ...cond Sunday, Henry Smith, clerk, Jemison.
...Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ... Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, ... Lomax P. O.
...ntia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor. ...cond Sunday, George Trawick, ... Jumbo, P. O.

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all times of tires, hubs, rims, spok
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CITY OFFICIALS.

...—P. G. Dennis.
...—W. A. Middleton, J. M. O. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
...—T. S. Phillips.
...—T. S. Tyus.

...TS AND COUNT YOFICIALS CIRCUIT COURT.

...ng term, first Monday in April, ...eks.
...mer term, third Monday in July, ...ek.
... term, first Monday in Novem... two weeks.
...—Hon. John G. Winter, Mont...
...itor—F. Loyd Tate, Fetumpka.
...—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

...ncery Court, Spring Term, sec... Monday in March.
...ncery Court, Fall Term, second ...y in September.
...ncellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...istor—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

...nty Court—First Monday in ...month.
...missioners' Court—Second Mon... February, first Monday in ... first Monday in June, second ...y in July, second Monday in Au... first Monday in November.

...e of Probate—S. M. Adams, ...n.
...nty Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clan...
...riff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
...nty Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clan...
... Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kin...
... Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hub...
...nty Commissioners—First dis... W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second ...t, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. ... district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. ...h district, W. A. Green, Active ...erintendent of Education—Pro... J. W. Moore, Clanton.
...tor in the Legislature—Hon. W. ...ver, Calera.
...resentative in Legislature—L. H. ...lds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...tors and clerks are cordially ask... send the editor any news regard... heir churches which they would ... published. Also if there are any ... in these notices please send ...ctions.

Missionary Baptists.

...ine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. ... Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville.
...h-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley
...bokson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. ...V. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
...nton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. ... Mullins, clerk. First and third ...rs. Clanton P. O.
...bany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor. ... Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. ...y P. O.
...cord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pas... T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sun... and Saturday before. Clanton
...ter Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pas... J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.
...e Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pas... V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching ...h Sunday. Clanton P. O.
...naan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
...enezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton
...llins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... ...g pastor, First Sunday. J. W. ...ton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
...estnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...r. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers
...inth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, ...nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk. ...ell P. O.
...ss Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...r. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, ... Coopers P. O.
...inth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor ... Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. ...o P. O.
...nson—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ..., Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
...berty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ...r. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little... clerk. Clanton P. O.
...cedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas... H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second ...y and Saturday before. Randolph
...s Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... H. S. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.
...berry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ... Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
...nt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick. ...r. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Ad... P. O.
...nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ...r. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo
...ple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...r. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clan... P. O.
...w Codron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kin... P. O.
...w Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pas... second Sunday, Henry Smith, Jemison.
...w Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ...r. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, Lomax P. O.
...cedonia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas... second Sunday. George Trawick, Jumbo, P. O.

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. L. M. Tidwell, clerk. Fletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. H. O. Latham, clerk, Sheville P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.

Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday, Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Plantersville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday. 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.

Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.

New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headley, clerk. Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. B. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Roadley, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kicker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Bozeman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 15 1-2c.
Same time last year, 8 1-2@8 5-8c.
Bales received to date, 6,585.
Same period last year, 4,387.

CLANTON ITEMS.

P. R. Devaughan was a welcome visitor Friday.

A. L. Wambem and W. M. Pierce, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Saturday.

Wiley Gore, of Collins chapel, was in town Friday, and bought him a new wagon and harness.

A carload of the celebrated Studebaker wagons just received by W. I. Mullins. This is his second car load this season.

Rev. B. H. Vickers was in Clanton Saturday.

A. H. Collins, of Thorsby was in town Saturday.

J. J. Culp, of Lomax, was in Clanton Saturday.

A car load of steel ranges and cooking stoves, including the celebrated "Iron King," just received by W. I. Mullins.

John Buck Baker, of beat 9, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Jim Collins, of Lomax, spent Tuesday in town.

Forrest Williams, of Jumbo, took in Clanton Tuesday.

See that beautiful line of watches at Upchurch's drug store.

Lee Vickers was in town Tuesday.

W. H. Peoples, of beat 7, was in Clanton Saturday.

C. W. Hubbard and wife, of Liberty Hill, were in town Saturday.

100 tons of the famous "Sea Fowl" Guano for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

W. B. Cooper and wife, of beat 6, were in Clanton Saturday.

M. B. Culp, of beat 6, was here Saturday. He has been sick for several weeks, but is well now and intends going back to work on the railroad.

The greatest stock of hats in Clanton is at W. I. Mullins'.

D. E. Knight, of Energy, paid us a welcome visit Monday.

W. H. Conway, of Union, was in Clanton Monday.

Before buying your watch don't fail to see those at Upchurch's drug store.

B. H. Wells, of beat 10, was in town Monday. He has been sick for some days, but is getting all right now.

For Armour fertilizer, the "Sun Rise" brand, you must go to Judson Strock. He keeps it.

There is a carousal (or Johnny-go-round) in town. Will be here all this week, and the fore part of next week. Part of the proceeds go to the Clanton school fund, and as there are no objectionable "annexes" along, you need not hesitate to patronize it.

Attorney Holley, of Wetumpka, is in Clanton looking after his canvass for the circuit solicitorship.

W. I. Mullins bought one bale of cotton this week, for which he paid $99.44. E. E. Plier was the lucky man that got the money.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Israel J. Chambers and Miss Zilla Pearl Andrews.

Robert Cofer and Miss Nancy E. Rodgers.

Juro Barkle and Miss Lona Kelley.

SUCCESSFUL LUMBERING.

The Gullahorn saw mill will move this week to a point about one and one-half miles from Knights Ferry and three miles from W. W. Wadsworth's broad gauge railroad, which will be their shipping outlet. They have bought between one and two thousand acres of Virginia pine timber, and the outlook for them is very good.

Uncle Tom and his son, Len, are hustlers and will get all there is in sight.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Doris, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Speigner, died Friday morning and was buried in the Clanton cemetery in the afternoon. The little one was taken with convulsions Thursday night and was dead in less than twelve hours. The sympathy of our people is with the bereaved parents. "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, two weeks.

Summer term, third Monday in July, one week.

Fall term, first Monday in November, two weeks.

Judge—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgomery.

Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.

Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

JEMISON, ALA.

Editor Union:

I hear so much kicking about President Roosevelt in the republican party. Now, I would like to ask them what is wrong with the present administration? Isn't the times all right? Everybody working at good wages that wishes to work. Cotton bringing the highest price since the civil war. We are at peace with the whole world. Of course, Mr. Hanna is a good man, and would make a good president, but I can't see any gain to the republican party to split at this time. Remember the split on Harrison and Blaine and the compromise on electing Grover Cleveland. Such things could happen again.

W. R. JACKSON.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Professor Bone's school has had to close on account of the measles in our community. We are sorry, for all are well pleased with the professor, as he is a faithful and energetic teacher.

Rev. Lynch is pastor at Pleasant Grove church this year.

I am proud to state that the people of my community are very much interested in my general welfare. I've been visiting a place of much interest for two years, and my neighbors are sending messengers to investigate the matter. Boys, what about those new buildings going up around Pleasant Grove? Does it mean somebody's sweetheart?

ONE OF THE BOYS.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

Just a few lines from this place, to say we are all right, everybody one way, and we feel sure now that we will elect our county officers in Chilton just as we have done in the past. Nearly all of our people have paid their poll tax and are ready for the fray. A few deserters from our ranks can not change us, and a TRAITOR like the Banner can never do us any harm. Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot could never accomplish anything after their treachery. Some one writing in the Banner says there is no use of having two parties. Well, brother, if you taink that way, come along and join us. We will do you good. We extend the bread of life to all. Our doors hang wide open. Of course, there are a few we would hate to take in, but we will shut our eyes and extend the right hand of fellowship. So if you think one party is sufficient, close up your shack and walk in our temple. You say you have reformed. We had no reforming to do, and as we are the largest crowd, which you know, you could not expect us to join you democrats. Besides, you democrats have everlastingly laid out in the cold all who have tried joining you before. They are turned beyond hope of resurrection. Suppose we call the roll of a few who have tried it. Pink Moore was one of the best men in the county. Where is he? Joe Vanderveer made a good clerk and is qualified to fill any office—one of the smartest men in the state. Where is he and what could he be elected to? Lee Hayes made a good sheriff, had a large following. He tried the democrats. Where is he? They won't even have him on their committee. Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, who was the strongest man politically that ever lived in Chilton, with all of his following and past record—what did the democrats do to him? Laid him to rest alongside of the others. Judge Adams, a strong man. He went out of the people's party like a storm, such as swept Moundville off the face of the earth lately, and lo and behold, where is he? Stretched out on the same cooling board, but we must give him credit for having a little more sense than the others. He realizes what he has done, and has called a halt, and let me say right here we all admire Adams for being honest enough to confess his mistake. Now, the thing for him to do is to return to the people that have done so much for him in the past, but if he keeps his word and don't let the democrats use him as a cat's paw (like they did Honeycutt) we people will still have a warm feeling for him. But, dear readers, if such men as Vanderveer, Moore, Honeycutt and Adams can't command any respect in the democratic party, what can a common farmer expect? Would they recognize him? No, a thousand times no. Now, brother farmers, let's all stand together just as in the past, stay in the people's party. Stay away from the democratic primary, because in the first place they do not want us if they thought enough of us would go in to have any effect on their nominations they would put up the bars, and as a matter of fact for the last ten years haven't they always put the bars up when there was any chance to get the populists in their party? What did they do here two years ago? Just think a moment and you will see it as I do and never go near a democratic primary. I consider it an insult now for them to ask us in, for they have nothing to offer; they have killed and driven every friend of the people out of their party. Where is Joe Johnston? Well, one word about candidates. Some of the democrats will come around now and say: "Come, populist, and vote for me in our primary. I've always worked to get the bars down and take the populists in, but the other fellows would not do it." Remember the primary two years ago when Johnston run for governor. But the people of Chilton need no advice as to democrats. WE KNOW THEM. Well, I had like to have forgotten Wilson Sorrell, Charles Lowery and Deason. Of course they held jobs given them by the populists, but when they go out I reckon they can't see anything but the democratic party, which is mostly composed of defeated populist candidates. I reckon the old maxim will apply, "Misery loves company." I reckon Lowery and Sorrells have gone from the way Lowery writes in the Banner. A man is known by the company he keeps. Populists and republicans, stand firm and "keep in the middle of the road," and when the proper time comes we will select a good ticket and ELECT IT hands down.

C. L. LANGSTON.

William Collins Whitney, former secretary of the navy, died Tuesday afternoon while under the influence of ether, administered preparatory to a second operation for appendicitis.

Cor. and Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

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BEST ON EARTH.
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Immense Bargain Sale...
BIG STOCK
Clothing, Shoes, Hats,
A General Line of Goods.
$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice
A FINE DINNER DISH
F R E E!
With Every $5 Cash Sale.
Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for a Short time Only.
Don't Miss This Chance.
L. H. REYNOLDS,
Jemison, Alabama.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, Alabama,

The Snail and the Race Horse.

Do not revile the patient snail
Because he crawls so very slowly,
As a race-horse he would fail
Without doubt, this creature lowly.

But think of this, and answer true:
Would the race-horse on the track
Than the snail much better do
With his stable on his back?

—F. C. Gordon in St. Nicholas.

The Game of Lord Lochinvar.

The bigger the space, the more exciting is the game. A large ring is formed, of girls and boys, sitting cross-legged on the ground. They represent the wedding guests of Scott's famous old ballad, which you must read to get the rhymes straight.

The bride must sit in the center, and the company must sing:

"Oh, young Lochinvar is come out of the West;
Through all the wide border his steed is the best.

Lochinvar now approaches, riding a broomstick, then the father of the bride—"the fair Ellen"—sings:

"Oh, come ye in peace, or come ye in war,
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord Lochinvar?"

Then Lochinvar, galloping up, jumps suddenly from his steed, springs into the ring, seizes the bride, and the company gives chase. If the runaways are caught before they get "over the border," Lochinvar has to try again. But if they succeed in escaping past the border the game is won. Lochinvar must be daring, for the chances are against him.—Los Angeles Times.

Soap Bubble Parties

These are most interesting for all sizes and ages. Good clay pipes and castile soap, and bowls enough to go round, are the needful things; also a room which will not be hurt by a sprinkling of soapsuds; and one thing more, the smaller the child, the bigger the apron to cover him.

A little glycerine in the lukewarm soapsuds will make the bubbles brighter and more durable, and if a thick shawl is spread on the floor, they will bounce upon it like transparent balls.

A bubble tournament is great fun. Arrange sides with leaders, of course. Let one side step forward in a line, with pipes and bowls; then the leader starts and sees how many bubbles he can make with one dip of his pipe. Each of his followers does likewise, while some one not in the game keeps the score. Then the other side takes its turn, and the side which blows the greatest number is the prize-winner.

There are many different ways of enjoying this pretty pastime, and science has discovered several methods of heightening the colors in the bubbles, increasing the size, and making them last for several minutes before bursting.—Los Angeles Times.

What Boys Should Know.

A philosopher has said that true education of boys is to "teach them what they ought to know when they become men."

1. To true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not know how to read and be true and genuine in action rather than be learned in all sciences and in all languages and be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boys that truth is more than riches, power or possessions.

2. To be pure in thought, language and life—mind and body.

3. To be unselfish. To care for the feelings and comfort of others. To be generous, noble and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and for things sacred.

4. To be self-reliant and self-helpful even from childhood. To be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest possible age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable; that an idle life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these things, when he has made these ideas part of him, however poor or however rich, he has learned the most important things he ought to know.—Scottish American.

The Sly Opossum.

To the casual observer the opossum is a brainless, slow-going, lazy beast, with scarcely enough energy to eat his food. But I fancy that there is a good deal more of the knave than the fool about him, and that his apparent stupidity is but a part of his business policy. Helpless as he often seems to be, he usually has a snug hole to crawl into when he wishes to sleep, and he seldom goes hungry when there is any food to be had. Although he is slow, he is persevering, and manages somehow to capture many animals which have much greater speed. Squirrels, for instance, often fall a prey to him in the open woods, and once, when I left an opossum for a few hours in the same room with some red squirrels, he had captured and half devoured one before I returned. Rats, mice and rabbits he also captures, probably by lying in wait for them, and insects he obtains in various ways. Birds' eggs he regards with much favor, and he finds a great many, both on the ground and in the trees, during the nesting-season. Young birds, too, are hunted for and devoured, and occasionally the old birds themselves fail to escape him.

But he is not dependent on animal food, for all is grist which comes to his mill. He is fond of nearly all the wild fruits and berries he finds in the woods and fields, and will even come into the orchards and vineyards to sample the cultivated varieties.—Woman's Home Companion.

Tessie's Learning.

Tessie is showing herself to be a worthy member of the famous canine family of the Boxies. She has progressed so far that she is even considered capable of giving lessons in Sunday school. She can tell the number of the Apostles, the number of the sons of Abraham and even the number of the chapter in which the day's lesson is to be found.

One of the most remarkable feats which quite eliminates the possibility that she has been coached, is her ability to tell a number written on a blackboard while both she and her master were out of the room and erased before they returned.

The ordinary man who hears of Tessie's achievements will be apt, if he is not wholly incredulous, either to pass them off as the result of trickery on the part of her master or else to attribute them to some mysterious telepathic power. Whatever is the truth, it is by no means necessary that either of these explanations should be accepted.

Intelligent dogs have always an excellent understanding as to whether their conduct at any particular time is pleasing to their masters or not. There are acts they have learned not to do at all, and there are acts that they know they are expected to do. There are still other acts in the border land concerning which, and concerning the results of which, their brains are continuously busy. Not being endowed with human language, they gather knowledge as to approval or disapproval of what they do by signs, among which are to be reckoned their master's words. As their senses are keener than human senses in many ways, they are doubtless keener than human beings in detecting the smaller signs of favor or disfavor, or rightness or wrongness.

Now, when Tessie barks a number of which some stranger is thinking, it is highly probable that she uses this faculty. She does not have to tell the number all at once as a human being would. She goes at it in instalments—one, two, three, or five barks—till she has barked enough. It is not stretching our knowledge of dog nature to believe that if she stops too soon she can note signs of continued expectancy on the part of the stranger, or that when she has barked the right number she can note signs of satisfaction, which give her the signal to stop. Her feats are more complicated when she barks a compound number, as twenty-five—first two barks then five—but the explanation may be the same.

If this is actually Tessie's method there is nothing about it to detract from her fame. Indeed, the keenness of her intelligence is all the more emphasized.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Racing With a Moose.

Ernest G. Judkins, bookkeeper for the Kineo Company, had a remarkable experience with a bull moose on the carriage road to Deer Head Farm, two miles from Kineo.

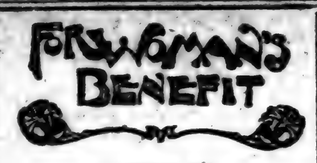
Mr. Judkins was taking a morning ride, galloping along a level stretch, when the horse came to a standstill with a jolt and a snort. Looking ahead, Mr. Judkins saw a bull moose feeding on the tender sprouts of the bushes growing by the roadside, not sixty yards away. Mr. Judkins's first impulse was to ride the moose down; but he thought better of this, and hooted to attract the animal's attention and possibly to frighten him from the road, so that he could proceed, but the moose fed calmly on. At the end of a few minutes the beast moved down the road in search of more food, and Mr. Judkins followed at a respectful distance, hooting until his throat was hoarse, but he might just as well have whispered, as far as the moose was concerned. This proceeding was repeated over half a mile of road.

At the end of that distance, the moose faced about and began feeding toward the horse and rider, casting an unconcerned look in their direction every now and then, and Mr. Judkins' steed did the backstep for a few rods. This was a little too much for the horseman, and, becoming impatient, he gave a tremendous yell to attract the attention of the moose, which was successful, plunged spurs into the horse, and made for the impudent highwayman, pell mell.

With the first leap of the horse, the indifference of the moose changed to concern, and, turning abruptly about, he started down the road at a great, clumsy trot. This put a new and interesting phase to the situation, and urging on his horse, Mr. Judkins proceeded to have his turn at the sport, only hoping that the moose would keep to the road. The moose obliged in this particular, and the horse was a good one, and entered into the spirit of the chase, but try as he could, the distance between him and the fleeing animal did not lessen materially.

"I never saw anything like it," said Mr. Judkins to the correspondent. "That great, ungainly animal trotting on ahead as clumsily as a razor-back runs, and maintaining his lead with apparently no effort whatever, while my horse was legging it for all that was in him. I had heard that moose had speed, but when I started after that bull I would have laid ten to one odds that I could overhaul him inside of 200 yards—that I could have ridden all around him."

After a hot race covering fully half a mile, the moose turned into the forest and disappeared. From now on Mr. Judkins will carry a carbine when he rides!—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.



The Bridal Veil.

The most important of all the accessories of bridal attire is the veil, about which there hangs an aroma of sentiment and romance, whether the veil be a wisp of tulle of a priceless cobweb of hand-made lace which has cost its weight in diamonds.

There have been countless stories in which the wedding veil has played a prominent part since the days when the sailor youth bound for the Southern seas brought home to his betrothed a bunch of the graceful white coralline still known to the peasant as mermaid's lace, and the girl, already a worker in points, imitate the pretty seaweed in decorating her wedding veil and thus introduced the delicate guipres which in the sixteenth century were worn by all Europe.

In many of the royal families of Europe the wedding veil of the mother is used by the daughter, but more frequently the lace is specially made. In the case of the wedding veil of the present Queen of Italy a splendid example of the finest Burano needlepoint was prepared.

The design was of renaissance style, graceful arabesques covering the whole of the square with the exception of one corner, which was of the plain hand-made net seme with small spots, and with a tiny border; this was for covering the face, the more elaborately designed portion hanging at the back over the long court train.

The bridal veil of Queen Alexandra was of Honiton lace sprigs applique on machine made net; the national emblems, treated in a natural manner, were used as the pattern.

The veil of Queen Victoria was made at Beer, South Devon, and exactly matched the Devonshire lace dress, which was worn over soft white satin; this dress was of Honiton guipure—that is, the motifs were unified by bars, instead of being appliqued on to net.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Woman at Her Best.

Every girl should marry. As wife and mother, she is at her best. Denied of this, her birthright, she is like an odorless flower, or a blossomless tree. I do not advise my girl friends to marry for the sake of marrying nor for a home. Marriage without love is the greatest mistake in the world. But there are many foolish girls who throw away the love of a good man simply because they are not quite sure that he is the right man, or with a vague idea that something better may come along, says the Indianapolis Sentinel. Very often when it is too late they find that after all he was the right man. The average girl does not take love half seriously enough, she is so used to semi-serious love affairs—understandings I believe they are called—that when the real thing comes her judgment is warped and she finds it difficult to analyze her feelings. I would say to all mothers, try to keep your girls from these understandings. They rub the bloom off the rose and damage its sweet freshness. Of course, no well brought up girl looks on every man she meets as a possible husband, but the right man is sure to come some day, and with that day in view I say to every girl, hold yourself in dignified readiness to meet it. Love is the greatest thing in the world. Do not let it slip your grasp. Comport yourself in such a way that when the right man comes you can with clear and unfaltering judgment recognize him. Then marry him.

About the Bath.

Never bathe when overheated.

Do not prolong the bath beyond a reasonable time.

Never bathe when exhausted and feeling ill.

Wait more than two hours after a meal before bathing.

If you are chilly and a cold bath makes you shiver it is not the best sort for you to take.

Delicate people had better not bathe until several hours after breakfast.

Dry the body quickly, using a dry bath brush or a Turkish towel to stimulate circulation.

In cold weather one should not go out for some time after a hot bath.

Opinions differ as to the relative merits of a cold or a hot bath. Neither kind will do for all. The individual constitution must be consulted. Medical authority maintains that children and elderly persons ought never to bathe in water below seventy degrees Fahrenheit. Where cleanliness is the main object, the water should be from seventy-two degrees to ninety-eight degrees. Where the bath is to serve as a powerful stimulant, as in cases of illness, it should be from ninety-eight degrees to 115 degrees.

The temperature of water for a cold bath should range from thirty-two to sixty-five degrees.—New Haven Register.

Plants Need Damp Air.

The woman who likes to convert her house into a conservatory always puts off the day of "starting the furnace" as long as possible. When the children begin to sneeze, and the entire family complains of rheumatism, she gives in.

Furnace heat seems to remove all the dampness from the air, and that moist condition so conducive to the health of growing plants is not found. The difficulty may be overcome in a measure by placing pans of water around the furnace, inside the furnace pipes below the registers, or anywhere that rapid evaporation may be induced. This will soften the atmosphere and help the plants to breathe. Palms, rubber plants and all other potted house plants should be well guarded from draughts, but kept in light and well ventilated places. Don't place a tall plant in a dark corner. It may look well, but it will droop and probably die of asphyxiation. Plants usually grow well in a kitchen, because of the evaporation of water as the kettle puffs and boils on the range.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Caring For Your Clothes.

Any woman with a limited amount on which to dress should learn the value of looking after her clothes and putting them carefully away each time they are worn. In doing this she will find her gowns will last twice as long and look well to the end.

Sew up a seam the minute it starts to rip. Fasten on a button of a hook and eye if they are loose, and don't use pins if you wish to preserve your gowns.

For the protection of light dresses hang your closet with unbleached muslin sheeting. Have plenty of hooks and skirt hangers—the three-cent wooden ones are the best—and hang up every gown after you have taken it off, after you have brushed it if it is dusty. When a gown becomes soiled, send it to the cleaner's before it is too dirty to be remedied. You will be repaid for your trouble and always have something ready to wear.

Alexandra Loves Dogs.

Queen Alexandra, who has made her yearly visit to Denmark, the land of her girlhood, is fond of dogs, and has all sorts, sizes and breeds. She possesses great skill in training them, and the pets which she has about her are all capable of wonderful tricks. But there was one dog upon which her Majesty confesses that in vain she used to cast longing eyes. It was a famous performing dog named Minos, and it was the rage as a society entertainer. Invitation cards at great London houses used to bear this strange announcement: "To meet the dog Minos." The following story of this remarkable creature is often told by the Queen, according to an English contemporary: "Upon one occasion, when bidden to carry a handkerchief to the most beautiful lady in the room the mischievous fellow sprang up to Queen Victoria and laid it at her feet. The latter laughed merrily, flicked the dog in the face with her own handkerchief and bade him do his duty honestly. Thereupon the dog picked up his handkerchief, and, in great humility, approached Queen Alexandra, then the Princess of Wales, lay down and placed the handkerchief before her."—Leslie's Weekly.

How to Make Soft Curls.

If very soft curls are desired—little ringlets which cover the temples—it is better to use only water. Let the hair be well washed and dried; then wet the lock well with water and shake it out. Shake until half dry and put in kid rollers in such a way that all the hairs are exposed to the air. When dry, take down, and a very nice set of little ringlets will be found. The secret of curling the hair on the kid or other curler is to let it remain up until every particle of moisture is gone. Hair will often appear to be perfectly dry, when it in reality contains a little dampness. Then it is taken down too soon, with the result that it immediately loses its curl.—New Haven Register.

Against Food Adulteration.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs of North Dakota, 900 strong, is lending its powerful sentiment against the use of adulterants in food and for the prosecution of those who violate the law. The federation has agreed to devote a portion of its time to the special consideration of adulterated foods.—What to Eat.

Have a red hat, yes—if you don't have to wear it upon every occasion.

No scrap of trimming is too old or too small to be brought into service.

The very rich and the very poor are wearing fringes, but for different reasons.

Finally it has come to pass that a trailed skirt is almost a curiosity on the street.

Femininity unites in protesting against this full, round skirt Paris is trying to thrust on the world.

The natty toques so many women wear are as satisfactory a bit of headgear as we have had for a long time.

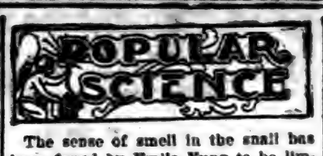
The average woman who can have only one dressy stole, wisely chooses white and wears a white hat with it.

After all, a considerable number of people get along happily without either a velvet gown or a white broadcloth coat.

Sleeves, evidently, are growing smaller, and the inconvenient puff below the elbow is doomed to quick extinction. The ruffle sleeve, reaching to the elbow, with a tight-fitting undersleeve, is a satisfactory and becoming substitute.

A black velvet gown has very short sleeves. They are more shoulder caps, cut in points, and almost tight fitting. The undersleeve is of the heaviest Russian lace, tight except at the wrist, where they are slightly fulled. The gown is cut out a bit at the throat to show a guimpe of the lace.

A smoke-gray crepe de chine gown is made with an Eton jacket over a white lace blouse. The jacket has a border of rich gray lace, three narrow box pleats, running from the shoulder to the edge, and a band of lace insertion bordering the pleats. A picture hat of gray lace and ostrich feathers accompanies this gown.



The sense of smell in the snail has been found by Emile Yung to be limited, as a rule, to a distance of about an inch.

It is estimated that New York City alone has 150,000 persons who would be dead without the medical progress of the last fifty years.

Cremation makes slow progress, and Sir Henry Thompson gives the number of bodies disposed of in 1902 in the crematoria of the world as 3520.

The contested theory that pearls are due to a parasite in the oyster was first advanced by Filippi in 1852. Several recent observers have confirmed the view.

Were it not for the multitude of storks that throng to Egypt every winter there would be no living in some parts of the country, for, after every inundation, frogs appear in devastating numbers.

The double-headed snake, hitherto supposed to be peculiar to Central America and the credulity of unscientific travelers, has turned up in California. One story says that it was headed for San Francisco.

A successful method for destroying the water hyacinth (lily pad), which seriously obstructs navigation in Southern rivers, has been tried on the St. Johns, where some wharves have been abandoned because of it. A boat filled with a laboratory and force pump sprays a swath ninety feet wide with a chemical which causes them to die to the roots.

Recently experiments with a view to preserving the calorific properties of hard coal by immersion in salt water were made, and it was demonstrated that a loss of one per cent. occurred. Stored in the ordinary way coal loses about fifty per cent of its calorific power. Rain sodden coal is said to cause bunker fires, but the effect of coal soaked in sea water yet remains to be seen.

The Kitten and the Hatpin.

A small kitten, the property of John M. Yore, 710 First avenue, St. Joseph, Mich., is dead. The fact itself is not startling, but the manner of the kitten's death is so unusual that it has aroused much interest on the part of neighbors, physicians and veterinarians in this city.

The kitten, in a moment of excessive playfulness, twelve days ago, swallowed a hatpin. The animal was only four months old and of the usual size for such an age. The hatpin was seven inches long, with a stone head. Mr. Yore noticed the kitten playing with the ornament, which came from his daughter's hat. Soon afterward the pin was missing. Search was futile, and the kitten, which continued to be as sportive as ever, gave no symptoms of distress until a few days ago, when it became ill and subject to fits. This started a controversy in the household. One side asserted that the kitten had swallowed the hatpin. The other ridiculed the idea as physically impossible. Neither would weaken, however, and finally Mr. Yore became convinced that the only means of solution of the mystery lay in a searching examination of pussy's anatomy. No X-ray being handy, chloroform and a knife were used. The result was the recovery of the hatpin at the cost of the cat's life. The pin had been swallowed, its white head going down first, the metal body following until the point found a lodging place in the animal's throat. Before the dissection took place the case was placed before a physician and two veterinarians. In their opinion they declared that the kitten could not have swallowed a pin of such length. Later when the pin was produced and shown to them they expressed much astonishment.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"Love Interest."

A weekly contemporary, says the London Graphic, remarks that "love interest" is being relegated to a subordinate place in modern fiction. There probably never was a time in the history of literature when really great novelists could not dispense with that interest and yet hold the attention of their readers. Cervantes did so in "Don Quixote." So did Dickens in "The Pickwick Papers," and Disraeli in "Vivian Grey," and Zola in "La Debacle," and there are many other instances. At the same time it stands to reason that, as civilization becomes more complicated, the novelists will become less and less disposed to harp continually upon a single theme. Women, in particular, have more interests in life than they used to have, and women are the novelist's most faithful clients. Their lives, like the material world in general, progress "from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity." Etcetera, etcetera. The Spencerian philosophy, which explains so many things, explains also the deposition of the love interest from its sovereign place in contemporary romance.

How Otoe Indians Spend Their Money.

The plethoric Otoes, those that sold high priced inherited allotments, are putting on all kinds of ridiculous style. They are buying the most costly horses and carriages, and several of them are buying very expensive tattoo marks. One of them recently had his little daughter decorated in the face by an expert tattooer, and he paid about $200 for the indelible insignia.—Chandler (I. T.) News.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nerv
ness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's G
Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise
Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila.

Love and hate have good memories; o indifference forgets.

Salzer's Earliest Cane.

Another new thing. Can be cut times during a season and sprouts a with lightning rapidity. Next to Sal Teosinte it will make more green fo than anything else, cheap as dirt and gr everywhere.

Of Salzer's Renovator Grass Mixt just the thing for dying out pastures meadows. Mr. E. Rappold, East Park, writes, "I sowed Salzer's Grass Mixt on soil so poor two men could not rai fuss on it," and in forty-one days a sowing I had the grandest stand of g in the county. Salzer's Grass Mixt sprout quickly and produce enormous 100,000 barrels choice Seed Potatoes.

SALZER'S NEW NATIONAL OATS.

Here is a winner, a prodigy, a ma enormously prolific, strong, healthy, vi ous, producing in thirty States from to 300 bu. per acre. You had best s lot of it, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, and in fall sell it to your neighbors at $1 a for seed. [A.C.L.]

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to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Cro Wis., and receive in return their big log and lots of farm seed samples free

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They will send you their big plant seed catalog, together with enough s grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers,

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providing you will return this notice if you will send them 20c. in postage will add to the above a package of t mous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

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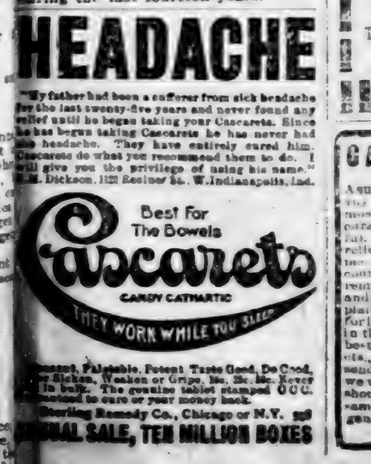
$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith pro above testimonials, which will prove their Lydia

Japan Naval Programme.

A notable naval event which slipped by without notice was the launching in Japan on Nov. 1 of the 3,000-ton cruiser Ottawa. Her completion will realize the fulfilment of Japan's scheme of naval construction devised at the end of the Chinese war, which has raised the island empire into one of the great naval powers of the world. Most of the fleet was built in England, but Germany and the United States contributed certain ships, and Japan herself has built some. Henceforth, Japan will probably be able to handle all of her own naval construction.

A newly published volume contains 400 speeches delivered by the Kaiser during the last fourteen years.



Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 308

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

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"For years I enjoyed the best of health and thought that I would always do so. I attended parties and receptions thinly clad, and would be suddenly chilled, but I did not think of the results. I caught a bad cold eighteen months ago while menstruating, and this caused inflammation of the womb and congested ovaries. I suffered excruciating pains and kept getting worse. My attention was called to your **Vegetable Compound** and the wonderful cures it had performed, and I made up my mind to try it for two months and see what it would do for me. Within one month I felt much better, and at the close of the second I was entirely well.

"I have advised a number of my lady friends to use it, and all express themselves as well satisfied with the results as I was."—MISS ROSE NORA HENNESSY, 410 S. Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove beyond a question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble and at once, by removing the cause, and restoring the organs to a normal and healthy condition.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—About two years ago I consulted a physician about my health which had become so wretched that I was no longer able to be about. I had severe backache, bearing-down pains, pains across the abdomen, was very nervous and irritable, and this trouble grew worse each month. The physician prescribed for me, but I soon discovered that he was unable to help me, and I then decided to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and soon found that it was doing me good. My appetite was returning, the pains disappearing, and the general benefits were well marked.

"You cannot realize how pleased I was, and after taking the medicine for only three months, I found that I was completely cured of my trouble, and have been well and hearty ever since, and no more fear the monthly period, as it now passes without pain to me. Yours very truly, Miss PEARL ACKERS, 327 North Summer St., Nashville, Tenn."

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say without trying it "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. Her advice is free and helpful. Write to-day. Delay may be fatal.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

WINCHESTER

'NEW RIVAL" BLACK POWDER SHELLS.

It's the thoroughly modern and scientific system of loading and the use of only the best materials which make Winchester Factory Loaded "New Rival" Shells give better pattern, penetration and more uniform results generally than any other shells. The special paper and the Winchester patent corrugated head used in making "New Rival" shells give them strength to withstand reloading.

BE SURE TO GET WINCHESTER MAKE OF SHELLS.

Japan Naval Programme.

A notable naval event which slipped by without notice was the launching in Japan on Nov. 1 of the 3,000-ton cruiser Ottawa. Her completion will signalize the fulfilment of Japan's scheme of naval construction devised at the end of the Chinese war, which has raised the island empire into one of the great naval powers of the world. Most of the fleet was built in England, but Germany and the United States contributed certain ships, and Japan herself has built some. Henceforth, Japan will probably be able to handle all of her own naval construction.

A newly published volume contains 100 speeches delivered by the Kaiser during the last fourteen years.

HEADACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had a headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." M. Dickson, 1129 Bastner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 928

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

EVERY SHOOTER WHO SHOOTS U.M.C. AMMUNITION

has a feeling of confidence in his cartridges. They don't misfire and always shoot where you aim.

Tell your dealer U. M. C. when he asks "What kind?"

Send for catalog.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Bridgeport, Conn.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries on label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Flowers out of the natural season are usually obtained by keeping the young plants in cold, dry houses, and forcing them later by heat and moisture.

Why do mosquitoes bite human beings? According to Dr. Santos Fernandez, of Cuba, it is because the females cannot form their eggs without sucking some warm blood. If they fail to get it they lay no eggs.

The dog grows for two years and lives for ten or twelve. The cat grows only for about eighteen months and may also live for ten years, in very exceptional cases for twice as long.

The atom of hydrogen is the smallest of the "ultimate atoms" of the chemists, but it is 1780 times as large as the corpuscles which have recently been demonstrated as the elements of the atoms.

A sand worm of the northern and western coasts of France seems to have a sense of time. It is known as "convoluta," and M. Behn states that it makes green spots on the sand at low tide and disappears as the tide rises, and continued this course during the fourteen days in an aquarium.

Great Britain is to have an habitual criminal law resembling those of some of our states. According to the Daily Mail the plan now under consideration is that of an industrial penal settlement for the special benefit of such "habituals," where special efforts would be made to reform them and opportunity given them of regaining their liberty by industry and good conduct, but only on probation.

A curious investigation by Alfred Binet of the Laboratory of the Sorbonne has revealed differences in the handwriting of the sexes. Numerous characteristics are traced—such as carelessness in the writing of women and firmness and simplicity in that of men—and an expert graphologist has been able to give the sex of the writers of 141 addresses out of 180. The writing of old men resembles that of women.

CINEMATOGRAPH IN SURGERY.

The Machine Improved So as to Seem to Throw Moving Objects in Relief.

The cinematograph, in addition to its many other uses, is now adapted to the clinic. The machine commonly displayed has, however, been improved upon for the surgeon by the addition of an ingenious appliance by which photographic projections seem to be thrown upon the screen with the relief that accompanies the same scene in nature.

This has been done in Paris. To look at the picture of a surgeon performing an operation as it is thrown upon the screen it exhibits no special peculiarity.

But when the same picture is examined through a small apparatus consisting of two aluminum plates with some mechanism between apertures for the eyes, there are seen plainly as in life all the details of the operation. The illusion is so perfect that the man looking at it might almost imagine himself present at the operation.

The value of the apparatus, which is the invention of Dr. Doyen, a French surgeon, is that it is possible with its aid to display before the eyes of almost any number of students typical surgical operations in their minutest details and in the most life-like aspect.

Later it is expected to be able to affix the apparatus to opera glasses so that it may be used in the same manner with ordinary cinematograph pictures. The invention has received warm praise from several learned societies in London before which it has been exhibited.—New York Sun.

British Birds for Canada.

An attempt on a large scale to introduce English song birds into British Columbia is at present being made. The Victoria (B. C.) Natural History society is taking out from England about 500 birds, consisting of 100 pairs of goldfinches, 100 pairs of larks, and 50 pairs of robins. They go by way of New York to Victoria. In accordance with the arrangements that have been made, half of the consignment will be placed in Vancouver and taken care of there until next spring when they will be distributed throughout the woodlands of the lower mainland. The remainder will be placed in Beacon Hill Park aviary and kept until spring when they will be given their liberty at various points on Vancouver island. It will be very interesting to hear if this extensive scheme of acclimatization proves a success.

Submarine Hotel in France.

A submarine hotel near Perdun, on the south coast of France, is proving a great attraction. Quite a number of guests are entertained there during the summer months. The building is of steel on a rock foundation, and has been fitted with large plate glass windows, from which the guests may look out on the peculiar form of life under the water at a depth of 36 feet. Machinery at the surface pumps air into the rooms for those visiting below, and at the same time drives away the impure air through draft tubes. It was in this hotel that the famous novelist Richeburg wrote some of his best stories when taking his annual vacation.

Once in three years the fish in a large pond belonging to Prince Schwarzenborg in Sohemia are caught. The latest catch, which lasted three days, yielded $32,000 worth of fish.

WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY LIABLE TO COLDS

Colds Invariably Result in Catarrh, Which Sets Up a Host of Distressing Diseases.

PE-RU-NA Both Protects and Cures a Cold---Read Proof.

Miss Rose Gordon, 2102 Oakland av., Oakland Heights, Madison, Wis., writes:

"A few years ago I caught a severe cold, which resulted in chronic bronchitis and catarrh. Our family physician prescribed medicines which gave temporary relief only. I began taking Peruna and improved at once. Two bottles cured me. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers, and am most grateful to you for your valuable medicine."—Miss Rose Gordon.

Washington, D.C., 609 H street, N.W.

Dear Dr. Hartman: "I used to think that the doctors knew all about our aches and pains and were the proper ones to consult when sick, but since I have been sick myself I certainly had good reason to change my mind. During the winter I caught a heavy cold, which developed into catarrh of the bronchial tubes and an inflamed condition of the respiratory organs. The doctors were afraid that pneumonia would set in and prescribed pills, powders and packs until I sickened of the whole thing, as I did not improve. One of the ladies in the Home had a bottle of Peruna and she advised me to try that. Shortly after I began using it I felt that I had found the right medicine. I used two bottles and they restored me easily and pleasantly to perfect health. While my stomach was very delicate, Peruna did not nauseate me in the least, but gave me a good appetite, and I wish to express my gratitude to you for restored health."—Miss Rosalie Von Struenning.

CATCHING COLD

Is the Beginning of Most Winter Ailments—Pe-ru-na Protects Against and Cures Colds.

There is no fact of medical science better established than that a teaspoonful of Peruna before each meal during the winter season will absolutely protect a person from catching cold. Now, if this is true (and there is no doubt of it), thousands of lives would be saved, and tens of thousands of cases of chronic catarrh prevented, by this simple precaution within reach of every one.

After a cold has been contracted a teaspoonful of Peruna every hour will shortly cure it, leaving no trace of it behind. After chronic catarrh has become established, or the first stages of chronic bronchitis or consumption have been reached, it will take much longer to effect a cure.

It seems strange that as well known and well established as these facts are any one should neglect to profit by them, and yet no doubt there are many who pay little or no attention to them and go on catching cold, acquiring chronic catarrh, bronchitis and consumption.

Catarrh May Permeate the Whole System.

Mrs. Mary E. Sampson, West Derry, Rockingham County, N. H., writes:

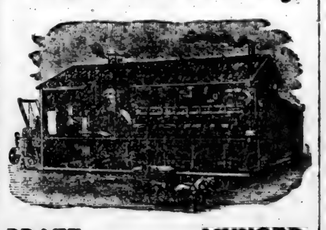
"I had terrible headaches, both ears run and I was nervous all the time, also had trouble each month; was deaf in one ear for thirty years. I took six bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and am happy to say that it is the best medicine that I ever used. I am not so nervous, my appetite is good, everything I eat agrees with me, and I am feeling better in every way. I think Peruna is a godsend to women and a blessing to suffering humanity." — Mary E. Sampson.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR A FREE PE-RU-NA ALMANAC. EVERY DRUGGIST HAS THEM

Cotton Gin Machinery



PRATT. MUNGER. WINSHIP.
EAGLE. SMITH.

We make the most most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make

ENGINES and BOILERS, LINTERS for OIL MILLS.

We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co.,
Birmingham, Ala.

SEED POTATOES
500,000 BUSHELS FOR SALE CHEAP

Largest seed potato growers in the world!

Elegant stock. Tremendous yields. From 400 to 1000 bushels per acre.

FOR 10 CENTS

and this notice we send you lots of farm seed samples and big catalogue, telling all about Teosinte, Spelts, Peanut, Acrid Land Barley, Macaroni Wheat, Bromus, Earliest Cane, etc. Send for same today.

JOHN A. SALZER,
SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Dropsy CURED
Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box Atlanta, Ga.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 H. P. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 851, Atlanta, Ga.

Am. 6, 1904.

CROUCH
Marble and Granite Co.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
MONUMENTS,
Vaults, Statuary, Headstones, etc., in any Granite or Marble.
Death Masks a Specialty.
(Mention this paper.) ATLANTA, GA.

Corn
must have a sufficient supply of
Potash
in order to develop into a crop.
No amount of Phosphoric Acid or Nitrogen can compensate for a lack of potash in fertilizers [for grain and all other crops].

We shall be glad to send free to any farmer our little book which contains valuable information about soil culture.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad St.

Avery & Company
SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

At least one university president is not anxious for numbers. Dr. Schurman's declaration that every college student should be expected to study eleven hours a day will not tend to increase the registration at Cornell. Eleven minutes a day is closer to the average in some institutions.

The football element is sure to protest against the shortening of the college course to three years. It is all they can do to train a first-class player in four.

Free delivery has been recommended for Gadsden, Ala.

Don't think because a man is an expert mathematician that he always counts with the fair sex.

Rheumatism's Killing Pain.

Left in quick order after taking 10 doses of Dr. Skirvin's Rheumatic Cure, in tablet form. 25 doses for 25c., postpaid. Dr. Skirvin Co., La Crosse, Wis. [A.C.L.]

When ignorance is bliss it is folly to discover that you are a fool.

Knowledge From Experience.

Is what we understand when Dr. Spalding, an eminent Baptist divine, of Galveston, Texas, writes "send me two bottles of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. It is for a friend suffering from consumption. It is a preparation I know from experience to be good."

At druggists, 25c., 50c and $1.00 a bottle.

We can all find reasons why other people shouldn't make mistakes.

The army general staff commends an appropriation of $5,000 for gymnasium and post exchange building for Fort Morgan, Ala.

Laborer Wedded Italian Heiress.

One of the greatest heirosses of all Italy, Signora Colo, in Verona, Italy, disappointed her many rich suitors by marrying a horny-handed son of toil, lately advanced to the position of railway guard, by the bride's influence.

The young millionairess changed her name for that of Beretti, and the bridegroom is the good-looking brother of her maid. All Verona attended the wedding, which was celebrated with great pomp and circumstance.

The happy couple rode to church in a four-horse coach. The church was gayly decorated with flowers and rugs, and the archbishop himself blessed bride and groom.

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite, wearies the body, worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Ore., inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for back ache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

COSTLY COTTON BROKE BAXTER

Big Brokerage and Commission Firm Forced to the Wall.

DONE BY "KING" SULLY

Failure Attributed to Manipulations of Bull Clique--Had Branch Offices Throughout the South.

A. B. Baxter & Co., brokers, of New York, with 138 offices in the United States, 38 of which are in the south, failed Saturday. It is said that the failure will amount approximately to $3,000,000, thought the exact figures will not be known for several days.

A New York special says: Daniel J. Sully, the cotton king, cleared $800,000 Saturday morning in the spectacular rise of July cotton, which touched 16.86. He bought 200,000 bales Friday morning at 16 and sold out Saturday at an advance of from 60 to 80 points.

Directly charged to the operation of Sully in the market was the assignment of A. B. Baxter & Co., dealers in stocks, bonds and cotton, at No. 61 Broadway, with offices in all the principal cities of the United States, mostly in the south and southwest. The failure involved $200,000. The firm assigned for the benefits of creditors to George J. Vestner.

The officers are A. B. Baxter, president; W. W. Vensel, treasurer, and Felix P. Lipp, secretary. The company was incorporated in 1902, with a capital of $300,000. The concern is the largest of its kind on this continent and its operations have been on a mammoth scale.

The assignment was not filed in New York 1:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and there was no hint of it before the close of trading on the cotton market at noon. At the office of Baxter & Co. it was said that it would take several days to estimate the liabilities and assets which could not, it was said, be estimated now.

George J. Vestner, the Baxter firm's assignee, is a lawyer in the office of McIntyre, Cantor & Adams. John F. McIntyre said for the assignee of the company:

"The company has a large number of branch offices, one in nearly every principal city of the south and west. It has 30,000 miles of leased wires, and pays $30,000 a month tolls to the telegraph companies. As soon as we assigned we wired all our branch offices not to accept another cent from customers.

"What caused the suspension was the continued rise in cotton. Most of our customers in the south and west, who had been long on cotton, went short recently, thinking the high water mark had passed, but when Sully continued to send cotton up we called on our customers for more margins.

We thought we saw hope when cotton fell off 50 points Friday, but when it rose 75 points Saturday and the majority of customers failed to respond to requests for more margins, we had to assign."

CASH TO EASE COLOMBIA'S HURT.

Democratic Senators Favor Paying Her Liberally for the Loss of Panama.

For three hours Saturday the democrats of the senate discussed plans for united party action in support of the Bacon resolution for paying Colombia $10,000,000 in cash for the loss of Panama. During the discussion it developed that if the senate will take action on the lines of this resolution democratic opposition to the ratification of the Panama treaty will be withdrawn. No final action was taken, however, as there is to be another caucus on the subject.

The republican attitude on the question of paying Colombia the sum stated for a quit claim deed to her interest in the canal zone was made known to the senators in the caucus. The republicans, it is understood, have already agreed to satisfy Colombia in this matter, but they propose to have the canal treaty ratified before they make the deal public.

GREEN REMAINS PEABODY AGENT.

Trustees Hold Meeting in Washington and Decide to Postpone Action.

A notable body of representative men attended a special meeting in Washington of the trustees of the Peabody educational fund. It was announced after the session closed that full consideration had been given to the question of a general agent to succeed Dr. Samuel A. Green and to the proposed enlargement and maintenance of the Peabody normal college, at Nashville, but that it was concluded to postpone action in both matters until the meeting of the trustees, to be held in New York next October.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell, tf

FURNACE AND MINE

Industrial Items from All Parts of Alabama.

Going to Pensacola.

The construction of part of the Frisco-Rock Island extension south was announced some time ago under the name of the Memphis and Gulf railroad. Its ultimate destination is just now being generally made known. The work on the extension of the new road from Aberdeen to Columbus, Miss., is to be commenced at once, and from that point the general line of route is to be through Pickens, Greene, Marengo and Monroe counties, in Alabama, crossing the Louisville and Nashville road in the vicinity of Flomaton, and into Florida direct to Pensacola.

The war department has published a book entitled The Military Policy of the United States," by the late Major General Emory Upton. General Upton's military career, according to Secretary Root, who directed the publication, was one of exceptional excellence and brilliance, and no one was more fit than he to undertake such a difficult task as the writing of this book. Although written a quarter of a century ago, this particular work on military policy was never before published by the government. Secretary Root rescued it from the millions of documents in the archives of the war department and has caused it to be published for the reason that General Upton's plans and recommendations were prophetic and are as sound today as they were when written.

Several months ago a drop forge company was organized by Bessemer and Birmingham, Ala., capital, a site selected and work on the foundations begun, but for reasons satisfactory to the officers work was stopped. It has been learned upon good authority that arrangements are being perfected to resume work, and when begun the construction will be pushed to completion. Material amounting to several thousand dollars has been placed on the ground and everything is being gotten ready to go to work.

Expected reaction came in the cotton market Friday morning, and longs went wild in their efforts to liquidate Their offerings swamped the market for a while and prices went down from 45 to 86 points. The prominent bulls were heavy buyers at the decline and even at the lowest buying orders of a few hundred bales would send the market up 10 points.

The pencil mill at Russellville, Ala., was sold to the Gulf Red Cedar company; consideration, $10,000. The new purchaser shut down the plant and is moving the machinery to Paint Rock, Ala. About seventy-five people are thrown out of work by this change.

The Woodenware Manufacturing company, of Bridgeport, Ala., has just had built a new steamboat for the upper river trade. It was launched with impressive ceremonies. The boat will ply between Bridgeport and Chattanooga.

The Gadsden, Ala., pipe plant has temporarily shut down, awaiting the arrival of specifications for a large order booked some time ago and which it is now ready to start filling.

The fund being raised by Anniston, Ala., citizens to establish a glass factory has already reached substantial proportions and it is expected that a sufficient amount will soon be collected.

Reports from the Colorado Fuel and Iron company indicate the early resumption of all departments of the big plant, which closed down two months ago because of the coal strike.

A shipment of 3,600 bales of cotton destined for Jamaica left Houston, Tex., for San Francisco. The shipment is a record so far as oriental trade is concerned.

It is reported that the Woodstock furnaces at Gadsden, Ala., have been sold to a Pittsburg company which contemplates building a small steel plant at Anniston.

The Adams-Nowlin Drug company, at Alabama City, will establish a large bottling works at that place. The machinery has been shipped.

Montgomery, Ala., has a new $50,000 paint company.

Representative Maddox, of Georgia, introduced a bill providing for the per capita distribution of not to exceed $25,000,000 annually of the surplus in the treasury among the states and territories for the construction and manufacture of postroads.

Between 175 and 200 men are employed at the Gadsden, Ala., car shops and the pay roll is over $6,000 each month.

The state of Alabama is holding 200 bales of cotton which was raised on the state farm by convict labor.

The Sheffield Coal and Iron Company's mines have been closed indefinitely.

All the open hearth furnaces of the Ensley steel plant are in operation.

Representative Lamb, of West Virginia, introduced a bill appropriating $1,200,000 to the Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, incorporated under the laws of Virginia. One million dollars is to enable a creditable exposition to be made by the company at the Jamestown exposition to be held in 1907, and $200,000 is to pay bounties and arrears, pay due estates of deceased negro soldiers of the civil war.

Seizure Was Illegal.

Twelve Spanish fishing smacks were seized near Key West by the United States government about the beginning of the Spanish war and the vessels were sold as prizes. The owners appealed and the supreme court decided the seizures were illegal, and on a second trial the district court awarded damages. From this action of the district court the government appealed, and the supreme court sustained the action of the lower court. The claimants will be paid at Key West, and their claims aggregate $55,855.

$100,000 FIRE.

Clarksville, Tenn., Business Section Suffers Heavy Loss.

At Clarksville, Tenn., fire Monday night caused damage estimated at nearly $100,000. It destroyed Weaver & McCauley's liquor house, W. S. Russell's grocery store and Gerhart & Son's drug establishment, while the furniture stock of C. F. Couts suffered from water. Wires and cables of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph company were also destroyed. The estimated losses are:

Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph company, $200,000; Weaver & McCauley, stock $3,500, building $6,000; Gerhart & Sons, stock $35,000, building $15,000; W. S. Russell, stock $6,000, building $7,500; C. F. Couts, stock $5,000. Insurance figures are not obtainable.

Mail Contracts Awarded.

The postoffice department has awarded contracts for carrying the mails on 3,968 star and steamboat routes in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and the island of Porto Rico for a term of four years, beginning July 1 next. The total annual compensation to the contractors for the service under these contracts amount to $1,216,576.

Columbiana the Choice.

Election in Shelby county to select a permanent site for the court house passed off quietly Monday.

There was a landslide for Columbiana. Reports from seventeen beats out of nineteen give Columbiana 854 majority over Calera. There are two beats to hear from.

This settles the Shelby county court house question, which has acquired state notoriety.

The case of the United States against Mrs. Helen Wilmans Post and others, charged with fraudulent use of the mails, is on trial in the United States court at Jacksonville, Fla.

Mail advices from Nassau, Bahamas, announce the drowning there last week of Rt. Rev. H. N. Churton, D. D., bishop of Nassau.

The supreme court of the United States granted leave to the state of Georgia to file an original bill in that court against the state of Tennessee to secure an injunction against the copper smelters located at Ducktown, Tenn., near the Georgia boundary, on the ground that the fumes of the smelters is destroying vegetation across the line of the vicinity of the works.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police will hold its 1904 annual meeting in St. Louis, beginning June 3d. The sessions will be held at the hall of congresses on the world's fair grounds.

Spain's cabinet has decided to send warm thanks to the American government for the reception tendered the Spanish cruiser Rio Plate by the American marines upon the cruiser's arrival at New Orleans to participate in the ceremonies attending the celebration of the anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States.

Nearly 50,000 pieces of odd and rare money, representing millions of dollars, are stored in vaults of a St. Louis trust company preparatory to being placed on exhibition at the world's fair. The collection contains both metal and paper money and embraces parts of some of the most valuable coin collections in the country.

January 28, 1904, forty-nine years ago Thursday, the first train passed over the Panama railroad. An American company built this road at a cost of $7,500,000. Its length is 47 1-2 miles. It was to protect this road that American marines have frequently been landed, the latest in 1903, when Panama seceded from Colombia and set up a republic.

The comparative statement of the government's receipts and expenditures show that for the month of January, 1904, the total receipts were $41,558,370, and the expenditures $48,672,553, leaving a deficit for the month of $6,784,183.

A sky-scraper is promised for Mobile, Ala.

For Sale.--One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

THE NEW GOVERNOR

Outlines His Policy and Asks for Cooperation.

Luke E. Wright and Vice Governor Henry C. Ide, of the Philippines, were inaugurated Monday. There was an imposing demonstration, including a brilliant military pageant, about 3,000 troops being in line.

After taking the oath of office Governor Wright delivered his inaugural address. Governor Wright invited attention to the improvements that had been accomplished in the Philippines under American rule, and declared his intention of adhering to the principles of the Taft administration. He urged Americans to establish cordial personal and business relations with the Filipinos, who must constitute their chief customers. In conclusion Governor Wright asked for the sympathetic cooperation of all classes to whom, he said, were assured equal opportunities for advancement.

Site Purchased.

Ten acres of land has been purchased between Ensley and Pratt City by the Southern Street Car Manufac- Ala., by the Southern Street Car Manufacturing company. The work of erecting the plant, it is stated on reliable authority, will begin in thirty days. It is stated that the original plant will cost $100,000, being a two-story building 300 by 300 feet. The capital stock of the company, which is now $50,000, will be increased at an early date to $500,000. The company will employ 1,000 men at the outset, and this force will be increased. W. G. Pilkington, of Virginia, is president of the company, while J. W. Gilliam, also of Virginia, is secretary and treasurer. This company owns a number of patents on street car devices.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Leads to One More and Three Children Are Orphans.

The remains of Ernest A. Penick, a well known citizen of Yazoo City, Miss., who disappeared from his home several days since, have been found in Panther creek swamp and the body bears signs that he was assassinated.

When the news of the death of her husband was conveyed to Mrs. Penick, who was then in bed with an attack of pneumonia, she steadily grew worse and died a few hours later. Three little children are left orphans by this double tragedy, one of whom is a mute.

South Dakota Wins.

The case of the state of South Dakota vs the state of North Carolina was decided by the United States supreme court favorable to South Dakota. The case involved the validity of a mortgage on stock of the North Carolina railroad company, given by the state of North Carolina to secure the payment of state bonds given in aid of the road in 1867.

The state of South Dakota holds ten bonds of $1,000 each under a gift, the amount due "on coupons attached" being $27,000.

A YOUNG WIDOW

Is Left by a Fatal Mine Accident to Paul Long.

Paul Long, who married only two months ago, was run over by a trip of cars on the slope loading at Pratt Mines, Ala., Thursday morning and met a horrible death. He was employed as motorman on one of the electrical motor cars in this mine, but not feeling well started to leave the mine and instead of going out of the manway started up the slope. He was struck by a trip of cars and was horribly crushed.

It is stated that the body of the operator killed at Moundville is not that of Clarence P. Seymour. His wife refused the remains.

Dr. J. M. Lindley, president of the National Public Health association, who has just returned from Havana, where he made an investigation of the method of quarantine, has been arrested, charged with libeling the members of the Mobile, Ala., quarantine board. He gave bond and was released. It is believed a trial of the case will be had in February.

Word has been received of the death of "Pig" Melton, which occurred a few days ago at Pineapple, his home. Young Melton was the young man who, while playing in a game of craps with some negroes the day before Christmas, became engaged in a fight with them and was shot in the leg. The outcome of the fight was a lynching and the burning of half the town.

The report of Mrs. Maybrick's release is now denied, although she has been removed from prison.

William C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy, has undergone an operation for appendicitis and is considered a very sick man.

It will take years to complete the double tracking of the Queen and Crescent from Cincinnati south, which work is under headway. It will represent an investment of millions of dollars, and is considered one of the biggest problems in railroading. The contract for double tracking two miles of the line was recently let. This will cost $10,000 per mile.

President Buchanan's Sad Love Sto

By Myrtle Reed

AMONG other things the fifteenth President, James Buc was remarkable for his lifelong fidelity to one woman.

After he left the Legislature, and took up the pra law, he became engaged to Anne Coleman, the daug Robert Coleman, of Lancaster.

She is said to have been an unusually beautiful gi extremely sensitive. On account of her sensitiveness was a rupture, for which neither can be blamed.

One day, out of the blue sky, a thunderbolt fell. Buc received a note from Miss Coleman asking him to release her from gagement.

There was no explanation forthcoming, and it was not until long ward that he discovered that gossips and busybodies had gone to Mis man with stories concerning him which had no foundation save in the chief-making imaginations.

After all his efforts at re-establishing the old relation had proved he wrote to her that if it were her wish to be released from the enga he could not but submit, as he had no desire to hold her against her wi

The break came in the latter part of the summer of 1819. He threw self into his work with renewed energy, and later on she went to visit in Philadelphia.

Though she was too proud to admit it, there was evidence that the tiful and high-spirited girl was suffering from a heartache. On the n December she died very suddenly, and her body was brought home week after she left Lancaster.

The funeral took place the next day, Sunday, and to Robert Col the girl's father, the heart-broken man wrote a letter which in simple stands almost alone. It is the only document which remains, but in few lines is hidden a tragedy:

Lancaster, December 10, 18

My Dear Sir—You have lost a child, a dear, dear child. I have lo only earthly object of my affections, without whom life now presents a dreary blank.

My prospects are all cut off, and I feel that my happiness will be with her in the grave.

It is now no time for explanation, but the time will come when yo discover that she, as well as I, has been much abused. God forgive t thors of it! My feelings of resentment against them, whoever they m are buried in the dust.

I may sustain the shock of her death, but I feel that happiness h from me forever. The prayer which I make to God without ceasing I yet may be able to show my veneration for the memory of my de parted saint, by my respect and attachment for her surviving friends. Heaven bless you, and enable you to bear the shock with the fortitu Christian.

I am forever your sincere and grateful friend,

JAMES BUCHAN

A Fruitful Vision.

How the Fresh Air Movement Began in the Penn sylvania Mountains.

By Jacob A. Riis.

THERE rises before me the wraith of a village church in the mountains of Pennsylvania. It is Sunday morning at midsu In the pulpit a young clergyman is preaching from the tex asmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even the ye did it unto me." The sun peeps through the windows, climbing roses nod. In the tall maples a dove is cooin drowsy hum of the honey-bee is on the air. But he recks these, nor of the peaceful day. His soul has seen a vision of hot and streets, of squalid homes, of hard-visaged, unlovely childhood, of mankind in His image twisted by want and ignorance into monstrous deformity the message he speaks goes straight to the heart of the plain farmers benches; His brethren these, and steeped in the slum! They gather rou after the service, their hearts burning within them.

I see him speeding the next day toward the great city, a messenger and pity and help. I see him return before the week's end, nine stary chins clinging to his hands and the skirts of his coat, the first Fresh Air that went out of New York, twenty-seven years ago next summer. I s big-hearted farmers take them into their homes and hearts. I see the summer wind put back color in the wan cheek, and life in the sh and starved frame. I hear the message of one of the little ones to her left behind in the tenement: "I can have two pieces of pie to eat, and says nothing if I take three pieces of cake!" and I know what it *to them. Laugh? Yes! laugh and be glad. The world has sorrow* Let in the sunshine where you can, and know that it means life to the now and a glimpse of the hereafter. I can hear it yet, the sigh of the mother under the trees on Twin Island, our Henry street children's s home: If heaven is like this, I don't care how soon I go."

For the sermon had wings; and whithersoever it went blessings spr its track. Love and justice grew; men read the brotherhood into the s and the fields and the woods, and the brotherhood became real. I see tod lard Parsons, the minister, so longer so young, sitting in his office in t bune Building, still planning Fresh Air holidays for the children of the stony city. But he seeks them himself no more. A thousand churches ties, kindergartens, settlements, a thousand preachers and doers of the b hood, gather them in. A thousand trains of many crowded cars carry to the homes that are waiting for them wherever men and women with hearts live. The message has traveled to the farthest shores, and now the Christian world is there a place where it has not been heard and b Wherever it has, there you have seen the heart of man laid bare; a sight is good.—The Century.

The Meaning of Educatio

By William Newcomb

I SHOULD say that education, in the broad sense, c in gathering all possible information upon all su comparing in one's mind the ideas of others, sea out the simple truths, and acquiring the power of i ing these truths to one's fellows in the simplest langu

At the age of fifty-four I realize how much ti been wasted during my younger days in accepting as established. The spectacle of ruin and all that I had read, and, without a shadow of egot see the wisdom of knowing myself; this accomplish is possible and easy to understand.

Learn to read the life story of one of God's creatures, and your ed becomes complete; such knowledge would complete the perfect cy every detail.

Learn to appreciate the fact that each human—white, black, cop yellow—has some ideas and knowledge which it will pay one to ac that all are brothers, no matter in what walk of life one may find Train the mind to attune to their thought, and the flood of knowledge will follow is surprising to one who has never tried this means.

People are very much like a fine old Cremona—furnishing wondro monies in the hands of one skilled in the method of drawing forth th from all his or her surroundings.

For Wounds and Bur

Nothing Like it

Brewton, Ala, Feb. 5, 1901.
I used Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic on my foot when pierced nearly through by a nail and was relieved of suffering in a short time, and the wound healed in a short time without inflammation or any suppuration.
W. H. BINION.

Andalusia, Ala., April 8, 1903.
Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a most excellent healing compound. I find it very efficacious after extraction of teeth, healing the gums readily. A clean liquid, of pleasant odor.
D. A. BROWN, Dentist.

River Falls, Ala., April 7,
We have tried Dr. Tichenor's septic and found it to be thor reliable in every instance. As a ing for wounds it has no equa
HORSE SHOE LUMBER C
Per Jay Smith,

Brewton, Ala., May 14,
I have used Dr. Tichenor's A tic for several years and reco it as the best remedy for woun burns I ever tried. I keep it house all the time.
R. O. KENN

Try It. You'll Like It.
10 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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GREAT FIRE IN

Wholesale District of C in Mammoth C

A LOSS OF MILLIONS

Sunday Blaze Starts in Heart of Maryland's Metropolis and Cuts a Wide Swath of Destruction.

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In a half hour there were a dozen warehouses in the wholesale dry ods and notions district burning cely.

The entire city fire department was lled out, but was utterly powerless check the spread of the flames, ich were aided by high winds, and noon there were roaring fires in at thirty big warehouses and the nflagration was steadily eating its into successive blocks east, north, t and south.

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Meanwhile there were stores north Baltimore street being similarly umed. Mullin's hotel caught and er buildings near it. West of Lib- street, on the south side of Bal- ore, the block was doomed, and the Baltimore Bargain House also ht. Down in Hopkins place, re the conflagration started, st's building and other wholesale es on both sides of the street, bled and fell.

Spectacle of Ruin Appalling.

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Union and Union Miners Instigate Scrimmage and Four are Killed.

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EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL WHITES

VOLI | CLANTON, ALA. FEBRUARY 11 1904 | NO 46

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At 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon Mullens' hotel, a seven-story structure, was in flames from garret to cellar and its great height and narrowness, which acted as a sort of flue, converted the doomed building into a huge and dreadful torch.

Other Cities Send Aid.

Though every bit of fire fighting apparatuus in the city was called into requisition as the flames continued to spread the firemen realized that they had a task before them which was too great for them to combat. Telegrams for fire engines were sent to Washington and Philadelphia and about 1 o'clock six engines arrived from Washington and four from Philadelphia and joined in the battle with the flames.

Engines from stations in Baltimore, Howard, Anne, Arundel and Hartford counties arrived as soon as possible. Water plugs in every section within a radius of half a mile from the fire were in use, and it is roughly estimated that there were 350 hose lines all playing at one time upon different parts of the conflagration.

Owing to the great congestion of fire apparatus, the crowds of people and the general confusion, many engines from out of town were unable to find a place where they would be of any service.

At 7 o'clock Sunday night the situation was so desperate that Chief Hoston decided that the only thing left to do was to dynamite buildings at threatened points and thus prevent, as far as possible, a further spread of the flames.

At 3 o'clock Monday morning the fire still raged. So far as known no serious casualties were reported. Telegraph, telephone and electric wires of all kinds were prostrated.

The fire covered an area of three-quarters of a mile in length by nearly a quarter of a mile in width, taking in many of the most important buildings in the city. The loss, it is believed, will reach $100,000,000.

RUSSIANS PUNISHED BY KOREANS.

Czar's Troops Do an Overt Act in Seoul and are Promptly Squelched.

cause of a disorderly incident in Seoul, capital of Korea. One of the Russians seized a woman and an angry crowd gathered. A body of Korean gendarmes soon arrived at the scene and an encounter with the Russians followed.

The gendarmes fought well, overpowering the Russians.

An insurrection has broken out sixty miles north of Seoul and the prefect's house has been destroyed by the people.

IS MORE FAVORABLE TO EUROPE.

America Gets Decidedly the Worst End in New Cuban Customs Duties.

President Palma's decree increasing the rates of Cuban customs duties in accordance with the authority given him by congress has been promulgated.

The rates are considered more favorable to Europe than America. The latter hoped that a 30 per cent increase, which is the maximum rate allowed by congress, would have been placed on goods which the United States cannot manufacture in competition with Europe.

FATAL RIOT AT COAL CREEK.

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WAR NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Associated Press Advised of Diplomatic Rupture Between Russ and Jap.

The Associated Press at Washington was informed Sunday bt the Russian embassy that the Russian government has received a note from Japan announcing the discontinuance of negotiations and the interruption of diplomatic relations.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, upon receipt of the cablegram from St. Petersburg, called upon Acting Secretary of State Loomis and informed him of the interruption of relations.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEBRUARY 3RD.

After almost allowing the amendment to the urgency deficiency appropriation bill proviaing for a loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition to get through without any discussion whatever, the senate changed its tactics just as the vote was about to be taken, and began a debate on the loan provision which continued for about four hours, and was still in progress when the senate adjourned for the day.

The debate was precipitated by a point of order made against the amendment by Mr. Bailey, who maintained that the national government was not, as such, concerned with the success or failure of any exposition.

Indiana and Kentucky locked horns in the house. The debate, which involved nearly every member of both state delegations, was fast and furious. Kentucky demanded of Indiana the return of W. S. Taylor, that he might be tried for the assassination of William Goebel.

The attack was made by Mr. James, of Kentucky, and the defense was led by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana. The diplomatic appropriation bill was under consideration at the time, with Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, in the chair.

FEBRUARY 4TH.

The senate chamber again was the arena of political debate with the provision in the urgent deficiency bill for a loan of $4,600,000 for the St. Louis exposition the basis for the discussion.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Tillman making inquiry of the secretary of the treasury concerning the appointment of W. D. Crum as collector of the port of Charleston, and directing the senate committee on judiciary to make an inquiry as to what constitutes a recess appointment to office, were taken up.

Mr. Tillman claimed that in the Crum case the statute had been violated and in the case of General Wood the constitution had been opposed.

He further said that Crum was not a fit man for the position and that the community had made many protests against his selection.

The judiciary committee will report to the senate what constitutes a recess and what recess appointments are.

The principal feature in the house was the rivalry between republican leaders for the honor of moving an adjournment. It fell to Mr. Grosvenor.

The diplomatic bill, carrying $1,993,600, was passed.

FEBRUARY 5TH.

The political debate in the senate on the proposed loan of $4,600,000 to the St. Louis exposition which has been in progress on a point of order for the past three days came to a close through a vote which left the provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was passed.

After the vote on the deficiency bill, speeches in support of the Panama canal treaty were made by Mr. Mallory, of Florida, and Mr. Heyburn, of Idaho.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee on postoffices, made a favorable report on the resolution ordering the postmaster general to send to the senate the reports made on the irregularities in the postoffice department for consideration. The resolution was adopted without debate.

A bill was passed providing for the transportation of six hundred teachers from Porto Rico to and from the United States next summer for purposes of study.

Adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Sheppard, democrat, of Texas, one of the youngest members of the house, made a determined effort to bring about a reform in the matter of distribution of seeds by the government. He contended that the present system was bad.

Mr. Sheppard's first move was to have struck from the agricultural appropriation bill certain sections providing the machinery for the distribution of the seeds authorized to be purchased under the bill. In this he was successful, his point of order being sustained by the chair, but by an overwhelming vote the house promptly added the sections to the bill by way of amendments.

Mr. Lucking, of Michigan, calling attention to the manufacture and distribution of black-leg vaccine by the agricultural department, said he would offer an amendment restricting the number of doses that may be given away by the government. He contended that the amount now given away is detrimental to private enterprise.

The agricultural appropriation bill was passed, and the house adjourned until Monday.

ON THE STATE LINE.

Old Controversy Between Alabama and Florida.

Special Agent G. W. Lee has filed in the office of the secretary of state the field notes of the strip of land on the Florida border, and they become a matter of record.

The filing of these notes recalls an old struggle between Alabama and Florida for a strip of several thousand acres of valuable timber lands. Many years ago two surveyors named Coffee and Whitney ran border lines between Alabama and Florida, and each of these lines has since taken the name of the surveyor. The Coffee line runs parallel to the Whitney line from the Chattahoochee river, about two miles north for a distance of about seventy miles. Florida claimed the Coffee line to be correct, but when the dispute was finally settled Alabama was victorious and the Whitney line declared the proper one.

While the dispute over the wedge was being waged, the Alabama field notes were compiled and filed according to the Coffee line, and consequently since the settlement of the dispute persons desiring the use of the field notes of the "wedge" have been forced to go to Florida for them.

Attention was directed to this matter by former Secretary of State McDavid, which resulted in the last legislature making an appropriation of $200 to have the field notes made.

NOT YET APPREHENDED.

Assault and Arson at Phoenix City, Ala.

The person or persons who burglarized the house of Sam Waller, west of Phoenix City, Ala., Friday night, set fire to the residence and then shot repeatedly at various members of the family, are still at large.

It is now believed that one burglar was responsible for the reign of terror. Mr. Waller is an old man and went to town for help. After his departure the two ladies there, his wife and a Mrs. McCroan, had a perilous experience. As they left the house a man met them in the yard and cursed them. They finally took refuge in a servant's house, turning out the lights. The burglar broke the door down and entering, set fire to a bed there. Mrs. McCroan was badly cut and Mrs. Waller thought her husband dead until his return at the head of the rescuing party.

FORGOT THE DYNAMITE.

Both Hands Blown Off and One Eye Gone.

D. C. Wolf, a miner employed at the Bradford mines in Jefferson county, Ala., is in the hospital in a critical condition, the result of an accident. It appears that Wolf was preparing a "shot" in the coal, and after putting in his explosive lighted a stick of dynamite. Forgetting that he had lighted the dynamite, so it is stated, he started to get out of his room in the mine to escape injury from the "shot" in the coal. The dynamite which he carried in his hands exploded. Wolf was knocked down and rendered unconscious. When men in the mines heard the two explosions, one from the "shot" and the other from the dynamite, they ran to the place and found Wolf in a horrible condition. Both of his hands were blown off, one of his eyes entirely destroyed and the other seriously injured. In addition to this he was horribly bruised. The man's condition is such that there is not much hope for his final recovery.

On Friday, February 19, the property of the defunct Bessemer, Ala., Savings bank will be sold at public auction. As early as practicable the first dividend will be paid to the late institution's creditors, which, it is expected, will be between 30 and 35 per cent of the total claims filed. The receiver has on hand $32,000 and $4,500 of county script.

Mrs. Betsy Allen, who lives in Paint Rock, Ala., celebrated her 104th birthday last week. Those who know her say that she is really that old.

Jackson county, Alabama, farmers are preparing to plant most of their land in cotton.

In 1903 there were 116 miles of new railroad track built in Alabama.

A One-Legged Marshal.

Thomas Crow was elected marshal of Courtland, Ala. Crow has been marshal of the town for a number of years and held the office up to October last, when in an attempt to arrest a negro he was shot so seriously in the leg that amputation was necessary.

While Mr. Crow now has only one leg, he insists that he can discharge all of the duties of marshal, and a majority of the people of the town seem to agree with him, as he was elected by a handsome majority. Courtland now, so far as known, has the only one-legged marshal in the state.

THE COOSA'S POWER

To Be Utilized This Summer by New Company.

Arrangements have been made to organize a company to be known as the Coosa Water Power Development company with a capital of $250,000. It is said that northern men of prominence in financial circles will be interested.

The lands and water power privileges in Calhoun county have been purchased, and the right to build the dam across the abandoned portion of the river secured from the secretary of war, and the probate judge has had a jury make report and assessment of damages, all of which are of record in Calhoun county.

The company will build the dam this summer, and erect power plant and lay off manufacturing sites. Negotiations are being made with eastern parties to build a cotton duck mill, and with western parties for a large reduction plant.

The large lake formed by the dam will be used for boating and fishing, and a park will be arranged there.

West End Progress.

The city council and citizens of West End, Ala., are contemplating the institution of municipal ownership, and their first move in this direction will be the erection of an electric light plant and installing of a water works system. It is proposed that these two moves will be made by the city alone, and that no company will be given stock in the enterprises. If the plans that the council of the city have on foot are realized, in the near future bonds amounting to $100,000 will be floated and work on the propos...ons will be immediately undertaken.

The Cane Crop.

Correspondents record in their letters the successful prosecution of field work and spring planting, and in a number of instances the work of putting down the seed for the coming crop has been completed, this being in strong contrast to the situation at this time last year, when in a number of cases not a stalk of spring plant cane was yet in the ground, the extremely wet and disagreeable weather having prevented the inauguration of this work.

Oldest Mason Dead.

Judge Green D. Campbell died at his residence in Scottsboro, Ala., Friday morning. He had been an invalid for a year, being totally blind. Judge Campbell was one of the most prominent citizens in the county. He filled some of the highest offices and represented Jackson county in the legislature.

Judge Campbell was the oldest living Mason in Alabama.

Fatal Wreck.

While running at the rate of fifty miles an hour and twenty minutes late, a Southern passenger train from Demopolis, Ala., collided, head on, with an extra freight train from Meridian, Miss., near York, Ala., Monday. The engineer and fireman on the passenger train were instantly killed, the express messenger and postal clerks, Eastman and Watson, and several passengers were seriously injured. The engineer's head was completely severed from his body.

Hand Mangled.

Lawrence Ezell, an employe of the Gulf Red Cedar mills at Paint Rock, Ala., had the misfortune to get his hand caught by a belt and drawn into some machinery, which mangled it to such an extent that amputation was necessary.

W. Cameron Forbes, of Boston, has been offered the place on Philippine commission made vacant by the promotion of Governor Taft.

At Lakeland, Fla., an entire block was burned Monday morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000 with insurance of about one-third. The cause of the fire is unknown. The entire burned district will at once be rebuilt.

One person has purchased $12,000 worth of property in Pensacola, Fla., which he proposes to sub-divide.

Tore House Down Over Their Heads.

The entire family of A. A. Willbanks, of Pinckney City, had a narrow escape from death Sunday at noon.

While the family were seated at the dinner table lightning struck the house and tore out the whole front side, destroying one chimney and doing other slight damage. The lightning skirted the entire house, but the damage was confined to the front side. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Despondency over poor health caused Reese McCurdy, son of Captain W. D. McCurdy, of Lowndesboro, Ala., to shoot himself through the head Monday morning.

Professional Cards.

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Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
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A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
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Practice in All Courts.
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Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
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No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'd'y A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No 10 D'ly Ex't S'dy P M
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6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
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Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

HAY-SPRITES.

The sun is hot on the hayfield,
It pours on each new-cut heap,
The little weary hay-sprites
Have crept underneath to sleep.

How they wrestled and leaped this morning
Whilst the haymakers tossed the hay!
And now in their prickly caves
They have hidden themselves away.

But soon when the elm tree shadows
Grow longer over the grass,
And the trees wake up and rustle
And the winds of the evening pass,

Then the sprites creep out of the darkness
And blink in sleepy surprise,
And stretch their little thin bodies
And rub their little black eyes.

They ride on the angry beetles,
And chase the bumble bees,
Till the mists rise up in the valley
And the moon comes over the trees.

Folks say it's the wind that rustles
And stirs the new-mown hay,
But it's only the little hay-sprites
Come out in the dusk to play.

A PAPER HERO

By WALTER G. PROCTOR.

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"Mornin', Mary; 'nother letter from Fred, I 'spose—t'as the South Africa stamp on't," said the postman, handing a letter to the rosy-cheeked maiden waiting for him at the gate in the break of the hedge.

Blushing, Mary took it and hastened to the rosebower in the corner of the garden where she had spent the last blissful hour with Fred before his departure for the front. To her it seemed a fit place to read his letters.

She read and re-read this particular letter. Then with bounding step and happy heart she ran into the cottage and threw it into her mother's lap.

"Read it, mother," she exclaimed. "What do you think? Fred's a hero."

While her mother was reading the letter, some of Mary's girl friends came in.

"The postman says you've a letter from Fred," said one; "do tell us the news, Mary; there's a dear."

Only too anxious, Mary took the letter from her mother.

"I'm only going to read the news to you, girls," she said, excitedly; "but that's enough. Fred's a real hero. He's saved a whole battalion. Here's what he says:

"'I expect you have read about it in the papers by this time. But there, you don't know yet. Our battalion was ordered to take a strong position held by the Boers, from which they have been sneaking out and doing a lot of mischief lately, blowing up trains and cutting off transports. We started out bright and early without transportation, and with only three days' rations. We marched until noon, when we encamped and rested until sunset. Then we resumed our march, and marched all night, in order to surprise the enemy at dawn.

"'We had to cross a river to get to them. That river came near being the slaughter-house for the whole battalion—it was for quite a number. The road to the ford ran through a deep gorge which opened into a narrow valley, walled in by steep hills, and through which flowed the river. We cleared the gorge and our vanguard was already half-way across the river, when the enemy opened fire on us from the hills on the opposite side. Somehow they had heard of our intended attack. We were completely surprised and at their mercy. We were in the open and unprotected, while not a head of the enemy could be seen. From every rock belched forth fire and bullets. In a moment all was confusion. Our colonel, a conspicuous mark for enemies' bullets, kept his wits, however, and ordered the battery to play on them. But it was no use. There was nothing to do now but to retreat, and our colonel reluctantly gave the order.

"'But no sooner had we right-about-

To her it seemed a fit place to read his letters.

faced than we were met by a murderous fire from the hills we had just left.

"'"Volunteers to man the guns," our colonel yelled. "Pepper the hills and cover our retreat."

"'It was almost certain death to touch those guns, but I dashed for them and a dozen fellows followed me. Nearly all were shot down before we reached the guns, but I shouted for others to come on.

"'The bullets were striking all around me, several passed through my clothes, and one knocked off my hat, but we got the guns into action long enough to enable the battalion to re-enter the gorge, where we were protected by the rocks. How any of us escaped is a mystery. We were compelled to leave the guns in the valley, but once under cover of the rocks, we were able to prevent them falling into the hands of the Boers.

"'When night came on the colonel called for volunteers to save the guns. Again I led a few men to the guns and brought them in. A few doses of lyddite cleared the hills of the enemy and enabled our ambulance corps to attend to the wounded and bury the dead. The colonel com-

Looked at the date of the paper.

plimented me and recommended me for promotion.'

"There, what do you think of that, girls," cried the delighted Mary, as a vision of Fred, with her arm in his, walking along the street, floated before her eyes.

"Oh, do send his letter to the paper," advised Sadie Hopkins.

"Yes, Mary, do," entreated the others.

"Do you think they would print it?" she asked.

"Think? I know they would," replied Sadie. "Copy the part you read to us, Mary, and send it in; it will appear next Sunday."

And so it came about that one of the foremost weekly papers of London published an account of the heroism of Fred Marlow.

* * * * *

Col. St. Quentin sat in the corrugated iron shanty which served for his headquarters. He had just been receiving reports from the blockhouses scattered along the railway. He was wishing something would turn up to break the monotony of the situation and dispel the ennui that had crept upon him. Just then his orderly entered.

"Hello, Pemberton," he exclaimed. "Any news? Confound it, there is not a Boer in the country, and I don't see the necessity for keeping us here in this blooming country now, alternately roasting and shivering. Kitchener has them about all corralled."

"No news of Boers around here, colonel," replied the orderly, saluting, "but I have some news from the front by way of London."

"Gad! what is it?" asked the colonel. "Anything important? Not peace, eh?"

"Oh, no. It's an account of some of our past exploits. Read that," and the orderly took from his pocket a copy of the Weekly News, indicating with his finger the part he desired the colonel to read. The latter read the article through, looked at the date of the paper, and then at his orderly.

"That's rich, isn't it?" he remarked. "It's too good to keep to ourselves. Pass the order around, Pemberton, to have the men parade and formed into a square."

"Good. Now for some fun," soliloquized the orderly, as he started to deliver his colonel's orders.

When the men formed, the colonel, standing in the center of the square, read to them an account of the wonderful achievement of one of their number. When he had finished reading, he addressed the battalion:

"I feel that an apology is due from me to the brave fellow in our ranks whose gallant deed has so long been unrecognized. But the fact is, I had never heard of it until to-day, when I read the article in this paper. However, to make amends for our past neglect, I now call upon you to give the hero three hearty cheers."

The battalion responded with three mighty cheers.

Fred Marlow was wishing the ground would open and swallow him.

THE TAMING OF A TIGER.

How Clever Showman Got the Best of Ferocious Man-Eater.

"The trainers of wild beasts," said John Lover of the Zoo, "sometimes show a good deal of originality in devising means to subdue intractable animals. For instance, there was a showman I used to know named Melchior. He once bought for a song a magnificent Bengal tiger, getting it so cheap because it had already killed two men. This tiger had a ferocious nature. Melchior at first would put his foot or his hand into the cage, but from the way it would leap at him he knew that to put himself entirely in its power would be suicide. Nothing he could do would establish a friendly relation between himself and the tiger. Some originality was needed, and Melchior showed it by taking some old clothes, stuffing them with rags and throwing them in the cage. The tiger in a jiffy tore the old clothes to pieces, thinking them a human being. Next day, and the next day, and the next, Melchior continued to throw in to the tiger stuffed figures, and the tiger continued to destroy them; only, as time passed, the animal ceased to put heat into its work, and in the end, to make a long story short, it gave up altogether these attacks on the scarecrows—it would just play with them or else not notice them at all. Now was Melchior's time. He opend the cage door one morning, walked in boldly and slapped the tiger familiarly on the back. It gave him a friendly look and purred. It took him, you see, for another mannikin. It lived seven years with Melchior and finally died of heart trouble, and through all those seven years it was as gentle as a kitten. A child could have handled it."—Philadelphia Record.

Was He Joking?

Several Philadelphia men recently went on a gunning trip to Virginia. The first evening they elected to stop at a little, out of the way hotel. Along with the other guests they had repaired to the dining room for supper, and had been seated some little while when the proprietor appeared in the doorway and to their astonishment recited in stentorian tones the bill of fare.

One of the party inquired later why this novel method prevailed in lieu of the usual printed cards.

"It's a practice I began some years ago," replied the proprietor with a smile, "when I kept a hotel in another state. Most of my guests were members of the legislature, and they couldn't read."

Dancing for Children.

It is never a good idea to send a child to the dancing class so distractingly gowned that she cannot put her mind on the instructions of her teacher. A simple little frock, not any more "frilly" than any afternoon pique dress she might wear, is best. And for Reginald the same notion is the most satisfactory, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Do not insist on making him tog out as brother Will would when going to his first big dinner. It seems almost a shame to insist that children should wear high buttoned or laced boots for the dancing class, but it is by far the most sensible, for until the ankles are strong and not prone to any turning the high shoes, with, however, very low heels, are the best.

Spirit Photography.

An Irish woman went to a photographer's and, after stating that her husband was dead, requested a picture of him. On being asked for a likeness, she said:

"Shure, if I had wan picture of him, wat wud I come here for?"

The photographer, always ready for fun, replied:

"If you give me $5 and a description o fyour husband, I think I can accommodate you."

"Well," answered the woman, "he had red hair, gray eyes, was tall an' thin and rather narvus."

On receiving the picture, and with tears streaming from her eyes, she said:

"Oh, Dennis, how you have changed!"

Turtle Off Britain.

A huge turtle was found off the island of Lewis last week. The fishermen had never beheld such a "queer beast," and got it into their boat and brought it across to Mallaig with their cargo of fish. They were considerably astonished when a gentleman staying at the hotel there informed them that the creature was worth more than the whole of the rest of the catch. They sent it off to the Birmingham market along with the other fish, and were delighted beyond words when they shared the resulting check. It is exceedingly rare to find turtles off the coast of Britain.

A Good Fit.

Senator Matthew Stanley Quay drifted into the lobby of the Arlington in Washington in a spick and span new suit of clothes and a Southern member of Congress congratulated him upon his appearance.

"Good fit—eh?" said Quay, much pleased.

"Fit! Sets better'n a hen, Senator!" was the reply.—New York Times

KING OF THE MASTODONS.

Remains of Enormous Animal Found in New York Village.

In the village of Belvidere, west of this city, says a Hornellsville (N. Y.) dispatch to the Chicago Chronicle, have been discovered the bones of a mastodon, from all appearances the king of his race of prenistoric animals. The first bone discovered, which was about four feet in length, was taken to Bradford, and there Dr. James Johnson, formerly connected with the Smithsonian institution, pronounced it to be a portion of a rib of a mastodon. Dr. Johnson notified Alban Stewart of the institution of the find and he came to Belvidere. Together the two scientists took a force of workmen and began making excavations along the railroad.

Thus far three ribs and four vertebrae have been unearthed. This makes a section of the animal's back about eighteen inches in length. The largest mastodon ever unearthed is in the Smithsonian institution, and the vertebrae of his skeleton are five inches in width, the whole animal being twenty-five feet long and thirteen feet in height.

Each of the vertebrae of the animal discovered near Belvidere is six inches in width, thus making the animal when alive the largest known at this time. Compared to other mastodons, he would stand like a Jumbo compared to the ordinary elephant.

Mr. Stewart is authority for the statement that these are by far the largest bones of any animal ever discovered. He asserts that the animal must have lived 25,000 years ago.

STANLEY AS A FIGHTER.

Lord Wolseley Gives High Rank to Famous African Explorer.

A thoroughly good man was Henry M. Stanley, whom I first met in the Ashanti expedition. No noise, no danger ruffled his nerve, and he looked as cool and self-possessed as if he had been at "target practice." Time after time as I turned in his direction I saw him go down to a kneeling position to steady his rifle as he plied the most daring of the enemy with a never-failing aim. It is nearly thirty years ago, and I can still see before me the close-shut lips and determined expression of his manly face which, when he looked in my direction, told plainly I had near me an Englishman in plain clothes whom no danger could appal. Had I felt inclined to run away the cool, firm, unflinching manliness of that face would have given me fresh courage. I had been previously somewhat prejudiced by others against him, but all such feelings were slain and buried at Amoaful.—From Lord Wolseley's Recollections.

Her Sense of Humor.

Drew J. Linard, a civil engineer who had charge of one of the most difficult divisions on the Oroya railroad, recently completed in Peru, is nearly always accompanied by his wife when engaged in his various engineering enterprises. Once while riding mule-back through the mountains in Nicaragua they came to a point from which could be seen both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Mr. Linard says he gazed at the sight for several minutes, deeply impressed by its magnificence, and then, his wife reaching the spot where he stood, he said to her:

"Bella, what do you think of this view? Here you can see both oceans at the same time!"

She glanced carelessly from one ocean to the other and replied: "Oh, so you can. How funny!"—New York Times.

Precautions to Evade Grip.

"The so-called evidences of grip which usually appear every winter," said a well-known physician, "are more imaginary than real. Although this troublesome disease has never yet reached the dimensions of an epidemic, it shows a marked increase immediately after a fall of snow. This is entirely due to peculiar atmospheric conditions which follow a snowfall, and which affect the bronchial system in such a way as to bring about the unpleasant grip. After an unusually severe snow storm, a number of years ago, I had as many as eighty calls a day, all pure cases of the grip. It is the day after the snowfall that one must take the necessary precautions to evade the disease."

Youngster Was Game.

Bourke Cockran has a pious neighbor with a 15-year-old son who does not promise to be exactly "a chip off the old block," this little incident leading him to that conclusion: Not long ago the father discovered to his sorrow that his boy and several others of the neighborhood had a habit of matching nickels. The wrathful parent led the erring lad to the time-honored attic where hangs a certain strap. The boy didn't have any agreeable impression of what was to come, and, on the ground that it is only the first plunge that counts he called out:

"Say, dad! I'll go you heads or tails for two lickings or none!"—New York Times.

Last Tag for Looking.

Just a vision of golden hair,
And eyes of blue, a lovely pair,
Laughing at you from behind a chair;
"Last tag for looking."

Upon the street I ree her pass
A smiling, charming, little lass,
Who calls up through my window glass;
"Last tag for looking."

A sunshine girl with a sunshine heart
From whom you really hate to part
When once you've heard her say, so smart:
"Last tag for looking."

"The best of friends must part," they say:
Mine eyes are filled with tears to-day
Because my sweet has gone away—
"Last tag for looking."
—New York Sun.

The Dentist's Side of It

"Now, then, growl!"

I didn't know he thought it. Certainly there was no murmur from his lips, as the dentist turned away from my chair. But, however that may be, the complaint was stayed on mine, and I looked curiously at the man as he stood there where the sunlight shone full upon him, gently brushing a slender, delicate film of steel with a piece of soft chamois skin.

Then he paused and turned toward me. In my eyes he surprised a question. There was something of embarrassment in his, like a man accustomed to certain amenities which he had overstepped for the moment. I put it into the word:

"Well?"

"Yes, I almost said it aloud."

The dentist laughed. I joined him. There was no denying it—he had thought it.

"Try to look at it from my standpoint," he said. "I know it is painful to you, but think of the sacrifices I make."

I said I would try—go ahead. The tooth had ceased asking for further recognition.

"I can't make friends," the dentist resumed, "like the lawyer or the doctor who relieves pain instead of creating it, nor like the merchant who sells you goods you really don t want, or the—but why enumerate? The dentist stands alone."

"But," I interjected, "you charge so—"

"Tut, tut," he said. "The price is reasonable campared with other skilled effort. But I want to tell you my side of it. You look like a good fellow. Sit there and listen."

Flattered—and as the tooth had ceased hurting—I was quite willing. The dentist resumed:

"All day I labor for the good of humanity, without thanks. Do you ever—any of you—think of the sacrifices I am required to make? If I want a cocktail I must refrain; if I like onions with my steak I only dare to look at them; if I enjoy a cigar I cannot take a whiff of it, nor a cigarette—until the day is done."

He began rolling a cigarette with manifest pleasure.

"All day I must attend to the woes of others—eye teeth, wisdom teeth, molars—pains, aches, tears, howls and unkind feelings when it is all past."

He blew thick clouds of smoke from his nose with great satisfaction.

"But it is pretty hard to feel friendly toward you when you cause us pain every time we come to see you," I suggested.

"That's it. You only take a cursory view of the case. Don't I relieve the pain finally? The dentist is looked upon by his patrons as a skilled instrument of torture—a sort of refined affliction come to curse humanity. You look at it yourself, as it appears to me every day, and think how you would like it. I don't have the satisfaction of the barber, who may gag his customer and tell him the neighborhood news, or give him the freedom of speech to which every citizen is entitled and engage him in a political discussion while he operates on him."

"But that wouldn't be fair when you charge by the hour," I could not help interposing.

"Oh, pshaw! That isn't it. The patient's nerves are in no condition to enjoy interesting conversation—and there is another sacrifice we are required to make. No odorous foods, no drinks, no tobacco, and stand on your feet all day for the benefit of humanity, and then humanity gets grievously sore after it is all done. We are only permitted to express our feelings silently, and sometimes we are caught in the act at that."

The dentist drew another dense volume of smoke in for a delicious visit with the air cells, and accepted the sympathy of the thirteenth and last patient of the day.

Man and His Ideal

Does a man ever marry his ideal girl? I can't quite remember the date when my ideal girl first began to stand out distinctly in my mind, but I think it was when I was 25. She was a heroine of a book I had read, or, rather, a girl made up of the virtues and graces of a dozen heroines. She was the most adorable creature that ever was pictured. Her hair was a golden bronze, fine, silky, glossy and long. No hair but this kind ever appealed to me. At first her eyes were gray, but I changed them to a sky-blue because I discovered that that sort is the most innocent and girlish. She was very tiny, just a little armful that I could pick up. Her hands were small, slender and very pink, and her feet were just big enough for baby shoes.

In other ways she was a very wonderful creature. She could be childlike and pleading, tender and womanly, cheerful and industrious, self-reliant and strong, a Joan of Arc, and a baby by turns. I imagined her in times of plenty sitting at my feet like a child wife, in times of hunger turning out a huge beefsteak pudding; in the springtime, scouring the house from top to bottom; a ministering angel in sickness, the fairest of the fair at a dance; timid when I felt strong, brawny when my confidence was low.

That's the sweetheart I chose, and, having thus set her up—a creature of beauty, wit and work—the next thing was to find her and marry her.

I met a girl with golden-bronze hair, but she was tall; so, without considering her further, I tried again. Soon I was introduced to one with just the slight figure and appealing blue eyes of my ideal. Unfortunately her hair was a rusty red, and when I imagined her at my hearth I closed the acquaintance.

Strangely enough, within a week I met a girl who might have been the twin sister of the last, with this difference—she had the exact golden bronze hair of my ideal. I was overjoyed. I loved her as soon as I set eyes on her hair and face, but I hesitated when I saw her hands and feet. They were large—huge! How could I kiss and fondle hands like those? We parted.

Since that I have met many girls who were nearly like my ideal, but not satisfactory. Those who were tender and childish could not cook or mend; those who could cook and mend were big and practical. One of them I nearly became engaged to. She was pretty, slight, all I wished but for one thing, or rather two—her eyes were a pale red. Many times I looked into them, trying to make up my mind if I could accept them in place of blue. If I never looked into them excepting at twilight we might be happy. I thought; but supposing some time in the morning sunshine I took that small face between my hands and looked for two blue eyes, to be met by pale red ones! My love would surely die. I dared not risk it.

Does a man ever find his ideal? And, if he does, is she the sort that would make him happy? I have my doubts. At 29 my bronze-haired, blue-eyed ideal is but a memory; and I'm afraid if I met her now, radiantly perfect, I should not suffer a heart throb.

Another has taken her place. One day a medium-sized girl came along—a girl with brown hair, brown eyes, a cheery, good-fellow laugh, and a heart bursting with affection. She has laughed me into liking her very much. What the next step will be I cannot tell, but I doubt if a man ever marries or wants to marry his ideal girl.—New York American.

Christ and His Work

That Jesus of Nazareth was a carpenter by trade before He began His ministry is generally assumed. Painters and poets have represented Him as working beside Joseph at the carpenter's bench. The assumption rests, however, upon a single sentence in St. Mark's Gospel. In the parallel passage in St. Matthew He is spoken of, not as a carpenter, but as "the carpenter's son." There is no other mention in the Gospels elsewhere in the New Testament.

That Jesus was a woodworker of some kind was a tradition early current, and yet evidently received with some doubt. Justin Martyr, one of the earliest Christians after the apostles whose writings have come down to us, says that Jesus "was deemed a carpenter, for He was in the habit of making plows and yokes." As will be shown later, this probably means only that Jesus had enough knowledge of woodworking to make certain agricultural implements. In fact, the recorded sayings of Jesus according to the careful analysis of them in the current Craftsman tend to show that His regular earthly vocation was quite other than the carpenter's.

Jesus in his sayings shows familiarity with domestic, commercial, professional and agricultural life. The grinding of grain, the making of bread, the mending of clothes, the washing of dishes, are used by Him as illustrations. He knows the ways of the banker and the money lender, of judges, lawyers, policemen, criminals and physicians. He quotes the current prices of articles of trade. He has observed children at play and the professedly devout at prayer. He knows the details of feasts and weddings even to the order of the guests at table and the proper kind of garments. But the references to these things are rather those of an observer from the outside than of an expert from the inside.

Even if He did make plows and yokes, as Justin Martyr says, it would seem to have been as a part of farm work rather than as a carpenter. The a preacher and teacher should have neglected to draw illustrations from his own trade which He had seen His father practice when He was a boy is incredible. The only conclusion seems to be that the passage in St. Mark's Gospel is based on a misunderstanding of the fact stated in St. Matthew's that Joseph had ceased to ply his trade before Jesus was old enough to be interested in it, and that Jesus himself was not a carpenter, but a shepherd and farmer.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

TWO NU

In the soul's chamber, raft and bare,
When the soul may not weep,
Comes stealing in the nurse, Despair,
And sings it off to sleep.

An Awkwar

By Helen For

ENGAGED to be married, Cousin Abigail? Is it really true?"

Little Dorothy Wallace looked up into the sober face of her forty-year-old spinster relative with delighted expectation and maiden curiosity. Miss Abigail Pendasset laughed rather awkwardly.

"Well, I suppose it must be, Dotty, because, you see, here is the diamond ring on the forefinger of my left hand, and there are the dressmaker's hard to work in the little back parlor. If it wasn't for those two things I might think the whole affair moonshine."

"And does he love you, Cousin Abigail, very, very much?"

"He says so."

"Oh!" sighed Dorothy, "it must be so nice to have a real lover all of one's own!"

"Have you one, Dotty?"

Dorothy colored radiantly, and her eyes involuntarily fell.

"I—I don't know, Cousin Abigail."

"Then I'd make it my business to find out if I were you," said Miss Pendasset, rather tartly. "Don't let any of the fellows play fast and loose with you, Dotty. I didn't."

"But, Abigail, you are so different."

"Different? I'm a woman, I suppose, and quite as liable to be made a fool of as any other of my sex. We're all fools, Dotty, to a certain extent. And now mind what I say to you, and don't stand any flirting."

"But you haven't told me his name yet, Cousin Abigail," interposed Dorothy, evidently rather anxious to change the subject. "Is it Squire Peckham?"

"Squire Peckham? No, indeed; what nonsense is the child talking? It is Captain Summerson."

"Captain Summerson!"

"Yes; isn't it a pretty name?" said Miss Abigail, with more of maidenly consciousness than Dorothy had ever before seen her exhibit. "He's as handsome as a picture, too; is in the regular army, and, to say the truth, a few years younger than I am. He'll be here this evening, and you shall be introduced, Dotty. You'll like him—everybody likes him."

Dorothy Wallace sat with downcast eyes, and a round pink spot on each cheek, while Miss Abigail, the frostwork of her reserve now fairly broken through, chatted on and told her all the incidents, past and present, of her engagement to this Adonis of the regular army.

"Now I said to him, the very night he proposed," wound up Miss Abigail, "that I had the prettiest little cousin in the world, whom I should write to at once, to come and be my bridesmaid. So here you are, Dotty, and you must come in and see the pink silk I have selected for your bridesmaid's dress."

"Did you tell him my name?"

"Yes, of course. Why?"

"Oh, it's such a funny, old-fashioned name," laughed Dorothy, rather constrainedly. "Come, let's go and look at the silk!"

Captain Alfred Summerson called as usual that night. He was a tall, handsome, sentimental young fellow, ten good years the junior of his bride-elect, with no end of poetical quotations on his lips, and the most seductive way imaginable of lowering his voice to a whisper when he came near a pretty woman. He was dressed in a suit of dove-color, which was unusually becoming to his dark, rich beauty, and was formally introduced to Miss Pendasset's cousin.

"You needn't color up so, Dotty," said Miss Abigail, laughing; "Alfred won't eat you up."

"Is it necessary for my fair fiancee to go bail for my harmless disposition, Miss Wallace?" sighed the captain, in his most honeyed tones.

Dorothy did not answer. She only stitched on at her work with increased diligence.

The days went by, the wedding day at the old Pendasset manor house drew nearer and nearer. Miss Abigail was, to use her own expression, more forcible than eloquent, "over head and ears" in the manifold preparations for the coming event. Little Dorothy Wallace helped her with zeal enough for half a dozen, and nobody, in the hurry of the occasion, noticed how pale and thin the child was getting.

"Mercy upon us!" said Miss Abigail, with a little sigh, "I shall be glad when it is all over!"

"So shall I!" echoed Dorothy, almost inaudibly.

It was just a week before the day appointed for the wedding, a balmy September twilight, and Captain Summerson, later than usual, arrived on his usual visit.

"Is your mistress at home?" he asked of Hester Brya, the head factotum.

"Miss Abby is to hum," jerked out Hester, who, besides heartily disliking the captain, was too republican a New Englander to recognize any created female as her "mistress."

"Where is she?"

"In the settin' room."

"And Miss Dorothy?"

"She's in the little south room, where the plants is."

"Very well, my good woman, that

st's Side of It

like onions with my steak I only dare to look at them; if I enjoy a cigar I cannot take a whiff of it, nor a cigarette—until the day is done."

He began rolling a cigarette with manifest pleasure.

"All day I must attend to the woes of others—eye teeth, wisdom teeth, molars—pains, aches, tears, howls and unkind feelings when it is all past."

He blew thick clouds of smoke from his nose with great satisfaction.

"But it is pretty hard to feel friendly toward you when you cause us pain every time we come to see you," I suggested.

"That's it. You only take a cursory view of the case. Don't I relieve the pain finally? The dentist is looked upon by his patrons as a skilled instrument of torture—a sort of refined affliction come to curse humanity. You look at it yourself, as it appears to me every day, and think how you would like it. I don't have the satisfaction of the barber, who may gag his customer and tell him the neighborhood news, or give him the freedom of speech to which every citizen is entitled and engage him in a political discussion while he operates on him."

"But that wouldn't be fair when you charge by the hour," I could not help interposing.

"Oh, pshaw! That isn't it. The patient's nerves are in no condition to enjoy interesting conversation—and there is another sacrifice we are required to make. No odorous foods, no drinks, no tobacco and stand on your feet all day for the benefit of humanity, and then humanity gets grievously sore after it is all done. We are only permitted to express our feelings silently, and sometimes we are caught in the act at that."

The dentist drew another dense volume of smoke in for a delicious visit with the air cells, and accepted the sympathy of the thirteenth and last patient of the day.

His Ideal

Strangely enough, within a week I met a girl who might have been the twin sister of the last, with this difference—she had the exact golden bronze hair of my ideal. I was overjoyed. I loved her as soon as I set eyes on her hair and face, but I hesitated when I saw her hands and feet. They were large—huge! How could I kiss and fondle hands like those? We parted.

Since that I have met many girls who were nearly like my ideal, but not satisfactory. Those who were tender and childish could not cook or mend; those who could cook and mend were big and practical. One of them I nearly became engaged to. She was pretty, slight, all I wished but for one thing, or rather two—her eyes were a pale red. Many times I looked into them, trying to make up my mind if I could accept them in place of blue. If I never looked into them excepting at twilight we might be happy, I thought; but supposing some time in the morning sunshine I took that small face between my hands and looked for two blue eyes, to be met by pale red ones! My love would surely die. I dared not risk it.

Does a man ever find his ideal? And, if he does, is she the sort that would make him happy? I have my doubts. At 29 my bronze-haired, blue-eyed ideal is but a memory; and I'm afraid if I met her now, radiantly perfect, I should not suffer a heart throb.

Another has taken her place. One day a medium-sized girl came along—a girl with brown hair, brown eyes, a cheery, good-fellow laugh, and a heart bursting with affection. She has laughed me into liking her very much. What the next step will be I cannot tell, but I doubt if a man ever marries, or wants to marry his ideal girl.—New York American.

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TWO NURSES.

In the soul's chamber, reft and bare,
When the soul may not weep,
Comes tossing in the nurse, Despair,
And drugs it off to sleep.

But in some watch, ere night be dead,
Another takes her place;
At dawn, above the soul's dim bed,
Hope bends her beaming face.
—Agnes Lee, in Lippincott's.

An Awkward Mistake

By Helen Forrest Graves.

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"Very well, my good woman, that will do; you needn't bring lights at present," said the captain, gayly tiptoeing off, down the broad, matted passage.

"Good woman, indeed," muttered Hester, turning her head; "I ain't his good woman, and I'm thankful to Providence there ain't no chance of my ever being. I do b'lieve Miss Abigail left her common sense behind her when she promised to marry him. But there's no fool like an old fool," and Hester descended into the kitchen, treading somewhat of her resentment under her quick, emphatic footsteps as she came.

And the captain, instead of proceeding at once, as a liege lord should have done to the sitting room where he had been told that his intended bride awaited him, turned down another corridor that led to a pretty little south room, its glazed walls checkered with the indistinct shades of foliage from the vines outside.

Starlight and twilight together disclosed only a solitary figure sitting there. The captain stole toward it.

"Dotty, my darling."

A slight start, that was all the answer he received.

"Dotty, love, why are you so silent?" He half knelt beside her, taking possession of the hand that hung listlessly by her side. "Now, I know you are angry with me, but is it my fault? You should pity me rather, for being tied for life to a cankered old maid, with nothing to sweeten the bitter dose but the money bags she represents. What else can I do? You do not know—you never can know—how wretchedly I am fettered by those confounded debts which must be paid. I am a drowning man, and Abigail Pendasset is the straw that I cling to. I know, as well as you do, that she is old, ugly and unattractive, but she is my fate. I cannot avoid her. Dear Dotty, you have refused to allow me one single chance to speak to you since we have met, but I have not forgotten the delightful days at Long Branch, and never shall. I love you now as dearly as I did then. I shall always love you, and you only, Dotty. There is no reason why you shouldn't spend half your time at Pendasset House Manor, Dotty, if you play your cards well. We may be very happy yet, and—hush, who the dedce is that?"

The sound of approaching footsteps broke in upon the tete-a-tete—and the next moment Captain Summerson found himself alone.

His visit that evening was unusually pleasant. Miss Abigail was in the highest spirits, and even Dorothy Wallace was a trifle more sprightly than her ordinary mood. Captain Summerson stayed late—and, after he was gone, Abigail went into her cousin's room.

"Dotty," says she, "I've found out a thing or two!"

Dorothy looked up.

"What are they, Abigail?"

"One's that you used to know Captain Summerson at Long Branch."

"It is quite true," said Dorothy, calmly.

"Why didn't you tell me before?"

"What was the use? He chose to meet me as a stranger—why should I rake up the past?"

"Yet you cared for him once?"

"Once—but not now."

"Are you quite sure?"

"Yes, quite."

"I am glad of that, Dotty Wallace," said Miss Abigail, in a voice that trembled slightly, as she reached out to clasp the other's hand in hers. "Yes, I'm heartily glad—because, if you have trampled the thing called love under your feet, I can do the same, and I will."

"Abigail, what do you mean?"

The bride-elect laughed hoarsely.

"Only that the captain made a little mistake to-night. I was sitting by myself in the south room, and he mistook our identity—he thought he was talking to you. A 'cankered old maid'—that was the polite epithet he applied to the woman he has pledged himself to marry within the week; and he went on to vow that he always had loved you, and always should, although he couldn't make you his wife!"

And Miss Abigail proceeded to unbosom herself of the whole story, Dorothy listening, pale, quiet and silent.

"And what shall you do, Cousin Abigail?" she asked, when finally the spinster came to a full stop.

"Do? What did you do when you discovered that the man was a villain? Cast him off, to be sure."

"And break your heart?"

"My heart isn't made of such brittle materials, fortunately," said Miss Abigail, with a grim smile. "We will both see him to-morrow, Dotty, and we'll send him about his business with as little delay as possible."

When Captain Alfred Summerson called the next day, he was ushered into the presence of Miss Pendasset and her cousin, sitting together in the south room.

"Well, captain," said his promised bride, composedly, "which is it?"

"Which is what?" demanded the somewhat puzzled son of Mars.

"The one you made love to in here last night? Ah, you don't quite comprehend. You thought it was Dorothy Wallace, but it was I. Beware of love in the twilight, captain; it makes an awkward tangle, sometimes. In this case it has opened my eyes to the fact that you are a villain. Dorothy, I believe, knew it long before, and neither of us cares to have the pleasure of your acquaintance any longer. Good morning, captain."

"Good morning, captain," sweetly echoed Dorothy, with a malicious sparkle in her eyes.

"But, ladies," began the bewildered young man.

Miss Pendasset rang the bell violently.

"Hester, show the captain to the door. If he should ever call again, you needn't admit him.

And thus sneaked the valiant Captain Alfred Summerson out of the substantial old manor house, which he had hoped so soon to call his own. Nor was honest Hester's chuckle, as she bolted the door behind him, the least of all his mortifications.

"I guess, my dear," shrewdly observed Miss Pendasset, "it will be some time before he makes love again to two at a time."—New York Weekly.

HIGH COLLARS CAUSE HEADACHE

Moreover, They Are Bad For One's Nerves, This Man Says.

"You may not know it, old fellow, but there is a very intimate connection between the high collar and the headache," said an observant man, "and I have proved my faith in the statement by refusing to wear collars of the high sort. It is a bad business, my boy. High collars choke up the veins and arteries and interfere to some extent with the circulation of the blood in the neck and head. Do not understand me to be knocking any particular brand of high collars. So far as the appearance of the high collar is concerned, I confess that I like it.

"In my own case it has been a great blessing in at least one way, for fellows with long necks, you know, do not look so well when you harness them up in low collars. My neck is long, long as a crane's, and the high collar has kept me from leaving too much of it exposed. Why, I've go so much neck that when I first began to wear low collars I was almost ashamed to venture out into the street. I felt like I was but half dressed, and the feeling was not so far wrong at that, for the low collar does leave a good part of my anatomy open and above board, as it were. But this fact does not bother me now. I simply don't care at all. Exposed neck is a whole lot better than headaches, and you know, old chappy, I was speaking of headaches just now. That's what I wanted to tell you about. The high collar does something more than interfere with one's circulation. It scratches and irritates the skin, keeps one chin at an unreasonable, uncomfortable and unnatural angle, and causes one to acquire a nervous frigidity sort of habit.

"When you meet your friend who is in the habit of wearing a high collar pay particular attention to the way he moves and holds his head. It isn't at all natural. It is all due to the high collar. Mark you, there are high collars, and high collars. Some of them approach rationalism in neck dress. Others are about as far from it as it is possible to get without engulfing the whole head. But, of course, every fellow to his own liking in these matters. I wear low collars because they are comfortable, and because I believe the high collar is a producer of headaches and a bad thing for one's nerves generally."—Dallas News.

A Nervy Hold-Up.

Alexander Erickson was the bravest man I ever saw. He was a small man. He arrested criminals and desperadoes without even a pocket knife in his hand. The consciousnes of some one hurting him was entirely foreign to his nature. As an officer he carried a pistol, not as an intimidator, but as an "executioner."

Within my time in Texas (and I am not an old man, either) two stage coaches containing about twenty-three passengers were stopped and all the valuables of the passengers taken by one man. The robber made them all stand in a row and "hand over." The route was only traveled by one coach, but on account of the large number of passengers an additional coach was put on that day. The robber stopped the first coach and made the passengers get out. When the passengers in the first coach were lined up the second coach made its appearance. He made them get out and then told them he didn't expect two coaches. That was nerve. A Jew insisted on retaining enough of his money to get his dinner. The robber took all and then gave him back fifty cents, and the Jew got into an argument with him as to the amount being sufficient to get a meal. That was cheek. The robber went off with all the money of the twenty-three passengers, and yet there were many brave men in that caravan, but discretion was the better part of valor. A shot from one of the twenty-three would have caused the robber to shoot, and several would have been killed. That's the way they looked at it. A Thompson, Erickson or Woodlief would not have hesitated. Discretion was the last thing any of them would have thought of. It never would have occurred to them that somebody was going to be hurt.—Correspondence in Forest and Stream.

The Cycle Corps.

Each man in the Russian cyclist corps carries a certain amount of luggage on his bicycle, consisting of a copper drinking cup and cooking vessel, a small canteen and the same amount of ammunition as an ordinary infantryman. The cavalry carry leather or skin sacks, which, inflated, serve as floats for both man and horse when crossing rivers

POPULAR SCIENCE

The strength of two horses equals that of fifteen men.

The cinematograph is being put to novel use by Paris surgeons in teaching students how to perform various surgical operations.

Hermetically sealed glass coffins are coming in vogue in French cities. It is asserted that a body buried in a glass coffin becomes mummified in about thirty years.

Great Britain is to have a habitual criminal law resembling those of some of our States. The plan now under consideration is that of an industrial penal settlement for the special benefit of such "habituals," where special efforts would be made to reform them.

Its hand and its wonderful intelligence give the monkey advantage over all other lower animals. It cannot well endure cold and temperate climates, and this fact, it is suggested, has prevented the close association with man that would have made the monkey the most useful of domestic animals.

A new invention for transmitting sound under water has been tested by the Metropolitan Steamship Company and the captains report that they have been able, invariably, to locate accurately the Boston lightship, upon which a submerged bell was being rung, when approaching at full speed at a distance of three miles and upward.

The Advantages of Absence.

Children who are inattentive, disobedient and altogether disagreeable with their mother will almost change their character when their father comes in from his business, not necessarily that they love him better than they do their mother, but because he is fresh and new and interesting; a delightful person because he is a novelty.

A very rich woman said once that she visited her children in the nursery once a day. Whatever the pressure of her engagements, the hours from 5 to 7 were kept sacred to the children. To her children she is, and always will be, a sort of goddess, a wonderful being, who never scolds nor spanks, but reads to them and plays and talks with them, then flits away, to return for the same dear programme to-morrow, and to-morrow, and all the days. She is an advent to them, a constant joy.

When two people with personalities of their own spend all the time together, is it any wonder if each loses something of the delight that ought to come from the companionship? It is better for some women to try systematically to escape from their children once in a while, both for the children's sake and the mother's. Children are pleased to see the mother when they meet after a parting, and all enjoy each other's society much better for the parting.

Does all this sound heretical? Well, it is worth while to observe when one has the opportunity, and see if "judgment in absence" is not an excellent thing.—Chicago Journal.

Fortune in Unanswered Letter.

The recent death of Lord Rawton, Disraeli's secretary and the executor of his estate, brought to light the following explanation of how Mrs. Brydges Willyams came to leave her fortune to Lord Beaconsfield: "Dizzy received one morning a letter from Mrs. Willyams—whom he did not know—in which she said that she had read his novels with much interest, and would like to make his acquaintance. She also asked a question which rendered it necessary for him to answer the letter. Unfortunately, the letter was left in his greatcoat pocket, and Dizzy did not wear the coat until several months after, when he happened to be in the south of England, and in the very town in which Mrs. Willyams lived. Coming across the letter in such circumstances it occurred to him to call upon her, and Mrs. Willyams was so flattered at, as she thought, his carrying the letter so long about him, and then calling, that she decided on leaving him her fortune! That shows how wise it is not to answer letters," added Lord Rawton.

The Dalrymple Curse.

In reference to the supposed curse pronounced on the descendants of the first Earl of Stair, unhappily notorious for his connection with the massacre of Glencoe, a Scottish correspondent informs us that the actual words of the original curse are still extant, in the words (and terrifying words they are) of a Gaelic poem written by Jean Macdonald, the sole survivor of a large family that perished in the massacre. The last three lines run thus: "May fear and terror haunt their pillows! May their wives ever prove barren. And my thousand curses attend them!" A startling comment on this malediction is that the second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth Earls of Stair all died without issue—a circumstance probably unique in the annals of the peerage. The family of the first (the Glencoe) earl became entirely extinct in 1840, and the succession passed to the desendants of his next brother, Sir James Dalrymple, from whom came down, of course, the much respected peer just deceased.—London Daily Chronicle.

Prince Cupid.

Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniaaole, the delegate to Congress from Hawaii, is known in official circles as Minister Kuhio, but is usually referred to by his nickname, Prince Cupid, acquired while at school in San Francisco.

There are now 28,411 Indian pupils in government schools.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

Why Capability Wins.

The best way to meet a false assertion is to grant all of it you can in fairness and then mercilessly demolish its vital part.

It may be admitted that, if higher education meant more scholarship, if happiness meant mere contentment, and if marriage meant mere housework and child-bearing, then the higher education of women would not tend to happiness in marriage.

Perhaps this is what the objectors have in mind—in which case they themselves need a little higher education on all those subjects.

Every progressive faculty of a college or university to-day knows that education means full development of all the faculties, and that girls need that even more than boys—because they are to be mothers, says Charlotte Perkins Gilman in Success.

An increase in all directions—larger power, knowledge, skill and experience—these tend to make a wiser and more capable woman, and a wise, capable woman will be happier in marriage than an ignorant, weak one; unless—and perhaps this is what they mean—unless it is assumed that men average poorly, that they are low, coarse, vicious things, and that an improved variety of woman would be miserable where those of the old kind were happy in their ignorance. This is untrue at both ends, and ignorance is not necessarily bliss. A mud turtle may be happier than a skylark, but he does not look so.—Mirror and Farmer.

Tests of Real Character.

To know how to expect little and enjoy much is the secret of success.

Great calamities are not the most severe tests of fortitude. In times of heavy affliction the knowledge that our acquaintances are watching how we acquit ourselves has a wonderfully bracing effect.

Cheerfulness under blue skies and sunshine may be only a reflection of the cheeriness of the suroundings. It is the gray day and the hard road that test the real courage and sunniness of the heart, says The Gentlewoman.

It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of the great whole of life dawn upon you. It is while you are resisting little temptations that you are growing stronger.

We are none of us perfect in this world, but a good many of us look complacently at ourselves in the glass sometimes and cheerfully think that we are pretty near it.

Our birthdays, after we grow wise enough to understand their significance—what are they but warnings that sound at intervals from off the rockbound coast of time?—Mirror and Farmer.

A Hair Dressing Match.

Twenty young women, mostly nice looking, and all with handsome hair hanging down their backs, sat in a row on arm chairs in a large hall the other night. A crowd of onlookers, including deputies and representatives of the Ministry of Commerce, gathered, but allowed sufficient elbow room to twenty men armed with brushes and combs who stood at attention, and then at a signal all set to work at once to do the ladies' hair. When a quarter of an hour had elapsed another signal was given, and the competitors all ceased their operations, some of the coiffures being left unfinished, with stray locks hanging down. The jury of the Syndical Chamber of Coiffeurs, of Paris, which had arranged the contest, then examined the heads of hair and awarded about a dozen prizes, including a prix d'honneur given by the Minister of Commerce. A ball followed, and the ladies who had kindly lent their locks for the contest did not lack partners, each, of course, dancing the first waltz with the competitor who had dressed her hair.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Brittle Finger Nails.

It is almost impossible to keep brittle finger nails in a shapely condition. Close cutting does not improve matters, and it detracts greatly from the appearance of the finger tips. Begin at the root of the evil and feed the nails. Before retiring rub the nails freely with sweet oil or vaseline and wear loose kid gloves to protect the clothing and bedding. The gloves should be perforated at the palms and the middle of the fingers to admit a free circulation of air. Wear gloves whenever possible while sweeping and dusting, or doing other rather course work, for the texture of the skin is thus preserved and damage to the nails prevented. After washing dishes wash the hands in clear warm water, rinse in cold water, anoint the nails with a little vaseline and wipe away all surplus. Keep up the treatment of the nails daily for a month, and you will see a marked improvement.—New Haven Register.

Charming Women at the Bar.

In the case of woman and the bar, the Law Journal does its best to look at the matter from the point of view of public interest. How would the woman barrister affect the administration of justice? It would be a hindrance. "When we consider with what zeal and emulation, with which the legal proceedings are conducted in our courts, how keen and close and personal is the struggle of advocacy which they involve, a change in the direction of the lady barrister is greatly to be deprecated. Introduce charming woman on the scene, and what man with the ordinary instincts of chivalry but must lower his lance before such an adversary, must feel himself at a disadvantage, disarmed, shorn of half his fighting strength? And with this feeling the efficiency of our present system, with its free and equal terms of combat, its frank exchange of friendly buffets, must needs suffer."

To Develop Your Neck.

Every girl wants a pretty neck. So here are some exercises she may try to develop herself with if she is one of the unfortunate thin girls.

Stand erect, with the arms at the sides, then lift them up vertically, drawing in a deep breath. With the arms in this position raise upon tiptoes, throw the head back, touching at the same time the hands at the back of the head, and let out the breath as the arms come slowly down.

A second is to raise the arms above the head in front of the body, with the hands relaxed and the backs of the wrists upward, bring them back and downwards to the sides, then up above the head again. These movements must be done slowly and harmoniously, not in a quick or jerky way.—New York Evening Journal.

To Look Slight.

Nothing is prettier and more becoming to a fair, slight woman with a pretty complexion than white, but white must be carefully avoided by her sister of too ample charms.

Black is the color for the stout woman, especially if she be of the black-eyed and black-haired type. A black gown will make her look slighter than anything else, while pale blue, light gray and nearly every shade of red will make her "too, too solid flesh" most undesirably self-assertive.

A subdued shade of blue, heliotrope and olive green, with black, may all be advantageously worn by the stout woman, who will also find mauve and the higher shades of green, used in decoration about the throat and shoulders, very helpful in diminishing the effect of her size.—Home Notes.

Tender Feet.

Tender feet are very painful and require special attention daily. A treatment given each night will work wonders. Bathe the feet in warm water to which a heaping teaspoonful of borax has been added, wipe quite dry and scrape all callous spots with pumice stone, then dip them in cold water to prevent taking cold.

To harden feet a salt bath is invaluable. After it sponge the feet and ankles with alcohol.

To reduce swollen feet use only moderately warm water and an astringent made by two ounces each of rock salt and powdered alum, mixing and putting two teaspoonfuls to four quarts of water.

New Bridal Veils.

Every bride likes to have something new and original in her costume for that occasion of occasions. Here is a pretty idea that will be something new, and yet true to the old custom of the veil.

You can have any material that you choose that is soft and filmy. Then have wreaths of garlands painted in the most delicate shades and flowers. The conventional orange blossoms are, of course, the most appropriate, but the pale tinted wreaths are charming and relieve the all white of the regulation bride attire.

Velvet For Housewear.

Odd shades of velvet, made up in picturesque style with deep-pointed lace cuffs, lace collar, deep-jeweled girdle, on long, flowing and graceful lines, are much favored for house wear.

Bud and Blossom Effects.

Silk crochet "dingle dangles" are in such favor that bud and blossom effects in chiffon carry out the same idea in trimmings for evening dress.

Allover Lace Gowns.

Allover lace gowns in alencon, guipure, Irish and Renaissance laces are worn as much as ever. They are made over soft taffetas veiled in chiffon.

Velveteen of Fine Quality.

Never were velveteens used with better effect nor of finer quality.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

Buckles of fur on hats.

The Japanese netsukis lose none of their vogue.

The most elegant gowns are really the simplest.

Fish-scale bow knots make handsome hair ornaments.

Millinery roses this winter are little bits of things in velvet.

Muffs are very, very big, but fortunately lighter than they look.

Two or three kinds of rare lace are combined in the best shoulder collars.

Strappings of stitched and cut cloth are among the most accepted trimmings.

Green velvet leaves are used extensively for the decoration of evening gowns.

Tips of jet or metal finish the ends of the ostrich quill, which is supposed to show on the hat.

A revival in the way of dress accessories are the many new ruchings for the neck and sleeves.

There is no limit to the hand bags, chatelaines and purses, and nearly all are quite expensive.

Small fans are generally covered with tiny spangles, which flash like brilliants when in motion.

One of the button fads is to stud collar and belt with buttons resembling gold or steel nail heads.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

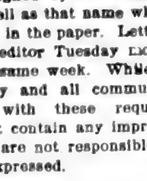
The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognizing THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



ABOUT VOTING.

Many persons propound the following questions as to who are entitled to vote in the coming primary:

First—Can a person who registered under the constitutional plan in one county and who has since moved to another and been a citizen thereof for more than twelve months vote in the coming primary?

Second—Can one who has been absent from the state and has never registered, but has paid all poll tax, vote in the primary?

To the first question we answer that any person who has regularly registered in any county in this state can secure a statement to that effect from the probate judge of the county in which he registered and on that be entered on registration rolls of the county to which he may remove, of course, if subject to poll tax that must be paid, no matter where residence may be.

To the second we answer that no person can vote without having been registered in the county in which he claims residence.—Montgomery Advertiser.

An Iowa man has gone insane because he could not sell an ear for $5000. Why didn't he raise Iowa corn, then he could sell all the ears he wanted?

Every man, woman and child in the United States took, on an average, sixty-three rides on the street cars last year, according to a recent report of the census bureau. That was thirty-one rides more than they had taken in 1899.

The people of New York spent over $4,000,000 in the last season to see whether one horse could run faster than another, and the state was enriched by more than $300,000 paid in taxes on the receipts of the tracks. All of which would be accepted by the Turks and the Chinese as conclusive evidence of the Caucasion's insanity.

Writing on the subject of duck-hunting, Mr. Cleveland observes: "If it be said that the gratification of bringing down ducks pays for all the suffering of their pursuit, the question obtrudes itself: How is this compensation forth-coming in the stress of bad luck or no luck, and how is it that the duck-hunting propensity survives all conditions and fortunes"

ELECTION NOTICE.

By order of the board of county commissioners an election will be held at the regular voting places in beat No. 5 (Verbena) and beat No. 10 (Coopee) on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1904,

For the purpose of voting as to the repeal of the present stock law in said beats.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate Chilton County, Alabama.

The following managers of election have been appointed:

Beat 5, Verbena—J. H. Gulledge, J. T. Bland, Noah Duffee. Returning officer, W. T. Manning.

Beat 10, Cooper—J. M. Grant, R. J Downs, H. M. Ferguson. Returning officer, J. M. Curlee.

tf

SHELBY COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Shelby county met in mass convention at Columbiana on February 6, 1904. The body was called to order by J H. Page. T. R. Lovett was elected chairman and A. P. R. Dahl secretary of the convention. The convention by a unanimous vote elected delegates and alternates to the state and district conventions. The following resolutions were presented to the convention by A. P. R. Dahl and adopted by a unanimous vote, viz.:

"Whereas, An effort is being made to disrupt and destroy the republican state organization of Alabama, and

"Whereas, It is necessary for all loyal republicans to act and sustain the action of the state convention of September, 1902, we, the republicans of Shelby county in convention assembled,

"Resolve, 1. That the delegates and alternates elected by this convention shall attend the regular district convention which has been called by Chairman J. W. Kitchens to meet at Talladega on February 23, 1904.

"2. That the delegates and alternates elected by this convention shall attend the regular state convention which has been called by State Chairman W. I. Wellman to meet in Birmingham on May 10, 1904.

"3. That the delegates elected by this convention to the state and district conventions are hereby instructed to cast their votes as a unit on all questions coming before said conventions."

The convention then adjourned.

A. P. R. DAHL,
Secretary.

MARS HILL MURMURINGS.

Plenty of rain, farm work progressing slowly.

Our Sunday school still shows increasing interest.

Rev. W. A. Wood filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday. A well filled house on Sunday, though the weather was bad.

Mr. A. Gentry, of Jemison school, paid a flying visit to his home Sunday.

Our literary school by Professor J. H. Anderson is still moving along nicely with good attendance, and he is doing us some good work.

By the way, politics are getting a little warmer up here. Looking at the democratic candidates that have announced themselves, some of them in office now by populist votes. These backsliders do not dismay us. We will press forward with renewed vigor in the coming campaign, for we have men left who will not go back on us after getting into office and getting a taste of the good things which office brings—men that are true, men that will not turn their backs to the enemy, or desert to his ranks; men who don't talk populist principles for the sake of office; men who, seeing and knowing the right, will do battle for it; men who have stood by our principles and are not afraid or ashamed to advocate them in the face of democratic fraud and misrule; men who have not forgot the past action of the democracy, and who know that it is the aim of that democracy to break down every movement the common people start to get control of their own affairs in this county and state. For these reasons, friends of our common interest, we must stand shoulder to shoulder in this campaign, and by our united front show our enemies that we are neither dead nor asleep. By the grace of the living God when the trumpet sounds both populists and republicans and democrats that believe in good honest government will rally together and vote for men who have not yet declared themselves as candidates for office. Men who will guard the interests of our county with FIRM HANDS and HONEST HEARTS, and will not be led astray by our common enemy. Wishing success to the UNION and its many readers, I am yours for united action,

"UNCLE SI."

The petrified man that was dug up in the neighborhood of Asheville, N. C., and sold to a company for $3500, now turns out to be a neat bit of modeling in Portland cement; but still it is not thought that this unfortunate affair will seriously depress the gold brick market.

Examination of the French archives shows that Great Britain could have had Louisiana territory from Louis XV. if she had wanted it, but it will probably never be known whether it was shrewd foresight or mere good luck that saved her the additional trouble and expense of letting go of it when we should conclude it was necessary to us in our governmental business.

COLLEGE BITS.

The third annual Bowdoin-Amherst debate will take place at Bowdoin March 18.

Andrew Carnegie has given $15,000 toward a library at Talladega College, in Alabama.

The catalogue number of the Trinity College Bulletin shows that there are 125 students in the college.

The debate between Bates and Trinity colleges will occur at Hartford, Conn., some time in March.

An urgent call for $1,000,000 for Tufts College is made by President Elmer H. Capen in his annual report.

The announcement has been made that $125,000 has been pledged for an Endowment Fund at the University of Vermont.

Conference representing Presbyterian synods in several Southern States decide to recommend establishment of a university at Atlanta, Ga.

Harvard University's annual financial statement shows that on July 31 the university had invested funds to the amount of $15,863,521.70.

Professor George Lyman Kittridge, of the Department of English at Harvard, has been chosen president of the Modern Language Association.

A hundred boxes of new marine fossils have been received at Yale University recently. They came from Canada, the Northwestern States and Kansas.

The University of Georgia summer school will be run again the coming summer. That was decided at a meeting of the officers and directors of the organization recently.

The cane custom at Williams College, which has been a feature of undergraduate life for many years, will probably be abolished, the faculty having decided to prohibit any opposition to the canes being brought within the town limits.

When you see a young man flaunting his quickly gained wealth in your face, just ask yourself, "How much did he lose in getting it," asks Success. "How much of himself has he parted with in exchange for the money? Does it pay to sell one's manhood and character in order to get rich a little faster? Isn't it safer to take the slower and approved method? Doesn't a youth lose, unless his life is square and clean, no matter what money he gets?"

The apple is the most democratic of all fruits. The pomegranate is priestly: the grape is royal; the orange is luxurious; the peach and pear are plutocratic, but the apple belongs to the populace. It is symbolic of the country store and the corner grocery. It breathes the free spirit of the American township and village, says the Albany Journal. It has a flavor of old New England, and yet a pungency as of the south and middle west. It is mild, palatable, nourishing and promotive of good-fellowship and long life.

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

REPUBLICANS OF CHILTON COUNTY.

In obedience to a resolution passed by the Republican Executive Committee of Chilton County at its meeting on January 11th 1904. I hereby call a mass convention of the Republican Electors of Chilton County to meet at Clanton, Ala. on Saturday February 13th 1904. for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State and District Conventions, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before it.

J. B. Downs, Chair. Com.
Alex G. Dake, Secretary.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Unless above himself he can erect himself, how poor a thing is man.—Daniel.

Love is a beggar, who, still begs when one has given him everything.—Rochepedre.

Judge thyself with the judgment of sincerity, and thou wilt judge others with the judgment of charity.

I have always observed the thread of life to be like other threads or skeins of silk, full of snarls and encumbrances.—George Herbert.

Little do ye know your own blessedness, for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive and the true success is to labor.—Stevenson.

To tell a man to study, and yet bid him under heavy penalties to come to the same conclusion with those who have not studied, is to mock him.—Andrew D. White.

We are often poor, mean, low; but there is in the soul an ideal of, something better than we. In the midst of our folly and fault there stands before us the pure image of serene goodness, and we cannot but reverence it. This also is God.

Man is unjust, but God is just, and finally justice triumphs.—Longfellow.

You need God in the very things that seem to separate you from Him. You must seek Him in the very places where the misery of life seems to be that He is not. You must question the stoniest paths for streams of water.—Phillips Brooks.

DEATH IN THE BOAT.

Novel Exposure of Unscrupulous Manufacturers in London.

There is one exhibit at the shoe and leather fair in the Agricultural hall in London, England, from which dishonest boot makers will not derive either instruction or edification. It is intended to show the general public how they are sometimes deceived into buying what in construction are more like cardboard boxes than seemingly smart looking footwear.

Upon a stall in the balcony there has been gathered a collection of boots which on being dissected and robbed of their deceitful veneer were found to consist of anything but leather. They have soles of cardboard, leatherboard, strawboard, shavings mixed with oil, strips of wood, and brown paper. One maker of exceptional economy had used the lids of old boot boxes. Even they were the worse for wear.

"Many children owe their deaths to cardboard boots, which soak up rain like sponges," asserted the official in charge. The trade—or rather the honest section of it—is making an effort to secure a standard hall mark, the wrongful use of which would lead to criminal proceedings.

The fair illustrates a branch of the industry wherein English manufacturers set an example not yet followed by their American brethren. This is the repairing of boots by machinery. One machine in charge of a boy is capable of putting new soles and heels on a pair of boots in five minutes. American boot makers, it was stated, do not encourage their customers to have their old boots renovated; they prefer them to buy new ones.—London Mail.

Chinaman Called Back.

Because his old mother back in Canton, China, wrote that she was growing lonesome because, she said, she wanted surely to see her boy once more before she died, Ah Gun, part owner in a restaurant at Waco, has begun to wade through the formalities required by the United States government of a Chinese laborer who desires to return to his native land and then back to this country. Ah Gun is now in El Paso on probation.

Ah Gun first came to Dallas to get an expert notary in the business to make out a number of papers for his case, bringing with him affidavits that he was unmarried, aged 36, and that he owned property in the sum of more than $1000. He has had his picture taken, and small unmounted photos of him will go along with the several sets of papers. Having got his load of certificates and affidavits all ready, Ah Gun set out for El Paso. His credentials were examined by the Chinese agent there. If they are all correct, the homeward bound Chinaman will be passed on to San Francisco, there to undergo more examination, after which he will be allowed to ship for "dear old Canton, one biggest plovinces in whole world," he said.—Dallas (Tex.) News.

Bird Tries to Feed Its Shadow.

A gentleman whose home is in a grove on the North Side relates a remarkable incident which has come under his observation within the last few weeks. A Kentucky cardinal is interfering with his comfort to such an extent that he threatened to shoot it. Every morning shortly after daylight, for a period of a month, the gentleman has been awakened by a tapping and fluttering at his window, which continues for half an hour or longer. After several repetitions of the disturbance he cautiously opened the shutters and investigated. He found the redbird waging a fight with his reflection in the window pane. He frightened it away, and hoped that this would break up the practice. However, the next morning the visit was repeated, and despite his efforts to discourage the visitor, every morning since it has broken his rest about 5.30 o'clock. Yesterday morning he was roused by the usual fluttering and securing a window stick, he started to enter the fight between Mr. Redbird and his reflection. Peeping out, his heart was softened. The bird had a piece of bread in his mouth, and was trying to feed its shadow.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

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Good Meals at Reasonable Prices
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HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store

Harness and Saddles

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece of part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, levels, glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes, shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—P. C. Dennis.
Council—W. A. Middleton, J. M. [illegible], G. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
Clerk—T. S. Phillips.
Marshal—T. E. Tyus. tf

COURTS AND COUNT YOFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, two weeks.
Summer term, third Monday in July, one week.
Fall term, first Monday in November, two weeks.
Judge—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgomery.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

Chancery Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.
Chancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Commissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in May, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams, Clanton.
County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kingston.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.
County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active. Superintendent of Education—Professor J. W. Moore, Clanton.
Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W. Oliver, Calera.
Representative in Legislature—L. H. Holds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville, P. O.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley P. O.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. W. Wilkins, clerk. Plotcher P. O.
Clanton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. J. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.
Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, [illegible] Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. [illegible] P. O.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton P. O.
Crater Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Crane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching [illegible] Sunday. Clanton P. O.
Duncan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.
Mullins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, First Sunday. J. W. Pleton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers P. O.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, [illegible] Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk. [illegible]well P. O.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, clerk. Coopers P. O.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor [illegible] Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. [illegible]bo P. O.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. N. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little [illegible], clerk. Clanton P. O.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second [illegible]day and Saturday before. Randolph P. O.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. Z. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. C. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adger P. O.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kingston P. O.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor, [illegible] second Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk. Jemison.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lemaz P. O.
Pine Knolls—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor. [illegible] second Sunday. George Trawick, clerk. Jumbo, P. O.

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bacco and Snuff.
t Full and Complete.
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g Clanton, Alabam

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E AND FOR THE PEOPLE
General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
OUNTY BRANCH

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CITY OFFICIALS.

ayor—P. C. Dennis.
ouncil—W. A. Middleton, J. M. [illegible], G. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
lerk—T. S. Phillips.
arshal—T. E. Tyus. tf

URTS AND COUNT YOFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

pring term, first Monday in April, weeks.
ummer term, third Monday in July, week.
all term, first Monday in Novem- two weeks.
udge—Hon. John G. Winter, Mont- ery.
olicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
lerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

hancery Court, Spring Term, sec- Monday in March.
hancery Court, Fall Term, second day in September.
hancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An- on.
egister—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

ounty Court—First Monday in month.
ommissioners' Court—Second Mon in February, first Monday in l, first Monday in June, second day in July, second Monday in Au- first Monday in November.

udge of Probate—S. M. Adams, ton.
ounty Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clan-

heriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
ounty Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clan-

ax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kin- n.
ax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hub- l.

ounty Commissioners—First dis- W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second rict, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. d district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. th district, W. A. Green, Active uperintendent of Education—Pro- or J. W. Moore, Clanton.
enator in the Legislature—Hon. W. liver, Calera.
epresentative in Legislature—L. H. olde, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

astors and clerks are cordially ask- o send the editor any news regard their churches which they would published. Also if there are any rs in these notices please send ections.

Missionary Baptists.

alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. . Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville, .
eth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas- C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley
rookston—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. W. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
lanton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third days. Clanton P. O.
ethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. gy P. O.
oncord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pas- T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sun- and Saturday before. Clanton .
nter Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pas- J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.
ne Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pas- V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching h Sunday. Clanton P. O.
naan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas- W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
enezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas- R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton .
llins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm- g pastor, First Sunday. J. W. eton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
estnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, or. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers .
rinth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk well P. O.
ess Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, or. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, k. Coopers P. O.
rland—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor t Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. ho P. O.
mison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. N. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
berty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, or. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little , clerk. Clanton P. O.
acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas- H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second day and Saturday before. Randolph .
rs Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas- H. E. Barnes, clerk. British P. O
lberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
unt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick. or. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Ad- P. O.
unt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. or. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo
ple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, or. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clan- P. O.
w Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas- J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kin- P. O.
w Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pas- second Sunday. Henry Smith, Jemison.
w Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. or. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, Lomax P. O.
rodonia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas- second Sunday, George Trawick. Jumbo, P. O.

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Fletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk. Shoults P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.

Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Mixon, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday, Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Plantersville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.

Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.

New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Heaney, clerk. Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pastor; W. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lane, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kioker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 260—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Bozeman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

Clanton lodge, No. 304, second and fourth Saturdays. tf

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack camp, No. 190, first and third Mondays. tf

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 12 7-8c.
Same time last year, 8 7-8@9c.
Bales received to date, 6,591.
Same period last year, 4,621.

CLANTON ITEMS.

John S. Dennis, of beat 11, was in Clanton Saturday.

R. W. Littlejohn, of Lomax, spent Saturday in town.

A carload of the celebrated Studebaker wagons at W. I. Mullins'. This is the second shipment this season.

T. P. Smith visited Clanton Monday.

E. H. Hunnicutt, of Union, was in town Monday.

A carload of steel ranges and cook stoves; also the celebrated "Iron King" at W. I. Mullins'.

Squire John Milford, of Kincheon, was in Clanton Monday.

J. D. Collins and W. P. Murrah, of Collins' chapel, were in town Monday. Brother Murrah has just got back home from a long visit to Dolive, and we are all glad to have him with us again.

See that beautiful line of watches at Upchurch's drug store.

W. F. Deshazo, of Lily, paid us a pleasant visit Monday.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and J. C. Courtney were welcome callers Monday.

100 tons of the famous Sea Fowl guano for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

J. M. Grant, of Verbena, was in Clanton Monday. He has been appointed deputy tax collector in beats 5 and 10 to look after the delinquents.

Look at the new Hats at W. I. Mullins', the largest stock in Clanton.

Robert Popwell and Madison Popwell, of Kincheon, were in Clanton Monday.

H. B. Rodgers spent Monday in our town.

Before buying your watch don't fail to see those at Upchurch's drug store.

U. S. Deputy Collector W. W. Battle was in Clanton Monday, ostensibly looking after the blind tiger men of our town, who have not paid Uncle Sam's revenue.

Colonel W. A. Collier left Hot Springs, Ark., Saturday night, to attend to an important case.

For Armour Fertilizer, the Sun Rise brand, you must go to Judson Strock; he keeps it.

E. H. Cooper, of beat 6, was in Clanton Tuesday.

E. B. Deason has come through with case of measles all right, and is making up for lost time in his canvass.

The measles are abating in town. There are 120 scholars in school this week.

Attorney A. C. Smith went to Verbena Monday to look after his political fences.

Dr. A. B. Horn went to Jemison Wednesday morning and will be there Thursday also. Next week he spends Wednesday and Thursday at Thorsby, to attend to his dental practice.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Walter E. Urquhart and Miss Alma Crenshaw.

R. H. Gaines and Mrs. E. J. Hughes.

N. J. Vinson and Miss Dacia Moore.

A DOG FIGHT.

In Justice E. B. Deason's court on Saturday there occurred quite a legal battle over a pointer dog. Dr. V. O. Campbell, represented by Lawyer Curry, on one side, and J. M. Robinson, of beat 1, with Lawyers Smith and Middleton, on the other. About forty witnesses were summoned in the case, of which some thirty were examined. The dog was awarded to Dr. Campbell, but it is said the case will be appealed.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The regular February session of the board of county commissioners was held on Monday and Tuesday. Commissioners Conway, Glasscock, Riggins and Green were present with Judge Adams in the chair. The ordinary business was passed upon, a few cases of outside support were allowed, but the majority of the persons who claim county support are on the poor farm, which is now conducted by R. A. Miller. A claim for some $400 for supplies for the register in chancery, claimed to have been put in by order of Circuit Judge Winter, was postponed to the next term of the board, so the circumstances could be more fully investigated. The chancery attachment to Chilton county seems to be an expensive luxury, and the commissioners appear to be powerless to prevent it. The whole matter of supplies for the different officers in our court house is in need of a thorough overhauling and ought to get it.

BOOZE EDWARDS BACK.

Booze Edwards, who forfeited his bond for trial some months ago, was brought back from Aberdeen, Miss., by Sheriff Morgan, and is out on bond again, $200 each in two cases, making $400 in all. There was a third charge against him in the county court, to which he pleaded guilty, which cost him about $18.

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

JEMISON.

Editor Union:

Jemison still ahead. Some few fellows look a little sad on account of being disfranchised by failure to pay their poll tax. Well, it ought to make a white man feel bad to be disfranchised. I heard a prominent democrat say a few years ago that "no white man would ever be disfranchised; there would be some way provided for him to escape." I would like for some one to tell me how this poor fellow that hunted up the tax collector after February 1st is going to vote this fall. I understand that about 400 white men in Chilton failed to pay poll tax, and if the world was to get afire, and a vote would put it out, they could not cast it, but just stand aside like a negro.

Affairs still wag on. Some little talk of politics up this way. A prominent democrat from Clanton said the other day that they had the wrong candidates out; that they could not win with either Deason or Smith. I fully agreed with him and I don't think they can elect any other that they can get out. But there will be a hot time in Chilton this year. I heard one of the best politicians in the state say that the democrats would run their candidates down before election, and you know I believe it would kill any candidate to run from now till November, so when we "pops" and republicans put our shoulders to the wheel and nominate a good ticket, the demmies will simply "not be in it," so boys, stay out of the democratic primary and let's have a PEOPLE'S primary about laying-by time, and then strike the democrats square between the eyes with a whop and sweep them off the face of the earth. I know we can do it. You see, we have now over 2,000 qualified voters in this county, and the demmies have never been able to get but about 700 votes, so all we have to do is to get our voters out. I saw a democratic candidate the other day and it made me feel sorter of sorry to see the poor fellow working so hard for an empty honor, for let me say to all demoerats, we people's party men are going to elect our county ticket, so you can take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

Say, Mr. Editor, how about leap year down at Clanton? I tell you a good looking young man can't walk on Jemison's streets without running a risk of being proposed to by some pretty young girl; even old bachelors are not safe. By the way, Uncle Dick Gaines and the Widow Hughes were married about 4 o'clock Monday evening. The whole town wishes them success. When an old widower gets taken into the matrimonial toils, who is safe? We have some of the prettiest girls here you ever saw, so let them have their chance. It will be a long while to next leap year. God bless their sweet souls, I love them all.

Hurrah for the UNION!

"C."

LIBERTY HILL NEWS.

Measles are plentiful in our community at present.

The farmers are getting ready for another crop of cotton, hoping to get 20 cents for it.

Mr. Fate Foshee has got a pair of mules. He calls one Sweet, so the other one ought to be Sour.

Messrs. L. T. Vickers and Frank Littlejohn were visitors at Pleasant Grove Sunday.

Mrs. Durbin visited the family of Rev. B. H. Vickers Saturday.

Mr. H. R. Hayes was a visitor to the same family Sunday.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and little daughter went to Energy for Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. H. K. Hayes was a visitor at Rev. B. H. Vickers' Monday.

"AN OLD MAID."

MAPLE SPRINGS.

Rev. M. J. Parrish preached here last Sunday. The congregation was small on account of the bad weather.

Our Sunday school is progressing nicely.

Mr. Shirley Davis and wife, of Bozeman, visited Mr. T. W. Wilson Saturday.

Mr. Huey Hayes paid a visit to Rev. B. H. Vickers, near Liberty Hill, Saturday.

Goodby. If this escapes the waste basket I will write again.

BIG, LONG, ROUND FELLOW.

JUMBO.

Editor Union:

Allow me a small space in your valuable paper to tell the other boys how we are getting along. We are mostly farmers. I think farming is the happiest, purest and most free life that a man can live.

Jumbo is coming up some. We have a new railroad coming in near us.

The Jumbo gold miner is on a boom.

Measles are very stylish now. Which is the worst, measles or the Texas boll weevil? But I believe that stock law is worse than either. We don't want a stock law here, but we would like better roads.

Mr. J. H. House, of Ensley, Ala., who has been visiting his parents here for some time, has returned home. We were sorry to part with him.

Now, boys, you all take the UNION and you will find out if your best girl gets married.

Fearing the waste basket, I will ring off.

A VOTER.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave. and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

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Clanton. Alabama

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Clanton

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Immense Bargain Sale . . .

BIG STOCK

Clothing, Shoes, Hats,

A General Line of Goods.

$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice

A FINE DINNER DISH

F R E E !

With Every $5 Cash Sale.

Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for a Short time Only.

Don't Miss This Chance.

L. H. REYNOLDS,

Jemison, Alabama.

AGRICULTURAL.

Comfort For the Farm Dog.

The need of comfortable and protected quarters for the farm dog during the cold winter months is called to remembrance by an American Agriculturist reader. As some farmers like to have their dogs about the stable, he suggests that if a hole is cut through the lower part of the door and an old fertilizer bag tacked over it, the dog can go in and out at pleasure. If he is kept near the house and nothing else is available for protection an old barrel laid on its side, half filled with straw, with a piece of sack tucked over the front, will serve the purpose.

Freak Eggs.

When hens lay freak eggs it is a pretty sure sign that they are not being properly cared for, the trouble in most cases being too much food. Hens that are too fat often lay eggs with double yolks, or an egg within an egg, or one with irregular shape.

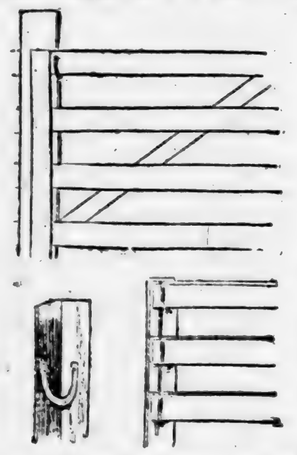
Lack of shell material will cause the hens to lay soft shell eggs, so that in every case where freak eggs are laid, we can trace its cause to some fault in feeding. When we observe the trouble we should at once change the food and our methods. Give less food and more grit and oyster shells, likewise a tonic of some kind in the drinking water. See to it that the hens have some place to scratch, and keep them at it. The hen that works will lay and keep in good health, while the lazy hen is dumpish and usually worthless.

Teaching a Colt to Back.

After the colt fully understands the legitimate use of the halter in leading is a good time to teach it to back, says Horse Sense—an important and necessary duty in its after life of usefulness—which is easily accomplished by complying with the natural law. Again, by pressing the extended fingers of one hand between the point of the shoulder and the breastbone and using the other hand at the halter strap to simply keep the colt straight in line, to back in any desired direction. Don't try to force the colt backward by "yanking" at the halter or bit, but simply press on this sensitive chest cavity with the fingers, and the colt will naturally go backward, providing there is nothing of an obstruction behind it. When this pressure has been made at the front and the colt has moved backward (if it is only one step) it should be rewarded for this action; then try again. About the third time this pressure has been made it is a good time to associate the word "back" with the pressure, and the reader will be surprised to see how soon the colt will comprehend what is wanted, and how willingly the young thing complies with our every wish as soon as it understands what is wanted.

Making a Handy Gate.

The average farm gate is hard to manage and is usually breaking down. The illustration shows a way of fastening such a gate in a simple manner. Take a horseshoe and fasten it to the gate post, so that about one-third of it will project, as shown in the detail at lower left of the cut. This provides the latch, and when the gate is to be closed simply raise it so that the top



bar will come over the horseshoe, as indicated in the upper portion of the cut. On the lower right of the cut is shown a way of fastening the boards by bending and nailing a long strip of strap iron over the ends of the boards, instead of using the upright boards, as usual. The advantage is that the gate is not so heavy as when the upright board is used, which is a consideration with the average farm gate.—Indianapolis News.

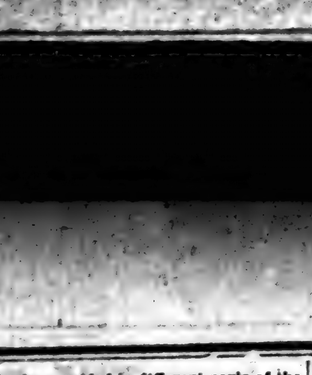
Barn Conveniences.

On the majority of farms considerable time is spent in the barns during the winter, and yet there is scarcely one barn in ten that contains any of the little conveniences which will enable one to work to advantage. Two days' labor and a bundle of old newspapers and a few tacks are all that is necessary to fill in or cover the cracks so that the wind would not blow in and chill the animals. Then a few boards laid over the cracks in the hayloft would prevent the dust from coming down on the horses and cows and save so much cleaning.

A few days' of labor and a few planks will put a gutter in operation by which the liquid manure from the stables can be conducted to vats and saved. Twenty-five to fifty cents invested in hooks of good size will provide places for hanging harness, blankets, ropes and other things that are frequently used and not always to be found under the present plan of keeping them. Then there should be proper hooks provided in different parts of the barn where a lighted lantern may be hung without any danger of its being knocked down. There are a dozen other conveniences which all farmers think of having some time, and most of them may be had at the expense of a little time and less money. Why not have them this winter when there is time to get them together?

A Practical Silo.

The picture shows a silo that anybody can build who has the lumber. It is economical, strong and tight. I have three of this kind and speak whereof I know, says Edward Van Alstyne in American Agriculturist. One has been filled, this is the thirteenth winter, and another has been filled for nine winters. Any one can build one of this sort who can handle a level and saw, or use a hammer and nails, and a good thing about them is that they can be set anywhere and made to conform to the size of the barn if you want to put them inside. The picture shows clearly how the silo is built. The foundation is below frost, made of stones laid in cement mortar. On this are placed sills of two by six or two by eight. Matched pine siding is stood up and braced with two by eight



CONSTRUCTION OF A SQUARE SILO.

or two by ten inch scantlings placed as shown. The corners are put in on a bevel to avoid the square corners and also to allow of braces to strengthen the silo.

A second thickness of siding should be put in to break joints. Do not use paper between the boards, as it will rot out. I have a silo built of single boards of six inch matched pine. The lumber was as dry as I could get it and put together as tight as possible, but I found after the first year that those boards would shrink apart a little and that many places would never get tight again. That is the danger of the single board silo and also the danger of the poorly constructed round silo.—Connecticut Farmer.

Pruning Peach Trees.

In an article on pruning peach trees, Roland Morrill says: "If there be no climatic reason why a tree should have a long body, I would give it a short one, because by and by the young tree must be pruned, and every foot a tree is raised in the air is just so much more energy expended to the end of its existence in going up and down ladders. Every foot means increased percentage of extra labor for every man that goes up and down the ladder hundreds of times during the life of the tree. This means a difference of ten per cent. on expense, and it may take twenty per cent. These are little things, but they count much. So I would say, unless there is some excellent reason otherwise, I would advocate short bodies. Another reason is there is not the same leverage from the wind on the short body that there is on the long stem."

Capable Poultrymen.

It is very difficult to secure a capable man to assist in the management of poultry when it is made a business, and especially in raising broilers. The eye of the employer must be everywhere, and regularity is essential. The cause of this lack of help is due to the fact that it is seldom that the hired man is required to give his attention to poultry, such matters being left to the women of the family. Now that poultry is receiving great attention and incubators are coming into use extensively, there is a new field opening up for the hired man, and if he will make himself familiar with the details of management of poultry he will find that his services will be in greater demand and higher wages awaiting him.

Grain Morning and Evening.

The suggestion that the poultry be fed grain rations morning and evening, giving the warm mash at noon, strikes the Gleaner most favorably, both as to its convenience and the probability of better results. The notion of warming the birds with a hot mash in the morning has seemed all right, but the warmth will be more tasting if it is attained while hunting half the forenoon for their breakfast, and the time usually spent in coddling together in some sunny corner will be used in a more health-giving manner. If the ration has been prepared the night before, it may be placed on the stove or in the oven (if that is not in use) and it will be piping hot by the time the hens are astir.

Crowded Trees.

When trees become thickly branched and crowded as to space they are not improved by cutting the ends of the shoots, which merely aggravates the evil. They should be judiciously thinned by the complete removal of the branches. A skillful operator will not perceive that any pruning has been done, the tree looking as natural in its ramifications as if it had not been disturbed, and this should be the aim in all pruning operations as applied to street trees. — Farmers' Bulletin No. 181, United States Department of Agriculture.

THE CRAZY QUILT.

One time I met a crazy quilt,
But I was not aware
That it was crazy, until it
Gave me a dreadful scare.

Its great delusion was that I
Was it, and it was I—
It tucked me in the mattress, and
Said, "Sing a lullaby!"

This worried me extremely, so
I thought I would retreat,
When suddenly the quilt essayed
To kick me off its feet.

It then arose and said some things
In accents full of gloom
And then it called a bellboy and
Said: "I don't like this room."

With gentle hand the bellboy took
The quilt, and softly said:
"The poor old quilt is crazy, sir;
And it must go to bed."

And as he went away I asked
What caused its lunacy.
"Alas," he answered; "sir, it was
Stung by a quilting bee.

"Since then its pattern is so loud
It cannot go to sleep,
And so it always seeks excuse
To scold or swear or weep."

Now, when I see a crazy quilt,
It much appeals to me—
I always try to comfort it
With friendly sympathy.

—W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.

HUMOROUS.

"But you must have noticed that he likes you." "Well, yes; I suspected something when all the girls began to tell me how disagreeable he was."—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Suburba—There goes Mrs. Toughman. Is she in mourning for her late husband? Mrs. Knowit—No; only wearing black for him.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Mr. Wabash—Which do you think was the greater, Lowell or Emerson? Mr. Beacon Streete—What difference dots it make? They are both Bostonians.—Somerville Journal.

"If our combination is illegal," said the capitalist, "I suppose we will have to change it." "Wouldn't it be easier to change the law?" asked his associate.—Chicago Evening Post.

Wife—Now, don't you think my new hat is a perfect dream? Husband—Well, no. To be a perfect dream the bill attached to it should also be merely a dream.—Philadelphia Press.

"What do you mean by the word 'civilized?'" asked the simple barbarian. "To be 'civilized,'" answered the chief, 'is to own up once for all that you're whipped."—Washington Star.

Flint—"It is possible for me to believe that an intelligent woman can have the temerity to ask her husband for a $1000 Christmas present?" Mrs. Flint—That kind don't have husbands.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Husband—You are not economical. Wife—Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is like!—Glasgow Evening Times.

Aunt Jane—Helen, I saw that young man kiss you last evening! Helen—I don't think you need to complain, Auntie; I don't think he would have given the kiss to you if you had been there instead of me.—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Ireland—This book on swimming is very useful in sudden emergencies. Mrs. Ireland—Is it? Mr. Ireland—I should say so. If you are drowning, turn to page 103, and there you'll see how to save yourself.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Housekeeper—You said that at Mrs. Workhard's you always get up in the morning without calling. New Girl—Yes'm. "You have not done that here." "No'm. You see, at Mrs. Workhard's the smell of the cookin' always waked me."—New York Weekly.

Too Considerate—Mistress (returning from holiday)—Why Bridget, whatever has become of the parrot? Bridget—Well, you see, mum, after you left it looked a bit pining like, and didn't talk much, so cook and I put it out of its misery, poor thing, and I had it stuffed for my new 'at.—Judy.

"Gracious! such language!" exclaimed the man who had just heard Col. Bulley for the first time; "no wonder he is called a 'fire eater.' I never heard such fiery words." "Yes," replied the man who knew him better, 'ne is called a fire eater because he has to eat them so frequently."—Philadelphia Press.

Unhealthful Palaces.

The illness of the czarina has been attributed to the insanitary condition of many royal palaces in Russia. It may be so, but there are cases where inflammation of the ear arises from quite other causes. There is, of course, considerable difficulty in renovating the private apartments of a monarch whose life is in constant and imminent danger from obstinate anarchist intrigues.

Unless rumor gravely lies, the czar himself does not know where he will sleep before night comes, and to throw open the geography of the palace to workmen would increase its terrors tenfold. The best plan would be to employ foreigners, and, preferably, Englishmen, who are least of all touched by hatred of monarchy. A court is always conservative, like a university, and it is not uninteresting to compare the statements about the damp and unhealthy palaces of Russia with the famous American mother's characteristic condemnation of the colleges at Oxford.—London Daily News.

Not Guilty.

Rimer—She rejected me, so I've written a scathing poem to her. I want to read it to you.

Crittick—Hold on! Why read it to me? I haven't done you any harm.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Household Matters

Wonderful Kitchenware.

A visit to the kitchenware department of a large city store is enough to make the veriest spinster long for a home to furnish if she has a spark of femininity in her make-up.

There are enameled sauce and stew pans of milky whiteness finished with edges of gilt. There are all sorts of cooking utensils, tea pots, coffee pots, preserving kettles, milk boilers, cereal cookers and dishpans which are dainty enough to use on the dining room table. As these will never rust they are greatly to be desired by the housewife, and although they are rather expensive they are doubtless cheaper in the end than those which cost less but wear out sooner.—New York Press.

Camphor Vs. Good Cleaning.

Many housewives place undue confidence in the cleansing powers of camphor.

The rely upon it to do the work which should be accomplished by a thorough cleaning.

Camphor will not stop the ravages of moths in carpets after the insects have commenced eating.

Nor will they then pay any regard to the presence of cedar or tobacco.

A good way in which to kill them is to take a coarse crash towel and wring it out of clean water, spread it smoothly on the carpet, and then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places, and those least used.

The process does not injure the pile or color of the carpet in the least; and it is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs.

Cold Weather Helps.

For the woman whose work compels her to sit much, and whose feet are prone to become cold in consequence, an easily managed foot warmer may be procured at little expense. Let her purchase a good sized agate ware or enamel lined pot, the kind for cooking vegetables, and filling it with water, bring it to a boil. This answers admirably for a foot stool, and will keep her comfortable many hours without reheating. Many persons never feel sufficiently warm after retiring for the night unless their heads are muffled in the bed coverings. Now a much better plan is to procure a square of soft flannel or any preferred material whose sides shall measure a yard or more. Spread this at the head of the bed so that part of it shall be underneath the pillow, while the remainder can be drawn down over the pillow and sleeper's head. Arranged properly this will exclude every prying current of air from sensitive head, neck and shoulders.—S. Virginia Levis, in The Epitomist.

Hammocks For Small Rooms.

There are many rooms too small to hold conveniently a comfortable sofa. For these I consider a hammock little short of a necessity, while in large rooms the hammock would merely be an added beauty, a perfect lounge for reading, and an ideal resting place. It must be netted with strong silk. It must be very wide and long enough to lie at ease and rest and sleep in, and the color must be in perfect harmony with the room, says London Queen.

An Oriental drapery is needed to throw over one end, and at least four large soft cushions for the inside of the hammock. The carpenter must be called in to plug the wall and screw in hooks, which must not be done too high; one sits as well as lies in a hammock. If the carpenter has any fear of the strain on the walls, pieces of wood can be fastened to the floor and to the required height on the walls, and can be carved or painted at will.

There now remains simply the hanging of the hammock and the tying on of two large silk bows at the extreme ends to cover the hooks. In a small room, when not needed, the hammock can be unslung and dropped to the ground. I am sure that the first siesta in the gentle swaying hammock will repay all trouble and expense.—Mirror and Farmer.

. . RECIPES . . .

Shortcake—Rub half a cupful of butter into one pint of flour, add two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix well and add half a cupful of milk, knead lightly; roll out, cut in large biscuits, bake slowly on the griddle or in a quick oven.

Vanity Puffs—Boil one cup of milk and thicken with flour to a stiff dough; set away to cool; then add three eggs, one by one, unbeaten, and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Drop by the spoonful into hot fat and when brown remove and drain on paper. Roll in sugar and cinnamon mixed.

Tomato Preserve—Scald and peel carefully small potatoes; weigh them and add an equal amount of sugar and let stand over night; pour off all the juice and boil until it is a thick syrup; add tomatoes and cook until clear and transparent; one piece of ginger root or one lemon to each pound of fruit gives a pleasant flavor.

Cheese Straws—Two ounces of flour, two ounces of grated American cheese, one ounce of pamesan, a dash of cayenne, a pinch of salt, one egg; mix flour, cayenne, salt and cheese together, then add the eggs and work all to a smooth paste. Roll out on a floured board until very thin; cut in strips one-eighth of an inch wide and six inches long, place on a greased pan and bake in a very moderate oven. When a delicate brown, remove.

Our Budget of Humor.

Can You Blame Him?

The boy stood in the crowded car;
He couldn't turn his neck;
He groaned before he traveled far:
"For me the burning deck!"

—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Unfiltered.

Hojack—"They say there is a great deal of water in the stock."

Tomdik—"It's unfiltered water, too."—Detroit Free Press.

How the Wheels Work.

"Young Geezer has wheels in his head," remarked Hojack.

"I always thought that his head was turned," added Tomdik.

The Flue.

"Did Slickun's house catch fire from a defective flue?"

"No, an effective one. He had it insured for twice its real value."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Signs of the Times.

"Do you think Uncle Sam will ever own South America?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, he is already beginning to protect it from the rest of the world."—Town Topics.

Irresistible.

"Yes, his painting attracts a great many people."

"Great artist, eh?"

"No, just a house painter. He puts out a sign, 'Fresh Paint,' and every one touches it to see if it's dry."—Chicago News.

Real Pie.

Roderick—"Young Harvey boasts that he belongs to the upper crust."

Van Albert—"Well, I guess his wife's father must belong to the lower crust."

Roderick—"Why so?"

Van Albert—"He supports Harvey."—Chicago News.

One Exception.

"We are the most prosperous nation on earth," said the eagle-screamer. "No product of this country is stuck in the market."

"Oh, I don't know," said the Charles street idiot; "what about stamps?"—Baltimore News.

The Visitor.

"Mr. Brown is outside," said the new office boy. "Shall I show him in?"

"Not on your life," exclaimed the junior partner. "I owe him $10."

"Show him in," calmly said the senior member of the firm. "He owes me $25."—Chicago News.

How to Have Clean Hands.

Teacher—"Why, Reggie, aren't you ashamed to come to school with your hands in that condition? Look at your sister's hands; they're always clean."

Reggie—"Yes; but I didn't wash the breakfast dishes before I came to school."—Cleveland Leader.

Wildly Extravagant.

Fitz-Bile—"I never knew till this morning that de Broune was a wildly extravagant chap."

Van Quizz—"Neither did I. Is he?"

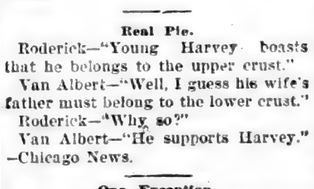
Fitz-Bile—"Of course. My dear Van, he married a girl who isn't in society—yet."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Approving.

"How did you like the opera?"

"First rate," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I didn't care much about the tunes they played, but it was a great comfort to have enough noise to drown the vacuous conversation that was going on around me."—Washington Star.

Too Busy.



"Were you lonesome while I was in the country, John?"

"Not very. I was so busy writing checks that I didn't have time to be lonesome."

After the Wedding.

"Jack and I had such a disappointment."

"So?"

"Yes. We went on our honeymoon and there wasn't any moon at all! We just had to sit up and gaze at an electric light, and it took all the poetry away."

Getting the Best of the Bargain.

Mr. Billton (the millionaire plumber)—"How long is it going to take that artist to paint your portrait?"

Mrs. Billton—"About six weeks."

Mr. Billton—"Gosh! But he's an easy mark! One would imagine he was working by the day instead of the job."—Puck.

A Literary Circle.

Ned—"Your literary circle is making a study of Shakespeare, now, I believe?"

Bess—"Yes, indeed."

Ned—"And what do you think of him?"

Bess—"Oh, we all think he's just cute."—Philadelphia Press.

Considerate.

First Artist—"Old Moneybags would not buy my pictures—wouldn't even look at them."

Second Artist—"Never mind, old man. He was more considerate of your feelings than he was of mine."

First Artist—"How is that?"

Second Artist—"Why, he refused to buy my pictures because he did look at them."—Town and Country.

LITTLE GEMS OF THINGS Worth Knowing

A woman who lives in Macon Co., Mo., is 100 years old and says she never angry in her life.

But two nations, the Japanese and the South Sea Islanders, do not know kiss as a form of expression.

Goose quill pens and drying powder are still used in English law courts, the House of Lords and in the Chamber of Deputies.

A New York lady has just received from the United States Government sum of money that was claimed by her ancestors 105 years ago.

Swiss watches, according to a report just published, are becoming popular in China. Those with fantastic designs on the faces find the most ready sale.

The Bon Marche in Paris claims to have the largest kitchen in the world. There are 160 cooks and assistants and the number of employes altogether exceed 4000.

An illuminated cross for church use is suggested by a Kentucky inventor. It has glass sides and contains electric lamps, which are lit after dark. The cross is thus rendered visible in the dark.

A wedding engagement in Turkey begins with the payment of a substantial consideration to the girl's parents. If the girl jilts her lover, the engagement gift has to be returned, but if the parents have another daughter to give as a substitute.

At Cherson, Russia, lovers have been forbidden to kiss in public. A fine is given in the street incurs a fine. A lover who takes his sweetheart around the waist is fined, while the mere exhibition of a cross to signify a kiss on a postal card is also against the law. Any one caught in a kiss in public is punished by a fine.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

No pessimist ever discovered the secrets of the stars, or sailed to an uncharted land, or opened a new door to the human spirit.

Who shall dare let his incapable hope or goodness cast a shadow over the courage of those who bear their burdens as if they were privileges?

Philosophy is the history of the blind person writ large. It records efforts of human intelligence to escape of the clogging material world and forth into a universe of pure idea.

If you are born blind seek the *treasures of darkness.* They are more precious than the gold of Ophir. They are love and goodness and truth and hope, and their price is above rubies and sapphires.

Out of the fierce struggle and conflict of contending systems I see a new spiritual era slowly emerge—an era in which there shall be no England, no France, no Germany, no America, but this people or that, but one people, the human race.

America is transmuting her material wealth into the education of her children, so that unskilled people shall have no place in American life—so that women shall bring mind and soul under control of matter. Her children shall not drudges and slaves.

The student's supreme lesson is to grapple with great public questions, to keep his mind hospitable to new ideas and new views of truth, to reject the finer ideals that are lost sight of in the struggle for wealth, and to love justice between man and man.

In India it is a sin to teach the blind and the deaf because their affliction is regarded as a punishment for sins committed in a previous state of existence. If I had been born in the midst of these fatalistic doctrines I should have sat in darkness—my life a desert, a place where no caravan of thought could ever pass between my spirit and the world beyond.—From "Optimism," by Helen Keller.

Rare Occasion For Such an Expression.

As new words are coined for new uses, so language must contain expressions where words have never been needed. Commander Peary, the Arctic explorer, was one day talking to a group of friends who were greatly interested about life in the extreme latitudes.

"Do you speak the Esquimau language?" asked one.

"Yes."

"What is it like? For instance, how would an Esquimau say 'good morning?'"

"He wouldn't say it," returned the Commander, with a smile.

"Not say it? Are social customs entirely lacking there?"

"No, but you see," said the explorer, "it is a country where they wear mittens on occasion to use those words only once a year. So, you see, they don't need them."—Youth's Companion.

To Help Poor Children.

The Earl of Meath, a somewhat enthusiastic British humanitarian, has suggested to the London school authorities that children of the elementary grades be taken from the slums and brought up in model cottage villages, the parents to pay only the cost of food, the County Council paying other expenses. He urges in support that way children of the very poor would have an otherwise unobtainable chance to grow up strong, healthy and good citizens. In addition, many of them would probably stay in the country, thereby helping to repopulate the rural districts.

CAUGHT BY THE RELEASE

"The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh."—Medical Talk.

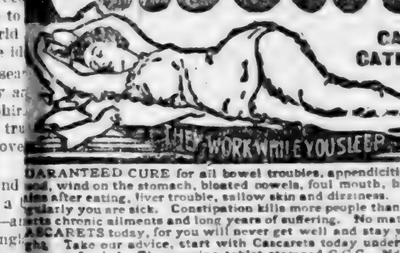
A GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It is awful. Grip causes no class of nationality. The child and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the super, the masses and the classes are subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been changed by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As it sometimes happens, a good word

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



TRY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, bad breath, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. Regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases combined. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get rid of constipation. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under our guarantee to cure or your money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

SALZER'S FARM SEED NOVELTIES

Salzer's National Oats.
Most prolific Oats on earth. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, says: "Salzer's Oats are the best out of over four hundred sorts tested by us." This grand Oat yielded in Wisconsin 186 bu., Ohio 187 bu., Michigan 231 bu., Missouri 285 bu., and North Dakota blotto per acre, and will positively do as well by you. Try it, sir, and be convinced.

A Few Sworn to Yields.
Salzer's Beardless Barley, 121 bu. per A.
Salzer's Homebuilder Corn, 804 bu. per A.
Salzer's Big Four Oats, 250 bu. per A.
Salzer's New National Oats, 310 bu. per A.
Salzer's Potatoes, 736 bu. per A.
Salzer's Onions, 1,000 bu. per A.
All of our Farm and Vegetable Seeds are pedigree stock, bred right up to big yields.

Salzer's Speltz Emmer.
Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not corn nor wheat, nor rye nor barley, nor oats, but a golden combination of them all, yielding 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of rich forage per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well everywhere.

Salzer's Million Dollar Grass.
Most talked of grass on earth. Fifteen and sixteen tons of rich hay and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Salzer's Teosinte.
Salzer's Teosinte produces 100 rich, juicy, sweet, leafy stocks from one kernel of seed, 6 feet high in 30 days, yielding fully as many tons of fodder per acre, doing well everywhere, East, West, South or North.

Grasses and Clovers.
Only large growers of grasses and clovers for seed in America. Operate over 5,000 acres. Our seeds are warranted. We make a great specialty of Grasses and Clovers, Fodder Plants, Corn, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, and all sorts of Vegetable Seeds.

For 10c in Stamps
and the name of this paper we will send you a lot of farm seed samples, including acres of clover, together with our mammoth 168 page illustrated catalogue, for 10c in postage stamps.
Send for same to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

Am. 7, 1904

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

AUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

"The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh."—Medical Talk.

GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It ...ares no class or nationality. The cul... and the ignorant, the aristocrat and ...uper, the masses and the classes are ...subject to la grippe. None are ex... all are liable.

...e you the grip? Or, rather, has the ...t you? Grip is well named. The ...n French term, la grippe, has been ...ged by the Yankee American to read... Without intending to do so a new ...has been coined that exactly describes ...se. As it seems holds grant with awful Grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

The following letters speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after effects.

After Effects of La Grippe Eradicated by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Fred Weinberger, Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., writes:

"Several years ago I had an attack of la grippe which left my nerves in a prostrated condition. Then I had another attack of la grippe which left me worse. I had tried three good physicians, but all in vain. I gave Peruna a trial. In a short time I was feeling better, and now I am as well as any one."—Mrs. Fred Weinberger.

Hon. James R. Guill, of Omaha.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 66 years old, am hale and hearty, and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Guill.

A Relative of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Silas S. Lincoln, who resides at 913 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has the honor of being third cousin to Abraham Lincoln. He writes:

"I had la grippe five times before using your medicine. Four years ago I began the use of Peruna, since which time I have not been troubled with that disease. I can now do as much work at my desk as I ever could in my life. I have gained more than ten pounds in weight."—S. S. Lincoln.

Pe-ru-na Not Only Cured La Grippe But Benefited the Whole System.

Miss Alice M. Dressler, 1313 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after effects remained through the summer, and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. One of my college friends who was visiting me asked me to try Peruna and I did so, and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Alice M. Dressler.

An Actress' Testimonial.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901 I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grippe, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grippe, which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try your Peruna, which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

PASSING OF THE HEARTH.

Where the Family Gathered for Festival and Prayer.

An elderly woman in Wisconsin, who was a young wife in the young west, is telling in a local newspaper a few of the things that the young wife of the older west does not have to do. And in telling of this she recalls vividly her home as it was sixty years ago. There were no wood, coal or gas ranges in those days, but there was a fireplace, with a wide, deep hearth—and a chimney that would draw, built large enough for the sweep to pass through it.

The fireplace would take a log four or five feet long and a foot and a half through. This was piled on andirons, and as there were no matches in those days one of the greatest anxieties of the careful housewife was to prevent the fire from going out. If it did go out she had to go to one of the neighbors; perhaps a quarter of a mile away, for a shoveful of live coals.

One of the signs of neatness in a housekeeper in those old days was the way she kept the hearth cleaned, using the broom and wing, and a few of her many duties were to dip candles, put down pork and beef by the barrel, make sausage for the year put down lard by the jar, preserved fruit by the gallon, apple sauce by the quantity, boiled cider by the keg; to provide dried beef and smoked ham, to spin all the yarn for the men's clothes, to weave it into cloth, and to send it to the dyer's to be dyed, fulled and pressed.

The coming of the cooking stove marked the beginning of a new epoch in the lives of our grandmothers. "Oh!" exclaims the survivor, "the good cheer the fireplace brought to the children! No corn was quite so good as the ears roasted before the fire. No potatoes so good as those roasted in the ashes in the winter. No apple equal to frozen apples boiled; then we would melt maple sugar and sugar off again on the snow." And she says, in conclusion:

"With the passing of the fireplace has passed the word 'fireside' and the word 'hearth.' It was around the fireside we gathered for family prayer, around the fireside we gathered to read, to chat, to visit. Gone with the fireside and the hearth are most of my dear ones with whom I knelt every day."

Ruskin as a Gardener.

Fond as Ruskin was of flowers, especially wild ones, he had his own ideas as to what a garden ought to be, and in his practical gardening was quite a landscapist. He liked making paths and contriving pretty nooks. When he first came to Brantwood he would have his coppice cut no more. It spindled up to great tall steps, slender and sinuous, promising no timber, and past the age for all commercial use or time honored wont. Neighbors shook their heads, but they did not know the pictures of Botticelli, and Ruskin had made his coppice into an early Italian altar piece. Then he had the espalier of apples and a little goosberry patch and a few standard fruit trees and some strawberries mixed with flowers. In one corner there were beehives in the old-fashioned pent house trailed over with creepers. Here and there were little hummocks, each with its special interest of fern or flowers.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Sometimes painstaking people give you more pain than they take.

Hand Power Hay Press $28.00.

Greatest, simplest, best invention of the age. A boy can make regular sized 14x18 48 in. bales like fun, and two boys can bale three tons per day easily.

SEND THIS NOTICE TO-DAY

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 5c. stamps for mailing, and get their big catalog, fully describing this great Hay Press, so also hundreds of tools and thousands of varieties of Farm and Vegetable Seeds. [A.C.L.]

Love may laugh at locksmiths, but he who laughs last laughs best.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The average man wastes a lot of wind airing his views.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A successful man sees things as they are, not as others tell him they are.

Extension of Montgomery's city limits has been declared constitutional by the supreme court.

Better Salaries for Teachers.

Perhaps no more satisfactory Christmas present could have been devised than that which was enjoyed by the 3,800 school teachers of Philadelphia, who have just reached the successful climax of their brief and spirited campaign for higher salaries. A substantial increase will shortly be made all along the line from high school to kindergarten, not omitting the janitors of school buildings, who, it appears, get an additional ten per cent. While the new schedule just passed by the Philadelphia Councils places the nomination of Philadelphia teachers on a considerably higher plane than before, it is to be noted that it is still behind the standard of wages awarded in Boston and other cities. But the prompt and cordial response of the Councils, impelled by public sentiment, may be looked on as an indication that better things are in store for the teachers in Philadelphia public schools whenever they shall arise in their might and demand adequate pecuniary recognition for good work done.

Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—MRS. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.

Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started.

The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., LYNN, Mass.

ARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad d, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, n after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move larly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It s chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels k. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or ey refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and klet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

German Hearts.

Diseases of the heart have been on the increase in Germany in recent years, one person in every seven being afflicted. Influenza, alcoholism and excessive addiction to bicycling and other sports are named by Dr. Steckel as the chief causes.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

SEAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

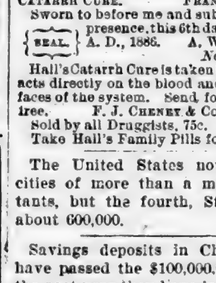
The United States now has three cities of more than a million inhabitants, but the fourth, St. Louis, has about 600,000.

Savings deposits in Chicago banks have passed the $100,000,000 mark. In the past year they have increased more than $22,000,000.

Wireless Trolley a Success.

The "wireless" trolley system invented by Leon W. Pullen, of Philadelphia, was successfully tested over a mile of steam railroad tracks. The invention does away with the third rail through the use of a magnet. The equipment, which is easily adjusted, consists mainly of a highly magnetized bar running the entire length of the car. The feed wire is buried in the ground. At intervals of eighteen feet a metal cap four inches in diameter comes to the surface. This cap is harmless and has no connection with the feed wire. It only becomes charged when touched by the metal bar under the car.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.



Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the back ache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wherever inflamation exists, there you may use with perfect safety

MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE

although the Salve is chiefly recommended for diseases of the eye.
CURES ALL EYE AFFECTIONS.

Mrs. Maybrick will be released next June.

Calientes, a Nevada town of 2,000 inhabitants, has just moved itself bodily a distance of seventy miles so as to remain on a railroad. Certainly a typical case of Western "git up and git!"

A man can't get out of buying his wife a new bonnet by referring to her hair as her crowning glory.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

People seldom appreciate anything they can afford.

For $1.65 Money Order.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., mail postpaid 15 trees, consisting of Apricots, Apples, Crabs, Cherries, Plums, Peaches and Pears, just the thing for a city or country garden, including the great Bismark Apple, all hardy Wisconsin stock, are sent you free upon receipt of $1.65.

AND FOR 10c. AND THIS NOTICE

you get sufficient seed of Celery, Carrot, Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Radish and Flower Seeds to furnish bushels of choice flowers and lots of vegetables for a big family, together with our great plant and seed catalog. [A.C.L.]

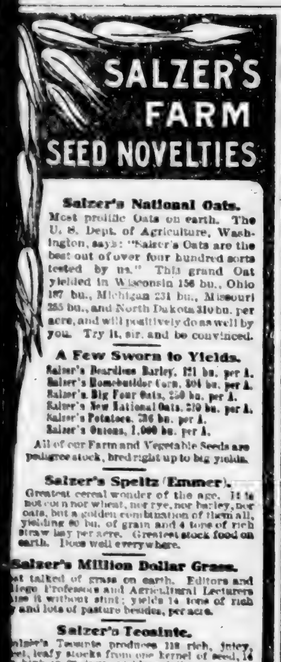
The patience of those who sit down and wait for a dead man's shoes is not a virtue.

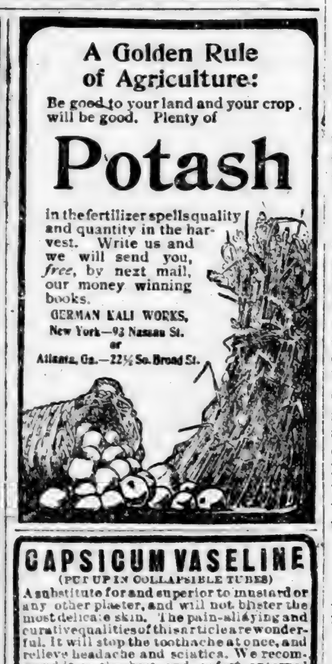
Engineering in Montana.

Henry I. McDaniel, ex-City Engineer of Atlanta, now in charge of Government engineering in Montana, says that he contracted a terrible cough which no physician could relieve, but was cured by Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

When we speak without thinking we usually excuse our breaks by saying that we always say just what we think.





Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 5 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box Atlanta, Ga.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 H. P. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 85, Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Gin Machinery

PRATT. MUNGER.
WINSHIP.
EAGLE. SMITH.

We make the most most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make

ENGINES and BOILERS, LINTERS for OIL MILLS.

We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.

TOBACCO CURE Anti-Baccoline

We guarantee to cure the tobacco habit in any form. Treatment EASY, SAFE, SURE AND ABSOLUTELY. You take no chance. No Cure No Pay. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address The Dr. J. S. Hill Anti-Baccoline Co., Greenville Ill., Box 257.

3 CENTS BUYS A SHARE

and positive ownership in Gold Mill Concentrating Plant and Group of Gold Mines. Mill now grinding out gold continually. Looks like speedy and continuous dividends. New company just starting. Pictures, prospectus, GOLD ORE free.

SUNSET GOLD COMPANY,
506 Mack Block. DENVER, COLO.

CROUCH Marble and Granite Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

MONUMENTS,

Vases, Statuary, Headstones, etc., in any Granite or Marble.

Death Masks a Specialty.

(☞Mention this paper.) ATLANTA, GA.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

MORE THAN A THIRD

Of the World's Coal Produced by the United States.

The total production of coal in the world, exclusive of lignite, is 700,000,000 tons, according to the latest official estimates.

The five great producing countries are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium, in the order in which they are mentioned. In the year 1902 the output of coal in the United States was 269,195,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each. The United Kingdom produced 227,095,000 tons, of the like number of pounds.

Statistics show that the United States and Great Britain produce between two-thirds and three-fourths of the world's coal. The United States produces over one-third and the United Kingdom produces a little under one-third of the total.

Since the year 1899 the United States has continuously led in production, but the value of Great Britain's output is greater.

There are more miners in the United States than in any other of the coal producing countries. In this country there are 518,307 miners with an average production per man of 520 tons.

All five of the coal countries, with the exception of France, export more coal than they import.

PHOENIX LIKE,

Baltimore Will Rise from the Ruins More Beautiful than Ever.

From ruins still smoking Baltimore has begun her resurrection. Tuesday was a day of conferences. The governor, the mayor and municipal officials met and threshed out the problems. From this conference came a decision that Baltimore, for the present, needs no outside help, but will endeavor with her own resources and those of the state, to meet the emergency. At this conference also was developed the machinery for an advisory legislative committee to act in conjunction with the legislature.

Old buildings, long unused, private residences near the business section, in fact every available structure bears crudely lettered signs on board or cloth announcing that within is the temporary office of a firm. The names on some of these signs are those that rank high in the financial and commercial circles.

Labor is in demand and the newspapers already contain display advertisements for men to begin the work of clearing the ruins.

From one trust company's safes alone papers to the amount of more than $200,000,000 were recovered. The news cheered the whole city and encouraged immediate and thorough investigation.

A surprise was the discovery that two financial concerns, whose homes were directly in the fiercest sweep of the flames, were practically unharmed. These were the Brown Bros.' bank and the Mercantile Trust company. The escape of the structures was due to their lack of height, being but four stories high, and surrounded by taller buildings, the flames rushing over them.

There are between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 now in the vaults of the sub-treasury, of which over $7,000,000 is in gold.

Gin Report.

The census bureau has issued a report showing the amount of cotton ginned from the crop grown in 1903 up to and including January 16, 1904. There were 30,171 active ginneries in operation. Square bales amounted to 9,038,890; round bales 747,480 and Sea Island crop 72,907. Total commercial bales 9,859,277.

Insanity the Claim.

The attorneys for F. W. Peterson, a young white man, charged with embezzling $5,000 from the Merchants and Planters-Farley National bank, Montgomery, Ala., where he was formerly employed as collection clerk, filed a writ of lunacy in the United States court. Hearing will be on the 11th inst. The United States grand jury found nineteen true bills against him.

The entire blame for the railroad accident near York, Ala., is laid upon the extra freight train crew. The engineer says he forgot the passenger train. He is terribly affected and grave fears are entertained for his condition.

Survey is completed of 21,000 of 55,000 acres of land belonging to the Baldwin County Colonization company. Lots have been plotted and a new town will be named Elberta. A postoffice will be opened, a new hotel finished in a few days, and a movement has already been started to establish a school. The settlers will be mostly Germans.

In spite of the high duty imposed, the output of cast iron in Russia is gradually decreasing, as shown by statistics compiled by the department of commerce and labor.

Senator Hanna is down with typhoid fever. The case is not as yet considered serious.

Mississippi's lower house, after debate, passed a bill providing the death penalty on convictions of attempted criminal assault, the fixing of this penalty being optional with the jury. Heretofore attempted criminal assault has been punished by a maximum sentence of ten years in prison.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA CLASH.

And Three Russian Ships are Disabled.

An official dispatch says that Japanese torpedo boats have attacked the Russian squadron in the outer roads at Port Arthur, and that three Russian ships were damaged.

The Russian admiral says: About midnight of February 8 Japanese torpedo boats made a sudden attack by means of mines upon the Russian squadron in the outer roads of the fortress of Port Arthur, in which the battleships Retvizan and Czarevitch and the cruiser Pallada were damaged.

The attacking Japs escaped unhurt.

Naval men in London regard the result of Japan's first attack with torpedo boats on the Russian fleet off Port Arthur as staggering. They point out that Viceroy Alexieff's reference to "mines" obviously meant "torpedoes," and said that if the Russian vessels had been struck by "whitehead" torpedoes they would probably have been sunk or are resting in the mud in Port Arthur; in any case hopelessly out of action for a considerable time.

The Russian battleship Retvizan was built by the Cramps at Philadelphia. She is of 12,000 tons displacement, has 16,000 horse-power and had a speed of eighteen knots. Her armor is of Krupp steel and her armament consists of four twelve-inch guns, twelve six-inch guns, twenty three-inch guns and twenty-six smaller rapid fire guns. The Czarevitch is a battleship of about the same description.

IN CONGRESS.

FEBRUARY 8TH.

After listening to speeches by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Clay in support of the Panama canal treaty, the senate passed the bill granting assistance to the proposed Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon. The bill was amended so as to close the exposition on Sundays, and the provision for a permanent memorial to Lewis and Clark was eliminated.

The senate passed the following bills:

Amending the revised statutes so as to permit vessels of less than thirty tons to bring merchandise into the United States from Mexico and Canada.

Authorizing the appointment of Ricardo Iglesias, a Costa Rican, as a midshipman in the United States navy.

The house debated at length the proposed loan of $4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis, as provided for in the senate amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, and it was still pending when the house adjourned.

The house non-concurred in all other amendments except that providing for coal tests at the St. Louis fair.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the attorney general for information in addition to that furnished the recent request for information as to the anti-trust suits instituted, also for a report made by an examiner sent by the department of justice to instigate charges made by S. M. Brosius, of the Indian Rights association.

FEBRUARY 9TH.

The senate passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without debate and then renewed consideration of the isthmian question. Mr. Fulton spoke in support of the course of the administration in connection with the Panama revolt, and Mr. Carmack and Mr. Overman in opposition thereto. Mr. Overman had not hitherto made known his position on the treaty, and his speech revealed the attitude of perhaps the last doubtful member of the senate. The speech was Mr. Overman's maiden effort in the senate.

The house devoted the entire session to consideration of the resolution, reported from elections committee No. 3, unseating Mr. Howell, democrat, and declaring Mr. Connell, republican, who contested the election, to have been elected from the tenth Pennsylvania district. By agreement a vote will be taken at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

United States Consul Miller, of Niuchwang, China, calls attention in a recent communication to the government to the fact that Russia is becoming a formidable competitor of this country in the Orient. Butter, milk, sugar, lumber, kerosene, cotton goods, cheese, candies, jams, flour and all groceries are being sold in large quantities by Russian merchants and the prices are moderate when it is considered that the goods are transported over such a wide expanse of territory. Butter is brought from Siberia in special cars and delivered at Dalny and Port Arthur for 20 cents per pound.

Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-three ginneries in Alabama last year ginned 1,020,592 bales.

East Lake, Ala., is to have a fire department.

The senate has passed the bill authorizing R. A. Chapman and others to use the waters of the Coosa river for purposes of generating electricity. The bill, it is said, will not pass the house at this session, as the interstate commerce committee will not favorably report such measures until a general law has been framed on the subject.

Isadore Rayner, the chief counsel for Admiral Schley, has been elected senator from Maryland to succeed Louis E. McComas.

Montgomery Wins.

Montgomery county won its case in full against the Fidelity and Deposit company of Maryland in the United States court. Judge Jones' decision gives the county judgment for $101,017.90, which amount, less the interest, was lost by the county in the failure of the Josiah Morris bank on January 8, 1901. The attorneys for the fidelity company give notice of appeal to the court of appeals.

The case is one of the most interesting that has been in the local courts for years. It has been twice before the court of appeals at New Orleans and in both instances the decisions have been favorable to the county.

Railroad Man Hurt.

The second section of a freight train on the Southern railroad ran into the rear of the first section at Brookside, Ala. The engine, three cars and caboose were damaged and two white men injured, one of them seriously. The injured men are S. D. Day, flagman, and G. J. White, brakeman.

The investigation into the accident has not been completed, but it is stated that the switch was open and the rear section dashed into the other while it was standing at the station. There is a curve just before reaching the station and the engineer was unable to see the conditions as he approached.

A Marconi wireless station is to be established at Mobile, Ala.

William J. Bryan speaks in Birmingham, Ala., Wednesday, February 17.

Six thousand dollars has been left to the Tuskegee, Ala., colored school by a school teacher in Altoona, Pa.

The Iowa has been ordered to New York for examination and repairs. Two of the 8-inch guns blew off their muzzles Friday at practice.

Jack Counter, mine foreman of the Little Warrior Coal and Coke company at Littleton, Ala., cougned himself to death Thursday afternoon.

The cabinet decided on the selection of a person for the Philippine commission, but his name is withheld until it is known whether he will accept.

It has developed that Mrs. Post, on trial for fraud in Florida, agreed for $4 per month to get a man out of prison by mental treatment.

It is now thought that a 33 per cent dividend will be declared by the receiver of the defunct Bessemer, Ala., savings bank.

Two arrests in Birmingham, Ala., were made under the new anti-boycott law. The law will be tested when this case comes up for trial.

Henderson, Murphree & Henderson Spoke company has made arrangements to increase the capacity of their plant in West Huntsville, Ala., and will in the future engage in the manufacture of hickory handles. Several branch establishments will be located in Madison county.

The house judiciary committee, which has been investigating charges against Federal Judge Swain, of Florida, has decided that the charges are of sufficient weight to justify the committee's sending a sub-committee to Florida. This sub-committee, of which Representative Clayton, of Alabama, is a member, will leave for Florida Wednesday.

Governor Vardaman has tendered the appointment of major general commanding the Mississippi national guard to Major S. R. Keesler, of Greenwood, commanding the Third battalion of the First regiment, the rank having been made vacant by the resignation of Major General J. S. Billups, who retires after a service of several years.

The United States government has become a party to the complications growing out of the Iroquois fire. A fine question of international law has developed and the discovery has been made that it is an English company and British insurance company interests that will suffer a large part of the financial loss through the disaster instead of the New York firm of Klaw & Erlanger.

40,000 TONS PER DAY.

What Is Doing Among Northern Iron Furnaces.

J. G. Butler, chairman of the Bessemer Pig Iron association, states that on February 1, 1904, there were 99 furnaces running with a daily capacity of 40,500 tons, and 67 furnaces out of blast. These furnaces are tributary to the Lake Superior ore region, and include Johnstown, Pittsburg and vicinity, the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, southern Ohio and the Columbus and Cleveland districts.

The idle capacity is 38 per cent. The idle capacity on January 1st was 69 per cent.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell, tf

New Industries

ALABAMA.

Alabama City—Bottling works.
Birmingham—$50,000 medicine factory; $40,000 extract company; $10,000 trunk factory.
Huntsville—Hoop mill.
Jasper—$5,000 telephone company.

FLORIDA.

Gainesville—Saw mill.
Jacksonville—$125,000 lumber and naval stores company.
Live Oak—Turpentine plant.

GEORGIA.

Cedartown—Telephone system.
Graves—Saw mill.
Moultrie—Planing mill; dry kiln.
Quitman—Yarn mill.
Tifton—Saw and planing mill.
Waycross—Planing mill.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge—Electric light plant.
Bunkie—$25,000 ice factory.
New Orleans—$50,000 bedstead factory; canning factory.

MISSISSIPPI.

Corinth—$50,000 engine and boiler works.
Laurel—Oil company.
Mt. Olive—Canning factory.
Trinity—Table factory.

TENNESSEE.

Ashland City—Telephone system.
Chattanooga—$50,000 engineering company.
Columbia—$15,000 electric light and power plant.
Dixon Springs—Tobacco factory.
Lewisburg—Flouring mill; buggy factory.
Memphis—Telephone system; $14,000 land company.
Murfreesboro—Cotton gin.
Nashville—$20,000 lumber company.
Sweetwater—$10,000 electric light plant; $10,000 water works.
Vonore—Saw mill.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Negro and His Wife Meet Terrible Fate in Mississippi.

A special from Doddville, Miss., says:

Luther Holbert and his wife, negroes, were burned at the stake Sunday by a mob of over 1,000 persons for the killing of James Eastland, a prominent white planter, and John Carr, a negro, on Wednesday morning at the Eastland plantation.

The burning of Holbert and his wife closes a tragedy which has cost eight lives, has engaged two hundred men and two packs of bloodhounds in a four days' chase across four counties.

The dead are:

Luther Holbert and wife, negroes, burned at the stake by mob; James Eastland, white planter, killed by Holbert; John Carr, negro, killed by Holbert; John Winters, negro, killed by Eastland; three unknown negroes killed by posses.

The killing of Eastland, Carr and Winters occurred Wednesday morning at Eastland's plantation. Holbert and Winters were in Carr's cabin when Eastland entered and ordered Holbert to leave the plantation. A difficulty ensued, in which it is alleged that Holbert opened fire on Eastland, fatally wounding him and killing Carr. Eastland returned the fire and killed Winters.

When news of the tragedy reached Doddsville, a posse was formed and left immediately for Eastland's plantation. Arriving there, further shooting occurred, and an unknown negro was killed. Holbert and his wife, who had donned men's clothing, both heavily armed, had fled.

The 16-year-old son of Holbert, who was held on suspicion of complicity in the killing of Eastland, was given his freedom, his innocence being established.

It is reported that the sight of the pope is failing.

Sunday will be St. Valentine's day.

GROUND BROKEN

For New Street Car Manufacturing Plant at Ensley.

Near Ensley, Ala., ground was broken Saturday for the plant of the Southern Street Car Manufacturing Company's plant. The site of the proposed industry is between Ensley and Pratt City. The main structure of the plant will be two stories, 300 by 300 feet, and will be used as the shops proper. The management of the company has decided not to erect a commissary building. The cost of the original plant is estimated at $100,000.

The company was organized with a capital of $50,000, but it is soon to be increased to $500,000. The product will be street cars. The plant will give employment to 300 skilled workmen to begin with. Later on the number will be increased to 1,000, and after everything gets in full running order it is the intention of the management to employ 2,000 men.

For Sale.--One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

Automobiles and Exercise

ON the whole the automobile is the most amusing toy now in market. Affluent persons who have got tired of navigating Island Sound and sailing up and down the Atlantic Coast in y find novelty and pleasure in yachting on shore. Most of them to go through the same experience. Beginning with a modest motor-wagon, run by electricity, perhaps, they duly aspire a quire, advancing from car to car, each time a bigger one with horse-power and greater speed capacity, until they have to send hor pasture and carriages to be stored to make room in their stables fo collection of devil wagons.

There is no doubt that the machines are interesting, and that the test their capacities to cover distance has great fascination. But with many o they are still a fad, and in so far as they are a fad they will in time los of their attractiveness. And as a fad automobiling has some drawback is told, with diagrams and pictures to help, that a good many automo are getting uncomfortably fat, and it is a matter of observation that the of others are not working as smoothly as their owners and their owner sociates could wish. Can it be that automobiling is defective as a sport i it fails to give its votaries due physical exercise? It looks that way. though it may come to be tiresome, is an exceedingly salubrious ex Horseback riding and polo playing jolt the liver in a fashion that is advantageous to that organ. Walking and tennis keep down fat, and are wholesome for persons whom they suit. But automobiling, though it is recreation in that it engages and entertains the mind, seems to be a bit to on the body. That is a serious defect in a sport, for our older men esp cultivate sports, not so much as a kill-time, as to keep the body in su dition as will best sustain the urgent activities of the mind. If the auto can't keep its owner "in condition," it won't have all the stable to itse leave the golf-course bare of players. It will not perish, of course, but who just now find it their sole recreation will have to supplement it with cises that exercise.

Man is intended to work both with his mind and his body. When ingenuity succeeds in making any difficult thing—like transportation or tenance—so easy that it is no trouble, that particular difficulty ceases in measure to perform its office in keeping people healthy, and some other culty has to be substituted for it. If we could live without trouble we have to invent suitable forms of trouble to keep us from degenerating, and is precisely what folks do whose lives have been made too easy, and wh wise enough to realize it.—Harper's Weekly.

For Wounds and Burns

Nothing Like it

Brewton, Ala, Feb. 5. 1901.
I used Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic on my foot when pierced nearly through by a nail and was relieved of suffering in a short time, and the wound healed in a short time without inflammation or any suppuration.
W. H. BINION.

Andalusia, Ala., April 8, 1903.
Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a most excellent healing compound. I find it very efficacious after extraction of teeth, healing the gums readily. A clean liquid, of pleasant odor.
D. A. BROWN, Dentist.

River Falls, Ala., April 7, 1
We have tried Dr. Tichenor's septic and found it to be thor reliable in every instance. As a ing for wounds it has no equal
HORSE SHOE LUMBER CO
Per Jay Smith, M

Brewton, Ala., May 14, 1
I have used Dr. Tichenor's An tic for several years and recom it as the best remedy for wounds burns I ever tried. I keep it i house all the time.
R. O. KENNE

Try It. You'll Like It.
10 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A Tip For Daily Living

By L. M. Hodges

IT is one of the noblest sentiments of human nature t constantly on the lookout for what is good and beau and kind and true, even though we live and move have our being in a world where much that is opposite ists. Indeed this very fact makes the desire to see better things of far greater merit. It would be nothing all to look out for the good things in a world where t was nothing bad, largely because, as you see, it would an impossibility to find anything but good, and there a waste of time to look for aught else. But to insist upon seeing the be side of men and of things in just such a world as this is, is not only an mable and divinely related characteristic, but a decided help to every of us. Long researches into the subtler sciences which surround our b have brought us proofs undeniable that our lives and our thoughts, our positions and our characters, are largely molded by the nature of th with which we come in contact. If these things be beautiful the answer makes to its various calls of duty and responsibility is apt to be beau also. If they be distorted, untrue, ugly, evil, the answer is apt to be them. Then, you say, since there is so much of evil the answer w seem of necessity to partake of that nature. But clouds are gray only one side, and it takes a light to cast a shadow, and tears are someti brought about by laughter as well as through weeping, and, to make a story short, the great law of compensation has provided in some divine that for everything which lacks beauty is some other thing which has greater measure. Therefore it remains only for us to seek the good and beautiful in order that we may have it.

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VOL I

JAPAN'S CRUSHING BL

Wins First Great Fight on Sea, Navy in the Far

JAPS LAND IN

Three Battleships and Disabled at Port

MAP OF THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES BET

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Chefoo.—Japan has won the honors ... war on sea, which gives her assur... ...ce of victory on land. In a battle ...ght outside Port Arthur the first-... Russian battleship Poltava prac... ...ally was destroyed, and the protect... ...d cruiser Novik also was shelled be... ...w the water line, thus making her ... ...less for the remainder of the war. ...e Poltava has two holes below the ...ter line. This battle, lasting from ... ...m. until near 12, resulted in no ...own damage to the Japanese squad..., while the official information from ...ort Arthur, signed by the Russian ...hief of Staff, admits that on their ... two officers were wounded, nine ...en killed and forty-one wounded, ...hile on the shore batteries one man ...as killed and three wounded.

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THE UNION.

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VOL I | CLANTON, ALA. FEBRUARY 18 1904 | NO 47

JAPAN'S CRUSHING BLOW TO RUSSIA

Wins First Great Fight on Sea, Crippling the Czar's Navy in the Far East.

JAPS LAND IN KOREA

Three Battleships and Four Cruisers Disabled at Port Arthur.

...Japan at the very outset of ...e war has struck her enemy a blow, ...e importance of which possibly can...ot be overrated, apparently deciding ... the former's interest the balance of ...val power in the Far East.

The battleships Tsarevitch and Retzan and the cruiser Pallada now lie ...pelessly crippled on the mud flats at ...rt Arthur as the result of a night at...ck by the Japanese.

In a second engagement the next ...orning two more Russian ships were ...abled.

But over and above this decisive ...oke at Port Arthur, it is stated from ...o or three sources that the Japanese ...ve also captured the first-class cruis... Variag and a smaller vessel at Che...ulpho, Korea.

These reports, although, unlike the ...rt Arthur disaster, they lack Ad...ral Alexieff's confirmation, are cir...mstantial. They state that a strong ...panese torpedo division, escorted by ...isers convoying transports, sudden... arrived off Chemulpho on Sunday. ...number of foreign vesels lay at an...or, including the Variag and the tor...do gunboat Korietz.

Apparently they did not expect an at...k any more than did the somnolent ...et at Port Arthur, for when the Jap...se commander summoned them to ...ul down their flags they were com...tely surprised, and in view of the ...rwhelming strength of the Japanese ... had no alternative but to comply. ...ch they did, say the reports, with... firing a shot.

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But the Russian position on sea has been made still worse by the practical capture in the harbor of Chemulpo of the two cruisers Variag and Korietz. It seems that on Sunday Japanese transports landed 6000 soldiers in Chemulpo, right under the guns of the Variag and Korietz. The Russians knew nothing of any declaration of war and the Japanese did not attempt to destroy them owing to the presence of the soldiers on the transport. After the army had landed the warships of Japan sailed across the Bay of Korea toward Port Arthur, but after the battle seven of them returned toward Chemulpo and seven others put in within seven miles of here at night, making signals which were answered from the hills.

The German, French and English officers on the ground here say that these triumphs for the Japanese navy practically decide the war. Japan will not now have to keep any of her army reserves at home, as there will be no possible danger of invasion. As a result she can at once dispatch her entire active army of 197,000 men with officers, and if necessary can call on the reserve, consisting of 135,000 men and 116 guns, leaving uncalled on what is known as the territorial army of 300,000 men. Even should the reserves not be sent from Japan, the permanent army of 200,000, with its base absolutely protected, can be thrown into Manchuria now without delay, part of it to seize the China and Eastern Railway, cutting off Port Arthur from Mukden, and the remainder to proceed up the north bank of the Yalu River, forcing the Russians to give battle at some point in the triangle of which Mukden, Harbin and Vladivostok are the points. That the operations on land will be as rapid as those on sea was made certain in the news brought by a dispatch boat from Chenampho, Korea, announcing that the Japanese had landed altogether 55,000 men, with six battalions of heavy artillery and four battalions of mountain artillery at several points on the Korean coast.

Chefoo, China.—The steamer Columbia, which has arrived here, was in the roads outside Port Arthur harbor, when the Japanese made their attack on the Russian warships.

The first torpedo explosion occurred about 11 p. m. The shock was so great that it was felt by the Columbia.

The attack continued all night, and at daybreak two of the Russian battleships and a cruiser were seen disabled and beached near the entrance to the harbor. The cruiser had a bad list. The Russian forts later fired at the Japanese fleet at a range of about three miles. The Japanese replied, hitting several of the Russian ships, but little damage was done.

At 10 o'clock in the morning three Japanese cruisers passed Port Arthur within sight of the Russians. The whole Russian fleet weighed anchor and started in pursuit of them, but returned in half an hour, leaving a cruiser outside to watch the Japanese squadron. The latter fired on the cruiser, whereupon another Russian warship weighed anchor and cruised around.

The Japanese fleet came within three miles of the Russians and a battle began. The Japanese fired at the ships and forts which replied. Some of the Japanese shells struck the Russian ships, but only damaged them slightly. The Russian fire fell short.

The Columbia left while the battle was proceeding, but later she saw the Japanese ships leave.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Official Messenger publishes a telegram from Admiral Alexieff, Russian Viceroy of the Far East, to the Czar.

He reports that Japanese torpedo boats made a sudden attack on the Russian squadron at Port Arthur.

The battleships Retvizan and Tsarevitch and the cruiser Pallada were damaged. An inspection is being made to ascertain the amount and character of the damage.

The attack was made in the outer roads of Port Arthur, where the Russian fleet has been lying.

The Japanese made the attack at 1.45 in the morning. The boats discharged three torpedoes, damaging the three ships above mentioned, and escaped unharmed.

The Viceroy's report follows:

"I most respectfully inform your Majesty that about midnight on February 8, nine Japanese torpedo boats made a sudden attack by means of mines upon the Russian squadron in the outer roads of the fortress of Port Arthur, in which the Retvizan, Tsarevitch and Pallada were damaged.

"An inspection is being made to ascertain the character of the damage. Details are following for your Majesty."

The second engagement between the fleets was described in a telegram from Admiral Alexieff's chief of staff:

"By order of the Viceroy I beg to report that this day, about 11 o'clock in the morning, a Japanese squadron, consisting of about fifteen battleships and cruisers, approached Port Arthur and opened fire.

"The enemy was received with a cannonade from the shore batteries and the guns of our squadron, which also participated in the engagement.

"At about midday the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and left, proceeding south.

"Our losses in the fleet were two officers wounded, nine men killed and forty-one men wounded. On the shore batteries one man was killed and three were wounded. The battleship Poltava and the cruiser Novik each had a hole knocked in her side below the water line. The forts were slightly damaged."

For the first time popular interest in the crisis was displayed after the publication of Admiral Alexieff's dispatch, which was copied from the Official Gazette and issued on special fly-sheets by the newspapers. The news was read silently, with full recognition of its purport, but there was no noisy demonstration. Indeed, the attitude of the public in its self-restraint recalled that displayed in London during the dark days of the Boer War.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Hay has addressed a note to the Powers that participated in the suppression of the Chinese rebellion suggesting that they unite in insisting that the integrity of the Chinese Empire shall be maintained and that the field of hostilities shall be localized.

Mr. Hay proposes military operations shall be confined to the territory north of Shan-Hai-Kuan, which is on the west shore of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and at the point where the great wall begins, and at all that portion of the peninsula of which Port Arthur is the southern point and of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li north of Ta-Lien-Wan, which is some miles north of Port Arthur.

The purpose of this limitation is said to be to guarantee the territory south of Manchuria against occupation by the belligerents and to remove all apprehension as to the safety of Pekin.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The latest returns of warships in the Far East total ninety-four, including eight battleships, sixteen cruisers, seven gunboats and fifty-six torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo boats. Three more battleships and nine torpedo boats are to go to the Far East in the spring.

MAP OF THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

LAND THIEVES CAUGHT

Defrauded the Government Out of $1,000,000 at Least.

Interior Department Clerks Used as Accomplices Have Confessed to Bribery and Forgery.

Washington, D. C.—Astonishing details of the methods followed by the San Francisco ring which acquired $1,000,000 worth of public lands through bribery, forgery and other fraudulent devices have been laid before the Federal Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. The evidence is the result of eighteen months' investigation by Arthur B. Pugh, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, and William J. Burns, Secret Service agent, detailed to assist Mr. Pugh. They carried on this investigation under the personal direction of Secretary Hitchcock.

Three Government employes who accepted bribes from John A. Benson and F. A. Hyde, of San Francisco, and two persons formerly employed by Hyde and having intimate knowledge of his methods, furnished the most valuable evidence to the Grand Jury. The Government employes are Benjamin F. Allen, Forest Superintendent at Los Angeles; William E. Valk, formerly in the Division of Forestry, and now in the Division of Contests, Interior Department, and Woodford D. Harlan, formerly chief of a division in the Interior Department, and now a clerk there. The former employes of F. A. Hyde are J. H. Schneider and Miss Bryan, a stenographer.

John A. Benson is an engineer and real estate speculator. F. A. Hyde is an attorney at law. Both have offices on Montgomery street, San Francisco, within a block of each other. Hyde was the prime mover in the conspiracy, but so skillful was he in his operations that he remained a mere shadow until the confessions of the bribed Government employes and the testimony of his former employes proved his connection with the frauds. Hyde was, in fact, the inspiration and reputed author of the Forest Reserve Lien Land act, passed by Congress in 1897, which furnished a basis for the operations of the ring. The witnesses before the Grand Jury told in substance the following story:

By means of corrupted notaries, two of them in San Francisco and one in Portland, Ore.; by the bribing of Forest Superintendent Allen and others in the West, including Registers and Receivers of Land Offices and State officials, and the bribing in addition of employes of the General Land Office in Washington, the plans of the land grabbers were accomplished and kept running smoothly for several years. If the operators had not over-reached themselves in their greed they might have been working still. Their method was as follows:

Through their spies in the General Land Office the ring obtained information regarding large tracts of land suitable for forest reservation purposes. This land was then ostensibly entered upon by dummies whose names were obtained by the ring from a division superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company and from land officers and others. The affidavits of entry, proof of occupation of the land and other requirements establishing apparent claim to the lands were perfected by the notaries bribed by the operators.

Forest Superintendent Allen signed these letters, and they were forwarded to Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office. Hermann approved them and they then went to the Secretary of the Interior, who accepted Hermann's recommendation without question and sent the executive order to the President for his signature.

By means of information furnished by crooked land officers the ring had its pick of the best lands, and thus acquired forest lands worth $50 per acre in exchange for forest reserve lands that had cost them $2.50 per acre.

Valk, Harlan and the third employe bribed by Benson and Hyde, are still at work in the Interior Department. Valk, however, was transferred from the Division of Forestry by Secretary Hitchcock in 1902, at the suggestion of Assistant Commissioner Richards of the General Land Office. Commissioner Hermann was absent at the time.

Forest Superintendent Allen has been before the Grand Jury and made a clean breast of his part in the conspiracy. He admitted that he was entirely in the power of Hyde and Benson. Allen told the jury that he had received less than $1000 from the conspirators for his share. It is understood that immunity from prosecution has been promised to him for his confession.

PUTS ALL BLAME ON JAPAN.

Russia Makes a Statement Regarding the Negotiations.

London, England.—The Russian version of the negotiations with Japan before the rupture is published. It says that in 1903 Japan proposed to Russia a revision of existing treaties with regard to Korea. Russia consented and asked Admiral Alexieff to draw up a new scheme. The statement recites the negotiations with regard to this, wherein Japan made demands not only as to Korea, but as to Manchuria, to which demands Russia was unable to assent. Nevertheless, Russia did not refuse to recognize, while the occupation of Manchuria lasted, the sovereignty of China or the privileges the Powers had acquired there by treaties with China. This statement proceeds:

"In view of this, Russia was justified, while charging Baron Rosen to present its reply and last proposals to Japan, in expecting that the Japanese Government would take into account the above facts and appreciate Russia's desire to come to a peaceful understanding. Instead of this, Japan did not even await the receipt of the reply, but decided to break off the negotiations and suspend diplomatic relations with Russia. The Imperial Government, while laying on Japan the full responsibility for the consequences of such action, will await the development of events and at the necessary moment will take decisive measures for the protection of her rights and interests in the Far East."

TO END ANARCHY.

United States Navy to Use Force to Protect American Interests.

Washington, D. C. — Drastic measures will be taken by this Government to end the anarchy in San Domingo. Continued violation of international law, destruction of American property and disregard of foreign interests have convinced officials that affairs there can be best improved by force.

Its handling has been turned over to the navy, and Secretary Moody is sending supplementary instructions to Rear-Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron, now in Dominican waters, giving him wide latitude in the course he is to follow.

Bank Robbers Get $1700.

Robbers blew open the safe of the Bank of Commerce at Ravia, Indian Territory, and secured $1700.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Program of the Chilton County Teachers' Institute to be held at Collins' chapel institute near Thorsby March 11th and 12th, 1904.

FRIDAY.

10:15 a. m.—Devotional exercises—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address—Mr. W. A. Mims. Response—Professor J. W. Moore.

11 a. m.—Incentives for one to become a teacher, paper—By Miss Nellia Johnson.

10:30 a. m.—Teacher's preparation for class work—G. L. Speer and Mrs. Alice Middleton.

DINNER.

1:30 p. m.—Encouragement to pupils by teachers and parents—E. L. Dodson.

2 p. m.—How to obtain the best results in history, United States—Miss Laura McGehee. Alabama—W. B. Speer.

2:30 p. m.—Do teachers properly comply with "note" on contract and regard "oath" on reports?—Rev. P. G. Maness.

3 p. m.—How to secure attention during recitation—John T. Martin and Miss Cora Roebuck.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:15 a. m.—How may patrons help the teachers?—H. T. Wallace.

10 a. m.—English grammar—J. L. Ruffin.

11 a. m.—An address by J. M. Dewberry.

DINNER.

1:30 p. m.—Thoroughness in primary studies—J. H. Anderson and Miss Nannie Shivers.

2 p. m.—School discipline—Charles M. Brewer.

2:30 p. m.—A teacher as a factor in the community—L. M. Byrum and Miss M. Frances Jackson.

NOTE—There will be conveyances at Thorsby for all teachers arriving by railway. Any teacher desiring further information will write R. A. Rasco or W. A. Mims at Thorsby.

J. L. RUFFIN,
H. T. WALLACE,
L. E. BYRUM,
J. W. MOORE,
Committee.

tf

Statistics just given out by the Department of Commerce and Labor show that while our total trade with the world outside has increased about 50 percent in the last ten years, our commerce with Neighbor Canada alone has doubled itself. Our 1903 trade with the Dominion is $185,000,000.

Cable advices have been received by the California Fruit Growers' association that their shipment of canned goods, shipped on the steamer Coptic a month ago and consigned to Port Arthur, had been seized by the Japaneze government at Nagasaki.

The Korean government has granted Japan the right to traverse the country. It is said that Japanese war ships have trapped three Russian ships off Yongampho. No details regarding the result of this naval exploit have been received.

The Russian second-class cruiser Boyarin was blown up by a mine February 13th in the same maner as was the Russian torpedo boat Yenisei. She had on board 197 officers and men, of which it is understood all were lost.

The cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga have arrived safely at Yokosaga. These two vessels were recently purchased from the Argentine republic.

The Russian consulate at Shanghai, China, was destroyed by fire Sunday night.

Upon the heels of the announcement from St. Petersburg that Russia will abandon her proposed exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition it is announced that every foot of exhibit space that is given up by Russia will be applied for by Japan.

It is said that 400 torpedoes or two-thirds of Russia's supply, were blown up on the ill-fated Variag.

Japan has landed 120,000 men in Korea.

For Sale.--One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

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Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Robert H. Knox,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Will Practice in all State and Federa Courts of Alabama.

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Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.

Office Days in the Following Towns.

Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.

Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's Office.

Verbena—Wednesday and Thursday before the 4th Sunday.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. Middleton, M.D.,
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6 53	4 19	Helena		11 30	6 34
7 32	5 01	Calera		10 46	5 50
7 56	5 28	Jemison		10 24	5 23
8 05	5 37	Thorsby		10 16	5 15
8 11	5 44	Lomax		10 10	5 08
8 19	5 51	CLANTON		10 02	5 01
8 32	6 05	Cooper		9 45	4 47
8 37	6 11	Verbena		9 39	4 41
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9 50	7 25	Montgomery		8 25	3 30

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FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

AGRICULTURAL

Economical Feed For Hogs.

Prof. Kennedy says about economical hog feeding: Where the hogs have a liberal ration of clover pasture and blue grass, with a ration of corn, wheat and oats mixed, of about two parts corn, two parts wheat and two parts oats with eight per cent. oil meal, fed in the form of a thick slop, it will give most excellent results. This will give extra heavy gains, but will not be as economical as a ration which will make heavy gains and is at the same time economical, of four parts cornmeal and one part tankage, fed in the form of a thick slop. This is considered one of the best by him.—Tribune Farmer.

Draining.

The work of draining and ditching land needing this should now receive attention. In putting in drains see that they are put in deep enough. No drain should be less than three feet deep, and three feet six inches or four feet is often better. It is not the water that falls on the surface that needs to be gotten away, but that which is stagnant below the surface. Make provisions for this and that which falls on the surface will do no harm. See that drains have sufficient fall to clear themselves quickly, and that a good open outfall is secured. In draining a hillside do not run the drains around the hill. Put in this way they will draw the water from both sides of the drain, whilst a drain run around a hill will only take water from one side.

Rations For Poultry.

Even the novice in poultry raising who has tried feeding considerable variety during the winter admits that the egg production is thereby materially increased. The one danger in feeding a variety of grains is having too many of them of a fattening nature. In this grade come corn, oats and buckwheat, hence when corn must compose the main portion of the ration it is best that oats or buckwheat be fed only once or twice a week, using wheat and millet to extend the ration. This, of course, refers to laying hens. Taking the grains named as a basis of feeding, a good course would be something like this: Monday, mash in the morning, millet in the litter at noon, crushed oats at night; Wednesday, mash in the morning, buckwheat in the litter at noon, corn at night; Thursday, mash in the morning, millet at noon, wheat at night; Friday, morning mash, noon wheat, night corn; Saturday, morning mash, corn at noon, wheat at night; Sunday, morning mash, wheat at noon, corn at night. If one is in the habit of feeding the warm mash at night, then the morning and night foods are simply reversed. It will be noticed that corn is fed at night four times during the week, and this is done because corn will keep the fowls warmer on a cold night than any other grain. It will pay to experiment somewhat in feeding a variety of grains and see what combinations give the best results.—Indianapolis News.

Paints For Farm Buildings.

Few things are more pleasing to see in any section of country than well painted farm buildings. They are indicative of content and thrift and, even though not always up to date, testify that the owners are in love with their surroundings. But not every farmer can afford to buy patent paints, much less oil and lead, for their barns and outbuildings. This, of course, is lamentable, for any structure should be painted before showing that it needs it badly, one coat of paint then doing better and being far more economical than two coats later, when the surface has become very dry and porous. It is claimed, in fact, that a single coat of boiled linseed oil applied to the paint when it first begins to fade will suffice at that period, and this, restoring both color and texture, make the surface as good as ever. According, under such a system of treatment, it is advisable to put on, in the first place, three coats of the best paint obtainable. It should be done, moreover, in cold weather, under which conditions it will wear a third longer than when put on in warm or hot weather. It is generally a waste of money to purchase cheap patent paints for any purpose whatever. If first-class ones are not to be had therefore, simply don't buy any but try the following mixture: Fill a tub two-thirds full of skim sweet milk and stir in water lime until it is partly thickened. Color it with Venetian red, chrome yellow or the like, as desired, and put it on with a wide brush, rubbing it in some. Keeping it well stirred both in the pail and tub to prevent the lime from settling and leaving the milk too thin; the object is to have it of such consistency that the grain of the wood will show through when putting it on. It should be more of a stain than a thick paint, in which case one can go over a large building with it in a day, hence the cost of it is so small that if a new coat were required every year it would still be less expensive than the application of oil and lead. Happily, however, it will last several years, and has been known, on a rough surface, to endure the wear and tear of the elements to some extent for almost half a century.—Fred O. Sibley, in The Epitomist.

Making a Dry Bordeaux Powder.

The use of a dust spray, which has been adopted quite largely in orchard sections in Missouri and other portions of the Central West, has been referred to frequently in these columns. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a dry bordeaux mixture which will have the same chemical proportions as the liquid bordeaux. Professor R. M. Bird, acting chemist of the Missouri experiment station, has succeeded in making a dry bordeaux powder which contains the copper in the same chemical state as in liquid bordeaux. In a recent bulletin he explains how it is made.

The materials necessary to make seventy pounds of the stock powder are

COARSE SIEVE.

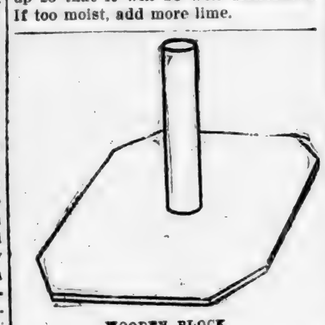
four pounds copper sulphate, four pounds good quicklime, two and a half gallons water in which to dissolve the copper sulphate, two and a half gallons water, which is to be applied to the quicklime, and sixty pounds air-slaked lime, which has been sifted fine.

Break up into small lumps seventy or eighty pounds of quicklime and spread it out so that it will become air-slaked. When slaked and perfectly dry sift it through a fine sieve of 100 meshes to the inch. Put the copper

BOX FOR SIFTING LIME.

sulphate in a coarse bag and hang it in the two and a half gallons water until dissolved. Pour gradually two and a half gallons water over four pounds good quicklime in such a manner as to slake it to the finest powder, and give a good milk of lime solution.

Put sixty pounds air-slaked lime in a shallow box where it can be worked over with a hoe. Pour the milk of lime and copper sulphate into a third vessel, and stir until thoroughly mixed, when it will have a deep blue color and be thick. Put this immediately into a double flour bag filter, squeeze out most of the water, and empty the wet blue material at once into the sixty pounds of air-slaked lime, and work it up so that it will be well distributed. If too moist, add more lime.



WOODEN BLOCK.

While still somewhat damp rub through a coarse sieve, Fig. 1, made of stout wire gauze, having twenty-five to thirty meshes to the inch, using the wooden block, Fig. 3, to rub it through if necessary; the sifter fits over a box, Fig. 2, which is about 3x3x3 feet. Then spread the material out to dry, and when perfectly dry sift through a fine mesh sieve, crushing all lumps. All except the sand, which is in the four pounds quicklime, should go through the fine sieve.

This mixture will keep indefinitely, and contains about three and a third times as much copper per gallon as is contained in liquid bordeaux. It may be diluted with powdered lime or flour, or may be used in this way. If 130 pounds of air-slaked lime or an equal volume of flour is added to seventy pounds of the stock powder, it will have practically the same copper strength as the 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture.

Insecticides such as paris green may be added in the form of powder in the proper proportions. The usual method of preparing a dust spray by slaking the lime with a strong solution of copper sulphate changes the chemical form of the copper to an oxide so that it does not stick as well to the leaves, nor prove as effective as a fungicide.

Dairy Notes.

As a rule large, fat globules make the best butter.

Cream rises best when the temperature is falling.

A good cow does not, as a rule, eat but little more than a poor one.

The dairy cow should not have to travel a long distance for water.

Have you arranged to keep your cows comfortable in winter? Feed is costly fuel, but it should be burned to keep the cows warm if they are kept in a cold stable.

A cow is different from a child in that she can never be spoiled by too much petting. Speak softly, milk gently and she becomes at once your profitable friend.

One advantage with the separator is that all animal matter, dirt and impurities are removed from the milk, and will be found sticking to the outer wall of the bowl.

A good way to increase the value of your dairy is to persuade your careless neighbor to do better. In order to accomplish this induce him to subscribe for a good dairy paper.

Trouble is the price of success in making good butter, and without it the dairyman will make neither good butter nor a good reputation as a butter maker. Have the utensils sweet and absolutely clean.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

The Better Half.

Though perhaps created second,
Lovely woman need not smart;
Like the postcript to the letter,
She's the most important part.
—New York Sun.

The Newest Cramp.

Tom—"Automobile-cramp is the latest."

Dick—"Yes; it is cramping me like the mischief to get mine paid for."

Business Maxim.

Salesman—"I thought I'd go and see him to-morrow."

Manufacturer—"Go at once. Never put off till to-morrow whom you can do to-day."—Public Ledger.

Professional Good Will.

Dr. Pellet—"Good morning Follo; I hope I see you well."

Lawyer Folio—"Good morning; I trust everything is going right with you."—Boston Transcript.

Detached.

"Do you live in a detached house?"

"No; we live in a detached flat."

"A detached flat?"

"Yes, detached from the heating apparatus."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Seasonable.

"Did it ever occur to you that news is like an egg?"

"Full of meat, you mean?"

"No. If it's bad it should be broken gently."—Philadelphia Press.

An Indication of Interest.

"Teacher is interested in you, pa?"

"How so?"

"Why, to-day after she told me seven times to sit down and behave myself, she said she wondered what sort of a father I had."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Poet's Dilemma.

Borus—"Give me a rhyme for 'civil.' I'm writing a poem."

Sarkasticus—"Try 'drivel.'"—Illustrated Bits.

The Image of His Father.

"Well, well," exclaimed the bachelor friend, seeing the baby for the first time, "Jack, he's the dead image of you."

"Don't you believe it," replied Jack, who had been up half the night; "he's the living image if he's anything."—Philadelphia Press.

Complicated Ailment.

The Sad One—"I am troubled with insomnia and can not sleep."

The Kidder—"What is it, debt or love?"

The Sad One—"I was afflicted with the former and the latter naturally followed to complicate matters."—Butte Inter-Mountain.

Pretty Quick.

"He's pretty quick, isn't he?"

"Quick? I should say he is quick! A man once fired a revolver at him at ten paces, and he not only dodged the bullet, but turning round hastily he chased the missile and caught it before it had a chance to smash one of his library windows."

An Indirect But Effective Method.

"I suppose," said the chemist, "that the secret of transmitting the baser metals into gold will never be discovered."

"Nonsense," answered the mining magnate. "I discovered that secret long ago. All you have to do is to choose your baser metal and then corner the market."—Washington Star.

Such a Scholar.

"The Biffler girls are very proud of the fact that their father is such a fine scholar."

"Are they?"

"Yes. You see he even went so far as to enter in the family Bible the date of the birth of each of them in choice Hebrew, and they are not at all afraid to pass the record around."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Then He Ran.

"George, you don't love me any more."

"Oh, yes I do."

"Then, George, you have been deceiving me. Last night you said it was impossible to love me any more than you did."

"Well, er—confound it, then I don't."

"Oh, George how can you? Boo-hoo!"—Chicago Daily News.

With Limitations.

"I saw neighbor Thompson going into a saloon to-day," said the head of the family at the dinner table.

"And did little Artie Thompson follow him?" inquired Master Tommy, aged eleven.

"Certainly not," cried the father. "Why do you ask such a senseless question?"

"'Taint senseless, pa. I heard Mrs. Thompson say only this morning that Tommy took after his father."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A BEAUTIFUL DISCOURSE BY THE REV. C. D. CASE, PH. D.

Subject: "The Limit of Endeavor"—How Much Dare You Attempt For God?—He Gives Grace Both For Living and Dying—Activities For True Christians.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. C. D. Case, Ph. D., formerly of the First Baptist Church, Montclair, N. J., preached on Sunday his first sermon as pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church. His subject was "The Limit of Endeavor." Dr. Case said:

In the fourth century of the Christian era the Goths, numbering nearly one million people, men, women and children, came down to the Danube, at that time swollen by many rains, to escape to the other side. A large fleet of boats and canoes had been provided, and for several days and nights work went on incessantly. Yet notwithstanding the most earnest care scores were swept away in the flood.

Centuries before this remarkable occurrence another vast horde of men, women and children came down to another swollen stream. By count there were over 600,000 warriors over twenty years of age, and the entire host numbered about 2,000,000. The valley into which they descended was of peculiar formation. The outer valley was six miles and over in width, but there was an inner valley or ravine a half mile and over in width, and still within this was the river itself varying from twenty to sixty yards in width. But this river, too, had been swollen by many rains and the melting snows farther up its course, and now had overrun its usual banks and was rushing along with rapidity.

Strangely enough no boats had been prepared for the crossing of this host, and yet, as events proved, not one of the host was lost in the crossing. Evidently there was some vast distinction to be made between these two great hosts of antiquity. What was that distinction? May it not be this, the words that Isaiah uses in the forty-third chapter and second verse, which may be considered the text of this sermon:

"When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."

On the part of the Israelites in their crossing of the Jordan some special preparation was needed, but not in the procuring of boats. The commander of the army had sent messengers throughout the host, and commanded all to sanctify themselves, which meant the washing of garments and the abstaining from all that might distract the mind. Similarly Moses had once commanded the people to sanctify themselves to-day and to-morrow, and to wash their garments and be ready against the third day; for the third day Jehovah Himself would come down in the sight of all the people on Mount Sinai.

It was a critical moment for the hosts of Israel. To fail now meant to fail forever. To succeed now meant a promise for the future. "Hereby ye shall know," said Joshua, "that the living God is among you and that He will without fail drive out from before you" the inhabitants of the land. What a nation or a man achieves through God-given strength to-day is an assurance for victory for to-morrow. Success is a handmaid of assurance. "Ye have not passed this way before," said Joshua; a new leaf in national history had been turned; a new territory invaded.

A new endeavor with the Israelitish army as with us to-day needed special guidance. The sacred ark was to precede the people, but far enough in advance to be seen by all that "ye may know," said the leader, "the way by which ye must go." Reverence is needed for divine things, but divine guidance more. The pillar of fire and the cloud is now superseded by the ark, and it in turn superseded by the Christ, who said to all disciples, "Follow Me." In each case the command is not to make the Guide follow you, but you the Guide.

Five miles over the river is a walled city. Thousands are watching from the walls the foolhardy attempt of the disordered hosts. One person, however, alone upon the wall, unnoticed by the many, is looking down with expectancy. That one is Rahab. She watches eagerly as the priests bearing the ark by the poles step with measured tread down to the river, wonders as nothing happens, starts as the priests seen actually at the very edge, but at last her hopes are realized, as the rushing current is stayed by some unseen force and rolls up in a mighty wall, while below the waters hurry away until the last streamlets trickle down over the stones and leave land for the passage of the army.

What, after all, is the limit of endeavor? Evidently not reason alone if at all. That Israelite who stays behind and watches the foolish performance from the hill side paces back and forth in his disgust. Such a foolish waste of life! Such a spectacular display. Will Joshua never be done with such undertakings? Any one might know that that motley herd could not be gotten safely across that boiling stream. No boats, no possibility of wading, or even swimming—it simply can't be done. But watch. It is done. I heard a teacher in a certain normal school read in class for the correction of professor and student what she would say to a class of boys and girls about the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites. A strong east wind, she said, blew the water down the sea until the Israelites could wade across, and then when the Egyptians came up the wind had changed and drowned all of the Egyptians in the passage. "And what do you suppose," said the would-be teacher, "the people thought that God made the waters to go back." That's science for you. But, by the way, such science is a little out of date. Even Huxley declared that Hume's argument against miracles was unscientific since he maintained as a premise that nothing miraculous or supernatural could occur. As far as science is concerned it is not necessary for us to determine whether a thing is miraculous or not, the question is, did the event occur, and if so, can we find a cause?

Nor is the extent of one's own power an adequate limit to one's endeavor. "Give ye them to eat," said Christ. Impossible. There are 5000 men beside women and children. It would take an average man's life's savings to feed them. We have, in fact, enough to give a few men a little to sustain them, a paltry five loaves and two fishes, but what are they among so many. Ability says, We cannot feed them. Christ says, Arrange them in groups; make ready.

What, then, are the limits of endeavor? One limit is certainly God's command. The Lord commands and the host proceeds and the deed is done. The Bible teems with commands. Are they becoming useless? Has the Bible yet become an obsolete text book? Does it need revision? Some commands appear out-dated; some foolish; some difficult to obey. Yet what He commands He will give strength to perform, and the word of Cana is the word to-day. Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it.

But there is another limit, which is still farther to the horizon of life, the limit of God's promises. God's promises are in Him yea and amen. Some one has said that God's promises are the Lord's branches hanging over the water, that our Lord's silly, half-drowned children may take a grip of them. Rather are they glimpses of the mountain top, inspiring the traveler to mount the heights that he may see the heavenly realms beyond. Yet all of God's promises have expressed or implied conditions. Something must be done by us in regard to His commands. Does He say, "I will give thee a crown of life?" He also says, "If thou art faithful unto death." Does He say, "Thou shalt be saved?" He also says, "If you believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." Does He say that He will come in unto us and make His abode with us? He makes us the condition, that we open the door. Does He declare that we shall bear much fruit? He also makes us the condition that we shall abide in Him.

What, then, shall we do in the face of God's commands and promises which thus set the limit to our endeavor? Certainly accept the limit, and be satisfied with no less. A command means a duty, and a promise a privilege. The Christian life is easy not by trying nothing but what seems easy, not by failing gracefully with the hope that God's favor will pardon our neglect, not by thinking that His commands and promises are not really for us, but by agreeing with General Armstrong: "What are the Christians in the world for but to do the impossible?" But in accepting the high ideal the soul must as certainly accept the complementary conclusion that all strength is of God. Power belongeth unto God. Our sufficiency is of God. Some people act as if God had been deposed. John's three words are light, life and love; Paul's are grace, faith and power. It is by the grace of God. His unmerited favor, reached by faith, a complete trust in Him, that we obtain the power of God. And what power! When Paul had reached the lowest depths of Romans, the seventh chapter, and sees that he must sin, and exclaims pathetically, Who shall deliver me from the body of this death? he can only answer himself with humility and rejoicing, I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Watch the repetition. "Power," "in the power of the Holy Spirit," "in the demonstration of the Spirit and of power," "able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think according to the power that worketh in us;" "that ye may know what is the exceeding greatness of His power to upward who believe according to that working of His might which He wrought in Christ, when He raised Him from the dead, and made Him to sit at His right hand in heavenly places."

But power comes through faith. Watch the priests as they put their feet in the brink of that swollen stream. What confidence. How did you know what was going to happen? Some say that as we grow older we gain more wisdom and therefore need not accept less and less the revelation by faith. Great theologians according to this might live with very little faith. In much the same spirit it is supposed by many that as we obtain more and more strength we need less and less of divine interposition and have less and less need of faith. But "let him that standeth take heed lest he fall." As long as we live on this earth there will be new territory of wisdom and power to reach, and new Jordans to cross. We cannot, Paul declares, in Galatians, begin by faith and then be perfected in the flesh. Faith as the stretching out of the hand toward Christ must always be a Christian's privilege.

Take your own condition, if you are not a Christian. If you join a lodge you make up your mind after examination that you can keep all of the requirements of the constitution and pledges. You know your own ability and strength. But when you come to Christ, you do not begin by saying, Can I or can I not hold out to the end, taking into consideration the powers that I now possess. Rather you say, He has promised to keep that which I commit unto Him, and therefore I shall hold out. You will make the conclusion of Charles G. Finney as he went out into the woods engaged in a life and death struggle with the Holy Spirit. The voice was saying, "Will you accept now—to-day?" He went out determined to give his heart to Christ before he came out, and he did. But it was a promise which he laid hold of. That promise was: "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye shall search for Me with all your heart." His answering faith said: "Lord, Thou canst not lie; I take Thee at Thy word; I do search with all my heart and I know therefore that I have found Thee." And as he continued in prayer the peace of God came into his heart.

Then there are commands and promises connected with your burdens. Christ said, "Do not worry over the morrow." Can we keep from worry? You have read again and again the words, "Cast thy burden on the Lord and He will sustain thee," but note that the margin of the revised version says as the other reading for "thy burden" "that which He hath given thee," and also notice that God sustains not the burden but "thee." Cast upon God what He has given you to bear and He will bear—thee, and in bearing thee the burden will be a blessing, not a curse.

Is prayer a farce? Or can the limit of endeavor in prayer be also God's promises? "Whatsoever ye shall ask in My name, it shall be done unto you." Christ declared to the disciples as they had stood helpless before the demoniac boy, "This kind cometh not forth save by prayer." Beyond the reaches of human strength and wisdom is the domain of prayer-achievement. Dr. David Gregg when he was pastor in Boston presided at the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, long of Constantinople. In the year 1851 Mahmoud had issued an edict ordering the expulsion of all missionaries from the empire. The British and American ambassadors told them that they must go. William Godell replied to Hamlin's statement, "Hamlin, the Sultan of Heaven can change this; let us appeal to Him in prayer." Together, like Hezekiah of old, they spread the edict before the Lord and prayed all night. The next day Mahmoud died and the edict was never mentioned. Robert College is the monument of the work of Dr. Hamlin.

You, to-day, are thinking especially of the work before you. How much dare you attempt for God? We must often begin our duty before we feel conscious of the strength. But God gives grace for living and dying both and always when we need it. Thank God, we are co-workers with Him, which means vastly more than that we are engaged in the same work or the same kind of work. Christ said, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work," showing that He was simply carrying out the work which His Father was doing. But He also said, "My Father, which worketh in Me, He doeth the work." So we mean when we say that we are co-workers with God, more than that we are doing God's work, but that He Himself is in us "working in us both to will and do of His good pleasure." Professor Peabody, of Harvard, declares that there are three classes that make problems for us in society, the "can't-works," the aged, sick and defective, who must receive gentle and continuous consideration; the "out-of-works," able to work, but temporarily unemployed; the "won't works," the professionally idle, vagrant, mendicant poor.

In the church there are but two classes to make problems; for there are no "can't works," as every one who cannot take a Sunday-school class or do some other church service, does work by Christian testimony and Christian living; first, the "out-of-works," who are willing to work but cannot find employment, and for this neglect the church is responsible; and second, the "won't works," and God pity the church that has many of them. Let us rather be the "can works," the "in works," the "will works."

And does some one ask what are the prospects of success? Let them listen to Adoniram Judson, as he says, "Tell them as much as there is an Almighty and a faithful God, who will perform His promises, and no more." Let us believe that we have but two limits to all of our endeavors, God's commands and God's promises.

A Holy Ministry.

It is life itself, sanctified life, that is God's holiest and most effective ministry in this world—pure, sweet, patient, earnest, unselfish, loving life. It is not so much what we do in this world as what we are, that tells in spiritual results and impressions. A good life is like a flower which, though it neither toil nor spin, yet ever pours out a rich perfume and thus performs a holy ministry.—Dr. J. R. Miller.

FRAUDS IN A BALE OF HAY.

Frauds in Watch Cases.

According to an article in the Cincinnati Commercial, a fifty-one pound stone was recently found in that city secreted in a bale of hay of eighty pounds.

This is not as bad as finding a lump of lead of nearly one-half the weight of the solid gold watch case secreted in the centre of the case.

Gold watch cases are sold by weight, and no one can see where this lead is secreted until the springs of the case are taken out and the lead will be found secreted behind them.

These cases are made by companies who profess to be honest, but furnish the means to the dishonest to rob the public. It is not pleasant for anyone to find that he has lugged a lump of lead in his watch case.

Another trick of the makers of spurious solid gold watch cases is to stamp the case "U. S. Assay." The United States does not stamp any article made out of gold and silver except coin, and the fakir, by using this stamp, wants to make the public believe that the Government had something to do with the stamping or guaranteeing the fineness of watch cases.

Another trick of the watch fakir is to advertise a watch described as a solid gold filled watch with a twenty or twenty-five-year guarantee. These watches are generally sent C. O. D., and if the purchaser has paid for the watch he finds that the company which guaranteed the watch to wear is not in existence.

The Dueber-Hampden Watch Company, of Canton, Ohio, who are constantly exposing these frauds, will furnish the names of the manufacturers who are in this questionable business.

About forty-two per cent. of clergymen reach the age of seventy.

NOVELS TO ORDER.

How the Five and Ten Cent Thrillers Are Made.

The task of putting into readable shape stirring tales about Jesse James, Alkali Pete, Gentleman Jim, Wild Bill, the Gold King, the Boy Detective and other heroes whose exploits thrill small boys, is not done by writers of the same heroic and fire-eating type as the characters portrayed. Men who write such stories need principally a fertile imagination, a capacity for hard work and the ability to turn out thousands of words of readable stuff a day to make them successful.

They have never rescued imperiled maidens, tracked Indians and murderers over deserts and mountain trails, or recovered lost fortunes. Many of them have never seen a live Indian or cowboy, have a bare speaking acquaintance with the detectives at headquarters, and carry no six-shooters in their back pockets.

More than one dime novel publishing firm has made a fortune at the business of providing literature for Young America, and that in the days when they paid a writer from $75 to $250 for a story. Things are done differently now.

Each dime-novel publishing house employs a staff of writers, who receive a regular salary. Besides the staff of regular contributors, persons who can be depended upon to turn in a fixed amount of copy every week, each publishing house has a list of workers who can write a story to order and at short notice.

When a regular writer falls ill or takes a vacation, or when some special event happens which makes a foundation for a plot for a popular novel, one of these special writers is communicated with and is ordered to dash off a story on three or four days' notice. Inspiration forms a small part of the dime-novel writer's stock in trade, for nearly all his stories are written to order. In these cases the writer follows a plot suggested by the publisher, and does not even select the title.

It is said that regular writers of dime novels, men who do no other kind of work, are able to produce a story of from 40,000 to 50,000 words a week, and to keep it up for six months in the year. The writer cannot attempt to think out his plot and arrange the events in the hero's life before sitting down to write, as that would take too long.—Buffalo News.

Four Hungarian deputies, including the present Prime Minister, Count Tisza, who had been sentenced to various short terms of imprisonment for dueling, have just been pardoned by imperial decree.

Through the death of General John B. Gordon, the South loses one of her foremost leaders—a gallant soldier, a trusted counselor, a broadminded and useful public man.

There are 29,000 Indian children in school, 62,616 Indians who can speak English and 143,974 Indians who wear civilized dress.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The erection of galvanized iron houses in Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange River colony, has been prohibited.

Why should not justice be just as swift and sure in the United States as in Great Britain? inquires the Chicago Tribune. Why should there be more homicides in this country in a month than there are in England in a year? Is it not because justice is so slow here that criminals have a reasonable hope it will not overtake them at all, or, if it does, that it may not harm them when caught.

Washing

Freedom's Greatest Chieftain

Career of Washington as a Young Man, an Indian Fighter, a Lover, a General and a Statesman. -:- -:- -:-

It has been said of George Washington, as of Lamartine, that he had no youth; he was born a man.

His active career began at the age of sixteen, and for three years he served the Fairfax family, of Belvoir, as surveyor of their vast estates on the far side of the Blue Ridge. In this work he had the first taste of the forest wilds. He swam rivers, climbed mountains, waded morasses and blazed pathways; he lived on rude and scanty fare, with the screech of the wildcat in his ears. In the heart of the savage Indians' country he slept on a bed of branches or pillowed upon his faithful horse. Every day he faced death.

At the age of nineteen Washington

AS A SURVEYOR

was already a marked man. Signs appeared of a French and Indian war. The stripling was chosen major of the Virginia troops. Within two years he became commander of the northern military district of Virginia.

When the Virginians determined to drive the French from the Ohio Valley they placed a regiment in command of Washington. Thus began the military career of Washington. Although but a youth, inexperienced in warfare, he

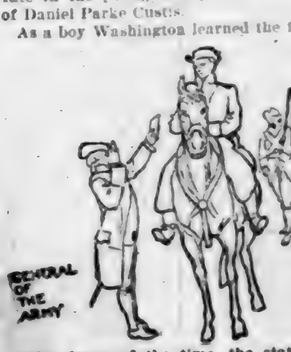
THE GALLANT LEADING THE MINUET

AS AN INDIAN FIGHTER

had displayed the qualities of a true commander.

With all the daring and hardihood of Washington he had the modesty of a girl. When the Virginia Legislature offered a vote of thanks to him for his gallant services, Washington stood before them speechless with embarrassment. But his nature had a soft side. He loved companionship, gaiety and mirth, he reveled in the dance and fell a willing prey to the charms of lovely women. At length he met his fate in the young and pretty widow of Daniel Parke Custis.

As a boy Washington learned the



GENERAL OF THE ARMY

vorite dance of the time, the stately minuet, and excelled in it. Its dignified and formal movements were

AGRICULTURAL.

Economical Feed For Hogs.

Prof. Kennedy says about economical hog feeding: Where the hogs have a liberal ration of clover pasture and blue grass, with a ration of corn, wheat and oats mixed, of about two parts corn, two parts wheat and two parts oats with eight per cent. oil meal, fed in the form of a thick slop, it will give most excellent results. This will give extra heavy gains, but will not be as economical as a ration which will make heavy gains and is at the same time economical, of four parts cornmeal and one part tankage, fed in the form of a thick slop. This is considered one of the best by him.—Tribune Farmer.

Draining.

The work of draining and ditching land needing this should now receive attention. In putting in drains see that they are put in deep enough. No drain should be less than three feet deep, and three feet six inches or four feet is often better. It is not the water that falls on the surface that needs to be gotten away, but that which is stagnant below the surface. Make provisions for this and that which falls on the surface will do no harm. See that drains have sufficient fall to clear themselves quickly, and that a good open outfall is secured. In draining a hillside do not run the drains around the hill. Put in this way they will draw the water from both sides of the drain, whilst a drain run around a hill will only take water from one side.

Rations For Poultry.

Even the novice in poultry raising who has tried feeding considerable variety during the winter admits that the egg production is thereby materially increased. The one danger in feeding a variety of grains is having too many of them of a fattening nature. In this grade come corn, oats and buckwheat, hence when corn must compose the main portion of the ration it is best that oats or buckwheat be fed only once or twice a week, using wheat and millet to extend the ration. This, of course, refers to laying hens. Taking the grains named as a basis of feeding, a good course would be something like this: Monday, mash in the morning, millet in the litter at noon, crushed oats at night; Wednesday, mash in the morning, buckwheat in the litter at noon, corn at night; Thursday, mash in the morning, millet at noon, wheat at night; Friday, morning mash, noon wheat, night corn; Saturday, morning mash, corn at noon, wheat at night; Sunday, morning mash, wheat at noon, corn at night. If one is in the habit of feeding the warm mash at night, then the morning and night foods are simply reversed. It will be noticed that corn is fed at night four times during the week, and this is done because corn will keep the fowls warmer on a cold night than any other grain. It will pay to experiment somewhat in feeding a variety of grains and see what combinations give the best results.—Indianapolis News.

Paints For Farm Buildings.

Few things are more pleasing to see in any section of country than well painted farm buildings. They are indicative of content and thrift and, even though not always up to date, testify that the owners are in love with their surroundings. But not every farmer can afford to buy patent paints, much less oil and lead, for their barns and outbuildings. This, of course, is lamentable, for any structure should be painted before showing that it needs it badly, one coat of paint then doing better and being far more economical than two coats later, when the surface has become very dry and porous. It is claimed, in fact, that a single coat of boiled linseed oil applied to the paint when it first begins to fade will suffice at that period, and this, restoring both color and texture, make the surface as good as ever. According, under such a system of treatment, it is advisable to put on, in the first place, three coats of the best paint obtainable. It should be done, moreover, in cold weather, under which conditions it will wear a third longer than when put on in warm or hot weather. It is generally a waste of money to purchase cheap patent paints for any purpose whatever. If first-class ones are not to be had therefore, simply don't buy any but try the following mixture: Fill a tub two-thirds full of skim sweet milk and stir in water lime until it is partly thickened. Color it with Venetian red, chrome yellow or the like, as desired, and put it on with a wide brush, rubbing it in some. Keeping it well stirred both in the pail and tub to prevent the lime from settling and leaving the milk too thin; the object is to have it of such consistency that the grain of the wood will show through when putting it on. It should be more of a stain than a thick paint, in which case one can go over a large building with it in a day, hence the cost of it is so small that if a new coat were required every year it would still be less expensive than the application of oil and lead. Happily, however, it will last several years, and has been known, on a rough surface, to endure the wear and tear of the elements to some extent for almost half a century.—Fred O. Sibley, in The Epitomist.

Making a Dry Bordeaux Powder.

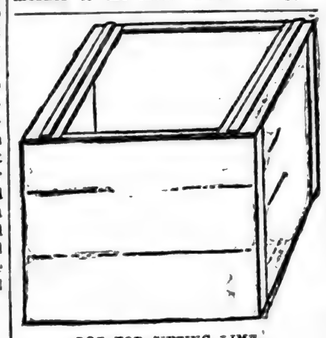
The use of a dust spray, which has been adopted quite largely in orchard sections in Missouri and other portions of the Central West, has been referred to frequently in these columns. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a dry bordeaux mixture which will have the same chemical proportions as the liquid bordeaux. Professor R. M. Bird, acting chemist of the Missouri experiment station, has succeeded in making a dry bordeaux powder which contains the copper in the same chemical state as in liquid bordeaux. In a recent bulletin he explains how it is made.

The materials necessary to make seventy pounds of the stock powder are

COARSE SIEVE.

four pounds copper sulphate, four pounds good quicklime, two and a half gallons water in which to dissolve the copper sulphate, two and a half gallons water, which is to be applied to the quicklime, and sixty pounds air-slaked lime, which has been sifted fine.

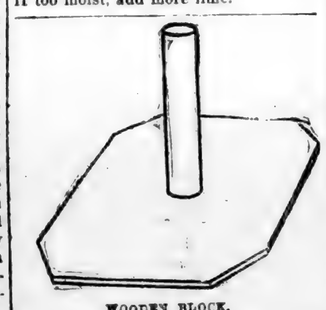
Break up into small lumps seventy or eighty pounds of quicklime and spread it out so that it will become air-slaked. When slaked and perfectly dry sift it through a fine sieve of 100 meshes to the inch. Put the copper



BOX FOR SIFTING LIME.

sulphate in a coarse bag and hang it in the two and a half gallons water until dissolved. Pour gradually two and a half gallons water over four pounds good quicklime in such a manner as to slake it to the finest powder, and give a good milk of lime solution.

Put sixty pounds air-slaked lime in a shallow box where it can be worked over with a hoe. Pour the milk of lime and copper sulphate into a third vessel, and stir until thoroughly mixed, when it will have a deep blue color and be thick. Put this immediately into a double flour bag filter, squeeze out most of the water, and empty the wet blue material at once into the sixty pounds of air-slaked lime, and work it up so that it will be well distributed. If too moist, add more lime.



WOODEN BLOCK.

While still somewhat damp rub through a coarse sieve, Fig. 1, made of stout wire gauze, having twenty-five to thirty meshes to the inch, using the wooden block, Fig. 3, to rub it through if necessary; the sifter fits over a box, Fig. 2, which is about 3x3x3 feet. Then spread the material out to dry, and when perfectly dry sift through a fine mesh sieve, crushing all lumps. All except the sand, which is in the four pounds quicklime, should go through the fine sieve.

This mixture will keep indefinitely, and contains about three and a third times as much copper per gallon as is contained in liquid bordeaux. It may be diluted with powdered lime or flour, or may be used in this way. If 130 pounds of air-slaked lime or an equal volume of flour is added to seventy pounds of the stock powder, it will have practically the same copper strength as the 4-4-50 bordeaux mixture.

Insecticides such as paris green may be added in the form of powder in the proper proportions. The usual method of preparing a dust spray by slaking the lime with a strong solution of copper sulphate changes the chemical form of the copper to an oxide so that it does not stick as well to the leaves, nor prove as effective as a fungicide.

Dairy Notes.

As a rule large, fat globules make the best butter.

Cream rises best when the temperature is falling.

A good cow does not, as a rule, eat but little more than a poor one.

The dairy cow should not have to travel a long distance for water.

Have you arranged to keep your cows comfortable in winter? Feed is costly fuel, but it should be burned to keep the cows warm if they are kept in a cold stable.

A cow is different from a child in that she can never be spoiled by too much petting. Speak softly, milk gently and she becomes at once your profitable friend.

One advantage with the separator is that all animal matter, dirt and impurities are removed from the milk, and will be found sticking to the outer wall of the bowl.

A good way to increase the value of your dairy is to persuade your careless neighbor to do better. In order to accomplish this induce him to subscribe for a good dairy paper.

Trouble is the price of success in making good butter, and without it the dairyman will make neither good butter nor a good reputation as a butter maker. Have the utensils sweet and absolutely clean.

OUR BUDGET OF HUMOR.

The Better Half.

Though perhaps created second,
Lovely woman need not smart;
Like the postcript to the letter,
She's the most important part.
—New York Sun.

The Newest Cramp.

Tom—"Automobile-cramp is the latest."

Dick—"Yes; it is cramping me like the mischief to get mine paid for."

Business Maxim.

Salesman—"I thought I'd go and see him to-morrow."

Manufacturer—"Go at once. Never put off till to-morrow whom you can do to-day."—Public Ledger.

Professional Good Will.

Dr. Pellet—"Good morning Folio; I hope I see you well."

Lawyer Folio—"Good morning; I trust everything is going right with you."—Boston Transcript.

Detached.

"Do you live in a detached house?"

"No; we live in a detached flat."

"A detached flat?"

"Yes, detached from the heating apparatus."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Seasonable.

"Did it ever occur to you that news is like an egg?"

"Full of meat, you mean?"

"No. If it's bad it should be broken gently."—Philadelphia Press.

An Indication of Interest.

"Teacher is interested in you, pa?"

"How so?"

"Why, to-day after she told me seven times to sit down and behave myself, she said she wondered what sort of a father I had."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Poet's Dilemma.

Borus—"Give me a rhyme for 'civil.' I'm writing a poem."

Sarkasticus—"Try 'drivel.'"—Illustrated Bits.

The Image of His Father.

"Well, well," exclaimed the bachelor friend, seeing the baby for the first time, "Jack, he's the dead image of you."

"Don't you believe it," replied Jack, who had been up half the night; "he's the living image if he's anything."—Philadelphia Press.

Complicated Ailment.

The Sad One—"I am troubled with insomnia and can not sleep."

The Kidder—"What is it, debt or love?"

The Sad One—"I was afflicted with the former and the latter naturally followed to complicate matters."—Butte Inter-Mountain.

Pretty Quick.

"He's pretty quick, isn't he?"

"Quick? I should say he is quick! A man once fired a revolver at him at ten paces, and he not only dodged the bullet, but turning round hastily he chased the missile and caught it before it had a chance to smash one of his library windows."

An Indirect But Effective Method.

"I suppose," said the chemist, "that the secret of transmitting the baser metals into gold will never be discovered."

"Nonsense," answered the mining magnate. "I discovered that secret long ago. All you have to do is to choose your baser metal and then corner the market."—Washington Star.

Such a Scholar.

"The Biffler girls are very proud of the fact that their father is such a fine scholar."

"Are they?"

"Yes. You see he even went so far as to enter in the family Bible the date of the birth of each of them in choice Hebrew, and they are not at all afraid to pass the record around."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Then He Ran.

"George, you don't love me any more."

"Oh, yes I do."

"Then, George, you have been deceiving me. Last night you said it was impossible to love me any more than you did."

"Well, er—confound it, then I don't."

"Oh, George how can you? Boo-hoo!"—Chicago Daily News.

With Limitations.

"I saw neighbor Thompson going into a saloon to-day," said the head of the family at the dinner table.

"And did little Artie Thompson follow him?" inquired Master Tommy, aged eleven.

"Certainly not," cried the father. "Why do you ask such a senseless question?"

"'Taint senseless, pa. I heard Mrs. Thompson say only this morning that Tommy took after his father."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A BEAUTIFUL DISCOURSE BY THE REV. C. D. CASE, PH. D.

Subject: "The Limit of Endeavor"—How Much Dare You Attempt For God?—He Gives Grace Both For Living and Dying—Activities For True Christians.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. C. D. Case, Ph. D., formerly of the First Baptist Church, Montclair, N. J., preached on Sunday his first sermon as pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church. His subject was "The Limit of Endeavor." Dr. Case said:

In the fourth century of the Christian era the Goths, numbering nearly one million people, men, women and children, came down to the Danube, at that time swollen by many rains, to escape to the other side. A large fleet of boats and canoes had been provided, and for several days and nights work went on incessantly. Yet notwithstanding the most earnest care scores were swept away in the flood.

Centuries before this remarkable occurrence another vast horde of men, women and children came down to another swollen stream. By count there were over 600,000 warriors over twenty years of age, and the entire host numbered about 2,000,000. The valley into which they descended was of peculiar formation. The outer valley was six miles and over in width, but there was an inner valley or ravine a half mile and over in width, and still within this was the river itself varying from twenty to sixty yards in width. But this river, too, had been swollen by many rains and the melting snows farther up its course, and now had overrun its usual banks and was rushing along with rapidity.

Strangely enough no boats had been prepared for the crossing of this host, and yet, as events proved, not one of the host was lost in the crossing. Evidently there was some vast distinction to be made between these two great hosts of antiquity. What was that distinction? May it not be this, the words that Isaiah uses in the forty-third chapter and second verse, which may be considered the text of this sermon:

"When thou passeth through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."

On the part of the Israelites in their crossing of the Jordan some special preparation was needed, but not in the procuring of boats. The commander of the army had sent messengers throughout the host, and commanded all to sanctify themselves, which meant the washing of garments and the abstaining from all that might distract the mind. Similarly Moses had once commanded the people to sanctify themselves to-day and to-morrow, and to wash their garments and be ready against the third day; for the third day Jehovah Himself would come down in the sight of all the people on Mount Sinai.

It was a critical moment for the hosts of Israel. To fail now meant to fail forever. To succeed now meant a promise for the future. "Hereby ye shall know," said Joshua, "that the living God is among you and that He will without fail drive out from before you" the inhabitants of the land. What a nation or a man achieves through God-given strength to-day is an assurrance for victory for to-morrow. Success is a handmaid of assurance. "Ye have not passed this way before," said Joshua; a new leaf in national history had been turned; a new territory invaded.

A new endeavor with the Israelitish army as with us to-day needed special guidance. The sacred ark was to precede the people, but far enough in advance to be seen by all that "ye may know," said the leader, "the way by which ye must go." Reverence is needed for divine things, but divine guidance more. The pillar of fire and the cloud is now superseded by the ark, and it in turn superseded by the Christ, who said to all disciples, "Follow Me." In each case the command is not to make the Guide follow you, but you the Guide.

Five miles over the river is a walled city. Thousands are watching from the walls the foolhardy attempt of the disordered hosts. One person, however, alone upon the wall, unnoticed by the many, is looking down with expectancy. That one is Rahab. She watches eagerly as the priests bearing the ark by the poles step with measured tread down to the river, wonders as nothing happens, starts as the priests seen actually at the very edge, but at last her hopes are realized, as the rushing current is stayed by some unseen force and rolls up in a mighty wall, while below the waters hurry away until the last streamlets trickle down over the stones and leave land for the passage of the army.

What, after all, is the limit of endeavor? Evidently not reason alone if at all. That Israelite who stays behind and watches the foolish performance from the hill side paces back and forth in his disgust. Such a foolish waste of life! Such a spectacular display. Will Joshua never be done with such undertakings? Any one might know that that motley herd could not be gotten safely across that boiling stream. No boats, no possibility of wading, or even swimming—it simply can't be done. But watch. It is done. I heard a teacher in a certain normal school read in class for the correction of professor and student what she would say to a class of boys and girls about the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites. A strong east wind, she said, blew the water down the sea until the Israelites could wade across, and then when the Egyptians came up the wind had changed and drowned all of the Egyptians in the passage. "And what do you suppose," said the would-be teacher, "the people thought that God made the waters to go back." That's science for you. But, by the way, such science is a little out of date. Even Huxley declared that Hume's argument against miracles was unscientific since he maintained as a premise that nothing miraculous or supernatural could occur. As far as science is concerned it is not necessary for us to determine whether a thing is miraculous or not, the question is, did the event occur, and if so, can we find a cause?

Nor is the extent of one's own power an adequate limit to one's endeavor. "Give ye them to eat," said Christ. Impossible. There are 5000 men beside women and children. It would take an average man's life's savings to feed them. We have, in fact, enough to give a few men a little to sustain them, a paltry five loaves and two fishes, but what are they among so many. Ability says, We cannot feed them. Christ says, Arrange them in groups; make ready.

What, then, are the limits of endeavor? One limit is certainly God's command. The Lord commands and the host proceeds and the deed is done. The Bible teems with commands. Are they becoming useless? Has the Bible yet become an obsolete text book? Does it need revision? Some commands appear out-dated; some foolish; some difficult to obey. Yet what He commands He will give strength to perform, and the word of Cana is the word to-day. Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it.

But there is another limit, which is still farther to the horizon of life, the limit of God's promises. God's promises are in Him yea and amen. Some one has said that God's promises are the Lord's branches hanging over the water, that our Lord's silly, half-drowned children may take a grip of them. Rather are they glimpses of the mountain top, inspiring the traveler to mount the heights that he may see the heavenly realms beyond. Yet all of God's promises have expressed or implied conditions. Something must be done by us in regard to His commands. Does He say, "I will give thee a crown of life?" He also says, "If thou art faithful unto death." Does He say, "Thou shalt be saved?" He also says, "If you believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." Does He say that He will come in unto us and make His abode with us? He makes us the condition, that we open the door. Does He declare that we shall bear much fruit? He also makes us the condition that we shall abide in Him.

What, then, shall we do in the face of God's commands and promises which thus set the limit to our endeavor? Certainly accept the limit, and be satisfied with no less. A command means a duty, and a promise a privilege. The Christian life is easy not by trying nothing but what seems easy, not by failing gracefully with the hope that God's favor will pardon our neglect, not by thinking that His commands and promises are not really for us, but by agreeing with General Armstrong: "What are the Christians in the world for but to do the impossible?" But in accepting the high ideal the soul must as certainly accept the complementary conclusion that all strength is of God. Power belongeth unto God. Our sufficiency is of God. Some people act as if God had been deposed. John's three words are light, life and love; Paul's are grace, faith and power. It is by the grace of God. His unmerited favor, reached by faith, a complete trust in Him, that we obtain the power of God. And what power! When Paul had reached the lowest depths of Romans, the seventh chapter, and sees that he must sin, and exclaims pathetically, Who shall deliver me from the body of this death? he can only answer himself with humility and rejoicing, I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Watch the repetition. "Power," "in the power of the Holy Spirit," "in the demonstration of the Spirit and of power," "able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think according to the power that worketh in us;" "that ye may know what is the exceeding greatness of His power to upward who believe according to that working of His might which He wrought in Christ, when He raised Him from the dead, and made Him to sit at His right hand in heavenly places."

But power comes through faith. Watch the priests as they put their feet in the brink of that swollen stream. What confidence. How did you know what was going to happen? Some say that as we grow older we gain more wisdom and therefore need not accept less and less the revelation by faith. Great theologians according to this might live with very little faith. In much the same spirit it is supposed by many that as we obtain more and more strength we need less and less of divine interposition and have less and less need of faith. But "let him that standeth take heed lest he fall." As long as we live on this earth there will be new territory of wisdom and power to reach, and new Jordans to cross. We cannot, Paul declares, in Galatians, begin by faith and then be perfected in the flesh. Faith as the stretching out of the hand toward Christ must always be a Christian's privilege.

Take your own condition, if you are not a Christian. If you join a lodge you make up your mind after examination that you can keep all of the requirements of the constitution and pledges. You know your own ability and strength. But when you come to Christ, you do not begin by saying, Can I or can I not hold out to the end, taking into consideration the powers that I now possess. Rather you say, He has promised to keep that which I commit unto Him, and therefore I shall hold out. You will make the conclusion of Charles G. Finney as he went out into the woods engaged in a life and death struggle with the Holy Spirit. The voice was saying, "Will you accept now—to-day?" He went out determined to give his heart to Christ before he came out, and he did. But it was a promise which he laid hold of. That promise was: "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye shall search for Me with all your heart." His answering faith said: "Lord, Thou canst not lie; I take Thee at Thy word; I do search with all my heart and I know therefore that I have found Thee." And as he continued in prayer the peace of God came into his heart.

Then there are commands and promises connected with your burdens. Christ said, "Do not worry over the morrow." Can we keep from worry? You have read again and again the words, "Cast thy burden on the Lord and He will sustain thee," but note that the margin of the revised version says as the other reading for "thy burden" "that which He hath given thee," and also notice that God sustains not the burden but "thee." Cast upon God what He has given you to bear and He will bear—thee, and in bearing thee the burden will be a blessing, not a curse.

Is prayer a farce? Or can the limit of endeavor in prayer be also God's promises? "Whatsoever ye shall ask in My name, it shall be done unto you." Christ declared to the disciples as they had stood helpless before the demoniac boy, "This kind cometh not forth save by prayer." Beyond the reaches of human strength and wisdom is the domain of prayer-achievement. Dr. David Gregg when he was pastor in Boston presided at the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, long of Constantinople. In the year 1851 Mahmoud had issued an edict ordering the expulsion of all missionaries from the empire. The British and American ambassadors told them that they must go. William Godell replied to Hamlin's statement, "Hamlin, the Sultan of Heaven can change this; let us appeal to Him in prayer." Together, like Hezekiah of old, they spread the edict before the Lord and prayed all night. The next day Mahmoud died and the edict was never mentioned. Robert College is the monument of the work of Dr. Hamlin.

You, to-day, are thinking especially of the work before you. How much dare you attempt for God? We must often begin our duty before we feel conscious of the strength. But God gives grace for living and dying both and always when we need it. Thank God, we are co-workers with Him, which means vastly more than that we are engaged in the same work or the same kind of work. Christ said, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work," showing that He was simply carrying out the work which His Father was doing. But He also said, "My Father, which worketh in Me, He doeth the work." So we mean when we say that we are co-workers with God, more than that we are doing God's work, but that He Himself is in us "working in us both to will and do of His good pleasure." Professor Peabody, of Harvard, declares that there are three classes that make problems for us in society, the "can't-works," the aged, sick and defective, who must receive gentle and continuous consideration; the "out-of-works," able to work, but temporarily unemployed; the "won't works," the professionally idle, vagrant, mendicant poor.

In the church there are but two classes to make problems; for there are no "can't works," as every one who cannot take a Sunday-school class or do some other church service, does work by Christian testimony and Christian living; first, the "out-of-works," who are willing to work but cannot find employment, and for this neglect the church is responsible; and second, the "won't works," and God pity the church that has many of them. Let us rather be the "can works," the "in works," the "will works."

And does some one ask what are the prospects of success? Let them listen to Adoniram Judson, as he says, "Tell them as much as there is an Almighty and a faithful God, who will perform His promises, and no more." Let us believe that we have but two limits to all of our endeavors, God's commands and God's promises.

A Holy Ministry.

It is life itself, sanctified life, that is God's holiest and most effective ministry in this world—pure, sweet, patient, earnest, unselfish, loving life. It is not so much what we do in this world as what we are, that tells in spiritual results and impressions. A good life is like a flower which, though it neither toil nor spin, yet ever pours out a rich perfume and thus performs a holy ministry.—Dr. J. R. Miller.

FRAUDS IN A BALE OF HAY.

Frauds in Watch Cases.

According to an article in the Cincinnati Commercial, a fifty-one pound stone was recently found in that city secreted in a bale of hay of eighty pounds.

This is not as bad as finding a lump of lead of nearly one-half the weight of the solid gold watch case secreted in the centre of the case.

Gold watch cases are sold by weight, and no one can see where this lead is secreted until the springs of the case are taken out and the lead will be found secreted behind them.

These cases are made by companies who profess to be honest, but furnish the means to the dishonest to rob the public. It is not pleasant for anyone to find that he has lugged a lump of lead in his watch case.

Another trick of the makers of spurious solid gold watch cases is to stamp the case "U. S. Assay." The United States does not stamp any article made out of gold and silver except coin, and the fakir, by using this stamp, wants to make the public believe that the Government had something to do with the stamping or guaranteeing the fineness of watch cases.

Another trick of the watch fakir is to advertise a watch described as a solid gold filled watch with a twenty or twenty-five-year guarantee. These watches are generally sent C. O. D., and if the purchaser has paid for the watch he finds that the company which guaranteed the watch to wear is not in existence.

The Dueber-Hampden Watch Company, of Canton, Ohio, who are constantly exposing these frauds, will furnish the names of the manufacturers who are in this questionable business.

About forty-two per cent. of clergymen reach the age of seventy.

NOVELS TO ORDER.

How the Five and Ten Cent Thrillers Are Made.

The task of putting into readable shape stirring tales about Jesse James, Alkali Pete, Gentleman Jim, Wild Bill, the Gold King, the Boy Detective and other heroes whose exploits thrill small boys, is not done by writers of the same heroic and fire-eating type as the characters portrayed. Men who write such stories need principally a fertile imagination, a capacity for hard work and the ability to turn out thousands of words of readable stuff a day to make them successful.

They have never rescued imperiled maidens, tracked Indians and murderers over deserts and mountain trails, or recovered lost fortunes. Many of them have never seen a live Indian or cowboy, have a bare speaking acquaintance with the detectives at headquarters, and carry no six-shooters in their back pockets.

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as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Washing

Freedom's Greatest Chieftain

Career of Washington as a Young Man, an Indian Fighter, a Lover, a General and a Statesman. -:- -:- -:-

It has been said of George Washington, as of Lamar, that he had no youth; he was born a man.

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At the age of nineteen Washington

AS A SURVEYOR

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When the Virginians determined to drive the French from the Ohio Valley they placed a regiment in command of Washington. Thus began the military career of Washington. Although but a youth, inexperienced in warfare, he

had displayed the qualities of a true commander.

With all the daring and hardihood of Washington he had the modesty of a girl. When the Virginia Legislature offered a vote of thanks to him for his gallant services, Washington stood before them speechless with embarrassment. But his nature had a soft side. He loved companionship, gayety and mirth, he reveled in the dance and fell a willing prey to the charms of lovely women. At length he met his fate in the young and pretty widow of Daniel Parke Custis.

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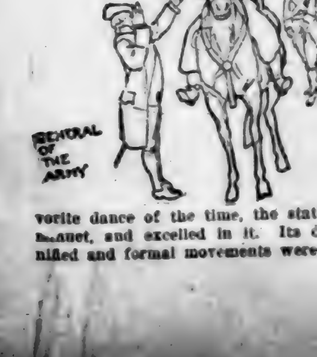

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FRAUDS IN A BALE OF HAY.

Frauds in Watch Cases.

According to an article in the Cincinnati Commercial, a fifty-one pound stone was recently found in that city secreted in a bale of hay of eighty pounds.

This is not as bad as finding a lump of lead of nearly one-half the weight of the sound gold watch case secreted in the centre of the case.

Gold watch cases are sold by weight, and no one can see where this lead is secreted until the surface of the case are taken off and the lead will be found secreted behind it.

These cases are made by companies who are not quite honest, but furnish the means to the dishonest to rob the public. It is not pleasant for anyone to find that he has lugged a lump of lead in his watch case.

Another trick of the makers of spurious gold gold watch cases is to stamp the case "U. S. Assay." The United States does not stamp any article made out of gold and silver except coin, and the fakir, by using this stamp, wants to make the public believe that the Government had something to do with the stamping or guaranteeing the fineness of watch cases.

Another trick of the watch fakir is to advertise a watch described as a solid gold filled watch with a twenty or twenty-five-year guarantee. These watches are generally sent C. O. D., and if the purchaser has paid for the watch he finds that the company which guaranteed the watch to wear is not in existence.

The Dueber Hampden Watch Company, of Canton, Ohio, who are constantly exposing these frauds, will furnish the names of the manufacturers who are in this questionable business.

About forty-two per cent. of clergymen reach the age of seventy.

NOVELS TO ORDER.

How the Five and Ten Cent Thrillers Are Made.

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Washington Crossing the Delaware.

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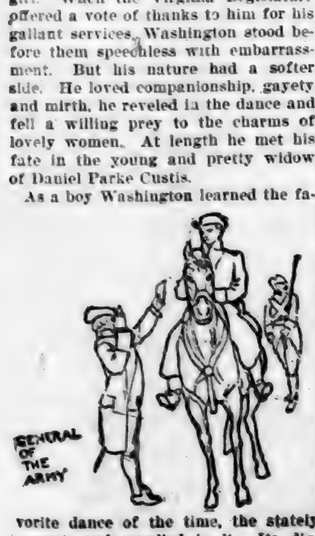
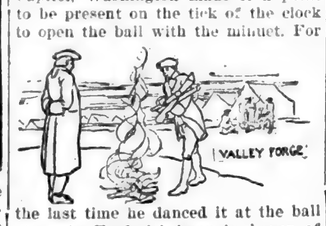
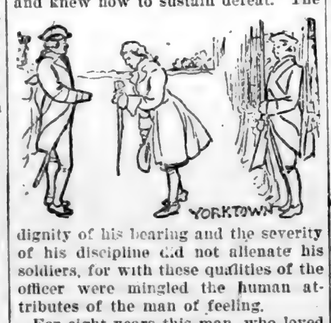
As a boy Washington learned the favorite dance of the time, the stately minuet, and excelled in it. Its dignified and formal movements were in harmony with his temperament, and showed off his fine person to the best advantage.



In his house at Mount Vernon he loved to entertain merry parties with music and the dance, and he would always join in the minuet. After the Revolutionary War, when a yearly birth ball was held in his honor at the Capitol, Washington made it a point to be present on the tick of the clock to open the ball with the minuet. For the last time he danced it at the ball given in Fredericksburg in honor of the French and American officers returned from the Yorktown victories.



As general of the army Washington took command of forces undrilled, unorganized, untaught of war. He welded them into an army of ironsides, who won victories, endured terrific trials and knew how to sustain defeat. The dignity of his bearing and the severity of his discipline did not alienate his soldiers, for with these qualities of the officer were mingled the human attributes of the man of feeling.



For eight years this man, who loved nothing better than the quiet of domestic life, hardly slept a single night when he did not hear the roll of drums.

Frederick the Great said nothing in history could compare with the brilliancy of Washington's Jersey campaign. He classed him as the greatest soldier of all time, and Frederick's fame as a soldier is among the highest.

In all his campaigns the winter spent at Valley Forge was the darkest period for the commander. At the siege of Yorktown the personal courage of the General was amazing. He stood on the parapet, reconnoitring, shot and shell flying thick around him. His officers remonstrated in vain. For two days the earth trembled with the cannonade. Then came the surrender. Mounted on his favorite charger, Washington saw the captive garrison, 8000 strong, file out; but at their head was not Cornwallis. The British Lord sent his sword by a subordinate officer. To offset the affront Washington named a subordinate officer to receive it.

Washington's farewell to the generals has been pictured in song and story. Tears blinded his eyes. The hand that never wavered in battle trembled as he bade them farewell. Then in silence they followed the chief to his barge at the water's edge. Standing erect in it, he raised his hat in mute salute.

Washington became President with reluctance. It was his desire to lead a quiet country life. But again came the people's call. Had he chosen it, this high-born aristocrat might have had a crown; he chose rather to be a farmer than an emperor.

Released from the office of President, he joyfully returned, like Cincinnatus, to his farm. There he found plenty to occupy him in upbuilding a neglected estate. The old round of pleasures and duties was resumed. The history of a day was that of a year. Riding about his lands, entertaining his visitors, writing letters and keeping accounts of every penny, the President, now growing old and somewhat worn, lived from day to day the sort of life he loved.

But once again came the call to arms. When the nation was threatened with war from the old friend and ally, France, it summoned Washington to reconstruct an army. Nor did he refuse. At this time, when weighted with cares and years, in the full enjoyment of his country's gratitude, and when ready to spend happy years in the repose of the country, he died. To him by universal accord has been given the highest title that any man can win, "George Washington, the Father of His Country."

A Mother's Godspeed.

Washington came, unheralded and unannounced, to his mother and informed her that he had been chosen the first President of the United States. He said he had come to bid her farewell and to ask her maternal blessing. His mother replied with deep feeling: "Go, George, and fulfill the destiny which heaven appears to have intended for you. Go, my son, and may God's and a mother's blessing be with you until the end." Washington then knelt by her side, with his head upon her shoulder, deeply affected, and, when he rose, she wiped the tears from his cheeks.

George Washington Crossing the Delaware.

—From Life.

WHERE WASHINGTON PRAYED

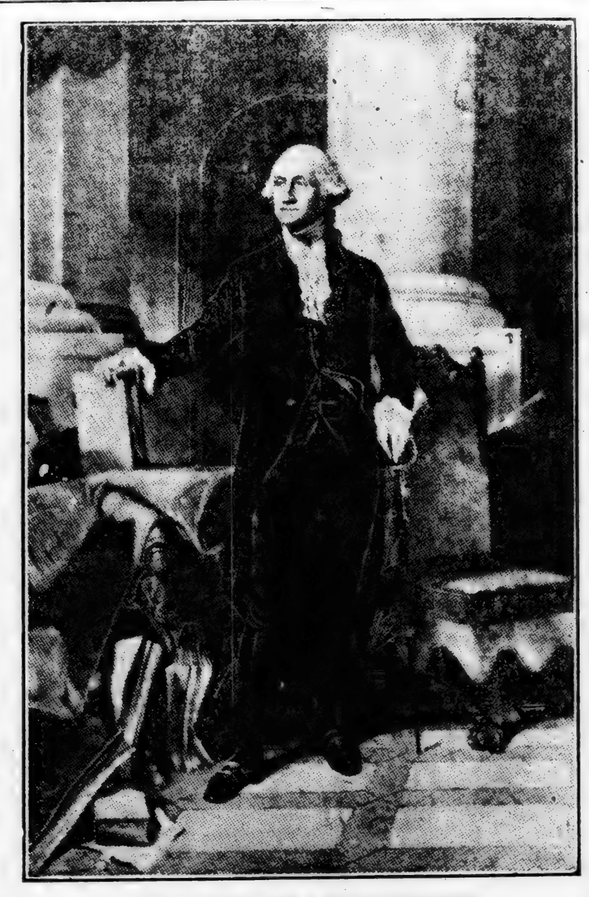
AN OLD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE.

It Is at Coatesville, Pa., and the Father of His Country Is Reported to Have Attended Worship There One Sunday in the Year 1777.

The Old West Cain Friends meeting house at Coatesville, Pa., was built in the year 1756. The Friends held their regular meeting till 1811, when they had a split in the congregation, which caused them to divide the meeting house, the Orthodox taking the west side and the Hicksites taking the east. It is said by the old people of the neighborhood that General Washington and his staff attended meeting there one Sunday in 1777. The old graveyard back of the meeting house is very ancient, there being tombstones marked from 1760 to the present.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Washington's English Ancestors.

In the chancel floor of Brington Parish Church, five miles northwest of Northampton, carefully preserved, is a stone, with arms, to Laurence Washington (1616) and his wife. Laurence came of a good old stock (says Young England), of which one scion, in 1532, and again in 1545, was elected Mayor of Northampton. This member of the family was named Laurence, and he had two great-grandsons, named John and Laurence, who lived on the family estates of Sulgrave in Northamptonshire. For some considerable time, indeed until quite recent years (1804), it was accepted that it was these two brothers who had emigrated to Virginia, but in that year it was conclusively proved that it was the children of Laurence who were the emigrants. The pious inscription reads thus: "The Lord geveth, the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord. Constructa 1606." In 1610 the Sulgrave estates were sold, and shortly afterward Laurence Washington left Brington for London, and his younger brother Robert became the tenant of the cottage. The two grandsons of Laurence, John and Laurence, emigrated to America in 1657, and the great-grandson of the two former was the first President of the United States, George Washington.—London St. James' Gazette.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A Great Man's Memory.

"I suppose you reverence the memory of George Washington?"

"I don't know," answered the man who declines to be impressed. "Washington's assertion that he never told an untruth inclines me to suspect that he did not have a very good memory."

So Many More to Cut Down.

"Say, mam——"

"What is it, Tommy?"

"If dey'd had Arbor Day when George Washington was er kid, he'd had a cinch, wouldn't he?"

PAULINE HENDRICKS

A Tale of the Revolution

ON a warm afternoon in August, in the year 1776, a young girl stood watching a company of raw militia drilling. She was the daughter of Paul Hendricks, one of the most prominent Tories on the Island of Manhattan, but although the girl knew little of the affairs of her country, her sympathies were with the colonial cause.

Quite unmindful of the heat, she stayed on until the sun had sunk and it was fast growing dark. When Pauline reached home she was greeted by the sound of angry voices, and on coming nearer she saw her father shaking his fist in the face of a young colonial officer, and heard him cry:

"No! No! I tell you, no!"

At this the young officer bowed and said: "I thank you, sir, for the courtesy with which you have received me, and will lose no time in conveying your answer to General Washington."

As the officer turned, he caught sight of the girl, and, removing his hat, he bowed slightly.

"All the same, I am going," replied

HALTED BY THE SENTRY.

For the next few weeks Pauline had scarce a moment to herself. One hot afternoon, soon after the defeat of Washington's troops on Long Island, she took her hat and stole out for a walk. She had not walked far when she heard a strange sound, and, pulling aside some bushes, she gave a gasp of surprise, for there, with his head pillowed on a coat, lay the officer she had seen talking with her father some weeks before.

She quickly knelt beside him, and when he spoke, it was to say, "I know that I can trust you." The girl nodded and he went on. "I am Lieutenant John Sperry, of the Fifth New Jersey, and am carrying very important dispatches to his excellency, General Washington, and in climbing yonder fence fell and broke my leg, I fear me, and now what's to be done?" The girl thought a moment and then replied: "To-night I will ride with them to Washington's camp."

"Why, it's eight miles from here, and it will not be safe."

the dauntless girl. And then telling the officer she would be back soon, she ran to the house, and calling her faithful colored servant, Jo, told him the particulars and asked his advice.

"It sartainly is a hard case, missy, but I thinks we can manage it somehow. Your pa out and the servants is all busy, and so if you can keep your ma out of sight of the back way I will carry him up to the garret right now."

This Pauline succeeded in doing without arousing her mother's suspicions, and then after going to the garret to see if the officer was comfortable, she harnessed her favorite horse Tom and started. For the first five miles she held the horse in, but after that they went at high speed. Once she was stopped by three men, but one of these recognizing her as the daughter of Paul Hendricks, allowed her to proceed. After an endless time, as it seemed to her, she came in sight of the camp and was challenged by the sentinel. On telling her errand, she was given in charge of an officer, who took her to Washington's tent. When Washington had finished reading the dispatches, he turned to the girl and said:

"You're a brave girl, and the cause has need of such as thee." Then he went on: "To-morrow I will send some troops to your house to bring Lieutenant Speery away; but they will be disguised as redcoats, for it will not be safe to let them go otherwise. And to make sure that it is the right troop I will give this trinket to the captain, and he will show it to you."

When she arrived home she found the house in great excitement over her disappearance, but refusing to give any explanation of her conduct, she was sent to bed with an added two hours of spinnet practice for the next week. While the family were at dinner next day a troop of redcoats rode up to the door. When Pauline ran out the captain showed her the trinket, and while she was gone to show the soldiers where he was, the captain told her father the whole story. The squire was white with rage and vowed vengeance on them. A few weeks after this Lieutenant Sperry rode up to the Hendricks mansion and asked for Mistress Pauline and presented her with the trinket from Washington in memory of her good service to the country.—Washington Star.

Typewriters with Arabic letters are now being used in Egypt.

FAILURE.

He brought me to his garden rare,
To give me of his best;
He pulled a lily for my hair,
The jasmine for my breast,
And filled my lap with roses red,
For they were born of love, he said.

All day he taught me garden lore,
The way to sow and prune,
And what to waste and how to store
From fitful March to June;
And then he left me mistress there,
Proud mistress of the garden rare.

I worked with jealous hand and eye
His watchful praise to win
But O, the creepers shot so high,
The weeds did overrun!
And when his coming he delayed
I grew mistrustingly afraid.

The roses, too, began to fade,
His roses born of love!
Perchance it was the willow's shade—
Big boughs I could not move;
I know not, but in wild dismay
I kissed them dead, and fled away.
—Lilian Street, in English Country Life.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"Is he a pleasant fellow to talk to?" "No, he's what they call a good conversationalist."—Detroit Free Press.

Pish—"What made 'em put people on the rack?" Tush—"They wanted, I surmise, to draw 'em out."—Harvard Lampoon.

Of advice so freely offered
This you'll find is far from worst:
When you call a man a liar,
Always take his measure first.
—Baltimore American.

The Stranger in New York—"Pardon! What street is this?" The Resident—"If you walk up six blocks and then three blocks to the left, I think you will find a sign."—Harper's Bazar.

"Say, Harker," began Van Albert, "my wife insists that I attend the sewing society with her to-night. What is the best thing to wear?" "Wear ear muffs," advised the experienced friend.—Chicago Daily News.

"Have you discovered the perpetrator of this crime?" "No," answered the detective, "but we have something to show for our work. We have placed a whole lot of people under suspicion of misbehavior."—Washington Star.

We all of us try to forgive and forget
When similar treatment we crave,
And think we are virtuous paragons, yet
We cannot forget we forgave.
—Sam S. Stinson, in Lippincott's.

"Statistics show," said the amateur scientist, "that every time you draw your breath somebody dies." "Perhaps, but if I didn't draw my breath the somebody who dies in that case would certainly be me."—Baltimore Herald.

Poorchap—"I have called, sir, to—to ask for the hand of your daughter." Old Bullion—"Oh, really now, I couldn't give you my daughter, you know. That is asking too much. But here are some soup tickets."—New York Weekly.

Gaston—"We occultists, you know, have no idea of time. To us there is no such thing." Alphonse (aside)—"That explains why he hasn't paid me the ten he's owed for two years. Probably thinks he borrowed it about fifteen minutes ago!"—Detroit Free Press.

"I think, sir," said Woodby Riter, "you will find this the most realistic society novel you have ever examined." "H'm, yes," replied the editor, skimming through the pages of manuscript, "the dialogue appears about as dull as it could possibly be."—Philadelphia Press.

"Finished experimenting on your new breakfast food yet?" asked the inquisitive party. "Yes," replied the great inventor, "and while it is a great success, the hardest part is yet to come." "What's that?" queried the inquisitive party. "Inventing a name for it," answered the modest genius.—Chicago Daily News.

Farmer—"That was a good number of the Tooter you got out last week." Country Editor—"I am glad to hear that you were pleased with it." Farmer—"Them stories you had in about them fellers bein' cured of long-standin' diseases were the entertainingst bit o' news I've read for a long time."—Manchester Times.

Italy's Army of Emigrants.

Those who follow Italian affairs are perfectly astonished at the statistics of emigration. In 1869 what was considered the immense number of 119,000 men left their native country, the emigrants oscillating between that and 135,000 up to 1881, until in 1887 those numbers were 215,000, rising to 290,000 the very next year. Arrived at this figure, it seemed as though the maximum must have been reached, and that the numbers would decline, but instead in 1891 there was another rise to 293,000, maintained for three consecutive seasons, the century closing with the enormous number of 352,000 emigrants; but even that was not the consummation, as in 1901 they were 533,000. Thus, in the first two years of this century Italy sent over 1,000,000 souls to other countries to enlarge there the already numerous Italian colonies.—Rome Letter to Pall Mall Gazette.

A Tall Story From London.

A New Yorker who is now in London declares that one of his greatest pleasures here is the number of people who speak English. At home his grocer comes from Holland, his butcher is a native of Brazil, his chemist is an Alsatian, his chef is a German, his valet was born in Tokio, his servants are Irish and Swede, his coachman is a Cuban, his barber comes from Trieste and his fruiterer from Southern Italy. A few months ago when he had to call in a doctor suddenly to attend to one of his servants, a Persian answered the summons. He is clothed by a Cockney, has a Canadian for a business partner, and expects to be buried by a Scotchman.—London Chronicle.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

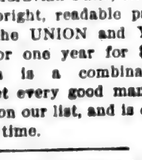
The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognizing THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



A NATIONAL LOSS.

The death of Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna at Washington on February 15, 1904, removes our greatest man and foremost citizen from our midst. Millions of American citizens feel as if they had lost a personal friend, and no one man of the present day had so many who relied upon him in his public capacity. While all sections mourn his loss, we of the south will feel his loss sorely. Many hopes based upon the certainty that he would occupy the presidential chair from which William McKinley was removed so suddenly are buried in the grave with our champion. He was a typical American and achieved success in all his undertakings, both in business and politics. A large employer of labor, he was loved and respected by his employes and he had hoped to achieve by means of the civic federation (of which he was the ruling spirit) that harmony between capital and labor which all who love their country desire to see exist. He was a devoted friend, an honorable foe, and though villified and caricatured as may be no other man of our times has been, he rose superior to it all and ultimately forced the confessed admiration of his opponents. "What man is he that liveth and shall not see death?"

It is a surprising fact that more than one-fifth of the entire population of the United States was enrolled in 1902 as pupils in the common schools. The exact number is 15,925,887; nor does this include all who attended school, for when the number of pupils in private schools is added, the grand total reaches 18,080,840. Is it any wonder that the public school system of this country is the admiration of nearly all the rest of the world? inquires a writer in the New York Tribune. The amount of schooling that each individual of the population is receiving on an average is a matter of general interest. In 1850, in the days of Horace Mann and his disciples in New England and elsewhere, each person received a schooling, all told, of 420 days; in 1902 each person's education occupied 1032 days, or 612 more days than the average person received in 1850. This means, of course, that the general average of intelligence is far higher than in former years.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

On Saturday, February 12th, 1904, the republicans of Chilton county assembled in mass convention at the court house in Clanton. County. Chairman J. B. Downs called the assembly to order and read the following call:

Republicans of Chilton County, Ala.—In obedience to a resolution passed by the republican executive committee of Chilton county at its meeting on January 11th, 1904, I hereby call a mass convention of the republican electors of Chilton county to meet at Clanton, Ala., on Saturday, February 13th, 1904, for the purpose of electing delegates to the republican state and district conventions, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought before it.

J. B. DOWNS, Chairman Com.
ALEX G. DAKE, Sec.

On motion J. W. G. Kicker was elected chairman and Alex G. Dake secretary of the convention. A motion was proposed and carried that the chairman appoint a committee of three to retire and select names to present to the convention as delegates and alternates to the state and district conventions. The chair appointed W. C. Edler, Lee Vickers and G. W. Edwards. During the committees' absence from the hall H. A. Wilson made a short talk to the assemblage. The committee on delegates, etc., returned and reported the following names, viz.: As delegates to state convention, Alex G. Dake, J. W. G. Kicker, W. C. Edler, H. A. Wilson and J. B. Downs. Alternates, H. B. Rodgers, Lee Vickers, George W. Edwards, J. S. Dennis and J. A. Green. As delegates to the district convention, Lee Vickers, W. C. Edler, H. B. Rodgers, M. F. Lett, H. A. Wilson, G. W. Edwards, J. N. Dennis and J. Bice. Alternates, J. E. Littlejohn, Lum Smith, J. N. Culpepper, B. H. Wells, R. C. Riggins, W. L. Popwell, R. A. Miller and L. D. Popwell. As members of the county executive committee for ensuing two years, J. W. G. Kicker, J. N. Dennis, J. A. Green, Y. O. Freeman, J. S. Dennis, J. B. Downs, H. A. Wilson, George W. Edwards, D. M. Apperson On motion the report was unanimously adopted. W. C. Edler offered the following resolution, viz.: That the county executive committee shall be and is hereby given full power to complete their committee at the earliest practicable opportunity, so that each beat shall have one representative for every one hundred votes or fractional part thereof cast for the republican state ticket in 1902. Carried unanimously. Nominations for chairman and secretary of the county executive committee were called for, and J. B. Downs was put in nomination for chairman. He declined the nomination and offered the name of Lee Vickers in his stead, who was unanimously elected. Wallace C. Edler was nominated and elected secretary. The convention passed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, Chairman Downs and Secretary Dake, for the good service they had rendered. J. B. Downs offered the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That this convention express its willingness to confer with the populists of the county in relation to the county officers to be elected in November next, and our county executive committee is hereby authorized to take such action as may become necessary to insure united opposition to organized democracy. H. A. Wilson offered the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were unanimously carried:

Whereas, an effort is being made to disrupt and destroy the republican state organization of Alabama and

Whereas, it is necessary for all loyal republicans to so act as to sustain the action of the state convention of September, 1902; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the republicans of Chilton county, Ala., in mass convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to republican principles and the republican party, and hereby pledge our support and the support of every true republican in the county to the election of only such officials as are opposed to the principles of the democratic party, regardless of whatever name by which they may be known.

Resolved, That in consideration of the fact that a large number of federal officials in Alabama have, in their excessive greed to hold office, forsaken republican principles and have become unworthy and unreliable as republicans; therefore this convention will not elect any federal official as a delegate to the state or district convention, nor to a place of trust on the county committee.

Resolved, That the delegates and alternates elected from this convention shall attend the regular district convention which has been called by Chairman J. W. Kitchens to meet in Talladega on February 23d, 1904.

Resolved, That the delegates and alternates elected from this convention shall attend the regular state convention, which has been called by Chairman W. I. Wellman to meet in Birmingham May 10th, 1904.

Resolved, further, That the delegates elected by this convention to the state and district conventions are hereby instructed to cast their votes as a unit on all questions coming before said conventions, and such delegates as are present are instructed to cast the entire vote to which Chilton county is entitled in said conventions.

J. W. G. KICKER, Chairman Convention.
ALEX G. DAKE, Secretary.

LIBERTY HILL NEWS.

Measles are still bad in our community and has reduced the attendance at our school very much.

Mr. A. C. Rollins was in this neighborhood Monday hunting a cow.

Miss Bathena Durbin visited Mrs. B. H. Vickers Monday.

Mr. M. A. is on the sick list. He has about completed his new house.

Mr. Ward has built an addition to his house. It looks like he was fixing to bring HER home.

The farmers are busy, some sowing oats, others clearing land.

Jeff and John Baker are building a wire fence.

Mr. W. B. Giles went to see his best girl Sunday.

Mr. Willis has a fine pair of matched horses.

Mr. P. W. Headley happened to an accident the other day. The hammer of his gun hurt his thumb very badly.

A newcomer at Mr. Blackwell's will soon be big enough to help him work.

OLD MAID.

THORSBY.

Editor Union—Any one on reading C. L. Langston's graphic picture (in week before last's issue of the UNION) of the hideous array of dead populist carcasses strewn along the way, as they traveled in search of the democratic pie counter, while the "fraudocrats" invariably led them into the back lot and left them like the proverbial donkey to browse on thistles and dry sticks. Oh! what fools some mortals be. Just take the case of any one mentioned by Langston, and suppose they had have been firm and true to that which they professed, to battle for the rights of the masses. They would yet be standing as beacon lights, with honor bright; but instead they are politically dead. I notice also that Mr. Langston, by way of apology, refers to E. B. Deason. Well, now that reminds me of the story of the two old women who were talking of small children at birth, when one of them stated that "she was so small when born that she was put into a quart pot;" whereupon the other exclaimed, "Well, I do say! and did you live?" "Yes, they say I did and done well." Well, Lige was quite small, it is true, at his political birth, and might have lived and done well had he not got into the "fraudocrats'" pot; but now, liek the negro's fish, "Golly, how he do swink." And Allie Smith, while he is not so small around the girth, yet he is too clumsy to ride populist mustangs into office. And little Dock (Roscoe) wants something, but don't know how to get it. By the way, have you noticed that in Texas over 200,000 voters have been disfranchised under the infamous poll tax scheme, and there will be perhaps half as many in Alabama, and a "good" democrat said not long ago that it is the best thing on record to eliminate the ignoramuses from politics. So there you have it. Yet they told us it was best to get rid of the negro only. "Yet, Brutus is an honorable man."

X-RAY.

JEMISON.

Editor Union—Well, Valentine's day is over and many a girl's heart has been made to leap with joy on account of some sweet little poetry her young man sent her. The girls in Jemison all seem to be in good cheer, and think there is plenty of time yet. Say, politics seem to be in a muddle; all sorts of speculation as to who will be our next probate judge; but if I knew who the people's party would nominate, I could tell them his name easy enough. I am sorry for some of the democrats who are running for office, for when their bosses get together and pick out their candidate the other fellow will have to come down and out, for the democrats of Chilton have to do what their bosses say. How different from the people's party. The whole party always picks out their candidates and not a few bosses. Bosses always handicap an officer; he has to obey his master, and I would rather vote for a man under obligations to the people rather than one under a few bosses. So let us all stay out of the bosses' primary April 11th and wait for the people's primary and "Let the people rule." I don't believe the little crowd that met at Clanton Tuesday a week ago will be able to dictate to the people of Chilton. They may run the democratic nominations, but that is all. Some of their politicians would like to know where they are at.

"They wire in and wire out,
Leaving the voter still in doubt.
Whether the schemer that made the track,"
Was going away or coming back."

Some candidates are running after every one they see and ask them to come in their primary and vote for them. They are great peacemakers now, but what are the terms! We do the voting and they take the offices. A great victory for the people to give the bosses the offices! Why the democratic leaders are growing desperate and are begging republicans to come in their primary and help them in their county affairs, saying they can still be republicans in state and national elections.

"We are freaks, if still we listen
To this kind of 'catch 'em' talk.
We are fools if prospects glisten.
Let the candidate go walk."

The people of Chilton are hard to fool. They have been tried and never denied and are willing to be tried again. I've the utmost confidence in the people, though I know a few fellows around Clanton think the people have no sense, and that they can just sway them about to suit themselves; but so far the Clanton fellow has been the fool. Let every one of us subscribe for the Union. If we can't take but one paper, let's take the paper that helps us and gives us a chance for fair play. Step up and subscribe and pay for the UNION and push it.

C.

MAPLESVILLE.

Editor Union—For fear that you all might think that we are dead or asleep in beat 7, we will give you a short letter from this section and prove to you that we are very much alive. If the populists of Chilton will do as Brother C. L. Langston advised, you will not get the dead shot some of our poor fellows have got in the past—a wound unto death. When I write of these things it grieves me to my very soul, when I think how some of our best men have been butchered through tampering with the democrats, and to think that among them were two of God's servants, men that we would have shed our blood for. While we mourn the loss of these men it is not for their votes, for we feel sure that we can elect our men this time; but we hate to see good men butchered in such manner. And to see the Master's cause so crippled. We well remember where we had an unshaken confidence in them, but now where is that confidence gone? It is utterly gone except they retire from politics and go back into God's service and be not led away by false delusions again. Now, boys, we have warned you before about tampering with democracy of the present day; let them alone. If they sacrifice a minister of the gospel, what do you suppose they will do to an ordinary man? Stay away from the primary. Now a word to our friends who are just a little tender-footed. Just honestly reach down into your heart and take out that prejudice and you'll see as we populists see, and you will vote their ticket, the ticket that is going to win. Now, boys, put your shoulder to the wheel and we will win the fight without trouble. We are with you through thick and thin.

W. Y. NIX.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Our farmers are on a brisk move preparing for another crop. I know when we populists and republicans get together and elect our new officers for the county and keep the republicans in power at Washington that times will be all right, and we will get good prices for what we raise. We don't want no more "soup house" democratic administrations with "hobos" tramping through our country hunting work and can't find it. Mr. R. E. L. Ward and wife, of Lomax, visited the family of Mr. J. A. Culp last Saturday and Sunday. R. W. Foshee and J. A. Lockhart visited friends near Highlands Sunday. J. J. Foshee was a caller at J. A. Culp's Monday and had a nice time. We are glad to see Mrs. Martha A. Culp up again after several weeks' illness. Success to the Union

JOHN JINKINS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

By order of the board of county commissioners an election will be held at the regular voting places in beat No. 5 (Verbena) and beat No. 10 (Cooper) on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1904,

For the purpose of voting as to the repeal of the present stock law in said beats.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate Chilton County, Alabama.

The following managers of election have been appointed:

Beat 5, Verbena—J. H. Gulledge, J. T. Bland, Noah Duffee. Returning officer, W. T. Manning.

Beat 10, Cooper—J. M. Grant, R. J Downs, H. M. Ferguson. Returning officer, J. M. Curlee.

tf

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO

Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

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..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Fe
Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

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DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATE

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Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
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Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.
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CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT: ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS: JUDSON STROCK, Clanto

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, an Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning.—th cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insuran known to man.

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Full particulars furnished on application to
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Good Meals at Reasonable Price
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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

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For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Stor

Harness and Saddles

We offer you good material in this line for as little mon as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups a leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whip buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips. terrets, rings et

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Di ton & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, le glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spok shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

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Clocks and Lamps.

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See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery a cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will pr profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayer—P. C. Dennis.
Council—W. A. Middleton, J. M. [illegible], G. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
Clerk—T. S. Phillips.
Marshal—T. E. Tyus. tf

COURTS AND COUNT YOFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, two weeks.

Summer term, third Monday in July one week.

Fall term, first Monday in Novem two weeks.

Judge—Hon. John G. Winter, Mont gomery.

Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.

Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

Chancery Court, Spring Term, sec and Monday in March.

Chancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.

Register—W. E. Stewart, Clanton

County Court—First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in April, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams, Clanton.

County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.

Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.

County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.

Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kingston.

Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.

County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active.

Superintendent of Education—Professor J. W. Moore, Clanton.

Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W. Oliver, Calera.

Representative in Legislature—L. H. Reynolds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk. Planterville, P. O.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley P. O.

Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. W. Wilkins, clerk. Fletcher P. O.

Clanton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.

Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, 1st Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. Margy P. O.

Concord—Rev. W. J. Armarong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton P. O.

Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching 4th Sunday. Clanton P. O.

Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.

Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.

Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, First Sunday. J. W. Weston, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers P. O.

Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk Farwell P. O.

Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, clerk, Coopers P. O.

Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. M. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Littleton, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Randolph P. O.

Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. S. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.

Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. C. Veasey, clerk. Randolph P. O.

Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adger P. O.

Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.

Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.

New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kingston P. O.

New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor. Second Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk, Jemison.

New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Oak Grove—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor. Second Sunday. George Trawick, clerk. Jumbo, P. O.

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Full and Complete.
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AND FOR THE PEOPLE
General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
OUNTY BRANCH

SEC.-TREAS:
JUDSON STROCK, Clanto
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Fire, Wind and Ligh'am g.—th
sensible method of Insuran

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Reasonable Prices
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Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas... H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second ...ay and Saturday before. Randolph ...
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... H. S. Barnes, clerk. British P. O
Mt. Berry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ... Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick. ...r. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Ad... P. O.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...r. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo ...
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...r. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clan... P. O.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kin... P. O.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pas... second Sunday. Henry Smith, ... Jemison.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...r. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, ... Lomax P. O.
Philadelphia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas... second Sunday. George Trawick, ... Jumbo, P. O.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, paston J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison
Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday, Verbena P. O.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Planters ville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.
Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.
Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.
Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.
Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.
Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.
New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Heaney, clerk. Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pastor; W. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kicker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.
Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.
Boseman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.
Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.
Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays.
Clanton lodge, No. 304, second and fourth Saturdays. tf

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack camp, No. 190, first and third Mondays.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 12 1-4@12 3-8c.
Same time last year, 9 1-4@9 3-8c.
Bales received to date, 6,591.
Same period last year, 4,727.

CLANTON ITEMS.

A. D. Massey paid us a pleasant visit Friday.

G. W. Edwards, of beat 6, was in Clanton Saturday.

The celebrated Studebaker wagons at W. I. Mullin's; the second car load this season.

J. A. Culp, Jr., paid us a welcome visit Saturday.

R. A. Miller, the superintendent of the county farm, was in Clanton Saturday.

Don't miss asking E. E. Upchurch about the great discovery, Oxolo. Try a sample.

J. N. Dennis, of beat 10, was in town Saturday.

J. W. Littlejohn, Jr., was in Clanton Saturday.

A car load of steel ranges and cook stoves, including the celebrated Iron King, at W. I. Mullins'.

H. B. Rodgers was in town Saturday.

Lee Vickers spent Saturday in Clanton.

Colonel W. A. Collier returned home Sunday evening.

Tons of the celebrated Sea Fowl guano for sale by W. I. Mullins.

Rush Vines, of Birmingham, spent Sunday here with his home folks.

P. D. Wilson spent Tuesday in Birmingham.

J. W. G. Kicker, of beat 10, was in Clanton Saturday.

See that beautiful line of watches at Upchurch's drug store.

Regular second Sunday services at the Methodist church were conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat.

J. R. Mullins has resigned the secretaryship of the Baptist Sunday school, and E. E. Upchurch was elected in his stead.

For Armour fertilizer, the Sun Rise brand, you must go to Judson Strock's—he keeps it.

J. Q. Wade went to Birmingham Tuesday evening.

Mrs. James M. Moore and mother, Mrs. Dunlap, arrived in Clanton Tuesday from Macon, Ga., where they have been residing for some time. The ladies went out to Mulberry, where they will spend a few days with W. D. Dunlap. Mr. Moore will be here in a week or two and will reside here in future, and will conduct a first class painting and paper hanging business. Welcome back.

E. B. Deason was in Montgomery Monday.

E. M. Pinckard went to Birmingham Tuesday.

Tax Collector Hubbard was in Clanton Monday and Tuesday.

For plows and all up-to-date farm tools you must go to Spigener & Jones' Hardware store.

J. J. Dennis was in Clanton Saturday.

Thomas J. Bates was in town Tuesday.

Miss Ada Vickers was in Clanton Monday.

Rev. M. F. Lett, of Highlands, was in town Sunday.

The millinery department at P. D. Wilson's store is going to be better than ever this season.

Mrs. H. T. Wallace has returned home from Carbon Hill, where she has been teaching school, which is now closed.

Mrs. Guy Higgins and little son are visiting relatives in Decatur.

Mr. McKenzie, an assistant of Colonel Jeff Falkner, was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. V. O. Campbell went to Birmingham Wednesday.

Lawyer W. M. Adams spent several days in Birmingham the past week.

W. W. Gray was registered at the Hillman hotel in Birmingham Tuesday.

W. T. Aldridge has removed his family from Lomax to Clanton and occupies the old Stanfield residence.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

S. E. Benson and Miss Lula Willis.
Charles Forsberg and Mrs. Matilda Lindborn.
J. M. Culp and Miss L. D. Popwell.
Thos. S. Johnson and Miss Tabitha J. Mims.
John H. Collins and Miss Gracy Martin.
J. H. Minor and Miss Augusta Cox.
J. H. Henley and Miss Lula C. Tunnell.
M. L. Henley and Miss Zella Milford.
Jesse A. Davis and Miss B. E. Dennis.

CLANTON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The young men of the school have organized a debating society, which is expected to improve the members both morally and intellectually. They meet every Saturday night, and judging from the attendance, a great deal of interest is manifested. The society elected the following officers last Saturday night: H. T. Wallace, president; Jerome Williams, vice president; Hosea Downs, secretary; S. Matthews, chaplain; J. L. Sims, doorkeeper; Roy Sawyer, critic. The society is ably run on a business principle and before long will rank among the first of Clanton's societies.

S. C. MATTHEWS.

ADVANCED ROOM.

This room is still progressing nicely. Two new pupils entered this week, viz., Mr. Ross Mahan and Master Royal Roper. Miss Marian Aldridge has returned to school. She has been out on account of measles. We are glad to have her back. Several from the intermediate room have moved in this room, and we gladly welcome them. The new Latin class is getting along nicely. We have fifty pupils in this room now. We have just received a nice lot of coal and wood, which we were needing very much.

A PUPIL.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

A rather peculiar accident happened here Saturday to Andrew Wilson, a prominent farmer living near Clanton. His team was scared by the train and ran away, and he jumped off the wagon (thinking he could stop them better on the ground) and broke his ankle in two places. He was taken into Dr. Campbell's office and the limb was set, and at present reports he is doing quite well. They team was stopped before they had run far.

DEATH OF MRS. ATCHLEY.

Mrs. Alvernia Atchley, wife of T. W. Atchley and daughter of James Maddox, died at her home near Liberty Hill on February 12, 1904. The cause of death was measles. She was laid to rest in Cedar Grove cemetery on Sunday, the 14th instant, Rev. A. L. Fooshee and Rev. Lynch officiated at the grave. The funeral was attended by a large number of relatives and friends. The deceased leaves a husband only, her child having gone before. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord."

DEATH OF W. A. HILL.

Will A. Hill, son of our neighbor, George Hill, of Lomax, was killed by a switch engine at Bessemer at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. He was on the night shift at the switch yard there. Full particulars are not obtainable at the time of our going to press. The deceased leaves a young widow at Lomax. She was a daughter of William Lodge. Mr. George Hill was telegraphed for Wednesday morning and left on the morning train for Birmingham to bring the body of his son home for interment.

AN OLD-TIMER GONE.

John Wesley Dubose, formerly of beat 1, who was well known by old residents of the county for his numerous escapes from the officers of the law, died in the state of Utah a couple of weeks since. He was killed by a rock falling on him while mining.

JEMISON.

Editor Union—I made a trip into the rurals of Chilton and Bibb counties a week or two ago and I've never seen so much hustling among the farmers. They were plowing, fixing fences, ditching or clearing more ground, while the good women were doing the washing and cutting the firewood. I asked myself, what is the cause of this hustle and bustle among the farmers? Was it free trade, free silver or anything else free that the democratic party had ever given us? And the answer came: No, it is 15-cent cotton, and the good republican rule that always gives us plenty to do at good wages and prices for everything that we have to sell. I hope that no man that gets his living by the sweat of his brow will ever forget the hard times from 1893 to 1897, but I am afraid some republicans are trying to put us in the same boat we were in then by not being conservative and trying to harmonize the party; to have two delegations in the county will be equal to voting the democratic ticket. We have got to unite and stay that way. Good republicans should not say too much about President Roosevelt, for I believe he will be the nominee, and the more they say the more they will have to take back or join the democrats, and that would be bad, for we have none to spare. Now let us lay prejudice aside and take a sensible, conservative view of what is ahead of us, and we will win in November.

W. R. JACKSON.

LOMAX.

Farming is progressing nicely in this section and measles are plentiful. We are glad to see Mr. Harrison Bussey out again after his attack of measles. We are sorry to state that Mr. J. W. Collins has several sick at his home with measles. Parson Dock Wells filled his regular appointment at Lomax last Sunday. The Sunday school at Bethany is doing well. Attendance was small Sunday on account of so much sickness. Mr. A. A. Jackson has several sick children at his home (not measles). We hope they will soon recover. Jackson and Robinson have a thriving business here. You all should call and see our big merchants. Well, spring is about here, and we hope everybody will make all they can honestly and then use it to the glory of God. Ask God to help you in all your ways.

HUSTLER.

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

The machine which can transmit 3000 words a minute will probably make talk cheaper than ever.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

OWENSBORO WAGONS

BEST ON EARTH.

P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama,

Immense Bargain Sale...

BIG STOCK

Clothing, Shoes, Hats,

A General Line of Goods.

$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice

A FINE DINNER DISH

F R E E!

With Every $5 Cash Sale.

Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for a Short time Only.

Don't Miss This Chance.

L. H. REYNOLDS,

Jemison, Alabama.

THE OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN.

A lovely place in the evening light
Wherein to rest and be idle,
Its borders so shadowy yet so bright,
Where old-fashioned roses dwell by right,
And queenly lilies are clad in white
Like flowers adorned for a bridal.

Dear haunted garden, at dusk we stand
And your dim memories ponder;
Of children who played there—a household band
Of lovers that haply a lifetime planned,
Of aged ones resting here hand in hand,
Now at rest on the hillside yonder.

They have passed away, but their work survives,
Its fragrance to strangers granted;
And as their garden still blooms and thrives,
Even so the grace of their homely lives
Beyond the winter of death revives—
They are not dead, but transplanted.

Ah! sweet the flowers that our love await,
Where the springtime is fresh and vernal,
Where never the summertide comes too late,
And never a blossom out of date;
Thank God in the peace of that heavenly state
The old-fashioned joys are eternal.
—Philadelphia Price Current.

The Turn of the Tide

By CECIL J. DENTON.

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"Oh, Nellie! Oh, Nellie! where are you?" called Charles Macdonald, artist, just home from his studio.

"I will be there in a minute, Charlie." Hardly had the words been uttered when the portiere was drawn aside and a girlish figure appeared. Her eyes were illumined with love, and a smile of sweet content played around the corners of her rosy lips. If any cares disturbed the quietude of her existence, her husband never discerned them.

"Why, little woman, how bright you look!"

"Don't I always look radiant when my lord and master deigns to bestow the light of his countenance on his handmaid?"

"Hello! what have you been reading? Some oriental fantasy? But, seriously, methinks I see a brighter sparkle in thine eyes. By jove! you have started me spouting in rhythm. Come and sit on this sofa and make a clean confession."

"Well, Charlie, dear, I am afraid my misdeeds are so small that I shall require but little absolution. For some time I have seen the clouds gathering on your brow—"

"But, sweetheart, how could you see them? Am I not always cheerful? I flattered myself that I bore a strong resemblance to the merry grig."

"How can you be so foolish, sir? Must I again impress upon your mind that love has piercing eyes? Foolish boy! Intuition told me that our present path was not as smooth as it might be; they say only two things trouble a man, love and the want of money. I was vain enough to think the former was not the cause, therefore, I came to the conclusion it must be the latter, but I had an abiding faith that all such troubles would square themselves in the end."

"About as easy as squaring a circle!" answered Charlie.

"Thought I would not bother you, but do the best I could. You may laugh, sir, but I had a small mountain on my mind, lying awake at night devising means to make a joint last as long as possible—puzzling my brain to turn it into all sorts of strange dishes to cover its identity. You may have a light heart, dear, I have not run into debt over housekeeping expenses. The butcher, the baker, and all the tribe that supply our wants, have been paid.

"But I had come to the end of my resources until—well, never mind! I will tell you that in its right place. You were always generous with my pocket money, slyly replenishing my

The portiere was drawn aside and a girlish figure appeared.

pocketbook; that made a nest egg to work on. Then, to use an expression of yours, I resorted to my 'avuncular relative.' I wrote to one of those concerns that advertise to wait on you at your residence. They did not give me anything like I expected, for some really handsome jewelry that belonged to my mother."

"That is how pawnbrokers get so enormously rich; they give a third, or less, of the value, hoping that the article will never be redeemed."

"A happy inspiration seized me," she continued, "when I was at school a lot of us girls went in for writing stories. I, at least, had no thought of having my effusions published though some of the girls are making a name for themselves, and, I suppose, are coining money. We were stern and exacting critics, never failing to tear one another's choicest productions to shreds. I believe we took a fiendish delight in unmercifully knocking those characters of straw to pieces. I had quite a nice little pile of stories snugly stored in one of my trunks. I sent four or five of them to publishers. Two or three times they came back. I redirected them to other

He was looking for pictures.

magazines. Now, Charlie, don't call me a fraud and look incredulous."

"You are, without an exception, the sweetest and dearest little fraud I know of."

"This very day I received such a polite note from an editor, accepting one of my stories, and asking me to submit more. He also gave me the name of another magazine that he thought my work suitable for. Isn't that nice? Behold, unbeliever! there is the check," giving it a dramatic kiss as she showed it to her husband. "So while you are producing the beauteous scenes of nature, I can scribble. But, darling, I will not neglect your well being, nor take less pride in our home. In proof thereof I have prepared the daintiest of luncheons, a savory meal to delight the soul of my lord. How will that do, Charlie, mine?"

"Well, for once you are a fraud. I had visions, coming home, of taking you to Delmonico's; but I would rather have a dish prepared by those neat, little hands, than the grandest banquet served by the finest chef. I also have news. I am delighted with your good luck, and I don't know how I can thank you sufficiently for the gentle spirit in which you have come to the rescue of a common fiend. At last, I think I may say, the tide has turned. Harry Devine, an old chum of mine, at Yale, came into the studio this morning with a friend of his. He was looking for pictures to adorn the walls of his newly furnished house. My dear, he is wise in his generation, as he said he would rather pay a fair price for American works of art, which he knew at least were genuine, than to invest a fabulous sum in works of old masters which were, perhaps, spurious. He purchased two landscapes, giving me a generous check for them."

"Oh, Charlie! I am so glad. I knew your work deserved a good price. I only wish I had had the naming of the figure; it would show how much I admire your painting. I am infinitely more pleased than if I were hailed as the rising star in the literary firmament. You are the sun, and I feel glorified in reflecting some of the beams by being your loving wife."

"But, Nellie, we have been living on the ragged edge of a volcano for some months. I have suffered the torments of the inferno for that space of time—not very flattering to your pretty face and engaging ways, but we will let it pass. You were aware of the fact that I hadn't much money when we burnt incense together at the shrine of Hymen. Like all lovers of art, by my pictures not being unmercifully skied in the salon, I imagined the stream of Pactolus would flow our way, with naught but gentle ripples. In my arrogance, or let me modify the expression, by saying, for the love of mine art, I would not condescend to paint pot-boilers for grasping dealers; therefore I found myself in a state of collapse; inspiration seemed to leave me; even my historical painting, which I still hope may hang in the academy, was at a standstill. I was too extravagant in furnishing our bridal nest and my atelier. I do like to have around me pretty things. It is conducive to higher work. But, thank the powers, I paid ready cash for everything; it was a good thing for us, as I was enabled to raise the 'needful, though at a ruinous rate of interest, I must confess. What seemed such hard luck was to have a lot of good material on hand, and vanity apart, I felt it to be above the mediocre, which represented solid cash, but could find no market for my wares. Duns, debts and difficulties, the three demons dreaded by impecunious mortals, stared me in the face. Only yesterday I received a note informing me that the interest on the loan on our goods and chattels would fall due next week. If the amount was not forthcoming they would be under the painful necessity of levying on the furniture, etc.

"Thank goodness, darling, that the dark clouds are rolling away, and that the flood tide is making. It will not be my fault if I do not take advantage of it. I have satisfied my creditor, much to his astonishment and disgust. Now he is quite willing to wait for an indefinite period for his money. I suppose, with the hope that he will get me in his claws again. Now for the rest of my news. That same friend of Devine's has commissioned me to paint some scenes in the Thousand Islands and the Adirondacks. Pack your trunks and be ready for a start as soon as possible."

"Well, Charlie, we have each tried to hide our troubles from the other. I am so glad I can aid with my mite. I never intended to be a drone in the matrimonial hive. May we go hand in hand down the stream of life. Don't laugh at me."

"Laugh! I am as grave as a judge, but I must let the exuberance of my spirits escape, by giving three times three for my queen bee."

WAS A FAMOUS BIRD.

But Eight-Year-Old Prize Winner Was No Table Delicacy.

The earl of Denbigh, who commanded the Honorable Artillery Company of London during its recent visit to America, told at a dinner party in New York one night a story which, he said, Andrew Lang had related to him.

There was, according to the story, an aged Scot who had a reputation far and near for his fine fowls, which took prizes at all the fairs and shows of the countryside.

A gentleman, stopping in the neighborhood, heard so much of the Scot and his birds that he decided to give the old man's stock a trial. Accordingly he sent an order for the finest turkey that could be procured, and in due season was delighted to receive an exceedingly large and plump fowl.

The fowl was roasted and served, but so tough and dry did it prove that the gentleman could not eat a mouthful of it. Very much chagrined, he set forth to find the old Scot.

The latter, after listening to his patron's outburst of disappointment, said with a sneer: "Hoot, man, why ye kenna tell a guid bird when ye see it. That turkey I sent ye has ta'en the first prize at all the shows for the last eight years."

Holding Hands.

The way was steep and tiresome,
And hot the afternoon,
Alone I walked, reluctant
To reach my home too soon.
Before me in the pathway,
Near where the statue stands,
There walked a son and father,
And they were holding hands.

But, as I watched them sadly,
The man in anger flung
Aside the little fingers
That to his own had clung.
I heard him say, ignoring
The weary boy's demands,
"It's hot enough, I reckon,
Without our holding hands."

Yes, little hands are clinging,
And little feet will fall,
But little hearts are tender
And little lives are frail.
If one I knew could only
Come back to give commands,
I'd gladly walk forever,
Forever holding hands.
—Milwaukee Journal.

The Living Present.

F. Marion Crawford, the prolific novelist, has little sympathy with the "art for art's sake" cult. He has a swift, fluent pen, and does not believe in that indefatigable polishing which Walter Pater advocated. Otherwise Mr. Crawford could not possibly turn out the number of volumes annually that he does.

A young woman was introduced to Mr. Crawford recently. Hearing that he was a novelist, she said:

"And have you written anything that will live after you are gone?"

"I don't know," he replied. "You see, what I am after is something that will enable me to live while I am here."

A Circulating Medium.

"Yes, sir," said the village grocer, "I take the big weeklies to keep track of the world's affairs and the big city dailies to keep posted on what is going on in this country."

"But don't you take your home paper?" asked the drummer.

"Nope."

"But you certainly ought to be interested in local affairs."

"Oh, I know everything that goes on. My wife belongs to the woman's club and three church societies, one of my daughters works in the millinery shop, and the other is in the delivery window at the postoffice."—Exchange.

The second floor room of the little cottage was decorated with a shriveled last year's Christmas wreath, depending from the creased and torn shade. On either side of the wreath were pinned little American and Irish flags. It gave the cottage a particularly festive appearance. One of the neighbor women, a broad and buxom person of middle age, stopped in passing and looked at the window curiously and as she did so a little old woman, as withered and shriveled as the Christmas wreath, came and bade her good morning.

"Good mornin' to you, Mrs. Conley," said the neighbor, cordially. "It's celebratin' ye are I see b' th' dicorations, an' mighty foine they look. Ye must b'lave in Thanksgivin'."

The little old woman smiled. "Yis," she answered, "I'm celebratin'. 'Tis for Terence, th' b'y. He's comin' home this day."

"Is that so!" exclaimed the neighbor. "Terry comin' home! Ye don't tell me! I t'ought he was sent up f'r five years."

"So he was," said Terence's mother, beaming. "Yis, he was sent up f'r five years, but he got two years off f'r good behavior."

"T'ink of that!" said the neighbor in tones of sympathetic delight. "F'r good behavior! Now isn't it a comfort to have a son like that!"

Parrot Was a Talker

Someone up in Buffalo sent Raymond a parrot. "Just a little present," said the letter tied to the cage. "You'll find him a splendid talker. His name is 'Ruffles.'"

Raymond's first tendency was to send Ruffles up to his house. He forgot it the first day, but told this wife when he got home about the new animal and promised to have the parrot sent up the next day.

When he reached his office next morning he began to pay some attention to the bird.

"Wonder why he doesn't talk?" thought Raymond. "He must have lost the power of speech or else my Buffalo friend was 'joshing' me."

Ruffles merely looked on sleepily and said nothing.

About 2 o'clock Raymond called for a messenger boy. The buzz of the messenger call seemed to act magically on the green and yellow occupant of the cage. He opened his eyes, shook his feathers, stepped from one foot to the other, lifted his beak, and —began to talk.

Oh, yes, he talked! Ruffles talked considerable! In fact, he talked till one of the young lady stenographers out in the next office came running in with her hat on and tendered her resignation. She simply couldn't listen to such language!

People in the offices came in, wondering what was the matter with Raymond. Always such a mild-mannered man, they could not understand what had happened to make him use such profanity.

At the moment when Raymond was wondering how he could choke the bird the messenger arrived. He heard the language and thought it was directed at him.

"I hurried just as fast as I could, boss!" he said.

"Take this parrot," said Raymond; "take him down to the Society for the Prevention of Crime and tell 'em he's a good subject for them to work on."

When Raymond got home that night he had to explain to his family that the parrot had gone away. They were wise enough to ask no further.—New York World.

Live in Ideal State

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who cannot read and write, says Golden Penny. On the northeast coast of New Guinea, the island of Kutaba, surrounded by a wall of coral 300 feet high on one side and from 50 to 100 feet on the other, maintains thirteen villages of natives, to whom war, crime and poverty have been unknown since the beginning of their traditions. The most peaceful and comfortable community in Europe is the commune of the Canton Vaud, in Switzerland. Nearly every one is well off, and there are no paupers. Finland is a realm whose inhabitants are remarkable for their inviolate integrity. There are no banks and no safe deposits, for no such security is essential. You may leave your luggage anywhere, for any length of time, and be quite sure of finding it untouched on your return, and your purse full of money would be just as secure under similar circumstances. The Finns place their money and valuables in holes in the ground, and cover them with a big leaf. Such treasure is sacredly respected by all who pass it; but, in the rare event of any man wishing to borrow of his neighbor during his absence, he will take only the smallest sum he requires, and place a message in the hole, telling of his urgent need, and promising to repay the amount on a specified date. And he will inviolably keep his word, for the Finn is invincible in his independence.

Agneta Park, near Delft, in Holland, is another Utopian example. A tract of ten acres has upon it 150 houses, each with its little garden and with certain common buildings and common grounds. The houses are occupied by the employes of a great distilling company, who form a corporation which owns the park. Each member owns shares in the corporation, and pays rent for his house. The surplus, after all expenses have been paid, comes back to him as dividend. If he wishes to go away, or if he dies, his shares are bought up by the corporation and sold to the man who takes his place.

Longest Mail Route

Uncle Sam pays $2,329 to carry each batch of letters from New York to a certain station within his territory, and the cost is the same if there is but one letter.

The postage on the letter would, of course, be but two cents, the regular rate, for this is just a regular mail route.

The distance covered in the return journey to and from New York is 6,904 miles, for the outer end is Port Barrow, Alaska.

The journey one way takes almost five months, and five different methods of transportation are used. The distances and modes of transportation are:

By reindeer, 650 miles; by dogs, 1,630 miles; by horses, 412 miles; by steamer, 1,000 miles, and by rail, 3,812 miles.

From Point Barrow to Kotzebue is 650 miles, and this part of the journey is covered by means of reindeer. From Kotzebue to Nome is 400 miles, a stretch on which both reindeer and dogs are utilized. From Nome to Unalakik is 230 miles, where dogs furnish the motive power. From Unalakik to Tanana is 363 miles and Tanana to Eagle is 567 miles, both of these stretches being covered by means of dogs. This makes a total of 2,210 miles traveled in Alaska alone. The next stage is 594 miles from Eagle to Skagway, via Dawson, a total of 594 miles, of which 572 is in Canada and 22 in Alaska, 460 miles of the distance being by horses and dogs and 112 by railroad.

The round-trip rate for carrying the mail from Point Barrow to Kotzebue, according to the contract, is $750, making the single trip $375, one-half the round trip rate, and the other stages of the trip are similarly computed. Thus the cost, whether there is one letter or a big bulk of mail, from Kotzebue to Nome is $250; Nome to Unalakik, $263; Unalakik to Tanana, $402, and Tanana to Eagle, $529.

To Each His Cup

Each one has his Gethsemane; for each
there is a day
When he shall halt, fear-stricken by the
darkness in the way;
When he, faint-hearted, weary of the
griefs he yet must bear,
Shall turn aside into the shade and
soothing calmness there—
Shall turn aside and bow his head, and
on his bended knees
Pray that he may not take the cup and
drain it to the lees.

The garden we call Gethsemane—we enter it alone,
With sorrows that we only know, and
griefs that are our own.
We hide among the shadows where no
eye may see us shrink,
And murmur at the hyssop in the cup
that we must drink—
The cup wherein all sadness and all bitterness swim,
And ask why fate has poured the draught
that fills it to the brim.

A resting place—Gethsemane, a place for
wearied souls
And aching hearts to heal the smarts
that tell of unwon goals;
A place serene and comforting; a spot of
gentle calm,
Where breezes whisper through the leaves
a murmur sweet with balm.
Where, all unseen, the naked soul may
come to understand
The reason for the heavy cup that waits
the tardy hand.

Each one has his Gethsemane, where,
stumbling, tired and worn,
And bent with all the heavy load of sorrow he has borne,
He may find rest; and know that now
his night is almost gone,
And see ahead the golden glint that
marks a happy dawn.
And then, content and fortified in heart,
he takes his cup
That brims with pungent bitterness, and
bravely drinks it up.

POPULAR SCIENCE

In the schools of France one four of both sexes is a n

Horses, giraffes and ostr the largest eyes of land ani flesh of sea creatures.

Examination of the record characteristics of European r Dr. Frederic Adams Wood, s the morally superior were endowed mentally.

Corn has been bred to sho intelligent cultivation the p kernel that yield the oil can mized, while those that pr tein can be developed.

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TELEGRAPHED WITHOUT

"Wire" Sent 650 Miles by Taken From the Air

The Northern Pacific t partment has telegraphed 650 miles without batteries

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...you the grip? Or, rather, has the ...t you? Grip is well named. The ...l French term, la grippe, has been ...ed by the busy American to read ... Without intending to do so a new ... has been coined that exactly describes ... As if some hideous giant with awful Grip ha... clasp. Men, w... and cities are ... a terrible mon... The follow... selves as to th... of la grippe or

After Effects

Mrs. Fred W... County, N. ...

BEST FOR THE BOW

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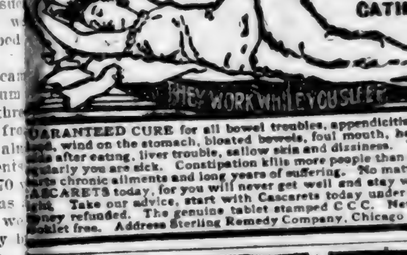

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis ... wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, ... after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. ...larly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than ... chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No mat... CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well ... Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under ... money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Ne... booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago

SALZER'S FARM SEED NOVELTIES

Salzer's National Oats.

Most prolific Oats on earth. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, says: "Salzer's Oats are the best out of over four hundred sorts tested by us." This grand Oat yielded in Wisconsin 156 bu., Ohio 187 bu., Michigan 231 bu., Missouri 255 bu., and North Dakota 310 bu. per acre, and will positively do as well by you. Try it, sir, and be convinced.

A Few Sworn to Yields.

Salzer's Beardless Barley, 121 bu. per A.
Salzer's Bonebuilder Corn, 104 bu. per A.
Salzer's Big Four Oats, 250 bu. per A.
Salzer's New National Oats, 310 bu. per A.
Salzer's Potatoes, 764 bu. per A.
Salzer's Onions, 1,000 bu. per A.

All of our Farm and Vegetable Seeds are pedigree stock, bred right up to big yields.

Salzer's Speltz (Emmer).

Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not corn nor wheat, nor rye, nor barley, nor oats, but a golden combination of them all, yielding 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of rich straw or hay per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well everywhere.

Salzer's Million Dollar Grass.

Most talked of grass on earth. Farmers and College Professors and Agricultural Lecturers praise it without stint; yields 14 tons of rich hay and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Salzer's Teosinte.

Salzer's Teosinte produces 113 rich, juicy, sweet, leafy stocks from one kernel of seed, 14 feet high in 90 days; yielding fully 80 tons of green fodder per acre, doing well everywhere, East, West, South or North.

Grasses and Clovers.

Only large growers of grasses and clovers for seed in America. Operate over 5,000 acres (our seeds are warranted). We make a great specialty of Grasses and Clovers, Fodder Plants, Corn, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, and all parts of Vegetable Seeds.

For 10c in Stamps

and the name of this paper, we will send you a lot of farm seed samples, including some of above, together with our mammoth 160 page illustrated catalogue, for best 10c in postage stamps.

Send for same to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

Am. 7, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

POPULAR SCIENCE

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The following letters speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after effects.

After Effects of La Grippe Eradicated by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Fred Weinberger, Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., writes:

"Several years ago I had an attack of la grippe which left my nerves in a prostrated condition. Then I had another attack of la grippe which left me worse. I had tried three good physicians, but all in vain. I gave Peruna a trial. In a short time I was feeling better, and now I am as well as any one."—Mrs. Fred Weinberger.

Hon. James R. Guill, of Omaha.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty, and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Guill.

A Relative of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Silas S. Lincoln, who resides at 913 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has the honor of being third cousin to Abraham Lincoln. He writes:

"I had la grippe five times before using your medicine. Four years ago I began the use of Peruna, since which time I have not been troubled with that disease. I can now do as much work at my desk as I ever could in my life. I have gained more than ten pounds in weight."—S. S. Lincoln.

Pe-ru-na Not Only Cured La Grippe But Benefited the Whole System.

Miss Alice M. Dressler, 1313 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after effects remained through the summer, and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. One of my college friends who was visiting me asked me to try Peruna and I did so, and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years."—Alice M. Dressler.

An Actress' Testimonial.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901 I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grippe, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grippe, which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try your Peruna, which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

PASSING OF THE HEARTH.

Where the Family Gathered for Festival and Prayer.

An elderly woman in Wisconsin, who was a young wife in the young west, is telling in a local newspaper a few of the things that the young wife of the older west does not have to do. And in telling of this she recalls vividly her home as it was sixty years ago. There were no wood, coal or gas ranges in those days, but there was a fireplace, with a wide, deep hearth—and a chimney that would draw, built large enough for the sweep to pass through it.

The fireplace would take a log four or five feet long and a foot and a half through. This was piled on andirons, and as there were no matches in those days one of the greatest anxieties of the careful housewife was to prevent the fire from going out. If it did go out she had to go to one of the neighbors, perhaps a quarter of a mile away, for a shoveful of live coals.

One of the signs of neatness in a housekeeper in those old days was the way she kept the hearth cleaned, using the broom and wing, and a few of her many duties were to dip candles, put down pork and beef by the barrel, make sausage for the year put down lard by the jar, preserved fruit by the gallon, apple sauce by the quantity, boiled cider by the keg; to provide dried beef and smoked ham, to spin all the yarn for the men's clothes, to weave it into cloth, and to send it to the dyer's to be dyed, fulled and pressed.

The coming of the cooking stove marked the beginning of a new epoch in the lives of our grandmothers. "Oh!" exclaims the survivor, "the good cheer the fireplace brought to the children! No corn was quite so good as the ears roasted before the fire. No potatoes so good as those roasted in the ashes in the winter. No apple equal to frozen apples boiled; then we would melt maple sugar and sugar off again on the snow." And she says, in conclusion: "With the passing of the fireplace has passed the word 'fireside' and the word 'hearth.' It was around the fireside we gathered for family prayer, around the fireside we gathered to read, to chat, to visit. Gone with the fireside and the hearth are most of my dear ones with whom I knelt every day."

Ruskin as a Gardener.

Fond as Ruskin was of flowers, especially wild ones, he had his own ideas as to what a garden ought to be, and in his practical gardening was quite a landscapist. He liked making paths and contriving pretty nooks. When he first came to Brantwood he would have his coppice cut no more. It spindled up to great tall steps, slender and sinuous, promising no timber, and past the age for all commercial use or time honored wont. Neighbors shook their heads, but they did not know the pictures of Botticelli, and Ruskin had made his coppice into an early Italian altar piece. Then he had the espalier of apples and a little goosberry patch and a few standard fruit trees and some strawberries mixed with flowers. In one corner there were beehives in the old-fashioned pent house trailed over with creepers. Here and there were little hummocks, each with its special interest of fern or flowers.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Sometimes painstaking people give you more pain than they take.

Hand Power Hay Press $28.00.

Greatest, simplest, best invention of the age. A boy can make regular sized 14x18x48 in. bales like fun, and two boys can bale three tons per day easily.

SEND THIS NOTICE TO-DAY

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 5c. stamps for mailing, and get their big catalog, fully describing this great Hay Press, so also hundreds of tools and thousands of varieties of Farm and Vegetable Seeds. [A.C.L.]

Love may laugh at locksmiths, but he who laughs last laughs best.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The average man wastes a lot of wind airing his views.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A successful man sees things as they are, not as others tell him they are.

Extension of Montgomery's city limits has been declared constitutional by the supreme court.

Better Salaries for Teachers.

Perhaps no more satisfactory Christmas present could have been devised than that which was enjoyed by the 3,800 school teachers of Philadelphia, who have just reached the successful climax of their brief and spirited campaign for higher salaries. A substantial increase will shortly be made all along the line from high school to kindergarten, not omitting the janitors of school buildings, who, it appears, get an additional ten per cent. While the new schodule just passed by the Philadelphia Councils places the nomination of Philadelphia teachers on a considerably higher plane than before, it is to be noted that it is still behind the standard of wages awarded in Boston and other cities. But the prompt and cordial response of the Councils, impelled by public sentiment, may be looked on as an indication that better things are in store for the teachers in Philadelphia public schools whenever they shall arise in their might and demand adequate pecuniary recognition for good work done.

Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—MRS. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.

Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started.

The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

German Hearts.

Diseases of the heart have been on the increase in Germany in recent years, one person in every seven being afflicted. Influenza, alcoholism and excessive addiction to bicycling and other sports are named by Dr. Steckel as the chief causes.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

SEAL.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The United States now has three cities of more than a million inhabitants, but the fourth, St. Louis, has about 600,000.

Savings deposits in Chicago banks have passed the $100,000,000 mark. In the past year they have increased more than $22,000,000.

Wireless Trolley a Success.

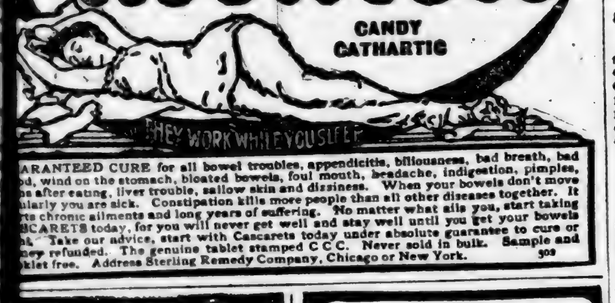
The "wireless" trolley system invented by Leon W. Pullen, of Philadelphia, was successfully tested over a mile of steam railroad tracks. The invention does away with the third rail through the use of a magnet. The equipment, which is easily adjusted, consists mainly of a highly magnetized bar running the entire length of the car. The feed wire is buried in the ground. At intervals of eighteen feet a metal cap four inches in diameter comes to the surface. This cap is harmless and has no connection with the feed wire. It only becomes charged when touched by the metal bar under the car.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John LaRue, of 115 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the back ache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, dizziness after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It causes chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or your money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 909

SALZER'S FARM SEED NOVELTIES

Salzer's National Oats.
Most prolific Oats on earth. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, says: "Salzer's Oats are the best out of over four hundred sorts tested by us." This grand Oat yielded in Wisconsin 156 bu., Ohio 187 bu., Michigan 231 bu., Missouri 253 bu., and North Dakota 310 bu. per acre, and will positively do as well by you. Try it, sir, and be convinced.

A Few Sworn to Yields.
Salzer's Beardless Barley, 121 bu. per A.
Salzer's Homebuilder Corn, 106 bu. per A.
Salzer's Big Four Oats, 250 bu. per A.
Salzer's New National Oats, 170 bu. per A.
Salzer's Potatoes, 726 bu. per A.
Salzer's Onions, 1,000 bu. per A.
All of our Farm and Vegetable Seeds are pedigree stock, bred right up to big yields.

Salzer's Speltz (Emmer).
Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not corn nor wheat, nor rye, nor barley, nor oats, but a golden combination of them all, yielding 60 bu. of grain and 4 tons of rich straw hay per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well everywhere.

Salzer's Million Dollar [illegible].
Most talked of grass on earth. Experiment and College Professors and Agricultural Lecturers praise it without stint; yields 14 tons of rich hay and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Salzer's Teosinte.
Salzer's Teosinte produces 118 rich, juicy, sweet, leafy stocks from one kernel of seed, 14 feet high in 90 days; yielding fully 80 tons of green fodder per acre, doing well everywhere, East, West, South or North.

Grasses and Clovers.
Only large growers of grasses and clovers for seed in America. Operate over 5,000 acres. Our seeds are warranted. We make a great specialty of Grasses and Clovers, Fodder Plants, Corn, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, and all sorts of Vegetable Seeds.

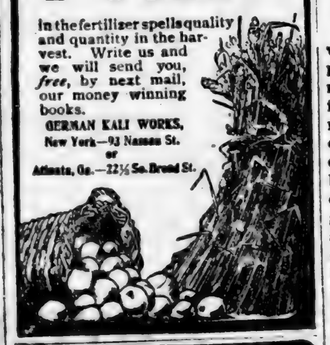
For 10c in Stamps
and the name of this paper, we will send you a lot of farm seed samples, including some of above, together with our mammoth 148 page illustrated catalogue, for but 10c in postage stamps.
Send for same to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

Am. 7, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:
Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of
Potash
in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, *free*, by next mail, our money winning books.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau St.
or
Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad St.



CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.,
17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box Atlanta, Ga.

Saw Mills
The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 H. P. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 134, Atlanta, Ga.

Wherever inflamation exists, there you may use with perfect safety
MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE
although the Salve is chiefly recommended for diseases of the eye.
CURES ALL EYE AFFECTIONS.

Mrs. Maybrick will be released next June.

Calientes, a Nevada town of 2,000 inhabitants, has just moved itself bodily a distance of seventy miles so as to remain on a railroad. Certainly a typical case of Western "git up and git!"

A man can't get out of buying his wife a new bonnet by referring to her hair as her crowning glory.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

People seldom appreciate anything they can afford.

For $1.65 Money Order.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., mail postpaid 15 trees, consisting of Apricots, Apples, Crabs, Cherries, Plums, Peaches and Pears, just the thing for a city or country garden, including the great Bismark Apple, all hardy Wisconsin stock, are sent you free upon receipt of $1.65.

AND FOR 10c. AND THIS NOTICE

you get sufficient seed of Celery, Carrot, Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Radish and Flower Seeds to furnish bushels of choice flowers and lots of vegetables for a big family, together with our great plant and seed catalog. [A.C.L.]

The patience of those who sit down and wait for a dead man's shoes is not a virtue.

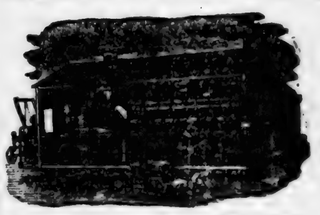
Engineering in Montana.

Henry I. McDaniel, ex-City Engineer of Atlanta, now in charge of Government engineering in Montana, says that he contracted a terrible cough which no physician could relieve, but was cured by Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

When we speak without thinking we usually excuse our breaks by saying that we always say just what we think.

Cotton Gin Machinery



PRATT. MUNGER.
WINSHIP.
EAGLE. SMITH.
We make the most most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make
ENGINES and BOILERS,
LINTERS for OIL MILLS.
We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
Continental Gin Co.,
Birmingham, Ala.

TOBACCO CURE
Anti-Baccoline
We guarantee to cure the tobacco habit in any form. Treatment EASY, SAFE, SURE AND ACKNOWLEDGE. You take no chance. Be Cure & Pay. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address The Dr. J. L. Hill Anti-Baccoline Co., Greenville, Tenn.

3 CENTS BUYS A SHARE
and positive ownership in Gold Hill Concentrating Plant and Group of Gold Mines. Mill now grinding out gold continually. Looks like speedy and continuous dividends. New company just starting. Pictures, prospectus GOLD ORE free.
SUSSEX GOLD COMPANY,
506 Mack Block, DENVER, COLO.

CROUCH
Marble and Granite Co.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
MONUMENTS,
Vaults, Statuary, Headstones, etc., in any Granite or Marble
Death Masks a Specialty.
(Mention this paper.) ATLANTA, GA.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

M. A. HANNA DEAD

His Passing Away is Universally Regretted.

Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna died at 6:40 Monday evening at the family apartment in the Arlington hotel, Washington, after an illness extending over nearly two months, filled with apparent recoveries, followed by relapses and finally drifting into typhoid fever, which he was unable to withstand. When the end came all the members of the senator's family were in the room except Mrs. Hanna, the senator's wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna.

For the last two days Senator Hanna had not been conscious except at intervals, and then only to obey mechanically some instruction given him by the physicians. Fourteen hours before the end was announced life had practically suspended, the flickering spark being kept aglow by the most powerful scientific agencies.

The courage which had been displayed by Mrs. Hanna was the subject of the greatest surprise. She had been in almost constant attendance on her husband, though realizing fully there was no hope for recovery.

His Last Words.

The last intelligible words spoken by the senator were pathetic in his attempt to maintain to the last the humor which was characteristic of his life. The nurse, anticipating a want, asked if he was looking for his handkerchief.

"I think my wife has my handkerchief," the senator whispered.

Members of the family eager for any sign of consciousness or recognition which the senator might display, were told of the remark, and they recognized it as one of his favorite rejoinders in good-natured plaguing in which Mr. and Mrs. Hanna often indulged. It was the senator's custom when he missed any article, especially his handkerchief, to say: "I expect my wife has it."

The Funeral.

There will be an official funeral in the senate chamber at noon Wednesday, the body lying in state in the senate marble room in the morning. After the services special trains over the Pennsylvania railroad will carry the body, the family and friends to Cleveland, where services will be held at either the home of Senator Hanna or his son Dan Hanna, Friday. It is likely Bishop Leonard, of the northern diocese of Ohio, of the Episcopal church, will conduct the services.

Both houses of congress will adjourn immediately upon the announcement of the death of Senator Hanna. No business will be transacted in either house. As soon as the senate meets, Senator Foraker will announce the death of his colleague, Senator Hanna, and will offer resolutions of regret and for a committee to take charge of the funeral arrangements. A committee consisting of twenty senators will be named by President Pro Tem Frye and the sergeant at arms will be directed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services, both in Washington and at Cleveland.

President Roosevelt called at the Arlington personally to express his condolence to the members of the late Senator Hanna's family. He saw Mrs. Hanna, H. M. Hanna, the senator's brother, and Dan R. Hanna, his son, and remained with them for some time.

When it was known there was no chance for recovery arrangements were made to have a death mask taken by Sculptor U. S. J. Dunbar. The cast will be perfect and show the face in its usual fullness. The senator's face shows little emaciation, and owing to the constant use of oxygen, had taken on what appeared to be a coat of tan, which gave it almost a lifelike appearance.

Representative Maynard, of Virginia, introduced a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for an exposition to be held near Jamestown, Va., in celebration of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people made at Jamestown, May 13, 1607.

Senator Hanna's last public appearance was at the annual Gridiron club dinner.

Stepped Down and Out.

Representative Shafroth, democrat, of Colorado, whose seat is being contested by Robert Boyne, of Denver, voluntarily withdrew all claim to the seat and asked the house to unseat him. He alleged that the frauds in voting were not by his connivance, but he was convinced that he would not have been elected without them. He was warmly applauded on both sides of the chamber.

At the first meeting of the new Mississippi state board of health Dr. B. F. Ward, of Winona, was elected president, and Dr. J. Hunter, of Jackson, re-elected secretary.

A new issue of stamps for the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be on sale May 1st.

The senate committee on commerce gave a hearing Wednesday to a delegation appointed by the levee convention held in New Orleans last October to present a series of resolutions looking to the perfection of a Mississippi river levee system from the mouth of that river to the mouth of the Ohio.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Japan Landing Soldiers and Russian Officers Telling How It All Happened.

Three Russian cruisers, presumably Vladivostock squadron, were torpedoed in the straits of Tsugarn Friday.

The straits of Tsugaru or Sangar are between the island of Yesso, the northernmost of the four Japanese islands, and Hondo, the main island. The Japanese have a naval base at the northern end of Hondo and on the south side of the straits, and it is thought possible should the Vladivostock squadron attempt to harass the coast that they would be met by the torpedo boats.

It was thought that the large Dreyfus element would antagonize Russia, owing to Russia's attitude toward the Jews, but on the contrary Joseph Reinach, friend and biographer of Dreyfus, has published a letter declaring the honor and interests of France command her to affirm her sympathy for Russia and loyally to hold up the alliance.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AND MEN

Captured by the Japanese—Japs Very Busy.

The Russian cruiser Variag, which was reported to have been sunk at Chemulpo by the Japanese fleet, was captured and has arrived at Sasebo.

In addition to the Russian vessels damaged in the torpedo attack at Port Arthur, seven other vessels were captured.

General Kuropatkin has arrived at Harbin to take command of the Russian land forces.

The Japanese have captured five Russian commercial steamers. They were captured in Korean and adjacent waters at various times since Saturday by small cruisers. Some of the steamers are rich prizes. The small steamer Keok is detained at Yokohama, its status not being clear. The Japs have also captured three Russian transports with 2,000 men.

An important bridge on the Manchurian railroad has been blown up by the Japanese and thirty men have been killed.

Transport Blown Up.

A report has been received from Viceroy Alexieff saying that the Russian torpedo transport Yenisei has been blown up as the result of accidentally striking a mine at Port Arthur. The vessel sank and Captain Stephanoff, three officers and ninety-one men were lost.

The British steamer Fu Ping, when leaving Port Arthur, was fired upon by Russians. Three Chinese members of the crew were wounded. The Russians afterwards apologized for firing on the vessel. The steamer, upon its arrival at Wei-Hai-Wei, filed a protest with the British consul. The American consul has reported to United States Minister Conger that the Russian authorities have refused to allow the American steamer Pleiades to leave Port Arthur. The Pleiades sailed from Seattle February 2d with a cargo of flour.

The injured battle ships Czarovitch and Retvizan have been floated, but the cruiser Pallada is still on the beach.

It is reported that a big brick plant is looking for a location in Pratt City.

What For?

Somewhat extraordinary orders received at the Brooklyn navy yard led to the rumor that the department is preparing to send the battleship Iowa to the far east. The rumors were caused by the receipt of orders to replace the guns on the Iowa that were damaged during recent tests by two guns of a similar size from the battleship Indiana, which is at present out of commission.

The University of Virginia has awarded a scholarship to the Marion Military institute at Marion, Ala.

Burglars have robbed the Athens, Ala., dispensary twice in the last few weeks.

Bessemer and Selma are working to secure the Presbyterian synodical college.

In Montgomery the Alabama Live Stock Association is in session.

The new bank building at Camden, Ala., is nearing completion.

Bun Kishi, of Tokio, Japan, a Japanese student who has been pursuing a course of studies at Emory college in Georgia, has sailed for his native land to serve his people in the war with Russia. Kishi has been in this country seven years and was preparing himself for the career of a preacher and teacher.

Nineteen thousand Japanese troops are reported landed at Chemulpo and 12,000 at Dove Bay.

New Decatur, Ala., has doubled her saloon license.

Application has been made for the appointment of receivers for the Baltimore Fire Insurance company and the home fire insurance company, both of Baltimore.

Judge James C. Browne won the nomination for the probate judgeship of Tuscaloosa county over General W. W. Brandon by 30 votes.

Admiral Cotton has asked to be retired because of his wife's ill health.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham — $5,000 construction company.

Gadsden—Barrel stave mill.

Selma—$20,000 stove foundry.

FLORIDA.

Manatee—$30,000 ice and cold storage plant.

Tampa—$25,000 hardware company.

GEORGIA.

Augusta—Paper mill.

Jonesboro—Electric light plant.

Sandersville—$10,000 ice factory.

Savannah—$100,000 ice factory.

Vidalia—Electric light plant; ice factory.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge—Brick works.

Whitecastle — $25,000 lumber and shingle company.

MISSISSIPPI.

Dayton—Saw mill.

Jackson—Hardwood mill; $10,000 coffin factory.

New Albany—$100,000 cotton mill.

Perkinston—$10,000 caning factory.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis—$10,000 candy factory.

Murfreesboro—$25,000 land company.

Nashville—$15,000 hardware company.

Iron Manufacture.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company have completed the repairing of their No. 3 furnace at Thomas, the work of relining and other improving being done in exactly fifty days, a record. The torch will be applied in the next few days. Their No. 1 furnace is also nearing completion, this iron-maker being practically rebuilt. It is intended to start up this furnace about March 1 or a little later. The No. 2 furnace, which has been in blast right along, has been making from 240 to 255 tons of iron daily. The new furnace of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company at Gadsden, which was blown in a few weeks ago, is doing well. The Sloss-Sheeld Steel and Iron Company has six of its seven furnaces in operation. Their make for the month of January footed up 33,550 tons of iron.

All rail freight rates to the east were recently adjudicated and an advance of 25 cents is reported in some circles, though there is no general complaint made.

Thompson Objects.

Representative C. W. Thompson, of Alabama, called at the postoffice department to enter further protest against the establishment of a postoffice at the Tuskegee school of Booker T. Washington. The postoffice at Tuskegee is a few hundred yards from the school, where a sub-station has been established, and it is declared by Representative Thompson that the mail facilities are already sufficient for the needs of the school, and the establishment of a new office is entirely unnecessary. The Tuskegee office is now of the second class and the establishment of a new office cutting into the receipts would reduce the compensation of the postmaster. The postmaster general is inclined to agree with Mr. Thompson, but the pressure is pretty strong for a new office, with a relation of Washington's at its head.

For Relief of the College.

Congressman Richardson has introduced a bill in congress for appropriating $60,000 for the relief of LaGrange college, which was destroyed in 1863 by the federal troops, the building, a fine library and laboratory being burned. Captain P. N. G. Rand, of Leighton, Ala., is the only surviving trustee of the college. Professor A. A. McGregor, of Town creek, Ala., is now writing a series of articles treating of the college prior to its destruction. The college was never rebuilt.

It is announced on what is claimed to be good authority that the Cahaba Valley railroad will be constructed within the next eighteen months and that preparations are now being completed looking to this end. The road will connect all the mines and plants in the mineral district adjacent to Selma, Ala.

New Colony in Alabama.

The land and industrial department of the Southern railway and Mobile and Ohio railroad announce land purchase in Alabama for development and colonization purposes.

A syndicate of Iowa, Illinois and Arkansas capitalists have purchased at Yellow Pine, Ala., mills forty miles of railroad and 60,000 acres of land. The lands are valuable for fruit raising and agriculture and the syndicate has perfected plans to settle them with northwestern farmers as fast as the timber is cut. Several thousand acres are now available and colonization will start at once.

Several parties of American citizens commemorated the sixth anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine at Havana. The wreck was decorated with red, white and blue and draped with black. There was a brief memorial address. The flag on the American shipping in the harbor was at half-mast.

Superintendent Kline, of the Central of Georgia railroad, left an estate of $17,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEBRUARY 11TH.

The senate was in executive session more than four hours, and after the agreement to vote on the treaty had been reached, nearly the entire time was devoted to general discussion of the encroachment of the senate and the president on each others' prerogatives under the constitution.

The house, by a vote of 172 to 103, concurred in the senate amendment to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill authorizing a loan of $4,600,000 by the government to the Louisiana Purchase exposition, after amending it with respect to the manner in which the money shall be paid.

When the house convened Mr. Foss, of Illinois, chairman of the naval affairs committee, reported the naval appropriation bill. In part, it reads:

"The committee recommends the construction of more than the usual number of cruisers, in view of the fact that last year we provided for five large battle ships. This will give a better proportion to our navy.

"If we judge public sentiment rightly, it is in favor of the continued policy of building up our navy. If we stopped now, we would be left behind the leading countries of the world.

"To complete all the ships authorized up to the present time, including their constructions and machinery, armor, armament and equipment, will cost $82,718,659."

The following bills were passed:

Relating to applications, declaratory statements, entries and final proofs under the homestead and other land laws, and to confirm the same in certain cases.

FEBRUARY 12TH.

The senate listened to the reading by Mr. Carmack of a speech prepared by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the president's policy with reference to an isthmian canal, and also considered the bill appropriating $200,000 to ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii. Speeches in support of the bill were made by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Mitchell, and in opposition by Mr. Spooner and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut.

Mr. Spooner moved to recommit the measure, but the vote on this motion failed to display a quorum, and the senate was forced to adjourn.

Senator Martin presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Daniel, as senator from Virginia for the term beginning March 4, 1905.

Adjourned till Monday.

Speaker Cannon broke all previous records in the dispatch of private pension bills. Under his guidance 320 of these measures of relief were passed by the house in 155 minutes. Nearly the whole of this time was consumed in committee of the whole.

The house passed the bills "en bloc" under unanimous consent, which the speaker himself asked for. About half of the bills were disposed of under this request without amendment.

FEBRUARY 15TH.

The suspense concerning the condition of Senator Hanna had appreciable effect on the senate and the proceedings were marked by an unusual listlessness and depression.

There were no speeches on any subject and more attention was given to the frequent bulletins announcing the condition of the senator than to matters of legislation. The entire time of the legislative session was devoted to routine business.

The senate in executive session agreed to vote on the Panama treaty and all its amendments on February 23d.

The bill to pay $150,000 to ex-Queen Lilioukalani failed to pass the senate, the vote being 26 to 26.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The following bills passed:

Providing for the payment of $8000 to Jean Louis Legaire on account of his service in returning Sitting Bull and his followers from Canada to the United States after the Custer battle in Montana.

Providing for the compensation of officers and men of the army who lost effects in a cyclone at Galveston and a hurricane in Porto Rico in 1900.

Amending the laws relating to the sale of detached lots of the public lands.

The Tennessee River Improvement association, through a large delegation from northern Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee was given a hearing Monday morning by the rivers and harbors committee. Among the speakers were Representatives Richardson and Burnett, of Alabama and Judge Thomas R. Roulhac. Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, concluded the hearing with an eloquent plea for the policy of improving the Tennessee river.

Veteran Killed by the Cars.

John Reed, a confederate veteran about 70 years old, was run over and killed at the union station at Anniston, Ala., Monday morning by a train. Mr. Reed was waiting for the train which backs into the station. He was deaf and never heard its approach until too late. He lived an hour and a half after the accident. His death was due to internal injuries.

Feminine Frailties of Tem Attributed to Corsets.

By Arabella Kenealy.

FORMERLY the practice of tight lacing was confined almost to the fashionable and leisured classes. Now it permeates humblest levels of society. You shall not find a housekitchenmaid, a shop girl or a little slave of all work who will not pinch her waist to a morbid and ridiculous extent. The has become, indeed, a national evil, for these wasp waists rotic beings are the mothers of the race.

That the stays are indeed tight is shown by the fact that although physique and internal organs expand in every other direction, the adult woman is actually less than that of the girl between ten and Moreover, it has been found that the waists of young women reten the abnormal bondage of corests, described as "not the least bit tight, in the course of a few months to the extent of some three to seven The female waist is naturally two inches larger than that of a male responding height and weight. Yet the waist of woman unnaturally pressed is a very great many inches smaller, as we know, than that r asculine fellow.

Let man, who rails at the proneness of a gentler sex to be victim and pitiful spites, try for himself what it means to spend a day in corsets, a summer's day preferably, when the blood vessels respond dilating warmth. How much amiability, tolerance or good succeed in manufacturing during such a day?

It would serve him for a liberal education, and temper forever strange masculine and inartistic enthusiasm for wasp waists. For prove to him once and for all time the cost at which the misteen applauds are gained. Also, it would bring home to him forcibly more delectable a place the world would be to women if sordid bickerings, "incompatibilities" and disunion, were woman from this her weariest burden, were she permitted to reach the natural development of her womanhood, instead of remaining the immature, veloped (though possibly muscular) being she is today.

For Wounds and Bur

Nothing Like it

Brewton, Ala, Feb. 5. 1901.
I used Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic on my foot when pierced nearly through by a nail and was relieved of suffering in a short time, and the wound healed in a short time without inflammation or any suppuration.
W. H. BINION.

Andalusia, Ala., April 8, 1903.
Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a most excellent healing compound. I find it very efficacious after extraction of teeth, healing the gums readily. A clean liquid, of pleasant odor.
D. A. BROWN, Dentist.

River Falls, Ala., April 7,
We have tried Dr. Tichenor's septic and found it to be thoreliable in every instance. As a ing for wounds it has no equa
HORSE SHOE LUMBER C
Per Jay Smith,

Brewton, Ala., May 14,
I have used Dr. Tichenor's A tic for several years and recon it as the best remedy for woun burns I ever tried. I keep it house all the time.
R. O. KENNE

Try It. You'll Like It.
10 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YAR

WE have as good
CHICKEN
as there are in the cou
Barred Plymouth Rock
And you may have 15
fresh eggs for 50c. If
want them shipped pl
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can please
MRS. W. NIX
Maplesville, Ala

We want your advertisin

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereby That Practical and Instructive Newspaper

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of Alabama for the full line of State News contained in each issue, will be furnished in connection with Our Publication at a Remarkably Low Price.

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family like, the Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensable. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, and meets the requirements of the entire family. It is popular throughout the South, and no one should be without it.

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1.00
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.00

Both for $1.25.

T

VOL I

DEATH DEALT BY DYNAMITE

Twenty-Five People are Hurled to Instant Annihilation.

WRECK CAUSED EXPLOSION

Two Freight Trains Crash at Small Station in Utah and Deadly Cargo Scatters Ruin.

Twenty-five persons have been kil ed, fifteen others injured, several f tally believed fatally, and a great amount of railroad property destroyed by an explosion of a car load of dynamite at Jackson, Utah, a telegraph station on the western end of the Great Og den-Lucien cut-off on the Southern Pacific railroad.

The explosion was caused by a collision between two freight trains, due, it is said, to the failure of the air brakes apparatus to operate. Eight of the dead and five of the injured are Americans; the others are Greek laborers.

The dead are T. W. Burke, section foreman, his wife and three children; J. W. Burke, a former general foreman; W. L. Holler, messenger, formerly of Andrew, Ind.; Owen Dermody, conductor, formerly of Beaver Dam, Wis. Seventeen Greek laborers.

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VOL I | CLANTON, ALA. FEBRUARY 25 1904 | NO 48

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"Russian and French authorities claim there has been no infringement of neutrality, but the Japanese assert the presence of the Madjur prevents their merchantment coming to port.

"The Japanese cruiser, Akitsuisima, is still outside the harbor waiting for the Madjur. Captain Cowan, commanding the Madjur, is an Englishman, educated at Eton, Oxford. He is ashore assisting the Russian consul."

The News in St. Petersburg.

A dispatch from Port Arthur received in St. Petersburg stated that the first land encounter occurred Saturday.

A picket of Cossacks attacked a small detachment of Japanese troops on Korean territory.

The Cossacks captured some Japanese prisoners, on whom they found maps and papers.

The collision was presumably between reconnoitering parties. An engagement is not anticipated immediately. A Port Arthur dispatch says the Japanese fleet was observed February 16 cruising off that port.

Jap Major and Guard Captured.

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Major General Pflug, the chief of staff of Viceroy Alexieff, telegraphed from Port Arthur Saturday as follows:

A body of Cossacks, marching from Wiju, captured a Japanese major, Tatsura, with five soldiers and two civilians.

The reports regarding the enemy are generally contradictory and scarce.

PRESIDENT AMADOR INAUGURATED.

First Chief Executive of Panama Republic Takes the Oath of Office.

At Panama, February 20, Dr. Amador was inaugurated first president of the republic of Panama before the national constitutional convention. The inauguration occurred in the plaza, the same place where the act of Panaman independence was read on November 3, 1903.

Thousands of persons were present and the scene was most interesting. A number of ladies witnessed the ceremony, as did the civil and military officials.

THE CANAL TREATY

Senator Carmack Has a Hot Broadside to Discharge

Tuesday a vote will be had on the Panama canal treaty. With the Panama question disposed of, the senate will take up appropriation bills, giving precedence to the agricultural bill. It is expected that it will be debated at some length. Then the legislative, executive, judicial, naval, pension and army bills will be considered.

Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, if opportunity is afforded him before the vote is taken on the canal treaty, expects to deliver a speech on that subject with special reference to the forty million dollars. In discussing the matter the senator does not mince words. He declares that Vunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, is the very worst of the knaves whose thieving operations bankrupted the old Panama Canal company, and to prove it the senator has official reports and documents from the French courts. Senator Carmack points out that in the beginning the French peasantry chiefly raised the money, about two hundred and eighty-five million dollars, to start the canal scheme.

Of this amount one hundred and seventy million dollars was corruptly expended in bribery of French newspapers, cabinet ministers and members of the French parliament. About one hundred and fifteen million dollars were nominally expended on the canal work, but about half of this sum went into the pockets of swindling contractors and others, and represented not a single day's work on the canal.

"I have heard on what I consider first-rate authority that Mr. W. N. Cromwell, the attorney of this company, is to receive 5 per cent, or about $2,000,000, of this $40,000,000. I should be glad to know whether this is true, and Mr. Cromwell no doubt, if he thinks it worth his while, can give me and the country the information.

"Then I should be glad to know what legitimate service Mr. Cromwell could have performed in connection with this business that would entitle him to such an enormous fee."

Hanna's Funeral.

The nation, state and home city of Senator Hanna bestowed upon him Friday afternoon their last honors. Funeral services over the remains of the dead statesman were held in St. Paul's Episcopal church.

As a mark of respect for the dead business was abandoned from 12 to 2 o'clock throughout the city. From 1 to 1:05 o'clock, traffic on all the steam and electric roads was suspended. During a portion of that time people stood with bowed heads.

The body, accompanied only by the family, pallbearers and Bishop Leonard, proceeded to Lakeview cemetery, where a final farewell of the dead was taken in Wade Memorial chapel. The services consisted simply of a prayer by the bishop. The body was deposited in crypt in the chapel to await burial at the pleasure of the family.

OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

To be Crusaded Out of Postal Rights. Advertisements Included.

The postoffice department has begun a crusade against the printing of objectional advertisements and stories in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country. The action is based on section 3893 of the revised statutes, which imposed a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not over fifty years, or both for any person depositing in the mails or aiding in circulating through the mails of any obscene print, pamphlet, etc.

It is proposed to amend this law to include vulgar advertisements and other printed matter. Under the new policy a number of papers containing questionable matter have been thrown out of the mails under telegraphic orders to the postmasters, and a campaign will be waged against objectionable medical advertisements which are widely published.

"Russia gladly and willingly favored the suggestion of Secretary Hay that, as far as possible, the belligerents in the far eastern war localize hostilities and respect the neutrality of China in the interest of a continuance of peaceful intercourse of the rest of the world." This statement was made by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, and he added: "My government expressed the conviction that Mr. Hay's suggestion was prompted by motives of the highest humanity and was mutually advantageops to the belligerents."

The report of Charles J. Bonaparte, who was appointed to investigate affairs in Indian Territory, has been received at the interior department.

FURTHER EXPANSION

San Domingo May Become a United States Colony

The turn affairs have taken in San Domingo gives credence to a rumor that has been prevalent around the war department and white house for several days to the effect that San Domingo is to be made part of the United States in a few weeks.

The president has made all arrangements for this, and it is boldly announced in administration circles that the strife ridden country would have been seized two weeks ago had it not been feared that such action would have jeopardized the ratification of the Panama canal treaty.

Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, has gone to the West Indies. Ostensibly Mr. Loomis is going with Admiral Dewey to witness the maneuvers, but it is understood that he is sent by the president to investigate the situation in San Domingo, where he will be on the spot ready to act when the administration's policy is unfolded.

Mississippi Money.

Mississippi's superintendent of education is figuring out the amount of school fund money that is to go to each of the seventy-five counties of the state, and in a few days the teachers will get their money. The sum to be distributed at this time on account of the January distribution is $833,333.33, and that will make a great hole in the state's strong box. The expenses of the legislature will be nearly another hundred thousand dollars, and when the running expenses for the month of March are paid there will be little or nothing left in the state treasury.

Car Report.

The report of the Alabama Car Service Association, issued last week, shows by detail the number of cars handled from each point last year. It credits Birmingham, 95,442 cars; Bessemer 69,772 cars; Ensley 56,748 cars, Anniston 27,308 cars, Mobile 44,662 cars, Montgomery 28,647 cars, North Birmingham 37,945 cars, Sheffield 38,266 cars.

The total for 1903 is 733,816, an increase over the previous year of 117,879.

Another Iron Maker.

The probabilities are that the work that has been suspended for the past few weeks on the construction of No. 6 furnace of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company at Ensley, Ala., will be resumed in a few days. It is understood that a large number of workmen will be put at work on the furnace, and it will be pushed rapidly to completion

Not So Much Gold.

The production of gold for the year 1903 fell below that of 1902 to the extent of $5,500,000. The total, with the gold from Alaska included, is a little less than $74,500,000. In 1902 the total was more than $80,000,000. The miners' strike in Colorado is the principal cause of the decrease.

Big Stove Order.

The Sheffield, Ala., stove works has received from a wholesale firm in South Carolina the largest order for stoves ever given to an Alabama factory. The order calls for $25,000 worth of stoves, to be delivered at the earliest possible date.

The verdict of the arbitration court relative to the claims against Venezuela are made known. It recognizes the preference of England, Germany and Italy on 30 per cent of the import duties at La Guyra and Porto Cabello. The United States is charged with the execution of the sentence within three months.

Naval officials are considering earnestly the strengthening of the American Asiatic fleet in view of the vast interests of this country in the Philippines and China and in Korea. At the same time that the fleet is regarded as too small there is a desire to avoid exciting the suspicion of the old world powers, lest this government may be put in a false light.

The Japanese squadron has captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur by using Russian signals. This dispatch confirms reports from various quarters of a fresh attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese. The report adds that the Russian crews of the four torpedo boats have been transferred.

In the postoffice appropriation bill the fast mail subsidies amounting to $142,000, between Washington and New Orleans, and $25,000 between Kansas City and Newton, Kas., are continued. The item for railway transportation amounts to $45,000,000, which is an increase of about 3 per cent.

AGAINST THE NEGRO

United States Supreme Court Throws Out Giles Case.

In the United States supreme court Tuesday an opinion was handed down by Justice Day in the case of Jackson Giles versus the board of registration of Montgomery county, Alabama, dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction, no federal question being involved. The case involved the suffrage clause of the new constitution of Alabama. This provision was attacked on a discrimination against the colored race, of which Giles is a member. The effect of the decision is against Giles.

Justice Harlan was the only member who dissented.

The decision in this case had been awaited with considerable interest throughout the United States, as it involved the suffrage clause of Alabama's new constitution. Giles and those who were backing him were hopeful of a favorable decision in view of the recent attitude of the court in the Rogers case, wherein the court reversed the supreme court of Alabama, which had held that the allegation by a defendant that negroes were excluded from the grand jury on account of color was irrelevant.

The Giles case, however, was not analagous to the Rogers case, and the decision of the supreme court follows the decision in the Mississippi case decided some years ago. Under this decision there is no remedy that the courts can apply, and relief, if any is to be given, must be legislative.

Bibb County Taxes.

The tax assessment of Bibb county is made the subject of a report to the governor on the books of the officials of that county by Assistant Examiner Sedberry.

Bibb county is looked upon as one of the richest counties in the state, having third the largest output of coal, and there are also valuable pine and hard wood forests that are practically untouched. And yet the examiner says that the lands are assessed at from 50 cents to $3 per acre.

Several county officers are short small amounts.

Uniform Book Law for Mississippi.

After an all-day's discussion the Mississippi house on Monday passed the uniform school book bill. The governor is given authority to appoint the school book commissioners, eight in number, who are to be taken from the ranks of the best teachers and educators of the state. The governor and the attorney general, who were suggested as members of the commission, were left off—very much to their delight.

Cornwell May Return.

Captain T. J. Cornwell, president of the Bessemer, Ala., Savings bank, who left Bessemer last June, it is stated, will probably return in the next few days. Following hard after Captain Cornwell's departure from the Marvel City the Bessemer Savings bank and the Bank of Commerce closed their doors. Governor Jelks has called in the reward for the arrest of Captain Cornwell, and a number of his friends in Bessemer, it is stated, have arranged to furnish bonds on the indictments returned against him by the grand jury.

Captain Cornwell has been in Honduras for the past several months. On yesterday a number of Bessemer friends sent a cablegram stating that all arrangements had been perfected for his return.

Assets Sold.

The assets of the defunct Bessemer Savings bank were sold Friday. Everything sold for cash. The leading event of the sale from a local standpoint was that of the handsome brick and stone building of the Bessemer Savings Bank and Trust company. It was bought in by J. J. Sullivan for $13,100. It is believed that Mr. Sullivan represented the Bessemer Bank and Trust company.

Edward Relgar, who gave his address as Chicago, was arrested at the white house and locked up pending an inquiry into his mental condition. Relgar is evidently of unbalanced mind. He has written many letters to the president, suggesting that people be named in accordance with their occupations. Relgar desired to see the president to ascertain why his letters had not been answered. When he was searched a loaded revolver and a box of cartridges were found in his pockets.

The "London Express" has the news that Canada's army is to be increased to 100,000 men. Also that a Canadian regiment is to be stationed in British India by way of giving the officers and men practice under active service conditions.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St, Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Robert H. Knox,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Will Practice in all State and Federa Courts of Alabama.

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.

Office Days in the Following Towns.

Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.

Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's

Verbena—Wednesday and Thursday before the 4th Sunday.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. Middleton, M.D.,
Phsician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

In Effect November 1, 1903.

No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'day A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No 8 D'ly Ex'c S'day P M
6 10	3 40	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

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and leisured classes. Now it permea
society. You shall not find a house
girl or a little slave of all work wh
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mothers of the race.
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larger than that of a male
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backbiting,
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a day.
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ng Like it
River Falls, Ala., April 7, 1
We have tried Dr. Tichenor's
septic and found it to be thor
reliable in every instance. As a
ing for wounds it has no equal.
HORSE SHOE LUMBER CO
Per Jay Smith, M
Brewton, Ala., May 14, 1
I have used Dr. Tichenor's An
for several years and recom
as the best remedy for wounds
burns I ever tried. I keep it i
house and the stable.
R. O. KENNE
You'll Like It.
50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
POULTRY YAR
WE have as good
CHICKEN
as there are in the coun
Barred Plymouth Rock
And you may have 15 g
fresh eggs for 50c. If y
want them shipped ple
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can please
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Maplesville, Ala.
our advertisin
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"The Russian gunboat Madjur is remaining in port in defiance of the Chinese order, which expired at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is believed the Pei-yang squadron (Chinese) will be instructed to enforce the order.

"Russian and French authorities claim there has been no intringement of neutrality, but the Japanese assert the presence of the Madjur prevents their merchantment coming to port.

"The Japanese cruiser, Akitsuisima, is still outside the harbor waiting for the Madjur. Captain Cowan, commanding the Madjur, is an Englishman, educated at Eton, Oxford. He is ashore assisting the Russian consul."

The News in St. Petersburg.

A dispatch from Port Arthur received in St. Petersburg stated that the first land encounter occurred Saturday.

A picket of Cossacks attacked a small detachment of Japanese troops on Korean territory.

The Cossacks captured some Japanese prisoners, on whom they found maps and papers.

The collision was presumably between reconnoitering parties. An engagement is not anticipated immediately. A Port Arthur dispatch says the Japanese fleet was observed February 16 cruising off that port.

Jap Major and Guard Captured.

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Major General Pflug, the chief of staff of Viceroy Alexieff, telegraphed from Port Arthur Saturday as follows:

A body of Cossacks, marching from Wiju, captured a Japanese major, Tatsura, with five soldiers and two civilians.

The reports regarding the enemy are generally contradictory and scarce.

PRESIDENT AMADOR INAUGURATED.

First Chief Executive of Panama Republic Takes the Oath of Office.

At Panama, February 20, Dr. Amador was inaugurated first president of the republic of Panama before the national constitutional convention. The inauguration occurred in the plaza, the same place where the act of Panaman independence was read on November 3, 1903.

Thousands of persons were present and the scene was most interesting. A number of ladies witnessed the ceremony, as did the civil and military officials.

THE CANAL TREATY

Senator Carmack Has a Hot Broadside to Discharge

Tuesday a vote will be had on the Panama canal treaty. With the Panama question disposed of, the senate will take up appropriation bills, giving precedence to the agricultural bill. It is expected that it will be debated at some length. Then the legislative, executive, judicial, naval, pension and army bills will be considered.

Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, if opportunity is afforded him before the vote is taken on the canal treaty, expects to deliver a speech on that subject with special reference to the forty million dollars. In discussing the matter the senator does not mince words. He declares that Vunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, is the very worst of the knaves whose thieving operations bankrupted the old Panama Canal company, and to prove it the senator has official reports and documents from the French courts. Senator Carmack points out that in the beginning the French peasantry chiefly raised the money, about two hundred and eighty-five million dollars, to start the canal scheme.

Of this amount one hundred and seventy million dollars was corruptly expended in bribery of French newspapers, cabinet ministers and members of the French parliament. About one hundred and fifteen million dollars were nominally expended on the canal work, but about half of this sum went into the pockets of swindling contractors and others, and represented not a single day's work on the canal.

"I have heard on what I consider first-rate authority that Mr. W. N. Cromwell, the attorney of this company, is to receive 5 per cent, or about $2,000,000, of this $40,000,000. I should be glad to know whether this is true, and Mr. Cromwell no doubt, if he thinks it worth his while, can give me and the country the information.

"Then I should be glad to know what legitimate service Mr. Cromwell could have performed in connection with this business that would entitle him to such an enormous fee."

Hanna's Funeral.

The nation, state and home city of Senator Hanna bestowed upon him Friday afternoon their last honors. Funeral services over the remains of the dead statesman were held in St. Paul's Episcopal church.

As a mark of respect for the dead business was abandoned from 12 to 2 o'clock throughout the city. From 1 to 1:05 o'clock, traffic on all the steam and electric roads was suspended. During a portion of that time people stood with bowed heads.

The body, accompanied only by the family, pallbearers and Bishop Leonard, proceeded to Lakeview cemetery, where a final farewell of the dead was taken in Wade Memorial chapel. The services consisted simply of a prayer by the bishop. The body was deposited in crypt in the chapel to await burial at the pleasure of the family.

OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

To be Crusaded Out of Postal Rights. Advertisements Included.

The postoffice department has begun a crusade against the printing of objectional advertisements and stories in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country. The action is based on section 3893 of the revised statutes, which imposed a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for not over fifty years, or both for any person depositing in the mails or aiding in circulating through the mails of any obscene print, pamphlet, etc.

It is proposed to amend this law to include vulgar advertisements and other printed matter. Under the new policy a number of papers containing questionable matter have been thrown out of the mails under telegraphic orders to the postmasters, and a campaign will be waged against objectionable medical advertisements which are widely published.

"Russia gladly and willingly favored the suggestion of Secretary Hay that, as far as possible, the belligerents in the far eastern war localize hostilities and respect the neutrality of China in the interest of a continuance of peaceful intercourse of the rest of the world." This statement was made by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, and he added: "My government expressed the conviction that Mr. Hay's suggestion was prompted by motives of the highest humanity and was mutually advantageous to the belligerents."

The report of Charles J. Bonaparte, who was appointed to investigate affairs in Indian Territory, has been received at the interior department.

FURTHER EXPANSION

San Domingo May Become a United States Colony

The turn affairs have taken in San Domingo gives credence to a rumor that has been prevalent around the war department and white house for several days to the effect that San Domingo is to be made part of the United States in a few weeks.

The president has made all arrangements for this, and it is boldly announced in administration circles that the strife ridden country would have been seized two weeks ago had it not been feared that such action would have jeopardized the ratification of the Panama canal treaty.

Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, has gone to the West Indies. Ostensibly Mr. Loomis is going with Admiral Dewey to witness the maneuvers, but it is understood that he is sent by the president to investigate the situation in San Domingo, where he will be on the spot ready to act when the administration's policy is unfolded.

Mississippi Money.

Mississippi's superintendent of education is figuring out the amount of school fund money that is to go to each of the seventy-five counties of the state, and in a few days the teachers will get their money. The sum to be distributed at this time on account of the January distribution is $833,333.33, and that will make a great hole in the state's strong box. The expenses of the legislature will be nearly another hundred thousand dollars, and when the running expenses for the month of March are paid there will be little or nothing left in the state treasury.

Car Report.

The report of the Alabama Car Service Association, issued last week, shows by detail the number of cars handled from each point last year. It credits Birmingham, 95,442 cars; Bessemer 69,772 cars; Ensley 56,748 cars, Anniston 27,308 cars, Mobile 44,662 cars, Montgomery 28,647 cars, North Birmingham 37,945 cars, Shemeld 38,266 cars.

The total for 1903 is 733,816, an increase over the previous year of 117,879.

Another Iron Maker.

The probabilities are that the work that has been suspended for the past few weeks on the construction of No. 6 furnace of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company at Ensley, Ala., will be resumed in a few days. It is understood that a large number of workmen will be put at work on the furnace, and it will be pushed rapidly to completion

Not So Much Gold.

The production of gold for the year 1903 fell below that of 1902 to the extent of $5,500,000. The total, with the gold from Alaska included, is a little less than $74,500,000. In 1902 the total was more than $80,000,000. The miners' strike in Colorado is the principal cause of the decrease.

Big Stove Order.

The Sheffield, Ala., stove works has received from a wholesale firm in South Carolina the largest order for stoves ever given to an Alabama factory. The order calls for $25,000 worth of stoves, to be delivered at the earliest possible date.

The verdict of the arbitration court relative to the claims against Venezuela are made known. It recognizes the preference of England, Germany and Italy on 30 per cent of the import duties at La Guyra and Porto Cabello. The United States is charged with the execution of the sentence within three months.

Naval officials are considering earnestly the strengthening of the American Asiatic fleet in view of the vast interests of this country in the Philippines and China and in Korea. At the same time that the fleet is regarded as too small there is a desire to avoid exciting the suspicion of the old world powers, lest this government may be put in a false light.

The Japanese squadron has captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur by using Russian signals. This dispatch confirms reports from various quarters of a fresh attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese. The report adds that the Russian crews of the four torpedo boats have been transferred.

In the postoffice appropriation bill the fast mail subsidies amounting to $142,000, between Washington and New Orleans, and $25,000 between Kansas City and Newton, Kas., are continued. The item for railway transportation amounts to $45,000,000, which is an increase of about 3 per cent.

AGAINST THE NEGRO

United States Supreme Court Throws Out Giles Case.

In the United States supreme court Tuesday an opinion was handed down by Justice Day in the case of Jackron Giles versus the board of registration of Montgomery county, Alabama, dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction, no federal question being involved. The case involved the suffrage clause of the new constitution of Alabama. This provision was attacked on a discrimination against the colored race, of which Giles is a member. The effect of the decision is against Giles.

Justice Harlan was the only member who dissented.

The decision in this case had been awaited with considerable interest throughout the United States, as it involved the suffrage clause of Alabama's new constitution. Giles and those who were backing him were hopeful of a favorable decision in view of the recent attitude of the court in the Rogers case, wherein the court reversed the supreme court of Alabama, which had held that the allegation by a defendant that negroes were excluded from the grand jury on account of color was irrelevant.

The Giles case, however, was not analagous to the Rogers case, and the decision of the supreme court follows the decision in the Mississippi case decided some years ago. Under this decision there is no remedy that the courts can apply, and relief, if any is to be given, must be legislative.

Bibb County Taxes.

The tax assessment of Bibb county is made the subject of a report to the governor on the books of the officials of that county by Assistant Examiner Sedberry.

Bibb county is looked upon as one of the richest counties in the state, having third the largest output of coal, and there are also valuable pine and hard wood forests that are practically untouched. And yet the examiner says that the lands are assessed at from 50 cents to $3 per acre.

Several county officers are short small amounts.

Uniform Book Law for Mississippi.

After an all-day's discussion the Mississippi house on Monday passed the uniform school book bill. The governor is given authority to appoint the school book commissioners, eight in number, who are to be taken from the ranks of the best teachers and educators of the state. The governor and the attorney general, who were suggested as members of the commission, were left off—very much to their delight.

Cornwell May Return.

Captain T. J. Cornwell, president of the Bessemer, Ala., Savings bank, who left Bessemer last June, it is stated, will probably return in the next few days. Following hard after Captain Cornwell's departure from the Marvel City the Bessemer Savings bank and the Bank of Commerce closed their doors. Governor Jelks has called in the reward for the arrest of Captain Cornwell, and a number of his friends in Bessemer, it is stated, have arranged to furnish bonds on the indictments returned against him by the grand jury.

Captain Cornwell has been in Honduras for the past several months. On yesterday a number of Bessemer friends sent a cablegram stating that all arrangements had been perfected for his return.

Assets Sold.

The assets of the defunct Bessemer Savings bank were sold Friday. Everything sold for cash. The leading event of the sale from a local standpoint was that of the handsome brick and stone building of the Bessemer Savings Bank and Trust company. It was bought in by J. J. Sullivan for $13,100. It is believed that Mr. Sullivan represented the Bessemer Bank and Trust company.

Edward Relgar, who gave his address as Chicago, was arrested at the white house and locked up pending an inquiry into his mental condition. Relgar is evidently of unbalanced mind. He has written many letters to the president, suggesting that people be named in accordance with their occupations. Relgar desired to see the president to ascertain why his letters had not been answered. When he was searched a loaded revolver and a box of cartridges were found in his pockets.

The "London Express" has the news that Canada's army is to be increased to 100,000 men. Also that a Canadian regiment is to be stationed in British India by way of giving the officers and men practice under active service conditions.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St, Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Robert H. Knox,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Will Practice in all State and Federa Courts of Alabama.

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.

Office Days in the Following Towns.

Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.

Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's

Verbena—Wednesday and Thursday before the 4th Sunday.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. Middleton, M.D.,
Phsician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

Louisville & Nashville
RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

In Effect November 1, 1903.

No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'day A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No 10 D'ly Ex't S'day P M
6 10	3 20	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helent	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

LINES TO THE LIVER.

Let poets rave, as poets will,
About the heart and soul,
And in some high-toned sonnet still
Their lofty worth extol.
I, who must walk in humble ways
And modest muses woo,
I write this simple song to praise
The liver good and true.

What's heart or soul to mortal man,
What's anything, alack!
To us poor bilious creatures when
The liver's out of whack?
While sentiment, I take it, is
All well enough and nice,
Yet when we come right down to "biz,"
The liver cuts the ice.

So, don't you to the spooney bards'
Soft sentiment succumb,
For he who highest truth regards
Will keep his liver plumb.
He knows that heart and soul may bless
A mortal in a way,
But, oh! they're both "N. G." unless
Your liver's all "O. K."

THE TULIP MAN

By MINERVA M. LINDEN.

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He was a tall, gaunt, white haired old man of seventy or more. He lived alone—just across the street, in an old fashioned frame building, covered with vines and creepers. In front was a little plot—a narrow strip of ground—where lilies of the valley grew in summer. Behind was a long garden filled in spring with rows and rows of blazing tulips.

I saw him first working with a little hoe among the bulbs with their long, green leaves. After that I saw him often. I would stop for a few moments on my way home in the evening and watch him while he went up and down the long rows.

He asked me to come in, one evening, and look at his tulips. I went; he showed me the different varieties, stepping among them with infinite care. Then we sat down on a little bench outside of the back door, where hop vines climbed up the side of the house, and he began the story of his life. What prompted him to tell it was my asking if he never tried to grow any flowers except tulips.

"Try, my man," he said, absently, then was silent for a while. A far-away look came into the faded eyes. He took his pipe from his mouth and knocked the ashes to the ground.

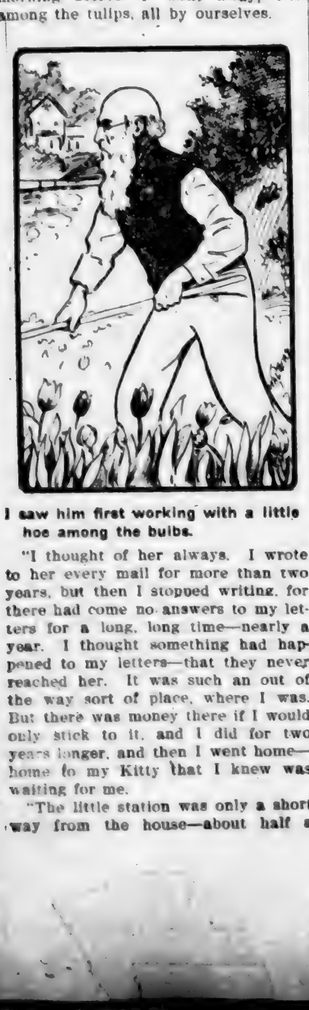
"You've never heard then? I thought everybody knew about my Kitty—Kitty and her tulips.

"It happened years ago—ah, me, so long ago; but it's as fresh to me as ever—my Kitty's simple white face and dark, pansy eyes." His coat sleeve went across his eyes as if wiping away a tear.

"When I think of that morning when I left her to go away out west, I can always see the tulips, too. They were something like these, only—ah! such blood-red ones and such white ones, so pure and delicate. Kitty, with her white apron and white linen sun-bonnet, always reminded me of the white ones.

"She lived out in the country. The house stood back from the road and you had to go down a long lane past the sheep pasture and the apple orchard to find it. I went to see her every day. She was all the world to me. I loved her—loved her with all my heart, and we were to be married when I came back—back from the west, with my pockets full of money. I bent down and kissed her and said, 'Well, good bye, Kitty—good bye, my girl. Keep a light heart till I come back. Good bye.'

"But she put her head on my shoulder and cried, 'Oh, don't go, Jim—don't go,' she kept saying over and over to the last. That was on the morning before I went away, out among the tulips, all by ourselves.



I saw him first working with a little hoe among the bulbs.

"I thought of her always. I wrote to her every mail for more than two years, but then I stopped writing, for there had come no answers to my letters for a long, long time—nearly a year. I thought something had happened to my letters—that they never reached her. It was such an out of the way sort of place, where I was. But there was money there if I would only stick to it, and I did for two years longer, and then I went home—home to my Kitty that I knew was waiting for me.

"The little station was only a short way from the house—about half a mile. So I walked. I say walked, but it was more like a run. I shaded my eyes at the head of the lane and looked down, thinking I might see her outside, somewhere—feeding the chickens, maybe, or sitting on the stoop. But I saw nothing of her.

"To the left in the barnyard an old man was milking a little black cow. I passed on up the path to the front door. I knocked; but everything was quiet. The place where the tulips grew was a wilderness of weeds.

"'Kitty! Kitty!' I called; 'Kitty, my girl, where are you?' I opened the door and went in. It was only a bare, smoke scented room, with a table in the center, covered with dirty dishes and newspapers.

"The old man came up the path with a pail of milk in his hand. It

"There she sat at the supper table."

was old Ben. He had worked on the place as long as I could remember. I met him now on the threshold.

"'Hello, Jim, hello,' says he; 'back at last—why, hello, hello. A welcome to ye.'

"Welcome? Welcome, with no Kitty; no sweetheart to claim my own; no trace of the old times, nothing, nothing—only an old man?

"We sat down on the doorstep and he told me all about it—about Kitty, her troubles with Joe Morgans and how she finally had to marry him.

"Her father and mother were both dead.

"Only Kitty left—only Ben to take care of the place. No wonder my head went around. I couldn't listen. I had to go away. I was nearly crazy—crazy to see Kitty.

"I struck off over the green fields; went over the rail fence at a leap, pushed through the milk-weed and wild gooseberry bushes. There stood the house! A window was open and I could look through it into the kitchen. I leaned against a big cherry tree and looked. There she sat at the supper table—the same white face—the same dark eyes—the same Kitty I had worked and grubbed for through four long years.

"Joe Morgans sat at the head of the table. But I didn't look at him—my eyes were on Kitty.

"Well, I couldn't stay there—there was no use. Kitty looked contented; maybe she was. I waited till I saw her get up from the table and brush the crumbs from her lap, then I crept away and walked all night.

"After that my money went: I spent it; I gave it away—wasted it. Why, I had lots of it. Why not? But I lived longer than I expected, and the money went sooner than I expected. I drifted here and there, but when I came to this spot I settled down, and I've made up my mind to die here with my tulips. They make me think of her—Kitty in the old days, before anything happened, you know—Kitty with her white apron and white sunbonnet—Kitty kneeling among her flowers, or leaning her little head on my big shoulder, saying she'd never like anybody but me."

The old man's chin sank on his breast, and he was silent for some time. The shadows of night had fallen. Lights were twinkling in the windows.

"It is a sad story," I said.

"Sad? Oh, yes, I suppose," he replied, rousing himself. "But I'm keeping you here listening, my man. It's growing late—time for an old man like me to go to bed; so good night. Come over in the morning and I'll pull you a bunch of tulips to take over home. Well, good night."

"Good night," I said, and left him.

* * * * *

It was a cold, bitter morning in winter. I paused at the gate on my way to the office and looked across the street at the frost starred windows of the old man's house and at the smokeless chimney. He was in the habit of rising early, and I stepped over to see if anything was the matter. There was no response to my rap, so I turned the knob and pushed open the door. A pervasive feeling of cold was in the air. A pile of pine shavings lay in readiness on the hearth.

I went over to the bed, standing in the corner by the stove, and there, with one big hand thrown out over the thick, red comforter, and the blue lips slightly parted, lay the old man. He had gone to wait for Kitty—to meet her, perhaps—who knows?

That day I visited the undertaker and searched the city greenhouses for his favorite flowers. At last I found some white ones, and the next afternoon we laid him away to rest, with a tulip on his breast.

HE SORTED THEM OUT.

Minister Was Satisfied the Knots Were Safely Tied.

A clergyman who has just returned from a trip to England tells a story he heard there of the marriages made on certain feast days, when no fee is charged and the young couples come in great numbers a long distance to take advantage of the custom.

The custom is not general, but local, being confined to certain rural places in the vicinity of Manchester and Oldham. "Upon one of those occasions," tells the clergyman, with a chuckle, "a delegation of fifty young people from Oldham and the surrounding country journeyed to Manchester, making a picturesque grouping at the Old English church of St. Mark's. Each one of the men carried a long staff or stick as the people there call a cane, and each of the young women brandished an umbrella, the use of which will be presently seen.

"After the ceremony of marrying the lot was concluded, and the crowd was going down the church aisle, one young woman hurried back and intercepted the rector as he was going to the vestry.

"'I theenk, meenster,' she panted, 'that you have morried me to the wrong felly.'

"Don't let that worry you," said the rector, who was in a hurry, "sort yourselves as you go out, "you're all married fast enough," and acting on his advice, they sorted out the right pairs.

"On their way back to Oldham they bought the things necessary to light housekeeping, stringing the lighter utensils on the sticks and umbrellas, poised on their shoulders."—Chicago Record Herald.

Like the Dog's.

Mrs. Frederick B. Schoff, the president of the National Congress of Mothers, dwelt forcibly in a recent address upon the evil of loquacity.

"Loquacity — talking overmuch," she said, "that is a fault inherent in too many mothers, and in too many fathers, too, if you come to that. Silence is a blessed thing and we should cultivate it when we have nothing to say. Silence is always better, to my mind, than a buzz of empty and meaningless talk. I used to know an old lady who talked overmuch. She was out walking one August afternoon when a man passed her with a dog. The dog's tongue hung out a little and the old lady stopped and said: 'That dog is not safe. It should not be at large. Its tongue hanging out of its mouth is a sure sign of rabies.'

"The old man, who knew the meddlesome old lady well, retorted: 'It's only a sign that the dog's tongue is too big for its mouth, the same as some old folks'."—Los Angeles Times.

An Incorrigible Dog.

The intelligence of the dog suffered somewhat by an Athens narrative in which it is made to appear that an old dog owned by F. Holcomb recently engaged with a rattler on the low grounds near the town, and was severely bitten. Mr. Holcomb was familiar with the formula for snake bites. He had some of the medicine on hand, consisting of whisky and quinine mixed in quantities to suit. Opening the dog's jaws he turned a liberal dose down him. Two or three days elapsed during which the animal was unable to walk straight, yet he seemed not to have any pain, and in fact appeared to enjoy himself. But at last he was sober again. One would naturally think that having been bitten once he would have fought shy of the swamp afterward, but the moment he was able to navigate he was back among the boys again watching for more snakes. This is why he seems unintelligent.—Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

Condemned Murderer's Last Wish.

"I should like my relatives to have a photograph of me as they remember me four years ago; a picture of me not in the garb of a felon, nor with my prison number pinned on my breast, but one that will bear upon it no association with my terrible plight. This is all I ask." Burt Ross, condemned to die for the murder of Deputy Sheriff William J. Ward of San Diego, made the above request of Warden Tompkins. It is the first time in the annals of San Quentin prison that a condemned man has made such a request. It was granted by the warden, and a photograph of the murderer, in citizen's attire, was taken in the prison gallery, and copies will be given to Ross' relatives after his death, in accordance with his last wish.—San Francisco Examiner.

ADDS TO THE COTTON AREA.

Paraguay Is About to Engage in the Culture on a Large Scale.

The recent advance in the price of cotton in this country and in England has stimulated the culture of the plant in other countries. The possibility that the cotton manufacturers of the world are facing the prospect of a dearth of raw material seems to have excited the people of Paraguay. Cotton grows wild in that country, and the cultivated product, though different from ours, has a long and fine staple.

As in Peru, the plant is a small tree rather than a little bush, and it lives and produces for several years. European manufacturers have reported good results from its use. The Paraguayans, however, have never given much attention to its cultivation.

The newspapers of Asuncion have suddenly awakened to the opportunities presented, and have risen to the occasion. They are offering many suggestions to the government and assert that cotton will yet place Paraguay on the high road to prosperity.

They ask the government to employ the services of men of science, like Dr. Bertoni, to prepare pamphlets for distribution in the cotton trade of Great Britain, France and Germany, descriptive of the nature and qualities of Paraguayan cotton and the facilities for producing large supplies of it. They ask that Dr. Bertoni, Mr. Anisits and other experts be engaged to make a survey of the lands adapted to cotton cultivation in the republic; also that the government print and distribute among the farmers of the lowlands the best information as to the methods of cotton-raising.

"We may in a short time export $100,000,000 worth of cotton in a year," announces the enthusiastic Paraguay, a German weekly published at Asuncion.

WHAT'S THE BILL GOOD FOR?

Brooklyn Tailor's Comment on a Recent Find at Nippur.

On the car the other morning I happened to hang by the strap next to Bimmelstein's. Between begging pardons of and granting pardons to my near neighbors, I managed to read a few paragraphs in my newspaper. One of them told of a remarkable find by a Nippur expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. It was nothing less than a well-preserved and thoroughly authenticated tailor's bill nearly 5,000 years old.

Since Bimmelstein himself is engaged in the clothing business, I thought he would be interested in this ancient relic, so I told him about it, but the story seemed to make no impression on him.

"Hang it, man," said I, "don't you understand? It's a tailor bill almost 5,000 years old."

"Vell," he answered, "vot iss it good for? Dey can't gollect it."

No Plain Cooks.

Sir Thomas Horne, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, made recently a tour of inspection over the Pennsylvania line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.

Sir Thomas was much pleased with the service and cuisine of his dining car. He inspected the kitchen and showed great interest in the skilled maneuvers of the cook.

The cook, who was something of a wag, described to him distinguished visitor the kitchens of the great New York hotels, where the walls are of glass, the floors of vitrified brick, the tables of white marble, and the cooking utensils of German silver.

"A great hotel chef," he said, "has from fifty to seventy-five assistants under him. I know one of these chefs, and I visited him two weeks ago. His assistant cooks were all young women—the prettiest lot of young women I ever saw.

"'Why, Gaston,' I said to my friend, 'why pretty girls you employ!'

"'Indeed, they are pretty,' said he. 'Plain cooks won't do here.'"

Are Kind to Their Horses.

Evidently there is one place where there is little need of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and that is Jersey. The farmers there are so careful of their horses that they do not work them more than is absolutely necessary, and frequently do work which is done elsewhere by horses.

If a farmer has to plow a heavy piece of ground he is obliged to use his team, but if the ground which is to be broken up is light it is very probable that he will take the place of a horse.

At first glance labor of this kind may seem very irksome, but it really is not, for the farms in Jersey are small and it does not take long to cultivate the ground. Still, in other places where the farms are equally small, no one thinks of sparing the horses, and there is little doubt that up-to-date agriculturists consider the Jersey farmers far behind the times because in the kindness of their hearts they are as lenient to their horses as possible.

The Masquerade.

Masked dancers in the Dance of life
We move sedately . . . wearily together.
Afraid to show a sign of inward strife,
We hold our souls in tether.

We dance with proud and smiling lips,
With frank, appealing eyes, with shy hands clinging.
We sing, and few will question if there slips
A sob into our singing.

Each has a certain step to learn,
Our prisoned feet move steadily in set paces.
And to and fro we pass, since life is stern,
Patiently, with masked faces.

Yet some there are who will not dance,
They sit apart most sorrowful and splendid.
But all the rest trip on as in a trance,
Until the Dance is ended.

—Olive Custance, in Living Age.

There was a card on the business man's desk. On it was printed in large black type:

TIME IS MONEY.
DON'T TAKE MINE UNLESS YOU CAN GIVE VALUE RECEIVED.

The business man propped this up conspicuously against a bill file and then said wearily to the office boy: "Show him in."

A large, florid man entered.

"How are you, Simpson?" he said, cordially. "Are you busy?"

"Busy pretty much all the time."

"I calculated you would be, but there was a little matter I wanted to see you about. I don't suppose I'd have thought of it hardly but Tom Dempsey—— By the way, did you know Tom was married? Yes; he married some southern girl—a Miss Avery. I got a bid to the wedding but I didn't go. Lampson went and he says she's about as pretty a girl as he ever met. Comes of one of those high-toned old families, you know. They only got back from their honeymoon trip about three weeks ago. But I guess you didn't know him very well."

"What was this little matter he reminded you of?"

"Bless your heart, he didn't remind me of it! That's a pretty good joke. Ha, ha! No. I was going to say that Tom Dempsey and I had been to lunch together at the Tolferino and as it was so close by I thought I'd come up and see you. I had it on my mind some time."

"What did you have on your mind?"

"This matter I'm talking about. I thought possible I might see you at the Tolferino. It's pretty handy for you. But the prices are steep. What do you think our check was? We had julienne soup and chops—just plain lamb chops—nothing fancy about 'em—and——"

"What was this business you wanted to see me about, Keppler?"

"Well, I was just going to tell you. To begin with—— I'll tell you, maybe I'd better look in some other time. It isn't really a matter of any great importance and you may be too busy to listen."

"Go ahead. I'm busy, but if there is anything I can do for you——"

"That's just what I told Tom. We were talking about one thing and another over our cigars. Do you smoke, Simpson?"

"No. What did you want to ask me about?"

"Well, I'll tell you. Honestly, I think you're busy now and I'd like to talk this over at leisure with you some time. No, I won't bother about it now."

The business man sighed. "Well, if you won't," he said, turning to his desk.

"Tom Dempsey——" began the visitor.

"Say, you'll have to excuse me now," said the business man, looking at his watch. "I've got some work here to finish in a hurry. Good-by. Call again."

"Oh, good-by," said the visitor rather stiffly. "I didn't mean to take your valuable time."

He walked out of the office with an air of offended dignity and as soon as he had gone the business man took down the sign that he had propped up against the bill file and threw it into the waste basket.

Road to the Mines

This was the road between the silver mines
And the old smelter, twenty years ago;
A fading path beneath the slender pines
And the far summits of eternal snow.
Here, where the iron-roofed sheds have dropped to rust,
The quest of treasure claimed man's brawn and nerve;
The teamster's whiplash cracked through clouds of dust,
And the long mule team swung the plunging curve.

A score of years have passed since grating wheels
Slid down these rocks, held by the strident brake.
Unvexed the meadow-lark his anthem peals
To-day where yonder silvery aspens shake.
The underbrush grows thick as summers pass;
The ruts grow fainter with each winter snow;
And creeping ferns and flowers and mountain grass
Blot out the road men traveled years ago.

No more the rumbling, jarring wagons bear
Their freight of wealth. Abandoned lie the mines.
No more the fevered throngs come crowding there
Beneath the snow-peaks and the purple pines.

Long since they hastened on athirst for gold;
In far-off mines and streets they toil and plod.
While here unchanged the guardian forests hold
Eternal riches from the stores of God.

Silver and gold the mountain gives up more;
Such as it has, it gives, unasked, unbought.
Infinite wealth passed by of men before
Mad for the petty baubles which they sought.
Nor hands of greed shall clutch the treasures stored.
Nor foot of pride come near to wreck man's will
On these, the treasure chambers of the Lord.
Locked in the fastnesses of sky and hill.

The pure in heart shall see them. Those who lift
Unto the hills their eyes shall find again
Healing for soul and body, gracious gift
From the old burdens of life's toil and stain.
Infinite wealth of beauty, boundless store
Of fragrant gifts outreached from tree and sod,
So shall the fading roadway be one more
A road of treasure, leading up to God.

—Youth's Companion.

A Triumph of Nerve

"When I was a young man in the business," said Mr. G. S. Whitson, vice president of the National City bank, "I knew a chap who was a sort of a promoter-before-his-time. That is, if he had lived to-day he would have been exploiting industrial combinations. As it was he did the best he could in the small way his opportunities offered, and had plenty of money sometimes and none at all at others.

"He was a great fellow to talk impressively of his resources and his standing at the bank—my bank. He did have an account there, and I was very careful to see it was not overdrawn. One day he went to a simple-minded fellow who kept a grocery store and got him to cash a check for $50.

"The grocer sent his check to the bank. The chap who made it didn't have a dollar to his credit, so I promptly sent the check back to the grocer marked 'N. G.' in big, black letters.

"The grocer knew dimly that his check hadn't been paid, and he waited for the promoter. Finally he came strutting along, a few days later.

"'Here, you!' shouted the grocer. 'I want to see you. The bank sent back that check I cashed for you.'

"The grocer produced the check. The promoter looked it over carefully. He observed the big black 'N. G.' I had scrawled on it.

"'Why, my dear sir,' he said, reaching down in his pocket, pulling up a big roll of bills and handing $50 in cash to the grocer, 'allow me to supply the deficiency. I see the difficulty. All my checks are payable in gold. It is evident the bank had no gold on hand when you presented the check, for they marked it "N. G." which means "No Gold." Pleasant weather we're having, isn't it? Good morning.'"—New York World.

Story Got the Money

So apt was the story told by the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur in the pulpit last Sunday that it resulted in one of the largest collections of the year, says the New York Times. He spoke in warm terms of the character of John Eliot, the missionary to the Indians, one of whose most lovable traits was an unbounded generosity.

"Out of his salary of fifty pounds a year he gave large sums to charity," said Dr. MacArthur. "On one occasion the secretary of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel, when paying Eliot his quarterly stipend, sought to do him a service. He hit upon a plan of safeguarding the missionary's money, knowing that in all likelihood Eliot otherwise would give away every penny of it before he reached his home." (Here Dr. MacArthur stepped forward to the side of the pulpit and drew out his pocket handkerchief.) "The wily secretary took Eliot's handkerchief and tied up some of the money this way in one corner, and some so in another, and so on with the four corners. And firm, hard knots he made of them before handing the handkerchief over to its owner.

"It chanced that Eliot on his way home fell in with a worthy woman whose appearance told of dire poverty and distress. He stopped to speak to her and pretty soon, his heart being touched, pulled out the handkerchief. He intended to give a sovereign to her. For some time he tugged and strained at the knots, but, try as he might, the corners refused to come untied. Then calmly rolling the handkerchief up into a ball, the missionary placed it in the astonished woman's hands, saying: 'My good woman, I think the Lord meant you to have it all.'

"The ushers," Dr. MacArthur added, "now will pass the basket for collection, and you can imitate John Eliot's example—if you are so minded."

And the congregation dug deep.

AN UNKNOWN

She walks unnoticed in the street;
The casual eye
Sees nothing in her fair or sweet.
The world goes by
Unconscious that an angel's feet
Are passing nigh.

She little has of beauty's wealth;
Truth will allow
Only her prime of youth and health
Her brow! white brow!
Yet grows she on the heart by stealth,
I scarce know how.

She do
That
A
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GOOD FROM AN

BY J. H. NICH

W E will just have to stay here, and make the best of it, but I don't believe the water will get up to the house."

"It may not, but if it does, what shall we do? In the night, too, if it was in the day, we might be able to save ourselves."

"If it does rise so high, we will not be the only ones in trouble. It will cover the whole town north of the river."

"Nelly, why can't we sell our chickens, and get money enough to keep us till the danger is over?"

"If it were not so near night, and Sunday, too, we might; but what would we do without them? They are almost our only dependence."

In a short time the dark, chilly, dismal night settled down. The darkest night in all the twenty-two years of Nellie Anderson's life. She and her sister Grace, aged fourteen, sat waiting and watching for some sign that the river would go down.

The house was so near the river, the lot so low, that of all those who would suffer from the flood, they would be the first to face the danger; and they were the least able to do so; and it being the last house along the river bank, in the city, they would be the last to receive help.

"Oh, Nelly, what shall we do if the water gets to the house? I wish we had gone away before it was dark."

"It may not reach the house; but if it should, it must get much higher before it puts us in much danger. We can move such things as we will need for a day or so up-stairs, and we will be safe there."

"It's coming. Listen!"

With a rush that threatened to carry the little house away, the water was around them, and they had no time to save anything. They crouched down beside the window in the little chamber, trying to see the water; but the only thing of which they could be sure was that it was still rising.

Nelly took the lamp and went to the stairway, to see if there was much water in the lower story; she found it was more than half way up to the ceiling. It was impossible to get anything from below, now, and they had brought no food with them. Again they sought the window. They could plainly hear the cries for help of those in distress in the town just around the bend above them; and sometimes they added their cries to those they heard; but the entire attention of those engaged in the work of rescue was devoted to saving those nearest at hand.

Again Nelly looked below. The water had nearly reached the ceiling now; in a few minutes more it would reach the upper story, then what could they do? Nelly tried to cheer Grace by telling her that it surely could not get much higher; that a little water in the upper story would not hurt them; that in the morning some one would be sure to see them and come to their help.

With another sudden rush the water was in the chamber, and the house trembled and shook. By the light of the lamp they could see it was nearly up to the window sill. The faces of both girls were pale now.

"Grace, if it rises much higher, we must try to reach the roof. We must not be caught in here!"

"How can we get out on the roof?"

"I think I can help you up from the window, then you can help me."

"Let's not try it yet; we may not need to. Oh!"

The house gave a mighty quiver, as if shaking itself loose from its foundation, swung part way round, caught on something, and hung, rocking wildly in the flood. The water was not so deep in the chamber now as it had been before the house floated.

"I think we will be all right now, Grace. The heaviest articles are below, and they will act as ballast, and keep the house right side up."

"If the house stays right side up we will get no deeper in the water than we are now."

With a sickening lurch the house took itself free, whirled around, caught again, swung part way round, came loose, and floated down with the current. As their light shone from the window they could see the trees slide by.

"Nelly, don't you think we would better put out the lamp? We don't want fire as well as water."

They were soon glad they had done this, for occasionally the house would strike some obstruction with such force it seemed as if it must go to pieces. They knew that they were going down stream rapidly, for sometimes they could get a glimpse of a tree as they swept past near it, and when the chamber window would turn toward the town they had left they could see the reflection of the lights in the clouds. It kept growing fainter and farther away, and then they saw the reflection of the lights of another

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Go ahead. I'm busy, but if there's
anything I can do for you——"

"That's just what I told Tom. We
were talking about one thing and an-
other over our cigars. Do you smoke,
Simpson?"

"No. What did you want to ask me
about?"

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think you're busy now and I'd like to
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some time. No, I won't bother about
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the Money

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"It chanced that Eliot on his way
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calmly rolling the handkerchief up into
a ball, the missionary placed it in the
astonished woman's hands, saying:
'My good woman, I think the Lord
meant you to have it all.'

"The ushers," Dr. MacArthur added,
"now will pass the basket for collec-
tion, and you can imitate John Eliot's
example—if you are so minded."

And the congregation dug deep.

AN UNKNOWN ANGEL.

She walks unnoticed in the street;
The casual eye
Sees nothing in her fair or sweet.
The world goes by
Unconscious that an angel's feet
Are passing nigh

She has little has of beauty's wealth;
Truth will allow
Only her priceless youth and health,
Her broad white brow;
Yet grows she on the heart by stealth,
I scarce know how.

She does a thousand kindly things
That no one knows;
A loving woman's heart she brings
To human woes;
And to her face the sunlight clings
Where'er she goes.

And so she walks her quiet ways
With that content
That only comes to sinless days
And innocent;
A life devoid of fame or praise,
Yet nobly spent.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

GOOD FROM AN ILL WIND

BY J. H. NICHOLSON.

"WE will just have to stay
here, and make the best
of it; but I don't believe
the water will get up to
the house."

It may not; but if it does, what shall
we do? In the night, too; if it was in
the day, we might be able to save our-
selves."

"If it does rise so high, we will not
be the only ones in trouble, for it will
cover the whole town north of the
river."

"Nelly, why can't we sell our chick-
ens, and get money enough to keep us
till the danger is over?"

"If it were not so near night, and
Sunday, too, we might; but what would
we do without them? They are al-
most our only dependence."

In a short time the dark, chilly,
dismal night settled down. The dark-
est night in all the twenty-two years
of Nellie Anderson's life. She and her
sister Grace, aged fourteen, sat wait-
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the river would go down.

The house was so near the river, the
land so low, that of all those who would
suffer from the flood, they would be
the first to face the danger; and they
were the least able to do so; and it
being the last house along the river
bank, in the city, they would be the
last to receive help.

"Oh, Nelly, what shall we do if the
water gets to the house? I wish we had
gone away before it was dark."

"It may not reach the house; but if
it should, it must get much higher be-
fore it puts us in much danger. We
can move such things as we will need
for a day or so up-stairs, and we will
be safe there."

"It's coming. Listen!"

With a rush that threatened to car-
ry the little house away, the water
was around them, and they had no
time to save anything. They crouched
down beside the window in the little
chamber, trying to see the water; but
the only thing of which they could
be sure was that it was still rising.

Nelly took the lamp and went to the
stairway, to see if there was much
water in the lower story; she found
there was more than half way up to the
ceiling. It was impossible to get any-
thing from below, now, and they had
brought no food with them. Again
they sought the window. They could
only hear the cries for help of those
in distress in the town just around the
hill above them; and sometimes they
added their cries to those they heard;
but the entire attention of those en-
gaged in the work of rescue was de-
voted to saving those nearest at hand.

Again Nelly looked below. The
water had nearly reached the ceiling
now; in a few minutes more it would
reach the upper story, then what
could they do? Nelly tried to cheer
Grace by telling her that it surely
would not get much higher; that a
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not hurt them; that in the morning
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With another sudden rush the water
was in the chamber, and the house
trembled and shook. By the light of
the lamp they could see it was nearly
up to the window sill. The faces of
both girls were pale now.

"Grace, if it rises much higher, we
must try to reach the roof. We must
not be caught in here!"

"How can we get out on the roof?"

"I think I can help you up from the
window, then you can help me."

"Let's not try it yet; we may not
need to. Oh!"

The house gave a mighty quiver, as
if shaking itself loose from its foun-
dation, swung part way round, caught
on something, and hung, rocking wild-
ly in the flood. The water was not
quite so deep in the chamber now as it had
been before the house floated.

"I think we will be all right now,
Grace. The heaviest articles are be-
low, and they will act as ballast, and
keep the house right side up."

"If the house stays right side up, we
will get no deeper in the water than
we are now."

With a sickening lurch the house
broke itself free, whirled around,
caught again, swung part way round,
became loose, and floated down with the
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the window they could see the trees
close by.

"Nelly, don't you think we would
better put out the lamp? We don't
want fire as well as water."

They were soon glad they had done
so, for occasionally the house would
strike some obstruction with such
force it seemed as if it must go to
pieces. They knew that they were
being down stream rapidly, for some-
times they could get a glimpse of a
house as they swept past near it, and
from the chamber window would turn
toward the town they had left they
could see the reflection of the lights
in the clouds. It kept growing fainter
and farther away, and then they saw
the reflection of the lights of another
town in the opposite direction. Before
morning they had lost sight of the
lights they had left, but those below
were becoming brighter; then day-
light came to cheer them, and how
thankful they were for it.

They could now see that they were
moving rapidly, but they knew the
chance of help was not so good here
as it would have been in the city.
When they did see any one they would
call for help, but rescue was impossi-
ble in that swift current. Once, to-
ward mid-day, the house caught on
something, and held for some time.
They began to hope it would not re-
sume its wild journey again; but to-
ward night, as the water continued to
rise, it floated down stream again.

The cold, the hunger, the fatigue, and
above all, the nervous strain was
fast telling on their strength. It was
growing darker; Monday night was
closing down on them, and no hope
of help, when they came around a bend
and saw before them a scene which
seemed to promise them either life or
certain destruction at once. The river
was running through what seemed to
be a great city. Wreck and destruc-
tion was on every hand; bridges torn
out, houses crushed, cars and buildings
burning, and farther out they could see
the twinkling lights of a great city.
But help was more impossible here
than it had been before, for the current
was so swift, the way blocked with so
much wreckage that no boat could
reach them, although the watchers on
the bank could see them plainly.
Surely it was God's hand had held
them back, during the day, until that
mighty torrent had swept away the
many obstructions through which they
could not have passed earlier in the
day.

They passed it all safely and in a
few minutes they swept out on a much
larger stream, where there was more
room, and consequently less danger.
But it was dark now and the rain
still falling, and they could see nothing
save an occasional light in some win-
dow. The house sailed along smoothly
now, the water being deeper and the
channel wider, and so their nervous
tension was somewhat relieved; but
how slow dragged the night! How
they longed for the light of day! When
at last the night was over daylight
found them exhausted, scarcely able
to stand, hope all gone, longing for
death, as a relief from that awful
strain.

About 10 o'clock they were near the
left side of the current, and as they
swung around a bend toward the
north, they were drawn still farther
from the channel. A little farther
down a strong current set off toward
the left, onto the bottom, and it took
them along with it. As they left the
main stream, the house caught on some
obstruction, but did not stop long. It
floated out of the channel and toward
the north, caught again, and as it came
loose it revolved in the opposite direc-
tion, and as the window came toward
the north they saw a house close by,
and above water.

Their craft continued to revolve and
move with the stream a little longer,
then it grounded in shallower water,
and not over a quarter of a mile from
the house, where they could now see
a man and woman watching them.
The man called to them, then ran
toward the water near the house, and
soon they saw him coming to them in
a boat.

* * * * * * *

Ned Taylor owned one of the best
farms on the Missouri River bottom.
The house was on high ground, above
any high water, though still quite close
to the river. Along the south side of
the farm was a small creek, coming
down from the northwest.

Ned's sister, Emma, was his house-
keeper, and like Ned had made her
part of the domain to blossom as the
rose; but now the river was higher
than it had been for years. All Ned's
crops were ruined, and though the
house was still above water, and the
stock still safe, the loss would be great.
Ned was troubled more about his sis-
ter's health than about his crops. She
had only recently recovered from a
severe fever, and now she seemed like-
ly to have a relapse, and it was nearly
impossible to get a doctor as the bot-
toms, for miles around, were under
water.

Emma was lying on a lounge, placed
in such a position she could see the
river through the open door. She had
a glass in her hands, through which
she watched the wreckage coming
around the bend.

"Ned, there comes a house down the
river. Where could it have come
from?"

"It might have come from K——.
This flood might easily have washed
away a small house. Let me see."

He took the glass and looked.

"It is very close to this side; it may
be drawn into the creek; there is a
strong current running back west
now."

Emma watched the house. It re-
volved slowly, and after awhile it
swung around so she could see the
window in the gable.

"Oh, Ned; Ned! come here quick!"

Ned ran to his sister, thinking some-
thing had happened to her.

"Oh, Ned! There is some one in that
house! Two women! I can see them
at the window! Look!"

The house had revolved so far that
Ned could not see the window. Soon
the house entered the current which
ran back up the creek. It seemed
to hang on something, then changed
the direction of its revolution, and
continued on its way; but now both
Emma and Ned were standing in the
door, and as the window came in sight
again they could plainly see two
women leaning from it, and heard a
very faint call for help.

Ned replied with but one word,
"Coming," and started for his boat;
before he reached it, Emma called to
him:

"It's grounded out there in the
pasture. No, it's loose again! Oh,
Ned, it's going into the mouth of that
little hollow! It is! It's fast now!
It can't get out now!"

Ned gave one glance and saw that
Emma was right, then made every
effort to reach it as soon as possible.
When he pulled up beneath the win-
dow he saw two most pitiful faces.

"Are you willing to give up your
ship?"

"Yes, indeed! We'll surrender on
any terms."

They were so weak they were scarce
ly able to help themselves at all, and
it was only after considerable difficulty
Ned succeeded in getting them into the
boat. When this was accomplished,
and he was again at the oars, he asked
them how long they had been afloat.

"Since Sunday night."

"Since Sunday night! How far did
you come?"

"From T——."

"Is it possible! And have you been
cooped up there all that time, without
food?"

"Yes."

"And wet, and cold! I don't see
how you stood it so long?"

"We could not have stood it much
longer."

"Why didn't you leave before the
water got so high?"

"We had no place to go; and if we
had, we did not like to leave unless
we were compelled to."

"And the house—who does it belong
to?"

"It did belong to us, before it came
down here. I don't know who it be-
longs to now."

"It is still yours. It is on my land,
and I will buy it of you, if you wish.
But had you no relatives or friends
where you could have gone?"

"No we are alone in the world, since
father died; and the house was all he
left."

"Well, you will find friends here. My
sister and I are alone, also. We will
make you welcome."

Food, warmth and a night's rest did
them much good, and the next day
they felt better. As Emma was not
able to do her work, Nelly and Grace
were glad of the chance to earn some-
thing by staying and keeping house
for their friends.

When the water went down, so Ned
could inspect the house, he paid them
a good price for it, and they began to
feel quite prosperous again. Ned was
very busy those days, replanting his
fields, and he was very glad the girls
were there to look after Emma. He
soon found that this was not the only
reason he was glad to have them there.
He began to wonder how he could ever
let Nelly go and he determined to try to
persuade her to be his wife. Nelly,
too, had learned a new lesson. She
began to dread the time of separation.
She found Ned a delightful companion.

Now, don't say that three weeks'
acquaintance was not enough; but just
remember that two people living in the
same house three weeks will be better
acquainted than in six months under
ordinary circumstances.

When Emma's health was fully re-
covered, Nelly decided it would be bet-
ter for them to leave.

"You will not need us now. I think
we will try to rent a house in W——,
and move our household goods there."

Emma was startled at this sudden
announcement. She had not thought
of their leaving.

"Why do you want to go? Why not
make this your home? We would be
glad to have you do so."

"I do not think it would be best for
us to stay; though it has been very
pleasant for us here."

"Then why do you wish to go? We
do not want you to. I shall ask Ned
to persuade you to stay. I believe he
can." Nelly blushed at this, but made
no reply, and Emma put her arms
around her and whispered, "I would
like to have you for a sister."

When she had an opportunity to
speak to Ned alone, she said:

"Ned, I think it's too bad. The girls
are going to leave us now, when we
were all settled so comfortably. Can't
you persuade them to stay?"

"I don't know, but I shall try. I
hope I can."

Ned found Nelly alone in the dining
room.

"Nelly, why must you go away?
Don't you know how much I want
you? Oh, Nelly, can't you love me?
I can't tell you how dear to me you
have become, how much I love you.
Won't you be my wife? Won't you try
to love me?"

His arms were around her, and he
drew her very close to him, and kissed
her, and she let her head rest on his
shoulder.

"Nelly, say you do love me. Say you
will be my wife."

"Yes, Ned, I do love you very much.
I will be your wife."—Waverley Maga-
zine.

The banana and potato are almost identical in chemical composition.

WIND AND SNOW.

When sleep had closed the lattices
Along the village street,
I heard the clang of iron mail,
The ring of steel-shod feet.
I pulled the muslin curtain by,
Between it peering forth,
And lo! beheld a wild gray knight
Come riding from the north.

The frost was in his streaming hair,
The ice was on his beard,
He shouted shrilly as he passed,
His cry was long and weird.
He struck the boughs that barred his
way
And broke them in his flight,
Across his saddle-bow he bore
A maiden veiled in white.

My breath was frozen on the pane,
My lips were blue with cold,
When far away his strident voice
Died out upon the wold.
And when the clouded morning dawned,
All colorless and pale,
Before my door lay soft and white
The maiden's snowy veil.

—Minna Irving, in Lippincott's.

THE SECRET OF IT.

By Susan Hubbard Martin.

Why he turned in at the parsonage
gate that afternoon Mr. Barton Ells-
worth did not know. He had just
met the professor, and his brows
were knit ominously over the inter-
view. He was not in a friendly mood
yet his steps turned intuitively tow-
ard the little house.

"Yes," the old professor had said,
as he rubbed his glasses reflectively
"your son could lead his classes if he
would; he has the ability. But instead
of that, his standing is dangerously
near the failure mark. If he does not
take a different course he will not
pass the spring examination. I have
reasoned with him, but he seems to
have no care or ambition in the mat-
ter. Such a splendid intellect, too!
There's a curious lack of enthusiasm
about him. Have you talked to him,
Mr. Ellsworth?"

Barton Ellsworth's sad face grew set
and sadder still.

"No," he answered, shortly. Why,
it had been weeks since he had so
much as spoken to the boy, he thought.

"The truth is, professor," he went
on, "since my wife's death I've scarce-
ly noticed the lad. I haven't cared
much whether I lived or died, and the
boy never took to me, anyway. If his
mother had been spared—" His voice
broke.

"Yes, yes," the old professor an-
swered, hastily, "I know it. It was a
sad blow, Mr. Ellsworth, and the lad's
loss is equal with yours. Never forget
that. Sometimes we're selfish even
in our grief. A mother's influence
knows no boundaries."

"Thank you," was the answer, "I'll
see Basil and—"

"Be gentle with him," interrupted
the old professor, warningly. "Such
lads need careful handling. A word
too much, and the work of years is un-
done."

"I see no reason why Basil should
not study," Barton Ellsworth answered,
coldly. "I never had to be urged when
I was a boy, and I did not have half
his opportunities. Well, good day, pro-
fessor. It's a little hard to a man of
my pride to hear such a report of my
only son, but my cup seems full of bit-
terness just now. Drop in and see me
some evening. I'll be glad of a chat
with you. My best regards to your
wife. Good afternoon!"

The old professor looked regretfully
after the tall figure as it strode away.
"It's a thousand pities," whispered the
good man, "that Ellsworth looks at
things in the way he does. If Basil's
mother had only lived—but I am
afraid his father's pride and severity
will only chill the boy. What Basil
needs is a wise and tender hand just
now. Well, well, we can only advise
in these cases, and pray."

As Barton Ellsworth came to the
parsonage he went in. He had never
been there before, for the minister's
pastorate was yet new. The parsonage
was a sunny little house, just now
overflowing with children, for the new
pastor had a family.

The minister's wife herself came to
the door in answer to his ring. The
baby, some 14 or 15 months old, was
clinging to her skirt.

"No, he's not at home," she said,
after Barton Ellsworth had introduced
himself and asked for her husband.
"But won't you step in for a moment?
Do!" she urged gently, for she had
heard of his great sorrow and read
with a woman's quick and ready sym-
pathy the trouble in the thin, sad face.
"My baby's just learning to walk," she
added, stooping to unclasp the chubby
hand. "This is her second day's ex-
perience." She smiled down at the
tiny toddler at her feet, such a won-
derfully beautiful smile.

Barton Ellsworth saw the look.
"There's a woman with a mother's
heart," he thought instantly. "Edith
was always like that."

Because of his wife he followed her
in. "I'll stop just a moment," he said.

The minister's wife led him into the
little sitting-room. The floor was lit-
tered with children's toys. There was
nothing fine in the room, only plain
chairs, a good picture or two and an
open piano, but it had that indescrib-
able look of home about it that grand
houses so many times lack.

Two little boys about four and six
were playing contentedly on the floor.
"This is Paul and this is Silas," the
mother explained, smilingly. "We like
Bible names best," she added. "Our
baby's name is Ruth."

She drew forward the best chair the
room afforded. "Come here, dears, and
speak to the gentleman," she said.

The little boys rose obediently.
Something in the two pairs of brown
eyes raised to his moved him strangely.
They reminded him of Basil. What a
fine little fellow he had been, and how
proud Edith was of him!

"When I am old and helpless," she
had often said, "my son will take care
of me. Look at him, Barton. Aren't
his eyes beautiful, and see his firm lit-
tle muscles. There's no baby like moth-
er's boy!" she had cried, catching him
to her heart.

The little boys, having spoken to him
went back to their mother. They
leaned upon her affectionately, pressing
their dimpled hands against her pret-
ty gown. He noticed that she did not
rebuke them.

"You have quite a family," he re-
marked, gently. "There are two more
in school, I understand."

"Yes," smiled the minister's wife,
"two girls, Mary and Rachel. And you
—you have a son, too."

Barton Ellsworth nodded and his
face grew stern. He thought of the
professor's report. "Yes," he answered,
"one—only."

The little woman saw the look. She
took the chubby hand of the smallest
boy, clasping it fondly. "They're a
great care," she said, gently, "but we
have always been so fond of our chil-
dren."

Barton Ellsworth winced. He thought
of his great empty house, of its lonely
grandeur, its silent rooms impregnated,
as it were, with his great grief. No
wonder the boy did not like to stay in
them. And what was it she had said?
"Fond of her children." The words
rang in his ears still.

Had he been fond of Basil? Had he
taken the interest a father should have
taken in an only son? He had left the
boy to the emptiness of the silent
house, full of the memories of his
mother, shutting himself in his library
night after night. He had evinced no
care in the lad's progress, had made
no effort to win his love or confidence.
Day after day he had sat opposite him
at meals, silent, stern, unapproachable.
Was it strange, then, under these con-
ditions, that the boy was about to fail?
Was it to be marveled at that he had
lost heart in his studies?

He looked across at the minister's
little children as they clung about their
mother, and in that moment it was
shown him what a parent ought to be.
"God forgive me!" he thought.

He rose suddenly. He wanted to go
home and think it all out. "Tell your
husband I'll come in again," he said,
as he shook the little woman's hand.
"Good-by, and—God bless you!"

The minister's wife looked after him
a little puzzled. "I wonder what could
have moved him so?" she whispered.
"There certainly were tears in his
eyes."

That night at dinner Barton Ells-
worth looked at his son. "How did
school go to-day, Basil?" he said.

The boy dropped his fork. The ques-
tion, coming from the usually silent
figure opposite, startled him. A flush
rose to his cheek.

"Not very well, sir," he stammered.
"I—I—"

"Are the studies too hard?" asked
the kind voice.

"No," was the answer. "I could do
them all right, but the truth is, father,
I haven't been studying."

Barton Ellsworth rose. "Bring your
books into the library, Basil," he said.
"I think you and I can help one anoth-
er." He went over and stood by him.
"I want my boy to be a good student,"
he said. "Nothing short of the best
will satisfy me. I met the professor to-
day, my son," he explained, "and he
thinks you could do better if you really
set your mind on it. We'll see if he
isn't right. It's partly my fault, Basil,"
he went on. "I've neglected you. I
want my boy to forgive me; will he?"

The quick tears rushed to Basil's
eyes. "Don't, father!" he said in a
broken voice. "It's all my fault. I
didn't study because—I didn't think
you cared."

Barton Ellsworth stooped and kissed
the smooth, boyish cheek. "I do care
very much, my son," he said.

He seemed to see again a little wo-
man with pretty children clinging to
her gown. How they loved her! She
was making a success of her mission,
and he had come near failing in his.
"We have always—" he heard the soft
voice speaking again—!" "We have al-
ways been so fond of our children,"
that was the secret of her power, and
he had found it out.

"Come, Basil," he said, gently, "come,
my son."

And arm in arm they went into the
library, where the picture of a lovely
woman smiled down upon them, as if
she knew and understood.—Youth's
Companion.

Myths of Childhood.

Speak the truth! So say the rigid
moralists who would banish the myths
of childhood—the fairies and dwarfs
and giants; goblins and sprites—and
even the good old saint who travels
the wide world over to thrill millions
of young hearts with the joy of his
coming. Nobody seems to know when
he began his rounds, for every country
claims him, and many are the guises
under which he appears. He is the St.
Nicholas of Holland, the Holy Man of
Tyrol; the beautiful maiden of Alsace,
who bears the gifts of the Christ Child
to the children of earth. The tinkle of
her silver bell has been heard on many
a hearth, but mortal eye has never
seen her, so dazzling is the sheen of
her golden crown with its encircling
rows of gleaming tapers.—Donahoe's
Magazine.

Fresco Painting in the Sahara.

The French explorer, Emile S. Gau-
tier, who has just returned to Paris
from a tour of exploration throughout
the Sahara Desert has discovered a
number of very fine fresco-paintings
on rocks near the oasis of Anet. They
represent pedestrians, camel riders,
etc., and are accompanied by numer-
ous inscriptions. It is said that these
frescoes are thousands of years old.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Many a well informed woman has her servant girl to thank for it.

The Editor of the Rural New Yorker, Than whom there is no better Potato Expert in the Country, says, "Salzer's Earliest Potato is the earliest of 36 earliest sorts, tried by me, yielding 464 bu. per acre." Salzer's Early Wisconsin yielded for the Rural New Yorker 736 bu. per acre. Now Salzer has heavier yielding varieties than above. See Salzer's catalog.

JUST SEND 10c. IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive lots of farm seed samples and their big catalog, which is brim full of rare things for the gardener and farmer, easily worth $100.00 to every wide-awake farmer. [A.C.L.]

It describes Salzer's Teosinte, yielding 160,000 lbs. per acre of rich green fodder, Salzer's Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. of sheep and hog food per acre, together with Salzer's New National Oats, which has a record of 300 bu. per acre, in 30 States, so also full description of Alfalfa Clover, Giant Incarnat Clover, Alsike, Timothy and thousands of other fodder plants, Grasses, Wheat, Spelta, Barley, etc.

It's a pity that a miser who has money to burn can't take it with him when he dies.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A woman would rather be idolized than understood.

Mexico's Chief Harbor.

Tampico expects to be the chief Mexican harbor before long. It is twelve hours distant from the capital by train, and its waters are deep enough for the largest vessels and fully protected against storms.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mexico, D. F.

"Mexico, D. F.," as the postmark on all Mexican postal matter reads, means "District Federal," or Federal District, and corresponds to our Washington, D. C.

His Mother—"When that little boy threw stones at you, why did you not come to me?"

Little George Washington—"Well, I guess I can throw them back better'n you can."

Billion Dollar Grass and Alfalfa.

When we introduced Billion Dollar Grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village postoffice, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

A. Walford, Westlore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides."

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. IN STAMPS

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

In Finland reindeer are worth $7.50 a head. A reindeer can travel about 130 miles a day.

June Tint Butter Color makes top of the market butter.

Planets revolve, but shooting stars are not necessarily revolvers.

Why Do We Die?

Vital statistics classified show the respiratory organs to be the feeble point in man. Diseases of the lungs are out of all proportion in fatality. Take Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein for coughs, colds and consumption.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

Follies of life are the amusements we don't care for.

College and Educational Notes.

Five students were recently expelled from Princeton University for buying proofs of examination papers.

An electrical system of stock raising has been developed on a moderate scale at the University of Michigan.

Twenty students from the University of Chicago, in charge of Professor H. L. Willett, are pilgrims to the Holy Land.

An attempt is being made to purchase for Amherst College the Burchard collection of books, which is one of the most valuable of its kind in existence.

It really seems that the club of women in London which has entered on a crusade against the use of the word "spinster" might find something to do more worthy of women's clubs. There's one good old-fashioned way for a spinster to change her name, and if she will not conform to this why then let her remain "spinster" in word as well as in deed. Things are being made too easy anyway for unmarried women. It seems to some of us, and we advise certain preachers who like to be sensational, to take up this phase of the doings of society. For if they succeed in having themselves called something that sounds really attractive in place of "old maids" and "spinsters" there will be no such thing as getting them to forsake their care free lives for the responsibilities of the married state.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

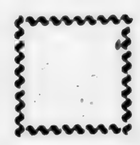
The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county or our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognizing THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



EDITORIAL.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In this issue our readers will find the county treasurer's semi-annual report, and it would be well for every citizen to study it carefully and see for himself how the public money is spent and what for. The report was laid before the UNION and the Banner, and they were asked to bid for the job. The UNION got the contract because it asked the lowest price and does the best work.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The regular republican convention for the fourth congressional district was held at Talladega on the 23d inst. in the court house. About 50 delegates were certified to the convention and the proceedings were enthusiastic and harmonious. Many were absent from the convention (who had signified their intention of attending), helping to pay the last sad honors to Samuel R. Bingham, whose funeral was in progress while the convention was in session. Next week's paper will contain a full account of the proceedings, resolutions, nominations, etc.

The delegation (?) that (according to the Banner) insisted on announcing Probate Judge Adams in that paper's last issue, would have greatly strengthened that act had they (?) appended their (?) names.

S. R. BINGHAM DEAD.

Mr. Samuel Rice Bingham, of Talladega, died at an early hour yesterday morning at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. W. G. Oliver, 1102 Twenty-eighth street, this city, where he was visiting.

The death of Mr. Bingham was due to heart failure and was entirely unexpected. He retired about 11 o'clock Saturday night, apparently feeling as well as usual, and at 2 o'clock had been visited by death. He died in his sleep, the end coming very peacefully.

The body was carried this morning to the old home in Talladega, where the funeral will take place tomorrow.

News of the death of Mr. Bingham will be received over the state with deep regret. He was widely known and was held in the highest esteem by all who enjoyed an acquaintance with him. He was a man of fine intellect, of sterling integrity and as gentle as a woman. His kindly disposition shone forth on all occasions and he was held in the most affectionate regard by all who knew him well. His life was an active one and he was prominently identified with a number of important interests at Talladega. For several years he was chief in the office of the internal revenue collector in Birmingham, during which time he made his home in this city. He was fifty-five years of age and is survived by a widow and four children. The latter are Arthur, Dallas and Earnest Bingham and Mrs. W. G. Oliver. He is also survived by four brothers, Messrs. Henry C., Thomas C., John A. and Julian H. Bingham, the latter of this city. He was a son of the late Arthur Bingham.—Birmingham News.

Will girls in this leap year really propose marriage to men? Inquires a writer in Boston Transcript. Did girls, in any leap year, ever propose marriage to men? Would that we might have full and correct answers to both questions. We should like to go on record as saying that we do not believe any woman ever proposed marriage, in so many words, to any man. They are not so poor in tactics as to be obliged to do this.

Clearest Style is Best.

Obscurity of manner has diverse origins, says the London Spectator. It may appear in the writer who is overnice no less than in the writer who is careless. In spite of Browning and a few others who shall be safe if we stand by the aphorism of the French critic and believe that clarity of language and clarity of thought are never dissociated. After all, there is no need for anxiety if we cannot endure the rack of introspection to which the cleverness of very modern writers would condemn us. Great genius has nearly always united profound ideas with very simple speech. Even in that most difficult art, the analysis of human character, the highest achievements stand out in a frame of pellucid utterance. Nobody, therefore, has call to be ashamed if he confesses that in the main Mr. Meredith and Mr. Henry James are beyond him. In Shakespeare, Balzac and George Eliot he will find consolation when all his modernly artistic friends have done their worst in the way of reproach.—Philadelphia Record.

He Liked Young People.

In his last work, "Facts and Comments," the late Mr. Herbert Spencer gives a curious bit of self-revelation. He confesses that though he particularly liked the society of young people, it bored him to an unendurable extent if they worried him with unintelligent chatter, and that to avoid this it was his custom to ask them some question which could not be answered without a good deal of thought. He was accustomed to base his judgement of their intellects upon the answers returned, and we can well imagine that those who were suddenly confronted with some such problem as "Why is the sea salt"? must have regarded a drive with the great philosopher as something of an ordeal.—London Globe.

So far from being an evidence of a national levity and lack of seriousness slang is the language of sincerity, declares Prof. Herman Spencer in a recent number of Booklovers' Magazine. It is the result of an instinctive effort to get as far away as possible from everything like pretentiousness. It is the antipodes of pathos. It is the language of the whole people, because it is expressive of the national sense of humor that is never so keen as when it contemplates with a joy likewise unutterable the spectacle presented by the fake exposed. It is blunt, it is crude, it is brutal sometimes, but it is always sincere. It directs against the citadels of evil the mighty enginery of laughter. It does for our nascent abuses what the mordant satire of Martial and Juvenal failed to do for decadent Rome.

The reported discovery of gold in beds of sand in Texas raises some puzzling questions. If the deposits are like placers, the separation of the precious metal from the material with which it is associated would be easy, but one cannot help wondering how any considerable quantity of the sand or gravel is going to be raised to a place where it can be washed, comments a writer in the New York Tribune. Were the side of a huge bank exposed it could be attacked with powerful jets, and eaten away in short order. If the site were the bed of a stream, shovels and dredges would be available for purposes of excavation. When a stratum of "pay dirt" is so covered that access can be had only from above, and when the overlaying layers are 200 or 300 feet thick, however, a different kind of campaign must be organized. If there were an ample supply of water and two sets of tubing were sunk, no doubt the stuff could be pumped up, but if it should cost $1 to uncover ten cents' worth of gold there would not be much profit in the business.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Roosevelt has signed the Urgent Deficiency bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill has been completed. It will carry an expenditure of $7,610,831, as against $8,521,306 appropriated last year. Of the sum named, $3,551,968 is for Indian schools.

Miss Alice Roosevelt has gone to Boston to visit her grandmother, Mrs George C. Lee.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads agreed to the report of a sub-committee raising the salaries of rural free delivery carriers to a maximum of $720 a year.

Lieutenant-General Chaffee has returned from Albany, N. Y., where he delivered an address before the New York National Guard Association.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

One hundred delegates of the Federal party, in session at San Juan, Porto Rico, have unanimously voted to dissolve the party.

Lieutenant McRae and six privates, of the constabulary, have been killed by a bolo rush of 500 fanatics while patrolling the east coast of the Island of Samar.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, from the United States and received a cordial welcome from labor representatives.

Commander William Eibridge, United States Navy, Governor of the Island of Guam, arrived at Honolulu on a supply ship on his way to his home in the United States.

DOMESTIC.

The Government has started suits against the Western Express Company in North Dakota for selling liquor.

As a result of losses, aggregating $200,000, sustained in the Baltimore fire, the Greenwich Insurance Company, which has never missed a dividend since its organization in 1834, will retire from business and its affairs will be liquidated.

Joseph Sinclair, Justice of the Peace at Princeton, N. J., while walking in his sleep, fell down the steps of his boarding house and died instantly from a broken neck.

In mass meeting at Aiken, S. C., citizens determined "to build and set aside a city park to be named 'Whitney Park,' and to erect thereon a monument in commemoration of our esteemed fellow citizen, W. C. Whitney, now deceased."

In the hearing of the Fair case at San Francisco, Cal., Dr. John Gallwey, who performed the autopsy, testified that in his opinion the death of Charles L. Fair occurred at least a few seconds after that of Mrs. Fair.

FOREIGN.

The rumor that Foreign Minister Delcasse, of France, has resigned is untrue.

In consequence of the war between Russia and Japan the Federal Council, of Switzerland, has postponed indefinitely the international conference to meet at Geneva May 16.

A company of Korean soldiers attacked an electric carriage belonging to an American citizen, of Seoul, damaging the carriage and injuring the operator. American seamen quieted the disturbance.

President Candamo, of Peru, in the presence of 3000 spectators, formally opened the electric railway between Lima and Chorilles.

Albanian Catholics are hastening in large numbers to join their brethren in fighting at Diakova, Province of Ipek, Albania, against Shemsi Pasha.

Replying in the English House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer Austen Chamberlain said the Government had no intention at present of reimposing the tax on grain, which was abolished last year.

The young woman known as Mina Alix, who was injured at the Parish Circus at Madrid, Spain, January 24, while attempting to loop the loop in an automobile, has died from her injuries.

Max H. Meyer, a well-known broker on the Boerse, in Germany, shot and killed himself with a revolver. His mind had become disordered owing to the loss of $100,000 by the fall in Russian securities.

The Russian Government has abolished the censorship in the case of all telegrams going abroad.

Ashtabula on Fire.

A fire which started in the dry goods store of N. L. Morrison's Sons, at Ashtabula, Ohio, and which destroyed the dry goods stock of that firm, caused a total loss of $125,000.

Uses Head in a Trial.

The body of John Lewis was exhumed at Fremont, Iowa, and the head taken to Sigourney to be used as an exhibit in the trial of his wife, charged with his murder.

Panama Bars Chinese.

The constitutional convention of Panama passed in its second reading a resolution prohibiting the further entry of Chinese into the republic, to become effective in January, 1905.

Dynamite Car Blown Up.

A carload of dynamite exploded at Jackson, Utah, on the Southern Pacific, eighty-five miles from Ogden. Between twenty and twenty-five persons were killed outright and about thirty injured; many women and children being among the number.

Protests to Egyptian Government.

The Austro-Hungarian and Russian Consuls-General, at Port Said, Egypt, have protested to the Egyptian Foreign Office regarding the treatment at Port Said of the Austrian collier Java and the disabled Russian torpedo boat No. 222.

Petticoat Girls Form a Union.

Girls to the number of 2000, employed in the manufacture of petticoats, in New York City, have formed a union and demand a general increase in wages.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Program of the Chilton County Teachers' Institute to be held at Collins' chapel institute near Thorsby March 11th and 12th, 1904.

FRIDAY.

10:15 a. m.—Devotional exercises—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address—Mr. W. A. Mims. Response—Professor J. W. Moore.

11 a. m.—Incentives for one to become a teacher, paper—By Miss Nellie Johnson.

10:30 a. m.—Teacher's preparation for class work—G. L. Speer and Mrs. Alice Middleton.

DINNER.

1:30 p. m.—Encouragement to pupils by teachers and parents—E. L. Dodson.

2 p. m.—How to obtain the best results in history, United States—Miss Laura McGehee. Alabama—W. B. Speer.

2:30 p. m.—Do teachers properly comply with "note" on contract and regard "oath" on reports?—Rev. P. G. Maness.

3 p. m.—How to secure attention during recitation—John T. Martin and Miss Cora Roebuck.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:15 a. m.—How may patrons help the teachers?—H. T. Wallace.

10 a. m.—English grammar—J. L. Ruffin.

11 a. m.—An address by J. M. Dewberry.

DINNER.

1:30 p. m.—Thoroughness in primary studies—J. H. Anderson and Miss Nannie Shivers.

2 p. m.—School discipline—Charles M. Brewer.

2:30 p. m.—A teacher as a factor in the community—L. M. Byrum and Miss M. Frances Jackson.

NOTE—There will be conveyances at Thorsby for all teachers arriving by railway. Any teacher desiring further information will write R. A. Rasco or W. A. Mims at Thorsby.

J. L. RUFFIN,
H. T. WALLACE,
L. E. BYRUM,
J. W. MOORE,
Committee.

tf

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

ELECTION NOTICE.

By order of the board of county commissioners an election will be held at the regular voting places in beat No. 5 (Verbena) and beat No. 10 (Cooper) on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1904,

For the purpose of voting as to the repeal of the present stock law in said beats.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate Chilton County, Alabama.

The following managers of election have been appointed:

Beat 5, Verbena—J. H. Gulledge, J. T. Bland, Noah Duffee. Returning officer, W. T. Manning.

Beat 10, Cooper—J. M. Grant, R. J. Downs, H. M. Ferguson. Returning officer, J. M. Curlee.

tf

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	106,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$12,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

For Sale.--One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

Eight prisoners escaped from the Anniston jail Monday morning.

Lauderdale county's books are reported substantially correct.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Fe
Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alab

Pure Water Prevents Fever

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WAT
We guarantee water or no charge ma
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases
Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, AL

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Ala
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT
ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS:
JUDSON STROCK, Cla

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning,- cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insur known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL A
Full particulars furnished on application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton.

Gelder's Restaurant
Good Meals at Reasonable Pric
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware St

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little m as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piec part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon w buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. ton & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, sp shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will p profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Stor
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—P. C. Dennis.
Council—W. A. Middleton, J. M. [illegible], G. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
Clerk—T. S Phillips.
Marshal—T. R. Tyler. tf

COURTS AND COUNTY YOFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, two weeks.

Summer term, third Monday in July, one week.

Fall term, first Monday in November, two weeks.

Judge—Hon. John G Winter, Montgomery.

Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka

Clerk—E B Deason, Clanton tf

Chancery Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.

Chancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Keller, Anniston.

Register—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court—First Monday in each month.

Commissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in April, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams, Clanton.

County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.

Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.

County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.

Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kingston.

Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.

County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active Superintendent of Education—Professor J. W. Moore, Clanton.

Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

Representative in Legislature—L. H. Reynolds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. J. T. Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville, P. O.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley P. O.

Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. W. W. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.

Clanton—Rev. W. G. Curry, pastor. W. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.

Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, first Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. Energy P. O.

Concord—Rev. W. J. Armarong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton P. O.

Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching fourth Sunday. Clanton P. O.

Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Rey, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.

Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. R. M. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.

Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, First Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers P. O.

Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, Second Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk Burwell P. O.

Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, clerk. Coopers P. O.

Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor First Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk Jumbo P. O.

Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. W. N. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little John, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Randolph P. O.

Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. & Barnes, clerk. British P. O

Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. C. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.

Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adams P. O.

Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.

Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.

New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kingston P. O.

New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor, second Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk, Jemison.

New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor, second Sunday. George Trawick clerk. Jumbo P. O.

Pilgrim [illegible] pastor. P. O.

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Unio [illegible] pastor clerk

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Reliable.
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W. SMITH.
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WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton.

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HAM, ALABAMA.

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Clerk—T. S. Phillips.
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New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor, second Sunday. George Trawick clerk. Jumbo P. O.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. E. C. Latham, clerk, Shoulin P. O.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.
Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison
Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday, Verbena P. O.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Planters ville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.
Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.
Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.
Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.
Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.
Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.
New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Beasley, clerk. Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pastor; W. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.
Loman—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. R. Riggs, clerk. Loman P. O.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Bentley, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.
J. W. Kicker, clerk. Clanton P. O

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

Clanton lodge, No. 304, second and fourth Saturdays. tf

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack camp, No. 190, first and third Mondays.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.
Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.
Bozeman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.
Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.
Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 13 7-8@14.
Same time last year, 9 1-2@9 5-8.
Bales received to date, 6,592.
Same period last year, 4,735.

CLANTON ITEMS.

G. W. Wilson was a welcome visitor Saturday.

J. W. G. Kicker and J. W. Kicker were in Clanton Saturday.

J. P. Easterling was in town Saturday.

W. I. Mullins has the celebrated Studebaker wagons for sale at his store. Call on him.

W. C. Blackwell was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and little daughter were in Clanton Saturday.

Go to Upchurch's drug store and try Oxolo, the great discovery.

J. C. Jones happened to a painful accident last week in his fertilizer rush and strained himself so severely that he had to use a cane, but he is all right again and is selling guano right along.

Dr. W. F. Middleton went to Verbena last Thursday to fix up a railroad man's hand that had been injured by the cars. The doctor is kept pretty busy these days.

A car load of steel ranges and cook stoves, including the celebrated Iron King, at W. I. Mullins'.

Lee Vickers went to Talladega Monday to attend the republican convention that was held there on Tuesday.

The famous Sea Fowl guano for sale only by W. I. Mullins.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Smitherman's little son, Joe, has been very sick for the past week with grippe, but is slightly improved now.

See that beautiful line of watches at Upchurch's drug store.

John Garner, of Owenton, is in Clanton for a few days shaking hands with old friends. Everybody is glad to see him.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary Aldridge died February 19th, aged 74 years, and was buried in Clanton cemetery on Monday, after the funeral services, which were held at Concord church, the Rev. M. J. Parrish officiating.

W. C. Giles died February 18th, aged 50 years, and was buried in Cane Creek cemetery on Friday, the Rev. A. L. Foshee officiating.

CLANTON SCHOOL NOTES.

The following are the names of students who have neither been absent nor tardy for the past month: Misses Rosa Cooley, Belle Cooley, Lena Sawyer, Grace Sawyer, Ruby Downs, Mamie Foshee, L. E. Morgan, Messrs. J. E. Robinson, Roy Sawyer, Jerome Williams, Samuel E. Matthews, Ed W. Miller and John T. Morgan.

NOTICE.

The populist executive committee of Chilton county is hereby called to meet at Clanton on Tuesday, March 15th, 1904, to attend to such business as may come up. All voters who oppose organized democracy are also invited to meet with said committee. This, the 23d day of February, 1904.

W. H. SHAW,
Chairman Populist Executive Com.
tf

MARRIED.

Mr. J. A. Davis and Miss Bettie E. Dennis were married at the home of the bride on the 17th inst. Elder J. W. Howell officiated. We tender our heartiest congratulations to the young couple for their future happiness and prosperity.

THORSBY.

Editor Union—I want to say that events seem to get more and more interesting. We note with pleasure that in the republican mass convention held in Clanton on the 13th inst they passed a resolution to co-operate with the populists in the nomination and election of our next corps of county officers, which is the proper thing to do in this issue as to whether the sovereignty of the people shall be maintained or shall the schemers, rings and tricksters secure the control of our county affairs. I am reliably informed that schemes are on foot encouraging the nomination of a third ticket. Now, can any man mistake the meaning of this? And we want to say right here that the man who works or talks to that end needs watching as a boodle grabber Our people understand the situation, and should such a thing happen it would help our cause, as all good populists and republicans have a common interest in the county ticket. When the time comes to place a ticket in the field and for the people to voice their choice for standard bearers, any populist or republican who will agree to support the ticket will be eligible to offer himself to the people and they will decide as between candidates. We will win, for we are prepared to meet any condition that may be sprung upon us. I am unalterably opposed to bossism of any kind in whatever shape it presents itself. We will devote ourselves to the cultivation of the land and also raise a good crop of clean politics, until sweet summer time, when the melons and fruits are ripe, and we will have a jolly good time campaigning, meet the people on the hustings, do our work in the open. How different that is from the "Court House Club" that make slates and figure in the dark, only to be wiped out when they come before the people.

X-RAY.

LIBERTY HILL.

Measles are still with us. Mr. Alf Collins and wife had a son born to them Friday night. Miss Taylor is very sick. Our school will close on the 26th inst until summer. Farmers are all busy, but progress is slow on account of so much wet weather.

OLD MAID.

FOR SALE.
760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

THE OPEN GRATE AGAIN.

Granddaughter of Alabama Governor Dead from Burns.

Miss Elizabeth O'Neal, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Emmet O'Neal, of Florence, Ala., died from the effects of burns received December 26th. She was standing in front of an open fire when her clothes became ignited. She was taken to Memphis and everything possible was done to save her life, but after nearly eight weeks of suffering death came on her 17th birthday. She was a granddaughter of the late Governor O'Neil, of Alabama.

The Cane Crop.

Favorable weather conditions are still prevalent throughout the sugar district and the work of planting cane has been practically finished.

It is reported that local capitalists of Montgomery will organize a company to be known as the Kentucky-Alabama Oil company with a capital of $300,000.

It is figured that 4000 trees have been sacrificed to make the paper on which nine recent "popular" novels were printed, observes the New Bedford Standard. And one tree was probably better worth while than all the nine novels.

Should an inclined railway be constructed up Monte Sano, near Huntsville, Ala., it will result in the development of one or more coal mines on the mountain that have been worked in a desultory way for several years. The chief difficulty in the way of placing the coal on the market is the question of transportation. Local capitalists, it is said, are ready to work the mines extensively if a railroad down the mountain is ever built.

The invitation extended Hon. William H. Hearst to come down to Mississippi and address the legislature has been heard from, but Mr. Hearst has not yet replied one way or the other. His secretary, Mr. L. J. O'Reiley, writes from Washington Hon. L. Pink Smith, clerk of the house, that the resolution "will have Mr. Hearst's personal attention at the earliest possible moment."

The floating indebtedness of the Southern railway, including $8,800,000 of certificates of indebtedness as of June 30, 1903, is stated to be in the neighborhood of $13,000,000. The debt has been largely incurred in the double tracking and general improvement of a great part of the main line, and in the purchase of equipment needed at all times by this system.

Russia is addressing the powers either through their representatives at St. Petersburg, the emperor's envoys abroad or both, a vigorous communication charging Japan with repeated violations of the laws of nations, in threatening to attack a neutral port, Chemulpo, Korea, unless the Russian war ships within came out to face an overwhelming force.

A business of nearly $200,000 a year is done by lumber men in Lauderdale county, Alabama. There are now stacked on the Tennessee river wharf at Florence, Ala., about 12,000 crossties awaiting shipment, which are valued at $30,000, and this is merely one item.

It is understood that bond to the amount of $16,100 has been agreed upon in the Cornwell case and everything has been arranged so there will be no hitch when he presents himself, which will be at an early date.

The proceedings of the Alabama Press association in its thirty-second annual session, held in Anniston last May, have been issued and are being circulated.

The Southern railway ticket office in the Hotel Albert building, Selma, Ala., was robbed last Saturday.

Opelika, Ala., will soon have a paid fire department equipped with improved fire fighting apparatus.

Orders have been issued for the mustering out of the Montgomery, Ala., Mounted Rifles.

Bessemer, Ala., will vote on bonds for a $35,000 high school on Monday, the 29th.

Birmingham had 364 fires last year, with losses aggregating $120,603.

Eight prisoners escaped from the Anniston jail Monday morning.

Lauderdale county's books are reported substantially correct.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton, Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

OWENSBORO WAGONS
BEST ON EARTH.
P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Immense Bargain Sale . . .
BIG STOCK
Clothing, Shoes, Hats,
A General Line of Goods.
$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice
A FINE DINNER DISH
F R E E !
With Every $5 Cash Sale.
Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for a Short time Only.
Don't Miss This Chance.
L. H. REYNOLDS,
Jemison, Alabama.

AGRICULTURAL.

Beets as Fodder.

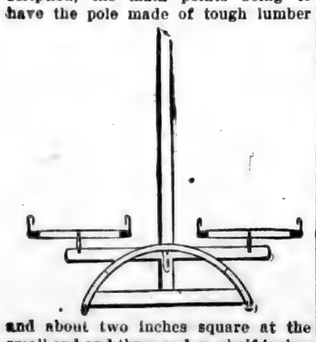
The farmers of Germany have discovered that dried sugar beets make an excellent fodder, which may be used as a substitute for maize. The beets may be kept without difficulty if they are properly sacked and stored. This use of them will be likely to prevent any over-production of sugar. They will be turned into fodder whenever the price of sugar falls too low.

Rheumatism in Swine.

An unusual number of inquiries are made regarding a cure for rheumatism among swine, mainly with the summer dropped pigs. In the majority of cases this trouble is due to pens that are either draughty or damp, perhaps both. This being the case, the first thing to do is to fix the pens, seeing to it that the floor is dry and kept so, and that the pigs have a heavy bedding of dry material every night. Then see that the water given them is clean, and that there are no direct draughts of air blowing over them at night. To relieve the attack, let the feed be of middlings and milk, for the pigs and the hogs also, with a half pint of dried blood meal divided equally for the three feeds daily and mixed in the feed. If other attacks follow, give five grains each of salol and quinine concealed in some vegetable, such as the half of a small potato.

A Wagon Tongue.

It is not always possible to have a two-horse wagon sufficiently light for long distance driving where it is best to use two horses. The illustration shows a tongue which may be easily made by a local blacksmith at small expense, for use on a light one-horse wagon. The illustration needs little description, the main points being to have the pole made of tough lumber



and about two inches square at the small end and three and one-half inches square at the large end.

The circle should be made of two-inch wagon felloes. Bolt the shaft couplings to the circle, the double-tree resting on the tongue where the circle is bolted to the tongue. This wagon pole is quickly attached and is very light, hence not a burden on the horses, and the expense of making it is small. —Indianapolis News.

Nut Trees For Shade.

We plant out almost innumerable shade trees that yield us absolutely nothing besides their services as parasols in summer and perhaps as windbreak in winter. If nut-bearing trees were planted in their stead they would make as good a growth, serve the purposes of the others equally well and yield us a good supply of nuts at the same time. Nearly or quite all of our nut-bearing trees are hardy in the larger sections of our country. Hickory, walnut, chestnut, pecan and filberts—the most common kind of nuts we have—can be found to some extent all over this country, and with a little pains in planting such, and otherwise giving them due attention, could be made to grow almost anywhere. The principal reason for this not being done is, people have not thought of it. We have been accustomed to buying and setting out all kinds of fruit trees, but whenever we wanted a supply of nuts we expected to go to the woods and gather them. No effort was made to grow them at home.

Along the walks and lanes in pastures, nut-bearing trees might be planted either in groves or strips, and used as wind-breaks for stock, the orchard or the farm buildings and as a combination of shade, protection and fruit—of the useful and the agreeable.

Increase the Poultry.

The average farmer does not keep poultry enough. A little larger investment in poultry will increase the income of the farm and bring a profit that cannot be equalled by the same amount invested in any other line of farming. By this I do not mean that the farmer shall become a fancier or a poultry specialist, but I do mean that he usually neglects the faithful hen, and if he will post up on this branch of live stock husbandry and take as much pains with his hens as he does with his other live stock he can increase his profits with very little labor and money expended.

The poultry business now is a stable business. Just as much so as hogs or cattle or the dairy. It used to be that you could scarcely sell poultry and eggs at certain seasons of the year, but that is not the case now. There is a market for all the poultry and eggs that can be produced, and at fair prices. The large packers have developed the poultry market just the same as they have the meat market, and our poultry and eggs are transported by them to the markets of the world. Both eggs and poultry are preserved in cold storage and distributed to the people as the market warrants.

The farmer can produce a pound of chicken just as cheaply as he can a pound of beef, pork or mutton, and it always brings a better price. Why, then, not give this branch of our business more attention? With good laying stock eggs can be produced at a handsome profit. Instead of a farmer having twenty-five or thirty hens he ought to keep 200 or 300, or more, as his fancy and the size of his farm permits.—Colon J. Little, in Commercial Poultry.

Parasites of Clover.

A popular edition of Bulletin No. 70 has been issued by the experiment station of Iowa State College, on the subject of "Some Weeds of Iowa." It was prepared by Dr. L. H. Pommel, botanist of the station. The following section on the dodder will be found of interest, for this parasite weed is found in many parts of the country.

During the last few years, Dr. Pommel says, dodders have made their appearance upon clover in different sections of the country. Five species have been reported upon alfalfa and clover. Mr. Dewey states, from his experience, that the dodder is rarely found east of the Missouri River. No doubt, however, it occurs occasionally. Farmers should, therefore, be on their guard for this plant. It belongs to the same family as the common morning glory.

The dodders are leafless, except the small scales on the stems; herbs of yellowish color, with threadlike stems twining around the plants upon which they live. They pierce the bark with small and short rootlets, which are called suckers, or haustoria. The seeds are small, yet there is stored sufficient nourishment in them to give the embryo a start. The seed germinates in the soil and grows sufficiently in length to allow it to come in contact with the plant upon which it lives, when it immediately sends in its suckers, and thus becomes established upon the plant as though it was a part of the host.

The dodders contain no chlorophyll, the green coloring matter found in leaves, and hence cannot make plant food; that is, make starch out of raw material such as ordinary green leaves do, but must derive their nourishment entirely from the host upon which they live. Such plants are called parasites.

The first and most important point is to obtain seed that is free from the dodder seed. It is best, therefore, to obtain the seed grown in the Mississippi Valley and the East. European seed should not under any consideration be purchased. There is likelihood of some danger from the East, some danger from the South, and especially from the West. Clover seed grown in States south of Iowa is hardly suited for our conditions, and it is not likely that the Iowa farmer will purchase much of this seed.

Farmers cannot too emphatically be cautioned against sowing dodder infested clover seed. The ultimate loss caused by the dodder will greatly exceed the cost of cleaning the clover seed, and clean seed should be bought at any price.

The dodder may be exterminated when once established in the following way: First, by the herbicidal treatment. For this purpose a solution of copper sulphate in the following proportions will be found efficacious: One pound of copper sulphate to four gallons of water at the rate of fifty gallons to the acre.

ALFALFA AND CLOVER DODDERS.

It is advisable to mow the patch if a small one, rake the material into a pile, allowing it to dry, and then burn. This should be watched carefully, for if the seed is formed young dodder plants will make their appearance upon the new growth of clover coming on. So it is best to follow the mowing by hoeing if the patch is a small one, and continuing this for several weeks until all danger of infection is passed. Dewey recommends keeping the soil stirred for about two inches, and that shallow cultivation is best since the seeds, if buried deeper cannot come to the surface and infect the clover plant.

Farm Notes.

There is very little profit in feeding an old cow grain to make good beef.

Digestion is best accomplished when all other parts of the body are at rest.

With dairy stock more than others, merit must be settled by actual test.

Other things being equal, the best offspring comes from matured animals.

Under all conditions young animals make the largest gain in proportion to food eaten.

It is the amount digested and assimilated and not the amount eaten that benefits the horse.

By prepotency is meant the power of the animal to stamp his progeny with characteristics.

The time to sell a horse after he has been raised for market is whenever a good price is offered.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

Beauty Hints For Women.

Every woman knows what sleep will do toward restoring the looks. But the woman who is a part of the social whirl during the gay months works such havoc with her nerves that she has to learn to rest; she has to begin all over again at the foot of the ladder that leads to beauty.

Rest is imperative, regular habits are essential, proper food is necessary.

The most difficult task in the repairing process is to learn to rest.

A tired-out woman is not a woman in a normal state. She is nerve-sick, and repose is the one achievement quite beyond her power to acquire.

But repose you must have, if you would replace your wan, jaded look by freshness and beauty.

The physical decadence that follows a perversion of all nature's laws is accompanied by a condition of nervous excitement, nerve exhaustion, that must be cured before the subject need expect improved looks.

Don't make the mistake of taking medicine for frazzled nerves. A narcotic or a stimulant will only produce the imitation of the real condition that you must earn by the exercise of self-control and a perseverance in the laws that govern health and good looks.

Every woman needs an abundance of sleep—eight or nine hours at the least.

To get into a normal condition after weeks and months of defying physical laws requires the exercise of will power, but it can be done. If you are able to sleep—I am now speaking to the army of society martyrs who wish to join the repair class—treat yourself to just as much natural slumber as you can get. Never mind at first how or when you take a nap. Exhausted nature recuperates very rapidly during normal sleep.

The rest cure is in order for the first week without reservation. Sleep will smooth out the wrinkles in many a tired face, bring back roses to the cheeks and brightness to the eyes.

If you cannot sleep, you must court the drowsy god by long hours spent out of doors, walking, driving, riding.

Next to rest in importance in the beauty restoration treatment is deep breathing.

Very few women breathe correctly, and rarely, if ever, does a tired woman fill her lungs to the brim with life-bringing oxygen.

To breathe correctly is to send the blood bounding through the veins, and once the blood circulates freely, health is established. Correct breathing has been so often described in this page that it is only necessary to refer to it.

Don't forget that deep, full breathing is essential to the development of the greatest beauty your skin may attain.

Deep breathing not only produces beauty but health, and by the simple practice of correctly inhaling and exhaling, always through the nostrils, pure oxygen many diseases are absolutely cured.—St. Louis Star.

Newest Thing in Fans.

The feather fan is something we have all seen and heard about. But the bird feather fan is a new and beautiful relation of the old style kind, which has just made it bow to the world of fashion.

These bird feather fans are of a soft and artistic beauty that defies description. They are generally mounted on tortoise-shell sticks and are made in odd and irregular shapes, some like the outspread wing of a bird, some heart shaped and some like an inverted serrated leaf.

One plain, but perfect little fan, was formed entirely of the iridescent neck feathers of a dove, in shades ranging all through the new petunia colors to the sharpest metallic blues, which are almost green. These words are but harsh and ineffective syllables with which to convey the idea of the soft and lustrous and melting hues which combined to make this fan a perfect gem of its kind. Seen in one light, the fan was magenta, pink and purple. Seen in another, it was light blue, dark blue and purple.

A heart shaped fan was composed of the brilliant bronze-green feathers of the peacock. This had a line of white; the edge was finished with brown. These fans are all of the folding variety.

The partridge fan was all tones of brown, from the faintest ashen hue to the tawny russet. On one side was mounted in delicate perfection the head of a partridge. When the fan was closed the head rested upon the soft cluster of feathers.

The pheasant fan was a very effective one in brown, with the tiny white speckled feathers flicking it here and there. A line of the copper-colored large feathers was along the edge, with deep brown and white to finish it.

These bird feather fans promise to be immensely popular. They are entirely new and most artistically made and in a wide range of colors and design, so that every woman may possess one in harmony with her gown.

A Girl's Room.

Her class colors had been white and gold, and upon that scheme and her love of wild flowers her mother built up the furnishings of the room that greeted her when she came back from college.

A plain side wall paper in a solid color was used. The cool, misty tone of delicate terre verte is charming and most suggestive of dewy fields. Frieze and ceiling were done in a greenish cream, running to a pure white, picked out with green and gold. On the floor was used a fine Japanese matting, with white ground, figured in dull green, and over it scattered a number of soft rugs in harmonious colors to give warmth. Ruffled curtains of dotted Swiss hang at the windows, mounted on small brass rods and draped back with white cords and tassels.

The window seat is upholstered with French cretonne in green, gold and white, and massed with dainty pillows of art linens, edged with ruffles of shaded green and yellow ribbons brocaded with tiny white daisies.

Furniture of bird's-eye maple was chosen, and a pretty screen, with panels of shirred silk, added much to the artistic completion of the room, as well as for use in shutting off chilling draughts. On the bed the French bolster was covered with buttercup yellow silk, and this with dotted Swiss; the spread to match, trimmed generously with left-in bands of insertion. For the bureau, etc., covers of round thread, white hemstitched linen were selected and embroidered with masses of golden blossoms. The table cover was of figured cretonne, edged with embroidered linen. The needed china was all in the prevailing white and gold and the small toilet articles of ivory, silver mounted.—New Haven Register.

How Men and Women Love.

When a woman's love is strong it takes possession of her to the exclusion of pretty nearly everything else. When a man's love is strong it does the same, and, as the records of everyday crimes so to prove, with an even greater intensity; but a man has more self-control, more dissimulation, more cunning, which all go to screen his real self from the eyes of his fellows. He may not, I grant you, be ready to give up his horses, his trade, his books, his sports, or—unless, indeed, he be very young and very lovesick—his dinner, but he, often enough, stakes his all upon one throw, and, if unlucky, is ready to give up far more than all these put together—viz., his life itself.

Here and there a woman puts an end to her existence through hopelessness, grief, and despair; here and there she droops and fades, withering away silently because she has lost her chief hold on life; here and there she sinks into a heart-broken melancholy or gentle passivity; but how rarely do we find, even in the verjest abandonment of love and passion, that a woman will be driven thereby to commit a crime? A man, driven to desperation by a woman's perfidy or fickleness, kills her, or his rival or himself. A woman in like case may suffer a thousand times as much, but she will never harm the one she loves, or has loved, or her successor. She will make no tragedy—but her whole life is the tragedy. She will forgive—because she is a woman; but she will not forget—because she is a woman.—Mirror-Farmer.

Velours chiffon makes most exquisite gowns for dress occasions.

Collars of leather to match the belt are just the thing at present.

Dainty lingerie sleeves for the cloth frock are sold in many shops.

Big leather buttons rimmed in gilt or silver fasten some smart coats.

Faggoting and renaissance stitches are employed on some of the newest frocks.

Very elaborate bodices, but more simple skirts, are to be la mode for spring.

Earth brown and empire or emerald green is a fashionable and effective combination.

Ermine is combined with everything this season, from lace and chiffon to any and all of its sister furs.

Wreaths of clover or dark or light tinted roses on round sailor shapes of light gray or tan felt are the hats being taken South by fashionable folk.

For a ball gown is seen black net, thickly spangled with silver spangles. It is an extremely dazzling frock, possibly too much so where a fine figure is in question.

A medium shade of porcelain blue, two browns—seal and golden—pistache and seaweed green, zinc gray, salmon pink, a new red and a heliotrope are the fashionable shades for spring.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

SUBJECT: "WHAT ARE THE PERMANENT ELEMENTS OF RELIGION?"

An Eloquent and Forceful Discourse by the Rev. John M. Davidson—Man's Interest in the Incarnation—A Striking Thought About the "Divinity of Man."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the Fourth Unitarian Church, Flatbush, Sunday morning, the pastor, the Rev. John M. Davidson, preached on "What Are the Permanent Elements of Religion?" He said:

In this period of questioning, when old structures of religious faith are being torn down and new ones are taking their places, when what seems the very foundation of faith is being removed here and there to make way for new material, it is well worth our while to ask the question that is consequent upon such a condition, What elements of our religious faith are permanent and are likely to resist the tendency to change? It is a question that is agitating more people than ever before in history. We have been told that there is a growing indifference to religion, that men are abandoning the churches, that paganism has re-absorbed large sections of the country, even Puritan New England sharing in the general dissolution.

No one can deny that the influence of the church is not as great as it was when almost the only educated men were ministers. We who occupy the pulpits today frankly recognize the fact that the occupants of the pews are not only our equals in intellect, but are capable of giving us instruction in many departments of thought wherein the minister of old time was held to be supreme. The minister of to-day must recognize his relatively changed condition. He addresses minds at least as well informed and as bright as his own—and on many subjects more so. And he is woefully mistaken and unalert if he does not welcome the change as an advantage to himself and his work rather than a detriment. Nevertheless, for the time being, this condition tends to bring down the church attendance figures and to lessen the church's influence. It will continue to do so until the church finds men who are leaders (if not in intellect) in the effort for social amelioration. They must be specialists and authorities in their field, as the physicians and lawyers are in medicine and jurisprudence.

That the temporary falling off in the influence of the church as an institution argues for an indifference to religion I do not believe. The church has not yet learned its work. It is still delving in theologies and philosophies, when men are no more interested in the one than the other. Both theology and philosophy are vital matters, but the old manner of discussing these subjects cannot now interest men who are touched by the spirit of the scientific age. Until science and the whole new method of thought that follows upon recent scientific discovery have entered into and vivified theology and philosophy, they will cease to interest or influence man. They have no point of contact with his interests. But men are interested in religion. This very questioning and unrest proves it. Even the return to paganism, as it has been called, that trend, particularly noticeable in rural New England, away from the formalism of the church and back to nature, it not so alarming as appears at first glance. We are learning to see that, although for centuries we have called certain peoples "pagans," thinking to give them a bad name and so to avoid more tedious investigation into the character of these same pagans, we have much to learn about religion, and we may not seldom sit with profit at the feet of many a pagan prophet. Men are asking whether, after all, a comparatively small sect is right and all the rest wrong, or whether there is not a bit of truth in them all. They go further. They ask now whether that truth may not make all peoples free; they are wondering whether, after all, salvation is to be found with one and universal destruction with the other, whether the Creator of all nations is likely to make one of them His favorite, to give that one a true and final revelation and to withhold it from all others. Men are going even further than this in their questioning. They are putting the religions side by side for comparison. They are inquiring whether or not the truth that is in one may not be found occasionally in another, and they are finding through this comparative study of religions that, at bottom, all are alike. Great areas of parallel beliefs and aspirations are found making the claim of exclusive revelation ridiculous. In fact, when it is found that every single form of religion on the face of the earth lays claim to an exclusive revelation of some sort, and we find that the term "heretic" is merely an expression of one man's, or group of men's, point of view, we begin to open our eyes to the fact that our own past claims in the matter may not carry so much weight as we had thought.

The discoveries that we have made during the last century about the habits of life and the character of thought of the other half of the world, the scientific methods of investigation into the subject of religion, it origin, rise and—often—its decay, into religious literatures, and among them our own Bible, are broadening in view, even while, and perhaps because, they disturb our complacency. Religion is given a new interest. We find that we Christians are not the only members of God's family, and that there are others who care for Him as much as we do and whom He loves as greatly as He loves us.

I say that this is the tendency of men's minds to-day. Hardly do the most of us admit the changed point of view as an accomplished fact, even to ourselves, and in many localities the old exclusiveness is as impenetrable as ever it was in the dark ages. Universally, where religious exclusiveness is found it is accompanied, bred and safeguarded by some form of claims to final revelation or final authority for truth—some artificial guarantee that the doctrine preached in that church in the beginning is now and ever shall be preached without change, world without end. That such claim is manifestly impossible to substantiate has never deterred the church from making it. It is one recognition—though a weak one—that absolute truth is unchangeable, and every religion and every church that claims to have a final and true revelation must, of course, claim to possess a knowledge of that "absolute" which Spencer calls "unknowable." Not one such body could step forth boldly and lay hold on the great affirmation of to-day, that the faith of to-day is but the stepping stone to the faith of to-morrow; that revelation is not sealed; that truth is a living thing, growing as we grow; that mankind is saved through perpetual evolution from lower to higher, or, in other words, by fulfilling one meted destiny of becoming perfect as the Father in Heaven is perfect. Our business to-day is frankly to admit that the final revelation is yet far off and that we have by no means found the "absolute" truth. The knowledge of to-day is but a little section of that absolute. The thing for us to remember, and to take courage from remembering, is that we are here to enlarge, and that we are enlarging, that section of knowledge.

I have said that whatever religious exclusiveness is found it is accompanied by some kind of authority purporting to guarantee the permanency and integrity of its faith. The creed has been changed from its original meaning—"credo, I believe"—to an imperative "thou shalt believe." From being a simple statement of an individual faith it has become a formal statement of a system of dogma to which all who would be saved must subscribe. No latitude is allowed for individual interpretations or for the growth of religious and theological conceptions. The aim is simply to lay down a body of doctrine which embodies final truth, and a confession which the whole world must subscribe, regardless of individual reason and unaffected by the growth of knowledge and moral consciousness. The attempt has always failed. There is no creed that has the same meaning for us to-day which it held for mankind a century ago. It is not now actually changed in form, but in the case of a notable number, it is changed in content to the minds of its adherents.

If we are but willing to open our eyes we shall find that there are hundreds of methods of salvation, and each method has its sect. But what does the method matter beside the tremendous ultimate fact that all the world is looking for salvation? Here is the universal and permanent element. In some way the truth has penetrated through every mind that we are prone to think this world in order to grow. We are all more or less universally interested in speculations about Nirvana, or about atonements, or about the "survival of the fittest," nor is the discussion as to the proper aim, whether for happiness or virtue. Perhaps one is interested in one or another of these means to the end, but we are all interested in the outcome—salvation of the human race. It is a universal longing and is one of the permanent things of life.

Then mankind has been universally interested in another thing—the incarnation. Ever since man became man and realized that there was a power outside of himself to which he was bound, he has thought this power as in some way entering and becoming the guiding power of the object of the visible world. At first it was a mere stick or stone, a tree or animal or wild beast that was the chosen deity of deity. Then in good time there grew that none but man would be a suitable habitation for the Creator. We hear of the Greek heroes, "descendants of the gods," of Druidic and Delphic priests and of prophets in all lands whose life was controlled in an especial way by God. We hear of a perfect incarnation in Buddha, born of a virgin, with a divine parentage attested by miracles of various kinds, and teaching that there were many incarnations similar to his, and that whenever the world has advanced to a condition in which its needs are different from the old, God incarnates Himself in a mortal who thereupon becomes a great leader and prophet. Our minds, of course, now revert to another incarnation, that of God in Jesus, who also taught that there are many incarnations; who prayed that His disciples might be one with God as He Himself was one with Him. And as we see the tendency of men to obscure the great truth by the particular example, the truth which has most obviously appealed to men is the incarnation of God in a single man, or, formerly, in a class of men as prophets or priests. The truth of it endures, and that has been pointed out by Jesus and all the greatest leaders. The men is that of perpetual and universal incarnation. God has breathed the breath of life and has lit the spark of divinity in mankind, for we are His children, made in His moral image, inheritors of His divinity because we are natural sons and daughters. This is the tremendous fact toward which the world is groping. It explains the well proven fact that mankind's trend is forward rather than downward. It gives us the courage for going on, for keeping on in the struggle when to our restricted vision the obstacles seem insuperable. It compels us to believe that this world is destined good, that the good is "hastening on toward immortality," while evil is doomed to destruction. If "God's in His heaven" is God's in His world as well, the guarantee of its fundamental integrity, the implanting of every good thing in the heart of man.

Do you not see how intimately connected are the two ideas, the incarnation of God and the divinity of man? Both ideas are everywhere recurrent in the theology of the world, though their particular expression in one faith is utterly different from that in another, and it is the difference in the isolated expressions of the truth that keeps men apart. The permanent is the larger truth must wait upon our further enlightenment and broadening of view before it can bring us together. We are learning, it is true. The existence of the unwonted spirit of toleration and unselfishness in religion, the modern armation of the universality of spirit shows that we are catching some glimpses of the larger truth that lies behind our incarnations and our atonements, our theophanies and our avatars. Our Buddhas and Jesus of past times, if we had heard the real message of Jesus and the prophets and poets we should long since have discovered this truth. To be a man is to be a descendant of God, to be a descendant of God is to be His prophet and incarnation, the inheritor of His divinity. And this is the larger permanent truth, the truth which is prepared for by every religion that the world has ever known.

After having agreed that to do right is the end of conduct, can we not take hands with each other by the hand in the fellowship of a common profession, even though we may differ as to the adoption of means to that end? Can we all recognize the fact that the salvation of humanity is the permanent object of all religious effort, then our various methods of attaining salvation will soon take their proper places as subordinate elements. Our faith and variable according as the needs of men vary. The creed then will be no more a Shibboleth by which to save one and exclude another, but a covenant of kindred minds bent upon a common object and drawn together by the natural sympathy of similar beliefs. Religion will be no longer made up of religions—some true, some true—but will be recognized as fundamentally a unit wherever man has lifted up his head and called on the power that is above him. We shall see that the essential elements of religion are not the differences that divide, they are the permanent and fundamental things upon which the forms of religion are founded, and which if we but let them, will unite men in sympathy of common aspirations and aspirations.

Good Out of Blunders.

What we intend to do is an indication of our spirit and purpose. We are responsible for our words and acts as we endeavor to have them effective for good or ill. But God is ever working in love. He educes brings good out of ill, or out of those and speech beyond the best motive of speaker or doer. A co-worker in Christ service in Cuba notes the statement in these columns that Emerson's search for truth made discoveries which are hidden to those who think far more of God than he did. Then she wisely adds: "And that is continually done in this world has been illustrated to me for years. One who makes a true picture of anything in the universe—a leaf or a flower, a shell, a landscape, a cloud or a star, an act of joy, or any such thing—may and must reveal to some others more than he himself has seen. A child describing in a childish way some new flower might, without knowing it, give valuable information to the botanist." How good is God, to use not the welfare of others not only our best endeavors, but our very blunders and our poorest efforts!

The Alloy of Self.

Achievement fused with self is too base to stand the test of time. The secret of the success of one who had accomplished much in many fields was well expressed when it was said that he had learned to concentrate his powers on the result, irrespective of how that result would affect himself. Every atom of force deflected toward self becomes friction. Introspection, self-consciousness and egotism are all synonyms for wasted energy. Are you striving to rid yourself of this waste?

Examples.

The world, lying in sin and sorrow, with a thousand desires to be better, cries calls to the church for examples of those who rise above evil and walk and talk with God.—The Rev. Roy Palmer.

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Peruna for coughs and colds in children.

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e-ru-na for La Grippe and Winter Catarrh.

EVERY country of the civilized ...d the Sisters of Charity are known ...ly do they minister to the spiritual ...ellectual needs of the charges ...to their care, but they also minister ...r bodily needs.

...never coughs or colds, la grippe ...ons make their appearance among ...ildren these Sisters are not discon... but know exactly the remedies to ...

...so many children to take care of ... protect from climate and disease ...ous and prudent Sisters have found ... a never-failing safeguard.

...Sisters of St. Joseph, of the Deaf Mute Institute, 18... writes:

"We appreciate Peruna very much. It certainly is a catarrh and also with colds and la grippe. ...and have inspired many others with same. ...heal it. It has certainly kept us from being sick of good last winter for our little ones. Thankfulness to us and our afflicted ones, we remain,"

"SISTE...

...Hartman receives many letters from ... Sisters from all over the United ... A recommend recently received ... Catholic institution in Detroit, reads as follows:

B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used Peruna was suffering from laryngitis and loss of voice. The result of treatment was most satisfactory. ...and great relief, and after ...ur use of the medicine we hope ...ble to say she is entirely cured."

...ers of Charity.

...young girl was under the care of ...ters of Charity and used Peruna ...arrh of the throat, with good results ... above letter testifies.

...n a Catholic institution in Cen... ...to comes the following recom... ...from the Sister Superior:

...years ago a friend of our institu... recommended to us Dr. Hartman's ... as an excellent remedy for the in... of which we then had several cases ...threatened to be of a serious charac...

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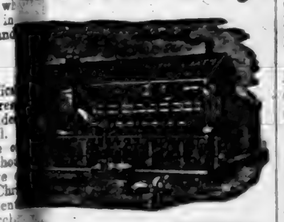

...T. MUNGER.
...WINSHIP.
...L. SMITH.

...the most most complete line of any ... the world. We also make

...INES and BOILERS,
...TERS for OIL MILLS.

...ything needed about a Cotton Gin. ...for Illustrated Catalogue.

...tinental Gin Co.,
...Birmingham, Ala.

...Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

...Thompson's Eye Water

It doesn't ...opher to dra... misfortunes ...10,

This is a ... Salzer Seed ... They will ... seed catalog ... to grow ... 1,000 fine s... 2,000 delici... 2,000 Blanc... 2,000 rich, ... 1,000 splen... 1,000 rare, ... 1,000 gloric... This great ... duce you to ... for when yo... grow no othe...

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We appreciate Peruna very much. It certainly does good work atarrh and also with colds and la grippe. We have faith in Pe- and have inspired many others with same. We do not like to be ut it. It has certainly kept us from being very sick. It did a of good last winter for our little ones. Thanking you for your ess to us and our afflicted ones, we remain, yours gratefully,

"SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH."

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years ago a friend of our insti- ommended to us Dr. Hartman's s an excellent remedy for the in- of which we then had several cases reatened to be of a serious charac- "We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis."

Another recommend from a Catholic institution of one of the Central States written by the Sister Superior reads as follows:

"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."

SISTERS OF CHARITY

All Over the United States Use Peru-na for Catarrh.

A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in the Southwest reads as follows:

A Prominent Mother Superior Says:

"I can testify from experience to the efficiency of Peruna as one of the very best medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it. For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate, and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two bottles I found myself very much improved. The remains of my old disease being now so slight, I consider myself cured, yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna. I am now treating another patient with your medicine. She has been sick with malaria and troubled with leucorrhœa. I have no doubt that a cure will be speedily effected."

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters, but will be furnished on request.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body.

A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane, restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Household Matters

Bread Griddle Cakes.

Add one and one-half cupfuls of grated bread crumbs to one and one-half cupfuls of scalded milk, let soak half an hour, then add one egg well beaten, half a cup of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat well and cook on the griddle.

Entire Wheat Griddle Cakes.

Mix half a cup of entire wheat flour, one cupful of wheat flour, three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; beat one egg, add to it one and one-half cupfuls of milk and one tablespoonful of melted butter, pour this upon the flour mixture; beat well and bake on a griddle.

Cornmeal and Rice Muffins.

Scald half a cup of milk, pour it over half a cup of corn meal and let stand ten minutes, then add half a cupful of cold boiled rice, half a cupful of flour, half a teaspoon of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three level teaspoonful of butter and the white of the yolk of one egg well beaten, one tablespoonful of butter and the white of the egg beaten stiff; bake in muffin pans, in a quick oven, twenty minutes.

Hollandaise Sauce.

Cream half a cup of butter, add the yolk of one egg and beat well, then add another yolk and beat again; then add one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and the juice of one-fourth lemon, a little at a time; just before serving add one-fourth cupful of boiling water; place the bowl in a pan of boiling water and stir slowly and constantly until the mixture thickens; remove and stir one minute; if the sauce cooks too long it will curdle.

Lobster Cream.

Boil a two-pound lobster fifteen minutes, remove and when cold break the shell and take out the meat and chop it quite fine; put half a cupful of milk and half a cupful of bread crumbs over the fire and cook for ten minutes; then add one-fourth cupful of cream, half a teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne pepper and the whites of two eggs beaten stiff; add the lobster meat; turn into a buttered mold; stand in a pan of hot water, cover with buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes; serve with lobster sauce, made by rubbing lobster coral through a sieve and adding it to a cream sauce.

Style in Table Linens.

Ireland, Germany and Scotland all contribute their quota to the appointment of the modern table, and, as every housewife knows, there are styles in table linens no less than in bonnets. The satin damasks are exquisite in pattern and in weave, and the new motifs for borders are really the work of artists, says the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

To accompany these beautiful things are all white centrepieces and servlettes in German raised embroidery and open work. In the meantime a change is rung over the damask and the lace cloth by the exquisite cloths of linen inset and bordered with Cluny.

To prevent blue spotting the clothes gather up the corners and tie together. Dip this bag in the water and squeeze it until the water is blue enough. In this the way the clothes will never become spotted.

Carpets which have become spotted by having liquids, etc., spilt upon them may be freshened up and the spots removed by going over the surface with a cloth dipped in warm water in which ammonia has been put.

A woman who is her own laundress folds all flat pieces, like towels, pillowcases and sheets, carefully; then passes them several times through the wringer. The effect is as if they had been mangled, and it saves a deal of ironing.

See that the sides or walls of your meat safes are occasionally scoured with soap and slaked quicklime. All places where provisions are kept should be so constructed that a brisk current of cool air can be made to pass through them at will.

Never sweep dust from one room to another, nor from upstairs to the lower part of the house. Always take it up in the dustpan where you have previously placed some tea leaves. This prevents the dust from scattering again and returning to its old haunts.

Kerosene will not only remove the dirt that collects in a sort of rim around the sides of a porcelain bathtub, but it will take off the white blotches that form on zinc-lined bathtubs. Apply with a cloth saturated in the fluid and then wrung out. Follow with hot water and soda.

Use a clean firebrick instead of the ordinary iron stand, and you will retain the heat of the iron much longer. The usual iron stand not only admits the air to the bottom of the iron, but it conducts the heat from it. The brick, being a non-conductor of heat, retains the heat in the smoothing iron much longer.

The old-fashioned cuckoo clocks, so characteristic of some parts of Germany, are being displaced by alarm clocks of the American type.

Mrs. Haskell, Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order Good Templars, of Silver Lake, Mass., tells of her cure by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: Four years ago I was nearly dead with inflammation and ulceration. I endured daily untold agony, and life was a burden to me. I had used medicines and washes internally and externally until I made up my mind that there was no relief for me. Calling at the home of a friend, I noticed a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My friend endorsed it highly and I decided to give it a trial to see if it would help me. It took patience and perseverence for I was in bad condition, and I used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for nearly five months before I was cured, but what a change, from despair to happiness, from misery to the delightful exhilarating feeling health always brings. I would not change back for a thousand dollars, and your Vegetable Compound is a grand medicine.

"I wish every sick woman would try it and be convinced."—MRS. IDA HASKELL, Silver Lake, Mass. Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me"?

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain if I had known of the efficacy of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a few months sooner, for I tried many remedies without finding anything which helped me before I tried the Vegetable Compound. I dreaded the approach of the menstrual period every month, as it meant much suffering and pain. Some months the flow was very scanty and others it was profuse, but after I had used the Compound for two months I became regular and natural, and so I continued until I felt perfectly well, and the parts were strengthened to perform the work without assistance and pain. I am like a different woman now, where before I did not care to live, and I am pleased to testify as to the good your Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Sincerely yours, MRS. TILLIE HART, Larimore, N. D.

Be it, therefore, believed by all women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. Women should consider it unwise to use any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass, will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

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Send for handsome new 1904 Catalogue.

AJAX PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES All sizes.
THRESHING MACHINES All kinds—20 to 40 inch.
PENNSYLVANIA GRAIN DRILLS Disc and Hoe. Improved for 1904.
PORTABLE SAW MILLS with friction feed and log turner.

A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd. York, Pa.

When the eye is in trouble use a reliable remedy.

MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE

is a wonderful reliever of sore, weak and inflamed eyes. One bottle usually effects a complete cure.

CURES ALL EYE AFFECTIONS.

$96.00 Worth of Watkins' Liniment FREE!

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The J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO., WINONA, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.

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A good living and a pocket full of money for an Agent in every County in the United States. Team and wagon all that is required. Ample Credit given after Account is guaranteed by two responsible Freeholders.

CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Am. 9, 1904.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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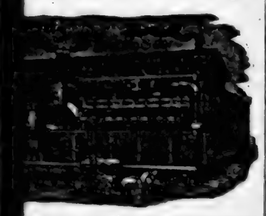

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Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

...with ...use **Thompson's Eye Water**

CROUCH Marble and Granite Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

MONUMENTS,

Vaults, Statuary, Headstones, etc., in any Granite or Marble.

Death Masks a Specialty.

(Mention this paper.) ATLANTA, GA.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood-Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 534, Atlanta, Ga.

TOBACCO CURE Anti-Baccoline

We guarantee to cure the tobacco habit in any form. Treatment EASY, SAFE, SURE AND AGREEABLE. You take no chances. No Cure No Pay. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address The Dr. J. S. Hill Anti-Baccoline Co., Greenville, Ill., Box 327.

It doesn't take very much of a philosopher to draw moral deductions from the misfortunes of others.

10,000 Plants For 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine solid Cabbages.
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16C. POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

The most costly chair in existence belongs to the Pope. It is of silver—worth $90,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Strong is the man who knows his weakness.

Washington's Hand.

George Washington's hand was described as that of a giant. On the last occasion of General Lafayette's visit to this country he remarked to Mr. Custis, when referring to a former visit:

"You were holding to a single finger of the good general's remarkable hand—the greatest feat you could perform at that time."

Washington was the champion jumper of his day. In one match he covered twenty-one feet three inches, easily beating all competitors.

An oil-propelled motor railroad coach is in course of construction for the Great Northern Railroad of Great Britain.

Reforming the Dyspeptics.

The Dyspeptic Club, recently formed in Jersey City, aims evidently to create a new "department of the interior" and to manage it on advanced and economic theories. So far there are only fifty-seven members in the organization, although a very much greater number, mostly Americans, are plainly eligible.

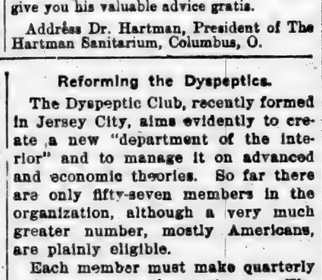
Each member must make quarterly written reports of experiences. The diversity of these should certainly give due variety to the sessions. But this is the only way to get facts. But actions of different foods must be duly estimated. Pie and pain, buckwheat and bloat, sausage and suffering, pickle and pang, cabbage and colic, ham and heartburn, must show their proper relations. The humiliating part of the business is that each culprit must confess his weak will and his misplaced confidences, while pork, pie and pudding will still hold their own against odds. Thus, no member should be trusted to give absolute impartial testimony unless he can prove that he was free from cramp, hyperacidity, headache or borborygmus when his report was written. Gastralgia is as apt, in a reflex way, to affect the higher moral sense of truth as is a colic to warp sound judgment on the ordinary relation of cause and effect. The only time for good resolution is when the paroxysm is on.—Medical Record.

Danced With Sixty-Seven.

Miss Margaret Costello and John Polinski of Jersey City were married at the Polish Roman Catholic Church at Bayonne. A reception followed at their home at Pine street and Communipaw avenue.

The bridegroom told his wife that it was a custom of his country for the bride to dance with every male guest at the wedding. There were sixty-seven men guests, and Mrs. Polinski waltzed with every one of them, concluding the final waltz by falling unconscious.

An Egg Tester Free.



Together with an incubator and brooder catalogue, containing among much other valuable and interesting information a colored plate, showing by eighteen views the development of the chick in the shell, free, by sending to Geo. A. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., four cents to pay for postage and packing.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of County Treasurer Alex. G. Dake, Showing Receipts and Disbursements of the People's Money.

Itemized report of the receipts and disbursements of Alex G. Dake, treasurer Chilton county, Alabama, from September 30, 1903, to February 8, 1904.

GENERAL FUND.

To cash received from September 30, 1903, to February 8, 1904.

When and of whom received.	On what account.	Amount
1903.		
October 12.		
84 J. T. Hester	Gasoline	$ 1 20
October 16.		
85 S. M. Adams	Court fee Joe Speigner	5 75
November 2.		
86 S. M. Adams	Mortgage tax for October	2 18
November 7.		
87 S. M. Adams	Court fees and license	14 00
November 16.		
88 S. M. Adams	Court fee Ed Grant	6 00
November 30.		
89 S. M. Adams	Land Red. W. R. Oliver	3 22
December 1.		
90 Thomas J. Hubbard	Taxes 1903	1,540 00
December 2.		
91 S. M. Adams	Mortgage tax for November.	8 83
92 S. M. Adams	Errors in warrants 387 & 426	12 00
December 10.		
93 S. M. Adams	Court fee Gus Calhoun	6 75
December 21		
94 Thomas J. Hubbard	Taxes 1903	3,415 00
1904.		
January 1.		
95 S. M. Adams	Mortgage tax for December	13 11
January 5.		
96 Thomas J. Hubbard	Taxes 1903	5,282 15
January 12.		
97 S. M. Adams	Sale of coal	4 27
January 30.		
98 S. M. Adams	License and mort. tax Jan.	180 37
February 3.		
99 Thomas J. Hubbard	Taxes 1903	1,242 00
Total February 8th		$11,737 83

By cash paid out from September 30, 1903, to February 8, 1904.

When paid and Character of Claim. No.	In whose favor.	Amount
1903.		
September 30.		
By balance		$1,540 41
November 7.		
54 Clerk of election	W. J. A. Melton	1 50
129 Maria Williams to asylum	George Williams	17 25
238 Coal for county	W. A. Middleton	117 00
239 Ex. off. and other services	J. M. Morgan	105 00
240 Waiting on Sarah Smith	Adeline Oden	2 25
241 Waiting on Sarah Smith	Adeline Oden	2 50
242 Taking care of poor	C. L. Langston	22 50
345 Support	Amy Clarke	6 00
346 Support	Callie Davis	6 00
348 Support	Drusilla Turner	6 00
349 Support	Elisha Bice	6 00
353 Support	Mary Lockhart	6 00
354 Support	J. E. Brown	6 00
355 Support	Rebecca Trawick	6 00
356 Support	William Wyatt	6 00
358 Support	Miss Beadlescomb	9 00
360 Support	Mrs. Cnastine	9 00
361 Support	Martha Dupree	9 00
362 Support	Ann Cleckler	9 00
365 Support	Mrs. Murphy	9 00
366 Support	Thomas Lockhart	9 00
368 Support	J. D. Thomas	9 00
375 Support	Louisa Burnett	9 00
376 Support	Henry Hughes	12 00
377 Support	Albert Jackson	12 00
379 Support	Julia Morgan	12 00
380 Support	Sophronia Whatley	12 00
382 Support	Sam Caton and wife	12 00
383 Support	W. J. P. Peters	12 00
384 Support	Sam Langston	15 00
385 Support	Grove Lockhart	15 00
386 Support	John Henley and sister	24 00
387 Support	Thomas Ray	18 00
388 Support	Winny Gerald	18 00
389 Stationery	Rogers Stationery Company	50 75
392 Stationery and printing	The Union	73 55
393 Med. and visits to Sarah Smith	Dr. W. F. Middleton	10 00
396 Med. for prisoners	Hopkins Drug Company	4 65
397 Ex. Treas. books and pumping	J. T. Hester	25 00
398 Ex. off. services	E. B. Deason	50 00
399 Care of county poor	C. H. Lowery	36 75
400 Supplies for county	P. D. Wilson	21 33
401 Ex. off. and other services	S. M. Adams	205 25
419 Med. services jail	Dr. V. O. Campbell	6 00
421 Battery water works	White, Blaklee & Co.	4 50
422 Express charges	J. T. Hester	50
423 County commissioner	Alex Glasscock	34 00
424 County commissioner	R. C. Riggins	23 00
425 County commissioner	W. H. Conway	26 60
427 County commissioner	W. A. Green	51 22
426 Error in am't. allowed No. 387	A. G. Dake	6 00
Prize for county	J. W. Lockhart	1 00
November 16.		
326 Stationery	W. W. Haygood	9 80
350 Support	Anna Scott	6 00
351 Support	Rebecca Scott	6 00
352 Support	Viola Headley	6 00
357 Support	Minerva Martin	8 00
358 Support	Amelia Edwards	9 00
363 Support	Georgia Wright	9 00
367 Support	Charles Williamson	9 00
369 Support	John Ray	9 00
371 Support	Francis Jones	9 00
372 Support	Foster White	9 00
373 Support	Mary Thacker	9 00
374 Support	Clementine Ray	9 00
378 Support	Louis Patrick	12 00
381 Support	Nummy Ray	12 00
394 Coffin for county poor	W. I. Mullins	15 50
395 Burial ex. R. Wilson	J. W. G. Kicker	11 00
429 Digging grave Sarah Smith	Jarvis Brown	3 00
430 Coffin for Sarah Smith	R. M. J. Thacker	4 50
431 Waiting on Sarah Smith	Adeline Oden	2 50
93 Grand juror fall term	W. A. Huckabee	10 70
94 Grand juror fall term	J. N. Culpepper	10 40
95 Grand juror fall term	R. T. Robinson	11 70
96 Grand juror fall term	J. M. Askins	11 20
97 Grand juror fall term	I. G. Smitherman	12 00
98 Grand juror fall term	Dolby Atkinson	12 50
99 Grand juror fall term	W. A. Mims	10 80
100 Grand juror fall term	H. B. Rodgers	10 40
101 Grand juror fall term	J. R. Thomas	10 60
102 Grand juror fall term	R. W. Gandy	12 80
103 Grand juror fall term	W. H. Cox	12 80
104 Grand juror fall term	R. G. Foshee	11 10
105 Grand juror fall term	John M. Gothard	11 60
106 Grand juror fall term	W. L. Nix	11 90
107 Grand juror fall term	T. J. Martin	10 80
108 Grand juror fall term	John Edwards	10 90
109 Grand juror fall term	J. M. Baker	10 30
110 Grand jury bailiff	R. J. Jones	10 00
775 Petit juror fall term	D. C. Cooley	9 00
776 Petit juror fall term	Rush Baker	$ 50
777 Petit juror fall term	James Smitherman	9 50
778 Petit juror fall term	George Gothard	9 80
779 Petit juror fall term	W. T. Mahan	9 10
780 Petit juror fall term	John Killingsworth	10 20
781 Petit juror fall term	Hugh Williams	9 20
782 Petit juror fall term	Ellis Mims	9 20
783 Petit juror fall term	Ed Willis	9 40
784 Petit juror fall term	G. W. Lowery	10 60
785 Petit juror fall term	J. M. Friday	11 00
786 Petit juror fall term	L. O. Burnett	8 80
787 Petit juror fall term	G. W. Sorrell	9 50
788 Petit juror fall term	E. W. Honeycutt	8 50
789 Petit juror fall term	G. W. Hill	10 60
790 Petit juror fall term	H. C. Latham	10 60
791 Petit juror fall term	J. E. Bearden	8 70
792 Petit juror fall term	J. M. Bean	8 70
793 Petit juror fall term	N. J. Maddox	8 40
794 Petit juror fall term	W. F. Teel	10 00
795 Petit juror fall term	L. L. Killingsworth	9 20
796 Petit juror fall term	Marion Marcus	8 70
797 Petit juror fall term	John Mims	10 60
798 Petit juror fall term	B. L. Jones	11 00
799 Petit juror fall term	Walter Foshee	9 00
800 Petit juror fall term	Reuben Price	10 50
801 Petit juror fall term	P. W. Hailey	8 70
802 Petit juror fall term	Isaiah Friday	8 00
803 Petit juror fall term	S. S. Scott	10 00
804 Petit juror fall term	John B. Moore	10 00
805 Petit juror fall term	J. H. Popwell	1 50
806 Petit juror bailiff	Lee Hayes	6 00
807 Petit juror bailiff	R. H. Bean	9 00
808 Petit juror bailiff	J. H. Johnson	9 20
November 25.		
47 Manager of election	N. W. Latham	1 50
343 Support	Louisa Rowe	6 00
364 Support	Ellen Cleckler	9 00
390 Stationery	Walker-Evans-Cogswell Co.	16 75
391 Stationery	Roberts & Son	17 12
432 Waiting on circuit court	Randall Cooke	12 00
433 Load of pine	Jesse Crayton	1 00
434 Writing court minutes	E. B. Deason	16 00
809 Petit juror second week	Noah Latham	4 66
810 Petit juror second week	Robert Lake	4 00
811 Petit juror second week	J. W. Stanfield	4 00
812 Petit juror second week	J. B. Marlar	4 00
813 Petit juror second week	Lee Pate	8 70
814 Petit juror second week	W. D. Smith	9 50
815 Petit juror second week	G. W. Thomas	8 60
816 Petit juror second week	A. J. Scott	9 50
817 Petit juror second week	Isaac Brantley	10 00
818 Petit juror second week	A. W. Curlee	8 70
819 Petit juror second week	W. G. J. Dorminy	9 20
820 Petit juror second week	Doc Broadhead	9 80
821 Petit juror second week	Jack Tucker	10 20
822 Petit juror second week	Manly Smith	9 10
823 Petit juror second week	S. P. Franklin	9 60
824 Petit juror second week	G. W. Wilson	8 35
825 Petit juror second week	J. M. Honeycutt	9 10
826 Petit juror second week	V. A. Whatley	8 90
827 Petit juror second week	Charles Langston	9 70
828 Petit juror second week	J. P. Gore	8 00
829 Petit juror second week	Harvey Collins	8 60
830 Petit juror second week	J. R. Popwell	8 80
831 Petit juror second week	Gus Marcus	9 20
832 Petit juror second week	J. M. Huitt	10 00
833 Petit juror second week	J. D. Glasscock	10 00
834 Petit juror second week	C. Hall	10 30
835 Petit jury second week	E. J. Culp	9 00
836 Petit juror second week	Thomas Bland	9 00
837 Petit juror second week	Emmett Christian	9 50
838 Petit juror second week	Thomas J. Teel	8 30
839 Petit juror second week	Sampson Driver	8 70
840 Petit juror second week	John Vines	8 00
841 Petit juror second week	Scott Caverno	8 80
842 Petit juror second week	Lee Hayes	10 00
843 Petit juror second week	T. W. Robbins	8 50
844 Petit juror bailiff	Ed Smitherman	18 00
845 Petit juror bailiff	W. B. McDowell	18 00
846 Petit juror bailiff	Robert Bean	18 00
849 Petit juror bailiff	Wash Foshee	4 00
847 Petit juror sheriff	J. M. Morgan	18 00
December 12.		
Treasurer's commission	Alex G. Dake	116 37
1904.		
January 12.		
848 Petit jury bailiff	Floyd Jones	6 00
347 Support	Mrs. Boozier	6 00
417 Stationery	Judson Strock	90
418 Money borrowed use of county		
435 Burial ex. Joe Speigner	J. M. Morgan	35 80
436 Well at Alms house farm	Charles Lowery	34 65
437 Interest on loan to county	S. M. Adams	35 00
438 Feeding 13 jurors	Mrs. F. A. Harmon	3 25
February 5.		
172 Support	Lettie Osbourne	9 00
276 Support	Lettie Osbourne	9 00
439 Ex-offi. and other services	J. M. Morgan	103 00
Treasurer's commission	Alex G. Dake	12 13
Total February 8th		$ 4,238 91

RECAPITULATION.

February 8, 1904.		
To cash receipts to date	$11,737 83	
By disbursements		4,238 91
Cash on hand		7,498 92
	$11,737 83	$11,737 83

FINE AND FORFEITURE FUND.

October 1, 1903, to cash on hand	5 60
October 16, 1903.	
85 To S. M. Adams, fine Joe Speigner	1 00
November 7.	
87 To S. M. Adams, fine from county court	51 00
November 16.	
88 To S. M. Adams, fine Ed Grant	5 00
December 10.	
93 To S. M. Adams, fine Gus Calhoun	1 00
February 8, 1904, total	$ 63 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

November 9, 1903.		
269 County court certificate	J. E. McCullough	1 00
270 County court certificate	J. H. Johnson	1 00
November 10, 1903.		
271 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 50
272 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	2 50
273 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 00
274 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 00
275 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	5 50
276 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	3 00
277 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 00
278 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	3 00
279 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	3 00
280 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	2 50
281 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 50
282 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 50
284 County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	5 00
Treasurer's commission	Alex G. Dake	2 60
December 12, 1903.		
Total February 8, 1904		54 60

RECAPITULATION.

February 8, 1904.		
To amount received up to date	$63.60	
By disbursements to date		54 60
Cash on hand		9 00
Total	$63 60	$ 63 60

COUNTY SPECIAL BRIDGE FUND.

October 1, 1903, to cash on hand		$ 2,2

DISBURSEMENTS.

	November 7, 1903.		
403	Lumber for bridge	E. T. Gullahorn	
404	Building bridge	L. A. Honeycutt	
405	Lumber and Nails, bridge	S. R. Killingsworth	
406	Work on bridge	William Robinson	
408	Building bridge	W. F. Deshazo	
409	Work on bridge	J. A. Thomas	
410	Sign boards	J. F. Jones	
411	Building bridge	John Giles	
413	Sign boards	C. C. Teel	
414	Bridge work	J. R. Rucker	
416	Bridge work	E. F. Fuller	
	November 16.		
412	Lumber and nails	Cash Supply Co.	
415	Bridge work	William Bearden	
	January 12, 1904.		
407	Lumber for bridge	C. L. Hayes	
	February 8.		
	Treasurer's commission	Alex G. Dake	
	Total		$

RECAPITULATION.

February 8, 1904

To receipts	$ 2,271 70
By disbursements	
Cash on hand	
[redacted]	
Total	$2,271 70

REDEMPTION OF LAND FUND.

February 8, 1904.

To cash on hand	$

SUMMARY.

February 8, 1904.

Cash on hand general fund	$ 7
Cash on hand fine and forfeiture fund	
Cash on hand bridge fund	1
Cash on hand redemption of land fund	
Total	$ 9

For Wounds and Bur

Nothing Like it

Brewton, Ala, Feb. 5. 1901.
I used Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic on my foot when pierced nearly through by a nail and was relieved of suffering in a short time, and the wound healed in a short time without inflammation or any suppuration.
W. H. BINION.

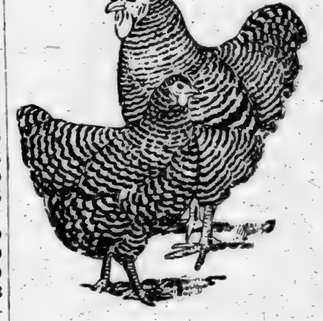
Andalusia, Ala., April 8, 1903.
Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a most excellent healing compound. I find it very efficacious after extraction of teeth, healing the gums readily. A clean liquid, of pleasant odor.
D. A. BROWN, Dentist.

River Falls, Ala., April 7
We have tried Dr. Tichenor septic and found it to be the reliable in every instance. As ing for wounds it has no equ
HORSE SHOE LUMBER
Per Jay Smith,

Brewton, Ala., May 14,
I have used Dr. Tichenor's tic for several years and rec it as the best remedy for wou burns I ever tried. I keep i house all the time.
R. O. KENN

Try It. You'll Like It.
10 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YAR



WE have as good CHICKE as there are in the cou
Barred Plymouth Roc
And you may have 15 fresh eggs for 50c. I want them shipped p add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can plea
MRS. W. NI
Maplesville, Ala

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereb That Practical and Instructive Newspape

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of Al bama for the full line of State Nev contained in each issue, will be fu nished in connection with Our Pu lication at a Remarkably Low Pric

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all act ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family life, Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensa It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, meets the requirements of the entire family. It is pop throughout the South, and no one should be witho

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1.0
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.0

Both for $1.25.

T

VOL I

NOTICE.

Captain A. T. Goodwyn, of Elmore, the chairman of the new populist state executive committee, has been invited to address the people of Chilton county at Clanton on March 15th, 1904 Everybody invited. tf

STOCK LAW REPEALED.

At the election Monday beats 5 and 10 cast 225 votes for the repeal of the stock law saddled on them several years ago through the influence of a little clique of democrats in the county Only 31 votes in favor of retaining the law, 200 majority over 7 to 1 against it. Let the people

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT HINES MAKES APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

Walker D. Harris first vice president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has given out an address to the people of Alabama in which he makes a strong appeal against the election of any man as president of the railroad commission who has prejudiced the laws and powers of the commission. The following is his circular letter to the people:

February 24, 1904

To the People of Alabama:

Would you think it fair and just if the lawyer who appeared in court and argued a case against you in favor of your opponent should be called to sit as the judge in that same case at the next term of court?

Last June Mr. B. B. Comer appeared before the railroad commission of Alabama and argued vigorously that all railroad rates in Alabama should be reduced. As candidate for president of the railroad commission he is now promising to decide all those matters against the railroad companies. His various lines of business give him a direct and very large interest in a great many of the most important of these matters. Do you think it fair and just to make him one of the judges to hear and decide the very controversy in which he has already appeared as an advocate or attorney, in which he has a large personal interest, and which he has completely prejudged in advance of trial or hearing?

The people of Alabama would not elect any man as president of the railroad commission who had appeared before the railroad commission in that controversy in behalf of the railroads. If they would not elect a man representing the railroads, should they in justice elect a man who appeared against the railroads, and who is adversely interested to them?

The law of Alabama declares that a judge must not act in a case in which he has been attorney or in which he is interested. Does not the same spirit of fairness require that a man should not be elected president of the railroad commission for the express purpose of deciding matters in which he is interested both personally and as attorney?

We do not, of course, deny or question the right of the state to decide what is just and fair as between the shippers and the railroads, and that the railroad commission has ample power to render such decisions and make them effective.

We do feel, however, that we have the right to ask you to select some fair-minded and disinterested man as president of the railroad commission, before whom the railroads, as well as the shippers, can appear in the confident belief that a fair and impartial hearing will be accorded.

Very respectfully,
WALKER D. HINES.
First Vice President of L. and N. Railroad Co

POPULISTS TOGETHER.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—The joint committee of the fusionists and the middle-of-the-road populists, representing the people's party of the United States, today issued the official call for a national convention of the people's party, to meet in Springfield, Ill., July 4, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of president and vice president of the United States, and formulating a national platform.

Prior to the joint conference of the two committees the following resolutions of the national committee, in the nature of a pledge to the middle-of-the-road committee, was presented:

"Resolved, by the people's party, in its national committee meeting held in St. Louis, Feb. 22 and 23, 1904, do hereby set out and state that we do fix the fourth day of July as the date of holding the national convention of the people's party, and we further declare ourselves determined to name as our candidates for president and vice president only members of the people's party and further resolve that we shall give the same our undivided support.

"Resolved, it is our most earnest and sincere desire that all persons who are in favor of the principles of populism will jointly assist this committee in its efforts to perform the duties above outlined.

J. H. Edmiston, Chairman.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL WHITES

VOL I — CLANTON, ALA. MARCH 3 1904 — NO 49

Judge of Probate

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J. H. Edmiston, Chairman.
Chas. De France, Sec. Pro Tem.

This pledge effectually eradicated all existing differences and fuses these two factions harmoniously.

Work was immediately begun on the official call by the joint committee, and it was issued late today. The basis of representation shall be one delegate from each congressional district in each state, with an additional delegate at large for each state for each 2,000 or majority fraction thereof cast for General James B. Weaver for president in 1892; the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory five delegates each and three delegates from each of the other territories.

The declaration of principles of the people's party formulated and issued by the national committees in joint session reiterates oft repeated declarations and adds:

"In the people's party of the nation lies the only hope of perpetuation of popular institutions. We ratify and affirm the fundamental principles of the platform of the people's party adopted at its national convention in Omaha in 1892.

"The platform of the people's party made at Omaha in 1892 was originally made in conference called and held by the labor organizations February 22, 1892. We therefore invite the wealth producers to take part in the primaries that shall choose delegates to our convention, guaranteeing that the influence of this party shall be given to advance the interests of organized labor by the recognition of the union label on manufactured products as well as in legislation which at least is the only hope for just conditions for labor."

THORSBY.

I had an interesting letter from a friend near Randolph last week, in which he makes some good points as to why we should not wait too long before getting out our men for the various county offices. He says we have more good men than there are places, and that we should begin to discuss the qualifications of the probable candidates and thus call out our best material, and bring them to the front and offset the efforts of the demmies to draw as many populists as possible into their primary in order to get them obligated to vote that ticket in the general election. Principally, though, to make as big a show as they can in their primary. They are wasting lots of paper writing to men for their support, that they call ignoramuses when they meet in their club at the court house, and they would not know our people if it was not for their votes. My friend suggests names as follows, viz.: For probate judge, L. H. Reynolds, A. G. Dake, Moses Robinson, J. W. Moore, etc.; for circuit clerk, E. H. Adams, Professor Anderson, S. H. Collins, etc.; for county commissioners, S. E. Waldrop, W. Y. Nix, B. H. Wells, W. H. Conway, T. G. Milling, A. T. Hathcock, H. A. J. Harris, etc.; for collector, T. J. Hubbard, E. H. Adams, J. T. Letcher, James Grant, James Mims, F. M. Lett, R. M. Hubbard, Rev. J. H. Thomas, etc.; for assessor, L. B. Pounds, Professor Anderson, E. G. Rollins, D. C. Gandy, etc. And yet there are many good men not mentioned, so you see we have lots of good material—men who have never yet "bowed the knee to Baal," nor will they ever sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. So let every one bring forth his man or men, and let them be discussed, every one putting forth his best reasons in support of his man, and why he would be suitable for any particular office; for we certainly desire to have only men who are worthy and well qualified to discharge the duties of their office, and at the same time choose men from the rank and file who are in touch with the masses, and who would not take the democratic "taint" as soon as they reach the court house steps. Well, the demmies have set April 11th to hold the funeral services over the few populist deserters who died in trying to reach the democratic pie counter, and the people will bury the fragments, demmies and all, in November with an appropriate epitaph, "Died from an overdose of fraud."

"X-RAY."

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.

tf

ONE MORE CRUISER

Carrying the Stars and Stripes Goes Into Commission

The new United States sheathed cruiser Des Moines was placed in commission Tuesday at the Charlestown navy yard, the occasion being attended by the usual ceremonies. Commander Alexander McCracken, U. S. N., is to be her first commander. She is similar in design to the Cleveland, the Tacoma, the Chattanooga and the Galveston. In the construction of the Des Moines and her sister ships corn pith with an estimated capacity of 6,720 cubic feet has been used as an obdurating material for the water line protection, so that if the hull should be pierced by a shot the swelling of the corn pith placed between the outer and inner plates will prevent the ingress of the water.

After Washington's Will.

An attempt has been made to steal the will of George Washington from the clerk's office of the Fairfax, Va., court house. The outer doors of the vault were shattered by the explosive used, but the document, which reposes in a glass case with other valuable papers, was unharmed. It is supposed the would-be thieves fled without accomplishing their object because of the unexpectedly loud explosion, which aroused many persons residing near the court house. The will is in Washington's writing and was made the year of his death. It covers twenty-nine closely written pages, each of which bears the signature of the first president.

Organizing Great Pilgrimage.

In Mexico a great pilgrimage to Loudres, Rome and the Holy Land is being organized. It is expected that 2,000 people will make the journey, going in special trains to New York and thence by steamer to France. Many wealthy pilgrims desire to pay their respects to the new pope.

Senator Gallinger introduced a bill increasing the salaries of the executive officers of the government and also of senators and members of the house of representatives. The bill provides that the new salaries shall take effect March 4, 1905. The bill fixes the following scale: President, $75,000; vice president, $15,000; speaker of the house, $12,000; members of the cabinet, $15,000; senators and members of the house, $8,000.

Merritt O. Chance, of Ohio, who has been secretary to the secretary of war for several years, has been appointed chief of the division of supply to the postoffice department to succeed Michael W. Louis, who was removed as the result of the postal investigation.

John Alexander Dowie, of Zion City, Ill., has appealed to the American consul at Melbourne for protection. When the mob broke up his meeting Sunday, he is said to have hidden three hours in the organ loft. Hereafter his meetings will be held behind closed doors.

It is reported that the loss of the Russian gunboat Yenisei will have serious consequences. The vessel had placed torpedoes at various places, and the maps indicating these spots went down with the ship.

Mississippi day at the world's fair will be July 7th. The date is the anniversary of the meeting of the first constitutional convention which paved the way for the entrance of Mississippi into the union.

An Alabama man has sued his wife for $3,700 for failure to support him and their children.

The visitors to the Library of Congress in the last fiscal year numbered 834,201.

A Russian cruiser is blocked in the Suez canal.

Jacksonville, Fla., is to have a fire boat.

NOTICE.

The populist executive committee of Chilton county is hereby called to meet at Clanton on Tuesday, March 15th, 1904, to attend to such business as may come up. All voters who oppose organized democracy are also invited to meet with said committee. This, the 23d day of February, 1904.

W. H. SHAW,
Chairman Populist Executive Com.
tf

FOR SALE.

Farm of 120 acres, 30 cleared, with good 3-room house and lot buildings, located about 8 miles west of Clanton. Apply at the Union office. tf

A stenographer is given credit for writing 233 words a minute; but what about the fellow who dictated them?

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Certain Figures of Interest Concerning Alabama.

Copies of the annual report of State Auditor Thomas L. Sowell are ready for distribution. The report shows that Alabama has 7,046 pieces of state tax land on hand. In the year 1902 the state received from the sale of tax land $54,206.14, which was four times as much as received in any year since 1899.

The report shows definitely the result of the reduction by the new constitution of the tax rates. Under the old constitution as fixed by the statutes the Alabama tax rate was 7 1-2 mills. As fixed by the new constitution the rate is 6 1-2 mills. Three mills is set apart from this for school purposes and one mill for helpless confederate soldiers. Under the old constitution during 1902 the total amount of general taxes was $1,628,745.16. With this cut made by the new constitution this general fund was in 1903 reduced to $773,198.68.

From the report it is learned that the total receipts of the state in 1903 were $3,201,840.42, and the disbursements in the same year were $2,937,383.07. The report shows, in one feature of interest, that the state received $16,929.75 from corporations taxes. The pensioners of the state, confederate soldiers and their widows, are paid annually $273,153.46.

The auditor's report shows that the last session of the legislature cost the state $59,823.76.

SHOOTING IN SELMA.

Jesse Seay, an ex-Policeman, Wounds C. P. O'Connor.

Early Monday morning Jesse Seay, formerly a police officer of Selma, shot and fatally wounded C. P. O'Connor, an artificial stone sidewalk and curbing layer, who has boarded with the Seays for some time. Seay was on a spree and asked O'Connor if he had paid his board. On being told that he had not, Seay is reported as having said he was going to have either the money or the man's life. A few words are said to have passed when Seay put his pistol to O'Connor's abdomen and fired. There is little if any hope for O'Connor's recovery. An operation was performed as a last resort, but the surgeons do not give out much hope for his recovery.

Seay was discharged from the police force for his too free use of his pistol, having killed a negro boy and a white jail bird before his removal from the force.

100 MILES THROUGH THE AIR.

A Moundville, Ala., Relic Picked Up Near Warrior.

A check for $2.64 drawn by a lumber company of Moundville, dated January 24, 1903, and drawn on the Merchants and Planters' bank, Tuscaloosa, Ala., payable to J. H. Spence, and with that name endorsed on it, was found in a field ten miles west of Warrior. It is believed that this check was carried by the wind on the night of the storm at Moundville.

Gadsden Fire Protection.

A fire engine recently purchased has been shipped and is expected to arrive this week. The engine was purchased by the city at a cost of $4,500 and was built and designed especially for Gadsden. Gadsden is the smallest city in the state to own an engine of this kind, but the water works are such that it was deemed necessary for the safety of the city to purchase a fire engine of this kind.

Opelika Bank Closed.

The Shaparde bank, the oldest institution in Opelika, closed its doors Saturday after an examination by State Examiner Rutledge. Notice is posted on the door which reads: "Closed pending action of state treasurer." The hope is expressed that depositors will be paid in full.

In a collision on the A. G. S. at Coaling, Ala., Sunday Bert Kingsley, a tramp, was killed and Engineer George Kerlin and the negro fireman, Green, were injured. The freights were both extras. It seems that Engineer Kerlin misjudged the distance at Coaling, where he was to meet the other train, and was unable to stop his train in time to prevent the collision. There is quite a steep grade at this point and he had a heavy train behind him.

W. L. Taylor, a merchant of York, Ala., was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol which had dropped. The ball penetrated his lung.

March was warmest in Alabama in 1898, coldest in 1896. The 19th is the average date of the last killing frost. The latest date is April 8th.

Opelika, Ala., is to have a paid fire department.

TWINS IN DISASTER.

Decatur Has Serious Fire—Second Only to New Decatur's.

Following closely in the wake of the New Decatur fire a disastrous fire occurred in Decatur last Friday morning. The fire was of unknown origin and caused a loss of something like $70,000 on the buildings and stock of goods.

The fire originated in the second story of a large two-story frame building owned by the Mineral Land Company.

The losses were: Echols opera house, loss $10,000, insurance $5,000; one-story frame cottage owned by Jas. Edwards, loss $1,500, about half insured; two-story frame business house (where the fire originated), loss $2,000, about half insured; a two-story frame business house and stables, about half insured. It is said that Mr. Brown will build a fine hotel on the lot where this building burned. The loss on stocks of goods were: Holmes Bros., wholesale tobacconists and confectioners, heaviest losers, $30,000, half insured; Tom Williams, toombstone and marble works, $2,000; several hundred dollars' worth of hay stored in the Mineral Land Company's block by Brock & Spight.

The loss on the buildings and stock of goods is only about half covered by insurance, while the people who lived in the buildings were poor and carried no insurance whatever.

Two Mail Clerks Killed.

A negro supposed to be crazy shot and killed Postal Clerk Stockton and possibly fatally wounded Postal Clerk Bass on the Alabama Great Southern train two miles north of Meridian.

The negro jumped from the train after shooting the clerks and made his escape into the woods. He is being followed by a posse with bloodhounds and it is believed that he will be caught. The negro is supposed to have boarded the train at Meridian and ridden the two miles before he was discovered. He crept into the mail car and shot the clerks. The train backed back to Meridian to get more clerks, and also to report the affair. It was at first thought that it was an attempt to hold up and rob the train and the passengers, but this was discounted by the fact that there was only one negro.

Cuban Elections.

Sunday the congressional elections, the first ever conducted entirely under Cuban auspices, were quiet. Predictions of disturbances at certain points caused some apprehension, but so far as reported nothing unusual occurred.

Three Killed.

Three were killed in Hargrove mines by an explosion Friday night and their bodies horribly burned. Jake Waldenberger, white, recently from Tennessee, and two negroes were the unfortunates. The explosion was what is commonly termed a "windy shot."

Work at the new Anniston, Ala., foundry is progressing rapidly. The company's patterns, machinery and other effects are unloaded and stored. The grading for the foundry is completed and the material for its erection will be on the ground and Monday morning the foundations will start. The spur track into the grounds is completed and the pipes have been carried in.

The artesian well which has supplied Marion with water caved in recently and disclosed a fine coal seam about six hundred feet under the surface. It is now thought that a valuable coal property has been discovered.

Lamar county's grand jury has returned 71 true bills, among which is one against Elna Webb, a boy of about 17 years of age, for the killing of a Mr. Hill at Pharos on the 11th of this month. Webb is out on bond.

The senate committee on public buildings and grounds ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating $2,000,000 for a postoffice site in New York city in connection with the Pennsylvania railroad station.

The negro cook at the home of Samuel Waller, where a sensational burglary and arson case occurred recently, is under detention, as the Phoenix City authorities think she can give them valuable testimony.

The state board of assessment will hold its annual meeting March 8th in the office of Auditor Sowell. The board fixes the assessment of all railroad property in the state.

A general order has issued from the office of the adjutant general calling for an inspection of all the companies of the Third regiment of infantry, Alabama national guards.

The Louisville and Nashville bridge of the Altoona extension is nearing completion and in about two weeks will be turned over to the company.

James A. Pugh, a veteran newspaper man and the first president of the Virginia Press Association, is dead.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Robert H. Knox,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Will Practice in all State and Federa Courts of Alabama.

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.
Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. Middleton, M.D.,
Phsician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

In Effect November 1, 1903.

No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'dy A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No. 8 D'ly Ex't S'dy P M
6 10	3 40	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

The decline in the market value of the stocks of leading industrial corporations from the highest prices of the last three years to the recent low prices has been from $4,090,047,450 to about $2,250,000,000, or 45 per cent.

Woman's Realm.

TURKISH WOMEN CONTENT.

Their Prevailing Passion is a Fondness For Sweets and Smoking.

It is not an easy matter to form a just idea of the beauty of the Turkish women, for beneath their coquettish veils and unenviable dresses, their glowing complexions, immense black eyes, well turned chins, perfect outline of face, their figures may be anything but charming.

Paying calls and attending wedding festivals, promenading, driving, shopping and seeking the bath are the chief amusements of the odalisque. Before the outings faces are blanched, then rouged, eyebrows and eyelashes touched up, and numerous little coquetries resorted to, which, when toned down by the transparent yashmak, are calculated to provoke admiration in the breast of a spectator.

Only a few of the rich garments of the harem are worn — they are too heavy, and only intended for display. A harem is composed of various nationalities, and occasionally it is difficult to enforce harmony. Many times we have been amused by stage pictures representing a seraglio "tempest in the tea pot," fancying it an exaggeration, but if we recollect the dust that flies when two lady birds are disagreeing, we may readily realize that fifty or more damsels might cause, with but little effort, cyclonic effects.

When the inmates of the harem take advantage of their outing to indulge in a little harmless flirtation they have the advantage of being able to avoid the male relatives. It would be impossible for a man to recognize his wife beneath such a costume, and while the husbands are devoutly smiting their breasts in the mosques, the wives are driving in their carriages, enveloped in clouds of gauze and decked with jewelry.

What can prevent or eclipse the flashing of the black, swimming, languid eye? A voluptuous form, delicately small white hands, features not at all coarse—all these are hidden. The eye alone must bear all the odium of the intriguante. The Turkish woman is neither so bad nor so good as she is painted, her coquetry is not of the perfidious kind, and she obeys her lord and master passively. Her prevailing passion is fondness for sweets and smoking—nothing can describe the amount of confectionery and tobacco consumed in a harem.

Treating Stubborn Hair.

Brushing, shampooing, etc., which are such important elements in good grooming, will improve even seemingly hopeless locks, while systematic training will after a time make the most obstinate hair lie in the desired direction. Because the hair has been somewhat neglected in this respect in the past, do not work on the principle that if a certain amount of care is beneficial a good deal will do wonders; heroic measures almost always prove disastrous. Coax but do not force matters, as too frequent brushing and other manipulations of the hair irritate the scalp and cause the hair to fall out. Hair which is scrupulously clean but very stubborn in its habit of growth needs training instead of shampooing, a common error in this day of good grooming. Close observation will soon teach one the difference between fluffy hair and that which is extremely dry. Never under any circumstances allow the hair to remain at night in the coil or pleats worn during the day, for injury is done the scalp, and the hair soon assumes awkward lines from the hours of pressure in the wrong direction. Before retiring brush the hair thoroughly and confine it in one or two very loose pleats. This will insure a free circulation of air through the hair and relax the delicate muscles of the scalp which are more or less irritated by the pressure of numerous pins and the weight of the hair confined at one point. To assist in the training moisten the hair with a little good tonic such as a preparation of quinine and bay rum containing a small per cent. of oil, and brush in the desired direction each time the brushing is done.—Marion Olcott Prentice, in Mirror and Farmer.

Why Always Pretend?

What a good thing it would be if women would be true to themselves and converse intelligently when in the society of gentlemen. There is nothing that honest men desire more than to understand that mysterious race that is so like themselves, and yet so unlike, who share their homes but not their thoughts; who are so shrewd, so practical and so irrational. The poor men yearn to break down the invisible barriers and see into the real life of those they love so well. But the loved ones smile and chatter and say pretty things, things they have borrowed from men and improved in the borrowing, but never a word of the really true, and in many instances vital thoughts that are working in their busy brains, says the Business Woman's Magazine.

So the men flatter and lie because they think women like it, and the women accept it all because they think it is man's nature, and the men think women are dear empty-headed angels, and the women think men are fine intelligent brutes, and the two classes go on loving and despising one another accordingly, and all for the want of a little discernment and truthfulness in conversation.

Troubles of the Widow.

The widows of Kansas occasionally have a heap of trouble with the pension department at Washington. Mary Ann Petty, widow of John Petty, of Neodesha, recently applied for a pension. She found that John had been possessed of four wives before he married her, and that the department wanted to know what had become of them all before it would grant the pension. After considerable effort she was able to show that three of them had died, and that one had been divorced.

Another case was that of a Wichita widow. Many years ago she was divorced from her first husband. Recently she applied for a pension on account of a second husband who had died. The department discovered that she had been divorced from "Edward" Jones instead of "Edmond" Jones, a mistake having been made in the divorce papers. Now she is compelled to institute a suit for divorce against the first husband in order to make the record clear on the claim that she was the legal wife of the man on whose account she expects the pension.—Kansas City Journal.

Latest Note in Embroidery.

The very latest note of embroidery is found in the oblong figures which remind one of framed pictures. A small bouquet of flowers is embroidered in the centre and an oblong frame is worked around it. Again there is a neat little application of flowers, and, around it, is worked a frame of silver with a few pearls inset.

The delicately embroidered head, in medallion shape, is a feature of many an embroidery scheme, and these heads are almost always surrounded by little circles of gold thread. One exquisite white waist was made of white China silk. Along the yoke there were small painted heads and each head was set in a frame of gold.

A White Waist.

A lovely white waist is made of panne crepe de chine, a new, very soft fabric. It has a square yoke of fagotted together bands of the material, the points of the yolks extending over the sleeves, giving a very long-shouldered effect. Below the yoke the waist is simply gathered, and is very likely bloused into a narrow belt. The full bishop sleeves are gathered into cuffs of the fagotted bands. Directly in front, crossing the edge of the yoke, is applied a large rose of Venice lace, the petal edges of which are heavily raised with hand embroidery. Similar lace applications are seen on each shoulder.

A Princesse Gown.

A princesse gown of turquoise blue chiffon had a high girdle and a hip yoke of close shirring, from which the accordion-pleated skirt fell in long lines crossed by several groups of shirred tucks. The waist above the shirred girdle was accordion-pleated and had a close band of shirred tucks around the upper part. Below this fell two full ruffles of the chiffon, forming a bertha. Many strings of pearls and turquoise pendants were worn.

The Correct Thing.

Pleated skirts and Etons of all sorts may be relied upon as correct with perfect safety.

FASAIONS OF THE DAY

Hops appear in millinery.

Small fruits flourish on the early hats.

Little jackets of lace look well over the silk gown.

White coats this winter are dreams of elegance and beauty.

Rows of fine machine stitching are used on both cloth and velvet gowns.

White seal, which is just clipped white rabbit, is used for little lace-bordered scarfs and other dressy accessories.

In Paris the correct belt is a soft, broad band of leather, drawn narrowly into straps in front, where it buckles now.

Hat pins have become exquisite bits of jeweled elaboration and add a distinctly elegant touch to my lady's headwear.

Very smart buttons can be made by covering wooden molds with suede leather of a color to harmonize with the suit.

Such lightness and softness in furs and velvets is unprecedented. They are as light as chiffon and as soft as featherdown.

A charming hat of pleated white mousseline has an upturned brim of gray squirrel, with one white ostrich tip on the front.

A modish stock has two long pieces of white taffeta reaching to the belt, turning back like a waistcoat and fastening with pearl buttons.

Brocaded basques over a skirt of mousseline, finished with black satin belt and lace fichu, is a costume typical of revived eighteenth century styles.

There are nearly 20,000 known medicinal remedies.

NEW JAPANESE NAVY.

MANNED BY A RIGHT GOOD, STURDY AND HARDY LOT.

Japan Is Fortunate in Possessing for Seafaring Purposes a Population Made Up of Boatmen, Sailors and Fisherfolk.

I would like to lay certain facts before the public with respect to the Japanese navy, which, while it is quite one of the best in existence, appears to me to attract less attention in England than its sister service and than it deserves, writes a correspondent of the London Spectator. Just why Japan should possess such a fine navy is largely due to the fact that, with her long and much broken coast line, one-half of which faces the mightiest of oceans, and the other half the stormy seas divding her from the mainland of Asia, and with innumerable creeks and streams running in all directions, she is singularly fortunate in possessing for her naval purposes a population, a goodly proportion of which is made up of boatmen, sailors and fisherfolk. And a right good, sturdy and hardy lot of men they are, too, with plenty of "go" and dash in them, and just the material for the making of good men-o'-war's men.

Leaving out certain matters of much interest from a historical point of view, it is interesting to know that the Japanese navy has been modeled upon lines strictly British.

Yokosuka may be considered the headquarters of the Japanese navy, but Kure in the Inland sea, is in no way behind in importance, for in addition to superior dock yard accommodation and a fine arsenal, the harbor there is in every way—for naval purposes—one of the finest in existence. Saseho, close to Nagasaki, is magnificently situated for commanding the waters lying between Japan and Corea, and no less so as a base for offensive operations in the Gulf of Pechill and China seas. Malzuru, on the Sea of Japan and Muroran, in Yezo, are yards of secondary importance and are more coaling stations and harbors of refuge for small craft than anything else as yet. Should Japan be drawn into a war with Russia, they might, however, be of inestimable value to her as places of embarkation for troops destined for the mainland of Asia, as well as for the purposes already mentioned.

The education of Japanese naval officers is in the first place carried out at the Naval College at Etajima. The cadets enter when about 17 years of age, and after a three years' course join a training ship for cruising purposes. Returning to Japan, they are then posted to sea-going men-o'-war, and upon being promoted to sub-lieutenant, go through gunnery, torpedo, etc., schools, and later on through a course at the Naval Academy at Tokyo. The work done is good, but though the Japanese are apt pupils and keen soldiers when young, they too often fall off as they grow older, and this, I think, is largely due to certain old-time family customs that still hold sway in Japan. Every Japanese officer marries somewhat young, and no sooner has he prepared a home than members of his family at once begin to make his home theirs also. Household cares induced by such a state of affairs often prove too much for many of them; their early keenness vanishes, and then a general falling off in efficiency soon takes place.

As I explained in my former letter on the Japanese army, the Satsuma element is the all-predominating one in the Japanese navy. This most undoubtedly worked all right so long as Japan had a navy of 100,000 tons and less, but since its excessive augmentation during the last few years men of other clans have been joining in ever-increasing numbers, and bid fair in time to challenge the Satsuma predominance, and the consequence is that the Japanese navy, like the Japanese army, is no longer the happy family affair it was a few years back. The officers then knew each other, got on together, and so everything worked for efficiency. The cadets now joining are certainly not of the same high stamp they were when I first took up my duties at the naval college, Etajima, and this means a good deal—certainly more in Japan than in England.

The Japanese blue jackets and petty officers are very fine men indeed, far better so, on an average, than their comrades of the army. They are better fed, clothed, and looked after, and a very great proportion of them join the service voluntarily. Taking them on the whole, they are a fairly intelligent lot of men, far more so than the Russians, but in physique they cannot in any way compare with them. Recruited entirely from the fisherfolk classes, they are a fairly hardy lot of men, and having been brought up to the sea, soon make themselves quite at home on joining. The stokers and engine room artificers are not as good as they might be, but from all I have been able to gather they are improving.

Of the strength of the ships in the Japanese navy, there is no need to write, for the fullest of information regarding that may be obtained from books and annuals devoted to such matters. The best of the Japanese ships are as good as the best in any navy. The Russians undoubtedly have officers and men superior to any the Japanese can bring forward, but I firmly believe—and I have seen a good deal of both—the average Japanese officer and man are every whit as good as the average Russian. Whether the Japanese is quite so stubborn a fighter as the Rusian time alone will tell, but there can be no doubt that while the Russians have a great contempt for the Japanese, the latter, on the other hand, have some considerable respect for Russian prowess. The naval strength of Russia in Far Eastern waters is now, so far as first class fighting ships are concerned, quite equal to that of the Japanese; but the Japanese possess a huge secondary fleet that might be brought into most effective use after the first line had fought a crippling fight. The Russians are, however, immeasurably inferior to the Japanese in regard to coaling and dockyard facilities and bases of operation. And then the much vaunted Japanese patriotism? That, too, like their true fighting capabilities, has yet to be put to the test, and until it is done no one can say how the Japanese forces and public will behave in the face of reverses, no matter how unimportant they may be.

THE GENTLE OUTLAW.

Gov. Ferguson Is Astonished by the Manners of Bill Doolin.

In yesterday's issue the Journal printed the personal account of Gov. Tom G. Ferguson of his meeting with Bill Doolin, the notorious Oklahoma outlaw. The chief point of interest in the story was that the governor found that the outlaw, in friendly intercourse, was so harmless in appearance so gentle in word and action, and withal such a quiet, obliging and lovable character that he seemed incapable of committing crime, either by violence or treachery. The governor showed Doolin to be of the cast in which Byron's Corsair was moulded, "the mildest mannered man who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." And so Doolin in fact was, during the days of his supremacy, and so have been most of all of the desperadoes in the frontier life of the west.

There is nothing very surprising in this peculiarity when you come to think about it carefully. As men are not all good, so also are they never all bad. The deepest villain that ever drew breath, drew gun or stretched a halter has had some streaks or fits of goodness and displayed occasionally a pride, a sense of honor or feeling of pity or remorse which contrasted strangely and often grotesquely with the general tenor and course of his bloody and vicious career. At least, it has been so in the west. The James gang and the Younger boys are reputed to have waylaid and robbed the rich and then given up the booty so gotten to relieve the needy and distressed. Quantrell was such a loving and exemplary husband that one of his widows composed this epitaph for inscription upon the tombstone over his last resting place: "One hero less on earth, one angel more in heaven." It is not at all certain, however, that Quantrell, in spite of his domestic virtues, is really in heaven, but it is quite probable that had he lived until the animosities excited by his bloody deeds had subsided, many morbid minded people would have coincided with the flattering opinion entertained by his widow, and would have been glad to do him special honor as a conqueror and a hero.

The ruffians and the totally bad men who took to the road in the pioneer days in the west all died early. It was only your insinuating, plausible rogue who lasted for any considerable time. The drunken, boasting, bullying, noisy fellows do not make successful desperadoes.—Kansas City Journal.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

After driving a London omnibus for sixty-one years, from 1842 to 1903, James Perry has retired.

Girls dressed in gaudy red, black, and white uniforms are selling butter and cheese in the streets of Berlin for a new company.

The remains of a heretofore unknown animal were recently discovered in Northern Egypt. The bones indicate that it was an ancestor of the rhinoceros.

The wagons of the London fire company are to be supplied with bells so that the firemen will no longer be compelled to utter cries to clear the streets.

The bashi-bazouk shaves his head, except a tuft at the crown, which is to be used by the angel to jerk him into paradise if he should be slain by his intended victim.

In view of the fact that contagious diseases may be conveyed from mouth to mouth, many children in England now have on their hatbands the words, "Please do not kiss me."

In the absence of horses both a plow and a mower were used tied behind his automobile by Mr. Raser, an Ohio farmer. The machine was geared too fast to give the best results.

During the summer large numbers of women come from Poland, Silesia, and Galicia to Central Germany to work in the sugar-beet fields. They are driven in gangs by a male overseer.

Watchdogs are to be employed to guard the German government dockyards. A dog is to accompany each sentinel, and the animal will be set upon any stranger who fails to respond to the challenge.

Dogs with collecting boxes attached to their collars are comparatively common in Europe. It may not, however, be generally known what large sums they earn for the charities they represent. It is stated in the last part of the Animal World (Hutchinson) that one which used to beg for a hospital in Ireland collected in five years nearly $15,000. He had a special banking account, which was submitted periodically to a chartered accountant.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Men have a more acute sense of smell than women.

The banana and potato are almost identical in chemical composition.

Electricity secured from the mountain streams of France is poetically referred to as "white coal."

In five minutes the average man would die for want of air; for want of water, in a week; for want of sleep, in ten days.

In Chicago and New York, according to recent statistics, pneumonia has now superseded pulmonary tuberculosis as the cause of greatest mortality.

Men who talk much have their beards grow gray earlier than their hair. The hair of men who are studious or think much, becomes gray long before their beards.

In the interest of preventing consumption in the boarding schools of France, only metal bedsteads are permitted, every child older than twelve must sleep in a room by itself, and in the kitchen and the dining room scientific precautions must be taken against the disease.

SPORT OF THE AUTOMANIAC

Necessity For Laws Governing the Speed of the Automobiles.

The Massachusetts Legislature of this year, after careful deliberation, passed a bill to regulate the use of automobiles and motor cycles. It provides for the registering of machines and the licensing of their operators; it limited, their speed to fifteen miles an hour on country roads, and to ten miles an hour in cities or the thickly settled parts of towns. The law was to go into effect on the 1st of September, and now before it has really had a chance to be tried and its workings observed the automobilists, it is understood, are organizing to secure its repeal at the meeting of the next Legislature. The registration of the machines and the numbering of them plainly, together with the licensing of their operators for the purpose of identification, appear to be particularly obnoxious to those affected by these measures.

This is thoroughly characteristic of the automaniac who wishes to indulge in his favorite sport of rushing through the crowded streets and over country roads at railroad speed without the slightest regard for the rights of other users of public highways and then to evade any responsibility for the accidents he may cause by avoiding recognition. Such individuals can be restrained only by the most stringent measures. The Massachusetts law, as it now stands, is none too strict and is far less so than the law which it has been found necessary to enact in England and on the continent of Europe. Instead of trying to have this law repealed, the automobilists would do well to keep quiet lest a worse thing happen to them.

This organized effort to have the speed limit both in town and country increased and to do away with the means of identifying those who violate the laws in this respect has moved certain gentlemen of prominence in Boston to issue a circular letter calling attention to the matter. The letter asks for cooperation in bringing this matter to the attention of candidates for election to the Legislature, so as to secure a statement from them of their attitude in regard to it. The law was passed after a careful canvass and deserves a fair trial for a year or more, so that its effects may be observed. Then, if it is found to work any real hardship to automobilists, modifications can be considered. Experience abroad has shown how utterly inconsiderate of the rights of others many automobilists are and that severe punishment is the only thing that will make such listen to reason. The Massachusetts law is commendable as far as it goes, and could be imitated with advantage in other States, and the people may be depended upon, as soon as their attention is aroused, to second the efforts of those moving in opposition to the effort to secure its repeal.—Providence Journal.

Umbrellas Now Made to Order.

In these progressive days one is not obliged to buy umbrellas "ready made" unless one choose. It is quite the fashion to go to a manufacturer and order an umbrella made up to suit the individual taste.

The handles and tips are in great variety—in gold, silver, pearl, tortoise shell and gun metal. Some are plain, while others are handsomely mounted and decorated. When the umbrella wears out the handle and tips, if of the best material, will be as good as new. The frame can then be turned over to an umbrella maker to re-cover.

Among the novelties in Christmas gifts in the leading dry goods houses were handles and tips, which came beautifully mounted in a box.

Long-Range Prayer.

The Swiss mountaineers have a custom of calling through speaking trumpets at dusk each evening: "Praise the Lord God!" This call may be started by one herdsman, and is answered by others from neighboring peaks, the sound being much prolonged as it reverberates from one mountain to another.

After a short interval, supposedly devoted to prayer, a herdsman calls in the same manner, "Good night!" this, too, being repeated by his fellows. Then they all retire to their huts.

Horsehair for Bows.

There is a vast amount of horsehair annually used in the United States for making and repairing violin, violoncello and bass viol bows. All of the hair comes from Germany and Russia, in which countries the tails of horses are generally allowed to grow much longer than here. The foreign hair is also coarser in texture and tougher than that which grows on the American horse, and these qualities make the imported article more valuable than the domestic product is for the purpose.

There are only two kinds of horse hair suitable for making bows and they are of white and black variety. The former is used for violin bows and the latter, which is heavier and stronger, is the best material for making bows for cello and bass viols, because it bites the larger strings better. The imported hair is put up in hanks of thirty-six inches long, which is five or six inches longer than the standard violin bow. A hank is sufficient for one violin bow, while two hanks are required to hair a cello or bass viol bow. There are about one and one-half ounces of hair in a hank which is worth from 20 to 30 cents according to the quality of the hair.—Philadelphia Record.

The Sturdy Camel.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of 400 pounds he can travel twelve or fourteen days without water, going forty miles a day. Camels are fit to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at twenty-five, although they usually live to forty. The Tartars have herds of these animals, often 1,000, belonging to one family. They were numerous in antiquity, for the patriarch Job had 3,000. The Timbuktu or Meharri breed is remarkable for speed and used only for couriers, going 800 miles in eight days with a meal of dates or grain at nightfall.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Gamblers on ocean steamers operate in groups of two or three.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1904, if you will. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn	300 bu.
Spelts and Macaroni Wheat	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte, the fodder wonder	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1904.

SEND 10c. IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

The most valuable feathers are those of the mirasol, a bird of Argentina.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Copenhagen has the largest inclosed deer park in the world. Its area is 4200 acres.

Not So Bad.

On an average five editors a week are sent to prison in Germany for the crime of lese majeste. Taking corn, cord wood and potatoes for subscriptions, in the United States, isn't so bad, after all.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Astonishing Comparison.

If the newspapers circulated in the United States in a year were printed in book form they would make 4,000,000,000 12 mo. volumes.

For 30c. and This Notice

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send free

1 pkg. May 1st Carrot.....10c.
1 pkg. Earliest Green Eating Onion.....10c.
1 pkg. Peep O' Day Tomato.....20c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Flash Light Radish.....10c.
1 pkg. Long Quick, Quick Radish.....10c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Queen of All Radish..10c.

Above six rare novelties, the choicest and finest of their kind, have a retail value of 70c., but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalog, well worth $100.00 to every wide-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 30c. in postage and this notice. [A.C.L.]

A locomotive, when going at express speed, gives 1056 puffs per mile.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

In a cubic foot of honeycomb there are about 9000 cells.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The first ruler honored with the title of "His Majesty" was Louis XI. of France.

In Germany one man in 213 goes to college; in Scotland, one in 520.

At the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, Scotland, a very interesting cast-iron crossing has just been placed in position. It was laid on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway in 1829, at Rainhill. It has just been taken up out of a siding after being 74 years in traffic.

Fish are unusually scarce in Lake Erie.

SERMON FOR SUNDAY

INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. H. C. SWENTZEL.

Text: The Divine Carpenter—Christ Revenged to the Grand Army of Self-Respecting Workingmen—His Life Condemns the Sinfulness of Idleness.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—An interesting and practical sermon was preached Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street. The subject was "The Divine Carpenter," and the text St. Mark vi:3: "Is not this the carpenter?" Dr. Swentzel said:

The glorious Son of Man was a mechanic. It is well worth while to consider those thirteen years which He spent at Nazareth concerning which we would dearly love to know so much, but of which it is possible to learn so little. Whether He were rich or poor, whether He devoted Himself exclusively to the exercises of religion or was occupied with other concerns as well; whether He were, so to say, a man among men, or lived a strange weird life as a recluse in the wilderness—these are queries upon which we may reflect with profit.

During the period which began when the Christ Child went down from among the doctors in the temple to the Galilean home to prepare for His public life there is only one bit of definite information concerning Him, and that is furnished almost accidentally in the text.

The people who had known Him as a child were astonished when they heard His sayings and saw His mighty works. The record which He made among them in bygone years was worthy of Him and ought to have prepared them to expect large things of Him sooner or later, but they could not forget that He had lived among them as a common artisan. When He returns to them with all the fame He had won and was about to spend a brief season with them in order that His former friends and neighbors might not be neglected in His ministry, they recall His antecedents, and they ask with mingled wonder and scorn, "Is not this the carpenter?"

The question establishes the fact that Jesus had been known as a village carpenter. From the days of youth until He set out to do the stupendous work for which He was sent, He accepted the trade of His reputed father and was occupied largely with its ordinary employment. He belonged to the "working classes." A descendant of the royal David He must surely was, and yet He thought not of the throne of His renowned ancestor. He was indeed a king, but not after the worldly fashion, for He came to be King of souls, to rule the heart and conscience of man. He seems to have had no ambition to attain unto a lofty station, and the paraphernalia of earthly greatness had no charms for Him. His ministerial purpose was to save the world, both the classes and the masses, and He would, therefore, identify Himself personally and actively with the multitudes and not only with a privileged few. He could teach princely virtues without being a prince, and He would benefit the hosts of mankind by allying Himself with the conditions and experiences of the many. He understood full well that no political contrivances could bring the kingdom of God to this earth, and He considered that the needs of the millions could be served in no other way than by the moral and spiritual democracy which it was His mission to establish.

Our Lord was a workingman. It must not, therefore, be supposed that He held a brief or thundered a bull of excommunication against riches. He had something to say against mammon worship, and He warned against the temptations of opulence, but He never branded wealth as essentially evil. He taught emphatically that the responsibility of people is in exact proportion to what they have, and that, inasmuch as money entails numerous obligations, they who have it can be saved only through the most devoted regard for their duties. Some of His disciples were well-to-do, and both the midnight inquirer and the good man of Arimathea were dear to Him. The common people heard Him gladly, but others were not excluded from His blessing simply because they had possessions. The gifts of the Magi at the beginning of His career and the rich man's tomb wherein His mangled corpse reposed at the last, indicate that His mission included both the many and the few. He advocated none of the insane social or political heresies which some believe in now, but, taking full account of human inequalities, He taught the world to do its best, to live manfully amid the strains and stress of life, to use the present situation with all its ills for the glory of God and the well being of the human family. No Croesus could have been the Son of Man. The real Son of Man must be typical and representative in every noble way. He must be the brother of the toiling millions who earn their bread in the sweat of their face, and who deal every day with the urgent problem of livelihood.

And yet Jesus did not accept the state of squalid poverty. He was no saint. The purpose of infinite love which brought Him hither could not prompt Him to accept the state of such a forlorn character. It would be impossible for any individual who was poor through his own guilt to be other than an incongruous and repulsive figure, or to stand as the model of perfect manhood. Pauperism as an evil in every sense; and while society is bound to help it, it is too degrading and polluting to merit encouragement, and an enlightened state will wisely make laws by which, if possible, to crush it. Guilty poverty should be rebuked and shamed. The Son of Man could choose it not, for then He would have disgraced Himself and presented an inferior ideal for His followers. Never by allowing Himself to be a burden to others or by becoming an object of public charity could He have spoken to men and elevated their standards and raised the tone of their thought. Neither a high social degree nor a discreditable beggary would have been in harmony with Himself or the interests which He had in view; for in either case He would not have been in a position from which He could touch the minds and hearts and lives of the nations. The Son of Man must be where He can speak to all with equal advantage, where He can reach their affections and wield His blessed power over the sphere of their practical questions and activities. He could not have been one who was arrayed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, nor could He have adopted the position of a squalid and self-inflicted poverty. He would not be either rich or sinfully poor, but an honest, industrious, royal workingman.

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Horsehair for Bows.

There is a vast amount of horsehair annually used in the United States for making and repairing violin, violoncello and bass viol bows. All of the hair comes from Germany and Russia, in which countries the tails of horses are generally allowed to grow much longer than here. The foreign hair is also coarser in texture and tougher than that which grows on the American horse, and these qualities make the imported article more valuable than the domestic product is for the purpose.

There are only two kinds of horse hair suitable for making bows and they are of white and black varieties. The former is used for violin bows, and the latter, which is heavier and stronger, is the best material for making bows for cello and bass viols, because it bites the larger strings better. The imported hair is put up in hanks of thirty-six inches long, which is five or six inches longer than the standard violin bow. A hank is sufficient for one violin bow, while two hanks are required to hair a cello or bass viol bow. There are about one and one-half ounces of hair in a hank, which is worth from 20 to 30 cents, according to the quality of the hair.—Philadelphia Record.

The Sturdy Camel.

A camel has twice the carrying power of an ox. With an ordinary load of 400 pounds he can travel twelve or fourteen days without water, going forty miles a day. Camels are said to work at five years old, but their strength begins to decline at twenty-five, although they usually live to forty. The Tartars have herds of these animals, often 1,000, belonging to one family. They were numerous in antiquity, for the patriarch Job had 3,000. The Timbuktu or Meharri breed is remarkable for speed and used only for couriers, going 800 miles in eight days with a meal of dates or grain at nightfall.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Gamblers on ocean steamers operate in groups of two or three.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1904, if you will. Salzer's Teosinte, pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn	300 bu.
Seltz and Macaroni Wheat	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte, the fodder wonder	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1904.

SEND 10c. IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

The most valuable feathers are those of the mirasol, a bird of Argentina.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Copenhagen has the largest inclosed deer park in the world. Its area is 4200 acres.

Not So Bad.

On an average five editors a week are sent to prison in Germany for the crime of lese majeste. Taking corn, cord wood and potatoes for subscriptions, in the United States, isn't so bad, after all.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Astonishing Comparison.

If the newspapers circulated in the United States in a year were printed in book form they would make 4,000,000,000 12 mo. volumes.

For 30c. and This Notice

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send free

1 pkg. May 1st Carrot ..... 30c.
1 pkg. Earliest Ever Eating Onion ..... 10c.
1 pkg. Peep O' Day Tomato ..... 20c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Flash Light Radish ..... 10c.
1 pkg. Long Quick, Quick Radish ..... 10c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Queen of All Radish ..... 10c.

Above six rare novelties, the choicest and best of their kind, have a retail value of $1.00, but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalog, well worth $100.00 to every wide-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 30c. in postage and this notice. [A.C.L.]

A locomotive, when going at express speed, gives 1056 puffs per mile.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

In a cubic foot of honeycomb there are about 3000 cells.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. ENDELAF, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The first ruler honored with the title of "His Majesty" was Louis XI. of France.

In Germany one man in 213 goes to college; in Scotland, one in 520.

At the Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow, Scotland, a very interesting cast-iron crossing has just been placed in position. It was laid on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway in 1829, at Rainhill. It has just been taken up out of a siding after being 74 years in traffic.

Fish are unusually scarce in Lake Erie.

SERMON FOR SUNDAY

INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. H. C. SWENTZEL.

Text: The Divine Carpenter—Christ Belonged to the Grand Army of Self-Respecting Workingmen—His Life Condemns the Sinfulness of Idleness.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—An interesting and helpful sermon was preached Sunday morning by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street. The subject was "The Divine Carpenter," and the text St. Mark vi:3: "Is not this the carpenter?" Dr. Swentzel said:

The glorious Son of Man was a mechanic. It is well worth while to consider those thirteen years which He spent at Nazareth, concerning which we would dearly love to know so much, but of which it is possible to learn so little. Whether He were rich or poor, whether He devoted Himself exclusively to the exercises of religion or was occupied with other concerns as well; whether He were, so to say, a man among men, or lived a strange weird life as a recluse in the wilderness—these are queries upon which we may reflect with profit.

During the period which began when the Christ Child went down from among the doctors in the temple to the Galilean home to prepare for His public life there is only a bit of definite information concerning them, and that is furnished almost accidentally in the text.

The people who had known Him all long were astonished when they heard the sayings and saw His mighty works. The record which He made among them in the gone years was worthy of Him and might to have prepared them to expect large things of Him sooner or later, but they could not forget that He had lived among them as a common artisan. When He returns to them with all the fame He had won and was about to spend a brief season with them in order that His former friends and neighbors might not be neglected in His ministry, they recall His antecedents, and they ask with mingled wonder and scorn, "Is not this the carpenter?" The question establishes the fact that Jesus had been known as a village carpenter. From the days of youth until He set out to do the stupendous work for which He was sent, He accepted the trade of His reputed father and was occupied largely with its ordinary employment. He belonged to the "working classes." A descendant of the royal David He most surely was, and yet He thought not of the throne of His renowned ancestor. He was indeed a king, but not after the world's fashion, for He came to be King of men, to rule the heart and conscience of mankind. He seems to have had no ambition to attain unto a lofty station, and the paraphernalia of earthly greatness had no charms for Him. His masterful purpose was to save the world, both the classes and the masses, and He would, therefore, identify Himself personally and actively with the multitudes and not only with a privileged few. He could teach princely virtues without being a prince, and He would benefit the hosts of mankind by allying Himself with the conditions and experiences of the many. He understood full well that no political contrivances could bring the kingdom of God to this earth, and He considered that the needs of the millions could be served in no other way than by the moral and spiritual democracy which it was His mission to establish.

Our Lord was a workingman. It must not, therefore, be supposed that He held a brief or thundered a bull of excommunication against riches. He had something to say against mammon worship, and He warned against the temptations of opulence, but He never branded wealth as essentially evil. He taught emphatically that the responsibility of people is in exact proportion to what they have, and that, inasmuch as money entails numerous obligations, they who have it can be saved only through the most devoted regard for their duties. Some of His disciples were well-to-do, and both the midnight inquirer and the good man of Arimathea were dear to Him. The common people heard Him gladly, but others were not excluded from His blessing simply because they had possessions. The gifts of the Magi at the beginning of His career and the rich man's tomb wherein His mangled corpse reposed at the last, indicate that His mission included both the many and the few. He advocated none of the insane social or political heresies which some believe in now, but, taking full account of human inequalities, He taught the world to do its best, to live manfully amid the strains and stress of life, to use the present situation with all its ills for the glory of God and the well-being of the human family. No Croesus could have been the Son of Man. The real Son of Man must be typical and representative in every noble way. He must be the brother of the toiling millions who earn their bread in the sweat of their face, and who deal every day with the urgent problem of livelihood.

And yet Jesus did not accept the state of squalid poverty. He was no pauper. The purpose of infinite love which brought Him hither could not prompt Him to accept the state of such a forlorn character. It would be impossible for any individual who was poor through his own guilt to be other than an incongruous and repulsive figure, or to stand as the model of perfect manhood. Pauperism is an evil in every sense; and while society is bound to help it, it is too degrading and polluting to merit encouragement, and an enlightened state will wisely make laws by which, if possible, to crush it. Guilty poverty should be rebuked and shamed. The Son of Man could choose it not, for then He would have disgraced Himself and presented an inferior ideal for His followers. Never by allowing Himself to be a burden to others or by becoming an object of public charity could He have spoken to men and elevated their standards and raised the tone of their thought. Neither a high social degree nor a discreditable beggary would have been in harmony with Himself or the interests which He had in view; for in either case He would not have been in a position from which He could touch the minds and hearts and lives of the nations. The Son of Man must be where He can speak to all with equal advantage, where He can reach their affections and wield His blessed power over the sphere of their practical questions and activities. He could not have been one who was arrayed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, neither could He have adopted the portion of a squalid and self-inflicted poverty. He would not be either rich or sinfully poor, but an honest, industrious, royal workingman.

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How surely our Lord condemns the sinfulness of indolence, and how sublimely does His example urge the employment of our energies. He might have maintained Himself without work, but to have done so would have been to set the seal of His sanction upon the very spirit that prompts the average individual to get through this world with as little effort as possible—the spirit that is plainly the spirit of the devil, and that is the prolific cause of crime and woe. He who fed the crowds from a few loaves and fishes might have wrought a daily miracle for Himself, but never once was His omnipotence exerted in His own behalf. He accepted the very situation which confronts us. Engaged with the occupations of His trade during so many years, He exalts industry into a divine virtue and brands sloth as a deadly sin. He has no favor for an ambition that longs for absolute ease. It may not be necessary for any one to be occupied with the burdens of business, but we are all bound to keep in personal touch with the life of humanity. There are other spheres of usefulness than the field and the shop, the office or the counting room. The church asks for thousands who are willing to follow the example of splendid heroes who have withdrawn from the haunts of trade and from the hope of gain in order to devote themselves exclusively to the ministry of Christian laymen. Everywhere are charities calling loudly for encouragement and service. Politics presents a wide range for the activities of patriotism and of the very highest religion. There is something for everybody to do, and no one is justified in living for himself in a sequestered and attractive nook away from the demands that sound from every quarter. Each individual should have some occupation, a place in the world's vast factories, a work of some sort which shall tell for the happiness of others.

The Lord has a strong word for labor. He is the fellow and the champion of all toilers. He has a meaning for all those who work with their brain or with their hands, for all such are workingmen. He has forever consecrated the everydayness of life. He adopts the workaday world. "The Light of Asia," which states beautifully certain features of the Buddhist religion, represents the incarnate Buddha as a wandering beggar, asking food. Jesus Christ was no beggar. The mendicant, any more than the pauper, receives not the approval of His own practice, by which He sanctified labor until the end of the world. The Galilean Carpenter was no less the incarnate Son of God during the years which He spent at Nazareth than He was on the mountain of the transfiguration or on the first Easter Day. There are many reasons why work is honorable, but it receives its crowning glory from the experience of the divine Christ during the long period of which we know nothing save that He was a mechanic. He has endured all occupations with dignity that nothing short of our own disloyalty can possibly take away. It matters not what one's daily toils are, they are worthy of fidelity and energy, and they are as much a part of God's service as the saying of prayers and the receiving of religious rites. The emperor and his humblest subject, the prime minister and the street sweeper, the millionaire and his valet, all are included in the spirit of industry and devotion which Jesus manifested at the bench which stood in a shop or, perhaps, at times under a huge tree at Nazareth. He has hallowed all vocations by the consecration of His personal industry, and they should be interpreted and accepted as a sacred part of the life which now is.

The Nazareth Carpenter teaches that worldly place of itself is nothing worth. A man may be a man wherever he is, and labor is honorable whatever it may be. Station or the lack of it does not make the man or his life. The people of lowly degree may likewise learn precious lessons of the Galilean artisan. They become discouraged because they fancy themselves to be of no account, and they too often cherish an unhappy contempt for their daily toils. They despise the factory or the office as necessary evils. Jesus has a lesson for them which He pronounces from the Nazareth shop. Long years He spent in obscurity. No murmurs escape Him, no signs of impatience, no evidences of a restless longing to be otherwise, no vulgar and godless disposition to try to improve upon the plans of divine providence. Quietly day after day He was concerned with the unimpressive and uninteresting matters of His business, and His only aim was to be true to the state where He was destined to live until the time came for beginning the public ministry. Wherever the Heavenly Father has placed us, we, the sons of men, can be the sons of God. The real things of life are not earthly and temporal, and the true estimate of ourselves is not the place—be it lofty or lowly—which we hold among men. The divine Carpenter is a comfort and an inspiration to all.

Amid the employment of His trade did Jesus prepare Himself for His public life. There He was made ready, at least in part, to exercise all those transcendently great qualities of mind and heart which marked His ministry. For three years He gave Himself up to His work as the world's Redeemer, but for fifteen years and more, as was probably the case, He was only a carpenter. Surely He did not spend all His time and energy upon His daily toils. Often did He devote Himself to godly exercises of prayer and contemplation, without which no one can develop the traits of highest character. But He was no recluse. He settled the truth once for all that the place for strong-minded, stout-hearted folk to serve God is in the world; the arena for doing the Father's will is right here, where we have abundant opportunities for the culture of holy graces and the practice of holy living. We need the benefits of occasional solitude, but we are bound to think so seriously of life and of God's cause as to give no place to the mawkish sentimentalism which adores perpetual seclusion and calls it the noblest type of religion. The divine Carpenter hesitated not to spend the years upon which His future work was founded amid the activities incident to the daily interests of mankind. He was a bread-winner, a wage-earner.

Work is God's ordinance. If it was a curse in the beginning, it is a blessing now. It is one of the best tonics. It is scarcely less than a sacrament. It may be debased, even as may the sacrament of the altar in which one may eat and drink damnation to his soul, but it is something of a sacrament which is intended, if used aright, to strengthen and uplift, and to further the divine plans. It is a sacred duty. It is the privilege and the prerogative of taking part in the vast activities of humanity. It is an invitation to the market place to dispense comforts, to have a share in the world's progress and the making of history. It proclaims independence, it disciplines character, it schools the affections. We are only holy ground and are doing holy things when we go with Christ's spirit to the daily round and the common task. The founder of Christianity, the incarnate Son of God, the universal Man, was a village carpenter.

Holiness and Humility.

The highest lesson a believer has to learn is humility. O, that every Christian who seeks to advance in holiness may remember this well! There may be intense consecration, and fervent zeal, and heavenly experience, and yet, if it is not prevented by dealings of the Lord, there may be an unconscious self-exaltation with it all.

Let us learn the lesson—the highest holiness is the deepest humility, and let us remember that it comes not of itself, but only as it is made a matter of special dealing on the part of our faithful Lord and His faithful servant.—Andrew Murray.

THE LOST CHILD.

It was far to go for the little fellow,
And I think it was dark out there,
Away from the sunshine, warm and mellow,
That sweetened his earthly air.

It was far to go, it was dark, I know,
And it broke my heart that it should be so.

The distance between a joy and joy,
Or between a star and a star,
Some measure like this we may employ,
Nor measure at last how far.

And they were not fleet, they were little feet
That stumbled beside me in the street.

Oh little fellow, dear little fellow,
Once, where the strange paths crossed
In magical woods of sunlit yellow,
You, lagging behind, were lost—

Just a step aside; but I knew that wide
And terrified look, the day you died!

When it is day I can dissemble
And cover from sight my care,
But when it is dark, in tears I tremble—
"What if he be lost out there?"

In my troubled sleep, I cower, I weep
I am little and lost, and the dark is deep.

When the ghost moon steals down the mountain hollow
To glide through my window bars,
I wake and pray to be dead, to follow
His stumbles between the stars.

—Fanny Kemble Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

Poor Old Parson Bradley.

By John B. Sheridan.

"So they are going to investigate the character of old Parson Bradley," said Mrs. Hearall to Mrs. Steadfast, as they journeyed toward the little church on the hill.

"Yes, so I am informed; but really I do not believe that our venerable pastor is guilty of the charges preferred against him."

"Well, I do," replied Mrs. Hearall, "for I have long suspected that he was an arrant knave and a rank hypocrite."

"But why you should think so is beyond my comprehension. The dear old man has gone in and out before us for thirty long years, and until that mysterious meeting in Green's pasture, his character has been without a blemish."

"Oh, yes, without a blemish, so far as we know. But you and I know that he had no business to be prowling around in the woods with a strange woman, and his wife sick at home."

"It does look strange," said Mrs. Steadfast; "still I shall believe him innocent until he is proved guilty."

"And I," retorted Mrs. Hearall, "shall believe him guilty until he is proved innocent."

The arrival at the church terminated the conversation, and the two ladies took their places in the crowded auditorium of the little church, where they had often listened to the words of wisdom that fell from the lips of him who was now about to be tried for gross immorality, as set forth in the charges and specifications of old Hezekiah Squinteye.

"My friends," said Parson Bradley, as he ascended the rostrum, "we are now ready to proceed with the business for which this meeting has been convened. Deacon Lovewell will now proceed with the prosecution."

"Brothers and sisters," said Deacon Lovewell, "a painful duty has called us together this evening; a duty which requires more than ordinary forbearance and fortitude in this age of vice and crime. And as one who has the welfare of this church at heart, I feel it to be a duty incumbent upon me to lay before you some rumors respecting the character of our venerable pastor. And in order to facilitate matters, I now call upon Brother Hezekiah Squinteye to give evidence in the case now pending against the accused."

"Brothers, sisters and friends," said Brother Squinteye, "a few weeks ago, while traveling over Green's pasture in search of a stray cow, I heard voices issuing from a thicket close by, and in looking in the direction whence the sound emanated, I saw Brother Bradley deeply engaged in conversation with a young and beautiful woman, whose countenance I did not recognize. Fearing that something was wrong, I lay in ambush until Brother Bradley took his departure, which he did in a few minutes thereafter. Now, while I would not willingly charge our pastor with conduct unbecoming a minister, I must confess that I was deeply grieved to see him imprint a kiss upon the cheek of the fair one ere he returned to the parsonage."

"Did he return alone?" asked Lovewell.

"Yes, sir."

"And what direction did the woman take?"

"I do not know, as I immediately started in pursuit of the missing cow."

"Have you mentioned this affair to any person except myself, since the occurrence took place?"

"Yes, I think I have mentioned it to Mrs. Nevertattle, Mrs. Runwell and Mrs. Speakfast."

"Then you must have believed that our pastor had been guilty of some crime, or else you would not give publicity to the matter?"

"I would have it otherwise; but, to tell the truth, I have felt ever since that memorable afternoon that our pastor is not what he ought to be."

"Brother Bradley will now take the stand, and give us his statement in regard to the matter under consideration," said Deacon Lovewell.

"My friends," said the pastor, "thirty years ago the Master called me to labor among you, since which time I have tried hard to do my duty as a Christian minister. I have married nearly all of you who are now sitting in judgment upon me; I have followed your loved ones to the cold and silent grave; I have wept with those who wept, and rejoiced with those who rejoiced; and in return you have solaced myself and my aged companion in the hour of bereavement and sorrow. Is it any wonder, then, that as I stand here before you this evening my heart goes out toward you in love and gratitude. But, my friends, when I think that now in my old age I should be suspected of immorality, I feel that my life's work is nearly done. And if those who are anxious to get rid of me will have a little patience, they need not get up another scandal to accomplish their nefarious designs. And now let me explain the mystery in Green's pasture, so that you may be enabled to judge me impartially.

"Ten weeks ago, when my wife was convalescent, after a long and tedious sickness, she expressed a wish for some strawberries; but as I was too poor to buy them, my daughter Hattie went out to gather some in the pasture, and after a few minutes I rejoined her, and when I had enough to make a mess I returned to the parsonage, while Hattie remained to gather more. Brother Squinteye speaks truly when he said that I kissed the fair one, for when I thought of the loved ones slumbering on the hillside, and of her who alone remained to comfort me in my declining years, a father's love took possession of my heart, and I kissed my child and breathed a prayer for her temporal and spiritual welfare while traveling through this vale of tears. Man may question my right to do this, but the great Searcher of hearts will not condemn the act. My friends, I am done. Words fail to convey the emotions of a troubled soul. My heart is crush——"

The sentence was not finished. Ere the audience reached the platform, the spirit of poor old Parson Bradley had taken its flight from earth to heaven; and amid the tears and the lamentations of his parishioners, his corpse was carried back to the parsonage, and the little church on the hill was without a pastor.—New York Weekly.

WORDS AND CRIME.

Some Interesting Speculations as to the Origin of "Yegg."

"Where did Billy Pinkerton and the other men engaged in the detective business stumble upon the word 'yegg,' which is applied to a certain class of mendicants?" asked a man who takes much interest in the study of words. "I have not yet been able to find any trace of the word in any of the etymologies at my command, and hence have been at a loss to under stand where they found the word 'yegg.' They refer to a class of mendicants as 'yeggs' or 'yeggmen,' and I noticed a few weeks ago that the police of Boston had made a raid on this objectionable class, and were making an effort to rid the city of them. The 'yegg' is a rather curious member, and is looked upon as one of the most dangeroue men engaged in a shady calling. He is a desperate sort of offender, and while his crimes are not of the larger and more aggravated sort, he is a hard proposition to deal with. The 'yegg' is the fellow who will slip around the back way in the garb of beggar who will ask you for food, and who will talk to you for a while, in fact, as long as you will stand for it, and who will, in the meantime, carefully survey the premises, examine the doors and windows visually, find out just where everything is located, and leave the place with the mental map, as it were, of the whole situation. If he thinks it worth while he may come back and see what he can pick up in the wee sma' hours of the night. If the prospects are not good, if there isn't a prosperous look about the place, the chances are that he will not honor you with a call.

"But I was speaking more particularly about the word 'yegg' and how the detectives and police of the country happened to pick it up. As I said before, I have been unable to find any sort of trace of the word in the dictionaries and etymologies at my command. There is nothing to even suggest it in anything I have been able to find. Where did they get the word 'yegg'? I suppose they have simply picked it up, like many other words now current have been picked up. The offending class of the country have added vastly to the current vocabulary. Many of the words originating with them have become of common use, many others are understood only by the police and crooks, while still others are understandable only to the men who bring them into existence, the esoterics of the criminal cult who invent words to meet the secret requirements of their calling. It may be that 'yegg' was brought into existence just in this way. At any rate, the word is here, and it is pretty generally understood over the country by men who have been in touch with police departments in the larger cities.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

By Way of Chicago.

A pupil of one of the public schools in Chicago sends this communication:

Dear Sir—In our school this morning an amusing dialogue took place.

A primary teacher of Chicago, wishing to impress upon her pupils the necessity of greater quiet, said:

"I am a great deal larger than any of you, yet I don't make any noise when I walk around the room."

"Perhaps," remarked little 7-year-old Kenneth, "you don't wear shoes."

"Oh, yes I do," quickly replied the teacher; "just look. Did you ever see any larger than mine?"

Kenneth surveyed them carefully.

"Yes," he replied slowly, "Once—in a show."

THE BUCCANEERS IN PANAMA

MASONRY RELICS OF DRAKE AND MORGAN

The Trip From Panama to Porto Bello---Columbus' Search For a Strait Connecting the Two Oceans --- The Old Highway Across the Isthmus.

PANAMA.—There are moments when one can seem to comprehend, dimly, the interest of the Isthmus. Some carbolized vaseline on the red-bug bites, some Amer Picon for the fever, a little quinine for malaria, and a brisk pony ride down the Savannah road, or a cayuco trip up the Chagres, or a tossing, heart-shaking press through uneasy seas in a gasoline launch to Porto Bello—that fascinating "Mouth of the Treasure of the World," as Sir Henry Morgan called it—little adventures like these set one's fancy going. The Isthmus is then not merely a small republic, by Jonah's gourd, as a horse-breeder would say, out of a bribe-bought revolution; it is the scene of acts that minds have delectably dwelt upon, when young, during twenty generations. Here are the jungles, here are the seas, and here are the masonry settlements which Balboa cut through, the plate-fleets sailed, that Pizarro built, and that Drake and Morgan sacked. These were the seas in which Sir Francis Drake in two small pinnaces had ravaged plate-fleets of Spain when "convoyed by three armed galleons."

Bells rang when we reached Porto Bello; small dugout cayucos put out from shore. When we entered one, all standing, like pictures of Columbus discovering America, the gunwales sank below water amidships. It took more than mere water and mere wetness to affect us now. Drawn up on the shore were most of the villagers, and the American Consul, Rodriguez, who, I think, never has seen North America, like many another American Consul down by the equator. But he trades with New York, sends ivory nuts to be made into buttons, etc., and has the sense of hospitality highly developed. I wanted to go first to the Royal Treasure House, which was the Mecca (is it an anachronism to use the phrase?) of the brethren of the coast. Here it was—solid masonry. Tropical vines, which need only sun, rain and air to grow, had branched from its mortar, had separated the careful laying and cementing. The roof was off; there were openings which showed where the doors had been.

"Look at those arches," said the contractor, who had come along; "they have no keystones!" Of course they hadn't; ancient peoples had advanced ways of accomplishing ends. Consider the Pyramids; consider San Lorenzo fort, up the Chagres River, in Panama. No one knows how they did it without steam derricks bigger than we are acquainted with. It's a fine old pile, this skeleton of a treasure house. "I mean to restore it as a custom house," remarked the contractor, pulling a red-blossoming plant from a crevice. "All I'll have to do is to supply doors and a roof."

We debouched upon a cobblestone street, a long street, connecting with jungle at both ends, with whitewashed half-stucco, half-wood, and occasionally coral-stone houses along it. Wild wig-waggings attracted us to the American Consul's —Sr. Rodriguez's home, spacious, pretty (for those parts), showing wealth in its decoration—interesting chromos from an early American period, grasses in vases, mirrors with the name of his dead wife emblazoned at the bottom. There is no irony in this description—I am simply speaking literally; it should be read likewise. Sr. Rodriguez gave us more than any stretch of the meaning of hospitality in America, north or south, west or east, comprises; and he gave it out of his heart; he was what you honestly look for when a Spanish-blooded person says, in conventional fashion, "My house is yours." He showed us his family Bible, with the names and dates of his offspring written down. "Thirty-two children," he said, proudly, and we read their names. Against some of them was the record. "Died——." The mother, too, was dead.

Under guidance of the principal citizens we went to the two old churches —old beyond anything known of in Christian America. One was in ruins; one is still worshiped in. The latter, indeed, was the church which rang its bells when it saw men with American raincoats coming ashore, thinking they were priests in cassocks. The chief citizens of the place for 400 years were buried under the flags of the floor. "I knew it," said I, thinking of Mayor De Leon's calmness during our voyage; "here are De Leons to beat the band." They ranged, under our feet, back to 1600, twenty years before the Mayflower at Plymouth, New England.

Along here Columbus passed looking for "a strait connecting the Atlantic with another great ocean." Indians at Honduras had told him of one, or so he understood them. What they really apprised him of was that only a narrow neck of land here separated the two oceans; but his mind was fixed upon navigation, and he searched for a water passage, and stopped a few miles beyond Porto Bello at Nombre de Dios, from which point, some twelve years later, young Vasco Nunez del Balboa, noble but poor, energetic, engaging, and a wonder with the sword, made a march inland to that "peak in Darien" from which he discovered the Pacific Ocean, and fell down and prayed in emotion. Of supreme moments in the civilization of the world few are greater than this. Francisco Pizarro was with Balboa on this march, according to old Peter Martyr; and 150 men with arquebuses, crossbows, swords, pikes and bloodhounds (the latter to track Indians). Balboa's own hound, which he called Leonica, kept always at his heels, even to the lone peak in Darien, and was allowed rations like any soldier, and "an equal share of the booty," which profited his master much.

Twelve days it took those mail-clad warriors, preceded by maroons cutting the way, to reach the peak. Some died, "from the most pestilential climate in the world;" and there were skirmishes with the Indians, the same tribes who are now supposed to be allies of the United States, in spite of the fact that one great chief, Inanaquina, has gone to Cathagena to be entertained by Colombian officers. On September 25, 1513, Balboa saw the sea beyond, the sea that really reached to the East of Marco Polo, and he sent Pizarro ahead with scouts, following himself, wading waist deep into the surf to draw his sword and take possession for Castile and Leon. Very near the same spot at Acla, a settlement he founded. Balboa was put to death for treason. His treason was that long before he had started he had usurped the governor's place, and Spain did not hear of his marvelous discoveries till a new governor with orders to execute Balboa had been sent to the Isthmus and had fulfilled the mission. Pizarro went on down the Pacific to the conquest of Peru; and the gold of the Incas presently came streaming back and over seas to Spain. At Porto Bello and at Nombre de Dios are the two split ends of the only path, except the fifty-year-old Panama Railroad, which even to this day exists across this junction of two continents.

The road, though paved with stone, is thick with bush now. Two years ago a mine owner had forty machete men go ahead of him and clear a trail, and then by means of many relays of mules he made the journey to Panama in twenty hours. Drake heard of this road in 1570. He heard of the gold, silver and pearls that came over it for Spain. At that time the port of departure was Nombre de Dios, just above here, and for that port Drake left Plymouth, England, with two ships and seventy-three men, and, it is believed, the sanction of Queen Elizabeth. Leaving his ships out of sight, he used his pinnaces in scouting, and found the plate-fleet in the harbor, with her escort of three armed galleons, waiting for the cargo. One night he rushed the town, old John Oxenham, who was afterwards hanged in Lima as a pirate, his lieutenant. The Spanish fled. Silver was abundant; but Drake wanted gold and pearls. The Spanish returned, for the church bell ringer, was still faithfully pealing the alarm, and they took courage. Drake was wounded in the leg, and his men carried him away in retreat. For three years he waited his chance on the Isle of Pines, taking, meantime, with his pinnaces, several old ships, cutting out a treasure ship from her escort at Carthagena; and then got word of a rich train coming down the Panama road. Yellow fever had killed off all but forty-eight of his men; his surgeon had died, too, "of his own medicines."

The fortifications of Porto Bello are beautiful. In the style which Vauban brought to a climax in the days of Louis le Soleil of France, they have the rampart, the esplanade, the glacis, and the rest in lovely line and symmetry. Every point commands some other point; and underneath them is the dungeon, with one square opening, of historical romance. We found the walls, of course, scribbled with the dreads and wishes and farewells of innumerable prisoners. Ramparts scarcely reached to the waistline of a man; and the sentry boxes, decorative little round-topped towers placed for architectural no less than for military effect, were hardly big enough for a man to turn around in. Red flowers, long and slim, like a folded morning glory, grew in the rifle slits. Small orchids thrived under the dislocated iron guns —so old that none of the marks telling the date of manufacture can be deciphered. People who fancy that ancient ruins are only to be encountered in the Old World should see these of Spanish America. They are European in character, with a story that seems almost Asiatic in age. At the other end of the town's waterfront stands the walls of the castle which Morgan sacked and raped of its gold and pearls—making the priests and nuns of the place go ahead to put up scaling ladders and take the brunt of the arquebuses.—New York Evening Post.

Use Less Meat.

In the comparatively wealthy districts of Germany the consumption of meat, since American meats have been barred, has fallen to three ounces a day a person.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

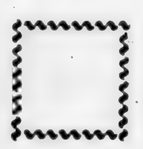
The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognising THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



I hereby announce myself as a candidate for judge of the 15th judicial circuit, subject to the action of the democratic primaries to be held on April 11th, 1904.

tf T. SCOTT SAYRE.

EDITORIAL.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

The regular republicans of the fourth district met in convention at Talladega February 23d. A full account of the proceedings in this issue of the Union

Chilton county first, and now the fourth district strikes at the root of this evil business of federal office holders tearing up the republican state organization, in order to compass the nomination of their patron.

The best thing that could happen to the republican party of Alabama as an organization would be to have a democratic president for the next four four years; that would weed out the PAP HUNTERS, and we would then have a party united on principles.

But when we consider what four years of democratic rule would mean to the country at large, it seems like paying too big a price for the the unification of the party in this state, so we will have to just wait and "trust in the Lord."

The rump convention at Calera on February 23d met at night. Reports say the attendance was slim and to judge from the published reports in the papers it must have been so; else why were they forced to put a man in as secretary who is NOT a qualified voter in the state of Alabama and is also a resident of another congressional district? Mr. J. D. Dennis, postmaster at Marion, Perry county, former deputy marshal and editor of the Alabamian, is the one we refer to, though having such a record as an office holder Mr. Dennis has not resided in Alabama but about 18 months, and he is not a registered voter.

Hon. Terry Richardson, of Montgomery, has been appointed special judge of the 15th judicial circuit to serve until May 1st, when the governor will appoint the nominee of the democratic primary to fill the balance of Judge Winter's term. It is understood that Mr. Richardson is not a candidate for the nomination.

OUR CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

In another column will be found the announcement of Hon. T. S. Sayre, of Montgomery, as a candidate for judge of the 15th judicial circuit, which includes the counties of Chilton, Montgomery, Elmore and Autauga. Mr. Sayre is one of the best known lawyers of middle Alabama. He has practiced his profession in Montgomery for many years and is regarded as an attorney and advocate of ripe experience and his candidacy is backed by the most flattering indorsements from the bar of that city.

AN OPEN LETTER.

We call our readers' attention to the letter of Hon. Walter D. Hines, first vice president of the L. and N. R. R. and ask them to read it carefully with the attention it merits, as an able exposition of the railroads' side of the controversy. In our opinion the railroad commission should be an impartial body, which would deal out exact justice in all disputes between the people and the railroads. "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

FARMERS' INSURANCE.

It would well repay all our farmers to study the SWORN STATEMENT of the Farmers' Insurance Association published in this issue. It fully disposes of any wild statements made through malice or ignorance as to the cost of this method of insurance and is a convincing proof of the economy of administration. Many of the largest standard insurance companies REFUSE to insure any farm or plantation property, and such of them that do charge a rate of $150 per $100 a year in ADVANCE, about three times the cost of the Farmers' Association, besides such companies do not pay for damage by wind, but the Farmers' does. Every self-respecting farmer should protect himself by means of insurance against those misfortunes which are liable to occur to any one.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Talladega, Ala., Feb. 23, 1904.

By virtue of a call from the republican executive committee of the fourth congressional district of Alabama at a regular meeting of said committee held in the city of Anniston on the 30th day of November, 1903, the republicans of the fourth congressional district met in convention in the court house in the city of Talladega at noon on this day.

J. W. Kitchens, chairman of the executive committee, called the meeting to order and stated that the executive committee requested him to call to the chair as temporary chairman of this convention Wallace C. Edler, of Chilton county, and J. A. Edwards as temporary secretary. That said executive committee had prepared a temporary roll of the convention from credentials presented by delegations from the various counties of the district. Temporary Chairman Wallace C. Edler took the chair and requested a reading of the temporary roll of the convention by the secretary. Temporary Secretary J. A. Edwards then read the following roll of delegates from the several counties of the district, to-wit:

Chilton County Delegates—Lee Vickers, Wallace C. Edler, H. B. Rogers, M. F. Lett, H. A. Wilson, George W. Edwards, J. N. Dennis, J. Bice; alternates, J. E. Littlejohn, Lum Smith, J. M. Culpepper, B. H. Wells, R. C. Riggins, W. L. Popwell, R. A. Miller, L. D. Popwell.

Calhoun County Delegates—J. N. Boyer, C. W. Paul, George B. Randolph, T. W. Massey, J. D. McCullom, Samuel Burgess, E. A. Hammett, W. D. Martin; alternates, George A. Noble, Wood Hanna, Richard Nabors, W. J. Couch, William Harris, W. E. Box, George Phillips, M. H. Harrison.

Cleburne County Delegates—J. W. Baber, R. S. Blackmon, E. J. Burgess, W. A. Brown, Dr. R. L. B. Black, R. A. Perryman, J. W. Kitchens; no alternates.

Dallas County Delegates—J. G. Johnson, L. W. Mason.

Shelby County Delegates—M. B. Morgan, J. W. M. Page, W. W. Richardson, J. D. Henderson, J. M. Wallace, W. W. Albright, J. L. Vandiver, J. T. Porter, James N. Robertson, John Kendrick, Noah Edmundson, J. T. Cromwell, A. P. R. Dahl, J. H. Robertson.

Talladega County—J. J. Sims, George W. Parsons, Milton Avery, R. L. Reagan, Pat Sheridan, E. A. Hodge, T. W. Carr, W. M. Billingsley, T. B. Knight, O. L. Mullendore, A. W. Huston, J. F. Warwick, T. J. Wilson.

On motion of H. A. Wilson, of Chilton, the temporary roll of the convention was made a permanent roll, there being no contest filed to the executive committee.

On motion of G. B. Randolph, of Calhoun, a committee of three was appointed on permanent organization and order of business, as follows: G. B. Randolph, R. L. Reagan, E. A. Hodge.

On motion of R. A. Perryman, of Cleburne, a committee of three was appointed on resolutions. Committee appointed as follows: R. A. Perryman, G. W. Parsons, T. W. Massey.

Committee on permanent organization and business reported as follows:

That the committee recommend that the temporary organization of this convention be made the permanent organization of the same. Order of business:

1. The election of two delegates and two alternates to the national convention which meets in Chicago on the 21st day of June, 1904.

2. Nomination of candidate for congress from the fourth congressional district.

3. Nomination of presidential elector and alternate.

4. Election of the chairman of the district executive committee.

5. Election of a new district executive committee.

(Signed)

G. B. RANDOLPH,
Chairman

Report of the committee adopted

Chairman Edler then announced the convention permanently organized and ready for business in accordance with the report of the committee.

First, the election of two delegates and two alternates to the national convention. The names of J. A. Edwards, of Talladega, and R. A. Perryman, of Cleburne, were placed in nomination as delegates to the national convention. On motion of G. B. Randolph, the election of Edwards and Perryman was made by acclamation. The names of James N. Robertson and Graves Embry were presented and elected as alternates to said national convention.

Chairman announces the next order of business the nomination of a candidate for congressman from the fourth congressional district H. A. Wilson, of Chilton county, presented the name of John W. Kitchens, of Cleburne. No other names being presented, John W. Kitchens was nominated by acclamation.

The name of G. B. Randolph, of Calhoun county, was then presented as a presidential elector of the fourth congressional district There being no other names presented, G. B. Randolph was nominated by acclamation.

The name of Dr. D. B. Harris was then presented as an alternate elector. Other names being withdrawn, Dr. D. B. Harris was nominated by acclamation.

Chairman announces election of a district chairman then in order. H. A. Wilson, of Chilton county, was then elected by the convention as chairman of the district executive committee.

The name of J. A. Edwards was then presented and duly elected secretary of the executive committee.

On motion of J. A. Edwards, a committee of five was appointed to select a new executive committee for the fourth district. Said committee reported as follows:

"We, the committee, recommend the election of the following committeemen from the several counties: Calhoun, G. B. Randolph, J. W. Hawk, Chilton, Lee Vickers, Wallace C. Edler; Cleburne, J. W. Kitchens, R. A. Perryman; Shelby, James H. Page, John H. Robertson; Dallas, L. W. Mason, J. G. Johnson; Talladega, E. A. Hodge, A. W. Houston."

Report of committee adopted.

Committee on resolutions presented to the convention the following report:

"Be it resolved by the republicans of the fourth congressional district of Alabama in convention assembled at Talladega, this the 23d day of February, 1904, that we heartily indorse the action of Chairman W. I. Wellman and National Committeeman J. W. Dimmick and return to them our sincere thanks for the sturdy efforts they have made to preserve the integrity of our party, and we hereby condemn the course pursued by the referees for more than a year past, and we condemn the unusual methods (heretofore unknown in our party) they have adopted in their attempt to destroy the party organization and take it back to the corrupt conditions of the past. We reaffirm our allegiance to the republican party and indorse the platform adopted by the last national republican convention and pledge our loyal support to the nominees and platform of the next convention to be held at Chicago June 21, 1904.

"Be it further resolved by the republicans of the fourth congressional district that it is the sense of this convention that no member of the republican executive committee shall hereafter accept an appointment to a federal office.

"Resolved further, That the chairman of the executive committee of the fourth congressional district be and is hereby ordered and empowered to declare vacant the seat of any member of this committee who shall in the future accept a federal appointment.

"Resolved further, That we express our confidence in Chairman J. W. Kitchens and the district committee and indorse their action in the past two years' management of the party's affairs.

"Be it resolved, That, speaking specially for the republicans of this district, and, as we feel, voicing the sentiments of the republicans of the state, we hereby express our deep sorrow for the sudden death of Samuel Rice Bingham, which occurred at Birmingham on the morning of February 20, 1904. Mr. Bingham was a lifelong republican of the stalwart type and had the confidence of his party in the state. He was known as a first-class man in all respects. His integrity is above reproach and his ability as a man and citizen in the business of life is evidenced by his performance of the duties of the several important offices he has held. His death is a distinct loss to his party, to the community in which he lived and to the state. We tender to his bereaved friends and relatives our sincere sympathy and pray that He who inflicts the wound may soon apply to it the balm that He alone can give."

On motion of R. L. Reagan the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted.

George W. Parsons moved that this convention be now adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman and the secretary, which was carried.

WALLACE C. EDLER,
Chairman.

J. A. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Program of the Chilton County Teachers' Institute to be held at Collins' chapel institute near Thorsby March 11th and 12th, 1904.

FRIDAY.

10:15 a. m.—Devotional exercises—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address—Mr. W. A. Mims. Response—Professor J. W. Moore.

11 a. m.—Incentives for one to become a teacher, paper—By Miss Nellia Johnson.

10:30 a. m.—Teacher's preparation for class work—G. L. Speer and Mrs. Alice Middleton.

DINNER.

1:30 p. m.—Encouragement to pupils by teachers and parents—E. L. Dodson.

2 p. m.—How to obtain the best results in history, United States—Miss Laura McGehee. Alabama—W. B. Speer.

2:30 p. m.—Do teachers properly comply with "note" on contract and regard "oath" on reports?—Rev. P. G. Maness.

3 p. m.—How to secure attention during recitation—John T. Martin and Miss Cora Roebuck.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:15 a. m.—How may patrons help the teachers?—H. T. Wallace.

10 a. m.—English grammar—J. L. Ruffin.

11 a. m.—An address by J. M. Dewberry.

DINNER.

1:30 p. m.—Thoroughness in primary studies—J. H. Anderson and Miss Nannie Shivers.

2 p. m.—School discipline—Charles M. Brewer.

2:30 p. m.—A teacher as a factor in the community—L. M. Byrum and Miss M. Frances Jackson.

NOTE—There will be conveyances at Thorsby for all teachers arriving by railway. Any teacher desiring further information will write R. A. Rasco or W. A. Mims at Thorsby.

J. L. RUFFIN,
H. T. WALLACE,
L. E. BYRUM,
J. W. MOORE,
Committee.

tf

ELECTION NOTICE.

By order of the board of county commissioners an election will be held at the regular voting places in beat No. 5 (Verbena) and beat No. 10 (Cooper) on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1904,

For the purpose of voting as to the repeal of the present stock law in said beats.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate Chilton County, Alabama.

The following managers of election have been appointed:

Beat 5, Verbena—J. H. Gulledge, J. T. Bland, Noah Duffee. Returning officer, W. T. Manning.

Beat 10, Cooper—J. M. Grant, R. J Downs, H. M. Ferguson. Returning officer, J. M. Curlee.

tf

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stocks and bonds	242,063 00
Mortgages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$12,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

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Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES

Hardware Store

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

CITY OFFICIALS.

—P. C. Dennis.
—W. A. Middleton, J. M. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
—T. S. Phillips.
—T. R. Tyus. tf

AND COUNT YOFICIALS CIRCUIT COURT.

term, first Monday in April, weeks.
term, third Monday in July.
term, first Monday in Novem- two weeks.
—Hon. John G Winter, Mont-
citor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf
sory Court, Spring Term, sec- onday in March.
sory Court, Fall Term, second y in September.
ecitor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ster—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.
nty Court—First Monday in month.
missioners' Court—Second Mon February, first Monday in first Monday in June, second y in July, second Monday in Au first Monday in November.
e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
n.
nty Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clan
iff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
nty Solicitor—J. C. Smith, Clan
Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kin-
Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hub-
nty Commissioners—First dis V. H. Conway, Jemison. Second , Alex Glasscock, Hubbard district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton district, W. A. Green, Active rintendent of Education—Pro J. W. Moore, Clanton.
ator in the Legislature—Hon. W. er, Calera.
esentative in Legislature—L. H e, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

ors and clerks are cordially ask- end the editor any news regard ir churches which they would ublished. Also if there are any in these notices please send does.

Missionary Baptists.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville,
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas- J. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley
—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pas- L. Mullins, clerk. First and ndays. Clanton P. O.
—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, nday. Marion Graves, clerk. P. O.
—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pas- N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sun- d Saturday before. Clanton
r Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pas- Simmons, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pas- J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching nday. Clanton P. O.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas- J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas- H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm- pastor, First Sunday. J. W. , clerk, Thorsby P. O.
ast Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers
—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk P. O.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, Third Sunday. R. T. Coopers P. O.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor nday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. P. O.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little , Clanton P. O.
lla—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas- H. Armstrong, clerk. Second Saturday before. Randolph
—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas- Barnes, clerk. British P. O
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Ad- O.
ton—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clan-
ron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas- W. Billingsley, clerk. Kin-
—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pas- Sunday. Henry Smith, son.
—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, Sunday. G. W. Hill, P. O.
—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas- Sunday. George Trovick, P. O.

Pilgrims' R pastor, I. M. P. O.
Pleasant Gr pastor. D. H Sunday and S P. O.
Pleasant H pastor. W. F P. O.
Pleasant Gr pastor. H. C P. O.
Poplar Spri tor, fourth S clerk, Clanto
Providence pastor First clerk Clear
Providence- tor. Riley R
Salem- Rev D S Robinso
Shiloh- Re W J day and Sa P. O
Sardis- R J day before Saturday bef
Verbena- tor. T. J. H Verbena P. O
Valley Cre tor. J. W. -ville P. O.
M. Clanton- tor. Second Fair View pastor. L. Sunday. Ki Isabella- tor. G. W. day 3 p. m.
Jemison- tor. W. H. day. Jemis
Lime Spri coat, pastor urday before bo P. O.
Mount Mo coat, pastor urday before Creek P. O.
New Prov coat, pastor Saturday be Clanton P. O
Highland Lott, pastor before. T Postoffice.
South Cal pastor. See clerk. Cale
Lomax- Fourth Sund max P. O.
Mountain stead, pastor Hendley, cle Shady Gro tor. First S clerk, Verbe
Union- First Sunda Lightwood
NORW St. Olafs, pastor. Eve
SWE Concordia berg, pastor a. m.
Bethel- Saturday b J. W. Kie
FRAT Clanton Third Satur Amande 250—Fourth Clanton 423—First Century 567—First Bozeman 534—Saturd Marbury.
Jemison 411—Saturd Jemison.
Stanton 472—Tuesda Stanton.
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Clanton, Alabama
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RNISH PURE WATER
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I. E. SARBER CO.
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and Rugs.
GENTS—
ic Book Cases and
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NGHAM, ALA.
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T OF THE LEGISLATURE
FOR THE PEOPLE
l Agent, Clanton Alabama.
NTY BRANCH
SEC.-TREAS:
JUDSON STROCK, Clanton
ildings and contents, and
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SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
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ACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.
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ALABAMA.
VARE.
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Saddles
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CITY OFFICIALS.
—P. C. Dennis.
—W. A. Middleton, J. M.
P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
—T. S. Phillips.
—T. E. Tyus. tf

AND COUNT YOFICIALS
CIRCUIT COURT.
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r term, third Monday in July.
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—Hon. John G. Winter, Mont-
or—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf
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day in March.
ry Court, Fall Term, second
in September.
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—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.
Court—First Monday in
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sioners' Court—Second Mon-
February, first Monday in
Monday in June, second
July, second Monday in Au-
Monday in November.
of Probate—S. M. Adams,
Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clan-
—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clan-
ssessor—A. C. Mims, Kin-
llector—T. J. Hubbard, Hub-
Commissioners—First dis
H. Conway, Jemison. Second
Alex Glasscock, Hubbard.
trict, R. C. Riggins, Clanton.
District, W. A. Green, Active
tendent of Education—Pro
W. Moore, Clanton.
r in the Legislature—Hon. W.
, Calera.
ntative in Legislature—L. H.
, Jemison. tf

OUNTY CHURCHES.
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on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor.
Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pas-
Mullins, clerk. First and
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—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor,
day. Marion Graves, clerk.
. O.
—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pas-
J. Parrish, clerk. Third Sun-
Saturday before. Clanton
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pas-
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reek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pas-
J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching
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—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
r—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
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—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor.
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O. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clan-
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W. Billingsley, clerk. Kin-
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Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill,
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ris—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas-
nd Sunday. George Trawick,
mbo, P. O.

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Pletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoulta P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell, clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.

Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday, Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Plantersville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.

Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.

New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headley, clerk. Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kicker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Boreman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 472—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays.

Clanton lodge, No. 304, second and fourth Saturdays. tf

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack camp, No. 196, first and third Mondays.

If the Kansas bachelor tax is a success Massachusetts may lose some of her surplus women.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 14@14 1-4c.
Same time last year, 9 5-8@9 3-4c.
Bales received to date, 6,594.
Same period last year, 4,766.

CLANTON ITEMS.

J. W. Hayes, of Thorsby, paid us a pleasant visit Friday.

P. F. Mims and Charley Littleton, of beat 9, were in Clanton Friday.

W. I. Mullins has the celebrated Studebaker wagon for sale, the second shipment this season.

A. A. Jackson, of Lomax, was in town Saturday.

E. H. Adams, of Collins chapel, was in Clanton Saturday.

Have you tried the great discovery, "Oxolo," at Upchurch's drug store?

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. King were in town Saturday.

J. A. Culp, Jr., was in Clanton Saturday.

A car load of steel ranges and cook stoves, including the celebrated Iron King, at W. I. Mullins.

Mrs. J. W. Moore and little daughter visited Verbena one day last week.

Jessie Ray came down from Helena to visit home folks Sunday.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. R. C. Ray, who has been sick for some time, is greatly improved.

The famous "Sea Fowl" Guano for sale only by W. I. Mullins.

Mrs. H. T. Wallace is now in charge of the school at Verbena, with upward of thirty scholars.

R. C. Riggins went to Verbena Monday.

Albert Gore, of beat 11, was in Clanton Monday and bought the best mule in Gray & Tyus' drove. Albert is setting stakes for some more big bales of cotton.

W. M. Wilson and Miss Alpha Smitherman went through the country to Thorsby Monday. Mr. Wilson was looking after the public school affairs.

See that line of beautiful watches at Upchurch's drug store.

Mrs. Martha A. Wright, a former resident of Clanton, who died in Birmingham last Saturday, was buried in the Clanton cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Several couples from Thorsby attended the dance at Headley's hall Monday night. Among them were the Misses Anna Howard, Helene Hylden and Della Wambem.

C. H. Lowery was a welcome visitor Tuesday.

T. J. and J. M. Hubbard, of Hubbard, were in Clanton Tuesday.

H. A. J. Harris and J. M. Grant were in town Tuesday straightening out the delinquent taxes.

Miss Lucy House and father, W. L. House, of Jumbo, were welcome visitors to the UNION Tuesday.

Dr. Horn, our Clanton dentist, has had to give up his Verbena appointment, as business here is too great for him to spare the time.

James M. Moore, the painter, has located in Clanton and is ready to do painting of every description.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds and brother, Will, were in town Tuesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph A. Hanlin and Miss Vannah Lee Boyd.

W. B. Greene and Miss Annie Mae Stricklin.

Lee Knight and Miss Lizzie Wagner

Willie McDaniel and Miss Lucy Sims.

J. M. Johnson and Miss Adeline V. Baker.

George Minor and Miss Sallie Connell.

MARRIED.

W. B. Green and Miss Annie Mae Stricklin were married February 25, 1904, at the residence of W. H. Mills. Justice George W. Edwards performed the ceremony.

KINCHEON.

Editor Union:

I am glad to know the action of the republican mass convention at Clanton met the approval of so many populists. I hope the republican executive committee will meet in Clanton on March 15th with the populist committee. Have a union meeting and call a primary to nominate a ticket for the populists and republicans to elect next November. "Together we stand, divided we fall."

GEO. W. EDWARDS.

LOMAX.

This community has had a sensation the past week in the elopement of J. W. Collins, widely known as the champion fiddler of Chilton county, and Mrs. Lincoln Collins. Both he and her have grown children. Sheriff Morgan would like to learn their new address. John Collins, a son of J. W., was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and pleaded guilty before Judge Adams, who fined him $5—cheap rate for "pistol toting."

LIBERTY HILL.

We are glad to say that measles are thinned out in this neighborhood, and our farmers are getting along with their work nicely.

Mr. Lum Smith and wife visited this community last Saturday. We were all glad to see them.

Albert Headley and wife were visitors to Travis Headley Sunday.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and daughter, Esther, attended his appointment at Shelby Sunday.

OLD MAID.

COOPER.

Editor Union:

I was at the Kolb-Adams-Smith speaking on Monday. Coopers is a place of energy and life these days, and the people are wide awake and they turned out almost to a man to vote on the stock law. The crowd was large, but not to hear the assertions of Kolb that he will badly beat the other candidates for the office to which he aspires, nor to hear Judge Adams assert that he was right in every position he held in 1898, and that he is yet the one unchangeable, and while now he is back in the democratic party, he is the same, only the populist party is dead and having no populist party ticket in the state or nation, he simply saw it was the best thing to do to go back to the democrats. That he was right in 1898, and he is right today; in other words, he had the audacity to try to make the populists believe that he was absolutely right then and that he is also absolutely right today. Democrats (a very few, I mean), stood in the crowd and heard the honorable judge show that he was fully right in his position in 1898 (some of you know what he said of the democrats in 1898) and that he was absolutely right now, and some few had the extra ability to believe him right then and right now. The judge had a modest little blush, and declared he was the best judge the county had ever had by saying positively they never had beaten him for a good judge, and try it when they would or when they might his proverb ran: "It's the best you can do, you never will beat it." Then he proceeded to prove this new made proverb, and the flight of oratory and elocution was at an end.

Colonel A. C. Smith was called upon and he spoke for one or two minutes, very low and very weak, but the crowd seemed to show more interest, but his speech was not in it. In this respect his speech was like Kolb-Adams-Smith in that of getting into the different offices sought. On the day after election they will find they are "not in it."

FAITHFUL OBSERVER.

JUMBO.

The Jumbo farmers are busy preparing for more 15c cotton.

Mr. Tollen, of Anniston, who represents the Alabama Mineral Land Company, gave us a call last Friday.

Oh, yes, our mines are still moving on. We can hear the grand new railway coming nearer every day. Who knows how soon this will be called back woods no more, but will be a beautiful, healthy, happy and desirable place for a home? With best regards to the Union and its many readers, I will ring off

"MAISON."

PLEASANT GROVE.

Farmers in this community are busy preparing for another crop. We ought all to be thankful for the good things the Lord blessed us with in 1903, though He has been good to us all of our lives.

Dave Lockhart visited friends near Kincheon Saturday night.

Charley Cooper and Mrs. Nixey Milford paid a flying visit to Clanton Saturday.

Harry Roper and wife also went to Clanton.

J. C. Henley and Mack Baker called on their best girls Sunday.

William and Charley Ward, visited their sister Saturday night.

NEMO.

RIDERVILLE.

Editor Union:

I want to say a few words concerning our future political affairs. I am glad to see the populists so firmly based as to the course they will follow. If the pops and republicans put out good men they will have no trouble in electing them. I was in Stanton last Sunday, and one of the leading democrats asked me, "How is politics?" I said I hadn't heard much yet. He said: "My brother is going to run for tax collector. What kind of a run do you think he will make, and can't you support him?" I told him he was in the wrong road for me. Well, he said, he understood that the democrats would put out men and the pops would elect them. I told him he had hold of the wrong end of the stick; that it was the pops and republicans that would do the electing. That is all right; let the dems go their road; they will be all out of sap by the time we get ready to start, and we'll run right by them. They will get up all sorts of political schemes and dickers, but we have plenty of good men of our own faith to beat the dems with, for the dems are dead within themselves. Our men that quit us and went to the dems remind us of the old man's hogs that died with the cholera—he gave them poke root and they poked off to the woods and died. Them that went to the dems poked off and died.

O. C. YELLOWJACKET.

For Sale.—One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

James Putnam Stewart, of Louisville, a direct descendant of General Isaac Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, has many relics of his distinguished ancestry, and is busily engaged in writing out the lineage of the family.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
THE BIG STORE,
Cor. 2nd Ave 7th St.
—is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

OWENSBORO WAGONS
BEST ON EARTH.
P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

Immense Bargain Sale...
BIG STOCK
Clothing, Shoes, Hats,
A General Line of Goods.
$5,000 Stock at a Sacrifice
A FINE DINNER DISH
F R E E!
With Every $5 Cash Sale.
Prices 1-4 Less Than Wholesale Cost for a Short time Only.
Don't Miss This Chance.
L. H. REYNOLDS,
Jemison, Alabama.

Detecting Counterfeits

QUEER SLIPS MADE BY FORGERS OF BANK NOTES

Jefferson's Eye Gone, William Windom's Lip Swollen, Webster's Nose Flattened, Grant Deprived of His Shirt Stud and Justice Afflicted With Club Feet.

DON'T take any bad money while you're out," is advice harder for the New Yorker to follow than for any else in this country.

According to tales published in the current "Dickerman's U. S. Treasury Counterfeit Detector" there are thirteen different kinds of counterfeit bank notes of this State, ranging in denomination from $2 to $100, to say nothing of the phony gold coins and small change. The bank officials of Massachusetts, which comes second on the list, only have to keep their eyes peeled for ten different kinds of native counterfeit bills.

Unless a man's an expert, he would have to carry a small chemical laboratory, a pocket toof chest, and a complete collection of United States currency, indexed for immediate reference, if he would be absolutely safe against bad money.

It would embarrass some folks, however, to hold up the box office line while they dropped acid on their change and counted the hairs on the buffalo in the five-dollar bills. The only protection afforded such people is that derived from a hasty glance at the color of the note and the workmanship on the portrait.

Judging from the descriptions of counterfeit United States and Treasury notes given in "Dickerman' Detector" the most general defects are in the portraits. Watch out for the evil eye, bad complexions, tousled hair and the shape of the nose; if you do it may save you money.

For example, if a two-dollar bill on which Jefferson has only one eye is offered to a man, he shouldn't take it. Neither should he accept a bill upon which a white streak runs across the iris of each of McPherson's eyes.

If McPherson's hair and beard haven't been carefully brushed, or if he has a "staring look, and the head appears flat," have nothing to do with him. And above all things shun him if he has "many white spots on his face."

Now for the ten dollar-note. Be on your guard against Gen. Sheridan under these conditions: When his "face has a moth-eaten appearance;" when his "right eye and mustache are hardly visible;" when his mustache and chin whiskers "appear smoothly brushed" (they should be straggling and bushy); and last but not least, when the "right end of his forehead and right cheek is a mass of white patches."

Daniel Webster should be avoided on ten-dollar bills when his nose is flat.

In twenty-dollar bills keep an eye on Alexander Hamilton. If his "nose, instead of being round on the end, is brought to a sharp point," and if "his chin, instead of being double, is square," he is an impostor.

The man who takes a bill with the line of Benjamin Franklin's mouth and the opening of his ear too pronounced, may be out fifty dollars. He may find consolation, however, in the fact that indistinct tail feathers on an American eagle might have cost him a hundred. If Admiral Farragut has too long a nose and his upper lip protrudes, that's also a sign that a hundred-dollar bill is bad.

As might be expected in a counterfeit, the figure of Justice in the $500 kind is somewhat out of plumb. The scale she holds aloft is, very appropriately, slightly crooked.

In addition to this she is club-footed, and her toes are too short. If further proof were needed, it may be found in the indistinctness of the lobe of J. Q. Adams' ear.

In the silver certificates even Martha Washington's complexion doesn't escape the hands of the spoiler. She receives mention among the one-dollar counterfeits as having "white patches on forehead and face."

On two-dollar silver certificates it is well to make sure that Gen. Hancock's hair and mustache are smoothly brushed, for one counterfeiter has mussed them badly. Also be wary of William Windom, especialy if his "upper lip appears a little swollen," or if his "cheeks appear sunken and his chin out of proportion."

Gen. Grant is chief sufferer in counterfeit five-dollar silver certificates. In one case "two white patches appear on his lower lip, near left corner of mouth." In other instances "he looks pock-marked" and "has a moth-eaten appearance." One counterfeiter seems to have had all the instincts of a common thief, for in his production the "stud on Gen. Grant's shirt front is missing."

Ten-dollar silver certificates are dangerous when Hendricks lacks a right eye.

On the twenties look out for Manning. Don't let the left side of his face press against the background too closely, and above all things see that his mustache is nicely curled. One bungler has sadly bedraggled it.

In the only described counterfeit of one-hundred dollar certificates Monroe is the victim. His left cheek bone is missing, and this, as might be supposed, gives his face "a different expression."

Of course, the portraits on some counterfeit bills are not defective. With these, and in the case of coins, other methods are necessary for detection. But any one who thoroughly masters all the portraits on our currency will undoubtedly find it something of a help.—New York Sun.

Russian Discipline.

Discipline in the Russian army is confined to the essentials very strictly, and does not concern itself about things not immediately connected with the movements of troops and their conduct in action, according to O. K. Davis, in the December Everybody's. They will fight magnificently, but for the rest they are a lawless, unkempt, slouchy, dirty lot, whose clothes seem perpetually unwashed and whose hands are in everything that is not their own.

There were a dozen different breeds of fighting men in the Pekin relief column, and among all of them I saw instances of unprovoked cruelty and savagery. With the others such cases were sporadic, but among the Russians discipline does not seem to undertake to provide against that sort of thing. I never saw an officer make an attempt to stop a Russian soldier from such work, but I saw one spank a man for letting a horse fall down.

The officer who was in command of the guard that was escorting me on one occasion stopped his men to loot a shop and let me go and find my way as best I could without them.

The Duke's Rose Garden.

There is at least one man in England who makes money out of his recreation, and that man is the octogenarian Duke of Rochester—Dean Hole. Combining deep learning with a large fund of bright wit and broad humor, he can spare time from his heavy ecclesiastical duties to add five thousand dollars a year to his income by growing roses in the musty old town so well known to the lovers of Dickens. For sixty years the Dean has been studying the national flower of England, and during that time as many as five hundred varieties have passed through his hands. He is his own gardener, even at his present advanced age. As early as seven o'clock in the morning he may be seen in his garden looking after his pets, and his method of disposing of his growing is through a London wholesale florist, who cuts them at Rochester under the critical eye of the Dean and removes them to Covent Garden market. Many of the varieties are rare, and it is no uncommon thing for a single blossom to fetch as much as two dollars.

Counting the Razor Strokes.

"Very few men realize the manual labor entailed in the operation of shaving, aside from the constant care and skill that must be exercised," said the handsome barber as he paused to strop his razor. "I didn't realize it myself until the other day. The man I was shaving was a stranger to me, and he seemed a trifle nervous. When I got through with him he said to me: 'Do you know how many strokes of the razor you used in shaving me?' I looked up at the clock. It had taken me nearly twenty minutes. 'I give it up,' I said. 'I never thought about it.' 'Well,' said he, as he buttoned his collar, 'you used just 459 strokes with the razor. That's pretty fair for me, because I'm nervous. I have frequently been up to near 600. You see, I suffer from insomnia, and the only way I can get to sleep at nights is to lie in bed and count. In that way I have gotten into the habit of counting the razor strokes while getting shaved, and I want to tell you that 459 is a pretty good record for me.' Say, do you believe that?"—Philadelphia Record.

It Wasn't His Fault.

A well-known Brooklyn politician owns a dizzy old frame building in one of the Jewish quarters of Manhattan. Not long ago his tenant, a small clothing merchant, summoned him hastily by telephone, telling him that the place was on fire. When the owner reached the ground he found that the fire department had extinguished the flames before they had done much of any damage. Somewhat annoyed at having been called from important business for so trivial a matter, he said rather sharply to his tenant:

"It's a pity the whole building didn't burn."

"Vell," said the tenant, with a deprecating gesture, "you can't plame me. It vasn't my fault. I didn't sent in de alarm."

How Could It Be a Mistake.

What a woman doesn't know about newspapers isn't worth knowing. The other morning Mrs. B. was talking to her husband.

"I notice in the Daily Hoodoo that Mr. Biffkins died on Sunday."

"It's a mistake, my dear," replied the husband. "He died on Monday."

"But the paper said Sunday."

"I know it, but it was an error in the print."

"I thought so, too, at first, but I got a half dozen copies of the paper, and it was the same in all of them. They certainly couldn't have made the mistake over and over again."

The husband tried to convince her, but it was no use, and he gave it up.

Essence of Orange Leaves.

One of the remarkable industries of Paraguay is the preparation of essence of orange leaves. More than one hundred and fifty years ago the Jesuit priests, who then ruled that secluded country, imported orange-seeds and planted groves, which have now become immense forests, filled with small establishments for extracting the essence, which is exported to France and the United States for use in soap and perfumery making. It is also employed by the natives in Paraguay as a healing ointment and a hair tonic.

SHIPS BEFORE THE MAST.

WHAT OCCURS WHILE A SKIPPER IS "SIGNING ON" HIS CREW.

Characteristics of the Men—Excitement and Confusion Incidental to the Departure of a Deep-Sea Packet from Port.

Having a sharp attack of the desire for a life on the deep during my junior year at Harvard, I finally managed to obtain a berth from the skipper of an American clipper ship to sail in a few days for San Francisco, writes George Noble, in the New York Evening Post. My job was to be "boy"—not cabin, but deck—a position corresponding most nearly to that of an apprentice on an English ship.

On the day prior to sailing, the act of "signing on" took place in the United States shipping commissioner's office. This is simply the drawing up of a contract between the master and the men. The latter, when I first saw them, were sitting about in embarrassed, uncomfortable positions on the rude benches of the office. Nervously fingering their caps in their hands, they whispered with one another in hushed, mysterious tones after the usual fashion of sailors when they are in any large room ashore. They fell far short of the general idea that I had gathered of sailors from reading books written by landsmen. No flowing, bell-mouthed trousers were in sight; no blue flannel shirts open at the neck with wide rolling collars; no conventional sailor caps. Instead, take them altogether, they made me think at the time of a mixed collection of men of the streets—most of them drivers of coal wagons. Later, once we were clear of the shore, I discovered the true worth of some of them.

With few exceptions, the men had pale, unshaven faces, and wore makeshift clothing. They had the general appearance of day laborers, except for the fact that they stood so much in awe of the commissioner's clerks with their pens behind their ears. This was while they sat down. When they stood up and walked there was something about them that I had never seen before, something indescribable—the true mark of the sea.

As name after name was called they would approach the desk one at a time, and after listening to an indistinct formula of words (which comprised what is known as the "ship's articles") muttered in sing-song by the clerk, would hastily scratch their names. Then a colloquy would take place, the sailor would nod his head, and while he hurried to join his comrades at the other end of the room, an advance note for a month of his pay would be handed to some boarding master. This "dead horse" to be worked off at sea represented various loans and expenditures which the boarding master claimed, and of which the sailor had not the faintest recollection. All he would ever see of that note was a bottle of whiskey later in the day.

When my turn to sign came I noticed that more than one man, instead of putting his name to the articles, had made his mark. Under the terms of the contracts the able seamen were to have $18 a month; the ordinary seamen, $12; while my pay as a green hand was to be $1 a month. When all had signed, the captain addressed the group, giving them orders to report on board at daylight on the following morning. The ceremony was over and the crew disappeared as if by magic. The boarding masters disappeared, too.

That night I slept aboard the ship. Next morning long before daylight, I was aroused by the hammering and shouting of the carpenter on the fo'c'sle door, much as if I were the pilot, and everything was at a standstill until I should make my appearance. This music was soon drowned, however, by the uproar which arose from the dock. The crew, routed from bed by their various boarding masters, and carted to the ship with their baggage, had arrived.

Such confusion as ensued as the dim light of dawn began to creep into the sky I had never before seen in my life. The dock swarmed with men. Sailors rubbing their eyes and bumping into one another as they blundered about, slowly coming to their senses as the rum inside of them evaporated in the keen morning air; boarding masters hustling them and trying to force them to climb over the rail to the ship's deck. The more the sailors awoke to the situation, the more they dreaded making the start on a long voyage, and the more they strove to evade the boarding masters and to lose themselves in the streets. Just so much more naturally, the boarding masters shouted and stormed about, threatening the men with punishments of all sorts. A sailor's advance note is worthless until after he has sailed from port.

The edge of the dock was strewn with the chests, bags, and bedding of the men. Finally, this was tossed pell mell to the deck of the vessel, and after half an hour more of wrangling the sailors followed their traps. The stuff was bundled into the fo'c'sle, and there those of the disgruntled crew who did not fall over in a stupor at once fought among themselves as to which bunk each should occupy.

These disputes were finally ended by the sharp commands of the captain and the mates, who ordered all hands to tumble out on deck to give a hand at getting the ship clear of the dock. The orders were supplemented with a few belaying pins and the forecastle was quickly emptied.

The rushing to and fro on the deck as the ship was unmoored from the dock and swung about in the trail of the tugboat that was to tow her to sea; the confused shouting of orders from every quarter; in fact, everything that took place in the space of the next hour seemed nothing less than a reign of misrule which it is impossible to describe. At length, out of the confusion I began to discover some sort of system. One by one the yards were hoisted and the sails properly set as the land began to grow smaller astern. With each bit of pulling and hauling the boatswain gave out frightful groans and semi-jodels. At each blood-curdling sound he uttered, all hands gave a simultaneous heave on the ropes. The cries lightened the task more than one could believe, and gave double the ordinary heart to every one.

At length at about noon, when we had the land merely a dim blot behind us, and the ship was pretty well set in shape aloft, all hands save the man at the wheel, were ordered to knock off work and get dinner in the galley. This was good after the work of the morning, and consisted of soup made of fresh meat—the last we were to see of that article for many months.

Bolting our dinner, we were out on deck again in short order to find that the tugboat had cast off from us and was making a few turns about to see that all was well before going back to New York. Before long she left us to ourselves, and soon was only to be distinguished by a thin line of smoke in the distance.

GIRLS DO THE WOOING.

In Quite a Number of Countries Courtship Waits on Maid.

Not everywhere do the boys do the wooing. Among the gypsies of Moravia, for instance, none will dare presume to court a maiden until she has notified the young man of her choice her readiness. This she does by using a cake as a love letter, baking therein a coin, and throwing it within his tent door at night when he is alone. He, of course, is not bound to accept. But if he does it behooves him to be faithful. The Romany of Hungary knows naught of breach of promise suits. Instead, the relations and friends of the jilted maiden wait upon the inconstant lover, argue with him, plead with him. Then, if he still remains obdurate, he is maimed by a shot in the leg or arm.

By ancient Romany custom, too, the slighted girl has the right to be present and to decree in which of his limbs he shall be wounded. In practice, however, she usually elects to stay away, thereby leaving the fearful choice to him.

A marriageble Burmese girl as soon as she has completed her trousseau places in her window the "love lamp." and according to whether its interjecting beams, carefully direct from behind with her own tiny toilet mirror shine on this hut or on that the gallant within knows that somewhere a lassie's heart is inclined toward him.

When one of the cigarmakers of Southern Spain—who constitue a separate class by themselves—casts her eyes lovingly on a likely lad she forthwith twists her powder puff into a pompon for his hat. If he wears it at the next bull fight it is considered a match.

The Andalusian peasant girl sends a pumpkin pie to the particular swain she affects. If he eats it, well and good; she is engaged. If not, she tries elsewhere, pie following pie until success is arrived at.

Swiss maidens go a-wooing not always and anyhow, but at stated intervals—the eves of the weddings of their friends. Then is held what is known as the "feast of the love garlands." All the unmarried girls who can claim acquaintance with either bride or bridegroom assemble at sunset at the latter's house, dance, sing and make merry. Then when the dawn is gray they take their departure, each girl bearing away with her a posy gayly decked with ribbons.

This she hangs on the way home upon the door knob of the house where resides the youth of her heart's desire or flings it through the open casement of his bed chamber. She may select who she will on these occasions, provided she does not stray beyond the limits of her own canton. For this latter is, according to Swiss ideas, unpardonable. Should she be suspected of it a straw puppet is left dangling—presumably as a hint of the fate that may befall herself—outside her chamber window, while the young men of the village whom she has jointly and severally slighted conspire together to waylay and beat the unlucky stranger whose offenses and misfortune it is to have been the object of her wayward choice.—Chicago Tribune.

Result of a Shave.

The toughs in lower Walnut street believed they had a new policeman on their beat last night and started in to have their own way. Koger patrols this district, and has become so well acquainted with the old timers that he has little trouble in holding them down. Koger is 45 years old, and wears an umbrageous mustache. The policeman on the beat last night was a young man and smooth faced. One well-known character named Burns was the first to find this out and felt safe to go and have a good time at a saloon Koger had warned him to keep away from.

Much to his surprise the "young officer" found him.

"I warned this man to stay away from that place a dozen times," said the policeman to the desk sergeant at the central station.

"I never saw you before and you never saw me before in your life, for I never was there," loudly declared the man.

"Why, you know me; I'm Koger. I got shaved today."

The man immediately capitulated.—Kansas City Journal.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Egg Eating Hen.

The egg eating hen is an intolerable nuisance. She is a twin sister to the chicken eating hog. There have been many plans suggested to cure her of this habit, but she is still at it, and perhaps always will be. Her appetite is certainly an abnormal one when it craves the contents of an egg. Sometimes red pepper has been put in the shells of the nest egg, but the experiment has not been a roaring success. One poultryman uses nests that are so small that the hen cannot reach down under her body to peck at the egg after she has laid it and the nest box is so high that she cannot reach the egg when she stands upon the edge of the box. Nests are sometimes provided that allow the egg to roll down into a darkened place where the hen cannot see it and she wonders what she is cackling at. Hens rarely eat porcelain eggs.—Green's Fruit Grower.

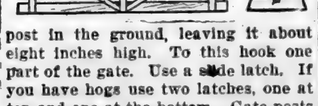
Meat and Grain For Food.

Foods containing protein are given cows to increase the milk production, and hens to increase the quantity of eggs and improve their quality. The dairyman understands full well that in feeding grains which furnish protein to cows, a sufficient quantity of succulent food must be given to formulate the proper balance. Yet this same man protests when it is suggested that the same rule should apply to laying hens. The proper feeding of poultry is not so difficult as any one would think, nor is the feeding of any animal, for that matter.

If one possesses a knowledge of the needs of the animal he is feeding, he will readily find out what foods will supply such needs. Feed the variety of grains by all means as well as an occasional supply of animal feed, but do not overlook the need for green food. This same rule works the other way, so do not attempt to obtain results from green food and grain at the expense of the animal food. In some way get at the properly balanced ration and then profitable results will follow.—Indianapolis News.

Farm Gate.

To make a good farm gate make it in two parts as shown in the cut below. Make it four feet four inches high and any length desired, from ten to sixteen feet; twelve feet is preferable. Make it out of good white oak lumber one by four inches. At the ends where you nail use one strip on each side and nail from both sides. In the centre place a



post in the ground, leaving it about eight inches high. To this hook one part of the gate. Use a slide latch. If you have hogs use two latches, one at top and one at the bottom. Gate posts should be nine feet long and about sixteen inches in diameter, set four feet in the ground. With good, heavy hinges and proper care this gate should last twenty years.—Norman T. Atkins, in The Epitomist.

To Prevent Soil Washing.

The past two seasons have been unusually favorable to soil washing, and many acres of slope land have been carried to the level bottoms below or borne away by high water. This loss of fertility if followed up year after year would impoverish the hill land to such an extent as to render it entirely worthless for crop raising. As washing occurs mainly where soil is loose and sandy in texture, such ground needs extra protection in the line of drain ditches and cross plowing. Frequently where it is necessary to crop the land situated on hill slopes, the mere opening of a ditch at the upper end of the cultivated portion will prevent serious loss from washing by keeping the water from the land above from coming down in injurious quantities over the field. The use of strips of soil binders through the cultivated field is also to be recommended. These should be sown crosswise of the hill, and any good pasture grass will answer the purpose provided the roots are strong and penetrate the ground to some depth. In plowing a field that washes badly it is well to bear in mind that furrows made lengthwise of the hill are conducive to soil washing; hence it is always a good plan to plow the land crosswise. Organic matter, such as barnyard manure, rubbish, hay or stubble plowed under, will, until entirely decomposed, aid in keeping the soil particles in their places through heavy rainfall. In the same manner badly washed ditches may be effectively closed by the use of hay or straw in sufficient quantities to prevent further carrying away of adjacent soil. Often the rains come so quickly that the water comes almost in a body down the hillsides. In a comparatively dry season this is not desirable, as much of the moisture is conducted from the field before it has an opportunity to percolate through the soil. To prevent this, plow the ditches to run in the direction of the most gentle slope, so that the water may be carried off gradually.—C. B. Barrett, in The Epitomist.

The Codling Moth.

A good knowledge of the life history of the codling moth is the first essential to its control. Every fruit grower should familiarize himself with its different stages by studying the insect in his own orchard.

The codling moth passes the winter in the larval stage. The larvae may be found incased in silken cocoons in cracks and holes in the trees, and in houses where apples have been stored. In the spring these larvae [illegible] pupae, from which the moths [illegible] about a week after the ap[illegible] blossom.

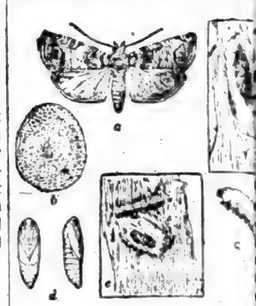
The adult insect or moth is [illegible] known among fruit growers a[illegible] moths are often mistaken fo[illegible] varies somewhat in size, but [illegible] mum spread of its wings [illegible] three-fourths of an inch. T[illegible] wings are of a brownish-gr[illegible] and are crossed with lines [illegible] scales, giving them the appea[illegible] watered silk. At the tips of t[illegible] there is a large brown spot, [illegible] are many scales of bronze or g[illegible] hind wings are grayish brown [illegible] Taken as a whole, the coloring [illegible] moth is such that when re[illegible] old grayish bark it is so like [illegible] that it is not easily distinguish[illegible]

The moth lays her eggs, a f[illegible] after emergence, on the leaves [illegible] or other food plant, or on the [illegible] majority of the eggs of the g[illegible] eration are laid on the leave[illegible] the greater part of those of th[illegible] generation are laid upon the f[illegible]

The eggs of this insect we[illegible] noted until within comparat[illegible] cent years. They are of a pear[illegible] color and are like thin, conv[illegible] Around the edge there is a co[illegible] work of ridges, while toward t[illegible] these ridges are finer.

A red ring, which indicates [illegible] bryo, appears in the egg a f[illegible] after it is laid. In about ele[illegible] (varying somewhat with temp[illegible] the young larva breaks its wa[illegible] the shell and seeks to enter t[illegible]

Recent work tends to show [illegible] large number of the larva[illegible] hatch from eggs deposited [illegible] leaves eat small portions [illegible] leaves before finding fruit. T[illegible]



a, the moth, or adult insect; b, egg, greatly enlarged; c, the l[illegible] larva; d, the pupa; e, the pupa coon on the inner surface of a bark; f, moth on bark and em[illegible] skin from which it emerged.

have some difficulty in ente[illegible] smooth sides of the fruit; he[illegible] usually enter at the calyx, [illegible] advantage of some irregularit[illegible] surface.

About eighty per cent. of th[illegible] of the first generation enter [illegible] by way of the calyx, while th[illegible] ity of the second generation [illegible] the sides, especially [illegible] touching. Upon entering the [illegible] larva feeds immediately under [illegible] face for a few days and th[illegible] mences a tunnel towards the c[illegible] the fruit, where it eats out [illegible] cavity. It lives in the fru[illegible] twenty days and grows pi[illegible] whitish, until it is about fiv[illegible] of an inch in length, when, [illegible] grown, it makes a tunnel to [illegible] side of the fruit. The lar[illegible] crawls out and immediately [illegible] place in which to spin its coc[illegible]

Work should be begun late [illegible] fall or early in the spring, [illegible] ventive treatment should be a[illegible] same in all cases, except t[illegible] Western orchard should be [illegible] freely, and every second tre[illegible] be cut out. The soil should r[illegible] shallow cultivation for a yea[illegible] dressing of manure. The f[illegible] year cover crops, such as cow[illegible] red clover, should be sown au[illegible] under, and this should be [illegible] every few years. Branches s[illegible] cut out where they are ma[illegible] gether, thus allowing access [illegible] light and spraying solution. T[illegible] branches and stubs should be c[illegible] and burned. It is highly im[illegible] that the cut ends be smo[illegible] dressed with shellac varnish [illegible] ing wax. All of the rough bar[illegible] be scraped from the trunks an[illegible] branches. The holes in th[illegible] should be filled with plaster or [illegible] thus confining all larvae that [illegible] them and preventing others f[illegible] tering later in the season.

If proper attention is gi[illegible] orchard when it is young, [illegible] work will ever be necessary.

Poultry Notes.

And the old rooster, even h[illegible] a good deal more than he scra[illegible]

Many believe that eggs abso[illegible] after being laid, by coming in[illegible] with foreign substances.

Steamed clover hay is a goo[illegible] tute for grass now that the la[illegible] uct belongs to the bybones.

A tight roof, a dry floor a[illegible] free from cracks are very [illegible] things in the makeup of a [illegible] house.

The natural time for a hen [illegible] from February to October, bu[illegible] entific methods she can be ma[illegible] the whole year round.

Once in a while you will fi[illegible] that does all the cackling and [illegible] ers all the laying. Every p[illegible] one or more of that kind of h[illegible]

If you are wanting to b[illegible] "new blood," go to your near[illegible] try show and buy from the f[illegible] your choice and you will be [illegible] pocket.

A warm mash in the mo[illegible] greatly relished by the hens [illegible] good starter for a long day's [illegible] Follow this meal with some [illegible] grain thrown in the litter to keep t[illegible] exercised.

COMRADE OF [illegible]

"I Do Not Be[illegible] Superior [illegible]

BENJAMIN F. HAWKES.

[illegible]min F. Hawkes, of Washington, D. C., is O[illegible] of Comrades of General Grant in His Cadet D[illegible]

recent letter from 611 G street, Washington, D. C., the veteran says of Peruna:

ave tried Peruna after having tried in vain other remedies for catarrh, and I can say without hesitation that I never felt a cure of relief until I had given the simple trial that the manufacturers advise. I do not believe it superior, either as a remedy for catarrh or as a tonic for the weak and exhausted condition which is one of the effects of the disease."—Benjamin F. Hawkes.

BROCK, a citizen of McLennan County, Texas, has lived for [illegible] is speaking of his good health and old age, Mr. Brock says:

Peruna exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in appetite; it gives me strength; it makes my blood in good circulation. I

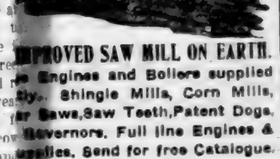
Mrs. E. West[illegible] Wis., writes: "[illegible] our family for [illegible] when I say th[illegible] catarrh and [illegible] talking about. [illegible] and fall for [illegible] it keeps me r[illegible] appetite, and [illegible] years ago it [illegible] stomach, wh[illegible] nounced inc[illegible] pleased with [illegible] —Mrs. E. W[illegible]

Peruna Dr[illegible]

have come to re[illegible] for the many [illegible] need medicine. [illegible] "When spring [illegible] gan to make the [illegible] try. I was a [illegible] "I had several [illegible] At first I did [illegible] a remedy for t[illegible] that in grippe [illegible] Peruna for h[illegible] just the thing.

Peruna

[illegible]y & Company
SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
[illegible] Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
ACHINERY
Frick Engines, Boilers, all kinds Wheat Separators.



IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Governors. Full line Engines & Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

W. L.
$3.50 &
W. L. [illegible] shoes have [illegible] excellent [illegible] easy-fitting, [illegible] superior [illegible] qualities, ac[illegible] the largest [illegible] any shoes [illegible] world. [illegible] They are just [illegible] as those that [illegible] $4 to $5—t[illegible] difference is [illegible]
Sold Everyw[illegible]
Look for na[illegible] price on bo[illegible]
Douglas nee[illegible] Colfskin, wh[illegible] be the finest [illegible] Fast Color Eyel[illegible]
Write for Cata[illegible]

$96.00
The J. R. W[illegible]
WINON[illegible]
500 P[illegible]
A good living a[illegible] in every Coun[illegible] wagon all that [illegible] Account is guar[illegible]

WINCHE[illegible]
Take-Down Repeat[illegible]
Don't spend from $50 to $200 fo[illegible] much less money you can buy [illegible] Down Repeating Shotgun, whi[illegible] outlast the highest-priced d[illegible] besides being as safe, reliabl[illegible] dealer can show you one. They[illegible]
FREE: Our 150-Page Illustra[illegible]
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS C[illegible]

ALABASTINE
Durable Wall Coating. Don't Rub Off.
WHY?
Because it cements to, and does not stack on the wall with glue, animal glue, as are various so-called "wall finishes," which are kalsomines under fanciful names.
You can apply Alabastine.

AL[illegible]
ALABA[illegible] ing a [illegible] compo[illegible] for [illegible]
ALABA[illegible] off or scales. [illegible] water, are [illegible] nourishes [illegible] When it is [illegible] disagreeable [illegible] When [illegible] after year, [illegible]
Hot a[illegible]
Some dealers [illegible] until such [illegible]
If you [illegible] imitations, [illegible] or sell it to y[illegible]
Leaflet [illegible] tifying the [illegible]
Alab[illegible]

In the spring these larvae ch
pupae, from which the moth
about a week after the app
blossom.

The adult insect or moth is
known among fruit growers a
moths are often mistaken fo
varies somewhat in size, but
mum spread of its wings
three-fourths of an inch. T
wings are of a brownish-gra
and are crossed with lines
scales, giving them the appea
watered silk. At the tips of th
there is a large brown spot,
are many scales of bronze or
hind wings are grayish brown
Taken as a whole, the coloring
moth is such that when re
old grayish bark it is so like
that it is not easily distinguish

The moth lays her eggs, a f
after emergence, on the leaves
or other food plant, or on the
majority of the eggs of the
eration are laid on the leave
the greater part of those of the
generation are laid upon the fr

The eggs of this insect we
noted until within comparati
cent years. They are of a pear
color and are like thin, conve
Around the edge there is a co
work of ridges, while toward th
these ridges are finer.

A red ring, which indicates
bryo, appears in the egg a f
after it is laid. In about elev
(varying somewhat with temp
the young larva breaks its wa
the shell and seeks to enter th

Recent work tends to show
large number of the larvae
hatch from eggs deposited
leaves eat small portions
leaves before finding fruit. Th

a, the moth, or adult insect;
egg, greatly enlarged; c, the fu
larva, d, the pupa; e, the pupa
coon on the inner surface of a
bark; f, moth on bark and emp
skin from which it emerged.

have some difficulty in enter
smooth sides of the fruit; hen
usually enter at the calyx,
advantage of some irregularity
surface.

About eighty per cent. of the
of the first generation enter t
by way of the calyx, while the
ity of the second generation
the sides, especially where fr
touching. Upon entering the
larva feeds immediately under
face for a few days and the
mences a tunnel towards the
the fruit, where it eats out
cavity. It lives in the fruit
twenty days and grows pin
whitish, until it is about five-
of an inch in length, when, b
grown, it makes a tunnel to
side of the fruit. The lar
crawls out and immediately
place in which to spin its coco

Work should be begun late
fall or early in the spring,
vention treatment should be a
same in all cases, except t
Western orchard should be
freely, and every second tree
be cut out. The soil should r
shallow cultivation for a year
dressing of manure. The fo
year cover crops, such as cow
red clover, should be sown and
under, and this should be
every few years. Branches sh
cut out where they are ma
gether, thus allowing access
light and spraying solution. T
branches and stubs should be c
and burned. It is highly im
that the cut ends be smoo
dressed with shellac varnish
ing wax. All of the rough bar
be scraped from the trunks an
branches. The holes in th
should be filled with plaster or
thus confining all larvae that
them and preventing others f
tering later in the season.

If proper attention is gi
orchard when it is young,
work will ever be necessary.

Poultry Notes.

And the old rooster, even h
a good deal more than he scrat

Many believe that eggs abso
after being laid, by coming in
with foreign substances.

Steamed clover hay is a good
tute for grass now that the lat
act belongs to the bybones.

A tight roof, a dry floor an
free from cracks are very
things in the makeup of a
house.

The natural time for a hen
from February to October, but
entific methods she can be mad
the whole year round.

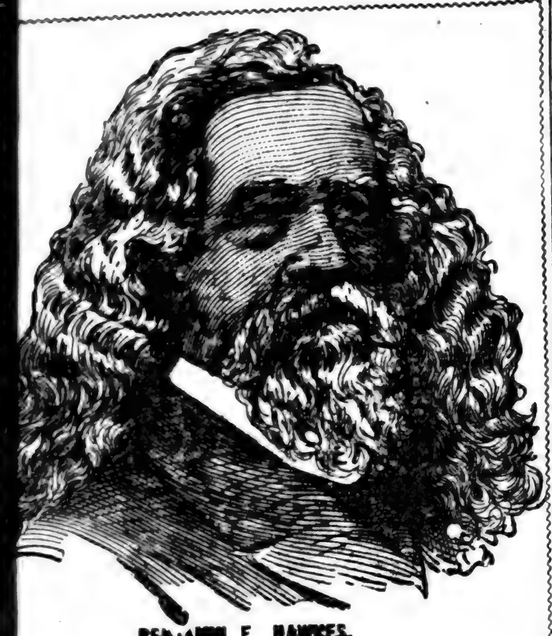
Once in a while you will fin
that does all the cackling and
ers all the laying. Every p
one or more of that kind of

If you are wanting to bu
"new blood," go to your near
try show and buy from the fa
your choice and you will be
pocket.

A warm mash in the mo
greatly relished by the hens
good starter for a long day's
Follow this meal with some
grain thrown in the litter to keep t
exercised.

OMRADE OF GENERAL GRANT

: "I Do Not Believe Pe-ru-na Has a Superior for Catarrh."



BENJAMIN F. HAWKES.

ain F. Hawkes, of Washington, D. C., is One of the Three Liv-Comrades of General Grant in His Cadet Days at West Point.

cent letter from 611 G street, Washington, D. C., this veteran says of Peruna:

tried Peruna after having in vain other remedies rrh, and I can say without tion that I never felt a of relief until I had given the simple trial that the advise. I do not believe it perior, either as a remedy rrh or as a tonic for the d and exhausted condi- ch is one of the effects of the"—*Benjamin F. Hawkes.*

BROCK, a citizen of McLen- nty, Texas, has lived for 114 speaking of his good health and d age, Mr. Brock says:

exactly meets all my require- protects me from the evil ef- dden changes; it keeps me in ite; it gives me strength; it blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe, and found it to be just the thing."—Isaac Brock.

Pe-ru-na Used in the Family for Years.

Mrs. E. West, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., writes: "We have used Peruna in our family for a number of years and when I say that it is a fine medicine for catarrh and colds, I know what I am talking about. I have taken it every spring and fall for four years and I find that it keeps me robust, strong, with splendid appetite, and free from any illness. A few years ago it cured me of catarrh of the stomach, which the doctors had pronounced incurable. I am very much pleased with Peruna. I am 87 years old."—Mrs. E. West.

Pe-ru-na is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

Mrs. F. E. Little, Tolona, Ill., writes: "I can recommend Peruna as a good medicine for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I have been troubled severely with it for over a year, and also a cough. Now my cough is all gone, and all the distressing symptoms of catarrh of the stomach and bowels have disappeared. I will recommend it to all as a rare remedy.

A TRAVELER AT SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

I am so well I am contemplating a trip to Yellowstone Park this coming season. How is that for one 71 years old?"

In a later letter she says: "I am only too thankful to you for your kind advice and for the good health that I am enjoying wholly from the use of your Peruna. Have been out to the Yellowstone National Park and many other places of the West, and shall always thank you for your generosity."—Mrs. F. E. Little.

Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: "In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much affected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with severe rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peruna and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now when eighty-eight years old can say it has invigorated my whole system."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

Mr. W. B. Schnader, of Terre Hill, Pa., writes:

"I got sick every winter and had a spell of cold in February, 1899; I could not do anything for almost two months. In December, 1899, I saw one of your books about your remedies. Then I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice, and he wrote that I should commence the use of Peruna, and how to take care of myself.

"I did not lose one day last winter that I could not tend to my stock. I am sixty-three years old, and I cannot thank you too much for what you have done for me."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

y & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
ERY & McMILLAN,
uth Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
CHINERY
Frick Engines, Boilers, all
es. Wheat Separators.

ROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Engines and Boilers supplied
Shingle Mills, Corn Mills,
Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs,
overnors. Full line Engines &
lies. Send for free Catalogue.

the last century war caused
h of more than thirty millions
men.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Colt skin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

$96.00 Worth of Watkins' Liniment FREE!
Address
The J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO.,
WINONA, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.
500 PEOPLE NOW WORKING.
A good living and a pocket full of money for an Agent in every County in the United States. Team and wagon all that is required. Ample Credit given after Account is guaranteed by two responsible Freeholders.

Am. 10, 1904.

WINCHESTER

Take-Down Repeating Shotguns

Don't spend from $50 to $200 for a gun, when for so much less money you can buy a Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, which will outshoot and outlast the highest-priced double-barreled gun, besides being as safe, reliable and handy. Your dealer can show you one. They are sold everywhere.

FREE: Our 168-Page Illustrated Catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ALABASTINE
Durable Wall Coating.
n't Rub Off;
WHY?
Because it cements to, and not stuck on the wall with paying, animal glue, as are various so-called "wall finishes," which are kalsomines under fanciful names.
You can apply Alabastine.

ALABASTINE

The Only Sanitary and Permanent Wall Coating

ALABASTINE is not a disease-breeding, hot water glue wall finish, furnishing a lodgment and harbor-ground for disease germs; it is a natural, rock-base composition, in white and many exquisitely beautiful tints; in powder form, ready for use by simply mixing with cold water. Anyone can brush it on.

ALABASTINE cements to walls, distroys disease germs and vermin, and never rubs off or scales. Other wall coatings, under fanciful names, and usually mixed with hot water, are unhealthful kalsomines, stuck on the wall with glue, which soon rots, nourishes germs of deadly disease, rubs and scales, spoiling walls, clothing and furniture. When it is necessary to refinish, the old coats must be washed off—an expensive, nasty, disagreeable job, making the rooms damp and unfit to live in.

When walls are once coated with Alabastine, succeeding coats may be applied, year after year, without washing the walls, thus saving great expense and annoyance.

Hot and Cold Water Kalsomines Have No Merit

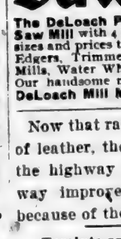
Some dealers try to sell them, buying them cheap, and trying to sell on Alabastine's demand until such time as their customers learn of the imposition.

THEY ARE WORTHLESS PREPARATIONS

If you cannot buy Alabastine of your hardware, paint or drug dealer, refuse all imitations, and write us. We will tell you where you can get Alabastine without delay, or sell it to you direct. $500.00 GIVEN AWAY. Write for particulars.

Leaflet of dainty hints, hints on decorating, and our artists' up-to-date ideas on beautifying the home, Free. Buy Alabastine only in packages, properly labeled.

Alabastine Company GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. and 105 Water St., New York City.



Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 854, Atlanta, Ga.

Now that railway ties are being made of leather, the stranded actor will find the highway back to dear old Broadway improved for walking purposes because of the increase in resiliency.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons of hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND 10c. IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

A weekly paper published in Athens, Greece, is written entirely in verse.

An Old Field Weed.

Many seeing that old field weed, the mullein stalk, never consider the good it is accomplishing in curing lung troubles. It presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein the finest known remedy for coughs, croup, colds and consumption.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

A carrier pigeon, flying with a strong wind, covers 1600 yards in a minute.

WILD ANIMALS FAR-SIGHTED.

Defect of Near-Sightedness Appears to Be Product of Civilization.

"The effect of near-sightedness appears to be altogether a product of civilization, of our method of living," says Dr. Grier. "The natural condition of the eyesight for all kinds of animals is what is commonly termed far-sighted. Wild animals are invariably far-sighted, and remain that way even after capture by man and confinement in menageries or zoological gardens. Animals, even as young as four and five months old, when captured continue far-sighted in the zoos until their death, but the animals born in captivity are always (there may be some exceptions, though I have never heard of any) near-sighted. This is probably due to the constricted range of their vision, for which nature endeavors to adapt their eyesight to the best advantage.

"Among human beings it is very nearly the same. A hunter, trapper or sailor, a man who spends most of his life in the open and has an unlimited range for his vision, has the natural eyesight, and can discern objects a great distance beyond that possible to the eyes of the dwellers in cities. We have little need to see far away in a city, and the telescopic power of our eyes, therefore, diminishes perceptibly from generation to generation, until in the course of time it is probable we may all be near-sighted, without the power to see distinctly over 100 yards.

"The many hours each day a child spends in the schoolroom with its restricted area helps spread the near-sightedness a great deal. The little one before it enters school can see much farther than it can a few years after having begun its scholastic career. Then for a half dozen hours daily it is called upon to look no greater distance than to the teacher's desk, less than thirty feet away, so its eyesight becomes adapted to seeing clearly at thirty feet, but not so well at 100 feet, a decided contrast to the quality of the primitive eyesight."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

An Unsolved Mystery.

It is a most unpleasant truth that during the last thirty years the death rate from cancer has nearly doubled, and that as yet there has been no effective treatment found for it.

In England and Wales in the year 1876 out of every 1000 deaths twenty-three were from cancer, while in 1899 this had increased to forty-six per 1000, and the proportion is still increasing with greater rapidity. The foregoing considers the sexes together, but when we separate the statistics we find that women are much more subject than men. In 1899 thirty-four deaths out of every 1000 for men, and fifty-six out of every 1000 for women, was cancer's record. Cancer is at present perhaps the worst disease that attacks adults of mature years, those under twenty-five years being practically free from it, and as yet no cause can be definitely assigned.

During a good many years the opinion has been stated by physicians that cancer can be caused by too much meat eating, or by an overfed condition, accompanied by indolence, and statistics seem to bear out this conclusion.

A Remedy For the Consumptive.

The electrical current offers a remedy for the consumptive, according to the Lancet, London. Experiments have been conducted to this end by Dr. J. Cunningham Bowie with a high degree of success, the doctor securing the best results with an alternating current of high frequency and low potential. A special apparatus was made for the work, one permitting of a great range of adjustment. In practice the current density ranged from 300 to 800 milliamperes and from fifty to seventy volts, and the application from ten to twenty minutes. Almond oil containing iodine, thymol and other antiseptics was used for intralaryngeal injections. The arrest of the lesion was brought about much more quickly than by the simple use of antiseptic oils alone, and the doctor says he is entirely satisfied that the use of the alternating current promotes healing.

More Than One House.

Mr. Newrich, the contractor, having made a fortune—part of which he had invested in house property in the east of London—wished to rise into "smart" society. He soon found an impecunious aristocrat who, says Tit Bits, was willing to show him the way for a consideration.

The new friend advised Mr. Newrich that visiting cards were one of the necessities. As a model to be used in preparing copy for the engraver, the aristocrat offered one of his own cards, which read:

"Harold De Vere,
"Iona House, Portsmouth Square, W."

Two days later, as De Vere was sitting in his dressing gown at breakfast, a servant brought in on a salver a visiting card bearing the following:

"Ephraim Newrich,
"I own twenty-three houses, London, E."

The Discovery of Radium.

It was at the close of the year 1897 that I began to study the compounds of uranium, the properties of which had greatly attracted my interest. Here was a substance emitting spontaneously and continuously radiations similar to Roentgen rays, whereas ordinarily Roentgen rays can be produced only in a vacuum-tube with the expenditure of electrical energy. By what process can uranium furnish the same rays without expenditure of energy and without undergoing apparent modification? Is uranium the only body whose compounds emit similar rays? Such were the questions I asked myself, and it was while seeking to answer them that I entered into the researches which have led to the discovery of radium. Mme. Curie in the Century Magazine

DOCTORS FALL IN LINE.

Practicing Physicians recognize the unfailing reliability of Doan's Kidney Pills by prescribing them for Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Disorders—a tribute won by no other Proprietary Medicine. Four cases cited from "Notes of His Practice," by Dr. Leland Williamson, of Yorktown, Ark.

YORKTOWN, ARK., Mar. 1, 1904.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I have been engaged in the practice of medicine in this section for ten years. This is a very sickly climate, on the Bayou Bartholomew, near the Arkansas River. It is particularly malarious and miasmatic; we meet with many and various abnormal conditions of the human family; prominent among the cases in which I have been called upon to prescribe is kidney disease. Many of these disorders manifest themselves by pains in the back, often extending to other parts of the body; sometimes headache is present, caused by uraemic or chronic uric acid poisoning, soreness in region of kidneys, cloudy, thickened and foul-smelling urine, discharges of pus or corruption; inflammation of the kidneys, extending to the bladder, is caused by excess of uric acid and decomposition of the urine. Hemorrhage is sometimes met with, caused by high state of inflammation or congestion.

There is no class of diseases a doctor is called oftener to treat than the variety of kidney diseases, in many of which the patient will have chills or rigors, followed by fever, a result of the kidneys failing to eliminate the uric acid poison from the system. Such cases require the kidneys restored to their natural functions, then the poison and foreign substances are removed—shock to the nervous system averted and natural health restored.

I have, for some time, been using Doan's Kidney Pills in these many manifestations and with uniform success, curing most cases. I can further say that even in hopeless cases where they have waited too long, Doan's Kidney Pills afford much relief and prolong life. I can recommend the pills in conditions of excessive or deficient secretion of urine, as also in convalescence from swamp-fever and malarial attacks, as verified by the following cases in my practice.

CASE 1.

THOS. ORELL, Bear, Ark., age 60. Pain in back for several weeks, then chills, irregular sometimes, severe rigors followed by fever. Gave good purgative of calomel and padoph, and Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking four boxes of the pills, patient up and enjoying good health for one of his age.

CASE 2.

MRS. SMITH, Tarry, Ark., age 29, mother of four children. Had female complaint and kidney trouble, manifest by pain in back and urine irregular; sometimes very clear, changing to cloudy, and with much sediment on standing in chamber. Gave local treatment for female complaint and prescribed Doan's Pills; after using six boxes she regards herself as cured.

CASE 3.

BROWN EAKS, Wynne, Ark., age 21. Had severe case of malarial hoematuria or swamp fever. Gave necessary liver medicine, calomel and padoph, and morph.-sulph., to relieve pain, and ordered Doan's Pills for the high state of congestion and inflammation of the kidneys. Recovery resulted in two weeks. Prescribed Doan's Kidney Pills, to be continued until the kidneys were thoroughly strengthened and all pain in back subsided.

CASE 4.

ELIJAH ELLIOTT, Tarry, Ark., age 34. Pain in back and legs and headache. Uric-acid poisoning. Prescribed Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking several boxes pain subsided—urine became normal, or natural, and patient able to resume his work.

These are a few of the typical cases in which I have used Doan's Kidney Pills. In a great many instances I use them alone with curative results, while with some others indicated remedies are associated.

I believe that by the judicious use of Doan's Pills many serious complications are arrested and many hopeless and incurable cases of Bright's disease prevented.

I have often found that one box of the pills is all that is required to effect a cure, but in some cases I continue their use until all symptoms are entirely absent and the cure effectual and permanent. Yours truly,

Dr. Leland Williamson.
YORKTOWN, ARK

A free trial of this great Kidney and Bladder Specific can be obtained by addressing Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The regular size is 50 cents per box. If not for sale by your druggist or dealer, will be sent by mail, charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

A Shocking Crime.

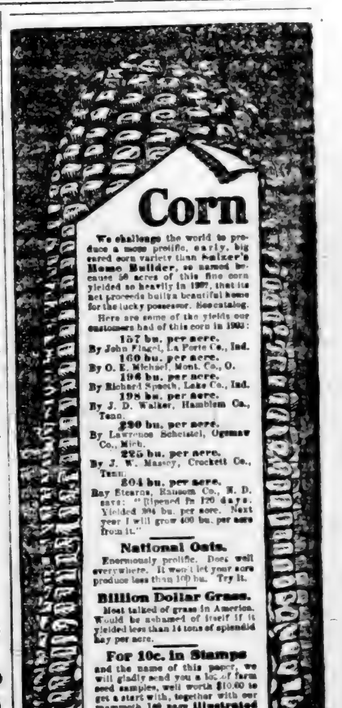
The daughter of a widow living at Potsdam has just been tried for inciting soldiers against an officer in the following circumstances: One Sunday last year she was walking with her sweetheart, a soldier, when she met a young cadet. He stopped the soldier on the ground that he had not saluted him. The soldier and the girl maintained that the salute had been given, whereupon the cadet ordered the man to follow him to the barracks. The girl upon this called to a number of artillerymen, bidding them not to allow such a young officer to arrest an honest man. The soldier who followed the cadet as ordered, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in a fortress. The charge against the girl was dismissed, but she was fined 30 marks for insulting the cadet.

Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, Miss M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga." — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION



Corn

We challenge the world to produce a more prolific, early, big eared corn variety than Salzer's Mammoth Belider, so named because 50 acres of this fine corn yielded so heavily in 1899, that its fat proceeds built a beautiful home for the lucky possessor. See catalog.

Here are some of the yields our customers had of this corn in 1903:

167 bu. per acre.
By John Flagel, La Porte Co., Ind.
160 bu. per acre.
By O. E. Michael, Mont. Co., O.
196 bu. per acre.
By Richard Speech, Lake Co., Ind.
198 bu. per acre.
By J. D. Walker, Hamblem Co., Tenn.
230 bu. per acre.
By Lawrence Scheidel, Ogemaw Co., Mich.
225 bu. per acre.
By J. W. Massey, Crockett Co., Tenn.
504 bu. per acre.
Ray Stearns, Ransom Co., N. D. says: "Ripened in 120 days. Yielded 504 bu. per acre. Next year I will grow 600 bu. per acre from it."

National Oats.

Enormously prolific. Does well everywhere. It won't let your acre produce less than 100 bu. Try it.

Billion Dollar Grass.

Most talked of grass in America. Would be ashamed of itself if it yielded less than 14 tons of splendid hay per acre.

For 10c. in Stamps

and the name of this paper, we will gladly send you a lot of farm seed samples, well worth $10.00 to get a start with, together with our mammoth 100 page illustrated catalog, describing rich novelties and Field Seeds: Lamroi Wheat, Two Foot Oats, Fun Out, Teosinte, Victoria Rape. Send the 10c. to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

CROUCH
Marble and Granite Co.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
MONUMENTS,
Vaults, Statuary, Headstones, etc., in any Granite or Marble
Death Masks a Specialty.
(Mention this paper.) ATLANTA, GA.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of County Treasurer Alex. G. Dake, Showing Receipts and Disbursements of the People's Money.

Itemized report of the receipts and disbursements of Alex G. Dake, treasurer Chilton county, Alabama, from September 30, 1903, to February 8, 1904.

GENERAL FUND.

To cash received from September 30, 1903, to February 8, 1904.

When and of whom received.	On what account.	Amount
1903.		
October 12.		
84 J. T. Hester	Gasoline	$ 1 20
October 16.		
85 S. M. Adams	Court fee Joe Speigner	5 75
November 2.		
86 S. M. Adams	Mortgage tax for October	3 18
November 7.		
87 S. M. Adams	Court fees and license	14 00
November 16.		
88 S. M. Adams	Court fee Ed Grant	6 00
November 30.		
89 S. M. Adams	Land Red. W. R. Oliver	3 22
December 1.		
90 Thomas J. Hubbard	Taxes 1903	1,540 00
December 2.		
91 S. M. Adams	Mortgage tax for November.	8 83
92 S. M. Adams	Errors in warrants 387 & 426	12 00
December 10.		
93 S. M. Adams	Court fee Gus Calhoun	6 75
December 21		
94 Thomas J. Hubbard	Taxes 1903	3,415 00
1904.		
January 1.		
95 S. M. Adams	Mortgage tax for December	13 11
January 5.		
96 Thomas J. Hubbard	Taxes 1903	5,282 15
January 12.		
97 S. M. Adams	Sale of coal	4 27
January 30.		
98 S. M. Adams	License and mort. tax Jan.	180 37
February 3.		
99 Thomas J. Hubbard	Taxes 1903	1,242 00
Total February 8th		$11,737 83

By cash paid out from September 30, 1903, to February 8, 1904.

When paid and Character of Claim. No.	In whose favor.	Amount
1903.		
September 30.		
By balance		$1,540 41
November 7.		
54 Clerk of election	W. J. A. Melton	1 50
129 Maria Williams to asylum	George Williams	17 25
338 Coal for county	W. A. Middleton	117 00
339 Ex. off. and other services	J. M. Morgan	105 00
340 Waiting on Sarah Smith	Adeline Oden	2 25
341 Waiting on Sarah Smith	Adeline Oden	2 50
342 Taking care of poor	C. L. Langston	22 50
345 Support	Amy Clarke	6 00
346 Support	Callie Davis	6 00
348 Support	Drusilla Turner	6 00
349 Support	Elisha Bice	6 00
353 Support	Mary Lockhart	6 00
354 Support	J. E. Brown	6 00
355 Support	Rebecca Trawick	6 00
356 Support	William Wyatt	6 00
359 Support	Miss Beadlescomb	9 00
360 Support	Mrs. Cnastine	9 00
361 Support	Martha Dupree	9 00
362 Support	Ann Cleckler	9 00
365 Support	Mrs. Murphy	9 00
366 Support	Thomas Lockhart	9 00
368 Support	J. D. Thomas	9 00
375 Support	Louisa Burnett	9 00
376 Support	Henry Hughes	12 00
377 Support	Albert Jackson	12 00
379 Support	Julia Morgan	12 00
380 Support	Sophronia Whatley	12 00
382 Support	Sam Caton and wife	12 00
383 Support	W. J. P. Peters	12 00
384 Support	Sam Langston	15 00
385 Support	Grove Lockhart	15 00
386 Support	John Henley and sister	24 00
387 Support	Thomas Ray	18 00
388 Support	Winny Gerald	18 00
389 Stationery	Rogers Stationery Company	50 75
392 Stationery and printing	The Union	73 55
393 Med. and visits to Sarah Smith	Dr. W. F. Middleton	10 00
396 Med. for prisoners	Hopkins Drug Company	4 65
397 Ex. Treas. books and pumping	J. T. Hester	25 00
398 Ex. off. services	E. B. Deason	50 00
399 Care of county poor	C. H. Lowery	36 75
400 Supplies for county	P. D. Wilson	21 33
401 Ex. off. and other services	S. M. Adams	205 25
419 Med. services jail	Dr. V. O. Campbell	6 00
421 Battery water works	White, Blaklee & Co.	4 50
422 Express charges	J. T. Hester	50
423 County commissioner	Alex Glasscock	34 00
424 County commissioner	R. C. Higgins	23 00
425 County commissioner	W. H. Conway	26 60
427 County commissioner	W. A. Green	51 22
426 Error in am't. allowed No. 387	A. G. Dake	6 00
Pine for county	J. W. Lockhart	1 00
November 16.		
326 Stationery	W. W. Haygood	9 80
350 Support	Anna Scott	6 00
351 Support	Rebecca Scott	6 00
352 Support	Viola Headley	6 00
357 Support	Minerva Martin	8 00
358 Support	Amelia Edwards	9 00
363 Support	Georgia Wright	9 00
367 Support	Charles Williamson	9 00
369 Support	John Ray	9 00
371 Support	Francis Jones	9 00
372 Support	Foster White	9 00
373 Support	Mary Thacker	9 00
374 Support	Clementine Ray	9 00
378 Support	Louis Patrick	12 00
381 Support	Nummy Ray	12 00
394 Coffin for county poor	W. I. Mullins	15 50
395 Burial ex. R. Wilson	J. W. G. Kicker	11 00
429 Digging grave Sarah Smith	Jarvis Brown	3 00
430 Coffin for Sarah Smith	R. M. J. Thacker	4 50
431 Waiting on Sarah Smith	Adeline Oden	2 50
93 Grand juror fall term	W. A. Huckabee	10 70
94 Grand juror fall term	J. N. Culpepper	10 40
95 Grand juror fall term	R. T. Robinson	11 70
96 Grand juror fall term	J. M. Askins	11 20
97 Grand juror fall term	J. G. Smitherman	12 00
98 Grand juror fall term	Dolby Atkinson	12 50
99 Grand juror fall term	W. A. Mims	10 80
100 Grand juror fall term	H. B. Rodgers	10 40
101 Grand juror fall term	J. R. Thomas	10 60
102 Grand juror fall term	R. W. Gandy	12 80
103 Grand juror fall term	W. H. Cox	12 80
104 Grand juror fall term	R. G. Foshee	11 10
105 Grand juror fall term	John M. Gothard	11 60
106 Grand juror fall term	W. L. Nix	11 90
107 Grand juror fall term	T. J. Martin	10 80
108 Grand juror fall term	John Edwards	10 90
109 Grand juror fall term	J. M. Baker	10 30
110 Grand jury bailiff	R. J. Jones	10 00
775 Petit juror fall term	D. C. Cooley	9 00
776 Petit juror fall term	Rush Baker	8 90
777 Petit juror fall term	James Smitherman	9 50
778 Petit juror fall term	George Gothard	9 80
779 Petit juror fall term	W. T. Mahan	9 10
780 Petit juror fall term	John Killingsworth	10 20
781 Petit juror fall term	Hugh Williams	9 20
782 Petit juror fall term	Ellis Mims	9 20
783 Petit juror fall term	Ed Willis	9 20
784 Petit juror fall term	G. W. Lowery	9 40
785 Petit juror fall term	J. M. Friday	10 60
786 Petit juror fall term	L. O. Burnett	11 00
787 Petit juror fall term	G. W. Sorrell	8 80
788 Petit juror fall term	E. W. Honeycutt	9 50
789 Petit juror fall term	G. W. Hill	8 50
790 Petit juror fall term	H. C. Latham	10 60
791 Petit juror fall term	J. E. Bearden	10 60
792 Petit juror fall term	J. M. Bean	8 70
793 Petit juror fall term	N. J. Maddox	8 70
794 Petit juror fall term	W. F. Teel	8 40
795 Petit juror fall term	L. L. Killingsworth	10 00
796 Petit juror fall term	Marion Marcus	9 20
797 Petit juror fall term	John Mims	8 70
798 Petit juror fall term	B. L. Jones	9 20
799 Petit juror fall term	Walter Foshee	8 40
800 Petit juror fall term	Reuben Price	8 70
801 Petit juror fall term	P. W. Hailey	10 60
802 Petit juror fall term	Isaiah Friday	11 00
803 Petit juror fall term	S. S. Scott	9 00
804 Petit juror fall term	John B. Moore	10 50
805 Petit juror fall term	J. H. Popwell	8 70
806 Petit juror bailiff	Lee Hayes	8 00
807 Petit juror bailiff	R. H. Bean	10 00
808 Petit juror bailiff	J. H. Johnson	10 00
November 25.		
47 Manager of election	N. W. Latham	1 50
343 Support	Louisa Rowe	6 00
364 Support	Ellen Cleckler	9 00
390 Stationery	Walker-Evans-Cogswell Co.	16 75
391 Stationery	Roberts & Son	17 12
432 Waiting on circuit court	Randall Cooke	12 00
433 Load of pine	Jesse Crayton	1 00
434 Writing court minutes	E. B. Deason	16 00
809 Petit juror second week	Noah Latham	4 60
810 Petit juror second week	Robert Lake	4 00
811 Petit juror second week	J. W. Stanfield	4 00
812 Petit juror second week	J. B. Marlar	4 00
813 Petit juror second week	Lee Pate	8 70
814 Petit juror second week	W. D. Smith	9 50
815 Petit juror second week	G. W. Thomas	8 60
816 Petit juror second week	A. J. Scott	9 50
817 Petit juror second week	Isaac Brantley	10 00
818 Petit juror second week	A. W. Curlee	8 70
819 Petit juror second week	W. G. J. Dorminy	9 20
820 Petit juror second week	Doc Broadhead	9 80
821 Petit juror second week	Jack Tucker	10 20
822 Petit juror second week	Manly Smith	9 10
823 Petit juror second week	S. P. Franklin	9 60
824 Petit juror second week	G. W. Wilson	8 35
825 Petit juror second week	J. M. Honeycutt	9 10
826 Petit juror second week	V. A. Whatley	8 90
827 Petit juror second week	Charles Langston	9 70
828 Petit juror second week	J. P. Gore	8 00
829 Petit juror second week	Harvey Collins	8 60
830 Petit juror second week	J. R. Popwell	8 80
831 Petit juror second week	Gus Marcus	9 20
832 Petit juror second week	J. M. Huitt	10 00
833 Petit juror second week	J. D. Glasscock	10 00
834 Petit juror second week	C. Hall	10 30
835 Petit jury second week	E. J. Culp	9 00
836 Petit juror second week	Thomas Bland	9 00
837 Petit juror second week	Emmett Christian	9 50
838 Petit juror second week	Thomas J. Teel	8 30
839 Petit juror second week	Sampson Driver	8 70
840 Petit juror second week	John Vines	8 00
841 Petit juror second week	Scott Caverno	8 80
842 Petit juror second week	Lee Hayes	10 00
843 Petit juror second week	T. W. Robbins	8 50
844 Petit juror bailiff	Ed Smitherman	18 00
845 Petit juror bailiff	W. B. McDowell	18 00
846 Petit juror bailiff	Robert Bean	18 00
849 Petit juror bailiff	Wash Foshee	4 00
847 Petit juror sheriff	J. M. Morgan	18 00
December 12.		
Treasurer's commission	Alex G. Dake	116 37
1904.		
January 12.		
848 Petit jury bailiff	Floyd Jones	6 00
347 Support	Mrs. Boozier	6 00
417 Stationery	Judson Strock	90
418 Money borrowed use of county		
435 Burial ex. Joe Speigner	J. M. Morgan	35 80
436 Well at Alms house farm	Charles Lowery	34 65
437 Interest on loan to county	S. M. Adams	35 00
438 Feeding 13 jurors	Mrs. F. A. Harmon	3 25
February 5.		
172 Support	Lettie Osbourne	9 00
276 Support	Lettie Osbourne	9 00
439 Ex-offi. and other services	J. M. Morgan	103 00
Treasurer's commission	Alex G. Dake	12 13
Total February 8th		$ 4,238 91

RECAPITULATION.

February 8, 1904.		
To cash receipts to date	$11,737 83	
By disbursements		4,238 91
Cash on hand		7,498 92
	$11,737 83	$11,737 83

FINE AND FORFEITURE FUND.

October 1, 1903, to cash on hand		5 60
October 16, 1903.		
85 To S. M. Adams, fine Joe Speigner		1 00
November 7.		
87 To S. M. Adams, fine from county court		51 00
November 16.		
88 To S. M. Adams, fine Ed Grant		5 00
December 10.		
93 To S. M. Adams, fine Gus Calhoun		1 00
February 8, 1904, total		$ 63 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

November 9, 1903.			
269	County court certificate	J. E. McCullough	1 00
270	County court certificate	J. H. Johnson	1 00
November 10, 1903.			
271	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 50
272	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	2 50
273	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 00
274	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 00
275	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	5 50
276	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	3 00
277	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 00
278	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	3 00
279	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	3 00
280	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	2 50
281	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 50
282	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	4 50
284	County court certificate	J. M. Morgan	5 00
	Treasurer's commission	Alex G. Dake	2 60
December 12, 1903.			
Total February 8, 1904			54 60

RECAPITULATION.

February 8, 1904.			
To amount received up to date		$63.60	
By disbursements to date			54 60
Cash on hand			9 00
Total		$63 60	$ 63 60

COUNTY SPECIAL BRIDGE FUND.

October 1, 1903, to cash on hand

DISBURSEMENTS.

November 7, 1903.			
403	Lumber for bridge	E. T. Gullahorn	
404	Building bridge	L. A. Honeycutt	
405	Lumber and Nails, bridge	S. R. Killingsworth	
406	work on bridge	William Robinson	
408	Building bridge	W. F. Deshazo	
409	Work on bridge	J. A. Thomas	
410	Sign boards	J. F. Jones	
411	Building bridge	John Giles	
413	Sign boards	C. C. Teel	
414	Bridge work	J. R. Rucker	
416	Bridge work	E. F. Fuller	
November 16.			
412	Lumber and nails	Cash Supply Co.	
415	Bridge work	William Bearden	
January 12, 1904.			
407	Lumber for bridge	C. L. Hayes	
February 8.			
	Treasurer's commission	Alex G. Dake	
	Total		

RECAPITULATION.

February 8, 1904.

To receipts	$ 2,271 7
By disbursements	
Cash on hand	
Total	$2,271 7

REDEMPTION OF LAND FUND.

February 8, 1904.

To cash on hand

SUMMARY.

February 8, 1904.

Cash on hand general fund	
Cash on hand fine and forfeiture fund	
Cash on hand bridge fund	
Cash on hand redemption of land fund	
Total	

In a recent dissertation President Eliot, of Harvard, stated that "the whole store of knowledge now available is too vast for any man to master, though he had 100 lives, instead of one, and its growth in the nineteenth century was greater than in all the thirty preceding centuries put together. Culture, therefore, can no longer imply a knowledge of everything—not even a little knowledge of everything. It must be confined to a general knowledge of some and a real mastery of some small part of the human store."

Alpine flowers and plants are quickly becoming extinct. Some measures are to be taken in future for their preservation.

THE LADIES LIKE

Earle, Ala., March 7th, 1902.

I received a bottle of Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic by mail and after fair trial have to say that it is all that it is claimed to be. It is especially fine for Wounds and Burns.

MRS. M. E. SIMMONS.

Evergreen, Ala., August 10, 1902.

For use in cases of accident or Colic and Bowel trouble among children Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a "mother's friend" indeed. I use it and recommend it to others.

MRS. LULA SPEARS.

Clayton, Ala., August

Dr. Tichenor's Antisept and I have tried it. Allo that it will do all you cla is a splendid medicine for

MRS. ANNIE L. W

Earle, Ala., Marc

Received a sample of Dr Antiseptic by mail and af have to say that it gave faction, and I believe it to is claimed for it. A clea with a pleasant odor.

MISS LUCY W

For sale by druggists, 10 and 50c.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good CHICK as there are in the Barred Plymouth R And you may have f fresh eggs for 50c. want them shipped add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can

MRS. W. N

Maplesville, Al

We Have Perfected Arrangements Where That Practical and Instructive Newspa

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of A bama for the full line of State N contained in each issue, will be f nished in connection with Our P lication at a Remarkably Low Pr

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all ac ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family lik Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispens It is pure, bright and practical all the way through. meets the requirements of the entire family. It is po throughout the South, and no one should be withe

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1.
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.

Both for $1.25.

VOL I

ALDERMAN KILLED

By Former Officer on the City's Force

At Ensley, Alderman D. H. White was shot and fatally wounded by ex-Police Officer Glenn Tetherow. A bullet from a 45-caliber revolver pierced his right lung.

The assailant, Glenn Tetherow, one of the best known citizens of Ensley, was arrested as soon as the shooting was over.

While it is not positively known, it is believed that the shooting grew out of the reduction of the police force that the city council is advocating. Tetherow is himself an ex-policeman, and until recently had two brothers on the force, one of whom arrested him in this instance. The city council recently made certain reductions in the force, and J. R. Tetherow was not re-elected, and W. B. Tetherow, formerly night captain, was reduced to a patrolman when his office was abolished. Alderman White, it is thought, was considered by Tetherow as being instrumental in the reduction, which turned one of his brothers adrift and reduced the rank of the other, and on this account, it is charged, he made the attack.

KILLED BY FALLING SLATE.

John T. Brady, a miner of Blossburg, and an ex-alderman of Pinckney City, was the victim of an accident by which he died in agony. His head was crushed by falling slate in a room in the Blossburg coal mine. Mr. Brady was in the room cleaning it, and at the time the accident occurred. Companions in adjoining rooms heard a loud noise and rushed into his room in time to see him lying on the floor buried in slate from the roof.

The following Alabamians will sail from the Grosse Kurfurst from New York March 8th to attend the world's Sunday school convention to be held in the city of Jerusalem April 18th to 27th: Judge Joseph Carthel, of Montgomery; A. C. Harte, of Mobile; the Rev. E. L. Hill, of Eufaula; W. E. Stratton, of Huntsville; J. D. Pittman, of Evergreen; Miss Stewart, of Mobile; and the Rev. J. L. Thompson, of Selma.

IT RESULTED FATALLY.

The Boy Died From Little Girl's Shooting.

Charles D. Kopman, the little boy who was shot some weeks ago by his little girl playmate, died Friday night. He was playing in the yard of his parents' residence in North Birmingham with the daughter of a neighbor. The children had a rifle, which was thought to be empty. The little girl placed it through the fence and playfully pulled the trigger. A shot followed and young Kopman fell with a ball in the abdomen. It was not thought at the time that he was fatally injured and physicians had hope for his life. Attending physicians said his death was the result of exhaustion rather than a direct consequence of the wound.

ANOTHER MURDER IN ENSLEY.

Brought About by Dispute as to Who Should Pay for the Drinks.

Two Laws shot and fatally wounded Neil Mullin Saturday night in a row. The difficulty, it is stated, was over the payment for beer purchased by Mullin.

According to witnesses, Mullin, Laws and others were drinking together. Mullin started out without offering to pay the bartender. He was followed back. Laws is alleged to have gone behind the counter and procured a revolver. He pointed the weapon point blank at Mullin and fired twice. One of the bullets took effect in Mullin's arm and the other in the back, piercing the kidneys.

Birmingham's council adopted an ordinance authorizing an election to be held in April 11th for the qualified voters of the city to decide whether or not bonds to the amount of $200,000 shall be issued for the purpose of constructing public school houses and bridges."

The county's grand jury returned several indictments.

The robbery surrounds the robbery Saturday night of James M. Crooke, a Montgomery photographer, who was robbed, he says, of $2,060 by six men who drugged him, bound and gagged him in order to carry out their plans. Crooke was found insensible and helpless on the floor of his office, lying on his back, his hands tied behind him with a note on his breast which is supposed to have been written by one of the robbers.

It is reported that A. J. Dine, a druggist of Montgomery, called on God to strike him speechless if he ever touched certain drug again, and on going to the temptation his tongue was paralyzed.

UNTY SPECIAL BRIDGE FUND.
on hand .. ..
DISBURSEMENTS.
.. ..E. T. Gullahorn .. .. ..
.. ..L. A. Honeycutt .. .. ..
bridge .. ..S. R. Killingsworth .. ..
.. .. ..William Robinson .. .. ..
.. ..W. F. Deshazo .. ..
.. ..J. A. Thomas .. ..
.. ..J. F. Jones .. ..
..John Giles .. ..
.. .. ..C. C. Teel .. ..
.. .. ..J. R. Rucker .. ..
.. .. ..E. F. Fuller .. ..
.. ..Cash Supply Co. .. .. ..
.. ..William Bearden .. .. ..
..C. L. Hayes .. ..
don .. .. ..Alex G. Dake .. ..
RECAPITULATION.
February 8, 1904.
.. ..$ 2,271 70
.. ..
.. ..$2,271 70
EMPTION OF LAND FUND.
.. ..
SUMMARY.
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feiture fund .. ..
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of land fund .. ..
.. ..

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everything. It must be co
general knowledge of some
a real mastery of some sm
of the human store."

Alpine flowers and pla
quickly becoming extinct
measures are to be taken
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ADIES LIKE

7th, 1902.
r. Tichenor's
ter fair trial
ll that it is
dially fine for

SIMMONS.

t 10, 1902.
dent or Colic
children Mr.
a "mother's
and recom-

SPEARS.

Clayton, Ala., August
Dr. Tichenor's Antisepti
and I have tried it. Allow
that it will do all you claim
is a splendid medicine for
MRS. ANNIE L. WI

Earle, Ala., March
Received a sample of Dr.
Antiseptic by mail and afte
have to say that it gave
faction, and I believe it to
is claimed for it. A clea
with a pleasant odor.
MISS LUCY WI

sale by druggists, 10 and 50c

N POULTRY YA

WE have as good
CHICK
as there are in the
Barred Plymouth R
And you may have
fresh eggs for 50c.
want them shipped
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can p
MRS. W. N
Maplesville, Al

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al and Instructive Newspap
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ughout the State of A
he full line of State N
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unty News. Best Sporting
Best Market and Finan-
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an Residents, and in fact for all
ricultural pursuits, or family lite
will be found well nigh indispens
nd practical all the way through.
ents of the entire family. It is po
uth, and no one should be with
reat Special Offer:
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ertiser one year - $1.
h for $1.25.

THE UNION.

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VOL I | CLANTON, ALA. MARCH 10 1904 | NO 50

ALDERMAN KILLED

y Former Officer on the City's Force

t Ensley, Alderman D. H. White shot and fatally wounded by ex-lice Officer Glenn Tetherow. A let from a 45-caliber revolver reed his right lung.

The assailant, Glenn Tetherow, one the best known citizens of Ensley, arrested as soon as the shooting over.

While it is not positively known, is believed that the shooting grew of the reduction of the police ce that the city council is advocat-Tetherow is himself an ex-police-n, and until recently had two thers on the force, one of whom sted him in this instance. The council recently made certain re-tions in the force, and J. R. Tethe-was not re-elected, and W. B. herow, formerly night captain, was uced to a patrolman when his of-was abolished. Alderman White, thought, was considered by Teth-as being instrumental in the re-ion, which turned one of his thers adrift and reduced the rank the other, and on this account, it harged, he made the attack.

KILLED BY FALLING SLATE.

ohn T. Brady, a miner of Bloss-, and an ex-alderman of Pinckney , was the victim of an accident hich he died in agony. His head crushed by falling slate in a in the Blossburg coal mine. Mr. dy was in the room cleaning it at the time the accident occurred. panions in adjoining rooms heard ud noise and rushed into his room mb to see him lying on the floor ed in slate from the roof.

e following Alabamians will sail he Grosse Kurfurst from New March 8th to attend the world's day school convention to be held e city of Jerusalem April 18th to Judge Joseph Carthel, of Mont-ry; A. C. Harte, of Mobile; the E. L. Hill, of Eufaula; W. E. s, of Huntsville; J. D. Pittman, vergreen; Miss Stewart, of Mo-and the Rev. J. L. Thompson, of emer.

IT RESULTED FATALLY.

Boy Died From Little Girl's Shooting.

arles D. Kopman, the little boy was shot some weeks ago by his girl playmate, died Friday night. was playing in the yard of his ts' residence in North Birming-with the daughter of a neighbor. children had a rifle, which was ht to be empty. The little girl it through the fence and play-pulled the trigger. A shot fol-and young Kopman fell with a in the abdomen. It was not ht at the time that he was fatal-ured and physicians had hope for ife. Attending physicians said eath was the result of exhaustion than a direct consequence of the d.

OTHER MURDER IN ENSLEY.

ght About by Dispute as to Who Should Pay for the Drinks.

ye Laws shot and fatally wound-ell Mullin Saturday night in a The difficulty, it is stated, was the payment for beer purchased ullin.

cording to witnesses, Mullin, and others were drinking togeth-Mullin started out without offer-o pay the bartender. He was back. Laws is alleged to have d behind the counter and pro-a revolver. He pointed the on point blank at Mullin and twice. One of the bullets took in Mullin's arm and the other back, piercing the kidneys.

mingham's council adopted an or-e authorizing an election to be on April 11th for the qualified of the city to decide whether bonds to the amount of $200,-hall be issued for the purpose of tructing public school houses and ngs."

county's grand jury returned dictments.

stery surrounds the robbery day night of James M. Crooke, a gomery photographer, who was ed, he says, of $2,060 by six men drugged him, bound and gagged order to carry out their plans. e was found insensible and help-on the floor of his office, lying back, his hands tied behind him note on his breast which is sup-to have been written by one of bbers.

reported that A. J. Dine, p r of Montgomery, called on God like him speechless if he ever certain drug again, and on to the temptation his tongue aralyzed.

A Lively Bullet.

Charley Reed, foreman for Brewer & Jones, contractors for Seaboard Air Line work between Birmingham and Atlanta, accidentally shot himself in the leg Sunday night. The bullet struck the thigh bone, coming out between the knee and the thigh. After coming out it struck the floor, bounced upward and struck another man in the abdomen. The ball did not penetrate the skin, but the man thought he was shot.

Bobby Walthour, the champion bicycle rider of the world, has sailed for Europe, where he will meet all comers at middle distances. Walthour holds the world's record for a mile, 1:06.

Detected in Time.

Albert Driscoll and J. E. Russell are confined in the Montgomery jail awaiting trial on a charge of safe blowing. While in jail the two have been permitted to take exercise in the corridors during the day, being confined in their cells at night. Suspicious actions of the men caused the jailer to make investigation of the windows along the corridor Sunday and he found that they had already sawed the bars so nearly through that it would have required but a few moments more for them to work their way to freedom. How the men secured the saws is a mystery to the authorities.

County Officers Indicted.

The circuit court grand jury of Clay county returned bills of indictment against Sheriff W. D. Mayo and the board of county commissioners. The sheriff was indicted for the condition of his books, and the commissioners for the condition of the county jail and the county poor house. The removal of the county poor house keeper was also recommended. It is alleged that upon examining the books of Sheriff Mayo the examiner of public accounts found that he was due the state and county a small amount, and that he has not made the proper settlement of the claim.

Army Inspection.

The adjutant general's office has been notified that Captain A. S. Morgan, of the artillery corps of the United States, would inspect the companies of the Alabama national guard under the terms of the Dick bill for the war department. The inspection begins March 21st at Phenix City.

This inspection is separate and distinct from the one ordered by Governor Jelks for the third infantry.

ANTHRACITE

May Have Been Discovered Near Fort Payne.

Prospectors have been examining the coal vein which has been discovered about four miles west of Fort Payne. It is thought to be anthracite or cannel coal. This coal was discovered while mining a very fine bed of fire clay. It is thought to be a very valuable find.

ENGINEER CRUSHED UNDER HIS MACHINE.

Fred Carlise, an engineer for the Sloss-Sheffield company, was crushed to death under his engine at Russellville. It seems that the engine turned over and that Mr. Carlisle was caught under it. His head was crushed and he was badly scalded by the hot water and steam. Death was almost instantaneous

The jury in the case of Minerva Walker, the murderess who murdered Constable W. A. Russell at Madison, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixing the punishment of the defendant at life imprisonment.

Roy Connaly, charged with the murder of Walter Bennett at Gurleys, was acquitted by a jury in the circuit court. The jury remained out all night.

Charles H. Sparks, the noted negro murderer, was hanged Saturday. He nearly killed a deputy before the execution and had to go through the drop twice.

The citizens of LaFayette are making an effort to secure a Carnegie library.

Marion people are agitating the question of building a cotton factory.

Counterfeit confederate crosses of honor have been discovered in Alabama. The Daughters of the Confederacy are investigating.

The returns from the mortgage tax features of the new revenue code for the single month of January reach the total of $15,915.07.

The second annual conference of the Southern Rabbinical Association meets in Birmingham this week.

J. William Smith, a brick mason, was crushed to death by falling walls at Mobile Friday.

The Educational Extension Library Company of Chicago is establishing a branch in Montgomery.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Diplomatic circles are discussing a nice question of neutrality which will arise when the Russian Baltic fleet starts for the far east, which is expected to occur early in the summer. The fleet will be accompanied by colliers, and it is understood that the French government will raise no objection to the fleet coaling in French ports from its own ships. After the fleet passes Jibutil (French Somaliland) there are no ports until the fleet reaches Saigon, French Indo-China, and it undoubtedly will put in at an Indian or Ceylon port for more coal.

A diplomat who expressed an opinion on the question pointed out that belligerent ships could properly demand at a neutral port enough coal to enable them to reach the nearest home port, and that in this case the nearest home port was Port Arthur.

It is said that during the past few years all the available guns and war material which it was possible to send over the single line of the Trans-Siberian railroad, have been used for the strengthening of Port Arthur, and points in Manchuria, leaving Vladivostock with the old type guns of short range. It is reported that Vladivostock is illy supplied with provisions.

It is believed that the Japanese are now between the Russian cruiser squadron and Vladivostock.

It is pointed out that if this is true the Russian vessels are in a critical position, since they must run the gantlet of the Japanese squadron off Vladivostock, or the Japanese squadron off Port Arthur, before reaching a Russian port.

Dispatches from Tokio speak of the sacrifices being made by the Japanese nation. It is said that the mikado is abandoning all luxuries, the court is following his example and all are going to live abstemiously until the war is ended.

At a general meeting of the Red Cross it was reported that 30,000 cots, $700,000 worth of bread and $20,000 worth of meat have been prepared for shipment. The funds available for Red Cross work amounted to $3,000,000.

It is reported that the Russian authorities have been approached indirectly by American shipping firms desiring to fit out privateers to prey on Japanese commerce, but that they met with no encouragement.

It takes the wages of 15,000,000 men to pay the daily cost of the war between Japan and Russia—a war confined within a radius of 1,000 miles.

Fatal Family Row.

From Vaiden, Miss., comes the information that in a fight between Aaron Stewart and son on one side, and W. W. Hill and two sons on the other, the Stewarts shot and killed W. W. Hill and his son, John Hill, and seriously wounded Hunter Hill. The weapons used were 38-caliber pistols. The difficulty arose in a dispute over a boundary line. The parties were neighbors.

A Jewish Colony.

A Jewish colony is being established at Creola, on the line of the Southern railway, near Mobile, and it is thought that at least three hundred will be located there and engage in farming. For the most part the settlers are coming from the large cities. The agent of the colony says a large number of Russian Jews will be brought to the colony soon.

An experimental farm will be established on the property recently purchased by the Presbyterian Orphans' home at Talladega. Money has been appropriated for this purpose by the United States government.

Land and Industrial Agent W. L. Henderson, of the Southern railway, is now engaged in conducting through the state Charles F. Smith and J. B. Finster, well known promoters of New York. These gentlemen contemplate securing about 150,000 acres of land in Alabama for colonization purposes.

Hares have no eyelids.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

Little eight-year-old Elberta Terry, daughter of a section foreman for the Southern railway, was burned to death while trying to resuscitate a fire with kerosene at Anniston. The can exploded, setting her clothing on fire, and before the flames could be subdued burns were sustained that ended the little girl's life in a short time.

It is reported the Baxter company will soon resume business. It is expected that they will pay 100 cents on the dollar.

FIVE WERE KILLED

In a Railroad Collision Near Meridian, Miss.

Tram No. 1, of the Queen and Crescent Route, Alabama Great Southern Railroad, the limited train from Cincinnati to New Orleans, collided head-on with a northbound freight, seventeen miles north of Meridian. The two trains were making very fast time and the collision which occurred at 5:50 was an awful one.

Engineer P. H. Larkin was at the throttle on train No. 1, while J. B. Capehart was the conductor. According to information given out the passenger train has the right of way.

The engineer on the passenger train was handling his train in the usual manner, making good speed when the northbound freight train hove in sight. There was an awful crash as the two trains came together. The passenger train going almost completely through the freight train. The dead are Pat H. Larkin, engineer; Robinson Riggs, and D. D. Nicholson, mail clerks, of Chattanooga; Mail weigher Davidson, Henry Banks and Autrey, colored.

Fatally injured: J. H. Hinds, of Nashville, express messenger, and Engineer Case.

Less seriously injured: John Capehart, conductor on passenger train; M. Brown, colored, brakeman.

All mail, express and baggage on the passenger train was destroyed by the fire following the collision.

It is stated officially at Alabama Great Southern headquarters that the wreck was the fault of the crew of the freight train, which is said to have left Meridian without finding out if the passenger train was in or at least failing to make any allowance for the passenger train.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

From the Catching of a Pistol Trigger.

Near Atmore Mrs. J. M. Maxwell accidentally shot and killed herself. Mr. Maxwell was away assisting a neighbor at a piece of work when the sad news was carried to him. Mrs. Maxwell went to a trunk to secure some pieces of old cloth for bandages, and in pulling out the cloth in some way a pistol which was in the trunk and had slipped from its usual place got caught and went off.

The bullet passed through her body just above the left breast, causing death immediately. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell had recently moved to this county and were originally from Natchez, Monroe county. She leaves a husband and six little children to mourn her death.

A contract for the printing of fifty thousand additional advertising pamphlets has been made by the advertising committee of the Huntsville chamber of commerce. The pamphlets will be sent to farmers in the north and west. Thousands of them have been sent to those sections during the past few months and many farmers have removed there as a result of correspondence begun in that manner.

The Tombigbee Valley Railroad Company has been organized with John T. Cochrane, of Tuscaloosa, president and general manager. The company has purchased the line in Washington county owned by Kansas City capital and known as the Tombigbee and Northern railway. It is reported that substantial railway development in this part of the state is projected.

Work will be commenced in a few days on some extensive improvements at the plant of the Empire Plow company at Ensley. The new additions will equip new industry for manufacturing plow handles. The machinery has been ordered and as soon as it arrives the work of installing it will begin.

Alabama's railroad commission will hold a special meeting in Mobile, March 17, to determine and select a site for the construction of a union depot in that city, under the terms of an act passed by the legislature.

In the state executive committee meeting no opposition was shown to the printing of the name of Richard Pearson Hobson on the official ballot.

One mustn't wear red neckties in Germany. A red tie is indicative of revolutionary principles on the part of the wearer, and is a socialistic emblem, according to the decision of the Saxony court.

For Sale.—One horse, two horse, three horse and four horse farms for sale. Land lies level, near the railroad, well improved. Terms to suit purchaser. L. H Reynolds, Jemison, Ala

NOTICE.

Captain A. T. Goodwyn, of Elmore, the chairman of the new populist state executive committee, has been invited to address the people of Chilton county at Clanton on March 15th, 1904. Everybody invited. tf

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
tf Judge of Probate.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO

Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds..	242,063 00
Mortages..	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund..... (N. Y. Standard $778.395 22	
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States..	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive ..	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Program of the Chilton County Teachers' Institute to be held at Collins' chapel institute near Thorsby March 11th and 12th, 1904.

FRIDAY.

10:15 a. m.—Devotional exercises—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.

10:30 a. m.—Welcome address—Mr. W. A. Mims. Response—Professor J. W. Moore.

11 a. m.—Incentives for one to become a teacher, paper—By Miss Nellia Johnson.

10:30 a. m.—Teacher's preparation for class work—G. L. Speer and Mrs. Alice Middleton.

DINNER.

1:30 p. m.—Encouragement to pupils by teachers and parents—E. L. Dodson.

2 p. m.—How to obtain the best results in history, United States—Miss Laura McGehee. Alabama—W. B. Speer.

2:30 p. m.—Do teachers properly comply with "note" on contract and regard "oath" on reports?—Rev. P. G. Maness.

3 p. m.—How to secure attention during recitation—John T. Martin and Miss Cora Roebuck.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:15 a. m.—How may patrons help the teachers?—H. T. Wallace.

10 a. m.—English grammar—J. L. Ruffin.

11 a. m.—An address by J. M. Dewberry.

DINNER.

1:30 p. m.—Thoroughness in primary studies—J. H. Anderson and Miss Nannie Shivers.

2 p. m.—School discipline—Charles M. Brewer.

2:30 p. m.—A teacher as a factor in the community—L. M. Byrum and Miss M. Frances Jackson.

NOTE—There will be conveyances at Thorsby for all teachers arriving by railway. Any teacher desiring further information will write R. A. Rasco or W. A. Mims at Thorsby.

J. L. RUFFIN,
H. T. WALLACH,
L. E. BYRUM,
J. W. MOORE,
Committee.

tf

If a disease which radium is suspected of being unable to cure can be found it will be placed on exhibit at the St. Louis fair.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 4th St, Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Robert H. Knox,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Will Practice in all State and Federa Courts of Alabama.

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.
Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's Office

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. Middleton, M.D.,
Phsician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

In Effect November 1, 1903.

No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'dy A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No. 8 D'ly Ex't S'dy P M
6 10	3 40	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell, tf

Through the "Soo" in 1903 passed 25,000,000 tons of freight—three times as much as was carried on the Suez canal.

LITTLE WHITE SHOON.

Little White Shoon, you are dainty and slim
As you flit o'er the ballroom floor;
Worthy are you for an artist to limn,
A poet to hymn—and adore.
I gaze in amaze at your frolicsome flight,
As a wight by enchantment bewitched—
But what do you care as you trip it to-night?
You snare that the Pixies have stitched!

Little White Shoon, like twin butterflies
That circle a garden a-blow,
With rapturous sighs and love-laden eyes
I follow wherever you go.
'Neath satin a-shimmer you glimmer as gay
As lily buds wet with the dew—
If I mix up my similes, pardon me, pray,
Each moment I'm wildered anew.

Little White Shoon, you have gallants, a score,
Around you they sigh and aspire,
And into your ear vapid compliments pour
Unmeet for the grace they admire;
But melody springs from my lyre, for its strings
Are a-quiver because you are near,
And when you have vanished, like all lovely things,
The world of your beauty shall hear.

Little White Shoon—afar from the rout,
What fancies are blent with my dreams!
As you pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat gleaming about,
I catch the sweet ripple of streams;
The scent of the wild rose a-sway in the wind,
The song of the shy forest bird,
The glamour of moonlight with shadows entwined,
In my dreaming are felt and are heard.

Little White Shoon, the night's ebbing fast,
The East's growing pink with the morn;
The fairer the vision the quicker 'tis past—
Alas, must you leave me forlorn!
The 'cellos are breathing a final refrain:
May your beauty ne'er wither or blight,
And soft be the touches of sorrow and pain;
Little White Shoon, good night!

—Samuel Minturn Peck, in Life.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOSS.

By A. B. SCUDDER.

Jeanne Prentice, only daughter of Doctor Prentice, the old rector of St. Jude's, was gazing abstractedly at a sweet face before her in the looking glass. Jeanne was thinking. As she rested her elbows on the dresser, supporting her dimpled chin with her hands, the expression around her mouth settled itself into unbecoming dissatisfaction.

Out of pure wilfulness she had quarreled with, and was now parted from, the man she loved. True, she had repented immediately, for Jeanne had meant to do nothing more than tease Bob Marsden. But Mr. Robert Marsden had seen fit to take her acceptance of attentions from the new curate, Renwick Krecting, in a more serious manner that Jeanne had intended.

After a reception at the church during the winter, at which the tall young curate had monopolized Jeanne's time more than Bob liked, he had remonstrated. Jeanne had laughed at him. That was all.

Just then, Dannie, the boy who pumped the organ used for the Sunday school, came with a message of importance from one of the members of the firm with which Bob was associated, and he had gone off hurriedly and coldly. The next afternoon she had sent a repentant little note over to Bob's office, by John, his father's servant, who came to return an umbrella. No answer came, and a couple of days later she heard that Bob had gone away on a business trip for the firm—gone without a word of good-by.

In all the city there was not a merrier girl than Jeanne, but during the last three months of Bob's absence there were times when in the midst of a laugh a sigh would come and her sweet face become o'ershadowed.

Tonight she was going over to the church, and with the assistance of several other young girls and men of St. Jude's arrange the flowers around the altar and in the font, for an anniversary tomorrow; a service to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of Doctor Prentice's rectorship at the church.

So Jeanne sat thinking in front of her glass, thinking of past happy times at the church, where from childhood Bob had always been with her, a ready and willing helper. She felt she could not endure his silence longer. She must do something. But what? Bob had not answered her note, and was gone. Nothing could be done.

Jeanne rose wearily to join her expected friends as the doorbell rang; but somehow she could not get her mind away from Bob, and as they entered the church she thought of how last year he was there and how much she missed him now. Jeanne abruptly turned to Renwick Krecting, who had come forward to welcome her, and began a lively conversation. But under the stream of idle chatter she heard in loving memory Bob's voice, as he softly called her "sweetheart."

She was sinking into reverie again, and aroused herself with a start.

"What foolishness!" she thought. "I am wasting my time thinking about a man who has forgotten me."

At this moment the door in the chancel opened and a gentleman stood looking at the altar made so beautiful by the light fingers of the young girls.

"Why, Mr. Marsden, is it really you?" they cried, running forward to meet him.

What had happened to Jeanne? She stood perfectly still, but the walls of the old church were spinning around; the electric lights bobbed up and down and the flowers and the altar seemed to float away in a great white mist. It was only for a second. No one happened to look at her; no one noticed that she had turned as white as the lilies in her hands.

In the round of handshaking that so heartily welcomed him, Bob came towards Jeanne and bowed gravely as he took her hand. She managed to greet him with a slight smile. She felt she must keep up appearances, whatever happened. Every one here had known that Bob Marsden had loved Jeanne, and it was generally thought that she had refused him. They should never know her punishment for a foolish moment; never know that he had forsaken her and that her heart was breaking in its intense longing for her old playmate.

And Bob? Well, he had come back because of the desire to see his mother, and besides there had come such a flood of memories of Jeanne; her bright and happy face; the flitting of the color in her cheeks. He could not remain away and had come back—come back to find her enjoying herself, and the curate still in attendance. He had better not have come, and yet how glad he was and how his heart beat to see her sweet face again.

The evening proved a weary one for both, and they were glad when it came time to go home. The crowd of young people parted from Jeanne at the door of the rectory with a noisy "good-night." Bob did not touch her hand or speak as he raised his hat and started down Fifth Avenue, with the rest. Jeanne sobbed herself to sleep in remorseful sorrow, and came down in the morning with pale cheeks and heavy eyes.

Her father, quick to notice the tone of her voice as she wished him "good-morning," said gently,—.

"Are you well, dear?"

"Yes, father, quite."

But the doctor, still doubtful, said—"Perhaps you had better not go into the church this morning."

"Oh, yes, I must. You know I have a solo to sing for you. I shall be all right."

But she wondered, as she wearily took her place in the choir, if she would be able to sing with such an aching head and heavy heart.

As Jeanne stood up her eyes wandered from her music to the crowded church below. Yes, there he was in his old seat, and for just one second his eyes looked straight into hers.

There was no doubt about her singing now. Love, pride, something thrilled through the young girl. "I know that my Redeemer liveth" came in a sweet burst of song from her lips. Never once did she falter; never had she sung so sweetly before. Even her father turned with a look of wonder upon his face which settled itself in a rapt expression of adoration of the Christ as her voice rang out the words of peace and comfort.

After the service was over she was slipping out of the vestry door to reach the quiet of home, only a few steps distant, when she heard some one following her. Her heart gave a quick jump, but it was only Dannie.

"Miss Jeanne, be you goin' home? Won't you write a letter for me, Miss Jeanne, please?"

It was most trying to have this request come, just when she felt so nervous and longed to be by herself. But she could not see her way clear to refusing the boy who could not read or write himself.

"Well, come on, Dannie, and I will write it." Upon entering the house she went to her father's study table. Sitting down she said, "Now tell me what I must write for you, Dannie."

"Well, you see, Miss Jeanne, it is this way. Mr. Marsden"—Jeanne gave a start—"has just come back. Last winter," continued Dannie, "he gave me a letter to mail. I had an old jacket on and the letter slipped down between the lining and the outside. I thought I had lost it. He went away the next day, so I could not tell him. Afterwards I accidentally found the letter, but thought I had better keep it until I seen him again. But now I am afraid to tell him, Miss Jeanne, and I want you to write to Mr. Marsden and explain it out to him. Mother says he won't mind then. Do you think he'll be awful mad, Miss Jeanne?" The boy looked anxiously in her face.

"Have you the letter?" said Jeanne, with a strange feeling of tightness about her heart.

"Yes."

"Let me see it," as the boy fumbled around in his pockets.

Yes, there it was in Bob's bold handwriting—"Miss Jeanne Prentice."

She stood up and steadied herself by holding on to the table. Then asking Dannie, much to his amazement, to excuse her, she flew to her room holding the letter close to her heart.

"It is mine, mine!"

The letter ran:—

"I am sorry that I was so unreasonable last evening. May I come over and tell you how sorry? Send me permission by John when he brings your father's umbrella. I think perhaps I may have to go away for a time on business for the firm.

"Yours faithfully, Bob."

A dozen times Jeanne read and reread it. She was so glad to get it, and yet so sorry. Glad to get and read between the lines how much he must have loved her. Sorry because he had changed his mind after writing. Why did he not come, or why did he not answer her note sent by John, even if it made no mention of having received his?

Suddenly her heart almost seemed to stop beating. If one letter had been lost why not two! Pshaw! Jeanne Prentice, how ridiculous. Still, somehow the idea haunted her, as she went to tell Dannie that the letter had been written to her, and that she would explain the matter to Mr. Marsden herself, which arrangement pleased Dannie mightily. Just how she was going to do it she hardly knew, but Jeanne was not one to rest idle. Now that she had this letter she felt that things had somehow gone wrong and needed at least an explanation. She thought of John, and remembered that he was to move some benches in the Sunday school room preparatory for an afternoon service.

Going over to the church, after a few moments' talk with her father, whom she found still lingering, and who asked if she had sung her headache away, she turned to John and said,—

"I saw this morning, John, that young Mr. Marsden was at service. That note that I gave you to deliver to him—you remember the day before he went away—you gave it to him personally?"

"Yes, miss."

Jeanne's heart sank. She had not realized how strongly the idea had taken possession of her that her letter to Bob had been lost also, until the man spoke. Then it occurred to her that John's glance was shifting; that he did not wish to meet her eye, and her cheeks burned as the thought came to her that he divined the reason of her question.

Well, there was only one way. She must write a formal letter to Mr. Marsden enclosing the one he had written to her and explaining the matter for the sake of Dannie, as she had promised, but she could not bring herself to ask any explanation as to his change of mind after the receipt of her own letter.

But there was no need. While Jeanne with a dull pain at her heart, was trying to write out what she considered a properly worded letter, John was walking slowly down the street in the direction of Mr. Marsden's home. Even after he had touched the button he looked around as if to find some place in which conveniently to hide, then suddenly bracing himself for a disagreeable duty, entered, as the maid answered "yes" to his question if Mr. Robert Marsden was at home.

Jeanne's question had awakened memories in John. That letter? Oh, yes, he remembered it well. Jeanne's question also brought to John's memory an old saying something about "honest confession" and his "soul," but it is doubtful if John's soul would have troubled him but for the fear of a meeting and explanations between Jeanne and Bob.

His old master's son welcomed him warmly. After speaking of an accident that had incapacitated him for much hard work, John with many hesitations reached the story he had come to tell, which was to the effect that Miss Jeanne had given him a letter to deliver the day before Mr. Marsden had gone away. He stopped to see a fire on the way over, and in getting through the crowd had lost it. When Bob met him on his return and asked him if Miss Prentice had sent anything he was afraid to tell the truth and said "No," intending to go back and tell Miss Jeanne all about it. The next day Mr. Marsden having gone away he had let the matter drop, but thought now as Bob had come back he had better tell about the letter and so came around.

John had not calculated the effect of his story. Bob suddenly jumped up and taking him by the hand almost hugged him with delight; he told him it was all right, and as John walked slowly away from the house ten minutes later with the promise of a better position, he wondered if it would always pay as well to make an "honest confession."

Jeanne was still working over her letter, when she heard her father's voice in the hall. But he was not alone. Who had come in with him? Her heart gave a glad bound as she recognized the well remembered voice and heard her father calling—

"Jeanne, Jeanne, Mr. Marsden is here."

"Yes, father, I am coming."

Jeanne sat quite still for a moment. Why had he come? Then suddenly turning to the glass she gave a quick glance, and taking Dannie's letter went slowly down the stairs, a new light in her eyes, a new joy upon her face.—Waverley Magazine.

The Vision of Reptiles.

The best sense that reptiles have is that of sight, according to Viennese naturalist named Werner, who has recently published the results of observations on nearly 200 snakes, lizards, frogs, etc. But even this sense is very dull. A crocodile cannot see a man more than six times its own length away, while fish can see only about half their own length. Snakes are still worse off. Some can see a quarter of their length away, while others are limited to one-fifth or one-eighth. Frogs are much keener sighted. They can tell what is going on at a distance of 15 or 20 times their own length. Most reptiles are nearly or quite deaf, but in compensation, all, according to Werner, seem to have a marvelous sense of the direction in which water lies. They will make a bee line for it, says the Literary Digest, even when so far away that no sense known to us would help them. Werner thinks this due to some sort of attraction akin to chemical action; but he cannot explain how or why it takes place.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

A man has been fined in Vienna for calling a telephone girl a liar over the wire.

Long engagements are rather expensive in Russia. An engaged man is expected to send a present to his intended every day.

Cats in Japan almost universally have short tails, and if a cat does come into the world with a lengthy caudal appendage it is usually chopped off.

The largest pair of shoes ever manufactured for actual wear in America were made by a firm of shoemakers at Rockland, Mass. The size is labelled "17," and they are nearly sixteen inches long.

The Town Council of Hildersheim, Hanover, has decided to preserve the ancient appearance of its streets by ordering that all new private buildings must be in the seventeenth century German style.

The Mikado of Japan has recently issued a decree allowing a Japanese woman to lead, if she chooses, a single life. Hitherto, if unmarried after a certain age, a husband was selected for her by law.

A Russian Dick Turpin.

"Solomon II., by the grace of God, King of the Jews." This was the way in which a very remarkable prisoner recently signed the prison book at Kieff (Russia). His history is curious. He was a handsome, hard-working student of the Kieff Seminary, but on finishing his course, writes a correspondent, he immediately provided himself with a revolver, dagger and a number of forged papers and passes, and began a career of robbery and brigandage, which was marked throughout by consummate skill and forethought. He murdered and stole on the highway, his victims in Kieff including a staff captain and a master of the watch. At his richly furnished apartments in Kieff he dispensed lavish hospitality to a circle of most respectable friends, who never suspected the source of his wealth. His capture was brought about by the accidental protrusion of a revolver from his coat pocket while he was bargaining with a fur merchant. The latter pointed him out to a detective, and "Solomon II." was arrested and bound like a dangerous wild beast. At the preliminary examination he confessed to a long series of robberies, but denied any murders.—London Daily Mail.

The Polite Baboo.

Here is a characteristic bit of baboo English written by one who wanted a holiday:

"Most Exalted Sir—It is with most habitually devout expressions of my most sensitive respect that I approach the clemency of your masterful position with the self-dispraising utterance of my esteem, and the also forgotten-by-myself assurance that in my own mind I shall be freed from the assumption that I am asking unpardonable donations if I assert that I desire a short respite from my exertions—indeed, a fortnight's holiday, as I am suffering from three boils, as per margin. I have the honorable delight of subscribing myself your exalted reverence's servitor. X."

Apparently the young man feared that his touching and humble epistle would not suffice. In the margin he had drawn a rough but graphic picture, showing the location of the three boils upon his own person.—Tit-Bits.

The Future Life of Animals.

Sir William Blunder, a doctor and baronet, has just favored a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with some views on the future state of animals. He "Certainly believed," he said, "in the future existence of animals, and though he could not bring forward evidence in support of the proposition, he could not at the same tome bring forward evidence to the contrary. If they took the case of the tinker's ass, which was born and reared in hardship, he found it hard to think that a merciful Creator formed that animal merely to suffer at the hands of man without receiving some compensation in the next life, if not in the present."—London News.

Worthy Old Lady.

Mrs. Mary Lee, who has just died at White Waltham, near Maidenhead, on the Thames, was a remarkable old lady. She was the oldest public-house landlady in England, for she was ninety years of age. Over the fireplace in taproom of her public house, the Bee Hive, stands the notice: "No swearing or foul language permitted in this room or indecent songs allowed to be sung. Any one infringing the above will be expelled." Often the old lady would walk into the taproom on Sunday evenings, bearing her old Bible, and read the Scriptures to an audience that listened with respect to her explanations and comments.—London Tit-Bits.

Short and Long Days.

The day is longer or shorter as you go north or south of the equator. Off Cape Horn, fifty-six degrees south latitude, the days in midwinter are about nine hours long. The longest day at London is about sixteen hours and a half; at Stokholm, eighteen hours and a half; at Hamburg, seventeen hours; at St. Petersburg the longest day has eighteen hours and the shortest five; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half and the shortest two hours and a half; at Spitzbergen the longest day is three months and a half.—London News.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 13.

Subject: Death of John the Baptist, Matt. xiv., 1-12—Golden Text, Rev. ii., 10—Memory Verses, 9-11—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Herod's terrified conscience (vs. 1, 2). 1. "At that time." During the missionary journey of the twelve. "Herod." This was Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great. He was the ruler of Galilee and Perea. Thirty years before he murdered the innocents at Bethlehem. Of all the contemptible wretches of Scripture—not excluding Judas, who is in some ways a great problem—Herod Antipas is the greatest—a little, petty, disgraceful Nero, a King John of England, a bundle of petty vices. "The tetrarch." Literally, the ruler of a fourth part or district into which a province was divided; afterward the name was extended to denote generally a petty king, the ruler of a provincial district. "Heard of the fame." Antipas had one of his capitals at Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee. He had, no doubt, heard of Jesus before, but the preaching of the twelve apostles had stirred the whole country, and His "fame" was increasing, so that it attracted anew the attention of the king. 2. "Is risen from the dead." Herod had imprisoned John the last of March, A. D. 29. Herod's conscience accused him. "And therefore." In consequence of having risen from the dead He is thought to be possessed of miracle-working powers.

II. John's faithfulness (vs. 3-5). 3. "In prison." The place of John's imprisonment and death was Macherus, in Perea, on the eastern side of the Dead Sea, near the southern frontier of the tetrarchy. Here Antipas had a palace and a prison under one roof, as was common in the East. "For Herodias' Sake." This woman was a grand-daughter of Herod the Great. She first married Herod Philip, her uncle, who was the father of Salome. Herod had put away his legal wife, the daughter of Aretas, king of Arabia Petrea, and had taken Herodias, though Philip, Herodias' husband, was still living.

4. "John said unto him." It seems that John faced the king himself with this rebuke. How bold and courageous! It is well when ministers dare rebuke the sins of politicians and those in authority. "Not lawful." Because, 1. He had put away his legal wife. 2. He had induced Herodias to forsake her husband. 3. Herodias was the niece and sister-in-law of Herod and the Mosaic law (Lev. 18: 12-14) had been violated. St. Luke adds (3:19) that Herod was also reproved "for all the evil which he had done." "To have her." To marry her. The force of the original bears out this interpretation.

5. "When he would." Although he was willing. From Mark we learn that Herodias was eager to kill John, while Herod, partly from an interest in his preaching and partly from fear of his prisoner, refused to take away his life. "Feared the multitude." The preaching of John had had a powerful effect on the masses, and Herod was restrained from acts of violence because of public sentiment. Mark also tells us that Herod knew that John was a just and holy man. This makes the king's sin all the more glaring and heinous, and from this we see that holiness and justice command the respect even of sinners. When Herod heard John preach "he did many things and heard him gladly" (Mark 6: 20).

III. Herod's birthday festivities (vs. 6-8). 6. "Birthday was kept." This was done, probably at the Macherus palace with great display. Herod made a great feast for his lords, high captains and the chief persons of Galilee. The nobility of Galilee were obliged to come some distance to attend the festivities. "Daughter—danced." Female dancers in the East are a customary part of great entertainments. On this occasion the dancer was of high birth, being no other than the Princess Salome, daughter of Herodias and Philip. They who glide into the dissolute dance glide over an inclined plane, and the dance is swifter and swifter, wilder and wilder, until, with the speed of lightning, they whirl off the edges of a ruined life into a fiery future. "Pleased Herod." They were probably half intoxicated, reclining at the tables, as their custom was. The infamous saloon system of to-day is only a remnant of the ancient revels that were so vile and corrupting in their effects. And yet the saloon is licensed, and thus permitted and protected by law!

7. "With an oath." It is always wrong to foreswear ourselves by promising to do or to keep secret what has not, as yet, been disclosed to us. "Whatsoever she would ask." Mark adds (6: 23), "Unto the half of my kingdom." Herod was ready to surrender half his kingdom for the pleasure of witnessing the performance of a lust-creating pantomime!

8. "Instructed." The vile Herodias saw that the hour had come for her to accomplish the fiendish deed she had so long meditated upon. "Mother." What a mother! Leading her own daughter into the vilest of crimes. "Give me here." She hastens (Mark 6: 25) to have the deed perpetrated while the revel is on, probably in the night. "In a charger." On a large platter.

IV. A foul deed committed (vs. 9-12). 9. "Sorry." His conscience was not entirely dead, and he was worried and troubled. "For the oath's sake." He cared more for his oath than his conscience, or John, or his God. He could murder, but he must not break a wicked oath that he never should have taken. There are many to-day who, for the sake of an oath which has no legal or moral binding upon them, will violate their consciences and imperil their soul's interests. "Which sat with him." He was afraid of offending the great men of his kingdom. A slave to public opinion. "To be given." Note the steps that had led Herod to this: 1. Rejecting the truth. 2. Continuing to indulge in his sins. 3. A drunken feast; liquor is responsible for untold crime and misery. 4. An immoral dance; dancing can but result in sin. 5. A wicked oath, which never should have been taken, but, once taken, should have been broken immediately. 6. His fear of the people.

10. "Beheaded." But his prisoner was ready. John is not the only one who will be beheaded if the truth is upheld. Let any man to-day take his position against the evils in society, and, socially, his head will roll into the basket; if he takes his position against evils in the church, not infrequently will his head come off ecclesiastically; if he opposes the corruption in politics, he will be beheaded politically. 11. "She brought it." What a present.

12. "His disciples." John's disciples. "Took up the body." It had been thrown out, and they buried it as the last kindness they could show to one they loved. Sorrow then brought them to Jesus. Antipas and Herodias were afterward banished by the Roman Emperor to Lyons, in France, where they passed the remainder of their lives in disgrace.

Within the last three-quarters of a century the wages paid to the laboring classes have risen in Spain only 15 per cent. They now average 45 to 52 cents a day.

The centennial of the British and Foreign Bible society is to be generally observed on the sixth of March, 1904.

A Virginia kitchen, in which the food values of the sweet potato will be demonstrated, will be a restaurant feature at the world's fair.

A man called at a San Francisco hospital and said he had forgotten his identity. He was detained under the name of John Myers, a small Bible in his pocket bearing that name. He thought he was a native of New York and that he lived somewhere up the Hudson river, also that he was a graduate of Yale, and that he at one time was engaged in literary work, either as an illustrator or a writer. This is borne out by his conversation, and he drew a character picture and down in the corner placed a signature, "L. W., '04." His hands are soft and he has an aristocratic face, but who he is and where he came from is a secret, which is that the farm becomes richer every year. Therefore, in computing the actual profits obtained we should calculate and enter to the account the value of the improvements made upon the farm.

A writer who has canvassed friends for their views says in a paper upon the subject "Why We Go to Theaters:" "Some go because they want to see 'life,' others because they want to get away from 'life,' some because they like to be amused, others because they like to have their feelings harrowed. A few apparently think that plays are educative, and a good many more frequent theatres simply because it 'is the correct thing to do.' And then she boils it all down and sums it up in this sentence: 'In my own opinion is that the majority of women in society go simply in order to have something to talk about.'"

An average Russian farmer's family consists of eight persons. His annual gross revenue from all sources is $212.20. Of this, $105.08 is in money and $107.12 is in farm produce at a cash value. Of the cash, $48.80 goes to pay taxes and rent for land, leaving $56.28 for clothing, tea, sugar, implements, furniture and necessaries for eight persons. The average family spends $8.84 annually for clothing, $1.96 for tea and sugar, $1.64 for household furniture, $1.20 for salt, 39 cents for kerosene, 39 cents for matches, 4 cents for articles of personal comfort.

In the year 1902 Germany published of books and pamphlets nearly 25,000, and the United States only about one-third as many. On the other hand, the United States published 21,000 newspapers and periodicals, and Germany only a little more than a third as many. In the creative work of novels, romances and works of the imagination, England leads the world, Germany is ahead in educational and theological works for the young, France runs copiously to history, Italy to religion. Fiction mainly rules in the United States.

There are 258 American, English and French missionaries in Korea, besides about 150 children. The latter number of these are Presbyterians from the United States and are stationed in Seoul and in Ping Yang. The next largest number representing a single religious body are Roman Catholics, under a society called Missions Etrange de Paris, and speak the French language. Methodists have 24 and near Seoul 27 workers. The Church of England 15, including a bishop Corfe, and the Presbyterian church 14.

The United States mints were organized in 1792. The coinage of nickels was begun in 1866. The latest report from the mints shows that 445,841,054 nickels have been coined since that time—value $22,052.70.

American fashion plates are said to be demoralizing Oriental heathen. Princes and potentates meet some difficulties when it comes to providing plural wives with the latest styles made and millinery creations.

10,000 Plants For 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will make. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching: nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds, for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c. POSTAGE.

providing you will return this notice. If you will send them 20c. in postage they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.

No oculist can remedy the short sightedness of a selfish person.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not crock the hands or spot the kettle, except red and purple.

Many a man who refuses to believe the truth will swallow a lie.

The Effect of Sleeping in Cars

Is the contracting of cold, which often results seriously to the lungs. Never neglect a cold, but take in time Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, nature's great cough medicine.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

A man in reduced circumstances is a woman's idea of a bargain.

According to Seoul reports the decision of the Koreans to join the Japanese in the field is due to the killing of some Koreans in northern Korea by Russians, who justify the assault upon the Koreans by the fact that Korea has concluded a treaty with Japan.

Korea is 600 miles long and 200 miles wide. Its coast line is about equal to that of Great Britain. Its population is between 9,000,000 and 12,000,000, of whom some 30,000 are Japanese.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Dairy Is Profitable.

There is no pursuit on the farm that affords greater pleasure or gives such large profits as raising stock or operating a dairy. Not only is the produce of the farm more easily marketed when fed to the stock, but the fact of converting it into meat, milk or butter enhances its value and increases the profits in proportion to the labor expended. There is another feature in favor of raising and one of the most important, which is that the farm becomes richer every year. Therefore, in computing the actual profits obtained we should calculate and enter to the account the value of the improvements made upon the farm.

Millet Seed.

Millet seed is relished by the hens and unless given too freely is one of the best egg producers. A good way to feed it is to throw the unthreshed straw in the shed and let the hens scratch for the seed that has not been given. Millet is less fattening as corn, but as the grain is so small, there is less waste in feeding it. If corn is given to hens before being shelled, they will work over it, getting a grain here and there and so far apart that the danger of overfeeding is much less. Cooped fowls are highly relished by hens, but buckwheat and corn, must be fed with care. Clover seed is also rich in fat producing properties, and, with the others, must be fed in small lots. All kinds of sound grain are good for hens—and if we exercise care in feeding we will get good results from them.

Repairing Hollow Trunks.

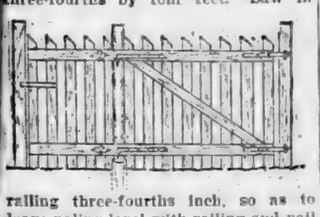
An old pear or apple tree can sometimes be held together many years and made to bear several good crops by cutting back very severely, and plugging the large hollows with mortar or cement. Government Bulletin 181 describes a good method: All decayed or decaying matter should be removed from the cavity and with a sharp gouge or chisel all diseased wood cut away until sound heartwood is exposed. Then, before moisture or other injurious influences can act upon the newly exposed parts, the whole cavity should be filled with a thin mortar, made by mixing one part of Portland cement with three parts of clean, sharp sand. After the mortar has had time to become stiff, but not hard, a surface coat made of one part of sand and one part of cement should be added and the surface so faced as to exclude all moisture from the opening of the cavity. An additional safeguard would be had in treating the inside of the cavity with a copper-sulphate solution one pound to five or six gallons of water, after the diseased wood has been removed with a gouge or chisel and before the cement mortar is poured into the cavity.

Green Food For Poultry.

All who have raised poultry successfully for winter egg production admit that it is necessary to give them green food, but all do not know how to use it to the best advantage. If fed on the floor much of it is soiled and wasted, although it ought to be given that way occasionally by way of variety. The best way of feeding it, however, is to mix it in the mash. If the green food is clover, it should be cut fine and mixed in the proportion of about one-third to two-thirds of the bran and other grain composing the mash. If small vegetables like carrots, potatoes and turnips are fed, cut up fine and mix raw with the mash one time and next time cook them before mixing. Cabbage should always be fed raw, and may be mixed with the mash after chopping fine or hung up so that the fowls may pick at it when so inclined. While most feeds claim the best results come from feeding the green food in small quantities daily, others prefer to feed it only two or three times a week. The frequency of feeding depends upon the results obtained from the particular flock, the main thing being to feed it often enough and in some form all the time the fowls are in confinement.

Garden Gate.

A handy garden gate is made as per description. Railing is two by two by ten feet long. Paling is three by three-fourths by four feet. Saw in



railing three-fourths inch, so as to leave paling level with railing and nail on. Have some old buggy tire eighteen inches long, with three holes in. Nail or bolt on railing on top of paling. Also two pieces with hooks on ends, to nail on railing on inside of gate six feet eight inches from the end. Put strap hinges on three feet from other end, and saw in two. Have a piece of iron pipe twenty inches long, four inches in diameter, set in ground so as to leave about two inches out of ground six feet eight inches from other post. Make post to fit in pipe neat, but not tight, and drive two staples in temporary post, and two in end post and hang gate on. When necessary to drive or haul through, simply lift gate off and hang to one side, and lift post out of iron pipe and you have lots of room to drive through.—W. S. Cohenour, in The Epitomist.

Time to Buy Live Stock.

The fall is the time in which to purchase breeding fowls, for then the

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There is no pursuit on the farm that ds greater pleasure or gives such profits as raising stock or operat a dairy. Not only is the produce the farm more easily marketed n fed to the stock, but the fact of verting it into meat, milk or butter nces its value and increases the ts in proportion to the labor ex ed. There is another feature in raising and one of the most im ant, which is that the farm be es richer every year. Therefore, n computing the actual profits ob ed we should calculate and enter the account the value of the im rements made upon the farm.

Millet Seed.

Millet seed is relished by the hens, unless given too freely is one of best egg producers. A good way to it is to throw the unthreshed w in the shed and let the hens tch for the seed—but too much t not be given. Millet is almost as ening as corn, but since the seed is small, there is less danger from ling it. If corn is given to the s before being shelled, they will k over it, getting a grain at a time, so far apart that the danger of rfeeding is much less. Cowpeas highly relished by hens, but, like let and corn, must be fed with care. ver seed is also rich in fat-produc properties, and, with the others, st be fed in small lots. All kinds sound grain are good for hens—l if we exercise care in feeding will get good results from them.

Repairing Hollow Trunks.

An old pear or apple tree can some es be held together many years and ade to bear several good crops by tting back very severely, and plug ng the large hollows with mortar or ment. Government Bulletin 181 de ribes a good method: All decayed or caying matter should be removed m the cavity and with a sharp uge or chisel all diseased wood cut way until sound heartwood is ex osed. Then, before moisture or other jurious influences can act upon the wly exposed parts, the whole cavity ould be filled with a thin mortar, ade by mixing one part of Portland ment with three parts of clean, sharp nd. After the mortar has had time become stiff, but not hard, a surface oat made of one part of sand and one rt of cement should be added and the rface so faced as to exclude all mois re from the opening of the cavity. An ditional safeguard would be had in reating the inside of the cavity with a opper-sulphate solution one pound to ve or six gallons of water, after the iseased wood has been removed with gouge or chisel and before the ce ent mortar is poured into the cavity.

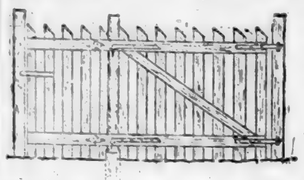
Green Food For Poultry.

All who have raised poultry successfully for winter egg production admit that it is necessary to give them green food, but all do not know how to use it to the best advantage. If fed on the floor much of it is soiled and wasted, although it ought to be given that way occasionally by way of variety. The best way of feeding it, however, is to mix it in the mash. If the green food is clover, it should be cut fine and mixed in the proportion of about one-third to two-thirds of the bran and other grain composing the mash.

If small vegetables like carrots, potatoes and turnips are fed, cut up fine and mix raw with the mash one time and next time cook them before mixing. Cabbage should always be fed raw, and may be mixed with the mash after chopping fine or hung up so that the fowls may pick at it when so inclined. While most feeds claim the best results come from feeding the green food in small quantities daily, others prefer to feed it only two or three times a week. The frequency of feeding depends upon the results obtained from the particular flock, the main thing being to feed it often enough and in some form all the time the fowls are in confinement.

Garden Gate.

A handy garden gate is made as per description. Railing is two by two by ten feet long. Paling is three by three-fourths by four feet. Saw in



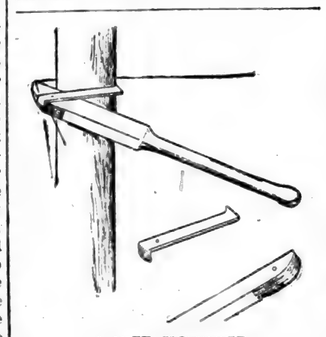
railing three-fourths inch, so as to leave paling level with railing and nail on. Have some old buggy tire eighteen inches long, with three holes in. Nail or bolt on railing on top of paling. Also two pieces with hooks on ends, to nail on railing on inside of gate six feet eight inches from the end. Put strap hinges on three feet from other end, and saw in two. Have a piece of iron pipe twenty inches long, four inches in diameter, set in ground so as to leave about two inches out of ground six feet eight inches from other post. Make post to fit in pipe neat, but not tight, and drive two staples in temporary post, and two in end post and hang gate on. When necessary to drive or haul through, simply lift gate off and hang to one side, and lift post out of iron pipe and you have lots of room to drive through.—W. S. Cohenour, in The Epitomist.

Time to Buy Live Stock.

The fall is the time in which to purchase breeding fowls, for then the yards are full, and the number of good birds on hand are more numerous. Although we have repeatedly mentioned this caution, yet there are those who wait till spring to purchase, at which time the prices are higher and the best fowls gone. A breeder will not keep a large stock of fowls over winter if he can avoid it. It entails too much care and labor, for they must be kept in good condition. In order to thin out his flock he will sell better fowls at lower prices in the fall than he will in the spring, and those who always buy in the fall are usually better satisfied. When he keeps his stock till spring he will be lucky if some of the cockerels are not frosted on the comb or have met with some other accident, and when they leave his place the customer who receives them does not for a moment think that if he had bought his trio in the fall he would have avoided many little difficulties that come in the way in the spring. During the fall the breeders have large numbers of young stock on hand. They sell at reasonable rates, and the buyer stands a chance of getting the best, as fowls cannot always be judged until fully grown. Another advantage of fall buying is that the purchaser has the opportunity of pushing the fowls forward by liberal feeding and good care. This is very desirable if they are intended to lay well.—Connecticut Farmer.

Handy Wire Stretchers.

On most farms there is more or less wire to be handled, either in the way of putting up dividing fences or trellises for grape vines. A poorly stretched wire is always making trouble, but there is no need of having this annoyance when the tool illustrated may be easily made with the help of a blacksmith, and at small cost. The handle is two feet long, of one and one-half inch stuff, but hard wood must be used. On the heavy end of the handle, which should be formed as shown, fasten a piece of



A WIRE STRETCHER.

strap iron with screws to prevent the wire from cutting into the wood.

The short strip shown just above the detail drawing of the handle end in the cut, is a piece of iron seven inches long, one-half inch thick and seven-eighths of an inch wide; one end is bent over seven-eighths of an inch and a hole is bored in the flat side one inch from the bend. This piece of iron is then bolted on to the handle as shown, so that it will swing easily, and the tool is complete. It is readily made and works to perfection.—Indianapolis News.

Planning a Poultry House.

The chief requisite to consider when planning a poultry house are climate, soil, breed and space. In a latitude where snow covers the ground during the greater part of the winter, the fowls must of necessity be kept confined most of the time; even yards are often of no avail then. Accordingly, for the birds to be able to exercise sufficiently to maintain good health, they should have an ample amount of floor space; this, in fact, is so important that if the area is limited to a small proportion to each hen, and the house cannot very well be enlarged, the flock should be reduced in order to give those remaining more room. To admit of space for feeding, scratching, dusting, roosting and laying without crowding, ten square feet are required for each hen. A structure ten by ten feet, therefore, is none too large for ten hens. No heat being as economical nor any agency as conducive to the health and well being of poultry as sunshine, it should also occupy a dry, warm, sunny spot. In connection with dry earth, sunshine affords poultry just the element with which to clean their feathers of vermin, and by having plenty of window glass facing the south and set low down, they can, with dusting boxes properly placed, derive the full benefit of it in winter. In short, their habitation should be well lighted, warm, thoroughly ventilated, and free from cracks through which the wind can steal and chill them. Their perches should certainly be exempt from drafts and impenetrable to extreme cold. They should be so arranged that by pulling a curtain suspended from a wire or by letting down a hinged door in front of the fowls on the roosts at night, they will be virtually boxed up in a small space and still enjoy comfortable quarters. To achieve this, a platform should be built not more than fifteen inches below the perches, of matched lumber, and ventilation provided by two four-inch wooden pipes, one of which enters the box from the outside and being carried up near the ceiling overhead diffuses fresh air, while the other, starting near the dropping floor under the perches extends through the roof out of doors and thus carries off the foul air. By having the latter contain a drum-like arrangement of thin copper just above the roosts, the warmth generated by the poultry there will be communicated to the air inside of it, and a lively draft created.—The Epitomist.

There are about 11,000,000 Catholics in the United States.

PREPARING A BRIDAL OUTFIT.

Some of the Most Important Points in Selecting a Costume.

For the wedding dress select silk muslin, crepe de chine, or one of the newer weaves, liberty or duchesse satin, taffeta or peau de cygne. If of a thin fabric nothing could be more charming than the new (old) 1830 skirt gathered at the belt and having graduating tucks interspersed with bands of filmly lace and immense tucked sleeves with lingerie undersleeves of lace complete the costume. A modish traveling costume is of mixed tweed, the coat preferably in short three-quarter length and with a jaunty skirt just clearing the ground.

A dressy costume is of fine dark brown broadcloth or zebeline and is indispensable for calling, etc. It should be made on rather elaborate lines, having the skirt with short sweep and a drop shoulder Eton jacket or pleated coat smartly trimmed with touches of silk, panne velvet braid and with buttons. Then a modish storm suit or long waterproof English coat should be a part of the outfit. Have also a dainty tea gown of rose colored crepe elaborately trimmed with cream colored lace and a touch of black velvet to give character. Add several pretty dressing sacques, accordion pleated and plain, trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon, and a kimona of warm-hued Oriental silk. If you would have the outfit complete add one all white and one all black evening dress, an evening cloak of white cloth richly trimmed with lace, fur and embroidery, a theatre gown of crepe or soft silk, several fancy waists and an abundance of trig shirt waists. Hats, gloves, shoes, stocks, etc., to match the different costumes are necessary. And last, but not least, the lingerie, which is no small item, as it must be of the daintiest description. In addition to the regular lingerie a generous supply of black silk and a few colored petticoats are essential not forgetting some elaborate white ones for use with tea and evening gowns.—Mirror and Farmer.

Messenger Girls in Boston.

After nearly three months of service, during which they have been obliged to encounter every sort of weather condition, the messenger girls have fairly earned their right to remain in the places of the boys who went on strike last October. It was thought by some people who have been watching the experiment, and officials of the company feared a little that the girls would have to give way when the hard winter storms set in. Such has not been the case, however; in rain, in snow, in slush, and in freezing temperature the girls have been tried, and they have not been found wanting. The A. D. T. management is even more pleased with the girls than it was immediately after it had found relief from the trials and tribulations of dealing with the boys. One of the officials said to-day: "The girls have proved exceptionally satisfactory, and have more than come up to our expectations. They have stayed on in bad weather and have made good time even under the worst conditions possible."

The company now has about 130 girl messengers regularly in its employ, and the force has sifted down somewhat since it was first put to work. When the girls were first hired all ages applied and were taken on. Young girls and old women ran round town with the messages. The younger girls were stopped by the State authorities, and the older women have dropped out of their own accord, so that at the present time the average age of the girl messengers is about twenty-five years. The girls work from eight o'clock in the morning until half past five at night. After half past five the work is done by boys. Some of these boys appear in the old A. D. T. uniform, but in these cases the uniforms were owned previous to the recent trouble and the strike. The boys are also used in the day time for carrying messages to places where it would not be desirable to send girls. Although the girls are now apparently a fixture, it is doubtful if any attempt will be made to have them wear uniforms of any sort. Just at present the company is not considering that question, as it is willing to forego the uniforms for the sake of having messengers with which it is not always in trouble.—Boston Transcript.

The School For Parents.

"A writer in a Kansas City newspaper, recognizing the growing demand for amusement everywhere, ventures to invite attention to the fun there is to be got out of bringing up a baby. He goes on to show that twentieth century science has abolished colic and midnight floorwalking and most of the other annoyances which used to detract from the pleasures of parenthood," says the Saturday Evening Post.

"There is some truth in this, but if it were all true it would be a great human calamity. There are hardships of the sort that try body and soul beyond endurance; and in so far as civilization and the progress of science abolishes these it is all to the good. But if ever progress should make life too easy, progress would soon be retrogression. And of all the means to the development of character—which is the real end and aim of progress—none is comparable, at least none now in existence is comparable, to bringing up a baby—to learning sacrifice, especially self-sacrifice.

"Beyond question it is easier to bring up a baby than it used to be. The laws of mind and of body are better understood. But there still remains the peculiarities of temperament, the blunders and follies and perversities inevitable in such dense ignorance as envelops the mind of a child. These make 'raising' a family as hard as it ever was in the most important respect. And that is well."

A Business Woman's Rules.

The following little list was compiled some years ago says the Buffalo Evening News, by a young girl just starting on a business career. It has proved an invaluable help to her, she says, and so she gladly "passes it on" to any who are interested:

Be honest.
Don't worry.
Be courteous to all.
Keep your own counsel.
Don't complain about trifles.
Be loyal to your employer.
Don't ask for vacations.
Be business-like, not womanish.
Be prompt—a little ahead of time—if possible.
Be neat and attractive, but unobtrusive, in your person.
Take kindly criticism in the spirit in which it was intended.
Do the very best you can each day and every day, so that when there is a chance for promotion, you will not only be "called, but chosen."

For the Piano.

A most effective cover for the back of an upright piano was ingeniously produced by its owner from one of the old fashioned red felt table covers, stamped in black in nearly all-over design, that are still to be seen in sitting rooms of old farm houses. The black lines were carefully outlined in fine gilt cord plain, like flexible wire, and the spaces between were filled in with gay silk embroidery done in long overlapping stitch. The design of the cover was followed with not too close regularity of color, and the result was a beautiful square that was highly Japanese in effect and completely unrecognizable as to its first estate. The red felt margin was cut off and under the edge of the work was slipped a border of black moire cut in large scallops, and measuring, when finished, two inches at its broadest point.

Hats of fine thread lace will be worn.

Rough fabrics lead for spring street wear.

Light brown and purples are promised continued popularity for spring.

It seems that, to be really swell, the shirt waist must be made a size too large.

It is predicted that long and three-quarter coats are to be entirely passe in a little while.

One of the prettiest revived fashions is that of catching up lace flounces with clusters of flowers.

Many of the winter's stoles are cut square at the back, somewhat in the fashion of a sailor collar.

Coats are not so loose and baggy as they were, and even the loosest must fit well over the shoulders.

The fashionable dress skirt is made in five pleats, and measures only about three inches longer in back than in front.

The smart girl wears stiff little bands of embroidery, fastened with jeweled buttons, outside her coat sleeves.

Among the many attractive hats is a white silky zibeline round hat, the folds caught in places with small jet ornaments.

These Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Bulgarian and Russian embroideries are creating quite an Oriental furore among us.

Flat surplice pieces of real lace in the heavier varieties appear upon many of the new evening bodices, bordering a V-shaped decolletage and crossing surplice fashion in front. The lace is broad upon the shoulders and tapers toward the points, and this shape is newer and more desirable than the cape collar.

The Little Jap Fighting Man

By RALPH D. PAINE

WHEN the allies had to fight hard at Tien-tsin to escape being whipped by despised Chinese troops, the Americans and Europeans believed what they had heard of the quality of the Japanese fighting man. They joined forces with him, rather inclined to class him as an experiment in modern warfare, they took off their hats to his courage, discipline, dash and endurance when they left him. But this campaign was not needed to prove that the "ready-made" army and navy of the Japanese was equal to any tests of actual service.

In the Chinese War one of the national heroes of Japan was in command of a tin pot of a merchant steamer which had been pressed into service as a transport, mounting a couple of rapid-fire popguns. This sailor, now Rear Admiral Kabayama, was not looking for action, but unexpectedly he found himself on the edge of the fight of the Yalu. Before he could get out of the way, his transport was cut off from the Japanese fleet and cornered under the fire of Chinese battleships and cruisers. The feeble craft seemed a hopeless insurance risk, but Captain Kabayama had no idea of surrender or inactivity. He dodged in and out of the fighting line, trying to pick a way to sea, but doing his share of the pounding whenever he got a chance. His rapid-fire guns barked incessantly. He riddled and sunk a torpedo boat that was rash enough to make for him, and banged away at battleships with amazing audacity. When a shell burst on his deck and swept away a gun crew, he ordered two of his officers to fetch their cameras and get some realistic pictures.

Another torpedo boat shot out of the ruck and let go her torpedoes at point-blank range. "Here is where we all go up in the air together," said Captain Kabayama. But the torpedo dived clean under the ship, and to show that this trifling escape did not daunt the Japanese skipper, he sent his ship full speed ahead and tried to ram the biggest Chinese battleship in the line. The quarry dodged, and, feeling that he had done his share with the limited means at his command, Kabayama worked his way through the battle and rejoined the Japanese fleet, his transport badly cut up, and many of his crew killed, but still in commission.

Vice-Admiral Togo, now commanding a squadron almost sure to be engaged in the next great naval fight, was a captain in the Chinese War. He commanded a second-class cruiser, the Naniwa, which was in more hot fighting than any other ship of the Japanese navy, and earned his title as the "Fighting Admiral." He has a high-handed way of doing things, and is not a safe man to take chances with in war. The British ship Kowshing and two others had been loaded up with troops and stores for the Chinese and sent off for Korea. When in sight of the Korean coast, the cruiser Naniwa came in sight of the convoy, and promptly hove a few shells across the bows of the Kowshing as a signal to stop and be captured. The order was obeyed, and Captain Togo signaled: "Remain where you are or take the consequences."

The Kowshing was ordered a little later to follow the cruiser, but the panic-stricken Chinese would not let the British skipper obey the command, and threatened to murder him if he did not turn tail and run for it. Captain Togo was not playing at war, and when he was disobeyed he opened up with the five guns he could bring to bear, signaling for all Europeans to leave the Kowshing. The terrified ship tried to get out of range. Captain Togo chased her, and, feeling annoyed over the situation, let go a torpedo from one of his bow tubes. Herr von Hanneken, a Prussian officer in the Chinese service, was on board the Kowshing. A few seconds after the Naniwa torpedo hissed into the sea, he relates, "the day became night. Pieces of coal, splinters of what had been the ship, columns of water, filled the air. I believe all of us leaped overboard, or were hurled skyward. Many of the crew reached land by swimming. The Japanese captain would give no aid in rescuing the Chinese. He was not at that time educated up to the humanities of warfare."

Songs are sung and stories told to this day of a Japanese sailor in the Yalu battle. While standing on the rail of his ship he was struck by a fragment of shell, fatally torn and knocked off into the sea. He rose for a moment in a whirl of bloody foam and shouted to his comrades, "Japan forever!" then sank. It was the same quality of patriotism that showed in the tale, told in broken English, by a Japanese navy lieutenant, whom an American correspondent met in Nagasaki not long ago. The young officer was in command of one of the torpedo boats which attacked in flotilla the Chinese battleships in the harbor of Wei-Hai-Wei. As all naval experts take for granted, such an attack means the destruction of most of the torpedo boat force, and success is achieved if one of them lives long enough to send its deadly weapon home. This is what happened at Wei-Hai-Wei. Said the lieutenant:

"The fire was very heavy. The two torpedo boats nearest mine were riddled and sank with all on board before they were within striking distance. We were hit many times, and had some killed and wounded. But the engines were working still, and the steering gear was not smashed, and enough of us were left to attend to these things and also to serve the torpedo tubes, so we were very lucky. It was the happiest moment of my life when we were still afloat within 600 yards of the biggest and finest battleship left in the Chinese navy. We fired two torpedoes, just an instant before a shell went through our boilers.

"Mine was the only attacking vessel left in action. My boat blew up and sank before the torpedoes were much more than out of the tubes. I went to the bottom and came up again, and while I was trying to swim out of the storm of shells I saw the battleship sinking like a stone. One torpedo had blown her bottom out. There were only four of my crew of nearly thirty found alive, but they died happy because they had helped Japan."

The immortal deed of the Japanese private who blew open the Tien-tsin gate, when it was certain that he would be blown up with it, had an earlier counterpart in as desperate a feat of valor at the siege of Ping-Yang, in the Chinese War. The Ping-Yang defenders made bloody and hard held resistance. The Japanese troops tried to storm the massive walls and the stout gate again and again, but were driven back with discouraging losses. After one retreat from the walls, a private of infantry, named Harada, remained behind, crouching under the shelter of the overhanging battlements.

The Chinese warriors within were shouting over their triumph, when Harada scaled the wall unseen and dropped into the midst of a hundred of the defenders. Before they realized who Harada was, he had shot three of them, bayoneted another, clubbed his rifle and smashed his way to the gate. It was the work of a moment to throw down the great iron bar which held the gate closed, and he flung it open for his comrades to finish the job. Harada did not rush out to join them, but held the gate with his back to the wall, until the attacking force scampered in and took the fort with bloody success. Strange to say, they found the lone private alive and still fighting, although badly cut and battered. He was decorated by the Emperor, and, in addition to the ballads made about him, he is held up to the schoolboys of Japan as the kind of citizen the country needs in her defense.

The mothers of Japan have played their part in the heroic annals of their soldier sons. When an infantry regiment was marching through an inland village on its way to the front in 1894, a woman insisted on seeing a lieutenant of the company in which her son was a private. The officer consented with reluctance, because he feared that she would plead that her only boy might be allowed to stay at home. But what she had to say and what her heart was full of was this:

"I have come to thank you for your kindness to my son, and to ask you to see that he does his duty well. I am a widow, and he is my only son, but I have told him that when he goes into battle he must be quite willing and ready to die for his Emperor and his country. I have told him, too, that I shall dies of shame if he disgraces himself as a coward."

Another mother, whose son was her sole support, was told that her son must return to the colors when the recent mobilization was ordered, in preparation for war with Russia.

"The duty to the flag," she said, "comes before the lesser duties to the home. Though I should die of starvation, you must not hesitate. You must think of your country, not of me!"—Collier's Weekly.

Humboldt's Emerald Sold at Auction.

"A gigantic emerald" is the title which the auctioneer in his catalogue bestowed upon a precious stone just sold at an art auction in Berlin. It once belonged to Czar Nicholas I. of Russia, who presented it to the famous explorer Humboldt. It is four inches long and two and four-tenths inches in diameter, and is cut on four sides, the remaining sides being rough. The setting is curious and artistic. The precious stone is embedded in a silver rock, around which seven little gnomes are grouped, cutting the rock with their axes. This work of art rests on a pedestal of ebony, decorated with silver. The price it brought at the auction—$500—was considered very moderate.

Voices Made to Order.

Voices made to order are the latest things in surgery. Actual operations have demonstrated that the larynx, or vocal box, can be successfully removed and the patient may recover. In order to restore speech to the patient an artificial larynx and vocal chords are provided. The voice artificially produced is incapable of inflection, but, although it is a monotone, the patient is perfectly able to carry on a conversation.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

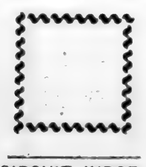
The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognizing THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Hon. T. Scott Sayre, who is a candidate for judge of this circuit, formerly lived in Chilton county at Verbena. About ten years of his life were spent there and he has many fond recollections of Chilton county and his old friends. Those of our readers who participate in the democratic primary on April 11th will make no mistake when they vote for T. Scott Sayre.

The coldest winter on record is coming to an end in New York.

King Edward held the first levee this year in the throne room of St. James palace Monday. The function was unusually largely attended.

A Virginia kitchen, in which the food values of the sweet potato will be demonstrated, will be a restaurant feature at the world's fair.

The Southern Normal university, of Huntington, Tenn., will send seventy-five cadets to the world's fair to camp from June 27th to July 6th, inclusive.

A certified copy of the articles of incorporation of the Florida Lumber company were filed for record in the office of the secretary of state. The object of the corporation, which is organized under the laws of Illinois, is to manufacture and deal in lumber. The company is capitalized at $50,000. Its principal place of business is to be in Montgomery.

A terrific combat between a bull and a horse occurred on the farm of Edward Hoopes, near Westchester, Pa., and the former proved the victor. It was a battle to the death, and waged furiously for a time. Finally the bull caught the breast of the horse with its horns and administered a terrible rip, resulting in the death of the latter. The combat occurred in the barn yard, and those who witnessed it say that the sight was a terrifying one.

There seems to be a popular misapprehension regarding the sales of popular novels. It is stated on good authority that "David Harum" still leads the list with 727,000 copies sold. Five books are credited with sales of 400,000 copies, six with 200,000, and thirteen others with more than 100,000. Within the past five years it is estimated that 7,500 novels have been issued in the United States and yet the percentage of books which command a sale of more than 10,000 copies is painfully small.

COOPER.

A few words in regard to the political situation in this county as seen from a conservative standpoint. First, the demmies are going all over the county asking the populists to vote for them, knowing that they can't be elected without their votes, and I want to show you right here that they have the same political disregard for populists that they had ten years ago. Listen to A. C. Smith's utterances at Cooper on February 29th. He said: "I am the only one of the candidates that has always voted the democratic ticket." Thereby conveying the impression that he should be preferred in the primary over Deason and Adams because he had always been with the democrats in all their fraudulent practices. But, no; we will all stay away from their primary. I notice a piece in the Banner signed M. A. Kilgore, in which he poses as the great political adviser and republican buster of this county. Who is Kilgore? Why he is the one that quit the democratic party on account of their rascality, and he used the negro as a base for his contention: then the populists reluctantly elected him sheriff, for which they have been harshly criticised in public and private since. But, oh, where is he now? Sitting in the councils of a faction that quit the regular organization because the regulars would not let the negro dominate, and he calls them black and tan. If it takes two whites and one black to constitute black and tan, he has the right name. I've talked with some of this B. and T. committee, and all except one says they are in favor of putting out a black and tan ticket. I don't see any use for but two tickets in this county, as four-fifths of the qualified voters are populists and lily white republicans. My recollection is that the democrats cast about 700 votes, so we can give them Kilgore and the rest of the black and tans and then elect our ticket by a good majority. Populists, stick to your principles; they are the same today they were ten years ago, and we will elect our ticket in spite of the democrats and their allies. These are my sentiments as a conservative populist. VOTER.

JEMISON.

Editor Union: Just a few words to your readers. To commence with, I hope we will have a good crowd out next Tuesday at Clanton. I am sure we will have some good speaker from outside the county; if Captain Goodwyn can't come. I've invited some others. I hope we will have some representative men from each beat to advise with the committee in arranging for the coming campaign. I believe the thing to do is to find out what a majority of our people want to do, and then all go together. I am, for one, willing to abide by a majority of our voters or their wish. Some few who have deserted us are howling for us to go into the democratic primary. Just stop for one moment and think where we would have been if we had followed the advice of these fellows; one time advised not to vote the democratic ticket under any conditions, and said such men as Mr. Honeycutt, who had been elected on our ticket and turned while in office, was not worthy of the respect of the people who had elected him, much less their support. And while I do not approve of Mr. Honeycutt's action, who has acted the most honorable of the two? Mr. Honeycutt never went into a convention and helped to nominate a ticket and then ran away and joined the other crowd and try to defeat it. But suppose we had followed the advice of these selfish individuals? We would have been in the fix of the fellow who would not if he could, who could not if he would, and damned if he did, and cursed if he don't. Why, we would have been out once and never back again. It is asking a good deal for 1,000 white men to be asked to sacrifice their manhood to suit one man, give up their political opinions for a few to get office. The sacrifice is too great. Let us all meet and confer together and do what is best for our county, and all stand together as we have done in the past, and there is no doubt about the election of our ticket. The people of Chilton are hard to fool. Very respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

CLANTON, ALA.

March 3, 1904

Editor Union—Brother W. H. Conway, lecturer of Chilton County Farmers' Alliance, has out some appointments in the county for the purpose of lecturing and reorganizing the Alliance, and it is greatly to be hoped there will be good assemblages to meet him at each appointment, being satisfied they will be pleased and well entertained. Any one who has ever read the constitution, by-laws and principles of the Alliance can not object to one single proposition therein. It seeks to build up a better spirit among neighbors, to elevate humanity and not to tear down or destroy; it seeks to bring about a betterment of the agricultural class without antagonizing any other calling, and to allay prejudice and to make us more honorable and worthy citizens. The alliance in its day did more to suppress the use of intoxicating beverages than every prohibition movement that has been made, and to suppress vulgar and profane language. There is no line in the constitution and by-laws that says "You shall not swear," or "You shall not drink intoxicating liquor," but the alliance seeks by precept to lead the brother to higher and nobler moral plane. Compare the times now with that of years ago and I am convinced you will admit there is more work for our sheriff and courts, more illicit liquor, blind tigers, profanity and other vices than it was in those days. Co-operation is dead; it is every man for himself. 'Twas not so in bygone days. Now every producer works off his produce for himself without regard to counsel with his fellow man. "In unity is strength" is ignored. In no place does the alliance say you shall be a Baptist or Methodist or any other denomination; but many is the time the heart of the writer has been full to overflowing when assembled around the alliance altar while our worthy chaplain would invoke the blessings of our Heavenly Father. The alliance in no place says you must vote a populist or a democratic ticket, but you are assured before you take upon yourself the alliance obligation that it will in no way interfere with your religious or political views. All parties and creeds meet in the alliance as brothers, and it seeks to eliminate from its discussions any and all matter that would mar the feeling of any class or party. He is a poor and selfish creature who would try to prostitute the alliance and its noble principles to his own selfish interest, and the writer wishes to say to his democratic friends that these appointments are not desired or intended to have any bearing or effect on any political primaries or election, though some of its members may possibly become candidates for official positions, they must not expect the alliance indorsement, but go before the voters strictly on their own merits as to their usefulness and capacity for the discharge of their several duties. The competent and useful citizen will be recognized by his fellow men and should not need the indorsement of the alliance to elect him. "Merit seldom fails of recognition." In conclusion, I earnestly ask all without regard to party or creed, and especially the ladies, to come out at Brother Conway's appointments and hear him. He is now giving his time to this work and does not know whether he will ever receive any pecuniary compensation for his services, but is doing this for pure love of the order and his earnest desire to help his fellow men. Brethren, my heart is full of love for the alliance and its teachings, and the happiest days were when I filled the humble position of secretary for six years to the county alliance. I would that all could come into the order and feel as I do about it.

Yours fraternally.

ALEX G. DAKE.

MARS HILL.

A little space in our valuable paper for a few words to let you all know that we are not dead up this way. We are busy preparing for another crop and are looking forward to our campaign. Politics is quiet here at present, for the reason that the people up here all vote one way, anyway. I see in your last week's issue a list of names suggested for office, and we were glad to see that our good and worthy brother, Rev. J. H. Thomas' name, was mentioned for tax collector, and if we could prevail on him to run we would be more than glad to support him, as we know him and he would fill the office with credit, for we have had him for our beloved pastor for two years and tried to get him this year, but his time being filled up we failed. We have no fight to make against Brother Hubbard, but we are not in favor of putting a man in office and keeping him there. We think the old officers ought to step down and out and give some other good man a chance, but I would like to hear from some others on this subject. We failed to get Brother Thomas to preach for us. We know he can't preach for everybody, but he could collect tax from everybody. So let us have him. The health of our community is very good at present. Brother F. M. Langstone is improving slowly. Best wishes to all and success to the UNION.

YELLOW JACKET.

PLEASANT GROVE.

To the Populists of Chilton County:

What do you think of the propositions the democrats are making to some of the members of our executive committee? Do you think that we can afford to accept such offers? And if we were to join in with them and divide the ticket and have but the one ticket, what is the use of having a primary, or general election, either? It would be the populist and democratic committees electing our county officers and not the people. Therefore I bitterly object to any such measure, and I shall not vote any ticket headed with a Judas; or in other words, one who has tried to betray the populist party into the hands of the sinful democrats. I do not know whether they promised him 30 pieces of silver or an office, but there is one thing I do know: he is not so generous hearted as old Dives was when he lifted up his eyes in hell and saw Lazarus afar off in Abraham's bosom. Dives then wanted Abraham to send Lazarus back to the world and warn his brothers against coming to this awful hell; but this man I speak of as Judas, he is now in the democratic party, and realizing his awful condition, he does not do like unto Dives and try to warn the rest of the populists, but says "Come on, boys, into our primary April 11th; it is the best thing to do." But I say, populists, stay out of the democratic primary; it is no place for us. VOX.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union—Please publish this for me. I am not a politician in the general sense of the word, but I am a citizen and as such I feel bound to use my influence just as any other Christian man, for the good of my country. In becoming a minister I did not forget my citizenship. According to Webster, "A politician is one versed or experienced in the science of government." In this sense it would be well for every minister to be a politician. Our word, politics, comes from the Greek word "polites," which means citizen. Paul said to the assembled Sanhedrim, "In all good conscience have I been a citizen before God unto this day."—Acts xxiii, 1. A minister is a Christian man who has been called of God to preach the gospel. He should not shun to declare the whole counsel of God; he should reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine. We should teach our people as did Paul to act citizens according to the gospel of Jesus Christ. But you say that would ruin the professional politician, whose chief concern is to reach some office, it does not matter how they get it. We have men in Chilton who can fill the offices in the gift of the people in a better way than to be bound to any political party. The officer is the servant of the people and should seek to do his whole duty to all alike, and we ought to preach this to them and pray for good men to be elected, and then vote according to the way we pray. Some of our people seem to think that our preachers ought not to say anything about politics, nor be in the campaign, and that we ought to play "shut mouth" on all these lines. But, brother preachers, let us condemn fraud in all of its ways. In my judgment the preacher should hold his citizenship in a clean conscience and use his influence to the interest of all his people. If we are ministers of the gospel we must know the law or we can't condemn evil as we should, and this can best be done in politics, for politics is the foundation of the moral law and civilization. If I know what preaching is for, it is to civilize and Christianize our country, and if this is it then let us vote for Christian men and talk against the profaner and whisky dealer or drinker. This we can do if we will. So I say, work, boys and let us have the best set of officers next term that we have ever had. I believe the populists will do the right thing on the 15th and put out our best men. Yours truly,

J. H. THOMAS.

Thorsby, Ala., March 7, 1904.

Editor Union: By way of comment on Faithful Observer's letter from Coopers last week on the Kolb-Adams-Smith compound, well, I suppose Smith was just put in for ballast; but Kolb and Adams! I do think that any one to take that dose would have to hold his nose and shut his eyes, either populist or democrat, and then it would seem a willful attempt at suicide.

I used to wonder why the good Lord permitted Kolb and Adams to be so ruthlessly swindled out of the offices to which they were elected, but time, the great interpreter, has shown us that the Lord knew best and allowed the devil to beat himself at his own game, for the Lord did not want two such pieces of timber in the ship of state.

Well, let us see if we can't throw some light on the seeming puzzle of Adams' assertion that he was right in 1898, and that he is right now. Now, reader, if you try to harmonize the assertions with consistency of principal and political rectitude, you are left, but when you consider that he was "right" then (in 1898) after office you see that Adams is telling no lie, so let us be careful and not accuse the man of something of which he is not guilty (for the Lord knows Adams will have enough to answer for yet), and again, Observer rather curtly criticised him for bragging on himself as making the best judge, etc. Now to accept that literally would be enough to puke a horse, but is not every one sufficiently aware of the flighty, loosy condition of the judge's mind to account for such ribald statements? For only a short while ago he came out in print declaring himself done with the "tricks of politics," and intended to devote the rest of his life in serving the Lord. So let's use the mantle of charity and cover a multitude of sins. But after all why should we waste ammunition on dead ducks and imbeciles? I suppose the best excuse is "that the best of men, like a little fun now and then."

Now to all populists, especially those who do not keep up with the times, we wish to assure you that there will be a state and national populist ticket out this year, and all who believe in populist doctrine will have a chance to vote as they like. So all this slush about there being no course for a man but to go either to the democratic or republican parties is—well, it's just a political lie, and every man can vote as he thinks best when it comes to the state and national ticket; but here in the country the whole question is focused between the rule of the people on one hand and the rule of political tricksters on the other, and the people will rule.

X-RAY.

The Morales government has decided to buy from Venezuela the gunboat Miranda for $200,000, to be paid in six installments, as well as 1,000 Mauser rifles and a million rounds of ammunition.

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SHOES made of Leather.

SHOES that are Reliable.

SHOES made to Wear.

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Clocks and Lamps.

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CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—P. C. Dennis.
Council—W. A. Middleton, J. M. [illegible], G. P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.
Clerk—T. S. Phillips.
Marshal—T. B. Tyus. tf

COURTS AND COUNTY YOFICIALS CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, [illegible] weeks.
Summer term, third Monday in July, [illegible] week.
Fall term, first Monday in November, two weeks.
Judge—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgomery.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

Chancery Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.
Chancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Commissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in April, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams, Clanton.
County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kingston.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.
County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active.
Superintendent of Education—Professor J. W. Moore, Clanton.
Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W. A. Oliver, Calera.
Representative in Legislature—L. H. Reynolds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. J. T. Jones, Jr., clerk. Planteraville, P. O.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley P. O.

Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. W. W. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pastor. W. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.

Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, first Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. Energy P. O.

Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton P. O.

Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching fourth Sunday. Clanton P. O.

Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.

Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.

Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, First Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hands pastor. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers P. O.

Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, Second Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk. Verwell P. O.

Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, clerk. Coopers P. O.

Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor. First Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. Jumbo P. O.

Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. N. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little clerk. Clanton P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Randolph P. O.

Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. Z. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.

Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. C. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.

Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adams P. O.

Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.

Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.

New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kingsboro P. O.

New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor, second Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk, Jemison.

New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor, second Sunday. George Trawick, clerk. Jumbo, P. O.

Pilgrim pastor. P. O.
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Please pastor. P. O.
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...unty Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clan...

...x Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kin...n.
...x Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hub...

...unty Commissioners—First dis... W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second ...rict, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard ...d district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton ...rth district, W. A. Green, Active ...perintendent of Education—Pro... J. W. Moore, Clanton.
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...acedonia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas...r, second Sunday, George Trawick, ...erk. Jumbo. P. O.

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Pletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.

Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday, Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Plantersville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.

Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.

New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headley, clerk, Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.

Lomax—Rev. O. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Mountain Springs—Rev. O. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Beasley, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.

Union—Rev. O. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kioker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Bozeman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

Clanton lodge, No. 304, second and fourth Saturdays. tf

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack camp, No. 190, first and third Mondays.

The centennial of the British and Foreign Bible society is to be generally observed on the sixth of March, 1904.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 15@15 1-8.
Same time last year, 9 3-8@9 1-2.
Bales received to date, 6,634.
Same period last year, 4,786.

CLANTON ITEMS.

G. W. Pate, of Jumbo, was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. R. Jackson, of Jemison, was in Clanton Saturday.

For Studebaker wagons go to W. I. Mullins.

R. F. Bates, of Jumbo, was in town Saturday.

A. L. Wambem and J. Bice, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Saturday.

Have you tried the great discovery, "Oxolo," at Upchurch's drug store?

R. J. Williams, of Lily, was in town Monday.

W. B. Greer, of Active, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Steel ranges and cook stoves; also the famous Iron King at W. I. Mullins'.

Alex Glasscock and T. J. Hubbard, of Hubbard, were in Clanton Monday.

G. W. Thomas, of Cooper, was a welcome visitor Tuesday.

The famous Sea Fowl Guano for sale only by W. I. Mullins.

The Reverends H. Engh and J. E. Hedburg, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Tuesday.

See that line of beautiful watches at Upchurch's drug store.

P. W. Peterson, Scott Caverno and Don Caverno, of Thorsby, were in town Tuesday.

Miss Clara Small has arrived from St. Louis and has brought all the latest fashions in millinery with her. This young lady will have charge of P. D. Wilson's millinery department for the ensuing season. The date of the opening will be given next week.

W. M. Pierce, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George Minor and Miss Sallie Connell.

Posey Adams and Mrs. Alice Sansom.

DIED.

At Pleasant Grove March 2d, 1904, Harrison Driver, aged 74 years.

PLEASANT GROVE.

It makes our heart glad to see so many in our county fighting for prosperity. "A burnt child dreads the fire." Several years ago we got burnt very bad by Grover Cleveland and other democrats and we dread the fire ever since. Now, friends, if you want soup houses, go ahead and vote the democratic ticket, and you will have mills shut down and lots of men out of work. The county dems have been out in the race for some time. Now let all us pops come together on the second round and catch the fox they have been running so long until their tongues hang out. Success to the UNION. NEMO.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. March 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 16, 1904, viz.: George W. Littleton, homestead entry No. 32378, for the sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, section 14, tp 23, n of r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz., J. W. Williamson, C. A. Williamson, F. M. Wagoner, A. W. Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

tf ROBERT BARBER. Register.

NOTICE.

Brother W. H. Conway, lecturer of the Chilton county farmers' alliance, will lecture at the following places, and respectfully invites all persons and especially the ladies, to come out and hear him:

Providence, beat 2, Monday, March 14th.

Lucas school house, Tuesday, March 15th.

Mars Hill, beat 2, Wednesday, March 16th.

Macedonia, beat 3, Thursday, March 17th.

Pleasant Grove, beat 3, Friday, March 18th.

Littlejohn school house, beat 4, Monday, March 21st.

Maple Springs, beat 10, Tuesday, March 22d.

Poplar Springs, beat 10, Wednesday, March 23d.

Coosa river, beat 10, Thursday, March 24th.

Walnut Creek, beat 4, Friday, March 25th.

Cane Creek, beat 4, Saturday, March 26th.

These appointments are all made for 1 p. m. unless providentially hindered, in such case the lecture will be called for 7 p. m.

Come one, come all.

W. H. CONWAY.
County Lecturer C. C. F. A
tf

NOTICE.

The populist executive committee of Chilton county is hereby called to meet at Clanton on Tuesday, March 15th, 1904, to attend to such business as may come up. All voters who oppose organized democracy are also invited to meet with said committee. This, the 23d day of February, 1904.

W. H. SHAW,
Chairman Populist Executive Com.
tf

MAPLE SPRINGS.

There was preaching in our church Sunday by the pastor. Mr. Dupree joined by letter, and the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from a member for going to a party. Shirley Davis has got the measles and any one that has not had them can go over there and get them well. There were a lot of our boys kept from going to see their best girls on account of the rain. Farmers are working and hoping for a good crop and 20c. Tom Wilson is having bad luck with his geese; he lost one the other day.

LONGFELLOW.

LIBERTY HILL.

I am glad to say that all the sick people in this community are improving, for which we are thankful. W M. Wood has planted corn already. R. L. Marcus and wife, of Clanton, visited her parents here Sunday.

OLD MAID.

MACEDONIA.

Everything lovely and quiet. Log rollings are going on and that means good dinners. Some complaints of whooping cough among the children. Professor Martin has a flourishing school here. Will Merchant was examining his seed potatoes and put his hand in the bank, and thought they were rotten, so gave his children permission to tear down the bank, supposing the potatoes were all rotten; when, lo, instead of rotten potatoes, he had placed his hand on, it was a rattlesnake. What a change in the weather. It seemed last week as if winter had kissed summer goodby, but we are shivering again. As the familiar saying is, "I'll ring off."

"GUESS WHO."

RANDOLPH.

The sad intelligence has just reached us of the death of Mr. Harrison Driver. The writer had known Mr. Driver for a long time. He was an honest man, liberal hearted, a friend to the poor. During all our long acquaintance with Mr. Driver we never heard him speak an unkind word; his conversation was always calm and chaste. He was a true man. We have been impressed in hearing him allude to his mother in a most touching manner. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, but had a kind regard for members of other religious denominations, though true to his convictions. He was highly respected in his community near Pleasant Grove, where his remains were laid to rest on the 4th inst. A FRIEND.

HUBBARD.

People believe that the success of certain political parties have a bearing on business prosperity, and admitting that this is true, then to what party is due the praise for the phenomenal business prosperity now enjoyed by people of Chilton county, and all the United States as well? We unhesitatingly say it is due to the republican party. Surely no farmer, merchant, teacher, physician, preacher or even the democratic candidates in Chilton would like to exchange the present for the squally times of a few years past. Why, go to any gathering now and you find the people well dressed, far better than they were a few years ago, when Captain Kolb was going over Alabama denouncing organized democracy in thunder tones. We have noticed that business has been improving ever since the lamented McKinley was first elected, and some of us can remember the administration of Garfield, when the people were prosperous and happy. Now, people again are happy, building new houses, buying buggies and wagons, have better schools, improve their farms, able to pay the doctor and read more papers and magazines. Then, has any party except the republican party ever given us such abundant business prosperity? We answer, No, indeed no. Then on what grounds can any one plead for democracy? Where are any SUBSTANTIAL hopes held out by the democrats to improve the present prosperous business conditions? No wonder some people are anxious for the national republican administration to remain in power. While these same people will vote for a democratic administration in Alabama, yet it seems to us that if republicanism is good for the people in New York, it would be good for the people in Alabama. The populists have abundant cause for encouragement; they can elect their candidates in Chilton county, and if there were no populists outside of this county they would still be in as good condition as in the past, because they have never been PERMITTED to place any candidate in state office when elected, so the populists are not losing anything. In conclusion, if political parties have an influence on business, we should be grateful to the republican party for our present prosperity. "FAIR PLAY."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for judge of the 15th judicial circuit, subject to the action of the democratic primaries to be held on April 11th, 1904.

tf T. SCOTT SAYRE.

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell. Clanton, Alabama.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St,
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

OWENSBORO WAGONS
BEST ON EARTH.
P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE
I have just bought the Mooney Stock of goods at a very low price, and it must be sold to make room for more.
All Calicoes at 5c as long as they last, and other goods in proportion
Also, will give away three Plates with every $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this will sell for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto Flour, best patent, with every $10.00 Cash sale of other goods than flour.
The above offer good until April 5, 1904
WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILLINERY MARCH 10th
L. H. REYNOLDS,
JEMISON, ALA.

Subscribe to this paper.

CAMEL CARAVANS IN ASIATIC RUSSIA

Still an Important Factor in Transportation.

RUSSIA'S railroads in Asia have naturally taken the place of the camel, ox and mule as carriers of freight, and the horse for post and passenger service. This, however, applies only to the immediate line of railway communication. Apart from that the railroads have no more displaced their predecessors than those of America and Europe have eliminated the horse. At station after station on the Siberian Railway, especially at prominent centres like Omsk, in the Lake Baikal region, and in Manchuria, the camels still line up to contribute their loads of freight. In fact, under any unusual pressure at the present time on the single track Siberian road it would rather be the railroad that would break down; and it is realized that some years must elapse before this main artery of communication between St. Petersburg and the Pacific is in anything like efficient condition for extraordinary requirements such as a war would involve. And the greater the number of Russian troops messed in Eastern Asia the more serious would be any breakdown of the railroad through the carrying away of bridges by floods, such as has already occurred, or by interruption from other causes.

Away from the railroads the horse-drawn tarantass and telega are employed for fast traveling, and the ox, camel or mule as draught animals and beasts of burden. On miry roads the camel, with its broad, padded foot, instead of hoof, flounders about and makes too slow progress to be practicable. But in the dry and open desert and on the more or less barren steppe it is supreme both as a pack animal and for drawing loads. Whether alone or harnessed to the tarantass or other vehicle neither ox nor horse can then compete with it. And this region where it is alone or primarily available extends throughout a large portion of Central Asia and over extensive tracts of country from the Pacific to the Mediterranean.

The camel caravans of Eastern Asia have been noted by writers from the time when the Venetian traveler, Marco Polo, about the year 1280, spent over twenty years in China. In the entertaining narrative of his travels, this predecessor of Columbus in discovering new worlds gives us the result of personal observations made in his long journey from Venice to Kambalu (Pekin) by way of Armenia, Persia and Central Asian camel caravans. For present day information, the many records given by travelers and missionaries to those regions, the data respecting the number of camels and other animals that are furnished by the Russian industrial census, and the official reports of that government on the Siberian Railway, throw many side lights on the subject of transportation and camel service in Central Asia and the far East. In case of war, the question of the supply of camels may rise into sudden importance; and if, in the unprovoked aggressions and encroachments of Russia, China should join Japan, this question would assume still greater importance.

The camel is enabled to stand protracted marches through such regions by having, in addition to the four stomachs of cattle and other ruminating animals, a storage, or reserve supply of solid nutriment in its hump or humps, and a reserve of liquid in a series of internal water pouches. These reserve sources of supply, somewhat like storage battery systems of transportation, render the camel, within certain limits, independent until recharged. The humps, or reservoirs of solid nutriment, are mere masses of fat. They do not affect the vertebra, which is straight as in the horse or ox. The humps fatten out while at pasture, and diminish steadily in size during privation on the desert. Camel drivers are careful to see that the humps are well distended before undertaking any long journey.

For the purpose of liquid sustenance, the camel is equipped with a series of little pouches, like small flasks, about three inches wide and deep, on the walls of the paunch, or first stomach. These pouches admit water when the animal drinks, retain it by powerful sphincter muscles at their orifices until nature calls for it. The camel is said to drink "fifty, sixty, or even a hundred pounds weight" of water at one time. It will then go from three to five days without a fresh supply. Instances are cited of even fifteen days' abstinence.

Winter is the great carrying season, and spring to a less extent. The animals often march night after night crunching the frozen snow under their broad feet. At camping time they are turned loose to pick up any stalks of grass or twigs of bushes that rise above the snow. They will thrive on the leaves and branches of the willow and birch, and get along on sticks and twigs that look about as nourishing as an umbrella. After browsing on this scanty sustenance they huddle together on a patch cleared of snow, and munch the cud as solemnly as if they had had a full meal.

The camel, however, has its disadvantages as a means of transportation. With the heat of summer, the animals in China and Central Asia are driven to the grassy plains, where they do nothing but eat grass, chew the cud, fatten, and distend their humps for the following season's work. In spring all camels look ragged, but with the warm weather the wool begins to drop off, until by midsummer the animal is bare. By October, however, the new wool has grown, and the animals come from the pastures with massive humps, distended sides, and a fine new covering of hair.

Although apparently robust, they are delicate animals. On this account the Mongols and Chinese do not comb or shear their animals, as they do their sheep. Most of the wool is in consequence lost. Only the long fleece under the neck is cut when spring becomes warm. A shorn camel shivers in the wind, his vitality sinks, and he becomes useless. The hair has therefore to be collected day by day with painstaking labor, as it drops off or is about to drop off. The value of this wool has risen of late years, owing to its purchase in large quantities for exportation. The Chinese use it in the manufacture of clothing, carpets and rugs. In Europe and America it is employed for making shawls, carpets, underclothing, cloths for straining oils, and also for machine belting, being found to be equal, if not superior, for these purposes to the vegetable fibres previously used. In Newark is located the only factory in America making belting of this material, though in Great Britain and Germany its utilization for this purpose has been very largely developed.

The camel of Asiatic Russia and China is markedly different to that found in Turkey and Egypt. It is the two-humped species, Camelus bactrianus—the Persian breed known to the Arabs as "Bakhtec" or "Bactrian," after the ancient province or kingdom of Bactria, whose capital is now represented by the town of Balka, in Afghanistan; whereas the patriarchal beast of Syria, Arabia, Egypt and Africa is the single-humped species, the Arabian camel, Camelus dromedarius. The Arabian camel is the swifter; the Mongolian, or Bactrian, camel the larger.

Must Keep Her Father's Promise.

Tatyana Yussopow, an unusually handsome Kirghiz girl of seventeen, presented herself, a few days ago, before the Presiding Judge at the District Court in Astrakhan with the following prayer:

As an infant of five years she had been betrothed by her father to the ten-year-old son of a neighbor, the father acting according to Kirghiz custom. The young man now claims his bride, and although the latter loves another young tribesman she is held by both parent and bridegroom to her infantile betrothal. The weeping girl prayed the Judge to extend to her the right of Russian law to choose her own husband.

After a careful reference to the code the Judge ruled that as the Russian law gave the fullest freedom of religious and moral rites and customs to the non-orthodox subjects of the Czar the father's power was paramount, and the disconsolate girl's appeal was refused. —London Daily Mail.

"Kill More Pigs."

A characteristic incident in which George Francis Train figured occurred in Omaha once when he was lecturing in the Farnam Street Theatre, showing the alertness of his mind and his power to condense a great problem in a phrase of three words. The occasion referred to was at a time when the South Omaha packing houses had been operating for a period of several years. Omaha had high ambitions, and hoped to succeed Kansas City as the second pork packing centre in the United States and the world, but didn't know just how to go at it. While Mr. Train was speaking some one in the audience interrupted him with the question, "What shall we do to make Omaha the second pork packing point?" or words of similar effect. Quick as a flash, and without a moment's hesitation, Mr. Train replied, "Kill more pigs." Here was a great truth in a nutshell.—Omaha World-Herald.

Decadence of Quarantine.

Perhaps the very latest triumph of preventive medicine is the coming disappearance of quarantine. By the provisions of the International Sanitary Conference, signed by twenty powers, quarantine has been reduced to at most five days—so that its etymology is now of only historical interest. It is quite certain that these five days will soon also disappear. Modern science can dispense with the old blind method, since it knows the whereabouts of the bacteria that are to be feared. Hence it is required by this convention that every rat on a plague-infested ship must be destroyed within forty-eight hours of its arrival at a port. Readers know the part that rats play—victims themselves—in the dissemination of a disease which it is safe to say, remembering recent instances, will never again be able to survive in Europe.—London Mail.

Three in Chinese.

Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals three and nine is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs, and the sacred person of the emperor when he was in his Pekin home could only be approached, even by the highest officials, after three times three prostrations. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to three or its multiples.

Potato and Pepper Salad—Boil four potatoes until tender; cut a green pepper in half, take out the seeds and chop the pepper fine; mix thoroughly; pour over one-fourth cupful of vinegar, to which is added half a teaspoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water, then pour over all two tablespoonfuls of oil or melted butter.

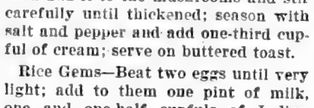
Hominy Cakes—Mix one cupful of cold boiled hominy with the yolks of two eggs, one-fourth cup of milk, half a cup of flour; beat the whites of the eggs, then add them to the hominy with one level teaspoonful of baking powder; beat thoroughly and bake on a hot griddle; serve with sugar and butter or with maple syrup.

Stewed Mushrooms—Clean the mushrooms; put them in the chafing dish with a little boiling water; let simmer five minutes; rub a little flour in a little cold water and stir until smooth; then add it to the mushrooms and stir carefully until thickened; season with salt and pepper and add one-third cupful of cream; serve on buttered toast.

Rice Gems—Beat two eggs until very light; add to them one pint of milk, one and one-half cupfuls of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter, melted; one cup of boiled rice and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; pour into greased gem pans and bake in a quick oven twenty-five minutes; serve very hot.

Cheese Drops—Put three-fourths of a cupful of water in a small pan; when it is boiling add one tablespoonful of butter and three heaping tablespoonfuls of flour; stir this very rapidly; when a thick paste remove it from the fire and add two eggs unbeaten, one by one, beating well after adding each; drop the dough in lumps from the teaspoon on a buttered pan; brush them over with beaten egg and sprinkle thickly with grated cheese and dust with cayenne pepper; put in a rather quick oven and bake fifteen minutes; serve hot.

Cream of Green Peas—To a can of green peas, less half a cupful, add three cupfuls of chicken broth, or a rich stock of any kind, and simmer together about fifteen minutes. Melt a fourth cupful of butter; when bubbling, add a fourth of a cup of flour; stir over the fire until well blended, then add the peas and let boil a few minutes. Rub the mixture through a sieve, return to the original kettle, and, when boiling well, add the half a cupful of peas which had been reserved, three cupfuls of hot milk and salt and pepper to season. When the boiling point is again reached, stir in lightly a cupful of whipped cream, and serve at once with croutons or wafers. This is a delicious soup, appropriate equally for either ordinary or formal occasions.—What To Eat.



If the water used in cleaning windows is blued they will retain their brilliancy longer and polish more easily.

If vegetables have been frosted, peel or otherwise prepare them for cooking, and cover them with cold, salty water, leaving them in a fairly warm room over night.

A very useful hint to housekeepers is that to boil rice well is an art. If a teaspoonful of lemon juice is added to boiling rice it will make it white and keep the kernels separate

The greatest care should be taken to thoroughly air a sleeping room in which gas has been burning during the evening before the room is slept in, as it is well known that a gas burner is a great consumer of oxygen.

A formula for stopping one's hair from falling that can be made at home by simply buying the ingredients and then blending them is made by taking an ounce of Jamaica bay rum, one and one-half ounces of cocoanut oil, two and one-fourth drams of nux vomica and twenty drops of oil of bergamot. Use this to massage the scalp with in a rotary motion, with the tips of the fingers.

Does every one who lives in steam-heated rooms know the benefit of bowls of water kept standing on the radiator? Every radiator in the house should have its bowl, a low, wide one for preference, and the water should be renewed every morning. The atmosphere is made moist and fresh, plants flourish, and the family temper is generally improved. The bowls may be of coarse but artistic pottery, or of brass. Neither need be expensive.

Walnut cookies are old-time favorites with children. Allow one cup of butter, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, three eggs and one cupful of flour mixed with two cupfuls of chopped walnut meats. Cream the butter and sugar, and add the eggs and floured nuts. Lastly, stir in one and a half cupfuls of flour into which has been sifted a teaspoonful of baking powder. Drop on a buttered sheet, allowing room for spreading, decorating the top of each cookie with half a nut meat and a sprinkle of granulated sugar.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ENTITLED "CHRISTIANS OUTSIDE THE CHURCH".

The Rev. Robert MacDonald Expresses the View That to Be a Believer in Christ Is Not Different From Being a Believer in Man.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—"Christians outside the Church" was the subject of the sermon Sunday morning by the Rev. Robert MacDonald, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. It was the first of a series of five sermons. The text was from John x: 16: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold." Mr. MacDonald said:

So important and many sided a subject as this must be looked at from more than one view point. Numberless are the questions to be considered. Numberless the opinions favorable and unfavorable, true and false, to be confirmed in these sermons or repudiated. Numberless the people interested in so practical and personal a question, some of whom love the church better than life; others of whom hate the church more than any other institution in existence; some who trace their loftiest aspirations, their deepest motives, their holiest desires back to her as a fond mother who lives to nourish her children with her own rich life; others who have never received the least benefit therefrom, of which they are conscious and boldly assert that little benefit to humanity ever emerged from her portals. Some go so far as to make the church synonymous with Christ's kingdom, and maintain that to be a member of the one is to be a member of the other, and consequently yield to her a fanatical reverence. Others swing clear to the other extreme and consider the church nothing better than the product of a jealous rivalry for pre-eminence over other institutions of earth, else the expression in wood and stone of overwrought sensibilities. Therefore, the monument of a most irrational superstition. While an innumerable many identify themselves with the church because they believe it to be a beneficent institution ordained of God, without which the world would be morally and spiritually impoverished, and through which the spirit is working for the redemption of humanity, in which divine strength can be had for the ills of life.

I desire that our starting point in these discussions should be in favor of religious toleration. As love is the centre of the Christian system, so must it be the motive in every church claiming to be a Christian church. As Christ our Master was tolerant of and charitable toward those who were not numbered among the twelve disciples and forty apostles, so must we as His followers be tolerant in thought, word, act, to those not of our number, and outside our communion. There is greater need of toleration to-day than at any previous period of the world's history. The church of to-day is more advanced than the church of yesterday. Its intelligence is greater; its light clearer; its affinity with the Holy Spirit more personal; its hold upon the cross of Christ, that power of redemptive love, sacrificing itself even unto death, stronger. The church of the twentieth century ought to be, and shame upon us if it is not, more spiritual than the church of the thirteenth century, or even than the church of the nineteenth century.

But not only in view of our superior spiritual enlightenment, also in view of our peculiarly complex state of living should we be tolerant. It is the age of differentiation and of classification. Every significant fact of life has been forced to submit to division and subdivision to an amazing extent. Look, for instance, at education. Trace it through the modern university curriculum. Contrast it with the most comprehensive collegiate institution of a century ago. You are overwhelmed with the multitudinous departments, and subdepartments and branches of instruction, and professional chairs. All these necessary, you say, to educate the youth. To adequately impart knowledge, to meet the ever increasing intellectual demand? Yes. The renaissance that called Europe from its dark ages of intellectual slumber has not yet spent its force. Measure the term medicine, or surgery with the imposing stature of the general practitioner of twenty years ago. The stature is no longer imposing. The specialist of a single bodily function is more imposing now. And for the human body the work of the one has been divided into the skill of the hundreds and each unit in the vast aggregate is more authoritative than the one. The term philosophy no longer recognizes the old vague divisions of moral and intellectual. Each division has been differentiated, and each differentiation suggests to the mind content and comprehensiveness, richer and more compact than the original classification from which it sprang. Metaphysics, theism, idealism, empiricism, economics, sociology, psychology, biology, and many more are the terms now familiar to our thought. And how vast the field of consciousness covered by any one of these significant terms. Economics, a very modern term for instance postulates for us; the land question; the tenement house problem, the theory of wealth, industrial organization, all socialistic and communistic relation.

The same in jurisprudence, in commerce and trade, in everything of worth. The difference between the big department store and the little trader illustrates the idea. Yet how surprised we are that we should have wandered religiously far afield from the primitive apostolic church, with our highly differentiated credal and ritual expressions, our numerous ecclesiastical orders, our multiplicity of organization. Bless you, it only shows we are alive and growing and anxious to apply the gospel of Jesus to all sorts and conditions of men. The worldly minded claim that denominationalism is distracting and sigh for a Christian unity that will swallow up all religious divisions. But, believe me, denominationalism makes more for the glory of Christianity than for its shame. The only shame about it all is that denominationalism at times nurtures a spirit of Phariseeism that sees no God in any other division of the Christian fold than its own. It has been only a few years since the medical students of Harvard fellowshipped the aspirant for veterinary honors. The term "horse doctor" was the term of salutation. The veterinary student, as the student of dentistry, was occupied with such inferior subject matter. Yes, but necessary subject matter. So of the Angelican churches and the non-conformists of England. The one is poor stuff to the other, tolerated only at the point of taxation to support their schools. Similar intolerance was felt toward the great Booth movement in America by all the churches, because that movement ignored their cut and dried ecclesiastical methods and brought into requisition the public square and the secular hall if by any means they might save some the churches could not reach. The same intolerance is now characterizing us toward that growing, so called, Christian Science movement. When will we see the "powers for good" that are ordained of God? When will we believe that any movement, however erroneous in nineteen points of test, if adapted in its twentieth point unto the blessing of men, is worthy of our tolerance, even our sympathetic regard.

Even religious bodies quarrel among themselves in defining orthodoxy, and denominational respectability, instead of praying together for the salvation of the world. No wonder Christians outside the church pass by on the other side of the road when Christians inside the church forget the purpose of their existence. The thumbscrew, rack, fagot and stake are looked back upon as relics of a barbaric age, but their spirit still lives. Every one of the leading denominations have within ten years either persecuted, else made it very unpleasant for some intrepid thinker who saw more clearly and spoke more fearlessly than the rank and file. The Methodist Church in our leading New England city is to-day exalting the spirit of the Pharisees instead of the spirit of the Wesleys in trying to excommunicate its leading scholar, just as Presbyterianism a few years ago in persecuting its chief scholar went back dangerously near the standard of 350 years ago, raised by its illustrious ancestor, John Calvin, who in 1553 burned Servetus at the stake in Geneva for doubting the equality of the persons of "the Trinity" and the validity of infant baptism. Christ dealt more lovingly with heretics. To Thomas He unveiled His side and loved him into the necessary belief. Phariseeism, on the other hand, crucified Christ and stoned Stephen to death. Loving as brethren those within the church; tolerant as Christians toward those without is the ideal that should rule.

How refreshing to reflect upon such a passage of Scripture as that which stands at the head of this sermon. It is a plea for religious toleration and sets before us a standard of religious liberty it would be well to live up to. We are so inclined to become narrowed in our views of truth; we are so prone to live under the shelter of some creed that the vistas of truth stretching ahead of us everywhere become narrowed and hidden, and before we are aware of it the peculiar dogma we cherish or the certain fact we advocate is magnified into identification with the truth itself. There is at least danger here. Thus, how needful to be often carried out into the broad field the Gospel opens up. Look at the scene revealed here. Jesus is having another of His oft-recurring talks with the Pharisees; but, as of old, they do not understand Him. He is a fanatic, or at best, a stubborn partisan, who, while professing to lead them into larger freedom, seems only to break up their honored institutions. So this peculiar saying falls from His lips. As He speaks how precious the outlook. There He leads His followers through the old loved fields, out under the blue sky, their life and His identified, bound together by a common fidelity of truth. But even this freedom seems narrow in view of what is yet to come. These are My sheep, He says, and for them I lay down My life; but also other sheep I have which are not of this fold, and as we contemplate the words, the range of our vision is extended, the fields through which they pass widen, the visible horizon that hemmed us in lifts, the blue dome of the heavens expands until we see all truth loving souls everywhere, known by many a different name, coming in as the sheep fold opens to receive them. And we turn our steps homeward, resolving in future to be more tolerant for the Master's sake.

A few weeks ago an attendant upon our church, a lover of truth, a believer in Christ, but who had never made an open profession of religion, asked me what I thought constituted a Christian, and if I did not think it meant to be a church member, and a Baptist Church member. It was that earnest question that called forth these sermons. What constitutes a Christian? No progress can be made in our discussion until we settle that question. Is it to be a communicant of any church? Is it to subscribe to any creed? A hundred times no! All trustworthy sources make it to be a believer in Christ. What do you mean by belief in Christ? Well, what do you mean when you tell a person you believe in him, that you believe he is a good citizen, a faithful husband, a loving father? You may believe in him as all that, yet not be willing to trust him with a dollar out of your sight, or open your home to him as a friend. You honor him not most unless willing to trust him with money uncounted, your good name, the very secrets of your heart. A belief that does not express itself in confidence does not count for much. All else is cold, impersonal opinion. You must not offer Christ less than you would your friend. A belief in the historic Christ only never saved a soul, any more than a belief in Caesar or Luther or Washington, even though you believe Him as more than a teacher sent from God, more than a prophet, even the very Saviour of the world. Just as friendship is more than an intellectual opinion, even a possession of the life. Just as love, the divine essential in all true living, without much society, is a self-centred, self-circumferenced conglomeration, and the home a den, denying its own existence, is virtue of the heart instead of a secretion of the brain; so religion has its abiding place in the heart, else nowhere in the life at all.

To be a believer in Christ then is no different than to be a believer in man. Tell him whom you profess to call your friend you believe in him. When you will not confide in him, when in perplexity you seek another's counsel, and in sorrow another's sympathy, and you have insulted faith, and friendship has become in your hand an empty name. If you believe in a man trust him as all men demand you should. You say you love? Show it by loving and manifesting the self-denial love demands, else your profession is a sounding brass, an empty name, a dastardly affair.

Do you believe in Christ? Show it by a loving trust. Otherwise, you believe only intellectually, and that means you do not want to have much to do with Him. It means self first and always. And if perchance you start to follow Him from so superficial a motive be not surprised if the first time His demands conflict with your plans you turn traitor and swear you never knew the man. The test is, My sheep hear My voice and I know them and they follow Me. That is the test—to hear His voice and follow Him.

Now, what is the purpose of a church, and in how far does church membership constitute a Christian? Church membership constitutes a Christian just so far as a Christian constitutes a church member. No church, whatever its name and influence, has of itself power to make a man a Christian, unless the Roman Church, and that is only in its own estimation. We fall into one or the other of two errors: Either of thinking of Christianity as an abstraction, or as a fact identical with an organization of earth, when it is grander than both. There is no Christianity apart from the life of its founder. It is not to be born in a Christian community. It is not to be swayed by religious excitement. It is not, under the uplift of fine music, nor the tender sentiment of a keen sorrow to catch some celestial glimpse of truth, and conclude you are henceforth a religious man. To be a Christian is nothing other than Christ within you the hope of glory.

Then there is the other mistake of making the visible church identical with the reality. Indeed, symbols are important. We can never tell how much satisfaction the religious devotee receives from the picture of the Virgin or the image of the Christ. The line between the symbol and the spirit may be less attenuated than we think. More symbols may lead to more realities than we dream of. An object of sense may, however, oftener hinder access to the spirit than be a viaduct thereto. Many a person joins a church for the sake of being a church member rather than to be a better Christian. Many a person worships their church and minister rather than the Christ the church represents and the minister preaches. Being a good denominationalist is not necessarily being a good Christian, although if we are good Christians we ought to be denominationalists, and better denominationalists than we are.—Denominations give form and content to Christianity which some souls would never otherwise perceive. But on the other hand, denominationalism should have no content to boast of except what the Gospel imparts. Don't think that to be a Methodist, Presbyterian or [illegible] is equal to being a Christian. It [illegible] so. It may not be so. It depends [illegible] your denomination intensifies or [illegible] izes Christianity. You may have the [illegible] of godliness, but your very devotion [illegible] form is a denial of the power there [illegible] have in mind a member of a [illegible] church who would sooner [illegible] Christ than his immersion and [illegible] munion. His unspiritual life [illegible] has done that very thing. He [illegible] mitted these two sacred rites to ste[illegible] his Lord, and he knows not wh[illegible] have laid him. Scriptural warrant [illegible] clesiastical forms is good. But no [illegible] iastical form should take the plac[illegible] pure heart, the Christ spirit. Chri[illegible] is a Christ imparted divine state[illegible] All within the charmed circle, whe[illegible] my church or yours, or of neither n[illegible] yours, are my brothers because [illegible] Christ. "Other sheep I have not [illegible] fold." Don't forget that. Christ [illegible] Therefore, it must be true. Ther[illegible] be one flock and one shepherd. N[illegible] fold, as it is translated. There [illegible] many flocks in one fold.

By and by boundary lines w[illegible] away. We think then they will [illegible] Baptists. The Congregationalis[illegible] they will all be Congregationalists [illegible] the Methodist is sure they will [illegible] Methodists. Ah, brother, better st[illegible] will all be Christians. And as som[illegible] in glory ten thousand years aske, W[illegible] these? as they all come trooping [illegible] tired children after the toils of the [illegible] over, so some John will answer: [illegible] are they who believed in the [illegible] God which taketh away the sins [illegible] world." Who knows, Jesus He[illegible] say, "These are they for whom [illegible] These? These? These are they [illegible] up through great tribulation, [illegible] washed their robes and made t[illegible] in the blood of the Lamb!

Gems of Thought.

To cultivate kindness is a va[illegible] of the business of life.—Johnson.

Great effort from great motiv[illegible] best definition of a happy life.—[illegible]

We can hardly learn humility [illegible] derness enough except by sa[illegible] George Eliot.

Skeptics are generally ready to [illegible] anything, provided it is only s[illegible] improbable; it is at matters of [illegible] such people stumble.—Von Knebe[illegible]

The best time to give up a bad [illegible] before you begin it, and the next b[illegible] is when you have discovered that [illegible] bad habit.—United Presbyterian.

No man can pass into eternity fo[illegible] already in it. The dull brute globe [illegible] through its ether and knows it not [illegible] so our souls are bathed in eterna[illegible] we are never conscious of it.—F. W[illegible] rar.

The humblest man or woman c[illegible] splendidly! That is the royal tru[illegible] we need to believe, you and I who h[illegible] "mission," no great sphere to m[illegible] The universe is not quite complete w[illegible] my work well done.—W. C. Gannett.

"What does it signify whether I [illegible] the bottom or not, so long as I [illegible] skulk?—or, rather," and here the o[illegible] took off his hat and looked up, "so [illegible] the Great Captain has His way, and [illegible] is done to His mind?"—George Mac[illegible]

If you wish to know whether you [illegible] Christian inquire of yourself whet[illegible] and for the love of God, you seek t[illegible] happy those about you by smiles and [illegible] ant sayings. Are you a comfortab[illegible] son to live with? Are you pleas[illegible] have about?—Gail Hamilton.

Seeds That Will Grow.

The soul of man is the great mast[illegible] of the great Master Builder.—J. [illegible] Smith.

He is building on the sand who [illegible] the opinion of others the ground [illegible] conduct.—United Presbyterian.

It is a noble sight to see an hone[illegible] cleave his own heart in twain and [illegible] away the baser part of it.—Charles K[illegible]

The capacity of our sorrows is [illegible] our grandeur, and the loftiest of [illegible] are those who have had the pro[illegible] sympathies, because they have [illegible] profoundest sorrows.—Henry Giles.

Life is what we are alive to. It [illegible] length, but breadth. To be alive [illegible] appetite, pleasure, pride, money [illegible] and not to goodness and kindness, [illegible] and love, history, poetry, music, [illegible] stars, God and eternal hopes, is to [illegible] but dead.—Malthie D. Babcock.

None but the fully occupied can [illegible] ciate the delight of suspended, or, [illegible] of varied labor. It is toil that create[illegible] days; there is no royal road—yes, [illegible] the royal road—to them. Life can[illegible] made up of recreations; they must [illegible] den spots in well farmed lands.—Ma[illegible] bert Ann Taylor.

If thou canst not continually re[illegible] self, yet do it sometimes, at least [illegible] day, namely, in the morning or at [illegible] examine thyself what thou hast done [illegible] thou hast behaved thyself in word, [illegible] and thought, for in these perhaps th[illegible] oftentimes offended against God a[illegible] neighbor.—Thomas a Kempis.

Development of Character.

We are left in this world, not [illegible] for what we may do here, for th[illegible] we may make, as that we ourselves [illegible] grow into the beauty of God's th[illegible] us. In the midst of all our [illegible] and struggles, all our doing of [illegible] our longings and desires, all our [illegible] riences of every kind, there is a [illegible] going on in us which is quite as im[illegible] as anything we are doing with our [illegible] or with our hands.

In the school the boy has his t[illegible] lessons. According as he is diligent [illegible] dolent is his progress in his stu[illegible] ten years, if he is faithful, he masters [illegible] things and stands high in his clas[illegible] he is indifferent and careless, he get[illegible] a smattering of knowledge, with so [illegible] links missing that his education is of [illegible] practical use to him. But meanwhile [illegible] has been going on in him another [illegible] tion—a growth or development of ch[illegible] ter. The mind grows by exercise, ju[illegible] the body does.

Then there is also a subjective mor[illegible] pression, produced by the way the t[illegible] performed. If one is faithful and [illegible] scientious, truly doing his best, th[illegible] deavor leaves a mark of beauty in th[illegible] But if one is unfaithful, indolent, [illegible] one's self, there is left a wound, a t[illegible] marring and blemish, a weakening [illegible] life.—C. P. Miller.

A Happy Home.

Six things are requisite to create a [illegible] home: Integrity must be the architec[illegible] tidiness the upholsterer. It must [illegible] warmed by affection, lighted up [illegible] cheerfulness, and industry must be [illegible] ventilator, renewing the atmosphere [illegible] bring in fresh salubrity day by day; [illegible] over all as a protecting canopy and [illegible] nothing will suffice except the bless[illegible] God.—Hamilton.

Progress.

Many people who show a good de[illegible] Christian zest at the start so soon get [illegible] of being Christians. To have earnest [illegible] of Christ and to be intensely interes[illegible] them and controlled by them cannot [illegible] fortunately, be taken as a certain s[illegible] the continuance of that interest. Th[illegible] ing off, the cooling down of Christi[illegible] thusiasm is common experience.—R[illegible] H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New [illegible] City.

Nothing to Fear.

The Bible has nothing to fear from [illegible] ligent, painstaking and reverent cri[illegible] Its integrity as the inspired word o[illegible] has stood every test which legitimate [illegible] cism has applied to it as well as t[illegible] saults of those who would gladly u[illegible] mine its authority if they could.—H. H. Sutherland, Presbyterian, Burling[illegible]

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Miss Amanda Johnson.

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...R. HARTMAN has probably done more than any other physician to...rd popularizing a means of escape from facial deformities, such as watery eyes, ...ted nose, offensive breath, dry cracked ...e due to the ravaging effects of catarrh. ...e has made chronic catarrh a life-long ...dy. His remedy, popularly known as ...runa, is the most famous remedy for ...arrh in existence.

...robably there is not a man or woman, ... girl, within the bounds of the ... States that has not heard of Pe... By far the largest majority have ... Peruna.

...e multitude of people that have been ... of chronic catarrh by using Peruna ...ever be known.

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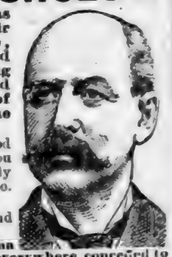

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those" as they all come trooping
redeemed children after the toils of the
earth, some John will answer:
are they who believed in the
Who knows, Jesus Himself
wash away the sins
These are they for whom I
These are they who
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and made them
be kings and priests."

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City.

Nothing to Fear.

The Bible has nothing to fear from
Agent, painstaking and reverent crit
Its integrity as the inspired word of
has stood every test which legitimate
cism has applied to it as well as th
faults of those who would gladly
mine its authority if they could.—R
H. Sutherland, Presbyterian, Burling

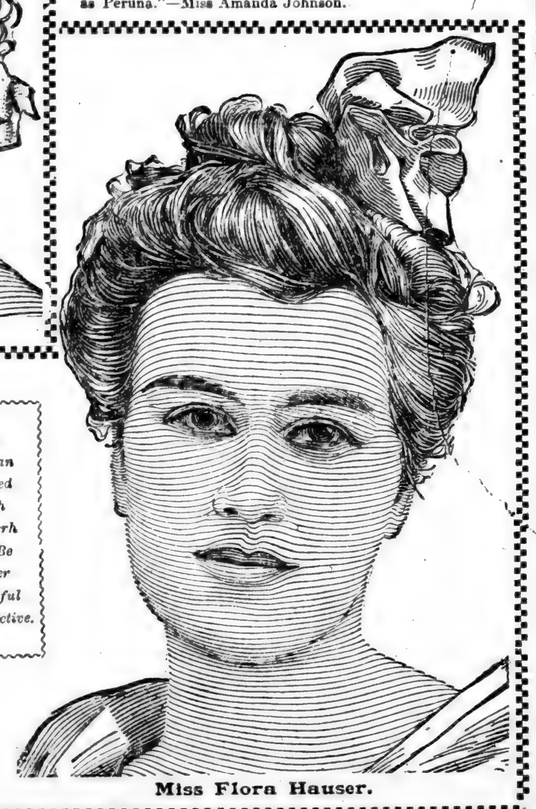
W TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED DREAD CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

arrh Robs Women of Health and Beauty. Pe-ru-na Makes Women Healthy and Beautiful.

Miss Amanda Johnson.

Miss Amanda Johnson, Fairchild, Wis., writes:

"I write to tell you how much Peruna benefited me. For a number of years I had pain in my head around my eyes, and I thought it was because my eyes needed treatment, so I went to an oculist and had glasses fitted to my eyes and wore them for some time, but felt no relief whatever. In fact, I felt worse than before, and came to the conclusion that the trouble was not with my eyes, but with my head and that it must be catarrh. As so many of my friends had used Peruna with benefit for this trouble, I thought I would try it. I was not sorry that I did so, for in a short time I began to improve, and in four weeks my eyes were in splendid condition, my general health was much improved and all the catarrh of the head was gone. I was glad to get rid of this trouble, and am glad to endorse such a good medicine as Peruna."—Miss Amanda Johnson.



Miss Flora Hauser.

No Woman Afflicted With Catarrh Can Be Either Beautiful or Attractive.

Flora Hauser, 1032 S. New Jer- treet, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

think I must have been bled with catarrh ever since I very young, aggravated each I caught a cold. This did not e sufficiently serious to be ob- ious until last winter. Then ead and nose were so stopped hat I felt I must do something. una was recommended to me friend. I used it for four ks, and found to my relief that ured me. I have not had a bit rouble since. My head is clear, I can safely affirm that Pe- a cured me."—Miss Flora ser.

reds of Women Cured by Pe-ru-na of Annoying Catarrh.

HARTMAN has probably done more than any other physician to- popularizing a means of escape from eal deformities, such as watery eyes, d nose, offensive breath, dry cracked ue to the ravaging effects of catarrh. has made chronic catarrh a life-long His remedy, popularly known as a, is the most famous remedy for h in existence.

bably there is not a man or woman, r girl, within the bounds of the d States that has not heard of Pe- By far the largest majority have Peruna.

multitude of people that have been of chronic catarrh by using Peruna ever be known.

Many a girl has regained her faded beauty, many a matron has lengthened the days of her comely appearance by using Peruna.

Peruna produces clean mucous membranes, the basis of facial symmetry and a perfect complexion.

The women have not been slow to discover that a course of Peruna will do more toward restoring youthful beauty than all the devices known to science.

While it is true that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located, yet it is advisable for everyone to use Peruna as a preventive and not wait until catarrh has fastened itself in some part of the system.

Peruna acts quickly and beneficially on the inflamed mucous membranes lining the different organs of the body. Thus it will cure catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartmann, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WIT *and* HUMOR *of* THE DAY

War Has Begun.

Says the Jap to the Russ,
"You're a bloated old fuss!"
Says the Russ to the Jap,
"You're a foolish young chap!"
"You're a foolish young chap!"
—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Pronunciation.

Rosie—"How do you pronounce "automobile?"

Posey—"I pronounce it the best ever."

A Difficult Conundrum.

"Hi, waiter! what do you call this?"

"Bean soup, sir."

"Yes, it's been soup, but what the deuce is it now?"

Dog Show Item.

McDuff—"Oh, I'm sure you'll get to like our dog—he grows upon one."

McBluff—"But I don't like to have dogs growing on me."

Better Than Riches.

De Garry—"In making love to a Boston girl, what is the best thing for a fellow to possess?"

Merritt—"A dictionary."

Untrammeled.

Naggsby—"According to what school of dramatic art does Maxine Elliott shape her work?"

Waggsby—"None. She plays in 'Her Own Way.'"—Baltimore American.

Didn't Work.

He—"Do you believe in thought transference, Miss Frivolous?"

She—"Not at all. I have been trying for weeks to convey the idea to your mind that you ought to propose."—Detroit Free Press.

Perfectly Satisfied.

Brown—"So Smith's mother-in-law is dead? Did she leave Smith anything?"

Jones—"No; but Smith says he feels that she has done everything in her power to make him happy, as it is."—Comfort.

Well Begun.

"And do you know, they hadn't been married a week before they began to quarrel?"

"Well, there's nothing like getting an early start."—New York American.

Far From Useless.

Young Lawyer—"It will be quite useless to try and break old Jones' will, don't you think so?"

Old Lawyer—"Useless? Not at all. The relatives will get lots of experience and we will get some fat fees."—Kansas City World.

A Servant Task.

"You should strive to appeal to the imagination and the human interest of your pupils," said the principal.

"I do," answered the teacher, "but it is very hard to convince the boys that Hector and Achilles were as great men as Corbett and Jeffries."

She Probably Forgot.

Jack—"I called on Miss Giddyun last night, and she said if I kissed her she would scream."

Tom—"Well?"

Jack—"Well, under the circumstances, I don't think much of her reputation for veracity."

Lest We Forget.

Singleton—"I say, old chap, what have you that string around your finger for?"

Wedderly—"To remind me of something I am to get for my wife."

Singleton—"What are you to get?"

Wedderly—"Why—er—I've forgotten what it was."—New Yorker.

Fate.

"Just my luck," he growled. "When I was out of a job no one wanted me, and now that I've just got one there is a most pressing demand for my services."

"For what?"

"For jury service."—Chicago Post.

New Opportunities.

Smartley—"I believe I can find the South Pole."

Dumbley—"How would you go about it?"

Smartley—"By following the revolutions in South America until I reached the apex."—Butte Inter Mountain.

Now They Hate Each Other.

"Well," said her neighbor, "this is a regular old-fashioned winter, isn't it?"

"Oh, is it?" she returned. "Really, you know, I can't speak from experience about old-fashioned winters, not having been here when you used to have that kind."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Religious Man.

Mrs. Newbride—"My husband doesn't play poker any more. He promised me not to."

Mrs. Wise—"And doesn't he play anything now?"

Mrs. Newbride—"He says he only plays 'Pharoah,' and as that's a Biblical name, it must be all right."—Philadelphia Ledger.

When the Jap became civilized in the accepted western sense he lost his faith in the divinity of his ancient religion, which, it is true, had become sadly perverted by the priesthood. He did not hesitate to discard the supernatural elements of the national faith while retaining its moral code as an admirable philosophical rule of life. In a word he became as a skeptic who accepts the philosophy of Jesus without accepting the divinity or inspired mission. Thus civilization made the Jap an agnostic without being able to proselyte him to Christianity. The superior Japanese place the teachings of Christ alongside those of Buddha, Confucius, Mencius and the other spiritual philosophers of the Orient, and, while trying to live moral lives, shrug their shoulders at the "superstitions" of religionists, whether western or Oriental.—Atlanta Constitution.

Rudolph Obiattfi, a chemist and expert on precious stones, is reported to have invented a process for the fusing of particles of ruby, known as ruby waste, into stones of a commercial size. The stones which he has produced have received considerable attention from geologists and are pronounced genuine.

Reeder—"Scott said a clever thing to-day; said that luck is a good bit like lightning; for it seldom strikes twice in the same place." Heeder—"Yes, and as a rule neither of them needs to."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Gracious," sighed Mr. De Spepsey. "I wish I could acquire an appetite." "For goodness' sake!" exclaimed his wife, "what do you want with an appetite? It would only give you more dyspepsia."—Philadelphia Press.

Billion Dollar Grass and Alfalfa.

When we introduced Billion Dollar Grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village postoffice, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

A. Walford, Westlore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides."

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. IN STAMPS

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

Trying to keep up appearances pulls some men down.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

A man naturally believes in the survival of the fittest as long as he lives.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Nothing hurts a small man so much as to have people ignore his threats.

Miss Alice Bailey, of

Atlanta, Ga., escaped the surgeon's knife, by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it **inflammation of the ovaries,** and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Vanity is the quicksand that engulfs a woman's reason.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in 1903 in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn. 93 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1904.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS PER ACRE?

220 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.
310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
80 bu. Salzer Spelts and Macaroni Wheat.
1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.
14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.
60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder.
54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn —rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now, such yields you can have, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, if you will plant Salzer's seeds. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

Some men get so tired doing nothing that they can't do any kind of work.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

An attempt to get something for nothing parts many a fool from his money.

HOMESEEKERS' AND COLONISTS' RATES TO THE SOUTHWEST.

Tickets will be sold via the Queen and Crescent route on March 15th. Special homeseekers' excursion to the southwest at greatly reduced rates for the round trip. Also one way second-class colonist tickets to the southwest.

Stopover privilege is allowed on the homeseekers' tickets at points en route. Tickets are good twenty-one days from date of sale. For information address A. B. Freeman, T. P. A., Birmingham, or agent.

SKIN HUMORS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

ONE DOLLAR

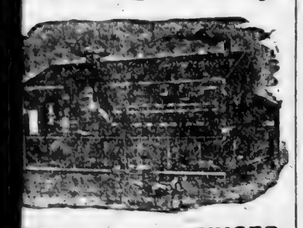
Consisting of Cuticura Soap

to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA Pills to cool and cleanse the blood and expel humor germs. A SINGLE SET, costing but ONE DOLLAR, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 25c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c., per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Torturing, Disfiguring Humors from Infancy to Age."

Cotton Gin Machinery



ATT. MUNGER.
WINSHIP.
GLE. SMITH.

make the most most complete line of any in the world. We also make

GINES and BOILERS,
LINTERS for OIL MILLS.

sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co.,
Birmingham, Ala.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Colt skin, which is every where conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Best Color Eyelets used. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

TOBACCO CURE

Anti-Baccoline

We guarantee to cure the tobacco habit in any form. Treatment EASY, SAFE, SURE AND AGREEABLE. You take no chances. No Cure No Pay. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address The Dr. J. S. Hill Anti-Baccoline Co., Greenville, Ill., Box 367.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

FEET THAT

Hurt, Sweat, Blister, cured by **ROYAL FOOT WASH.** Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc. Keeps the feet cool. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample, postpaid, for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit.

Cotton Must Have Potash

Potash is an essential plant food which must be added as a fertilizer or the soil will become exhausted, as is true of so many cotton fields.

We have books giving valuable details about fertilizers. We will send them free to any farmer who asks us for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—66 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—224½ So. Broad St.

CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

$96.00 Worth of Watkins' Liniment FREE!

Address
J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO.,
WINONA, MINNESOTA, U. S. A.
500 PEOPLE NOW WORKING.

A good living and a pocket full of money for an Agent in every County in the United States. Team and wagon all that is required. Ample Credit given after Account is guaranteed by two responsible Freeholders.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

Am. 11, 1904.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

REDUCED RATES TO CALIFORNIA AND NORTHWEST VIA QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Tickets on sale March 1st to April 30th, inclusive, and September 15th to October 15th, inclusive, at greatly reduced rates. For information address A. B. Freeman, T. P. A., Queen and Crescent route, Birmingham, Ala.

What a relief from the pain and inconvenience of diseases of the eye when

MITCHELL'S EYE SALVE

has been properly applied! To experience such relief sufferers have found it worth a hundred times its slight cost.

CURES ALL EYE AFFECTIONS.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."

C. J. Pusch, 867 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 500

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 834, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

WAR NEWS UP TO DATE

Epitome of Progress of Momentous Struggle Now On in the Far East

VLADIVOSTOCK BOMBARDED

Japs Tackle Second Stronghold of Russian Bear But Lydite Shells Fail to Do Any Great Damage.

An Associated Press dispatch from Vladivostock says: A fleet of five Japanese battle ships and two cruisers appeared off this place at 1:25 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon and bombarded the town and shore batteries for fifty-five minutes.

The fleet approached from the direction of Askold island at the east entrance of Ussuri bay, and about 33 miles southeast of Vladivostock. Entering Ussuri bay the enemy formed in line of battle, but did not approach a closer range than 5 1-3 miles. They directed their fire against the shore batteries and the town, but no damage resulted, as most of their 200 lyddite shells failed to burst.

The Russian battery, commanded by Generals Veronetz and Artamoff, did not reply, awaiting a closer approach of the enemy.

The Japanese fire ceased at 2:20 p. m., and the enemy retired in the direction of Askold island. Simultaneously the torpedo boat destroyers appeared near Askold island, and two more near Cape Miadel.

The Japanese ships were covered with ice.

The attack resulted in no loss to the Russians, but cost the enemy 200,000 roubles ($100,000) in ammunition. Most of the projectiles were six and twelve-inch shells.

The population of Vladivostock was warned in the early morning of the presence on the horizon of a hostile fleet and the prospect of an attack during the day, but it remained tranquil.

Interest now centers on the probable encounter between the Russian Vladivostock fleet, comprised of the czar's four finest cruisers and several torpedo boats and destroyers, and the Japanese squadron which has just bombarded Vladivostock. A cable received Saturday night states that the report that the Russian squadron was not in Vladivostock March 1 is correct. When last seen it was off Usulie bay.

VICEROY WIRES REPORT.

A communication from Viceroy Alexieff to the czar from Ukden, bearing Sunday's date, says:

"I most humbly inform your majesty that the commandant at the fortress at Vladivostock reports at 8:50 this morning seven vessels were sighted south of Askold island. At 9:45 they were seen to be warships making for Askold island. About noon the enemy's squadron was midway between the coast and Askold island, making for Ussuri bay. They were out of reach of the shore batteries. At 1:30 the enemy opened fire. Two vessels in the squadron were probably the first-class cruisers Idzum and Yakumo, but the names of the other vessels are unknown."

RUSSIAN FLANK MENACED.

News has reached St. Petersburg that the 2,500 Japanese troops who landed at Plaksin bay are advancing towards Musan with the intention of reaching Hunchun, and threatening the Russian flank. To checkmate this move a Russian outpost, 1,500 strong, is advancing to occupy Koryoung, on the Tumen river.

ANSWER RUSSIAN CHARGES

Japan Addresses Note to the Powers Setting Forth Her Grievances and Explaining Her Actions.

Japan addressed a note to the powers Friday in response to the recent communication from Russia. The note has not been published in Tokio and its contents are unknown.

Russia's various communications to the powers attacking Japan for its conduct of diplomatic negotiations before their rupture, for its attack upon Russia without declaration of war and for its alleged violation of the neutrality of Korea have been received in Japan largely in the spirit of amusement.

The Japanese resent what is alleged to be a deliberate attempt to place them in a false position regarding certain incidents, but in the main do not take the correspondence seriously. Responding to the charge of violating the neutrality of Korea they point to the action of Russia in Manchuria, where thousands of troops were assembled long before a diplomatic rupture occurred. They say that they are fully prepared to accept the judgment of the powers on a comparison of their course in Korea, where they landed troops only after a state of war existed, and upon the written permission of the emperor of Korea.

They deny that Chemulpo was a neutral port after the Japanese landed on February 8, but whether it was neutral or belligerent, Russia began hostilities there. When the Russian gunboat Korietz steamed out of the harbor of Chemulpo on the afternoon of February 8, she opened fire on the Japanese squadron, making the opening shot of the war. The Japanese guns did not respond, but the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers answered the fire and discharged two torpedoes before the Korietz retired.

The Japanese are confident of the justice and strength of their original position in the integrity of China, and the fairness of their proposal during the negotiations. They feel fully justified in commencing hostilities after breaking off diplomatic relations and serving notice of their intention to take independent action. They are sure their recent assurances that they had no intention of taking possession of Chinese territory and would guarantee the integrity and independence of Korea will be accepted by the powers.

FIVE KILLED IN BOMBARDMENT.

Official dispatches received at St. Petersburg concerning the bombardment of Vladivostock by a Japanese fleet Sunday afternoon do not mention any Russian losses, but private advices say that five were killed—four sailors and the wife of an engineer. It is apparent the Japanese were afraid to risk exposing their ships to the plunging fire of the land batteries, and it is considered probable that the attack was really for the purpose of drawing the fire of the Russian forts, compelling the Russians to discose the position and calibre of their guns and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Russian squadron was in port.

LEFT TO ITS OWN DEFENSES.

The greatest consternation was caused in St. Petersburg Saturday night by the publication of a proclamation issued by the admiral in command at Vladivostok, the terms of which made it clear that Vladivostok, like Port Arthur, is to be left to its own defenses.

BATTLES OF CRAP SHOOTERS.

Five Negroes Killed and Two Fatally Wounded in Gambling Rows.

Five negroes were killed and two mortally wounded in the Doddsville neighborhood, in Sunflower county, Miss., Saturday night, as the result of quarrels growing out of crap games.

The killings occurred in two different localities and the county authorities are unable to find clews to the parties responsible for the carnival of crime, as over fifty negroes participated in the fights and fully one hundred shots were fired.

WHITNEY LEFT ELEVEN MILLION

Son Files a Provisional Estimate of Millionaire's Property for Taxation.

At Mineola, Long Island, Harry Payne Whitney, executor of the late William C. Whitney, has filed with the surrogate of Nassau county, a provisional estimate of the value of his father's estate liable to taxation, fixing the value of real estate at $1,000,000 and that of the personal estate at $10,000,000.

MEANS STRIKE, SAYS MITCHELL.

Joint Conference of Operators and Miners Was Absolute Failure.

The joint conference of the operators and coal miners adjourned at Indianapolis without reaching an agreement. President Mitchell said: "This means a strike."

This is the second time there has been a failure to agree.

The final disagreement and adjournment came after a day devoted to consideration of the ultimatum of the operators, which was that a two-year scale be signed at a reduction of 5 1-2 per cent from the present scale.

FINAL VICTORY WITH DREYFUS.

Court of Cassation at Paris Decides on Revision of Celebrated Case.

The criminal branch of the court of cassation at Paris has granted the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial at Rennes.

The court held that a sufficient showing had been made to warrant a reopening of the case and ordered a supplementary investigation to establish all the doubtful points

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Hay is confined to his home by a slight recurrence of the grip.

Agnes French, the white maid who recently stole a quantity of jewelry from the apartments of Postmaster-General Payne, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

The Senate Committee on Pensions authorized a favorable report on the Pension Appropriation bill, with an amendment increasing to $100 a month the pensions of veterans who are totally blind as the result of service in the Civil War.

M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, has cabled his resignation as such to the President of that Republic.

The Navy Department has received a cable message from Admiral Evans saying he will sail for home about March 26 on the battleship Kentucky.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has been ill with grip for several weeks, is improving slowly, and will soon go to Old Point Comfort to recuperate.

The Isle of Pines treaty having been negotiated to run for nine months, and the time having expired, the convention is declared to be dead, having lapsed by limitation.

It is reported that the Ameer's boundary pillars on the Afghan-Turkistan border have been destroyed by Russian agency.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The battleship Wisconsin, now at Manila, in the Philippines, has beaten the world's record with thirteen-inch guns, its expert gunners having made nine bull's eyes out of ten shots fired within ten minutes.

The First Presbyterian Hospital at Porto Rico was opened at San Juan with appropriate ceremonies. The hospital cost $20,000, which was raised in New York.

The Supreme Court of Porto Rico has sustained the decision of the lower court, which sentenced to death Pedro Diaz, for shooting a man during the election riots at Humacao in August, 1902.

Postmaster Harry Earl Biscoe, of the United States battleship Oregon, now at Manila, in the Philippines, has been ordered under arrest by Rear Admiral Evans for an alleged irregularity in his accounts.

Five cases of diphtheria are reported on board the United States ship Monongahela, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Surgeon-General Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital service, at Honolulu, has invited Dr. Charles B. Cooper, of the Board of Health, of Hawaii, to become chairman of a committee to undertake an exhaustive investigation and study of leprosy.

A parade was held at San Juan recently by the American Federation of Labor in honor of Sam Gompers, the President of that organization, who has come to Porto Rico in the interests of the Federation.

Major Scott has returned to Manila from a successful pursuit and punishment of the Vigan mutineers, and the promptness with which the affair was handled has caused widespread satisfaction.

DOMESTIC.

Two postal clerks on a northbound train two miles north of Meridian, Miss., were shot and killed by a negro during an attempt to rob the train.

George S. Brainerd, President of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Montgomery, Minn., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for receiving deposits when his bank was insolvent.

Attacked by a jaguar during a performance, Harry Welles, a Bostock trainer, was nearly killed at Philadelphia, Pa. He was urging the animals to leave the cage and in the narrow passageway to the stage one of the jaguars sprang at him.

Jealous of Mrs. Ben Ramsey, at Terre Haute, Ind., Jerry Dugan killed her and her two children, then sought a policeman, confessed and gave himself up.

Fifteen workmen were killed by the collapse of a scaffold in the dome of the new postoffice building, at Chicago, Ill.

Maine Socialists, at Bath, nominated Captain William P. Rogers, of Freeport, for Governor.

Five Chinamen were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a laundry at San Francisco, Cal.

FOREIGN.

The Morales Government has decided to buy from Venezuela the gunboat Miranda for $200,000, to be paid in six installments; 5000 Mauser rifles and a million rounds of ammunition.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal member of the House of Commons for the West Division of Monmouthshire, England, has announced his intention of retiring from Parliament.

Larrikins or roughs chased John Alexander Dowie round the city of Melbourne, Australia, after breaking up a meeting he was attempting to hold.

Colonel Leutwein, Governor of German Southwest Africa, telegraphed from Swakopmund that Major Estorff's column had a severe ten hours' fight with the Hereros near Otjihinanaka, during which one German officer was killed and four officers, among them Baron Schoneau-Weiler, were wounded.

The United States torpedo boat flotilla, escorted by the auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, has left Port Said on its way to Manila.

Women Burned to Death.

In the fire that destroyed the Sherman House, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., a mother and daughter from Richland Centre were burned alive. The family of Edward Rodgers, proprietor of the hotel, escaped with difficulty. The loss is $5000.

J. M. Fitzsimons Dead.

James M. Fitzsimons, Chief Justice of the City Court of New York, and for fourteen years a City Court Justice, died at his home from pneumonia

BIG HOTEL COLLAPSES

Many Men Crushed to Death Under Wreckage.

ROAR HEARD FOR BLOCKS AWAY

The Unfinished Darlington Building Falls Under Its Own Weight—Huge Mass of Steel Smashes Into Dining Room of Adjoining House and Kills Mrs. Storrs, a Guest, at Luncheon.

New York City.—The giant steel skeleton of the Darlington Apartment Hotel, which for several months has been in process of erection on the north side of Forty-six street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, collapsed suddenly without warning, carrying with it nearly every one of the workmen engaged on the ten stories that had been raised.

Emergency Contractor Dunn said his men had discovered seven bodies in the sub-cellar on the west side of the building, and that two more were known to be pinned under the wreckage on the east side.

The crash came with the suddenness of an explosion, but the mighty roar of the hundreds of tons of falling metal lasted for several seconds. Shrieks and groans rose through the swirling dust that enveloped the wreckage. As the cloud slowly settled it was seen that the buildings on all sides had been greatly damage, most of all the Patterson, a ten-story apartment hotel at 58 and 60 West Forty-seventh street, immediately in the rear, where the dining room had been wrecked by the crashing steel, and Mrs. Frank L. Storrs, of Rye, N. Y., a transient guest, had been killed as she sat at luncheon in an alcove.

For many blocks in all directions the appalling roar of the building's fall drowned the noises of the city streets, and people rushed headlong from their homes, thinking their own walls were tumbling about their ears.

There were no explosions to jar the structure. The steel skeleton, 149 feet in height, fell of its own weight and telescoped into a heap of broken and twisted steel girders and fragments of crumbled masonry in the cellar. It went down so straight that hardly a brick fell into the street, and there was very little of the debris on the sidewalk. But from the bottom of the cellar the rubbish was piled up to the level of the second-story windows of the adjoining houses.

FEDERAL BANK LOANS.

Favorable Report on the Measure to Take Real Estate as Security.

Washington, D. C.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency authorized a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Representative Lewis (Dem., Ga.) to empower national banks to make loans upon real estate to the amount of twenty-five per cent. of their capital stock and fifty per cent. of a fair assessed valuation of property, exclusive of improvements.

The vote of the committee to report the bill favorably was unanimous. The measure is a marked departure from the powers now conferred upon banking corporations, and is one which Mr. Lewis, who is a member of the committee, has been advocating for many years.

MAN HELD FOR RANSOM.

Brother of Railroad Official Kidnaped in Mexico.

Houston, Texas.—Mexican brigands kidnaped Dan Cushing, brother of E. B. Cushing, engineer of maintenance on the Southern Pacific Railroad. They forced him to write a note saying that a ransom of $10,000 was demanded for his life. It is said that the money must be placed on the steps of the Mexican schoolhouse in Del Rio.

The note was found tacked to the door of Cushing's cabin at Devil's River. His cabin is two miles from the Mexican and three miles from any other habitation. He is thirty-two years old and married.

NEW ISLE OF PINES TREATY.

Confirms Cuba in Her Title to the Disputed Territory.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, signed a treaty confirming Cuba in the title to the Isle of Pines.

To guard against a lapse in the Senate, as was the case with a previous convention, the treaty signed was framed purposely by the State Department without the designation of any special period of time within which ratification must be exchanged. The new treaty will be sent immediately to the Senate. It must go also to Havana to be acted upon by the Cuban Senate.

World's Merchant Marine.

The Bureau of Commerce and Labor has published a table showing the division of the world's merchant marine among the several nations. Great Britain has 5929 steamers of 100 tons and over, Germany 1193 and the United States 846. The gross tonnage of these vessels are: Great Britain, 13,966,972 tons; Germany, 2,767,463 and the United States 1,610,466.

Strikers Arrested.

Aided by a detachment of militia, Sheriff Rutan, at Telluride, Col., arrested thirty-seven striking miners.

Kills His Fellow Prisoner.

Scott Neil, a prisoner in the county jail, at St. Clairsville, Ohio, killed James Sutton, a fellow prisoner, in a desperate attempt to escape, and was himself shot dead after a hand-to-hand struggle with Jailer Clyde Bulger.

Boys Fight a Fatal Knife Duel.

Paul Barrackman and Alvin W. McCorrunn, each fourteen, fought with penknives at a singing school in the village of Benwood, Ohio, and Barrackman was killed.

Making passage from Guantanamo to Pensacola, Fla., the Missouri's steam steering gear became disabled and she collided with the Illinois, damaging the port propeller of the latter, but with slight injury to herself.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad has the greatest mileage, 9,039, of any American system. The Southern totals 7,139 miles.

A quantity of gold quartz has been found in Madison county.

The Smoot case is on in Washington.

General Stephen D. Lee, commanding general of the United Confederate Veterans, announces that the annual reunion, which is to be held next at Nashville, will not be held in the month of September, as has been announced, but will be held on June 14, 15 and 16.

General Charles F. Dick was declared elected to the United States senate at the conclusion of the joint ballot of Ohio's two houses for both the short and long terms in succession to Hon. M. A. Hanna.

Maryland has a new jim crow law.

The suit of James H. Duke ba, Miss., vs. the New York for $25,000, based on alleged publications in that paper c the defendant and Kemper poison cases five years ago, affirmed by the United Sta of appeals

Negro disfranchisement ments to the state consti Maryland passed the Maryla without much opposition.

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Some of the native popu Panama have retained their speech and physical type, those in the western part of ince, and claim to be desce the natives found in that s the Spaniards.

THE LADIES LIKE I

Earle, Ala., March 7th, 1902.

I received a bottle of Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic by mail and after fair trial have to say that it is all that it is claimed to be. It is especially fine for Wounds and Burns.

MRS. M. E. SIMMONS.

Evergreen, Ala., August 10, 1902.

For use in cases of accident or Colic and Bowel trouble among children Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a "mother's friend" indeed. I use it and recommend it to others.

MRS. LULA SPEARS.

Clayton, Ala., August 2

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic and I have tried it. Allow m that it will do all you claim fo is a splendid medicine for fam

MRS. ANNIE L. WILL

Earle, Ala., March 8

Received a sample of Dr. Ti Antiseptic by mail and after f have to say that it gave enti faction, and I believe it to be is claimed for it. A clean m with a pleasant odor.

MISS LUCY WHIT

For sale by druggists, 10 and 50c.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchm and Optician

Eyes Correct Fitted

Mail orders promptly

WOODLAWN POULTRY YAR

WE have as good CHICKE as there are in the cou Barred Plymouth Roc And you may have 15 fresh eggs for 50c. I want them shipped p add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can plea

MRS. W. NIX

Maplesville, Ala

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereby That Practical and Instructive Newspaper

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of Alabama for the full line of State News contained in each issue, will be furnished in connection with Our Publication at a Remarkably Low Price

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family use, the Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensable. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, and meets the requirements of the entire family. It is popular throughout the South, and no one should be without it.

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1.0
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.0

Both for $1.25.

I

VOL I

INSURANCE FIGURES

Submitted for 1903 by the State Commissioner

Deputy Insurance Commissioner Ned McDavid has just completed a statement on the fire insurance for the last year. The receipts by the state show an increase of $10,500 over the previous year, while there has been a decrease in the losses paid by insurance companies. The average rate charged for fire insurance in Alabama last year was $1.67 per $100, which is a decrease of 11 cents per $100, or about 7 per cent decrease over the previous year's rate. This reduction in rate represents a saving to the Alabama policy holders last year of about $40,000.

The fire insurance premiums paid by the Alabama policy holders has almost doubled in the past seven years, though the rate charged is only 4 cents per hundred more. In 1897 fire companies collected in Alabama $1,-[illegible]64, and in 1903 $2,115,355. The fire companies fared well in Alabama during 1903, paying for losses in this state only 48.4 per cent of the amount received for premiums. Allowing 9 1-3 per cent for expense of doing business, leaves a profit of about 18 per cent for the companies. The average loss in Alabama during the last seven years is 55 per cent.

DIDN'T LIKE IT,

And Tried to Stop It With a Shotgun.

Near Florence, a marriage under difficulties was solemnized Sunday morning. Great preparations had been made and a large crowd of guests had assembled to witness the wedding of Miss Lily Young and Alexander Haddock, when a former suitor of the young lady appeared upon the scene and demanded that the proceedings be stopped. Seeing that remonstrances were of no avail, he left and returned later with a shotgun. His appearance caused consternation among the guests, but the irate suitor was finally persuaded to retire and leave the field in possession of his rival.

Burned to Death.

A horrible accident occurred at the home of a farmer in Hokes Bluff, resulting in the death of the thirteen-year-old daughter of William Shields, a prominent farmer. The young daughter was left to prepare dinner, and it is supposed that the clothing of the girl caught from the stove and she was burned to a crisp.

Mrs. John Schultz, wife of a stonemason residing three miles from Ironaton, was fatally burned Wednesday, her clothing igniting from a fire which she had started in the garden, where a pile of leaves and trash had been raked up.

Phoenix-Girard Bank.

The site for the new Phoenix-Girard bank will be selected at an early date, the committee having the matter in charge having several lots under consideration. The bank will have a capital stock of $25,000, the greater portion of which is owned by local merchants. W. E. Holloway, of Montgomery, the well-known Alabama banker, will be president of the institution. It is understood that as soon as the bank is erected and open for business, plans will be perfected for establishing wholesale houses and possibly cotton ware houses in Phoenix City and Girard.

A passenger train on the Southern was wrecked at Milton and three men slightly injured. The accident was between a head-on collision and a sideswipe. The passenger train ran into a freight engine, injuring A. E. Heatham, engineer of the passenger train; O. B. Newman, mail clerk, and Thomas Baker, a mail weigher.

The largest single piece of machinery ever shipped south reached Gadsden Monday. It is the bed plate for the large engines of the rolling mill at the Gadsden steel plant and weighs 45,000 tons.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Alabama Sunday School association will be held at Anniston on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 8th, 9th and 10th next.

Andrew Carnegie has given the sum of $10,000 for a library for the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Normal, one of the leading institutions in the south for the education of negroes.

Congressman Wiley, of the second district, has introduced a bill in congress to establish a home near Daphne, in Baldwin county, for confederate soldiers to be maintained by the government.

Charlie Church was struck on the head by the handle of a cant hook while rolling logs in the Henderson, Murphree & Henderson spoke factory at Huntsville and his skull was fractured.

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DIES LIKE I

1902. Clayton, Ala., August 26,
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MRS. ANNIE L. WILLI
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Earle, Ala., March 8,
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RS. MISS LUCY WHIT
druggists, 10 and 50c

Practical Watchma
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POULTRY YAR
WE have as good
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And you may have 15
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want them shipped pl
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can pleas
MRS. W. NIX
Maplesville, Alab

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EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL WHITES

VOL I CLANTON, ALA. MARCH 17 1904 NO 51

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New Car Lines.

Bessemer's board of mayor and al dermen granted a franchise to the Bessemer, Brookwood and Blocton Railway and Light company, provided work is commenced in twelve months after the granting of the franchise, and that the line be in operation two years after being granted the fran chise. The board also appropriated $200 to the entertainment committee of the Alabama Press association that meets at Bessemer in May. The granting of a franchise to Chambers McAdory and others to run a rail way on certain streets in the city to Jonesboro was brought up, but the council was asked for more time.

Ensley Rails Superior.

The Frisco system has made a four months' test with both the open hearth steel rail, as manufactured at Ensley, and the Bessemer steel rail, manu factured elsewhere. Some of the Ens ley product was placed on some very sharp and hard curves. In four months the inspection shows that there has been but little wear. The rail in that time on straight track showed up excellently. The Bessemer steel rail, laid at the same time and on sharp and hard curves, showed some wear, though slight. However, there was a difference in favor of the Ensley product.

Attempt to Wreck Train.

An unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train on the Louisville and Nash ville road was made near Florence Saturday, which might have resulted in serious damage, if not loss of life. At a point three miles north of Flor ence, just around a curve and down a steep grade, a long railroad spike was driven between the rails and some old iron was piled on the track. The spike bent to one side when struck by the engine or the train would have been derailed.

Shot By His Dogs.

Elias Nail was accidentally shot while hunting near Dolomite. The ac cident was a peculiar one. His dogs had treed a rabbit, and Nail laid his gun on the ground and attempted to get the rabbit. The dogs, in jumping about the tree, set the gun off, and being pointed toward young Nail, the charged entered his leg just below the knee and shattered the bone. Am putation was necessary.

Governor Upheld.

Mississippi's lower house indulged in a spirited debate on the veto of Governor Vardaman of the bill for an appropriation for the benefit of negro education. The vote to pass the bill over the governor's veto was lost by a vote of 64 to 48, 72 votes being re quired to carry over the veto. The bill, therefore, is dead. The debate was the most spirited that has taken place in the present session.

Burned to Death.

The 8-year-old daughter of Ike Janes, a farmer living near Florence, was burned, receiving injuries from which she died. The child, in com pany with others, was burning sage grass when the accident occurred. Crazed with fright, she ran in the op posite direction from those who would have saved her.

The coal operators in the industrial section of the state are suggesting that the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, Alabama district organization, which is sched uled to be held the second Monday in June, be held about the middle of May so that matters which usually come up at that convention can be settled before the first of July.

Near Russellville, at the Fossick quarry, Friday morning, the boiler of the channeling machine blew up with fatal result to one hand, a negro, and serious injury to several other work men.

Randolph Burnett was brought home to Evergreen from Scranton, Miss., in a comatose state, and died in a few hours. Doctors say he was poisoned.

Meridian, Miss., will issue $120,000 in city bonds. Of this amount $30,000 will be used for street paving, $40,000 for park purposes and $50,000 for fund ing.

The extremely low tax valuation of lands in Tuscaloosa county are com plained of in a report filed by W. F. Wilkinson, assistant examiner of pub lic accounts. Tuscaloosa county lands are assessed at an average figure of $1.89 an acre. The examiner calls at tention to the fact that this low assess ment is made in the face of the fact that in mineral lands Tuscaloosa is the third richest in the state, Jeffer son being first and Walker second. No errors were found in the county accounts.

Work has already commenced on the electric light and water works plant in Heflin. Not a single house in the town for rent.

PAN-AMERICAN LINE

Requires but 4,500 Miles to be Completed

Charles M. Pepper, appointed by President Roosevelt as commissioner to carry out the recommendations of the second international American con ference, held in Mexico two years ago, with regards to the Pan-American rail way, has submitted his report to the state department, by which it will be transmitted to congress.

The report says that the general prospect of an international line, which ultimately will place New York and Buenos Ayres in through railway com munication, is receiving much encour agement. At the present time about 4,800 miles are lacking, and the esti mated cost of construction is based at $150,000,000. This is based on an av erage of 50 cents gold, as a daily wage for labor, with an efficiency of 75 cents as compared with similar labor in the United States.

IRON MOVEMENT.

January Report to Hand of Southern Iron and Steel Manufacture.

The January report of the Alabama iron committee has been made public. It shows the following to have been the shipments of pig iron for that month:

Districts.	Tons.
Anniston	19,490
Birmingham	92,670
Chattanooga	16,860
Greensboro	160
Middlesborough	6,370
Nashville	6,165
Sheffield	17,186
Total	158,901

The cast iron shipments are given as follows:

Districts.	Tons.
Anniston	2,450
Birmingham	6,756
Chattanooga	3,077
Total	12,283

This shows the grand total of ship ments of cast iron, steel rails and steel billets and pig iron to have been 171,184 tons during the month of January.

The boll weevil is an insignificant creature, a little gray snout beetle, about one-fourth of an inch long, but it breeds very rapidly, multiplies enor mously in the course of a summer, and works during the critical period of its life absolutely protected from any application which could be made to the cotton plant. Stowed away in old corn stalks, in clumps of grass, under the bark of trees and logs, and in all sorts of sheltered places, the weevil passes the winter. Promptly as the cotton plant comes up in the spring and early summer the weevils come forth, fly to the plants, and as soon as the first "squares"—unblown buds—are found they lay their eggs in them. The young grub hatches, and destroys the forming flower, caus ing the square to drop. The grub changes to a pupa within the bud, and the full grown weevil emerges soon after.

Mine Trouble.

Trouble has again broken out in Vir ginia mines, there being a pitched bat tle fought Friday afternoon between Superintendent Gafford, Sid Hurst and two negroes with them on one side, and several parties hidden in the woods on the other. About forty shots were fired on both sides. Sid Hurst, of the party with Mr. Gafford, being shot in the side, shoulder and arm with buckshot. None of the others was struck, although one man had his hat shot off his head

It is not known whether any of the attacking party were struck or not. As soon as the mines were reached bloodhounds were brought out and an attempt to trail the would-be murder ers was made, but without result

It is understood that Atlanta is about to place an order for five hun dred cars of chert, and after the in spection of chert beds in various sec tions, they have concluded that Bes semer offers the best chert to be found.

A sanitarium is promised for Gads den.

A Big Land Deal.

Sixteen hundred acres of coal lands near Mineral Springs were sold to a New York syndicate for $16,000 cash. This property will be immediately de veloped, four openings already being under way with about 300 men at work. Houses, offices and other build ings will be erected at once and the work of developing the property un dertaken on a large scale. The out put of the new mines will be about 1,000 tons daily, the old Pratt seam having been tapped in the explora tions for coal. When the openings are completed, there will be 400 min ers employed to deliver the fullest output possible.

NEW INDUSTRIES

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—$30,000 macaroni fac tory.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville—$50,000 loan and in vestment company.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—$200,000 blanket mills.
Broxton—Telephone system; elec tric light plant.
Hillsboro—Broom factory.
Savannah—$20,000 brick works.

LOUISIANA.

Alexandria—$25,000 foundry and ma chine shops.
Donaldsonville—Saw mill.
Jennings—Rice mill.
Lake Charles—Telephone system.
Mansfield—Brick and tile works.
New Orleans—$100,000 alcohol plant
Shreveport—$75,000 furniture fac tory.

MISSISSIPPI.

Meridian—$50,000 machine works.
Myrtle—Planing mill.
Oxford—$10,000 brick and tile works.
Pittsboro—Spoke factory.
Tunica—$30,000 lumber company.
Tupelo—Water works.

TENNESSEE.

Clarksville—Cold storage plant.
Dickson—$10,000 stave factory.
Nashville—Lumber and planing mill, trunk and bag factory.

Latest War Items.

In the bombardment of Port Arthur the Japanese used three or four hun dred Russian shells which they found on the captured transport Manchuria.

It is learned that the reason the Vladivostock forts did not reply to the shelling by the Japanese vessels on March 6th was that officials at St. Petersburg supplied them with shells whose diameter was too large for the guns of the fort.

The reported occupation of Port Arthur by the Japanese and the report stating that a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer was sunk and the cruiser Takasago heavily damaged by the shell fire of the Russians during the fourth attack on Port Arthur are officially pronounced untrue.

The Cane Crop.

Favorable reports continue to come from the country concerning the young cane crop, which is everywhere de clared to be in a most promising con dition and to be considerably advanced over its ordinary condition at this time of the year. Encouraging infor mation is received concerning spring plant, fall plant and stubbles, and there seems to be every indication of one of the finest stands of cane.

Against Education.

At its session Friday afternoon the Mississippi house defeated the bill providing for the establishment of a state normal school for white teach ers, the prevailing sentiment among members being that the state can not afford an expenditure for this purpose at present, owing to the large increase in the common school appropriation. The vote was 57 to 41

A Japanese woman at Nakasaki, on learning that her only son had been exempted from active duty on the ground that she was dependent for subsistence on his earnings, has com mitted suicide. In a letter she stated that she was about to kill herself in order that her son might be free to fight for his fatherland. Then she plunged a dagger into her heart. With drawing the weapon she handed it to her son, who immediately volunteered for active service.

From Rio there is an inquiry out for 1,500,000 feet of lumber. The Southern States Lumber Co., of Pen sacola, Fla., reports cutting ahead for several months for Rio. The market is $13 to $14. There is also a good demands for "London deals," three and four by nine inches, twelve feet long and up, which require the same grade as Rio, except that they are short lengths, or in other words, no thirty feet and up lengths are called for.

The Colombian government has defi nitely desisted from any movement to recover its lost territory, cables a cor respondent at Panama, and has pro hibited any further attempts to attack the Panama frontier. Nine hundred Colombian soldiers are now returning to Bogota.

The treaty between the United States and the sultan of Sulu dated August 20, 1889, whereby that official and the dattoes under him enjoyed an nuities and were allowed to continue the practice of polygamy, has been abrogated.

The car service report made pub lic this morning shows the number of cars handled in this district for the month of February to have been 64,629, as against 54,923 in February, 1903, an increase of 9,706.

The Georgia Interstate Saw Mill as sociation, composed of mill men from Georgia, Florida and Alabama, met at Jacksonville Tuesday and adopted new rules for the inspection of lum ber to go into effect on the 1st of July.

The dedication of a statue of Jesus Christ on the boundary line between Chile and Argentine has been made the occasion of impressive ceremonies in which high officials of both coun tries participated.

When James H. Shippie, 32 years of age, a street car conductor of Eliza beth, N. J., was arraigned in court on a charge of bigamy he astonished the judge by admitting that he had been married many times; "about forty seven times," he thought. Two of his wives are in court and it was stated that he had married at least four oth er women.

NOTICE.

Brother W. H. Conway, lecturer of the Chilton county farmers' alliance, will lecture at the following places, and respectfully invites all persons and especially the ladies, to come out and hear him:

Providence, beat 2, Monday, March 14th.
Lucas school house, Tuesday, March 15th.
Mars Hill, beat 2, Wednesday, March 16th.
Macedonia, beat 3, Thursday, March 17th.
Pleasant Grove, beat 3, Friday, March 18th.
Littlejohn school house, beat 4, Monday, March 21st.
Maple Springs, beat 10, Tuesday, March 22d.
Poplar Springs, beat 10, Wednesday, March 23d.
Coosa river, beat 10, Thursday, March 24th.
Walnut Creek, beat 4, Friday, March 25th.
Cane Creek, beat 4, Saturday, March 26th.

These appointments are all made for 1 p. m. unless providentially hin dered, in such case the lecture will be called for 7 p. m.

Come one, come all.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer C. C. F. A.

tf

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. Land Of fice at Montgomery, Ala. March 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the fol lowing named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 16, 1904, viz.: George W. Littleton, homestead entry No. 32378, for the sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, section 14, tp 23, n of r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence up on and cultivation of said land, viz., J. W. Williamson, C. A. Williamson, F. M. Wagoner, A. W. Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

tf ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO

Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund	
(N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 4th St., Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Robert H. Knox,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Will Practice in all State and Federa Courts of Alabama.

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.
Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's Office

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. Middleton, M.D.,
Phsician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

In Effect November 1, 1903.

No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'dy A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No. 6 D'ly Ex't S'dy P M
6 10	3 00	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 25	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

Rider Haggard, the noted English author, has gone for a visit to Egypt. Mr. Haggard is accompanied by his daughter, Angela, and may go to Spain before returning to England.

Three years ago Wednesday Count Tolstoi was excommunicated.

My Little Gray Kitty and I.

When the north wind whistles 'round the house,
Piling the snowdrifts high,
We nestle down on the warm hearth rug—
My little gray kitty and I.
I tell her about my work and play,
And all I mean to do,
And she purrs so loud I surely think
That she understands—don't you?

She looks about with her big, round eyes,
And softly licks my face,
As I tell her 'bout the word I missed,
And how I have lost my place.
Then let the wind whistle, for what to us
Matters a stormy sky?
Oh, none have such jolly times as we,
My little gray kitty and I.

—Florence A. Jones, in Pets and Animals.

Cats Fond of Olives.

"I have often wondered if all cats like olives," remarked a woman who is very fond of the feline tribe. "All mine do, and I have six. Olives are usually an acquired taste with the human race, but cats seem to take to them naturally—at least mine do. An olive will set any one of them into paroxysms of joy. They will leave milk or fish or any other article of food for it, purring and rolling over it much as though it might have the intoxicating effect of catnip, before they finally eat it. I have often tried olives on other cats in the houses of friends and have found them equally appreciative, only they prefer their olives cut up into pieces."

A Fairy Tale Game.

Men and women who have forgotten the charming impossibilities called fairy tales, which fascinated them as children, must recall these in all their picturesque details before attending a fairy tale party, one of the prettiest of the new evening affairs for home entertainment.

The good game from which the affair takes its title is founded upon a series of puzzle cards, each card representing a well-known fairy tale. The stories are expressed in charade, either by ambiguous sentences, pictures drawn or pasted, or wee objects sewed to the cardboard, which when rightly guessed suggest the romance.

Thus, the card intended to hint at the story of Golden Hair and the three bears has a sketch of a hare gilded with gold paint (Golden Hair). The three bears are represented by the words "Bear, Bare, Bhner," written one below the other and numbered, 1, 2, 3.

Red Riding Hood is represented by the words "Author of the Song of the Shirt" (Hood). A picture of a horseman in full gallop (Riding). A scrap of scarlet cloth (Red). An English general killed at Quebec (Wolf).

Sleeping Beauty will require a picture of some beautiful and famous woman, a sketch of a kitten asleep and a picture of a spinning wheel.

Blue Beard takes a bit of blue ribbon or a blue flower. The lower portion of a man's photograph showing the beard, and a headline from a newspaper or something purporting to be such, giving the dreadful news that "He murdered his wife!"

For Cinderella a lady's slipper, the flower or the foot covering, some pumpkin seeds, a picture of a fireplace and a coronet are grouped together.

For "Beauty and the Beast" combine a sketch of a pretty girl consulting her mirror, a toy gorilla or other monster from the children's playroom, and an imitation wedding ring.

The set should consist of as many cards as there are to be guests present, but those given here will serve as models for the remaining number, which the hostess can readily concoct. The cards are numbered. Each guest, on arriving is given a pencil and paper. When the game is about to begin the players draw their chairs together in the form of a circle and each endeavors to discover what fairy tale is meant by the objects on his card. When the name has been discovered and written down, in connection with the number of the card, the player effects an exchange of cards with some one else. This exchange of cards is continued until all competitors have had a turn at every card.

The prize—a pretty piece of bronze representing a scene from some old-time story—is then presented to the man or woman whose list of correct answers is most complete.—Indianapolis News.

Golden Locks and Sunbeam.

There were once two little girls called Golden Locks and Sunbeam. One could readily tell why Golden Locks was so named by the golden ringlets which lay in a shining mass on her little head.

If you only saw Sunbeam's hair you wondered why she was called Sunbeam. The curls clustering thickly on her head were so flaxen that one thought of the dolls in the toy shops rather than of sunbeams. She flitted here and there as careless and as gay as a butterfly, while her voice caroled songs as happy as a bird's.

Golden Locks had big blue eyes, but just between them on her little white brow there was often a deep scowl. If at play she could not have her own way, or if anything displeased her, quickly came the scowl, until at last there appeared two deep lines straight up and down just between Golden Locks' big blue eyes. Even while asleep the lines were there.

One day these two little sisters started out to gather flowers. They lingered here and there picking many pretty blossoms and not realizing how far they were from home.

They came to a deep wood, where the trees were so close and the shade so dense, with each cool breeze blowing through, that the children stopped to rest. They were tired out, and it was only a little while before each little child had thrown herself down on the grasses, laid her little face on her arm and had fallen fast asleep.

"Aha! Aha! What is this?" said the Queen of the Fairies, as she and her train of fairies stopped in their ramble and looked at the two sleeping children. Their faces could not be seen, but Golden Locks' mass of golden curls lay in wild disorder, their brilliancy almost defying the sunlight.

"She must be one of us. Such a head must belong to a fairy," they all chorused, and the Queen of Fairies smiled and was much pleased that her little band should be so glad to add to their number one over more beautiful than they. So the Queen decided that they must have Golden Locks. She did not stop to think what the other little girl would do when she awoke to find Golden Locks gone, nor how distressed she would be.

The Queen waved her magic wand, and at her bidding appeared a beautiful chariot almost like the one in which she herself rode. There were flowers here and there and everywhere on the body of the golden chariot, and around the little gold rimmed wheels and closely set in gold spikes of the wheels were most brilliant precious stones.

When Golden Locks awoke at the touch of the fairy her eyes fell upon the chariot, and she thought she had never before seen anything half so beautiful. Then the Queen said:

"Little girl, would you like to be a fairy?"

Golden Locks clapped her hands in glee. "How lovely to be a fairy."

But the Queen noticed that even her happiness did not take away the two deep line, so she called all the fairies together and consulted with them as to what was best to do. They had all seen the scowl on Golden Locks' face, and all felt that no one should be a fairy who had two deep, ugly lines on her forehead, because such a fairy would look cross, and fairies are always happy, you know.

Just then Sunbeam raised her head and looked around. She jumped up and danced with glee. Never before had her eyes shone so brightly, never before had the dimple in each little cheek come and gone so quickly. The smiles seemed to flit all over her face like little dancing sunbeams.

"This one!" "This one!" chorused the fairies, and they all decided that Sunbeam must be a fairy. Sunbeam was only too willing, and as she stepped into the beautiful chariot it seemed as if the sunlight must have found its way through the close-loaved trees, for the chariot and Sunbeam's face were so brilliant.

Then they prepared to make their departure, but such a wail rent the air and Golden Locks' scowl grew deeper and her cries were so loud that Sunbeam felt troubled. She told the fairies she could not leave her little sister, and as she stepped out of the chariot the fairies almost looked sad.

But they were quickly made happy again for the Queen had a new idea. She would try to get little Golden Locks to take the lines out of her face, and some day she would come again for both the little children.

The Queen told her it took a long time for little girls to get such deep lines out of their faces, but she would come again in just one year, and if Golden Locks' scowl was gone she would take both little girls to Fairyland. Then the fairies all tripped away, and the children saw them no more.

Just then they heard a voice calling them, and very glad indeed was their father to find his little truant girls safe and sound. He took them home, and now the family wonder why it is that Golden Locks so often runs to the mirror and rubs her little fingers up and down between her big blue eyes. It is the children's secret, and they never tell it, but one who watches closely can see that Golden Locks always does this when things do not go to suit her and she feels cross.

They are still waiting for the fairies to come again.

"Don't you hope Golden Locks will get the lines out of her forehead before the fairies come?—J. Villette Finley, in Birmingham Age Herald.

Took Care of Her Watch.

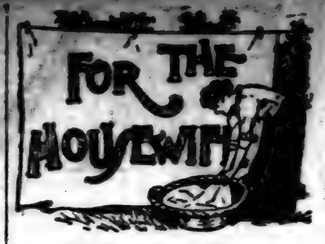
The woman's watch, when she brought it home from the mountains, where she had been staying, didn't keep perfect time, so she took it to a jeweler's to be regulated.

"What have you been doing to it?" asked the jeweler, when he had stared it out of countenance with his little glass and had listened to its ticking and otherwise acted as a modern doctor does when he is called in to determine what is the matter with a patient.

The woman grew thoughtful.

"Well, I dropped it in the grate fire one night," she said. "But I took it out with the tongs before it had had time to be very much hurt and then it fell into a basin of water when I was bathing my hands one day. But that certainly couldn't have injured it, for I jerked it out instantly and wiped it with the towel That is really all its adventures, except that it fell down some stone steps. I have wound it up almost every night, and when I haven't wound it up at night I have in the morning. I really believe the works couldn't have been good in the beginning, and if I have to bring it back to you again I think I shall have to ask you to substitute a movement which will keep more accurate time than this one."

And then she swept out of the shop and left the man who knows about watches saying unprintable words about her sex.



The Question of Servants.

It behooves all house mothers to meet the question of how to do without servants. And in order to keep up the standard of mental, spiritual and physical excellence in women, they must be willing to consider that it would be better to live on plainer food, to have fewer ornaments to dust in their homes, to wear less elaborate gowns, and to have more time to read with their children, to walk out under the beneficent skies of this fair land and to reflect on those things that are so abundantly set before the citizens of the twentieth century; that will make for an elevation of class, an entire leveling of conditions that depend on the grade of mind that meets them. —Florence Jackson Stoddard, in Sunset Magazine.

Useful Hints.

To have a freshly made cake come out without any trouble. When you take it from the oven stand tin on a cloth that has been wrung out of hot water. You will find it will come out easily.

If shoe laces have a trick of coming untied wax them before putting in your shoe.

To take ink stains out of mahogany. Mix a little oxalic acid with water, dip a cork in it and rub the stains. Then wash with pure water and polish.

To make Devonshire cream. Set pans of milk that have stood over night on a part of the stove where the milk will not burn, but will get scalding hot. Do not let it boil. Then set it away to cool. When cold skim off the top.

How to make bread sticks.—Take one quart of water, half an ounce of compressed yeast, two ounces of lard two ounces of sugar and half an ounce of salt, use flour enough to make dough as for bread, and raise it the same. Roll with hands like sticks the length desired. Bake on flat sheets in moderate oven.—New York American.

Paper Bed Quilts.

Although it has long been known that paper is a bad conductor of heat, little use has been made of this fact until recently. A few years ago one heard of newspapers being laid over a bed in winter to supply extra warmth in emergencies, but the idea seemed so absurd that it never was extensively tried. Besides at best, it was only a temporary expedient. The improvised cover was sure to be displaced or torn in a short time.

Of late two methods of employing the principle have been found. One is to work up a thick, soft material that can be used for lining women's jackets. For that commodity a considerable sale has been found. Being introduced, like wadding, between the inner and outer layers of cloth it is protected from friction, and thus may last for a long time.

The other plan is to manufacture a durable bed quilt. For this business a company has been organized in North Carolina. No doubt thickness and flexibility are insured by the choice of material and mode of preparation. Some parts of the process are novel enough, it is said, to lead the inventors to seek a patent. According to a dispatch from Lexington, N. C., the quilts are made of two sheets of crimped paper with cloth outside.

The quilts are absolutely air tight, and are said to be as warm as or warmer than woolen blankets. The paper used will be disinfected, and many prominent physicians say the quilts will be more healthy than the quilts now in use. The rustling noise noticeable about paper is absolutely done away with by the use of the crimped paper, and when finished the quilts are very pliant, and almost as soft as woolen blankets. They are to be quilted on a sewing machine.—New York Tribune.

Recipes.

Creamed Ham on Toast.—Chop the remnants of cold boiled ham very fine; make a thin white sauce with one tablespoonful of butter, one tableshoop of flour, one cup of milk; add salt and pepper to season; add the ham and pour it over buttered toast.

Cheese Canapes.—Cut bread in slices one-third of an inch thick; cut into rounds with a biscuit cutter; season some grated cheese with cayenne pepper and mustard; fry the bread in butter; then brown it; sprinkle with the grated cheese and place in a hot oven until the cheese melts; serve hot.

Tomato Jelly.—Soak half a box of gelatine in half a cup of cold water; stew one can of tomatoes; add to it one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, a dash of cayenne or poprika; at the end of twenty minutes; rub through a strainer; add the gelatine and bring to the boil, stirring all the time; strain this through a piece of cheese cloth, that has been wrung out of hot water; fill small moulds and stand in a cool place until firm.

Cabbage Salad.—Chop half a medium sized cabbage quite fine; let it stand in ice water one hour, adding one tablespoon of salt; beat two eggs; add to them one cup of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of butter, a little pepper and one tablespoon of mustard; place the bowl in a pan of boiling water and stir constantly until it begins to thicken; remove from the fire and add two teaspoonfuls of sugar; drain the cabbage and pour the hot dressing over it.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. ROBERT MacDONALD.

Subject: "Christians Outside the Church" —Many a Man is Losing His Soul Because He Cannot Believe in Jonah and the Whale—Harmful Prejudices.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the Washington Avenue Baptist Church Sunday morning, the pastor, the Rev. Robert MacDonald, delivered the last of the series of sermons on "Christians Outside the Church," the special subject being, "Reasons Why Those Outside the Church Stay Outside." The text was from I Corinthians, xi:22: "What? despise ye the Church of Christ?" Mr. MacDonald said:

No church has power to take a man to Heaven beyond the power he has himself to gain entrance there. And whether or not he has the necessary ability depends upon whether or not he is taking up his cross and following in the steps of Jesus Christ. Heaven is a state of blessedness rather than a locality beyond the stars, and must come to us before we can go to it. Whatever else is implied in following Jesus church membership is included. Jesus commanded baptism. To illustrate His meaning He Himself was baptized in the Jordan. His reason was "for so it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." If He, the perfect man, thought it necessary to fulfill all righteousness, think not for a moment that any one of His imperfect followers can be excused. Paul in Romans shows baptism to be the likeness of Christ's death and resurrection. If we have been united with Him in the likeness of His death, we shall stand in the likeness of His resurrection. All denominations make baptism the door of entrance to the church. At Pentecost 3000 were added through baptism in a single day. Then there is "the Lord's Supper." "This is My body which was broken for you," is the Redeemer's word. The apostle to the Church of Corinth commends its perpetuation as a memorial to their Lord. Baptism and "the Lord's Supper" are then very significant and belong to the Christian Church. Not to join the church is to despise these helps to the cultivation of the spiritual life so full of sacred meaning. All Christians should embrace both as precious memorials of the Saviour's death. To embrace these is to join the church. To neglect them is to despise the church. Worse than that. To neglect them is to disobey your Lord, whom you profess to serve. Even further, it is to show disregard for your Lord's dying request, "This do in remembrance of Me." You would submit to much inconvenience to comply with the dying wish of an earthly friend. But your Lord's dying request is ignored. How can you expect to grow spiritually? How can you ever hope to hear God say, "This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Instead of pleasing your Lord, you offend Him. You never thought it was so serious a matter before, did you? Sleep not this night until you possess as well as profess the Lord Jesus: Be an out and out Christian. Sympathize with and come into that organization that is perpetuating these sacred rites. Keep not isolated from the one organization that God has set up for the redemption of the world.

Now for these reasons you stay out and feel justified in so doing.

You object to the creed of the church. Creeds are forms, and you detest the formal. Yet I know of no one who needs forms more than you who raise this protest; your religious life is so slack. That which you need above all else is to conform to worthy ecclesiastical order, for you are amazingly disorderly, religiously speaking. For others that may be a good excuse, but hardly for you. We all admit that no creed is as important as the life it contains, just as no cradle is as important as the babe rocked there, and as no suit of clothes is as important as the man who wears them. Nevertheless a Christian or a church without a creed is like an engine without a track—little progress can be made. There is neither ideal nor practical existence without belief, and what a man believes is his creed. And his creed is the channel through which the very water of life flows into his thirsty soul. Block up the channel and the water becomes stagnant. But that is not the fault of the creed. Thou only art to blame. A growing man, it is true, needs an expanding creed, and woe unto him whose creed is not expressive of the word of God and the revelation in Jesus! We must admit that as many a Christian is kept outside the church because of its creed, so many a man is in the church for the creed's sake. Such a man is as devoid of vital hold on Christ as is an Egyptian mummy dead 10,000 years. Creeds are a curse when they take the place of the life, and more than one church in Christendom has lost its life and is clutching only its creed. Better stay out of a church like that and retain your life than, entering in, lose it. Such a church is, however, an exception to the rule that does not strengthen the life of every member within its fold, if they give it the opportunity so to do. It is our false thought about the church that is to be deplored. Our question is, "What benefit will we derive?" Our question ought to be, "What opportunity will it provide to render benefit to my fellows less favored than myself?" Our Christian profession is a sham that does not interpose God and humanity in place of self. Conversion introduces us to God and estranges us from self. Not for self's sake, then, but for Christ's sake do we join the church. When we become new men in Christ Jesus we take as instinctively to the church as does the duck to the water or the bird to the air.

A second reason I have heard you give for remaining outside the church is because its members are not good enough. You look for perfection. You find imperfection. You are at fault; not the church. You expect too much. Come into the church and it will not be many months before you wonder how Satan ever so got possession of your mind as to beguile you into expecting perfection of church members. But you will also find them much more Christ-like than you expected—not in absolute holiness, but in desire for more righteousness in their lives and in the world. Hear the apostle exclaim that life is a battlefield: "Fight the good fight of faith." Life is a race course, so run that you may attain. Read his letters to the churches—disputings, contentions among you. These priceless letters to the Corinthians would never have been written had it not been so. Had the church at Ephesus been perfect no letter to the Ephesians would have been penned. Put away lying is his command. Let him who stole steal no more. Let all clamor and wrath and envy be put away from you as becometh saints.

Were the church of to-day perfect it would be very insipid. No struggles to be good. No fighting temptation. I, for one, would prefer to be out of it. I would sooner be imperfect, with a desire for holiness, than be perfect, and know it all and be it all, and never have desire for anything worth while. I would go so far as to thank God for an imperfect church, just as I have many a time thanked Him I was a member of a sinful race, with Jesus as Redeemer, than of a sinless race and know Him not. The church holds to its members that relation which the school does to the little boy. As it trains him for a rich intellectual existence by and by, so the church trains for rich spiritual existence by and by. The most important condition of both is unwillingness to be taught. The church, in its relation to the world is as a regiment, with Jesus, the great victorious Commander, leading the way. In relation to its membership it is as a training school, where we are trained for service and fitted for living in time and eternity. You'll not stay out of the church then longer because of this very erroneous idea, that its members ought to be perfect, for you get the idea not from the Word of God, but from your own evil imagining. Even when the Master said to His disciples, "Be perfect, as your Father in Heaven is perfect," He really said, be complete as He is, and when He asked the rich young man if he would be perfect, to follow Him, He really said, if you will be full grown, if you would cease to lack the one thing you now lack, come and follow Me. The reason, then, we want you in the church is that you may help train us and let us help train you in truth and righteousness. Nobody needs the help of the church more than you, who will not come in. If you still resist our invitation to enter where you belong, be more charitable toward us, anyway. And if you will not be one of us, pray do not obstruct our work by talking against us, thus prejudicing the world before whom we should stand in a good light that we may do it good.

Your reason for remaining out of the church may be that of Biblical or doctrinal difficulty. Many a man is losing his soul, not because he cannot believe in Christ, but because he cannot believe in Jonah and the whale. More than one man has said were it not for the "Garden of Eden" and the "Deluge" he would accept Jesus as Saviour. I know a man who has lost his religious fervor because he could not reconcile the doctrine of election with the freedom of the human will and the universality of God's grace. And another whose religious activities have been paralyzed because he could not reconcile the possibility of punishment of sin with the all mercy, all love of God. Many such assinine questions are killing men's enthusiasm for the work of the Lord. If those inside of the church are influenced thus, we need not wonder that Christians outside of the church question so foolishly. Those same men never think of questioning what the president and officers of the club, or Masonic order, or Odd Fellows organization to which they belong believe about the world, whether it is round or flat, or whether Jesus created in six days or in 6000 years, or whether the earth revolves around the sun or the sun around the earth, or whether heaven and hell are states of existence or fixed bodies. The reason you give for not demanding information about these questions of the secular association, yet asking it of the church, is that these are not builded on these questions, while the church is. That is where you are wrong. The church is not builded on the integrity of the story of Jonah and the whale, nor belief in the Garden of Eden, nor even in the infallibility of the Scriptures, but on Jesus Christ and Him crucified. But you ask, "Do not your members believe in these questions?" I do not know, I am sure. I would not be surprised to find many who do not. Will we not expel them? Yes, if we find them as indolent and good for nothing religiously as you are who remain out of the church because of these questions. But if they love Jesus Christ with all their hearts, mind and strength, and if that love inspires them towards righteousness in private life and make them eager for the salvation of men, we would as soon think of relinquishing our charter as a Christian church as to expel such choice souls as are they.

But a fourth reason you ignore the church of Christ is because of dislike of certain members of the church. Else of its minister. This last reason is more prevalent than you have any idea of, and until human nature is more sanctified than at present people will separate themselves from the church for this reason. But if one church fails you here is there no other church, no other minister where you can worship at peace with God and man? Your duty is to find such and go there; if not of your own denominational order, then of some other, rather than despise the church universal and refuse it your support. There is a large difference between being at odds with some especial church and holding aloof from all churches because not in harmony with that one. If you cannot walk in sympathy with some one you are at fault if you do not walk in sympathy with some other. In Brooklyn no one is forced to keep isolated from all churches because he cannot live in harmony with some one church. If you cannot conscientiously enter one, I repeat it, you are at fault for not entering some other. As for this church, if you will permit me to say it, it has been during these last six years a veritable haven of refuge for those kinds of people. We have rented more pews to and baptized more people from other denominations than those of our own denominational faith and training. Here are two pictures. You will instantly detect the more pleasing to gaze upon. Here is a person absenting himself from all public worship, all Christian activity, because troubled over some Biblical and doctrinal question, or because he does not like the church of his early choice, and he is leading a bitter, self-centered, indolent existence in consequence. Here is another who has a similar grievance, but overcomes it for the Master's sake. He believes the Gospel to be the power of God unto salvation. He is convinced men are lost without Christ. He believes he is responsible if the light within him becomes darkness. Therefore he continues to be identified with that organization that represents the kingdom of Heaven in the earth.

A woman told me a while ago she joined the church because it was her duty and for no other reason. She did not especially like the minister. She could not digest all the creed. She disliked some of its members and preferred the width of the avenue between herself and them, but she professed to be a Christian and believed her place was in the church rather than out. For fifteen years she remained outside and criticised. A barren, unsatisfactory spiritual life was the consequence. She entered finally for Christ's and her children's sake, and the last year had been the happiest and most profitable of her existence.

Do you believe in Christ? Would you honor Him? Your place is inside the church of Christ as truly as the soldier's place is inside the regiment, or the sailor's on board ship. But, you exclaim, the creed, the doctrines, the membership, the minister. Well, then, seek the church you can fellowship, even though outside your denomination, and if no such church can be found take yourself speedily to Jesus Christ. Go into your closet and shut to the door with your prejudices on the outside. Then fall upon your knees and pray to be converted all over again. Some of us, you know, need to be converted more than once. Even the seventy times seven recommended by the Master in the olden times. Let God overrule your prejudices and flood your heart with His grace. Then go in the spirit of a little child and ask admittance of the nearest Christian church. Let nothing stand between you and that important obligation, that divine privilege, that necessary discipline, that priceless joy.

On the Plain.

Henry Clay Trumbull, speaking of the mission of the lowly road in the Christian's life and its relative importance in comparison to the mountain road, says: "There are times in every life when the soul stands on the clear heights, and no task seems to be too difficult to the boundless enthusiasm of the moment. But what is to be done when the soul has descended into the plains, and the enthusiasm is gone and the task remains? Only to go on bravely, trusting to the clearer vision on the mountain top, and making faithful performance fill the place of enthusiasm. The mountain and the plain has each its place in Christian life—the mountain for the clear vision ahead, the lowly road along the plain for the actual performance of the journey."

A Little Thorn.

A little thorn may rend the finest fabric; so may a little sin mar the fairest soul.—United Presbyterian.

THE SUNDAY SCH

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMM FOR MARCH 20.

Subject: Jesus Feeds the Five Tho Matt. xiv., 13-33 — Golden Text vi., 35—Memory Verses, 20, 21 — Exclusive Comment on the Day's Lesson.

I. The multitude and its great ne 13-15). 13. "Heard of it." The de John the Baptist. "Departed th Left Capernaum. He crossed to the eastern shore of the Lake of Gene Across the lake Jesus was out of t minion of the murderer of John, and in the tetrarchy of Herod Philip people." From John 6: 4 we see th Passover was just at hand, and then throngs of people going up to Jer "On foot." The people, watching th ing of Jesus across the northern the lake, ran around the northe so rapidly that, according to Ma "outwent" the boat and "came uni as He landed. "The cities." At th the western and northern shores we rious with cities and villages. 14. forth." From the boat. "Comp Jesus walked among the pepole, them many things and healing the 15. "Evening." This was in the noon, "when the day began to wea (Luke 9: 12). The Jews had tw ings. The first began at 3 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock. In this verse th evening is meant; in verse 23, the "Disciples came." By combining counts of the evangelists the conve may be supposed to have been as follows: Jesus said to Philip: "W shall we buy bread, that these may (John.) Philip replied that "two hu pennyworth of bread" would not b ficient for them (John). Then th ples urged Him to "send the m away" that they might purchas Jesus said, "Give ye them to eat," upon the disciples in dismay asked should go and buy this great am bread (Mark). Jesus replied, "How loaves have you? Go and see" They replied that there was a la (John) who had "five barley loa two small fishes."

II. The miracle wrought (vs. 16-2 "Need not depart." Christ had te souls and healed their bodies, and proposes to feed their bodies, and show that He is able to provide t their necessities. John says that th tion He asked Philip was for the of proving or testing him, for Jesus what He would do. "Give ye them ip's reply to Christ's question, the pennyworth (about $32 worth) o would not be sufficient, has caused to believe that this amount repre the total resources of Christ and H ciples; and it would certainly seem for them to use their last penny fo purpose.

17. "We have here." The multitud not thought of their temporal need so anxious were they to see and Jesus, and a lad had all that was found. "Loaves, fishes." The loaves round, flat cakes like large crackers ley was their poorest food. The fis small, dried or pickled, and were with bread, like our sardines. A said. "But what are they among so m Hardly enough; "five crackers and sardines for 5000 hungry men, besid men and children!" 18. "Bring t Here was the secret. Christ was no must centre in Him. We may hav little, but if we will give the little we to Jesus, He will multiply it a thou fold and pass it back to us, and gra the privilege of passing it out to the ing, sin-burdened multitudes.

19. "To sit down." In orderly ran the convenient distribution of th Mark says they sat by hundreds a ties. "Grass." The grass was rea mowing at this time of the year. took, etc." Thus, acting like the of a family among the Jews, who the bread into His hands to give t to God before any at the table were mitted to eat. Jesus had one loaf fo men, besides the women and chi "Blessed." Jesus thus sets us an exa we should never eat without first ing God for our food, and asking blessing upon it. "To His disc There has been much discussion as t how the miracle was performed. Di bread multiply in the hands of Jesu in the hands of the disciples, or, as think, did the disciples nut a pie bread and fish in the hands of those sat at the ends of the ranks with o to give it to their companions? The no doubt but that the food multiplie along the line. Jesus handed out t disciples; it increased in their hand they handed out to the multitude.

20. "Were filled." Here is one mi of our Lord attested by at least 5000 probably 10,000 persons. No one need leave Christ's table hungry. He is ni satisfy every need of soul and body. is the bread of life. Whether we den "little or much," it is an easy matter Christ to fill us. There is a fullness in mercy and love that only those who take of can understand. "Fragmen Broken pieces which remained over. cording to John, Jesus directed them gather up the fragments, "that nothing lost." "Twelve baskets." The translated "baskets" means pockets wallets. The twelve baskets were p ably the twelve wallets of the tw apostles, which they carried on their neys. Jesus evidently intended that and the apostles would eat the pieces their needs demanded them. 21. thousand men." There must have b 10,000 to feed. Jesus had arranged the they could easily be counted.

III. Events following the miracle (v 23). 22. "Constrained." Commanded. disciples seemed unwilling to go and l Him alone. By the exercise of direct thority He compelled them to emb They went toward Capernaum and B saida. "While He sent, etc." The m tude would not leave while the disci were present. 23. "Apart to pray." sus was conscious that a solemn and a crisis had come. He perceived that people would take Him by force and m Him a king (John 6: 15), and that disciples were drinking in the same sp Where else would they find a king could feed his army without expense trouble, who could cure his wounded diers by a word, who had wisdom power divine? Such a king could e overcome the Roman power. But J resisted them and spent the night prayer. "Alone." Jesus frequently alone to pray. If He needed such seas much more do we. He remained in mountain, alone with His God, far into night. Some time between 3 and 6 o'c in the morning He walked on the sea His disciples who were hindered by wind and the waves in reaching Ca naum.

General Kuropatkin, the comma er-in-chief of the Russian army, the legion of honor in Paris in 1 for assisting in reorganizing French cavalry, being the first Russ officer to gain that prize.

The sultan of Turkey never sle two consecutive nights in the sa room, so great is his fear of assassi tion. In the palace are a number bullet proof rooms, all of which furnished as sleeping chambers.

The cotton boll weevil has be found in Louisiana.

A Old-New Fashion.

the "old-new" fashions is t style of headdress. The pador has disappeared and worn in the style that went 1830 dress. It is parted in waved slightly on the sides wn down into knot on the The old-fashioned hair net has the front with this coiffure, er of the filmy, invisible sort y silk ornamented with gilt or mock jewels fastened in its

Gilt and Silver Colors.

and silver colors are very smart accessories. For instance, the west belt for use with silk is the tinsel braid or silver one at least four inches broad, fastened in front give a girdle effect in the back. They with gilt or silver frogs and lt or silver fringe tassels on the

me idea is carried out in hair ts, and the most exquisite are shown in the shops in gilt ilver flowers. They look like s are made of chiffon, which in gilt or silver tinsel after ment is made. Roses, clematis, laurel leaf tiaras and butter- greatly favored for the chic coiffure.

Passing of the Kiss.

are about four reasons for the of the kiss, says the London has been proved difficult for sons wearing Gainsborough their modifications to kiss. The long flowing veils of the mo- come a tangled mass of chiffon and the large velvet spots with ugh treatment easily become de- complexion, unless exceed- well made, is apt to smear, and der easily rubs off, presenting ed effect.

The elaborate blouse and neck with the multitudinous chains, modern dress decorations, are rushed and quickly lose their o beauty.

therefore considered bad taste s in public, and so, since there be some way of welcoming a the manly handshake has come

Fashions in China.

ese ladies never rejoice in the fashions of pretty cottons, as European sisters do, but year in out they are attired in silk, ess is of no account in the Celes- ire, being considered fit only bolies, who dress in it entirely. dress does not call for any enuity on the part of the mak- form it is always the same. first garment is a plain piece stened around the waist to apron, which laps over at the the place of this poor women sort of cotton "front," which chest, but has no back. Next under-jacket and the over- trousers, the apron, and the The last consists of bandages shoes for the "little footed" on boot" and shoes of sensi- for the uncrippled peasant wo-

weather the number of jack- is increased, the heaviest be- most, which is padded and or fur-lined. For outdoor wear ess over-jacket, known as a and back," is used.

Making Things Pleasant.

a very honorable office to fill, ld where so many tired, so lous, so many perplexed peo- , to fit one's self to be a pleasant thoughts, to quicken minds and create a cheerful kindly emotions. It is a truly ambition, and the successful t creates for us a most en- che in the pleasant places en and women congregate. r result is our own share in ble venture, and to our small are a continual source of

onishing what an interesting be made from a trip in a ; what a perfect picture gal- lovely children can be made efore the jaded vision of some oman, through the loving, d story of a young mother's ily experiences. I have watch- a very aged invalid flush with half present, half reminiscent. was made to see some rosy r frolicking in his bath, or bryo little mother feeding her instincts as she rocked and to her first doll. Yet the story that of any nursery.—Indian- ews.

Romance of a Countess.

countess of Stafford, the beau- erican woman, is on the point married for the third time. er second marriage to the Earl rd—who survived it only seven —the countess was the widow te, the American soap million- d the great wealth he had left was hers until she became a of title, when with the excep- about $1,000,000, it passed to ghter, who herself has only arried.

Thomas Keanard, to whom the countess is a distinguis pearance he l istic appearan set than tall in all parts o lustring in C ress, and oth have been one With such tas spect much t

His London the scene of whilst his lit been among t don season London is qu Lane. Mr. K wonderful tr among them Queen Anne Kennard is v hobby is also bric-a-brac.

It was a pl hunting excu groom-elect t the distingui he first met --Detroit Fre

Be

Every wom On some na but others l vate them. T ed she will a little mon artist comes of arms, eve every move i this is an ex round and fl down to the tween.

If the arm oped to be g ed by proper begin with a have plenty oil is good, oil should be oughly with stroking the to the wrist. be surprised that comes but this is pores with v This dirt can ter alone, a will at once them so tha pear.

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oolies, who dress in it entirely.
e dress does not call for any
enuity on the part of the mak-
n form it is always the same.
first garment is a plain piece
fastened around the waist to
apron, which laps over at the
the place of this poor women
sort of cotton "front," which
e chest, but has no back. Next
e under-jacket and the over-
e trousers, the apron, and the
The last consists of bandages
shoes for the "little footed"
tton boot" and shoes of sensi-
for the unerippled peasant wo-

l weather the number of jack-
is increased, the heaviest be-
rmost, which is padded and
r fur-lined. For outdoor wear
less over-jacket, known as a
d back," is used.

aking Things Pleasant.

very honorable office to fill,
rld where so many tired, so
xious, so many perplexed peo-
ll, to fit one's self to be a
pleasant thoughts, to quicken
minds and create a cheerful
kindly emotions. It is a truly
ambition, and the successful
nt creates for us a most en-
liche in the pleasant places
en and women congregate.
er result is our own share in
able venture, and to our small
e are a continual source of

tonishing what an interesting
ay be made from a trip in a
ar; what a perfect picture gal-
lovely children can be made
before the jaded vision of some
woman, through the loving,
ved story of a young mother's
daily experiences. I have watch-
a very aged invalid flush with
e, half present, half reminiscent,
was made to see some rosy
er frolicking in his bath, or
mbryo little mother feeding her
l instincts as she rocked and
to her first doll. Yet the story
y that of any nursery.—Indian-
News.

Romance of a Countess.

countess of Stafford, the beau-
merican woman, is on the point
g married for the third time.
her second marriage to the Earl
ford—who survived it only seven
—the countess was the widow
ate, the American soap million-
nd the great wealth he had left
was hers until she became a
of title, when with the excep-
about $1,000,000, it passed to
ghter, who herself has only
married.
n Thomas Kennard, to whom

the countess is about to be married, is a distinguished Englishman. In appearance he is dark and of very athletic appearance, being rather thick-set than tall. Exploring expeditions in all parts of Africa, and big game hunting in China, India, Canada, Africa, and other parts of the world have been one of his greatest interests. With such tastes Mr. Kennard has not spent much time in England.

His London flat is remembered as the scene of many interesting dinners, whilst his little tea parties have often been among the events of a smart London season. At this flat, which for London is quite large, just off Park Lane, Mr. Kennard has some of the wonderful trophies of his antiques, among them being a collection of Queen Anne furniture of which Mr. Kennard is very proud. His collecting hobby is also known to include curious bric-a-brac.

It was a pleasure trip rather than a hunting excursion that took the bridegroom-elect to India where as one of the distinguished guests at the Durbar he first met Cora, countess of Stafford. —Detroit Free Press.

Beautiful Arms.

Every woman desires beautiful arms. On some nature has bestowed them, but others less fortunate must cultivate them. This can be done, provided she will spend time, patience and a little money. Once in a while an artist comes across a beautiful pair of arms, every line exactly modeled every move indicating expression, but this is an exception. The arms with round and flowing outlines that taper down to the wrist are few and far between.

If the arm is not sufficiently developed to be graceful it may be improved by proper care and exercise. To begin with a thin scrawny arm must have plenty of skin food. Almond oil is good, so is the cold oils. The oil should be rubbed over the arm thoroughly with a downward motion, stroking the arm from the shoulder to the wrist. The average woman will be surprised at the dark substance that comes off during the operation, but this is dirt that collects in the pores with which the skin is dotted. This dirt cannot be removed with water alone, and nothing but skin food will at once cleanse the pores and fill them so that blackheads will not appear.

Women who devote much attention to beauty steam their arms by wrapping them in hot towels, using care not to burn them. This is a laborious process and where the skin is tender is often painful. Often the upper arm needs a massage which is not necessary for the lower arm, as that is more often used. In this case the upper arm should be gone over thoroughly with melted mutton fat, which can be perfumed to suit the taste. The fat is healing and strengthening and is readily absorbed by the skin pores. If ugly hair is on the arm it can be removed by rubbing the skin with powdered pumice stone daily until it disappears.

The use of exercise to obtain a beautiful arm is to be recommended from the hygienic viewpoint. Indian clubs and dumb bells are excellent for this purpose. With a dumb bell of light weight (many persons injure themselves by using too heavy dumb bells) the arms should be held upward and gently revolved around the head. Then with one hand upraised the other arm should be slowly extended until it reaches the shoulders, letting it fall gradually until it reaches the waist line at the back.—Housekeeper.

Fashion Notes.

New vests are shaped like loose coats or sailors' "pea jackets."

Narrow bands of Persian velvet set on small tucks make a stylish skirt trimming.

Braid and cloth will be employed for the ornamentation of velvet gowns for day wear.

To lend a touch of brightness to gray costumes, dark orange velvet is employed for garniture.

Fichu effects are a boon to the woman who has to "do over" old gowns on a small allowance.

Kid girdles for dressy suits are elaborated with gold tracery and clasped with flat, gold buckles.

Many charming house dresses are made of white poplinette, which is as pretty as it is inexpensive.

Flat surplice pieces of real lace in the heavier varieties appear upon many of the new evening blouses.

The prettiest taffeta petticoats have closely pleated ruffles finished at top and bottom with quaint, old-fashioned ruching.

Among the newest ribbons are broad, soft fine weaves in taffeta, liberty satin and the most exquisite brocades. Some are in "solid" colors, and others printed in the loveliest of floral designs; while the brocades and metallic weaves are perfection in textiles.

There are a dozen new weaves of silk, some of the richest showing disks and figures of velvet ombre of the color of the ground or in contrasting shade. Many of the light-colored silks are woven with velvet figures, flowers and leaves of the natural colors. Martele velvets resemble embossed velvets, but have gone through a slightly different process, giving the pattern a vague, shadowy effect.

AGRICULTURAL.

Profit in Poultry.

Is there anything on the farm that pays better than poultry or the hen? asks The Epitomist. Some say that there is no profit in poultry, but this depends upon who is in the business. In many homes the poultry money clothes the children and gives the farmer's wife many a necessity that otherwise she would be compelled to go without. Often the hen on the farm is greatly neglected and has to pick up her food wherever she can find it, yet she attends strictly to business and gives one an idea of her value when carefully attended to. In many of the poorer homes eggs are all the money the families ever see, and these are exchanged at the small stores for necessaries. A few years ago it was almost impossible to get cash for eggs in the country, but now there are regular poultry agents who pass over all the leading highways paying the highest market prices for poultry and eggs. When one gives time and study to poultry it pays wonderfully, and some go so far as to say that the hen is the greatest wealth producer in America. However this may be, it is certain that more attention is being given to poultry than ever before. There are many who use eggs as a substitute for meat, and there will always be a demand for them, no matter how much the price varies with the season, and as the highest prices are realized during the holidays one ought to manage so as to have the pullets come into laying at that time. Neither the old fowls nor the pullets will lay during severely cold weather, however, unless given the warmth they require and the proper food.

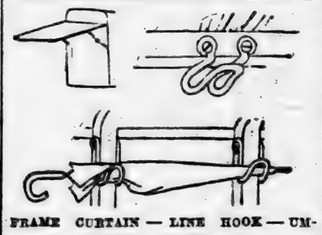
Low Average Product.

An increase in the production of butter and milk, by resorting to the breeds adapted for such work, opens a market for the grain on the farms. Every farmer who can contrive to utilize his crops on the farm saves the several costs of commission, transportation and other incidentals, and this amounts to a large sum when estimated for the whole country. There are thousands of farmers who keep cows which do not produce over three pounds of butter per week, and it is safe to claim that there are also thousands of cows that do not average 100 pounds of butter in a year, and they are not difficult to find, even in this section. The cow of an improved breed assists the farmer to have a home market because she demands more food, which she converts into a large quantity of milk and butter, thus not only enabling him to dispose of his crops to better advantage, but to derive larger profits because of the decreased expenses for labor, shelter and food in proportion to product derived. The $200,000,000 produced in the form of butter could easily be increased to $400,000,000 if better cows were used. Cheap grain can be converted into an article of higher price. It is claimed that there are three pounds of butter that can be gotten from a bushel of corn by feeding to good butter cows, but it does not pay for the labor when the cows are not capable of fully utilizing the corn for the purposes intended. The foundation, therefore, is in the kind of stock used. The cow is the real factory for producing butter, and the greater her capacity the more thoroughly the raw material is manufactured into the product.—Philadelphia Record.

The Farmer's Market Wagon.

Farmers who regularly take produce to market or deliver direct to customers should have a wagon fitted with conveniences for that purpose. Such an outfit adds much to comfort and in the long run saves expense, says a New England Homestead writer in describing the following devices:

Instead of wrapping the lines about the whip or leaving them where they often get beneath the horse's feet, why not have a wire hook fastened to the wagon overhead, as shown in the cut? It can be easily made of stiff fencing wire and secured on the wagon.



FRAME CURTAIN — LINE HOOK — UMBRELLA HOLDER.

At one side near the top two other hooks, similarly fastened to the bows, hold an umbrella, as seen in the figure. This is kept there rain or shine, is never forgotten and left at home when most needed.

Instead of a rear curtain, why not stretch the oilcloth or canvas on a frame hinged at the top? It should be furnished with stays, jointed like those of a buggy top, as represented in the drawing. It serves as an awning and protects from sun or rain when the driver is standing in market or taking articles from the wagon.—Connecticut Farmer.

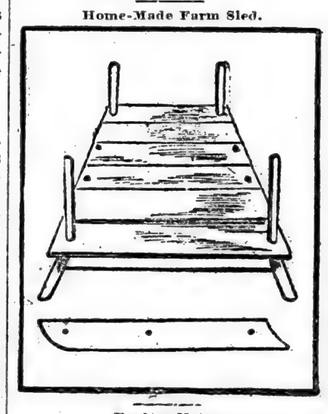
Feeding For Profit.

We may be feeding the correct foods to our poultry, but how are we feeding them? If one is not very careful the fowls will become indolent, especially in winter, when they are confined. If they can be induced to work for their food it will be better for them. Of course, all soft foods must be fed in troughs, for if thrown upon the ground a large portion of it would be wasted, and besides the fowls would be liable to eat dirt, snow, etc., which is unfit for them. The grain that is given them should be scattered here and there among litter, and thus they are afforded the exercise that they are so much in need of. Feeding corn on the cob is another good way to make them exercise.

The feed trough must be cleaned often, so that no disease germs may accumulate. It will require cleaning oftener in the summer, for if any food is left in the trough it will soon become sour. Take hot water and an old broom to it in winter and it will not be a difficult task.

Do not allow the geese, ducks and chickens to live in the same quarters, for if they do the chickens will not do well. Ducks, especially, have very untidy habits, create filth rapidly, and unless they are frequently changed to new quarters will cause very disagreeable odors. Although they have their drawbacks they are very valuable fowls to have, any way. Every year they are becoming more popular as table fowls; by many the meat is pronounced superior to turkey. It is not necessary to keep them until they have reached maturity before selling. When they are eight or ten weeks old they are usually ready for the market. During the first few weeks of a duckling's life they require considerable care, but after they get started to growing they can stand considerable roughing and do not seem to thank any one for their care. Yards, fenced with wire netting, two feet high, are very good to keep the ducks in. They can be moved and changed to new locations when necessary.—M. D. H., in Indiana Farmer.

Home-Made Farm Sled.



Poultry Notes.

Coarse bones in fowls indicate coarse meat.

Regularity and carefulness are the keynotes of success in poultry culture.

Both the poultry and the keeper need grit. See that both are well supplied.

February is a good time to plan, if not to make, the yards for spring breeding.

Don't keep more fowls than you can attend to well. Neglected poultry are money losers.

Never carry a fowl by the legs with its head down. It is an old and cruel fashion. Just as much so as carrying a duck by its neck, or a rabbit by its ears.

A grange in New York, at a public meeting, figured it out that a hundred hens will, in a single season, beat four cows by $40 as producers of revenue. In this case figures did not lie.

A good game hen will whip a cat, a rat, or a hawk, and fight anything that molests her brood. A few on a place are good to have about, as they never have bad luck in raising a family.

P. Tumbledown's fowls perch on his farm wagons and implements under the trees. They are too weak from starvation to fly up into the branches. The beautiful snow is their only covering.

In raising winter chicks for broilers, do not make the mistake of removing them from a heated brooder to a cold house before they are full feathered. This will stunt their growth every time. They need artificial warmth at this season, from start to finish, to keep them growing and thrifty.

Sam Jones' Dog.

Sam Jones has spoken again, and of course he couldn't get through a paragraph without reference to "a yaller dog." Sam and his rhetorical dog are inseparable. The dog always points an epigram and illustrates a fable. Wherever Samuel goes this dog is sure to go; if it is a sermon or lecture, or only an interview, the dog is called up and exhibited.

Sometimes Sam's figure is varied. He may say to his audience, "Some of you old yaller dogs out there don't believe that, do you?" This always fetches a great roaring, reverberating laugh. Wit is said to consist in the unexpected. But if you have ever heard of Sam Jones that dog isn't unexpected. You know, or ought to know, that it will be trotted in presently in one form or another. It may be introduced to you as a "cabbage eared coon dog," or only a "bull pup," but it is the same old dog. It accompanies Sam Jones everywhere, as the faithful Snyder followed Rip. We have taken a great fancy to this canine and should be greatly disappointed if Preacher Jones didn't put him through his tricks at any lecture or "speakin'" in which he took part. We should feel like calling out: "What's the matter, Sam; have you lost your dog?" This dog is unquestionably popular. His appearance is always greeted with a broad and laughing countenance, and we hope that the dog and the inimitable Sam will continue on to a green old age together.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is estimated that there are 1,200 tunnels in the world of something like a total of 600 miles.

"BLACK HAND" SOCIETY.

A BRANCH OF THE MAFIA, CREATES REIGN OF TERROR.

Strikes Fear Into Many Italian Residents—Death Is Threatened If Blackmail Be Refused—More Than Forty Letters Demanding Large Sums.

There are now more than 40 letters in the hands of the police department written by agents of the "Black Hand" society, demanding blackmail from as many Italian residents in the city. For weeks the detective department has been at work trying to uproot this newest band of criminals, who are supposed to be closely allied with the Mafia.

Emboldened by the success which met their earlier efforts the members of the "Black Hand" have become more daring of late and have created a reign of terror among those Italians who are known to have money. It is owing to the similarity of its methods that the police believe that "La Mana Negra" or "Black Hand" is an adjunct of the Mafia, and it is upon this theory that they are working. They are encountering the same difficulty in discovering evidence against this new organization that they have always found in connection with the older one.

The first case the police were called upon to handle was that of Gaetano Riggio, a grocer, who was threatened with death unless he complied with the demands of the society. They asked for $500. The best laid plans of the department went for naught, for the blackmailers were too adroit to be caught in the nets prepared for them.

While the Mafia is said to owe its origin to a political cause and is now an instrument of vengeance, the "Black Hand" makes no such claims and is plainly and simply a blackmailing organization, using threats as the lever to work its victims.

The complaint of the police is that the victims of the band refuse to cooperate with them in their efforts to hunt down the persecutors. This reluctance is ascribed to fear. Several instances are known where the recipients of these letters have submitted to the demand rather than invoke the displeasure of the dreaded society and place their lives in peril.

Although death is always threatened as a consequence of a refusal to pay the levy, the police are skeptical as to the readiness of the "Black Hand" to go so far.

They admit the possibility of error, however, for in several cases it has been shown that supposed Mafia victims have previous to their death, received blackmailing letters. This, it is thought, would lend color to the theory that the "Black Hand" would under certain circumstances, make good its threat.

So long have these secret societies been dominant factors in the affairs of the Italians, that it is only with the greatest difficulty, it is declared, that one can be persuaded to talk about them. And this condition has been intensified of late by the daringness of the "Black Hand's" operations.

Within the last month the society substantiated one of its threats when it kidnapped Father Cirringione, the Bronx priest, who declares that his abduction followed immediately upon his refusal to pay a large sum of money which he was supposed to have collected to build his new church to the blackmailers.

A letter of the same import was received recently by Lawyer Gulatta, who was Father Cirringione's attorney, and only last week John Ortolando, a wealthy Hoboken fish dealer, got one demanding $2000 under penalty of death. Italian bankers and doctors, whose business necessitate their remaining out late at night, have been threatened, and it is known that many rather than have trouble with the band, have sent them money.

Among the other recent cases which have been occupying the attention of the police is that of Nicola Capiello, a wealthy dock builder, of No. 107 Second place, Brooklyn. Capello received a letter the latter part of September demanding $1000 under a similar threat to that contained in the Ortolando letter. This letter was signed "La Mana Negra."

The signature thoroughly terrified Capiello, who was conversant with the history of the organization, and without seeking police aid he immediately acceded to the demand for the money. Encouraged by their success the blackmailers soon after made another demand upon Capiello, this time for $4000, and followed this with another note in which the demand was raised to no less than $10,000. This time he summoned up enough courage to communicate with the police, who have the matter now in hand.

The recent murder of Banker Tilli in Philadelphia is ascribed in some quarters to the "Black Hand," for it is known that he had on several occasions refused to pay blackmail.

The elaborate system of mulcting fruit vendors and street peddlers which led to a murder last year in Brooklyn, and which was widely discussed at the time, was also laid at the door of these organized blackmailers.

The greater part of the investigation of these cases has been in charge of Detective-Sergeant Petrosino. In an interview he advanced the theory that the "Black Hand" was composed of brigands who had long infested certain portions of Italy and who had been compelled to flee.

"The members of this society may be desperate men by instinct," said Petrosino; "but they have no thought of murder when they send out the threatening letters. Their plan is simply to intimidate, and before sending out their letters they learn the character of the man they are writing to. First, they find out whether he has money, and then they learn whether he is timid. If he should be they immediately send him a letter threatening instant death if he refuse to comply with the demands made.

"As soon as the timid man receives such a letter he is filled with an exaggerated fear, and if able he supplies the money demanded without thought of applying to the police for protection. He is in abject terror of the 'Black Hand,' and believes implicitly that if he told his story to the police death would come to him swiftly.

"That they will not carry out their threats has been proven time and time again, for often these brigands make mistakes and single out a man for whom their threats have no terrors. These men immediately come to us and tell us of the threats made. Thereafter they are not annoyed by any more threatening letters.

"What makes it hard for us is that even the boldest sometimes fear to turn over to us the letters they receive. They have no fear of the threats, but they do fear to turn over the letters.

"These Italian societies never select an American for a victim. For the average American the dread Mafia has no terrors, but the mysterious secrecy of these organizations is a terror in itself to the timid Italian. If I could only induce them to turn over to the police department all the information they have I have no doubt that the 'Black Hand' would be stamped out in short order."—New York World.

PNEUMONIA AND OVERHEATING.

Ventilation and Moderate Warmth Diminish Danger of Disease.

While science is trying to determine the most probable cause or causes of that dread disease pneumonia, it is not for the layman dogmatically to assert that this or that condition of thing may be held responsible for making the malady epidemic. Yet as science generally attributes a marked increase in pneumonia to sudden and extreme variations in temperature, perhaps the layman may say that overheated houses, offices, factories, stores, theatres, etc., produce a condition favorable to the spread of this exceedingly dangerous affection.

Nothing but a constitution of iron could stand without injury the changes in temperature to which the average city dweller is subjected in this day of steam heat, foul air and poor ventilation. To step from a house or office heated to 80 degrees, or higher, into an outside temperature of from 20 degrees all the way down to zero, and sometimes below, must subject the entire body, and especially the respiratory organs, to a most severe and menacing strain.

The same danger may come from heating with stoves when a single room is kept at a much higher temperature than other parts of the house, so that even moving about inside is favorable to temperature changes which may pave the way for pneumonia.

Thus it is that the disease carries off the poor as well as the rich, but does not number among its victims many who either are careful not to get overheated or who cannot afford very high temperatures in winter.

Last week the deaths from pneumonia in this city were 139, and for the same period in New York, the record breaking number of 272 was recorded. No wonder we are coming to fear this disease more than consumption. But if a fruitful cause of pneumonia is overheating, which means bad air and sudden changes in temperature, how easily we can find a remedy.

Simply keep our houses and other buildings moderately and comfortably warm, avoid crowded street cars as much as possible, keep much in the open air, and see that living, working and sleeping rooms are well ventilated. This would save fuel, give health and doubtless do much to ward off the most dangerous of cold weather maladies.—Chicago Evening Post.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

An innkeeper of Wilhelmberg, who turns the scale at 502 pounds, is the heaviest man in Germany.

Boma, in the Congo Free State has a road nearly 150 miles long, which is practicable for automobiles.

There are now 29 women of title in England who were American girls, including four duchesses and two countesses.

At Edinburg, Scotland, a lady has been found insane who left $200 to provide a fund for the rescue of sane persons improperly placed in lunatic asylums.

Picked up in a Manchester (England) street a dynamite blasting cartridge was found to have been run over, but luckily at the end farthest from the cap.

The religious feelings of the natives of the Punjab are so strongly opposed to the killing of rats that it has been decided to let the plague follow its course there, absolutely unchecked.

An anti-swearing league has been formed at Hammersmith, London, which will appoint inspectors whose duty it will be to warn and afterward, if necessary, summon any person found swearing in the street.

The chief desire of the municipality of Baro, in Chile, is to have their town known as a second London, and within the last decade much money has been spent to make it an exact replica of the British capital. The streets have been laid down and named after those in London.

It is estimated that there are 1200 tunnels in the world of something like a total of 600 miles.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

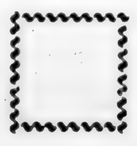
The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

The Union was indorsed by the Union meeting of populists and republicans on August 5th without a dissenting voice, as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the people of Chilton county, in mass meeting assembled, considering the necessity of having a newspaper friendly to the people's political interests, and recognising THE UNION as such paper, we hereby indorse said paper and agree to support it with friendliness and with OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS, and will endeavor to spread its circulation." tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



THE PEOPLES MEETING.

The populist executive committee of Chilton county met in Clanton, March 15th, and a large number of the party were in attendance also. The assemblage was called to order by Chairman W. H. Shaw, who suggested that as the committee had a lot of business to attend to, and would have to be by themselves, that the meeting should elect a chairman, and he nominated Moses Robinson for this position, who was unanimously elected. S. W. Collins was elected secretary by a like vote. The first thing was music furnished by a couple of boys who were supposed to represent a populist and a democrat but as they could not play in unison, they gave way to a second couple who were a populist and republican who played very harmoniously. There were a number of speeches made from different beats in the county, and the speakers effectively disposed of the canards set afloat by the democrats as to defections from the ranks of the peoples party. As the democrats in trying to get a decent crowd to hear them had announced on Monday that a big democratic rally would be held on the same date and that they would absorb the populists boots and all. L. H. Reynolds asked the audience of several hundred that all who would not join in with the democrats to rise, and the entire assemblage (with the exception of a baker's dozen of "dyed in the wool" democrats on the rear seats) rose to their feet when the question was put as to who favored joining the democracy, even the "old case hardened" democratic sinners in the rear would not rise. We suppose that they thought as they were already where there was no help for them they would have to "grin and bear it," but the beauty of the proposition was that it effectually disposed of any claims the banner organ will make about "the grand democratic rally."

The house was pretty well filled with the salt of the earth in the shape of tried and true populists and republicans, among whom we noticed Anderson Baker, Sr., Henry Benson, G. W. Shaw, T. G. Milling, J. W. G. Kicker, T. J. Collins, W. H. Shaw, J. D. Collins, T. J. Dorminy, J. J. Grant, S. W. Collins, R. J. Williams, J. D. Grant, H. T. Littlejohn, A. T. Hathcock, John Edwards, W. Y. Nix, G. W. Edwards, A. F. Childress, A. C. Mims, J. M. Mims, G. W. Wilson, J. M. Grant, W. T. Mahan, W. A. Reynolds, Y. O. Freeman, C. H. Reynolds, T. J. Hubbard, L. H. Reynolds, Alex Glasscock, R. C. Riggins, John Bice, Moses Robinson. Well, we'll have to give it up, our space is too limited, but it was a great day for the opponents of the ringster democracy and the county will stay in the proper hands, and "don't you forget it."

POPULIST MEETING.

The populist executive committee of Chilton county met in Clanton on March 15th. The house was called to order by Chairman W. H. Shaw. As the committee had other business to attend to, they were called to a separate room. Then Moses Robinson was elected chairman of the meeting in general, and S. W. Collins, secretary. The first thing was music from small boys who were full fledged populists. Then was had short speeches from Chairman Robinson, T. J. Collins, A. C. Mims, Alex Glasscock, Rev. J. H. Thomas, L. B. Pounds, Professor Jennings, J. W. Moore, E. G. Rollins, Anderson Baker, Sr., G. W. Shaw, G. W. Edwards and Hon. L. H. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds asked all present who wanted to unite with the democrats to stand up, and not a single one stood, but all said that they were still independent populists.

Moses Robinson, Chairman.
S. W. Collins, Secretary.

Action of the Committee.

At the official meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county at the court house in Clanton Alabama, the following resolutions were passed:

Be it resolved: That a primary election be held by the voters of Chilton county, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1904, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices to be filled in November next.

2d. That all voters in said county who will abide by the results of such primary election and who are opposed to ring rule, caucus domination and political trickery are entitled to be candidates and to vote in said primary.

3d. That a committee of three consisting of W. H. Shaw, T. J. Dorminy and J. D. Collins are hereby authorized to make all the detailed arrangements as to the management and conduct of said primary election, and give public notice thereof to the people at the proper time.

4th. That the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes for any office, shall be declared the nominee of the primary election for such office, except in case of tie, when the executive committee shall decide same by ballot.

Be it Resolved: That we the peoples party executive committee of Chilton county do hereby endorse the Union (a paper published in Clanton, Ala.,) as our official organ.

Resolved: That this committee hereby recommend that the candidates before our primary refrain from any mud-slinging or abuse, during their canvass for office.

In calling a primary election to select candidates for the various offices to be filled by election in Chilton county, we desire to invite all honest men in the county to join with us in selecting men for the different offices that are worthy of election, competent to fill the office and true to their expressed convictions. We believe that every man has the right to think for himself, form his own conclusions of what is best for himself and his country and then vote with us in a primary election where every man will have the right to vote his preference without dictation by self-appointed party bosses. We realize that good government rests alone with the people governed and we therefore abhor the idea of a few men selecting all the candidates, as is now done by the so called democratic party in this county. We have named the date of our primary late enough for the people to have all the time necessary to select and name good men, and we recommend to the voters of the county that they adopt that good though old rule of letting the office seek the man. We suggest that you talk together and when you find the right man for the place, bring him forward even though he does not seek the office. Lay aside all prejudice and select a ticket of good true men who will work not alone for self but also for the good of the county and the people they serve. It is very needful at this time that we act with great caution and prudence, in the naming of our ticket and we greatly desire that every voter cast his ballot for the man he honestly believes ought to have the office without regard to whatever political name he may be called.

W. H. Shaw, Chairman.
J. D. Collins, Secretary.

To the Voters of Chilton County.

We are almost in another campaign and there are stronger reasons today why we populists should stand together than ever before. In the first place two parties are necessary for good government, without two parties where would our nation drift to, if we had only one party? We would see coruption in every branch of office. Where did our own beloved county drift to only a few years ago, when the democrats had control of every office? Voters, have you forgotten the condition of affairs then? Do you want to return to the same condition? Don't you see the same court house ring, trying to get charge of the offices? Now, you are asked to return or go into the democratic primary. What for? Peace, as they put it. Peace with whom? With men that want office. Don't you know that the democrats are not sincere in asking you to go into their primary? If they want you as a party, why when their committee was in session, did they not ask your committee to meet with them and fix up some kind of an agreement? But they go on and get their primary started, and now suggest a compromise, only to confuse enough populists to help elect their ticket. If the populist party were to go into their primary the democrats would at once set about to devise some means to get them out, just as they did in 1892. And what act of yours as a party is there that does not deserve the confidence of the people? It is true that a few men that we have elected to office have deserted to our enemies, but when one of the disciples betrayed Christ, it was no evidence that Christ was not right, or that religion was not true. What act of the democratic party is there that deserves our disbanding and going into their ranks, should we break away from our party and join the democrats because they have disfranchised 100,000 white men in Alabama, and did they not promise not to disfranchise a single white man, and have they not disfranchised over 500 in Chilton? Why this is enough to condemn them for ever. There might have been some excuse a few years ago for the populist going into the democratic party, for they did adopt some of our principles, but t'was only done to deceive and destroy the populist party. Can you find a democrat today that still advocates the populist principles? Not one, but to the contrary all their leading papers are cursing Bryan for ever advocating populist ideas. Yes, the democratic party has returned to Cleveland, and his ideas, and in the name of all that is holy, who wants to return to Cleveland days? Have you voters forgotten the army of tramps that was roaming over this country, and the soup houses that were established to keep men from starvation? And have you farmers forgotten your own struggles to make a living during his administration?

Can you trust the democrats? Did they not tell you two years ago, that if they (the democrats) were defeated, that you would see negroes on every jury in every county in the state? And now it is a fact that Dallas county right in the heart of the black belt has put negroes on every jury panel, the very thing they charged the opposition with doing. In conclusion we will say, there are no grounds on which the populists and democrats can join forces. The populist party stands for progress and prosperity, and believes that the humblest citizen in his rags and poverty is as good as the millionaire in his mansion and fine linen, and that the poor man has as much right to vote as the rich. No we can never join forces with any party that would deprive any man of the privilege of voting because he happened to be unfortunate and poor.

Again, if the democratic party does not represent the great and oppressive corporations in Alabama, pray tell us who does? Who have made the laws that give the corporations so much power and special privileges over the poor man? Look at the law made by the last legislature in the interest of corporations! Made it a criminal offense for two or more to agree together to quit work, or to stop trading with a merchant. Now, populists, let us stand foot to foot, shoulder to shoulder, and breast to breast and victory is ours. We have the best united party today that we have had in years and we invite all who are in favor of good government, equal rights to all and the people's rule, to join us. Stay out of the machine primary April 11th, and let us have a peoples primary, free from machine rule, nominate a good ticket and we will elect it without any trouble.

Yours truly,
The Populist Executive Committee.

Debate.

The LaFayette Debating society is progressing nicely. We had a debate Thursday night and invited all the school girls and their mothers. Quite a number were present and all seemed to be highly entertained. The subject was: Resolved: that Robert E. Lee, was a greater man than Stonewall Jackson. After an interesting debate of about an hour and a half the president rendered his decision in favor of the negative. Among the visitors was Mr. Martin Sorrell, of Thorsby, a former member of the society.

We are going to have a public debate soon and a large attendance is expected. Though we are young in the cause, yet we are striving to reach a higher plane, on which we can stand and defend ourselves through life.

Success to your many readers.

J. E. R.

Salt has been used by all civilizations. The Roman soldier received in his ration salt as well as oil, meat and cheese, thus his compensation took the name of salary, a name extended later to all stipulated wage.

Japan has a population of 44,000,000; Russia 129,000,000. The war total of the Russian land force is 5,259,785 men.

England has 255 torpedo boats and France 13 more. The United States has only 53.

Liberty Hill.

Merry spring time has come, the birds are singing, chickens are chirping and farmers are hard at work in the fields.

Politics are talked a little, but all of the same mind, the peoples ticket.

I wish that all of us were as full of love for each other as the trees are of blooms, following the command "Love ye one another."

W. B. Giles visited his girl Saturday and took her over to his uncle's Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Littlejohn and daughter were visitors in our community Saturday.

The Misses Ada and Esther Vickers are attending school at Maple Springs.

Art Foshee's family has the measles.

"NOBODY'S DARLING."

Thorsby, Ala., March 12, 1904.

Editor Union: You should have been at Collins chapel the other day there was a grand gathering of people, a house full to overflowing, wagons, buggies and horses crowded all around, a generous dinner for all, the tables fairly groaned under the weight of good things to eat of which everybody partook bountifully, both populists and democrats. Oh! it was a time to be long remembered, but perhaps the greatest feature of the occasion was the speech of S. M. Adams, who is a candidate for probate judge on the populist ticket, and the way in which he showed up the course of brother Honeycutt, was enough to make the hair rise on your head, showing how ungrateful Honeycutt was to the people who had done so much for him, and disrupting the peoples party, which would give the democrats a chance to come in, and then arraigned that party for all its hypocricies and damnable methods of fraud and the people cheered him to the echo and Wily Gore hunched the fellow that sat by him, saying, "I tell you, he's a good 'un, don't he pour it to them hot tho'," as Adams waxed louder and hotter and when the speaking was over brother W. A. Mims, was almost beside himself and walked around among the crowd saying that he did not see how any man could ever vote a democratic ticket after hearing such a speech. All with one accord said the same. But hold, I am not dreaming but am telling you the truth. I have simply let my mind drop back a notch, back to 1898, while I started out to tell you of things as they are now transpiring around the chapel.

Everybody is busy, hard at work, preparing their fields for another crop when lo! this same Adams, comes around at night and with his utmost efforts assisted by Aakins and little Dock, gather in all nine men, one woman and some kids, to which he endeavors to unburden his griefs and sorrors, he tells them in pathetic strains how he came to wreck his majestic craft, on the democratic strand, the place where he used to warn the people never to go, but now in his misery and bereft condition of mind he is trying to persuade his one time friends to follow him to where the woodbine twineth and the whangdoodle mourneth, and in his impotent rage, he arraigns Pounds and Reynolds, as in some way responsible for his downfall, one he says has too much money and the other not enough, one wants everything and the other wants nothing, so like all fallen and demented creatures he seeks to place the blame of his own undoing and downfall on some one else. Well it is exceedingly sad, to see what was once a strong man, come to such grief, but let this sad picture point a moral which is as true as gospel, that when any man allows himself led by ambition to rise in the world to places of high renown and to accomplish his desires, resorts to schemes and tricks, deserts his friends, crucifies his better principles and like Benedict Arnold, goes over to the enemy and turns his guns upon those who have stood with him in the vangard against the enemy, his downfall is certain, his doom is sure and even those with whom he casts his lot inwardly despise him, and many openly curse him and only tolerate him for the possible uuse they make of him but today he is the heaviest burden the democrats have to carry in this county and many of them realize it.

X-RAY.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
tf Judge of Probate.

There are four kinds of earthworms known to scientists, and they are classified as black, red, sulphur and blue clay worms.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. Ave 7th S

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Sho

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alaban

DISPATCH PRINTING C

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, A

OWENSBORO WAGON

BEST ON EARTH.

P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clan

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE

I have just bought the Moor Stock of goods at a very low pri and it must be sold to make ro for more.

All Calicoes at 5c as long as the last, and other goods in proportio

Also, will give away three Plates with ev $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this will for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto Fl best patent, with every $10.00 Cash sal other goods than flour.

The above offer good until April 5, 1904

WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILLINE MARCH 10th

L. H. REYNOLDS,

JEMISON, ALA.

We want your advertisi

GENERAL MERCHANDISE A FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Bra

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Alaba

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—P. C. Dennis.
Council—W. A. Middleton, J. M. Mims, G. P. Aldridge, R. C. Jones.
Clerk—T. B. Phillips.
Marshal—T. E. Tyus. tf

COURTS AND COUNT YOFICIALS CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, two weeks.
Summer term, third Monday in July, one week.
Fall term, first Monday in November, two weeks.
Judge—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgomery.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

Chancery Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.
Chancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.
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Register—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Commissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in April, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.

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County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kingston.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.
County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active.
Superintendent of Education—Professor J. W. Moore, Clanton.
Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.
Representative in Legislature—L. H. Reynolds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. T. Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville, P. O.

Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley P. O.

Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. W. W. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.

Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pastor. W. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.

Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, first Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. Energy P. O.

Concord—Rev. W. J. Armarong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton P. O.

Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching Fourth Sunday. Clanton P. O.

Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.

Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.

Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, First Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Reeds pastor. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers P. O.

Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, Second Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk. Burwell P. O.

Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, clerk. Coopers P. O.

Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor First Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. Jumbo P. O.

Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. W. N. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. Fourth Sunday. Elbert Littlejohn, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Randolph P. O.

Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. S. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.

Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. C. Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.

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Pastor. Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Providence—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor, second Sunday. George Trawick, clerk. Jumbo P. O.

New Hope—Rev. A. M. Forbes, pastor, second Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk. Jemison.

New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.

Pilgrim pastor. P. O.
Pleasant pastor. Sunday P. O.
Pleasant pastor. P. O.
Poplar pastor. clerk.
Provid pastor. clerk.
Salem D. S. Ro Shiloh W. J. B day and P. O.
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Union pastor. clerk.
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Valley tor. J. ville P.
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New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. H. G. Latham, clerk, Shoulta P. O.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.
Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor. D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison
Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday. Verbena P. O.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Planters ville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.
Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.
Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 2 p. m. Lily P. O.
Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.
Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.
Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.
New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headley, clerk, Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.
Lomax—Rev. O. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Beasley, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh paster. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.
J. W. Kisber, clerk. Clanton P. O.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.
Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.
Boreman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.
Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.
Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 472—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

Clanton lodge, No. 304, second and fourth Saturdays. tf

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack camp, No. 190, first and third Mondays.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for judge of the 15th judicial circuit, subject to the action of the democratic primaries to be held on April 11th, 1904.
tf T. SCOTT SAYRE.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 15 2-3 to 15 1-2.
Same time last year, 9 3-3 to 9 1-2.
Bales received to date, 6,648.
Same period last year, 4,812.

Clanton Items.

W. T. House, of Waddy, was a pleasant visitor Friday.

J. H. Golden and J. H. Lundy, of Lomax, were welcome visitors Saturday.

For Studebaker wagons go to W. I. Mullins.

E. H. Foshee had a bouncing boy to arrive Monday night. Mother and child are doing well.

R. F. Bates, of Jumbo was in Clanton Saturday.

Go to Upchurch's Drug Store and ask for "Oxolo."

E. H. Adams, of Collins Chapel was in town Saturday.

H. W. Devaughan was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

A. J. Wilson is out again, but on crutches, his broken ankle is doing as well as can be expected.

Steele Ranges and cook stoves and the famous Iron King at W. I. Mullins'.

Miss Rose Cooley returned home Sunday from a pleasant visit to friends in Mulberry.

Houston Hunt of Maylene was in town one day this week.

The famous Sea Fowl Guano for sale only at W. I. Mullins'.

M. C. Williams of Verbena, was a welcome caller Tuesday.

Rev. J. H. Thomas of Beat three was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

See that line of beautiful watches at Upchurch's drug store.

Stephen Pate of Thorsby was a welcome caller Tuesday.

T. G. Mullins, of beat eight, was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

P. D. Wilson's Millinery opening on Tuesday next, March 22d. The second floor has been elaborately fitted up as a show room and the ladies will find Hats and Millinery accessories in the grandest profusion. Don't fail to attend and see this wonderful display.

Election will be held in Clanton Tuesday March 22d for a mayor in place of J. O. Middleton who has resigned. W. M. Wilson is mayor protem for the present.

T. P. Smith was a welcome visitor Tuesday.

Professor Thomas Williams is in Clanton on a visit, he has closed his school at Randolph until May 1st.

A new train will be put on Sunday which will run from Montgomery to Birmingham and return on about the same hours as the old accomodation, so we will have about the time in Birmingham as we have in Montgomery now.

Marriage Licenses.

J. W. Minter and Miss Sophronia McMickens.

J. F. Allen and Miss Agnes Reese.

W. J. A. Melton, Shot.

Justice of the Peace, W. J. A. Melton was shot on the night of March 8th about 10 o'clock, while he was on his way home from Robert Williams. The first shot was fired by some one in front of him, when he returned the fire, then firing began from behind Melton, the result of which was, he was shot down and left for dead. Melton lay still for some time, when he thought the assassins were gone, and not being able to make any one hear him, he crawled to a negro house not far away and was carried to his home. His legs were badly mangled with buck shot, one leg has been amputated and the other one will be hard to save. Six persons have been arrested by sheriff Morgan and deputy Hayes as being implicated in the crime, and are lodged in the jail at Clanton, John Eckles, Smith Cook and W. B. Smith, white men; the other three are negroes.

Tom Allison Pardoned.

Tom Allison who was serving a term of three years for burglery has been pardoned by the governor, Allison has served two years of his sentence.

NOTICE.

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with the Collins Chapel Alliance on Thursday, April 7th, 1904. All old Alliance members especially invited. Each secretary of the sub-alliances will bring quarterly dues with them, also names of president and secretary.

ALEX. G. DAKE, Secretary.
C. C. F. A.

Jemison.

I noticed a piece signed X-ray a couple of weeks since suggesting some prospective candidates. Of course we all know that we have many good men, more than we have places for but I suggest the following list: For Probate Judge, we can't beat Hon. L. H. Roynolds. He is fully competent, and I think he deserves it, for he has always been the people's friend and has made the best representative this county has ever had and though he has held office for a long time, he has never had anything that paid much. For Clerk, E. G. Rollins is the best one in sight, he served us well as assessor and is a thorough gentleman. For Assessor, Prof. J. H. Anderson; is as fine a self made man as there is in the county, and when I say self-made I mean it in the fullest sense of the word, he is fully competent and worthy of anything that the people can give him. For Collector, there is Rev. J. H. Thomas, well known and one of the best Baptist preachers that we have, a worthy man and fully competent. I know some of our people object to preachers being in politics but he is not a Honeycutt or Adams, and we can't get a better man than him for this place. Then for commissioners, Moses Robinson, W. H. Conway, Y. O. Nix and Alex Glasscock, these are all competent men and while some of them have been in office before, this is a place that ought always to have some hold-overs. For Superintendent of Education Prof. John Martin is an experienced teacher and is worthy of the place. You see I've left out almost all the old officers, and the reason is that if there is any pay or honor in serving the people, then pass it around among all the good men, and I think that the old officers ought to just gently step down and out and let some other good men have the offices, sot that the old officers are not good men, but there are plenty of men just as good. Now let every populist and republican pull together as they have always done before.

A JOLLY POP.

Beat Ten.

Mr. Editor: Our farmers are making good use of the fine weather.

Roberts and McSwain are turning out fine lumber at their mill on the Popwell old place.

Mr. Editor, there seems to have been a little political explosion among the populists and republicans lately, the democrats have kindly invited everybody to line up with them in their primary on April 11th, they not only let the bars down but have torn the fence away. But as L. H. Reynolds said in the Union last week "the people of Chilton are hard to fool." I saw an article in last weeks Banner over the signature "Old confederate soldier," in which the old fellow defines republicanism (in a horn) and says "north of Mason and Dixon's line they have mixed schools, eat beside negroes in restaurants, sit beside them in passenger coaches etc." Admitting this to be true (for the sake of argument) it would be just the same if all those states up there were under democratic rule, the democrats like the negro better than do the republicans. If those people up north wish to practice social equality with negroes that is their business it will never be so in Alabama. There is not a southern white man that don't know that all that "negroism" and "negro equality" talk is bosh, if he has half sense. "Old soldier" failed to tell us what democracy means, I guess he left that for me to do, I will give part of it as I haven't time to give it all. Democracy means, free soup, low tariff, low prices, no money, closed mills, bank failures, tramps all over the country and a general panic, etc.

The democrats will learn next November that populism and republicanism means all the offices in Chilton county filled with republicans and populist, and a totally defeated democracy. Notwithstanding the broad invitation by the democrats for everybody to participate in their primary, I feel safe in saying that not a single genuine republican or populist will join them.

Hoping that the subscriptions to the Union will double within 90 days I am, Yours truly,

J. W. G. Kicker.

Mars Hill.

We are having some good weather and our farmers are busy.

The health of our community is tolerably good, though we had a death to occur near Jemison, Mr. Jack Watson died from congestion of the brain, he was a good citizen and every one is sorry and tender their sympathy to his bereaved family and hope they will look for help above.

Now a few words about politics in this neighborhood, we are all one way and that is populist, so we are not worried. This "John in the backwoods" seems to be lacking in principal. I guess he has always been a democrat, but here are some facts for him. The only principle the democrat has is "rule or ruin," so as the majority of the people of Chilton have good principles they won't have anything to do with the democrats. Look at that case of Jacoby, he was tried and convicted for his mean conduct to a girl, got 20 years sentence but has been pardoned by Governor Jelks and is loose again to do more devilry, If he had been a poor man, he would have had to serve his time out. No, Johnny I don't believe you ever were a populist, or you would not write like you do, you may have pretended you were to get some pie.

The pops will land the election in November sure and don't you forget it.

I am glad to say that F. M. Langston is getting along slowly, and hopes to be out before long.

Success to the Union.

"SAME OLD COON."

Colonial Club.

The Colonial Club gave a delightful entertainment last Friday evening at the home of Miss Essie McDaniel. Towards the close of the evening dainty refreshments were served. The club is a grand success for one so young. All present enjoyed the evening and felt well repaid for attending.

L. R. S.

Within eight months we have received enough emigrants from Europe to repeople Ireland.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

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HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, aud will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a disp eased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

RUSSIA'S UNDERGROUND PRESS

A PRINTING SHOP THE POLICE SPIES CAN'T DISCOVER.

For Five Years It Has Published the "Worker's Voice" Monthly --- Methods by Which the Magazine Used to Be Got Out --- Seizure of the First Press.

A REVOLUTIONARY Jewish magazine of from twenty-four to thirty pages is published in Russia every month, and for the last five years the spies and detectives of the police have been searching in vain for the place of its publication. From the same press come many proclamations, handbills and booklets of a revolutionary character, which are spread broadcast throughout the Czar's dominions.

The members of the General Jewish Workingmen's League of Russia and Poland, who engage in the publication and the distribution of revolutionary matter, are constantly smuggling revolutionary pamphlets across the frontier. The adventures which this business in contraband literature leads to and the many escapes the smugglers have would furnish a great fund of material for romantic novelists, but for the greater part these stories will remain untold. A few striking incidents of this underground journalism may be related here.

To begin with there is the secret press of the Bund, the Jewish Workingmen's League referred to. As has been said, the printing of the twenty-four page monthly journal of the league, which is called the Worker's Voice, has been kept up for five years.

This is the second press of the Bund, the first one having been discovered by the police and destroyed five years ago. The bundists who were working on the paper at that time were all arrested, but ten days later the Worker's Voice, better printed than before and full of new life, came out again.

The men who were arrested were all sent for varying terms to Siberia, but the Bund soon filled their places. To show the enterprise of the Bund, it may be said that the press on which the new issue of the magazine was printed was a new one, the printing material was all new, and all had been obtained within ten days after the confiscation of the first press.

The Voice as produced by the first press was a very crude affair, the copies being proof slips taken from the galleys, but the copies of the new issue that found their way into the hands of the Government officials were neatly printed. Since then the Bund has set up other presses.

Where are these presses located? How is the bulky material handled? How is it that no sounds are heard by people living near the printing shops? Where does the paper come from? How is it brought into the country? Such are the questions which for the past five years have puzzled the Government officials.

Light will be thrown upon these matters by an account of how the Voice was got out by the men in charge of the first press. The printing place was in the city of Babroisk. In the Jewish quarter there was a married carpenter. In the same house was another Jewish family.

The carpenter had little outside custom, and the neighbors had the impression that he worked at home for a furniture factory. Often they saw packages carried out, and believing them to be articles of furniture the matter caused no comment. The real business carried on in the house was described to the writer by a member of the Bund.

"Once when I visited the house I brought a package of lead type. The package was quite large and heavy, but no embarrassing attention was caused.

"I entered the shop with the carpenter, whom I met at the station. The first room was to outward appearance an ordinary carpenter's shop.

"The second room was well furnished. In the centre was a fine tea table covered with a big cloth, on which stood a lamp.

"In a corner of the room was a closet. Of a printing shop there was not the least indication, yet the most important part of the plant was in this room.

"The carpenter took the lamp and the cloth off the table, took hold of one edge of the table, and the pretty painted board moved. Underneath there was disclosed a large, shallow box, and in this box were a number of smaller boxes filled with type. Here the type was set up.

"When any sound caused suspicion the board was slid into place, the cover put on, the lamp placed back on the table and all was as before.

"The great difficulty to me was where the printer kept the mass of paper necessary. He took me to the closet, and touched springs here, setting in motion hidden machinery. Various compartments were disclosed, in which there was ample room to store paper and other things needed in the printing of the Voice.

"The third room was dark. In this room there was a flat stone, upon which the type was laid and the forms locked and printed, proofs being all that the Voice consisted of at that time. All was very crude, but effective.

"Five hundred papers in an hour have been printed by hand, as the printers were very expert and had devised an arrangement of rollers to run the papers more rapidly over the face of the type. When a number of the papers had been printed members of the Bund would come and carry them away.

"There was never a printed paper allowed to stay in the house. If the police should happen to raid the house, the bundists figured out, it would not do to lose the current issue of the paper.

"The carpenter was a natural mechanic and was constantly improving the plant. Even in those days, before the discovery of the hand press, the Bund was engaged with the problem of making a press that should work without noise. It was at last made, but was not installed in Babroisk, but in another city, the secret of which remains with the Bund."

Where the new issue of the Voice is published cannot be told. The last number was a handsomely printed magazine of twenty-six pages. Among the articles was one dealing with the late Luba Isantad, a woman leader of the Bund, who lived in New York. The paper is of good quality, and there are many articles of general interest besides those devoted to the work of the revolutionary propaganda.—Sun.

Tell-Tale Envelopes.

An envelope has been designed that mail thieves cannot tamper with undetected. There are two ways in which ordinary envelopes may be opened—one by forcing the flap open with a thin metal blade and the other by steaming the envelope until the mucilage no longer holds the flap. In either case it is difficult for even the person to whom the letter is addressed to ascertain whether the envelope has been opened unless something has been extracted. The improved envelope differs from the ordinary kind only in having a sheet of tissue paper attached to the flap and extending down inside the pocket. This sheet attaches itself to the surface of the envelope with the sealing of the letter, and it is obvious that any attempt to force the flap would tear the letter, and; in spite of the utmost caution, the torn tissue would be plainly seen when the envelope was opened in the proper way. To detect any subjection to the steaming process the tissue is secured to the flap by a colored mucilage, which liquifies instantly when brought into the presence of hot steam, daubing the inner and outer surface of the letter until it plainly indicates the use of improper methods to ascertain the contents.

The Alphabet of Success.

Attend carefully to details.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well, then decide positively.
Dare to do right, fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battles bravely.
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's reputation.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind free from evil thoughts.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few special acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.
Use your leisure for improvement.
Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Extend to everyone a kindly greeting.
Yield not to discouragement.
Zealously labor for the right, and success is certain.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Long Time.

Budd Doble, the veteran reinsman, used to attend frequently a queer little church on the outskirts of Philadelphia. His friends would hear from him a great many facts about this church. One Monday he said:

"At last the meaning of eternity has been made clear to me. The parson explained eternity yesterday in such a way that everybody could understand.

"'Eternity,' said the parson, 'is forever, and five or six everlastings on top of that. Why, brothers and sisters, after millions and billions of centuries had rolled away in eternity it would still be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time.'"—New York Tribune.

When Tea Was New.

Tea in the seventeenth century was offered as a curious foreign drink; it was prepared with care and drunk with some trepidation. A learned physician, Dr. Lister, wrote that "tea and coffee were permitted by God's providence for lessening the number of mankind by shortening life, as a kind of silent plague."—Besant's Survey of London.

RAISING FROGS FOR MARKET

An Industry Which Pays a San Francisco Man $5000 a Year—How He Came to Take Up the Industry—Manner in Which the Frogs Are Raised and Prepared For the Table.

RAISING frogs for the market is a curious industry in which a man in South San Francisco is realizing an income of $5000 a year. One would scarcely believe it possible unless he glanced through the ranch order book, but it is nevertheless a fact. This prosperous frog ranch is owned and conducted by L. C. Combs, who for many years has cultivated the animals for the table. Many attempts, especially in the West, have been made to breed and perfect the common frog, but in most instances they have failed. The little creatures are stubborn to a degree, they demand liberty and plenty of room. They also require a certain kind of mud containing a peculiar mineral deposit in which to hibernate. The food, too, is an important item; delicacies which they can procure for themselves when in a wild state must be forthcoming or they will die. With these obstacles in the path of success, the average experimenter in frog raising soon becomes discouraged, and turns his attention to something else upon which he can count with greater certainty.

How this pioneer frog-raiser in the West came to choose his peculiar calling is interesting. Always when a boy he, like many boys of the present day, delighted to visit the old pond in the meadow and to scoop his felt hat full of wriggly, squirming little tadpoles. To watch their curious antics in swimming and the sleek fat little bodies darting through the water was a never-tiring pastime. Later a pet frog was a special delight, but when maturity came with its responsibilities his interest in the animals lapsed for a time. Later, however, the old fascination returned. Once more a half-dozen or so pet frogs sunned themselves in his back yard and hopped among the flowers, catching stray bugs and flies. Finally, it was rumored that "a feller out in Baden was raising frogs." The neighbors whispered, and the curiosity of the country-side was aroused. At that time people who ate frogs were considered in this country little short of barbarians. They were eyed askance in most places, as many of us would look upon an eater of grass-hoppers or snakes.

As time went on, a caterer in one of the French hotels heard of the ranch, and one day, wanting a dozen or so frogs in a hurry, sent there for them. The owner of the froggery scurried the fields and streams to fill that order, and then it came to him that he might raise them for market. Soon the neighbors were surprised to see a high board fence going up around an acre or so belonging to "the feller who raised frogs." A screen of stout wire was stretched over the entire top; a crew of workmen were busy with cement, a wholesale froggery was in preparation. The first animals were wild rain frogs, many of which, unaccustomed to the food provided and the confinement, died. Mr. Combs gave up his down-town business, and devoted his time to scientific experiments, making a systematic study of the creatures. He made experiments with different soils and various methods of raising or lowering the water temperature. A food, which is the frog medicine, had to be discovered, and then, too, something had to be done to protect the frog eggs and the tadpoles from their many enemies. Also the question of how to improve upon the flavor and quality of the flesh came in for a share of study. Books upon the subject of frog raising were sent for even to London, but no one had ever thought to make this humble creature the subject of a book, so, of course, no such work could be found. A year or more passed before much profit could be realized, then little by little the froggery began to thrive. Mr. Combs' study was rewarded by having no more dead frogs, almost every egg turned into a tadpole, and thence into a table delicacy. That was years ago; each year since that time has seen some improvement and some new discovery; now, however, the industry, having ceased to be an experiment, is running on a smooth basis with little or no trouble to the owner, who once more has time to devote part of his attention to other enterprises.

It is surprising to note the curiosity shown by San Franciscans, in the enterprise, which is increased by the extreme eccentricity of the frog raiser. Never to any one's knowledge during all the many years of its existence has any stranger passed the bulldog at the gate of the froggery. The place is hedged in by barriers on all sides, high fences, with screens, bolts, locks and many quaint devices to frighten away all curious would-be discoverers of its secret.

For the accommodation of the frogs, Mr. Combs has three ponds about forty feet in length, twenty feet in width, and from three to five feet in depth. There is also an acre of sandy soil, a portion of made marsh, and a tangled growth of mixed wild shrubbery provided for them. In this way they have many of the conditions they would enjoy in a wild state, yet they have also the advantage of ready food. On sunny days the banks of the ponds are filled with hundreds of the shiny creatures. At night the mingled chorus, or "frog concert," as the neighbors call it, can be heard blocks away. The frog, like almost every living creature, grows to recognise a familiar voice, and to hop across the yard when his particular name is called. They like the touch of the human hand, and several which have attained unusual size, and are therefore kept for pets, report regularly to be fed by Mr. Combs.

Although not credited with having much grey brain matter, they are still interesting studies, each one evidencing a different disposition, much as a similar number of babies would do. Some are good-natured and refuse to quarrel; others are naturally timid, and will plunge into the water at the first commanding croak of a savage adult. Some are gluttons, grabbing all the food and shoving the weaker ones aside in order to get the finest morsel. Several out of a hundred show decidedly humorous qualities, and are inclined to play practical jokes, or tease a particular sleepy or comfortable looking cousin.

At the first suggestion of cold weather the frogs dive to the soft black mud at the bottom of the pond or marsh, and there they remain until the rays of the sun penetrate through. Aside from the several wild insects and shrubs which Mr. Combs keeps a profound secret, the frogs are daily given a portion of chopped raw liver, bread crumbs, water cress, and the chopped leaves of other green domestic vegetables. To catch a large order of frogs in a few minutes, the stoppers in the tank are pulled, the water drained off, and there lies the game within easy reach of the net. Large shipments are made in cases especially provided for the purpose.

The idea has been entertained, but as yet no steps have been made toward its fulfilment, of canning the legs to fill the demand in countries where fresh shipments are impossible. Several prominent physicians in the West are now recommending the broth, and also the flesh of the frog, for invalids in place of the time honored chicken. It is maintained that the muscular, yet tender white flesh contains more nutriment than any other flesh in equal amount. The flavor of the domestic frog varies in like degree with any domestic and wild game. In domesticity the frog attains a great size, some reaching the weight of between three and four pounds.

Now during the last few years orders come in plentifully. With the invasion of foreign influence has come the demand for foreign foods, and this influence has also been the cause of the metamorphosis of the American palate. Those who thirty years ago would have considered the frog unfit for human food now demand that edible, as well as snails. Very few banquets or large dinners are given in the West without either or both delicacies. In San Francisco particularly frogs are in demand.

As Mr. Combs has the only froggery in the West, it devolves upon him to fill the numerous orders that come in, especially during the holidays. Denver, Salt Lake City and all portions of the Middle West are upon his order book. An ordinary banquet of fifty plates requires at least eight dozen frogs. The order book of the froggery shows that in one famous restaurant in San Francisco $1500 worth of frogs legs were consumed during the year 1902.—Harriet Quimby, in New York Post.

An Orange Pest in France.

The French Minister of Agriculture has received from the Riviera a report which shows that the orange growers are threatened with the worst of calamities. A microscopic insect, scientifically known as chrysumphalus minor, is the cause of an orange disease as potentially destructive as the potato disease which spread famine and devastation over Ireland fifty-seven years ago. M. Belle, an expert in Nice, has been investigating the origin and propagation of this malady among the oranges. The Council of the Department of Nice has taken the matter in hand. Orange growers are combining for the extirpation of chrysumphalus minor. It is said that the insect was imported from America some years ago, and that the first signs of its depredations were detected in Florence. The creature attacks all parts of the orange plant—stem, leaf, flower, fruit, everything. In his mature state his coat of mail makes him as impervious to ordinary "insecticides" as the hide of a rhinoceros to a popgun's pellet. He must be caught young, early in March. That is the time when, because of his minuteness, he most easily escapes detection.

Lawyer Got Lion's Share.

Daniel Godwyn, who died in England in 1769, left an estate to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the remnants of this bequest have just reached that society in the shape of a sum of $244. It seems that the testator bequeathed leasehold property to the society in violation of the Mortain act. After a delay of fourteen years the estate went "into Chancery," where it remained from 1783 until the other day, when the balance was paid out to the society, only $244 being left after payment of the expenses of such amazingly protracted litigation.

Why They "Turn."

Bright colors assumed by maples, sumacs and ampelopsis during the autumn months are the result of the oxidizing of the color compounds, or color generators, of the leaf cells. Long protracted cool weather is most favorable to the production of autumn tints, and slight frosts that are not severe enough to kill the cells hasten the display of beauty by producing an enzyme that brings forth the bright purples, oranges and reds. Leaves containing much tannic acid never give bright autumn tints, while those containing sugar give the very prettiest.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

In Valparaiso all the conductors on the trolley cars are women.

Sleepers of earthenware are used on some of the railroads of Japan.

The mother of Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, has a remarkable record. She has the unprecedented distinction of having been the mother of a Governor, the daughter of a Governor, the sister of a Governor, and the cousin of a Governor.

Women in Austria are never put in prison. A female criminal, no matter how terrible her record, instead of being sent to jail, is conveyed to one of the convents devoted to that purpose, and there she is kept until the expiration of the term for which she was sentenced.

A Chicago paper contained an advertisement reading thus: "Any thin person will learn how to get fat by sending fifty cents to the undersigned." A gullible fellow, who is as thin as a rail, forwarded the sum asked, by mail, and received this reply: "Buy it at the butcher's."

Girls in Norway must know how to sew, knit and bake before their guardians will permit them to have beaux. Some of them are so eager to acquire these useful accomplishments that they are learned before they can read and write. In this country, in some families, household duties are shunned by girls; they are taught to pound the piano, to sing, and chatter French. In many instances they marry fellows too poor to even hire a piano, and too ignorant to speak good English.

"Best on Earth!"

"You can say what you please about Schuylkill water," said Capt. Tucker, the well-known pilot, the other day, "but say nothing against the Delaware. It is the best water in the world."

As Capt. Tucker practically lives on the river (one way) he ought to know. But the reporter wanted reasons.

"I would rather have my ship's tanks filled with Delaware water than any other on earth, and so would every commander I know. It tastes good and, best of all, it keeps. Not even spring water has the keeping qualities that this river water has."

"Does water spoil?" inquired the sceptic.

"Certainly," replied the captain. "Fill a ship's tank with the purest and best, and in a few weeks it looses its taste; get flat, as it were, and that is where the Delaware is ahead. Its water has been known to taste fresh after a voyage to China. This is due to the nature of the soil that is drained by the river. The mountains and the slate regions of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers supply certain chemicals which act as a preservative and make the water different from any other. Why, I have actually known captains to put in from sea during a voyage solely to fill their tanks with Delaware water in preference to any other."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Poisons in the Body.

The body is a factory of poisons. If these poisons, which are constantly being produced in large quantities in the body, are imperfectly removed, or are produced in too great quantity, as the result of overfeeding, the fluids which surround the brain cells and all the living tissues are contaminated with poisonous substances which asphyxiate and paralyze the cells, and so interfere with their activity. This fact explains, in part, at least, the stupidity which is a common after-dinner experience with many persons.

When food is retained in the stomach beyond the normal time, either because of its indigestibility, the taking of too large a quantity of it, or a crippled state of the stomach, these changes are certain to take place. This fact explains a very large share of the myriad symptoms which afflict the chronic dyspeptic. The giddiness, the tangling sensations, the confusion of thought, and even partial insensibility, which are not infrequently observed a few hours after meals in chronic dyspeptics, are due to this cause. Here is the explanation of the irascibility, the despondency, the pessimism, the indecision and various other forms of mental perversity, and even moral depravity, which are not infrequently associated with certain forms of gastro-intestinal disturbances.—Family Doctor, London.

In Old Times.

Once kings did all the work of government. Thus, we hear of King Solomon acting as judge and jury. Kings went to war and led their armies on to victory or defeat. Later certain nobles thought they should have something to do with the government, and finally their claims were granted. Still later certain landed gentlemen deemed it only right that they should have a voice in government, since they had large interests that were affected, and this claim was granted. Later on all men claimed the right to have some voice in government and this was granted. During all this time women were entirely overlooked. Now the women think they should have a voice in government, a vote, since they have as large interests at stake as men, and this seems to be a reasonable conclusion.

A Shell's Flight.

A shell from a twelve-inch gun makes its flight of nine miles in forty-two seconds.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE TIMELY RECIPES

Poponers—Beat two eggs until thick, add to them one pint of milk and one-fourth teaspoon of salt; pour half of this over ewo cupfuls of flour, beat well, then add remaining milk and egg; when beaten smooth beat for two minutes with an egg beater; butter small earthen cups and fill them two-thirds full; bake in a moderate oven forty-five minutes.

Pineapple Cake—Three cups sugar, one cup of butter, five eggs, three and a half cups of sifted flour, one-half cup of cold water, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix together the butter, sugar and yolks of the eggs; add one cup of flour and the water; beat well, then add the rest of the flour and baking powder; lastly beat in the whites of the eggs; bake in layers, spread each layer with a thick icing, then cover with grated pineapple. Ice the top layer.

Fruit Cream—Peel five bananas, slice and rub them through a sieve, then add the juice and pulp of two oranges, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, three-fourths of a cup of powdered sugar and one tablespoonful of gelatine soaked in one-fourth cup of cold water and dissolved over boiling water; mix well with the fruit; when it is beginning to stiffen add one cupful of cream, whipped stiff; turn into a mold and put on ice until ready to serve; garnish with whipped cream.

Tapioca and Milk Soup—Soak half a cupful of tapioca in two cups of cold water over night; put it in the double boiler and cook one hour; heat three pints of milk; put one tablespoonful of butter in a pan; when hot add one sliced onion and one stalk of celery; cut small, do not brown; then add one more tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour; add this to the hot milk, stirring until thickened; add salt to season and a little pepper; strain into the tapioca, add a little nutmeg and cook half an hour longer.

Orange Cake—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, three cups of sifted flour, one cup of milk, one large teaspoonful of baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar together. Beat in the yolk of the eggs. Add the milk, then the flour and baking powder. Whip the whites of the eggs and stir in lightly. For the cream, grate the peel of one orange, whip the white of three eggs; stir in one full cup of powdered sugar and the juice of two oranges; more sugar may be added if necessary. Bake the cake in layers and put the cream on while the cake is warm.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Hot tartaric acid will take ink stains out of white cloth.

The best foundation for mince meat is a fresh beef's tongue. It should not be corned.

A drop of castor oil in the eye will remove a foreign body as quickly and with less trouble than the oft recommended flaxseed.

Vaseline, as most housekeepers know by experience, leaves ugly spots that are not removed by ordinary laundering. A professional cleaner says soaking the stains in kerosene will usually remove them.

The "cellar smell" is extremely disagreeable. It is apt to permeate the whole house. Place a dish of unslaked lime in the vegetable cellar and it will absorb the moisture in the air and also the unpleasant odor.

A French chef says a little salt in apple pies improves the quality of apple pies and lessens the quantity of sugar that is necessary. He never uses spices in apple pies, claiming they spoil the flavor and make the pies indigestible.

Somebody has discovered that if boiling water is poured over potatoes and they are left in it fifteen minutes they will bake in about half the usual time. But wouldn't they cook as fast in the oven as in the hot water? What is gained?

It is difficult to bake the shells for tarts and pies that are baked before filling from puffing up, or blistering in spots. A French chef covers the bottom of the shell with a piece of oiled paper on which he places bits of bread that need to be browned.

Did you ever try baking potatoes on the top of the stove? Turn an iron pan or basin over them and they will bake nicely. If the fire is very hot place them on an asbestos mat. They should be turned occasionally. It is convenient to know this, in case one wants baked potatoes, but does not wish to keep up the kitchen fire. Of course rather more time is required than when baked in the oven.

California Pearl Fisheries.

So far as the American continent is concerned, the true pearl oyster is found chiefly in the Gulf of California. It occurs here both on the east and the west coast and as far south on the Pacific coast as the northern boundary of Guatemala. It is also found on the Brazilian coast and the western shores of South America.

Army Generals Send ... the Inventor of the G...

...Ex-Confederate Army.
"I unhesitatingly state that I am ... Peruna is a medicine that will ... all the cures that is claimed for its ... Floyd King, Washington, D. C.

General Smalls, Beaufort, S. C.,
"I have used Peruna for catarrhal ... and find it beneficial and to be all ... it promises, and freely give it my unqualified recommendation."—Robert Smalls.

General Abbott, of Washington, D. C.,
"I am fully convinced that your ... Peruna is an excellent tonic. Many ... friends have used it with the most ... results for coughs, colds and ... trouble."—Ira C. Abbott, 906 M ... W., Washington, D. C.

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General Longstreet, of the Confederate Army,
"I can testify to the merits of Peruna both as a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Peruna enjoys the greatest reputation as a catarrh remedy of any medicine ... advised."—James Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.

General Noake, of O. V. U.,
"I commend Peruna to those who ... troubled with colds producing catarrh ... most efficacious cure and as a good ... tonic."—Chas. F. Noake, 213 B St., ... Washington, D. C.

General Erwin's Recommend.
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W. L. DOUGLAS $2 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE
...L. Douglas ... have by their ...llent style, ...-fitting, and ...perior wearing ...lities, achieved ...largest sale of ... shoes in the ...rld. ... are just as good ...se that cost you ... $5—the only ...rence is the price. ...ld Everywhere. ... for name and ...ce on bottom. ...glas uses Corona ...kin, which is everywhere conceded to ...e finest Patent Leather yet produced. ...Color Eyelets used. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. ...for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

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Pleasant. Pal... Never Sicken, ... sold in bulk. ... Guaranteed to ... Sterling R...
ANNUAL S...
FEET
...for full size...

Popovers—Beat two eggs until thick; add to them one pint of milk and one-fourth teaspoon of salt; pour half of this over ewo cupfuls of flour, beat well, then add remaining milk and egg; when beaten smooth beat for two minutes with an egg beater; butter small earthen cups and fill them two-thirds full; bake in a moderate oven forty-five minutes.

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Fruit Cream Peel five bananas; press and rub them through a sieve; then add the juice and pulp of two oranges, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, three-fourths of a cup of powdered sugar and one tablespoonful of gelatine soaked in one-fourth cup of cold water and dissolved over boiling water; mix well with the fruit; when it is beginning to stiffen add one cup of cream, whipped stiff; turn into a mold and put on ice until ready to serve; garnish with whipped cream.

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Army Generals Send Letters of Endorsement to the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

Lieut.-General [illegible] of Confederate Army.

[illegible]: "I unhesitatingly state that I am convinced Peruna is a medicine that will do all the cures that is claimed for its use."—J. Floyd King, Washington, D. C.

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General Butler, of South Carolina,

Writes: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

Brigadier-General Kirby

Writes: "I can recommend Peruna to all those who are afflicted with catarrh."—General D. T. Kirby, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Powell, Hooker Post No. 443,

Writes: "After using one bottle of Peruna I became convinced of its curative qualities, and continued its use to date. All symptoms of catarrh have disappeared, yet I continue its moderate use as a preventive and an old man's tonic."—W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.

Gen. Sebring, of the Confederate Army,

Writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy Peruna as a very excellent tonic, and also good for coughs, colds, catarrh and general debility."—W. H. Sebring, 183 W. 4th St., Jacksonville, Fla.

General Lumax, of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your remedy as a permanent and effective cure for catarrh, colds and to any one who needs an invigorating tonic to build up their system."—L. L. Lumax, 1603 19th St., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Payne, of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I join with my comrades in recommending Peruna to my friends as an invigorating tonic to build up the system."—Gen. Eugene B. Payne, 407 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

General Talley, of Pa., Vol. U. S. A.,

Writes: "Your Peruna has been used by me and my friends as a relief for catarrhal troubles with the most beneficial results. I am so convinced of the efficacy of Peruna that I do not hesitate to give it my recommendation."—Wm. Cooper Talley, 713 D St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

General Bigelow Cured.

Gen. J. G. Bigelow, 151 C St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Peruna has made me well and it has given me more than ordinary strength and spirit for work."

Gen. O'Beirne, of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."—James R. O'Beirne, 290 Broadway, Washington, D. C.

General Chase, Asst. Adj. Gen'l, G. A. R.,

Writes: "The excellence of Peruna as a cure or relief for catarrhal disturbances is well established. Many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—B. F. Chase, 28 Harrison St., Anacostia, D. C.

General S. S. Yoder, of Ohio,

Writes: "I have found Peruna to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. S. Yoder, Washington, D. C.

General O'Connor, of U. V. Legions,

Writes: "If you are suffering from catarrh or physical debility immediately commence the use of Peruna. It has been of the greatest benefit and service to many of my friends."—Dennis O'Connor, 738 32d St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Wright, of the Confederate Army,

Writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna. It is a remarkable medicine and should be used by persons who are in need of a good tonic and by sufferers from catarrh."—Marcus Wright, 1724 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Hawley, of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I have used Peruna and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."—A. F. Hawley.

Gen. Urell, of Spanish War Veterans,

Writes: "Many of my friends have used Peruna with beneficial results as an effective remedy for catarrh."—M. Emmet Urell, 813 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Other Army Generals who praise Peruna are:

Brigadier-General Cook, of Washington, D. C.

General Sypher, of Washington, D. C.

General Middleton, Hancock Regiment, U. V. U., Washington, D. C.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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rge Engines and Boilers supplied ptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, ular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, n Governors. Full line Engines & Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."
Anna Baxinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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Potash

in the form of sulphate produces an improved flavor and a good yield.

Tobacco must have *Potash*.

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CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.,
17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Am. 12, 1904.

WINCHESTER

Factory Loaded Smokeless Powder Shells.

It's not sentiment — it's not the price — that makes the most intelligent and successful shots shoot Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells. It's the results they give. It's their entire reliability, evenness of pattern and uniform shooting. Winchester "Leader" shells, loaded with smokeless powder, are the best loaded shells on the market. Winchester "Repester" shells loaded with smokeless powder are cheap in price but not in quality. Try either of these brands and you will be well pleased. Be sure to get Winchester Factory Loaded shells.

THE SHELLS THE CHAMPIONS SHOOT.

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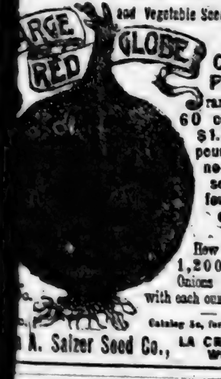

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How to grow 1,200 bushels Onions per acre with each onion order.

Catalog 5c, for postage.

J. A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of shoes in the world.

They are just as good shoes that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price. Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Vatskin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. If Cannot Be Worn Without Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Dropsy CURED

Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

FEET THAT

Hurt, Swear, Blister, cured by ROYAL FOOT WASH. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc. Keeps the feet cool. If not at druggists send 35c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample, postpaid, for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit.

It is believed that Baron Toll, the Russian Arctic explorer, has been lost.

Salzer's Earliest Cane.

Another new thing. Can be cut six times during a season and sprouts again with lightning rapidity. Next to Salzer's Teosinte it will make more green fodder than anything else, cheap as dirt and grows everywhere.

Of Salzer's Renovator Grass Mixture, just the thing for dying out pastures and meadows, Mr. E. Rappold, East Park, Ga., writes, "I sowed Salzer's Grass Mixture on soil so poor two men could not raise a fuss on it,' and in forty-one days after sowing I had the grandest stand of grass in the county. Salzer's Grass Mixtures sprout quickly and produce enormously." 100,000 barrels choice Seed Potatoes.

SALZER'S NEW NATIONAL OATS.

Here is a winner, a prodigy, a marvel, enormously prolific, strong, healthy, vigorous, producing in thirty States from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. You had best sow a lot of it, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, and in the fall sell it to your neighbors at $1 a bu. for seed. [A.C.L.]

Every heart has its secret sorrow which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Belfast is the great tea drinking city of the United Kingdom.

You can do your dyeing in half an hour with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Cardiff exports 12,000,000 tons of coal a year, Newcastle about 4,000,000.

POPULAR SCIENCE

Of the 677,293 deaths in Prussia in 1902 there were only thirteen cases of smallpox.

Finger prints for the identification of children have been used in Chinese foundling asylums since the eleventh century.

A steel-like grass from the volcanic slopes of Oran, Algeria, is so elastic that it can be used instead of springs in the manufacture of furniture.

An official investigation at Liverpool, England, showed that a widely sold article of "extract of beef" contained half its weight in yeast extract.

Only one-third of the world's population use bread as a daily article of food. Nearly one-half of the people of the world subsist chiefly on rice.

It is usually imagined that the incandescent electric light gives out very little heat. As a matter of fact only six per cent. of its energy goes to make light, while ninety-four goes into heat.

A leper was exhibited at a lecture to an audience of Chicago University students the other day. Dr. James Nevine Hyde, the lecturer, said that he does not believe that any drug capable of curing leprosy will ever be discovered. Cleanliness and good food, he asserts, are the surest and best remedies.

USES OF REINDEER WOOL.

Blankets and Clothes Made of It Are Excellent Protection Against Moisture.

Thousands of years ago the reindeer roamed far into the temperate zone of the European and American continents. To-day they are found only in the Far North. Whoever visits the more remote regions of Norway soon learns of the great importance of the reindeer to the nomadic Laplanders.

America has a specially strongly built species, not yet domesticated, called caribou. It is found in all parts of Canada, and also in Greenland, where it is made use of. In Northern Europe and Northern Asia, besides the Laplanders, the Samojedes and Tungese keep large herds of these animals; in fact, they are their most valuable and almost their only property. The meat serves as food, the hide furnishes good leather for tents and clothing, and the female reindeer yields nourishing milk.

From time immemorial the Laplanders have known how to manufacture coarse but warm blankets from the woolly hair of the reindeer. These are an excellent protection against moisture and frost. The inhabitants of Sweden and Norway were the first to observe how well the reindeer swims across large bodies of water. This led to the thought that there must be something in the animal's hair suitable to the making of useful textiles. This, in turn, then led to the manufacture of fabrics which are used mainly for protecting the body when the wearer goes out on the sea in winter.

A close examination of the hair of the reindeer furnishes an explanation of its peculiar value. The hair does not have a hollow inside space for its whole length, but is divided or partitioned off into exceedingly numerous cells like water-tight compartments. These are filled with condensed air and their walls are so elastic and at the same time of such strong resistance that they are not broken up either during the process of manufacture of by swelling when wet. The cells expand in water, and thus it happens that a man clad completely in garments made of reindeer wool does not sink when in water, because he is buoyed up by means of the air contained in the hundreds of thousands of hair cells.

In the markets and stores of Norway, Sweden and Russia garments and blankets of reindeer wool are to be had at lower prices than other fabrics.

In Vienna there is a factory which manufactures garments of reindeer wool, especially bathing costumes. For persons unable to swim the possession of such garments is of great value. It is possible that they may be utilized in learning how to swim. Recently successful trials have been made in Paris in this line.

In England attention has been directed to this peculiar property of reindeer wool, and it is proposed to take up its manufacture and possibly to improve it.

History in Tattoo.

There exists in Paris a famous professor, Pere Tible, who, to describe him in his own words, is an "engraver upon human skin." He lives in the Grevelle quarter. As a kind of permanent advertisement he exhibits his left arm, on which are "engraved," in order, all the Presidents of the Republic, from Thiers to Loubet. On the professor's body, it is stated, is to be found the whole history of France—portraits of Charlemagne, Henry IV., Joan of Arc, Louis XIV., Robespierre, Napoleon, Gambetta, and others, with escutcheons, fasces, flag trophies, and similar ornaments galore.—London Tit-Bits.

To Cement Glass and Iron.

Common alum melted in an iron spoon over the fire forms a good cement for joining glass and iron together. It is useful for holding the glass reservoir of a lamp to its metal base and for stopping cracks about the base. Its great merit for this purpose is that paraffin will not penetrate it.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The people of the United States eat up $150,000,000 worth of candy in a year.

80 Bushels Macaroni Wheat Per Acre.

Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land 80 Bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont., Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat and Spelts and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c. AND THIS NOTICE

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [A.C.L.]

A man forsakes the evil of his ways, not because he has grown good, but because he has grown tired and dyspeptic.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Spain is getting to be a great source of supply for fruit consumed in England.

Earliest Green Onions.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner, Mr. Farmer and Gardener!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c.

and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,500 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c. POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

The United States mint at San Francisco is the largest institution of the kind in the world.

An Untimely Death.

An untimely death so often follows neglect of slight cough or cold. If Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein is taken in time it will prevent any evil results. It cures coughs, colds and consumption.

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 a bottle.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the 50,000 blind of Japan support themselves by practising massage.

Americans write about forty letters a year, and that average equals forty per cent. of all the letters written in the world.

$100 Reward! $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Steam launches with glass bottoms are now at the service of those who wish to view the marine growth about Catalina Island, Cal.

In no country in the world is there more complete religious toleration than in Japan. It is not generally known that several of the high officials in the Mikado's service are converts to Christianity. The president of the lower house of the Japanese parliament, which was recently dissolved because it censured the cabinet for not being more vigorous in the negotiations with Russia, is one of the leading members of the Presbyterian church in Japan.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Many weak, suffering women do not know that their kidneys are sick. Backache tells of sick kidneys, and so do urinary disorders. Sick kidneys make bad blood, and bad blood makes bad digestion, heart palpitation, dizzy headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, sciatica, rheumatic pains and constant depression.

Can't be restored to health until the kidneys are cured. Read how one woman was restored by using Doan's Kidney Pills:

Mrs. H. A. Van Sickle, 311 6th Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va., says: "Kidney trouble was hereditary in our family, and I had been so continually afflicted with the disease that I began to despair of even temporary relief. Sometimes I suffered so severely that I was confined to my bed. The aching in my back was intense, and the kidney disorder caused an excess of uric acid in my blood which impaired my digestion. I was compelled to deny myself of many of the little delicacies of diet. The doctors diagnosed my case as congestion of the kidneys. I had about given up hope when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but I took only a few doses when their curative powers were proven to my satisfaction. I have never been without them in the house since."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers; price, 50 cents, or mailed on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for free trial.

Miss Rose Hennessy, well known as a poetess and elocutionist, of Lexington, Ky., tells how she was cured of uterine inflammation and ovaritis by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I enjoyed the best of health and thought that I would always do so. I attended parties and receptions thinly clad, and would be suddenly chilled, but I did not think of the results. I caught a bad cold eighteen months ago while menstruating, and this caused inflammation of the womb and congested ovaries. I suffered excruciating pains and kept getting worse. My attention was called to your Vegetable Compound and the wonderful cures it had performed, and I made up my mind to try it for two months and see what it would do for me. Within one month I felt much better, and at the close of the second I was entirely well.

"I have advised a number of my lady friends to use it, and all express themselves as well satisfied with the results as I was."—MISS ROSE NORA HENNESSY, 410 S. Broadway, Lexington, Ky. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

DOLLAR HUMOR CURE

From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from Humors of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines, and all things human, CUTICURA Soap, Ointment, and Pills appeal with a force hardly to be realized. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them has been more than fulfilled. More great cures of Simple, Scrofulous, and Hereditary Humors are daily made by them than by all other Blood and Skin Remedies combined, a single set, costing but one dollar, being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, Pills (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

"How to Cure Skin and Scalp Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, sent free.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Flippers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 834, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

JAPS SHELL PORT ARTHUR

Furious Bombardment of Russian City Carried on Night and Day.

BOTH SIDES SUFFER HEAVILY

Details of the Great Fight—Admiral Togo Now the Popular Hero of Japan—Russian Forts Damaged—Work of Japanese Gunners Was Very Effective—A Long Range Duel.

London.—A news agency dispatch from Tokio gives interesting details of the last fighting at Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo's torpedo flotilla opened the action by steaming in boldly under the batteries and successfully placing a number of mechanical mines in the mouth of the harbor. Then a desperate encounter took place between the destroyers on each side.

A long range duel between cruisers ensued, ending with the retirement of the Russian cruisers Novik and Bayan. The concluding phase of the operations was the bombardment of the inner harbor by the Japanese battleships. They took up their position southwest of Port Arthur, using only their twelve-inch guns. There are twenty-four such in the six battleships composing the squadron. Each gun fired five rounds, a total of 120 of the huge projectiles hurled into the city.

Captain Asai was the hero of the attack. He commanded the three Japanese destroyers and attacked the six Russian destroyers, ordering his craft to close in with the enemy. The order was carried out to the letter.

The boats steamed so close up to the enemy's vessels that they almost touched one another, fighting desperately, until the Russians retired, badly disabled.

Engineer Minamisawa, of the destroyer Kasumi, was mortally wounded. He took part in the first attack on Port Arthur, and also in the attempt to close up the mouth of the harbor. On both occasions he was mentioned for gallantry.

Admiral Togo's purpose in sending cruisers to Talienwan Bay was to destroy a signal station and mine depot. This was duly accomplished. The details of the operations evoked intense enthusiasm. Togo is now permanently numbered among the heroes of the empire.

The latest reports state that the Japanese lost nine killed and five seriously and seventeen slightly wounded. The fleet was undamaged.

A decoration equivalent to the Victoria Cross has been bestowed by the Mikado upon Engineer Minamisawa, of the destroyer Kasumi, who was mortally wounded in the fight.

PREDICTS LONG WAR.

Minister Hayashi Says Russia Cannot Keep Manchuria.

Paris.—Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at London, has been interviewed by a representative of the Patrie. In replying to the suggestion that it was England that launched Japan into the war in order that she and the United States might reap the fruits of a Japanese victory, he said:

"We do not need any one's help. We are not going to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for any Power. We want China to be open to all. We shall not allow preference to be given to any one. We want the open door. It is Russia that bars the way.

"For the moment this task suffices. But if ever a like danger arose through the action of another Power, we should not hesitate to take the same steps to put an end to it. Even if victorious, Russia could not reap the fruits of her victory; because in four or five years Manchuria would not maintain its position with regard to China. It would be the same if any nation tried to exclude the other Powers.

"China is waking up, and when her 400,000,000 people have realized their strength, they will not long submit to any Power.

"No concessions are possible on our part, unless Russia evacuates Manchuria. I think the war will last a very long time."

Russia's Losses.

Rome.—A private telegram from St. Petersburg says that in the fighting at Port Arthur the Russians lost ninety seamen killed and forty-nine taken prisoners.

Japan's Naval Loss.

St. Petersburg.—The Russian official list of Japanese vessels sunk or disabled includes the following: Battleship Shikishima and cruiser Tsushima, both repairing at Sasebo; cruiser Takashibo, sunk off Chemulpho; cruiser Mutana, sunk off Chefoo; unknown cruiser, sunk off Chemulpo, and six torpedo boats.

Sixty Killed by Japs' Fire.

Tientsin.—An official who witnessed the latest bombardment at Port Arthur reports that twenty Russians were killed on board the battleship Retvizan, twenty on board the Sevastopol and twenty in the town.

Thomas Tobin Executed.

Thomas Tobin, who murdered Captain Craft in the New Empire Cafe, New York City, in September, 1902, walked praying to the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison. Three shocks were given before the doctors present declared him dead.

Kansas Libel Law Unconstitutional.

The Newspaper Libel law, enacted by the Kansas Legislature of 1901, was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

Massachusetts Village Burned.

Fire wiped out the main buildings and Methodist Church of the village of East Douglas, Mass., entailing a loss of $50,000; insurance $20,000.

RAILWAY MERGER ILLEGAL

Supreme Court Decides Northern Securities Company to Be a Trust.

DECISION IS VERY SURPRISING

Broad Principle Laid Down That Such Combinations Are in Restraint of Trade—Judgment of the Circuit Court in Favor of the Government Upheld in All Respects.

Washington, D. C.—The United States Supreme Court handed down a decision in favor of the Government against the Northern Securities Company.

The court stood five to four, Justice Harlan's decision being concurred in by Justices Brown, Brewer, McKenna and Day, while the Chief Justice and Justices White, Peckham and Holmes dissented.

In a majority opinion, read by Mr. Justice Harlan, the court upheld the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, from which the Northern Securities Company had appealed. This judgment decided the $400,000,000 merger to be illegal and in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and enjoined the company from acquiring any more stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, and from voting on the stock it held, permitted it to return such stocks to the original stockholders and enjoined the two railroads from paying any dividends on such stock to the company or permitting the company to exercise any control over the affairs of the two roads.

The time had come, Justice Harlan said, when the public needed to be protected from the encroachment of great combinations of corporate interests if the Government was to remain a Government of the people.

Justice Harlan said that in the merger of the two roads the stockholders disappeared, and reappeared in the Securities Company, the two thus becoming practically consolidated in a holding company, the principal object being to prevent competition.

"No scheme or device," he said, "could certainly more effectively come within the prohibition of the anti-trust law and it is within the meaning of the act a trust."

The case was argued in December last for two days, and attracted general attention at that time, as it did previously when the decision was rendered by the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.

The majority decision is far reaching. It does not sustain a single contention of the Securities Company, and does not sustain any one of the many errors alleged against the lower court.

No suggestion for the foundation of another merger is made by the court. The company is told plainly that the law of Congress is supreme, and the only thing railroad men can do to obtain relief is to have Congress change the law.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST HAM.

Surety Company's Boston Manager Charged With Larceny of $238,000.

Boston, Mass. — Two indictments charging larceny were reported against Wallace H. Ham, until recently manager of the Boston office of the American Surety Company, of New York. One indictment alleges the appropriation of stocks, bonds, certificates and cash, with an aggregate value of $214,000, from the American Surety Company, and the second bill alleges the larceny of $24,000 from St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, of which Ham was treasurer up to the time of his arrest.

Ham, through his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty. His bail was placed at $65,000.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO ROB BANK.

Burglars Use Eleven Charges of Explosive Without Opening Safe.

Slatersville, R. I.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by five men to rob the First National Bank of Smithfield.

The burglars blew off the outer door of the vault, but the explosion drove the inner door into such a position that at least ten other explosions were required, evidence of which was left to dislodge the door, but without effect. Persons living near the bank, aroused by the noise, saw five men leave the bank.

A DESPERADO SHOT DEAD.

Held Up the Sheriff, But Later Was Shot Dead.

Vancouver, B. C.—The shooting of a desperado, who has been the terror on the border south of Moosejaw, in Northwest Territory, and whom the authorities have tried hard to catch, is reported. The man, whose name was Jones, got the drop on the Sheriff who tried to arrest him, took the Sheriff's horse, and sent him home on foot.

The Sheriff returned with a posse of twenty-five men, took Jones by surprise, and ordered him to surrender. The desperado immediately reached for his gun, but was shot through the body and head, dying instantly.

Cowboys Lynch a Negro.

A negro who was arrested at Mojave, Cal., for a grave crime was taken from jail by a band of cowboys, tarred and feathered and then shot dead.

THREE DEAD IN DUEL.

Alleged Slander Leads to Rapid Gun Play in Mississippi Village.

Meriden, Miss.—As the result of a duel in Philadelphia, Miss., Dr. W. W. Jones, a prominent physician, and Roy Eshe, a planter, are dead. Frank Burnett, brother-in-law of Eshe, was mortally wounded.

It is alleged Dr. Jones circulated stories about one of the Eshe family. Both Jones and Eshe drew revolvers when they met. When Burnett came up to intercede he was shot by Jones.

IN WOMAN'S REALM

A Grace Darling of Brittany.

A real Grace Darling is about to be awarded a medal for saving not only one but three boatloads of men on the coast of Brittany. In the very narrow community in which she fishes and assists her father on his little farm this heroine is known as Rose Here.

Early on the 15th of November Rose Here went to the rocks near the Pyramide du Runiou to gather shellfish. The night, a very stormy one, had been followed by a heavy fog, which was just beginning to lift. Through the fog this fisher girl heard the cries of men. The Breton coast at this point is exceedingly rocky and is swept by speedy currents, which quickly carry to death persons not accustomed to their wiles.

Rose Here knew this. She calmly waited until the fog was high enough to disclose the men in danger. Away in the distance lay the English steamship Vesper; between it and the shore lay three boats. She put out in a small boat and after hard work reached the nearest of the three.

This Grace Darling could not speak English; neither could the boats' crews understand French, but she motioned the man away from the tiller and took his place.

The distance, as the crow flies, ashore was a scant mile, but the boat that Rose Here steered that day, with the others trailing behind, traveled four leagues as it wound its tortuous way through the reefs and past lurking shoals. Many times the men, exhausted, were compelled to cease rowing and rest.

Not until the dory had grated against the wharf at Pen-ar-Roch, where a hundred hands reached out to succor the fainting men, did she relinquish her place at the tiller. Then she set to work to assist in restoring the weakest of the sailors.

Captain Viel, of the Vesper, bared his head to the brave woman and expressed his regret that he was unable to recompense her out of his scant savings from the wreck. But he assured her that the British government, as well as the shipowners, would hear of her and that she, in all probability, would hear from them.

"Oh, it is nothing," said Rose Here, through an interpreter, as she started upon the long walk home. "I have saved more men than you had on your big ship."

"That is true," assented the natives. "She has brought a dozen or more lost boats into this port. She is a wonderful woman."—Detroit Free Press.

A Woman's Newspaper.

In spite of the vaunted equality and community of tastes of the sexes, one hears every day of the growing necessity for women's hotels, women's cafes and women's newspapers, and no doubt there will be started a cry for a special woman's dietary, because, as will be said, woman's digestive organs are different from those of a man. The necessity for a woman's paper is said to have grown out of the fact that there is much in the daily papers that feminine readers choose to skip, and it is believed that time and attention would be saved were women readers proffered special journalistic dishes suited to their peculiar palates.

Of course these dishes would be composed of "sugar and spice and all that's nice"—sugar in the form of social happenings, spice in the shape of social gossip, and a niceness that would exclude battles, murders and unpleasant deaths. Such a paper would be free from editorials concerning State affairs and its cartoons would never merit the reproachful words, "O, it's political this morning," with which feminine readers are said to greet a comic representation that is not of a social nature. This paper would certainly not arouse in masculine breasts that kind of eager curiosity with which women patrons regard the enclosure set aside for men, but would it be sure of feminine readers?

There are many women who frankly admit that they don't read political or war news, and there is still a greater number who, while disliking such subjects, will not confess that they skip them, but the number who do read these and kindred topics is too large to justify the existence of so tame a thing as a woman's paper.—Chicago Tribune.

Woman at Her Best.

Don't belong to the "old folks" and nod through the evening hours because your boy is at college. Don't attempt repair and preservation of beauty with paints, powders and veils. Take plenty of exercise, stand erect, sit erect. When you speak let your voice possess volume and energy. When you think, think freshly.

Don't say you haven't time for the afternoon's "forty winks." Take it, and your renewed strength will show in a freshened complexion. A half hour's nap after luncheon will do more to eradicate wrinkles than all the beautifiers in the world.

Don't think that a life of ease and luxury is essential to preserving youthful, delicate looks. A certain amount of work and exercise is necessary to keep the muscles firm and elastic and the flesh hard.

Don't let go of love or love of romance. They are amulets against wrinkles. Not all of the world's homage is poured at the feet of girlhood.

Don't fancy that the dew of youth, with its complexion of roses, is alone able to inspire passion. A woman's best and richest years are from thirty to forty. The old saw about "sweet sixteen" is exploded.

Don't be glum if you want to be young. Dance and sing and, above all, laugh. Ride, drive, row, swim and walk a mile—or make it three—daily. Keep your heart young, and thus defy Father Time.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Tin Wedding.

There are so many things about the celebration of a tin wedding that can be made amusing that it is rather a mistake to take it too seriously. The best plan is to bring in as many droll features as the imagination will suggest, without making the provocation to amusement too much of an effort.

It is not feasible to have the invitations sent out on sheets of tin, but to the cards on which the invitations are written may be attached little strips or tags of tin. The wording of the invitation may be as simple as one chooses.

There cannot be very much done in the line of tin decoration, although I have heard of taking the sheets of tin from which tinsmiths have stamped patterns and utensils, and putting these up as a background for flowers. The many bright, irregular points of the tin caught the light, and in the openings were thrust bunches of flowers, ferns and greenery of different descriptions. The effect was odd, but pleasing.

All the flowers that are put about the room should be in tin receptacles instead of in vases of glass or china. The boquet carried by the bride should be placed in a tin funnel, to serve as a boquet-holder. If this is decorated with ribbons it will be very pretty. The brightness of the new tin will contribute to the gay effect and be of value wherever it is used.—Woman's Home Companion.

In Grandma's Day.

The employment of women, even in the summer schools, did not become general until after the Revolution. With the gradual recognition of their value as teachers came the enlarging of the educational opportunities of the girls, but the nineteenth century was well advanced before they had anything approaching the same advantages as the boys. Books had nearly always been considered outside the feminine sphere from the most ancient time. When Francoise de Saintonges, in the sixteenth century, wished to establish girls' schools in France, she was hooted in the streets and her father called together four doctors of law to decide whether she was possessed of a devil in planning to teach women. In like manner, early in the last century, when Mary Somerville's father discovered that she was engaged by herself in mathematical and other studies, said to his wife: "Peg, we must put a stop to this, or we shall have Mary in a straight-jacket one of these days."—Good Housekeeping.

Straw hats appear in the shops.

Girdles are made of circular pleats.

Belts of red calfskin are more novel than pretty.

A wee bit of white touches up the dark gown.

There is a new sort of "rain-splash" effect in cloth fabrics.

Velvets are broaded and fringed till they look like fancy portieres.

Some early spring jackets are belted with patent leather or soft suede.

Narrow bands of Persian velvet, set on like tucks, make a stylish skirt trimming.

Pale blue and purple is a combination seen occasionally. It makes one swallow hard.

Belts that curve high in back are best for the short-waisted figure, as they help to define the waist line.

A wide sleeve ruffle always seems to diminish the size of the hand, hence its revival with other coquettish things.

Buttons play quite an important part in dress decoration, and many good examples are seen. The tailor button never goes out of favor on zibeline cheviot, serge, camel's-hair or tweed. Large, handsome and costly buttons are used to ornament the velvet costume.

Our Later Friendships:

By the Editor of Collier's Weekly.

PEOPLE make friends later than they used to, or at least so to us—probably because they grow old, in general, la they did. Friendship must change its nature with a years, but whatever makes later life full of activities and ginnings causes friendships also to begin at even the lat of the journey. Of two old men, early friends, who h relled, Coleridge said:

"They stood aloof, the scars remaining,—
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder."

Such an image, of course, gives powerfully the sense of fixity, the op the fluid potentiality of youth. Yet in the same poem we have the not all is glorious in youth:

"And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny, and youth is vain."

Friendship become rid of some vanity, it becomes more noble and s to the deeper thoughts and ideals, when the roots of it grow back int distant past; and if we can keep the power of making a few new friend as we need them, to supplement those inherited from youth, which gre with the years, but riper and more select, friendship should play a s role far along toward the end of life, the best role, indeed, of its care Emerson thinks, a lifetime is needed for its completeness, while an h day is enough for toil or play. The late friendships of the unmarried, th less, and the widowed have a special necessity and pathos of their o mates and children, to a large extent, at certain periods, naturally place of other friends.

THE LADIES LIKE I

Earle, Ala., March 7th, 1902.

I received a bottle of Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic by mail and after fair trial have to say that it is all that it is claimed to be. It is especially fine for Wounds and Burns.

MRS. M. E. SIMMONS.

Evergreen, Ala., August 10, 1902.

For use in cases of accident or Colic and Bowel trouble among children Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a "mother's friend" indeed. I use it and recommend it to others.

MRS. LULA SPEARS.

Clayton, Ala., August 2

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic and I have tried it. Allow me that it will do all you claim fo is a splendid medicine for fam

MRS. ANNIE L. WILL

Earle, Ala., March 8,

Received a sample of Dr. Ti Antiseptic by mail and after f have to say that it gave enti faction, and I believe it to be is claimed for it. A clean m with a pleasant odor.

MISS LUCY WHI

For sale by druggists, 10 and 50c.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchm and Optician

Eyes Correct Fitted

Mail orders promptly

WOODLAWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good CHICKE as there are in the cou

Barred Plymouth Roc

And you may have 15 fresh eggs for 50c. I want them shipped p add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can plea

MRS. W. NIX

Maplesville, Alab

We want your advertisi

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THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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VOL I

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Hawaii's treasury is overdrawn $1,500,000.

Friendships:
Collier's Weekly.

ater than they used to, or at least we
ause they grow old, in general, fa
ip must change its nature with a
makes later life full of activities and
ndships also to begin at even the late
two old men, early friends, who ha

the scars remaining.—
h had been rent asunder."
verfully the sense of fixity, the opp
of in the same poem we have the

we in realms above:
rs and youth is vain"
and it becomes more noble and
when the roots of it grow back into
e power of making a few new friends
ose inherited from youth, which grow
e select, friendship should play a
fe, the best role, indeed, of its career
ed for its completeness, while an ho
late friendships of the unmarried, ch
ial necessity and pathos of their o
tent, at certain periods, naturally t

IES LIKE I

Clayton, Ala., August 26,
Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic
and I have tried it. Allow me
that it will do all you claim for
is a splendid medicine for fam
MRS. ANNIE L. WILLI

Earle, Ala., March 8,
Received a sample of Dr. Tic
Antiseptic by mail and after fa
have to say that it gave entire
faction, and I believe it to be
is claimed for it. A clean m
with a pleasant odor.
MISS LUCY WHIT

uggists, 10 and 50c

Practical Watchm
and Optician
Eyes Correct
Fitted
Mail orders promptly

OULTRY YAR
WE have as good
CHICKE
as there are in the cou
Barred Plymouth Roc
And you may have 15
fresh eggs for 50c. If
want them shipped p
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can plea
MRS. W. NIX
Maplesville, Ala

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one year - $1.0
r $1.25.

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VOL I | CLANTON, ALA. MARCH 24 1904 | NO 52

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HON. C. W. THOMPSON

Died Sunday in Washington of Pneumonia

Representative Charles Winston Thompson, of the Fifth Alabama dis- trict, died Sunday afternoon. His younger son, C. W. Thompson, Jr., who has been visiting his father during the present session of congress, was the only member of his family with him at the time. The remains will be car- ried to his home in Tuskegee and the interment will take place Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Thompson died of toxaemia, a blood poisoning, due from a virulent form of pneumonia resulting from grip. There was little hope for him Friday and Saturday. He was taken sick a week ago and gradually grew worse.

Mr. Thompson was absolutely with- out hope. He seemed to have a pre- monition that his illness would result fatally. Before he became critically ill he told his friend, Representative Wiley, that he was seriously ill and feared the worst would result. Mr. Thompson's mind was perfectly clear until Sunday morning. He then be- came delirious and did not recover consciousness.

The house will adjourn Monday out of respect to the late representative. Representative Wiley will present a resolution reciting that the house has learned with profound regret of the death of Representative Thompson, and asking that in the future a day be set apart in which proper respect may be paid to his memory.

General regret is expressed over Mr. Thompson's death. He had made many strong personal friends in the house and during his illness constant inquiries were made at his hotel about his condition. He was in all respects a self-made man, succeeding in life by his own energetic effort. He was a very successful business man and is reputed to have been very wealthy.

Charles W. Thompson, democrat, of Tuskegee, was born in Macon county, near Tuskegee, Ala., December 30, 1860; was educated in the common schools of the county, at the Park Hill high school at Tuskegee, Ala., and at Bryant & Stratton's Business college at Louisville, Ky.; was appoint- ed by Governor Joseph F. Johnston in 1896 a member of his staff as lieuten- ant colonel, and served in that ca- pacity until the end of his term; was a member of the Methodist church, president of the Bank of Tuskegee; was county superintendent of educa- tion for Macon county from 1886 to 1888, and 1898 was chosen without op- position to represent the Twenty- sixth senatorial district in the sen- ate of Alabama; was elected to the Fifty-seventh congress and was re- elected to the Fifty-eighth congress, of which he was the sixth member to die.

Mr. Thompson was a widower, his wife was Miss Estelle Alley, of Tuske- gee, and died about fifteen years ago. He is survived by two sons, Ernest W. Thompson, editor of the Tuskegee News, and Charles W. Thompson, Jr., one of his secretaries, and also by his mother.

The postoffice, the military academy and the sundry appropriation bills con- stitute the work mapped out for the house this week. The week in the senate will be devoted almost entirely to appropriation bills, beginning on Tuesday with that for the District of Columbia and following with the In- dian and pension bills.

Mrs. Roosevelt has started a collec- tion of china, intended to include at least one piece from every china set used by every president of the United States from Washington down. Two cabinets have been filled and appro- priately labeled, with specimens of the china of each administration from Lin- coln down.

Richard F. Outcault, the cartoonist, has been fined one hundred dollars for imitating United States currency in a cartoon. The same cartoon was printed in twenty different publica- tions, and the secret service men say they will collect a one-hundred-dollar fine in each case. Outcault thinks he should have a share of it.

The finding of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the causes for the collision of the Missouri and Illinois off Guantanamo are received at the navy department. A high offi- cer of the navy department said the evidence pointed to the fact that the accident was due to the failure of the steering gear of the Missouri.

Countess Oyama, wife of the field marshal of Japan, who will direct the field operations of the island empire against the Russians in the far east, graduated from Vassar college in 1882 as Stematz Yamakama, and nearly one-quarter of her life has been spent in the United States.

Mrs. General Miles is very sick.

THE FIRST DIVIDEND

Of Bessemer Savings Bank was Paid Saturday

Bessemer had one of the liveliest days it has had for some time, the oc- casion being the payment of the first dividend to the creditors of the de- funct Bessemer Savings bank. Seven hundred and eighty-two checks were made out representing a sum of $52,- 000. Of this amount five hundred checks were issued, aggregating a sum of about $30,000.

One of the largest checks drawn was by the city of Bessemer, which amounted to something near $4,000.

It is understood that Receiver T. O. Smith, of the defunct Bank of Com- merce, that failed at the same time the Savings bank closed its doors, is getting matters in shape to pay a div- idend at an early date. It is stated that the bank will be able to pay 75 per cent of its claims.

SHOOTING AT BESSEMER.

Resulted Fatally to an Innocent By- stander.

While resisting arrest E. H. McGi- ver, a negro, lost his life; Deputy Sheriff Newt Clemmons, who was at- tempting to capture him, was serious- ly, perhaps fatally, wounded, and Mrs. Willingham, a passerby, was wounded by a stray bullet. McGiver and an- other negro named Threat were want- ed on a charge of shooting and dan- gerously wounding Seaborn Cook, a farmer, at Virginia Mines, from where they were en route to the city. Threat was arrested by Chief Wal- lace on the outskirts of the city and is in the city jail. He has made a statement saying that Mr. Cook was shot accidentally.

Later.

Mrs. W. Willingham died from the wounds caused by stray bullets from the rifles of deputies in the battle.

ILL HEALTH

Given as the Cause of Mr. Benton's Killing Himself.

With a bullet wound in his head George D. Benton, aged fifty-seven years and one of Bessemer's promi- nent citizens, was found dead on the porch of his residence Sunday morn- ing by his young son, Carl. The dead man's revolver, a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson, was found near his body. For some time Mr. Benton had been very despondent and low-spirited as a re- sult of a long and aggravated illness, and it was in this temporary state of derangement of mind that he took his life.

For a long time Mr. Benton has been prominent in the industrial and commercial development of the Mar- vel City and was one of the best known men in the county.

New Compress Company.

At Selma a deal was consummated by which J. B. Ellis and associates will become owners of the two com- presses in Selma. The new company has as its stockholders besides Mr. El- lis all the cotton buyers, cotton mer- chants and cotton factors of Selma.

It will have over one hundred thou- sand dollars capital. The Dallas press is to be remodeled and overhauled and the old railroad press which has been out of commission will have an up- to-date modern press erected.

Opelika has been made a meal sta- tion for the Atlanta and West Point road.

Creditors Get About 75 Per Cent.

The appraisers of the defunct Shap- ard bank have made their report and it shows that of the $135,000 of notes, mortgages, etc., only $72,000 can be collected. The preferred creditors of the bank will get only about 75 per cent of their claims

In a letter received from Hon. Sid- ney J. Bowie, he states that he has had advices from the department of agriculture which informed him that Messrs. W. G. Smith and F. M. Meeker, who have charge of the soil survey in Sumter county, will come to Selma about the first of October and begin a thorough test of the soil of Dallas county.

Seriously Injured.

Morrow Blackburn was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by falling from an electric crane in the Ensley steel plant. His arm was broken, his hip dislocated, and it is feared that he was injured internally.

Mr. Blackburn is an electrician and was at work on a crane. In attempt- ing to come down he missed his foot- ing and fell a distance of over forty feet. Mr. Blackburn is 32 years of age and was recently married.

Selma will entertain the state's Red Men during May.

Eufaula's Carnegie library will be completed this week.

New Industries

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—$7,000 laundry; coal mines (near).

Citronelle—$10,000 electric light plant and ice factory.

Mobile—$90,000 railway and mill supply company.

Wagar—$50,000 naval stores com- pany.

Wilmer—Canning factory.

FLORIDA.

Gainesville—$30,000 lumber manu- facturing company.

Tallahassee—$50,000 investment co.

GEORGIA.

Ashburn—Turpentine company.

Atlanta—$50,000 granite and im- provement company; $60,000 manufac- turing company.

Ellijay—Saw mill.

Jackson—Flour and grist mill.

Jasper—Saw mill.

LOUISIANA.

Jennings—Cotton gin.

New Orleans—$100,000 rice packing company; cracker factory.

MISSISSIPPI.

Bexley—$50,000 lumber company.

Crystal Springs—$75,000 manufactur- ing company.

Gulfport—$250,000 naval stores plant

Hattiesburg—$150,000 fertilizer fac- tory.

Indianola—$9,000 light, ice and coal company.

Meridian—$50,000 construction com- pany.

TENNESSEE.

Bells—Water works, electric light plant.

Centerville—Marble works.

Columbia—$450,000 phosphate com- pany.

Dayton—$10,000 light and power company.

Harriman—Coal company.

Humboldt—Canning factory.

Memphis—$10,000 heating company.

Nashville—$5,000 medicine factory.

Piney Flats—$25,000 canning fac- tory.

South Pittsburg—Gas plant.

Yale—Telephone system.

TEXAS.

Abilene—$200,000 oil mill and gin company.

Beaumont—$15,000 oil company.

Denton—Flouring mill.

New Bradford—Telephone company.

San Antonio—$25,000 oil mill; $50, 000 lumber company.

Columbus Booming.

At Columbus, Ga., the Eagle and Phoenix mills have received a carload of new looms. This company is in- vesting many thousand dollars in cot- ton manufacturing machinery this year.

The Georgia Manufacturing compa- ny, the well known clothing manufac- turing enterprise, is installing looms, the company having decided to make new looms.

The Columbus, Ga., Power Company is installing new water wheels, so as to derive 3,000 more horsepower, this being made necessary by the de- mand for power from present factories and proposed industrial enterprises.

The Central of Georgia railway is building a fill and extending its Chat- tahoochee bridge one span at Ninth street at a cost of $15,000.

Machinery for the Columbus Coffin Manufacturing plant will be ordered immediately and the factory will be in operation at an early date.

The World's Cotton.

The world's cotton crop for 1902-03 is estimated by the department of ag- riculture at 17,179,765 bales, valued at $750,082,451. This is based on the latest data available, the figures in most instances representing the cot- ton appearing in commercial channels. With the exception of 2,687,813 bales of the East India crop, which averages 400 pounds to the bale, the bales given are of average weight of 500 pounds. The total includes estimates of the Chinese and Korean crops.

The Centreville Warehouse com- pany has purchased a complete gin- ning outfit and will at once begin the erection of a ginning plant, which will cost about $4,000.

The Illinois Central railroad will construct a mile and a half extension of the eight-mile branch running from Winfield to Brilliant, in Marion county, in order that the mines of the Aldrich Mining company can be reached. The capacity of the mines is between 500 and 800 tons per day.

The Great Western Sugar Company, of Colorado, offers to erect a million dollar sugar factory at Sterling, Colo., provided the farmers will guarantee to grow 3,500 acres of sugar beets for three years, the beets to average at least ten tons per acre. No bonus of any kind is asked.

Spring began Sunday night at 7:38.

LATEST WAR NEW

The Russian fleet is reported as having left Vladivostock.

Since Korea has joined Japan, Rus- sia considers Korea as belligerent and will act accordingly.

Two thousand Korean troops, now at Seoul, will be sent to the north at once.

Vice Admiral Makaroff has deter- mined to serve as squadron command- er, as well as commander-in-chief of the entire Russian naval forces in the far east.

Port Arthur has a garrison of 30,000 men and is provisioned for a year.

The case of the republic of Colom- bia against the Panama Canal Com- pany to prevent the transfer of the latter's concession to the United States is on in Paris.

Japan's war expenses from the com- mencement of hostilities to the end of March are estimated at 156,000,000 yen, divided as follows: For the army, 108,000,000 yen; for the navy, 47,000, 000. Of this sum only 50,000,000 yen has actually been disbursed, includ- ing the payment for the cruisers Nis- shin and Kugua, purchased abroad.

BALTIMORE FIRE.

Committee Lays Blame on Cigar or Cigarette.

The special commission named by local and foreign insurance people ap- pointed to inquire into the origin of the Baltimore fire has formulated its report. They find in substance that the fire originated from outside causes in the John E. Hurst Co.'s building.

The electric switches were cut off, the flow of gas was cut off at the me- ters and the fires in the boxes of the boilers were shown to have been drawn before the blaze started. It is the theory of the commission that a lighted cigarette or cigar must have ignited inflammable material in the cellar, which smoldered until the fire- men discovered the smoke and began work.

DON'T LIKE THE CUT

And the Ensley Steel Plant is Prac- tically Closed.

Pending an agreement between the officials of the steel plant and the open hearth furnace workers the mill has practically closed down. Since the resumption last month the men have been dissatisfied with the reduc- tion made in their wages. Before the works were closed down last October the open hearth men were getting $3.40 a day and six cents tonnage on each ton. When the plant resumed the men's wages were fixed at $3 a day. The contention now hinges on the question of tonnage. The work- men, it is understood, are contending for $3 a day and 4 cents tonnage.

In making its report in favor of Mr. Lever in the Dantzler-Lever con- test from the seventh South Carolina district, house committee on elections No. 1 takes the ground that the inves- tigation shows that Dantzler, a col- ored man, was not elected. At the same time the committee refuses to say that Lever was elected, and the report leaves him in the position as if no contest had been made The committee draws the conclusion that if it advanced a ruling on the disfran- chisement of the colored vote and de- clared Lever not elected on that ground the decision would be a prece- dent for unseating nearly every mem- ber in the house from several south- ern states which it names.

It is reported that drafts and checks representing many thousands of dol- lars sent in two small mail pouches from Memphis to St. Louis have mys- teriously disappeared.

John C. Williams, employed at the Becker saw mill at Fruitdale, was caught by a belt at the mill and horri- bly mangled by the fly wheel. He was instantly killed.

A new state bank with a capital stock of $25,000 will shortly begin business at Collinsville. The charter is now being drawn and it is thought that all arrangements will be made in order to throw open the door about the middle of April.

The sum of $9,845 has been sub- scribed for the new Y. M. C. A. gym- nasium in Montgomery.

Killing at Kimberly.

A. J. Ausborn shot and killed Harry Moore at Kimberly mines. It ap- pears that Moore, who was drinking, abused and threw one of Ausborn's little boys off the train before it came to a stop. The boy informed his fa- ther of the occurrence and the father immediately left the train with the boy and the killing resulted in a few minutes after. Ausborn surrendered.

Moore was a young man and has figured in several rough escapades. One of these was an occurrence in North Birmingham when he, while in company with Jim Myrick and several women, cut Will Denver's throat and left him lying on the roadside.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St, Opposite Court House,
CLANTON.

Robert H. Knox,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Will Practice in all State and Federa Courts of Alabama.

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.
Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sun- day.
Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sun- day Dr. Stabler's Office

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. Middleton, M.D.,
Phsician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

In Effect November 1, 1903.

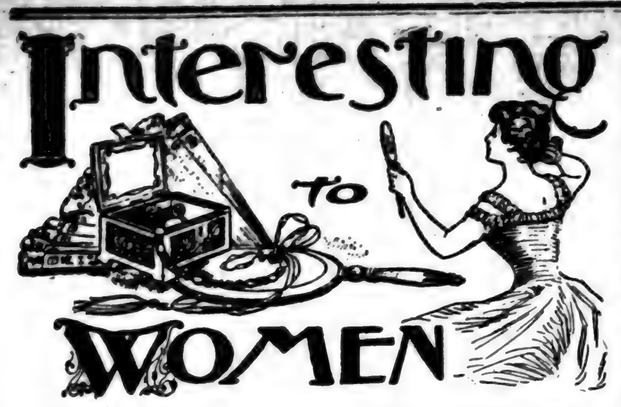
No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'dy A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No. 6 D'ly Ex't S'dy P M
6 10	3 20	Birmingham	12 10	7 15
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50
7 56	5 25	Jemison	10 24	5 28
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

Miss Ida Barnes, of Henniker, N. H., has produced from a plot of land 39 by 50 feet in area 2,750 pounds of carrots, nineteen of which weighed 50 pounds. At the same rate one acre would produce 1,220 bushels of car- rots.



In Shirred White Velvet.

Gorgeous dress hats are of shirred white velvet, not too big, and with artistic brim lines. A paradise plume, or a cluster of curly white ostrich feathers, one of these is the preferred trimming.

Shun any efforts of your milliner to set a cut steel or rhinestone buckle on your velvet hat. To put it on would be to rob it of its prestige as a fashionable hat, and to place it in the category of last season's millinery. Only plumes are worn with this superb white velvet hat, and it is demanded that these feathers be in perfect condition, the best of the kind.

If any flowers or colored trimming be introduced on these new hats, you may be sure it is on the under brim. This brings it more directly near the face, where color may be needed to be becoming, and it does not quarrel with the elegance of your shirred white velvet hat.

Parlor Amusements.

Two parlor amusements which I have lately seen carried out with great success are the following: Send a person out of the room, decide upon an object or some simple performance, recall the person, and have a member of the party place his fingers lightly upon the person's shoulders while he and all others think intently of the object or act decided upon. The results sometimes are almost uncanny. A lady went straight and drew a scarf-pin from a man's necktie just as we willed, found a key hidden in a lady's slipper and so on. The other "trick" is to draw upon a sheet of paper a square with diagonal lines between the corners, the only opportunity of the artist to watch his own progress being in a mirror held up before his hands by a second person. A newspaper is held over the sheet and the hand which is doing the drawing. The results are sometimes uproariously funny.—Good Housekeeping.

The Magic Garter.

The magic garter is again becoming a factor in weddings. For years there has been attached much significance to the "throwing of the bride's bouquet," and the lucky maiden who caught the fragrance was supposed to be relieved from single blessedness before the end of the year. But a more potent amulet has appeared, as only one girl was able to catch the flowers, while by the "garter" scheme many may be favored. The custom provides that the bride shall at her wedding wear a pair of garters for each of her bridesmaids. These are presented to her attendants immediately following the tying of the nuptial knot, and if worn by them are supposed to bring the wearer a husband within a year. The mysterious disappearance of bride, attendants and close friends immediately after a recent ceremony led to the discovery of this unique fad. The charm, it is alleged, applies also to close friends of the bride, and naturally the charmed bands of silk and elastic are greatly in demand. Rumor has it that the bride at a recent wedding wore ten pairs to meet the demands made upon her by girl friends.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Why Always Pretend?

What a good thing it would be if women would be true to themselves and converse intelligently when in the society of gentlemen. There is nothing that honest men desire more than to understand that mysterious race that is so like themselves, and yet so unlike, who share their homes, but not their thoughts; who are so shrewd, so practical and so irrational. The poor men yearn to break down the invisible barrier and see into the real life of these they love so well; but the loved ones smile and chatter and say pretty things, and ingenious things, things they have borrowed from men and improved in the borrowing, but never a word of the really true, and in many instances vital thoughts that are working in their busy brains, says the Business Woman's Magazine.

So the men flatter and lie because they think women like it, and the women accept it all because they think it is man's nature; and the men think women are dear empty-headed angels; and the women think men are fine intelligent brutes; and the two classes go on loving and despising one another accordingly, and all for the want of a little discernment and truthfulness in conversation.

Little Acts of Kindness.

Some people are quicker than others to seize an opportunity for doing a kind act. It is after the opportunity has passed that some of us think what we will do if it ever comes again. Now, one of the things we all have to learn is to keep our eyes wide open, and not only see, but to immediately seize, any opportunity which presents itself.

I read a pretty story the other day of a lady who, not having time for luncheon, had taken to the train a little bag of biscuits. Having finished the biscuits, she carefully folded the paper bag and placed it on the floor in order that it should be duly taken away. The train drew up, and the lady, with her friend, alighted, but an awkward country boy sitting opposite, seeing the bag still upon the floor, picked it up and hastened after the ladies. In a very shy manner and with a scarlet face, he presented the bag to its late owner, asking if she had not forgotten it. Many people would have laughed and made the poor youth ill at ease by remarking that the bag was thrown away, but the lady graciously accepted it and not only thanked him, but kept the bag in her hand until he was out of sight. She saw at once what was in the boy's mind and would not embarrass him by letting him see that he had made a mistake.

An Old Maid's "Don'ts."

"Old maids' children" have a reputation for being brought up on the eminently correct plan—a reputation that is proverbial. A spinster claims to have furnished Good Housekeeping with these "Don'ts" in connection with bringing up a baby. They sustain that reputation, for they are certainly sensible beyond the ordinary. She says:

"I have never brought up a baby, nevertheless I have lived in families where there were babies and young children, who, through (as it seemed to me) mismanagement, were no comfort to themselves or any one else.

"Don't wake baby up unless necessary; it makes it nervous—and a baby's first business is to sleep and eat and grow. If it must be awakened, do it by rustling a paper or a very gentle touch.

"Don't get it excited at night; it should go to sleep quietly and calmly. The morning is the time for a frolic.

"Don't jump it up and down or let it bear its weight on its feet before nature is ready.

"Don't look cross at it. A mother's smile is heaven to a baby.

"Don't shake it, however annoying it may be.

"Don't let it go to sleep at night without a gentle rubbing all over with the hand at first, and when older with a flesh brush.

"Don't walk the floor with it when it frets; this does the child no real good, and it soon forms the habit, and the mother or nurse has to suffer.

"Don't be irregular about feeding. Animals are fed (or should be) regularly; why not the human race?

"Don't let it suffer for a drink of cold water (not too cold, of course), and let it drink from a cup or glass. It is said to be easier for the little uncertain lips to cling to the edge than to a spoon.

"Don't teach it to be afraid of the dark, or thunder, or of animals, a child is naturally fearless and it ought to be encouraged.

"Don't let its clothes get wrinkled or hunched. This is uncomfortable for a grown person, how much more for a baby!

"Don't let it go barefooted—have heard it said a baby will rub the soles of its feet together and make the legs crooked.

"Don't let it stay wet; it will chafe. Nor with cold feet; gentle friction is good.

"Don't allow it to be kissed in the mouth. Under the chin is a soft, safe place.

"Don't give it more than one thing at a time to look at, and wait until it turns its eyes away.

"Don't speak loudly to it nor jerk it. Calmness and quietness are always best."

Fashion Notes.

Spider figures are noticeably frequent in modish laces and embroideries.

A knot of colored ribbon without any ends at all is among the new cravats.

On the flounced skirts the flounces slope up toward the waist line in the back.

Plain net or other transparent materials are made up over flowered silks.

A few well-gowned women are wearing short, loose-wristed gloves without any buttons.

More sleeves of evening coats are made with the deep cuff and full drooping puff above than in any other way.

Wedding veils must be put on now so that nearly all of the hair shows and give a long, narrow look instead of spreading at the sides.

The new shirt waist blouses are always cut with a French back and in front a few tucks from the shoulders to the bust line. The fronts do not pouch at all, but are large enough to be easy. The sleeves must not have the long droop, either, but just an easy sort of bishop sleeve going into a narrow band at the cuff.

JADE COMES FROM CHINA

IMMEMORIALLY PRIZED AS THE STONE PAR EXCELLENCE.

Every Woman in the Celestial Kingdom Wears at Least One Jade Ornament—Powdered Jade Used for Stomachic Trouble.

With Chinese, jade has been prized from time immemorial as the stone par excellence. It may be fairly stated that every woman in China wears at least one jade ornament, which, if not the genuine article, is at least a good imitation. What the bamboo is to the ordinary Chinaman, providing him as it does with almost every imaginable article required by the social conditions of China, that jade is to the connoisseur and man of refinement, if within somewhat narrower limits. It has been made into snuff-boxes, cups, plates, bowls, bracelets, ear-rings, vases, boxes, inkstones, flutes, pestles and mortars, seals, ear-stoppers, scepters (so-called), pillows, boats, hair-pins, rings, head ornaments, paper-weights, Buddhas, human figures, beasts, birds, fishes, etc., etc.

Now, what is jade?—a question frequently heard since the siege of the legations at Peking. Here is a Chinese answer: "Jade is the quintessence of heaven and earth. It is marked with the dark hues of the hills, with the blue tints of streams. It is white as sliced lard, red as a cock's comb, black as pure lacquer, and yellow as a cooked chestnut." Some writers add a fifth color, "crimson as rouge." Nearer, perhaps, to the mark for western readers will be the following details, gathered from conversation with Prof. Lewis of Cambridge.. The term jade, as popularly employed, includes two minerals, jadeite and nephrite. The specific gravity of jadeite is about 3.1; that of nephrite 2.9. The fusing point of jadeite is much lower than that of nephrite. By the mere process of handling and inspection it is impossible to tell one from the other.

The Chinese, who until recent times have known nothing of specific gravity, test jade by its hardness: "Jade is hard and fine and steel can do it no injury." Again, "As your jade is white as pig's lard, and rings when struck then it is genuine. There are so many substances which resemble jade that it is necessary to discriminate carefully.

"Genuine jade is soft looking and glossy, as though steeped in some kind of fat. On being struck it gives forth a clear, ringing sound, like a bell, which seems to stop and then goes on again, dying away in the distance and gradually." The Chinese classify jade according to color and provenance: "The best kind of jade," says one writer, "is orange yellow; the second best is the color of mutton fat; the next best is yellow, which is not easy to obtain; then comes white. Among the rest is a stone, called by the Chinese fei ts' ui, from its resemblance in color to the plumage of the kingfisher, which, appears to be chrysoprase, and is now very highly prized. White jade with black or smokelike streaks also commands fancy prices; though, of course, all really depends upon the treatment by the artist of well-selected material.

Everything in China of any rarity whatever is quite certain to be dragged into the pharmacopoeia of the Chinese physician. Jade is no exception to the rule. It may be swallowed as a powder, or in little pieces the size of hemp seed, for various stomachic complaints, even pock-marks and scars may be eliminated by being daily rubbed with a piece of pure jade. It is also considered to be of a very moist nature, and we read of an imperial favorite of the eighth century, who was cured of excessive thirst by holding a fish-shaped piece of jade in her mouth. And so when the tomb of the great commander. Ts'ao Ts'ao, third century, A. D., was opened two hundred years after his death, among the usual objects found in such circumstances was a large silver bowl full of water. That the water had not dried up was accounted for by the presence in the bowl of a jade figure three feet in height.

Jade is chiefly brought from the K'un-un or Koulkun range, between the desert of Gobi and Thibet; from Khoten or Ilchi, in Yarkland; and from Lan-t'ien, on the Beluртagh mountains, and still further to the west. This Lan-t'ien has been confused by Chinese writers with another Lan-tien in the province of Shensi, near the city of Hsian, whither the Chinese court fled in August, 1900, upon the relief of Peking. In the tenth century the latter was actually known as the jade-hills district, although it does not appear that any jade has even been found there. One writer says: "When white jade is very good, you can see your face in it as in a mirror."

As regards color, it is necessary to correct previous quotations by another from an apparently more sober writer:

Jade occurs only in two colors, white and green. Specimens of red and yellow jade, so called, are in reality other stones, equal perhaps in value to jade, but not actually jade. All jade in its natural state is found in the rocky bed of a flowing stream. Before it has been removed from its place, the jade inside the rough block is as soft as cotton wool; but when removed it becomes hard at once, and when exposed to the air still harder. It is inaccurate to speak, as is done, of working soft jade. The outside of a block of jade in its natural state is called "jade skin." It is used for ink-slabs and trays, and is of no great value. Of old, if the jade within the outer covering was over a foot square, and without flaw, it was used for imperial seals. This is what was meant by "the jewel worth several cities," and is not easy to obtain. If about five or six inches square, and without flaw, the jade was made into cups and goblets, which are now also very valuable. Besides these, there is a strange variety which comes from So-li (?) Ordinarily, it is white, but if examined in fine weather, it will flash red, and in dark rainy weather it is green. It may be called the jade goblin, and is found in Korea. On the Tai-wei hills in the northwest of Korea there is a deposit a thousand years old, the jade in which is mutton-fat color, much like the best specimens from the Beluртagh mountains. Although much is written and said about other kinds, I have never seen them.—From an Article by Herbert A. Giles in the Nineteenth Century.

WILL CLEAN UP PANAMA.

Sanitary Corps to Precede the Diggers Down on the Isthmus.

When the senate of the United States ratifies the Panama treaty the army of the United States will take immediate possession of the canal strip, 10 miles wide through Panama, and exercise its authority over that strip, including the power of establishing and compelling the use of a complete sanitary system. If emergencies do not compel this country to take possession of the territory sooner, almost the first troops to be despatched to the isthmus will be one of the largest medical corps fully equipped which ever left any country in time of peace to administer to the wants of living men. In other words, profiting by the experience of France on the Isthmus and by its own experience in tropical climes, the United States proposes to establish sanitary regulations in Panama, such as it has already put into operation in Cuba and the Philippines, for the safety of its soldiers, of the laborers to be employed in building the canal, and of the people of Panama.

The equipment of this expedition will include all supplies known to be of value to the medical profession in tropical regions. The supply ships will cary hospital tents, immense quantities of medical stores and last, but not least, large supplies of mineral waters, which the soldiery will be compelled to use preparatory to establishing condensing and distilling plants on the Istmus for furnishing a home supply of pure water.

Not only does the government medical department feel assured that it can counteract much of the prevalent disease upon the Isthmus by the introduction of sanitary methods among the people, but it is intended also to make merry war upon the deadly mosquito, which scientists have come to believe transports more disease, or as much, at least, as any other source. Nets will be provided for protection, and in addition kerosene oil in large quantities will be poured on the stagnant lakes and ponds, especially near the inhabited places, to effectually put an end to their existence.

In commenting upon the improved methods in the army for practical medicinal purposes the other day an army officer said: "Ten years ago you could no more make a soldier believe that boiled or distilled water was necessary for his good health than you could make him believe that an army mule could fly. Nowadays when an order is given to drink nothing but pure water a soldier will hustle around and inconvenience himself a bit to get it. Only in case of extreme thirst will he take a drink from a running stream.

"It will be easy, comparatively speaking, to enforce the proposed discipline in sanitary regulations on the Isthmus. The United States does not propose to build the Isthmian canal upon the bones of her soldiers, nor upon those of the laborers employed in its construction, nor upon those of the people of Panama, if it can help it. If science can do anything to prevent it fewer lives will be sacrificed in this great work than upon any similar piece of work undertaken by any nation in the history of the world."—Chicago Daily News.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Mrs. William E. Chisholm, a widow of College Point, L. I., has set aside a plot on her estate for the burial of her dogs.

A strange animal, half tiger and half panther, has been brought back from the Congo by a Belgian and placed in the zoological gardens at Antwerp.

Football is almost as popular in Burmah as it is in the United States. The natives play the game unshod and kick and shoot goals with bare feet.

In the Hungarian town of Ujpest, three girls, aged from 11 to 15, have been convicted of opening the graves of children and breaking the coffins in search of jewels.

A press clipping bureau in Geneva, Switzerland, forwarded to King Peter of Servia the other day five folio volumes containing 20,000 newspaper articles relating to himself.

A slum inspector told the Glasgow municipal commission on the housing of the poor that on some occasions he had found families sleeping in tiers—the parents on the floor, then a mattress and a layer of children on top.

The Rev. W. A. Lewis of the Cherry Vally (Pa.) Methodist church, is a handy man. His church was recently rebuilt, and he did the painting, mason and carpenter work, and even carried the bricks and mortar up a 30-foot ladder.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The experts say that the catfish is easily tamed, and can be trained like pigs.

London is about to follow the example of some German cities and use bloodhounds as an aid to the police.

In the comparatively wealthy districts of Germany the consumption of meat has fallen to three ounces a day per person.

Parisians smoke cigarettes made of the leaves of the coffee plant. Those who have tried them prefer them to tobacco cigarettes.

The biggest monkey ever exhibited is a gorilla 6 feet 10 inches high, with an arm spread of 9 feet 3 inches, from the Camaroons, West Africa.

It is a strange fact that the right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat or cold.

It is found that there are fewer microbes on silver than on gold coins, while copper harbors the most of all. In France wounds, ulcers, etc., are now being dressed by simply binding on a sheet of silver leaf, which seems to act as an antiseptic and induces rapid healing.

EFFECT OF COLD ON INSECTS.

They Are Not Injured by the Lowest of Low Temperatures.

The severest cold has no terrors for insect life. It has been shown by experiments that insects may be artificially or naturally frozen, subjected, indeed to very low temperatures, without killing or even injuring them. Eggs, larvae, the pupae, the stages in which most insects pass the winter, are perfectly immune to cold.

It is a common idea that cocoons of insects serve as a protection against cold, but this is entirely erroneous. They, like the summer webs of webworms, are a protection against birds and insect parasites, but not against cold. The cocoons of summer broods are as stout and thick as those of the generations that pass the winter. Moths, butterflies and other insects build stouter and more compact cocoons in tropical and torrid countries than they do in those climates where they are besieged by winter. There are many insects, allied to the builders of cocoons, that make no such covering, the pupae or the chrysalis being left entirely exposed. And so little heat is maintained by the pupae of insects that no matter how thick the cocoons they are always too slight to repel freezing cold.

Certain degrees of frigidity seem to have vastly different effects on different species of insects. Gnats and midges dance in the winter sunshine; butterflies, Vanessa, Grapta, and sometimes Collias, skim over the snow; wasps and bees wind their way through the leafless woods; ground-beetles run quickly over the cold earthearth; crickets peep from beneath stones and rotting logs, while other species, the vast majority, in fact, are locked in the lethargy of hibernation. One of the commonest evidences of this hibernation is to be seen when firewood is carried into the house and placed near the warm stove. It takes only a short time to bring out a swarm of ants that were sleeping in the beetle-borings, their common retreat.—St. Nichols.

Asbestos-Mining.

Asbestos is a compound of silica, lime, magnesia, and oxide iron, and is probably the most curious natural product in existence. Being composed of fine fibres, it can be spun and woven into cloth, indestructible by fire, which renders it invaluable in many of the arts. Asbestos-mining is carried on by cutting down the hills of asbestos-bearing serpentine, much as a farmer cuts down a stack of hay or straw, or by open quarring on the level. The rock is blasted out, and the asbestos, separated from the containing rock, is "cobbed"—that is, separated by hammering from inferior foreign matter. This cobbling is a comparatively easy matter in the case of the finer quality, as it usually separates readily from the other minerals which the ore contains, but in the lower grades much difficulty is experienced in separating the fibrous matter from the non-fibrous. At best there is a great waste. Much of the asbestos is found in thin and narrow veins and is neglected, as by the present mode of operating it does not pay to separate this from the serpentine. When "cobbed" the asbestos is graded according to purity, color, and length of fibre into three grades and bagged for shipment.

A Strange Old Medal.

Attached to a very ancient human skeleton found in one of the old mines in the Wichita mountains was a strangely carved medal. It is four or five inches in diameter. On one side is a raised figure representing two hands clasped; on one cuff is the American eagle; on the other are three bars extending lengthwise of the cuff. Above the hands are a pipe and tomahawk crossed. On this side of the medal are the words: "Peace and Friendship." On the other side is a bust of President Jefferson, with the inscription, "Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, A. D., 1801." A silver ring is fastened to a post on the top of the medal.

With a capital of $107,500, a Franco-German company has been formed to obtain alcohol from peat, moss and lichens. The works will be erected in Denmark.

Renovating Dresses.

Black silk may be cleaned and made to look well as long as there is any good in the material. Perhaps it is soiled and lustreless. Rip it carefully, picking out all the loose threads and brush it to remove the dust and lint that accumulates chiefly in the seams. If there are any greasy spots, rub them with a cloth dipped in gasoline until they have disappeared. Lay the breadths one by one on a clean table, sponge them first on one side, then on the other, with a piece of soft flannel dipped in a mixture containing a little borax. Rinse in clean water without wringing, and when all the breadths are done stretch each one on a clean board and fasten the edges at intervals with small tacks, taking care to keep the goods perfectly straight. When you remove it, you will find it smooth and fresh. trous, especially on the wrong side. This will be a great improvement on ironing, which often changes the color of silk and makes it too stiff. Black woolen goods may be washed in a good borax suds and ironed on the wrong side before using again.

To Care for Lamps.

Never touch the chimney of a lamp with water. A few drops of kerosene oil will remove the smoke and greasiness, and a rub with soft flannel or chamois skin will result in a clear polish.

Clean every bit of the burner with a rag dipped in kerosene, and polish it dry and bright. Boil very dirty neglected burners in soda and water.

See that the outside of the lamp is dry, clean and perfectly free from oil after being filled. Each day rub the burnt portion of the wick with a duster; do not cut the wick.

Do not fill a lamp to the brim.

Do not let a lamp burn after the oil is exhausted or turn it down. Nearly the same amount of oil is consumed as when the flame is full, what is burnt passing off in the form of gas when is often smelt when entering a room where the lamp has been turned low.

A bit of camphor the size of a hazel nut put into the oil reservoir improves the light.

Empty and wash the reservoir every few weeks to prevent the collection of sediment from the oil.

Soak new wicks in vinegar, and dry thoroughly before putting in the burner.

Household Hints.

Small paper doilies that are the exact counterfeit of fine hemstitched linen squares are dainty and serve many purposes, in lieu of the real thing. Where the laundering of linen doilies is an object for consideration it is a positive relief to have the sense of clean linen, and to be able to discard it after its being once used. These imitation doilies are intended to serve cheese and other trifles on, says the Household Ledger.

Pretty silver frames to hold ramekins are now in vogue. They are not much more than a heavy wire, and have a handle extended on one side. These are a convenience and a protection—from heat—and do not conceal the decoration.

A homemade rack for either hats or clothes can easily be made quite a thing of beauty. First obtain a long panel of wood, any desirable size, with either a beveled edge or an ornamental molding tacked on. Decorate with brass-headed nails, pyrography or paint; the ornament may be either a motto, a scroll design, coat of arms or other heraldic device. Suspend by two brass screw eyes to the wall and fasten on the front brass hooks or wooden pegs.

After squeezing the juice from a lemon, utilize the remains for cleaning brass, by first dipping in salt and then in powdered brick dust. Nothing does the scouring of a copper cooking vessel so easily as this method.

If there is a crack anywhere to fill, as in the plaster of a closet, mix plaster of paris with vinegar instead of water, as it will not dry and set as soon, but gives a longer time to finish before becoming hard.

Recipes.

Cottage Pudding—Beat two eggs, add to them half a cup of sugar; beat and add three tablespoonfuls of soft butter; add one cup of milk, alternating with two cupfuls of flour; beat well and add four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; grease a round cake pan; turn in the mixture and bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes; serve with sauce.

A Relish—Cut a veal cutlet into two inch square pieces, season with salt and pepper. Dip each piece in beaten egg, then in finely chopped mushrooms; put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, when it is hot lay in the cutlets and fry brown on both sides; remove the pieces to a hot platter; make a brown gravy and pour over the meat; serve hot.

Lemon Cream Jelly—Soak one fourth box of gelatine in one cupful of cold water; put one cupful of water and one cupful of sugar in a agate pan, add the rind of one lemon and the juice of three, soak the gelatine and stir until it is dissolved; remove and strain; when cool and beginning to stiffen add two cupfuls of whipped cream; turn this into a mold and let stand until firm.

JAPAN'S FIGHTING

THOUGH SMALL, THEY TO TACKLE BIG RUS

Are Good Seamen, But of Very Di pathy of the Jap With the Smaller Round Scrapping Liked by Russia

NO other two types of seamen are quite so different as those of Russia and Japan.

The little Jap is essentially a steamboat sailor. You never meet him on sailing ships, except as cook or steward.

But the captains of foreign steamers like Japanese crews. They are thoroughly hardworking and steady. They can be relied upon in time of danger, and when ashore they seldom get drunk. In this last respect they are the most wonderful sailors in the world.

The Russians, especially those from the Baltic region, make nearly as good sailors as the Scandinavians. Almost every English and American sailing ship carries a few Russians.

The writer was once aboard a ship on which there were five Russians before the mast. They were thorough sailors. They could not read their native language, but three of them were fond of English novels of the penny-awful sort.

They were all Baltic Russians, and they always made the distinction.

"Vat, you tink I vant to be taken for vun of dose Black Sea fishermen?" one of them asked one day. "Vell, perhaps I don't need to tell you dat I am not come troo de Bosphorus. I don't look like dose shrivelled up grain dumpers, do I?"

He swelled up his gigantic chest and stretched out two arms that were like a main yard. He had been in the Czar's navy, but had deserted to sail in foreign merchantmen.

They have Norse blood in them, these Baltic seamen, and they prefer the free and vagabond life of merchant sailors. Therefore, the seamen of the Russian men-of-war are mainly "dose Black Sea fishermen."

The writer spent several months in Black Sea Russian ports, and, being at that time before the mast, came into close contact with the seafaring men. Despite the Baltic Russian's characterization, they are not particularly shrivelled up, although not so tremendous in size as the Baltic men.

Russian sailors are fond of fighting when very drunk, but not otherwise. Two of them tackled each other one day on the quay in Odessa. They threw their arms about each other's necks and kicked with their knees and bit.

A crowd of seamen gathered about, and finally an onlooker gave one of the combatants a sly but hard kick, whereupon the crowd laughed. This went on until he who had been kicked by the outsider broke loose from his adversary and turned fiercely on the humorist.

Several others ventured into the scrap, and pretty soon a dozen men were biting, tearing and punching one another and jumping on those who were down.

Suddenly a Russian naval lieutenant, in his bright uniform, flashed into the crowd and laid mercilessly about him with a thin cane. The fight ended in an instant. The huge, clumsy sailors were cowed by authority and stood cringing about the officer like dogs before their master.

On the other hand, when an English police officer tried to quell a row among some Russian sailors in an English seaport they played football with him through a window. That was only because his uniform wasn't Russian.

When some reserves finally came upon the scene the belligerents went willingly to jail. The next day they were arraigned in court. Their faces were bitten and beaten.

The Magistrate expressed great disgust at their methods of fighting. This surprised them. Through an interpreter they said:

"If you fight, don't you try to hurt the other fellow as much as you can? Isn't it fair to use all the means given you—your teeth, your feet, your nails? If we were to use only our fists, we couldn't hurt each other in a year, and the fight would never end."

The Japanese sailor's idea of fair fighting is diametrically opposed to that of the Russians. His rules are stricter even than the American's. At any rate, he disapproves of a big fellow's pitching into a little man, even though the latter may have science with him.

This trait was shown at one of the countless sailors' fights that take place in Nagasaki.

Two sailors of an American ship went ashore to settle a dispute in the good, old Anglo-Saxon way. About 200 Japs, mostly navy and some merchant seamen, accompanied the combatants and their Yankee backers to the suburbs.

One of the fighters was much smaller than the other, but more active, so it was a pretty even match. But it didn't take any one long to observe that the sympathies of the Japs were with the little fellow.

Time was called. After sparring, the big fellow landed a hard knock on the little chap. A hiss came from the crowd.

The little chap danced around, and, taking advantage of an opening, landed so heavily on the big fellow's jaw that he floored him. The yell that arose from the onlookers would have done credit to ten times their number.

"Good, good, good, little man!" they shouted, their little brown eyes glistening with excitement.

So it went on. Every time the big

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

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containing a little borax. Rinse
in water without wringing,
wet all the breadths are do
with each one on a clean board
basting the edges at intervals w
small tacks, taking care to keep th
perfectly straight. When you rem
it you will find it smooth and l
from creases, especially on the wrong si
This will be a great improvement
pressing, which often changes the
color of silk and makes it too st
Black woolen goods may be wash
in a good borax suds and ironed
the wrong side before using again.

To Care for Lamps.

Never touch the chimney of a la
with wet hands. A few drops of kerose
on it will remove the smoke and di
then wipe and rub with soft flannel
cloth. Soap will result in a cle
polish.

Clean every bit of the burner wi
a rag dipped in kerosene, and poli
it dry and bright. Boil very dir
neglected burners in soda and w
after.

See that the outside of the lamp
dry, clean and perfectly free from
after being filled. Each day rub
the burnt portion of the wick with
duster; do not cut the wick.

Do not fill a lamp to the brim.

Do not let a lamp burn after t
oil is exhausted or turn it down. Ne
ly the same amount of oil is consume
as when the flame is full, what is n
burnt passing off in the form of g
which is often smelt when entering
room where the lamp has been turn
low.

A bit of camphor the size of a h
zel nut put into the oil reservoir i
proves the light.

Empty and wash the reservo
every few weeks to prevent the c
lection of sediment from the oil.

Soak new wicks in vinegar, and d
thoroughly before putting in the bur
er.

Household Hints.

Small paper doilies that are t
xact counterfeit of fine hemstitche
linen squares are dainty and ser
many purposes, in lieu of the re
hing. Where the laundering of lin
oilies is an object for consideratio
it is a positive relief t have the se
lance of clean linen, nd to be ab
discard it after its being once use
These imitation doilies are intende
serve cheese and other trifles w
on, says the Household Ledger.

Pretty silver frames to hold ram
ins are now in vogue. They are n
uch more than a heavy wire, a
ave a handle extended on one sid
hese are a convenience and a pr
otion from heat—and do not co
al the decoration.

A homemade rack for either hats
others can easily be made quite
ing of beauty. First obtain a lo
anel of wood, any desirable size, wi
ther a beveled edge or an ornamen
molding tacked on. Decorate wi
asshcaded nails, pyrography
int; the ornament may be either
otto, a scroll design, coat of arms
her heraldic device. Suspend
o brass screw eyes to the wall an
sten on the front brass hooks
oden pegs.

After squeezing the juice from
non, utilize the remains for clea
brass, by first dipping in salt an
wdered brick dust. Nothing do
scouring of a copper cooking ve
so easily as this method.

If there is a crack anywhere to fi
in the plaster of a closet, mix pla
of paris with vinegar instead
ter, as it will not dry and set
en, but gives a longer time to finis
ore becoming hard.

Recipes.

Cottage Pudding—Beat two egg
l to them half a cup of sugar; be
l add three tablespoonfuls of so
ter; add one cup of milk, alte
ing with two cupfuls of flour; be
l and add four level teaspoonfu
baking powder; grease a rou
e pan; turn in the mixture an
e in a moderate oven 20 minutes
ve with sauce.

Relish—Cut a veal cutlet int
inch square pieces, season wit
and pepper. Dip each piece
ten egg, then in finely choppe
shrooms; put two tablespoonfuls
ter in a frying pan, when it is h
in the cutlets and fry brown
sides; remove the pieces to
platter; make a brown gravy a
r over the meat; serve hot.

emon Cream Jelly—Soak on
th box of gelatine in one cupf
old water; put one cupful of w
and one cupful of sugar in a
e pan, add the rind of one lem
the juice of three, soak the gel
and stir until it is dissolved;
e and strain; when cool and b
ing to stiffen add two cupfuls
pped cream; turn this into a mo
let stand until firm.

JAPAN'S FIGHTING SAILORS

THOUGH SMALL, THEY LIKE TO TACKLE BIG RUSSIANS.

th Are Good Seamen, But of Very Different Types --- Sympathy of the Jap With the Smaller Man in a Fight---All-Round Scrapping Liked by Russians

NO other two types of seamen are quite so different as those of Russia and Japan.

The little Jap is essenly a steamboat sailor. You never et him on sailing ships, except as ok or steward.

But the captains of foreign steamers e Japanese crews. They are thorghly hardworking and steady. They n be relied upon in time of danger. d when ashore they seldom get unk. In this last respect they are e most wonderful sailors in the orld.

The Russians, especially those from e Baltic region, make nearly as good ilors as the Scandinavians. Almost ery English and American sailing ip carries a few Russians.

The writer was once aboard a ship which there were five Russians be- the mast. They were thorough ilors. They could not read their na- ve language, but three of them were nd of English novels of the penny- ful sort.

They were all Baltic Russians, and ey always made the distinction.

"Vat, you tink I vant to be taken r vun of dose Black Sea fishermen?" ne of them asked one day. "Vell, per- ps I don't need to tell you dat I am t come troo de Bosphorus. I don't ok like dose shrivelled up grain umpers, do I?"

He swelled up his gigantic chest and retched out two arms that were like main yard. He had been in the zar's navy, but had deserted to sail foreign merchantmen.

They have Norse blood in them, ese Baltic seamen, and they prefer e free and vagabond life of merchant ilors. Therefore, the seamen of the ussian men-of-war are mainly "dose lack Sea fishermen."

The writer spent several months in lack Sea Russian ports, and, being t that time before the mast, came into lose contact with the seafaring men. espite the Baltic Russian's character- zation, they are not particularly shriv- lled up, although not so tremendous size as the Baltic men.

Russian sailors are fond of fighting hen very drunk, but not otherwise. wo of them tackled each other one ay on the quay in Odessa. They threw heir arms about each other's necks nd kicked with their knees and bit.

A crowd of seamen gathered about, nd finally an onlooker gave one of he combatants a sly but hard kick, hereupon the crowd laughed. This ent on until he who had been kicked y the outsider broke loose from his dversary and turned fiercely on the mmorist.

Several others ventured into the crap, and pretty soon a dozen men ere biting, tearing and punching one nother and jumping on those who ere down.

Suddenly a Russian naval lieutenant, in his bright uniform, flashed into he crowd and laid mercilessly about im with a thin cane. The fight ended in an instant. The huge, clumsy ailors were cowed by authority and tood cringing about the officer like ogs before their master.

On the other hand, when an English olice officer tried to quell a row mong some Russian sailors in an Engish seaport they played football with im through a window. That was only ecause his uniform wasn't Russian.

When some reserves finally came pon the scene the belligerents went willingly to jail. The next day they were arraigned in court. Their faces ere bitten and beaten.

The Magistrate expressed great dist at their methods of fighting. This surprised them. Through an interpreter they said:

"If you fight, don't you try to hurt the other fellow as much as you can? isn't it fair to use all the means giv- n you—your teeth, your feet, your nails? If we were to use only our fists, we couldn't hurt each other in year, and the fight would never end."

The Japanese sailor's idea of fair ighting is diametrically opposed to that of the Russians. His rules are tricter even than the American's. At ny rate, he disapproves of a big fellow's pitching into a little man, even though the latter may have science with him.

This trait was shown at one of the countless sailors' fights that take place in Nagasaki.

Two sailors of an American ship went ashore to settle a dispute in the good, old Anglo-Saxon way. About 200 Japs, mostly navy and some merchant seamen, accompanied the combatants and their Yankee backers to the suburbs.

One of the fighters was much smaller than the other, but more active, so it was a pretty even match. But it didn't take any one long to observe that the sympathies of the Japs were with the little fellow.

Time was called. After sparring, the big fellow landed a hard knock on the little chap. A hiss came from the crowd.

The little chap danced around, and, taking advantage of an opening, landed so heavily on the big fellow's jaw that he floored him. The yell that arose from the onlookers would have done credit to ten times their number.

"Good, good, good, little man!" they shouted, their little brown eyes glistening with excitement.

So it went on. Every time the big fellow landed a blow they hissed or were silent, but when the small man struck home they wept and howled for joy.

Finally, several small, uniformed mounted police appeared. If their object was to disperse the crowd no one knew it. They were lifted off their horses and swallowed up by the throng.

Later on one of them waved his arms and screamed with joy when the little chap finally put his big opponent out of business. Then the Japs carried the victor on their shoulders to the nearest tea house, where they cheered him lustily, made him drink as much saki as he could, cheered him again, and then the big fellow, for displaying such good taste in losing.

The Japs themselves are not afraid of a fight, even when their opponents outnumber them. This was shown by an encounter several years ago between two Japanese man-of-war's men and six hoodlums on Folsom street, in San Francisco.

It was after dark, and the roughs, seeing the two Japs coming down the street, thought they could bulldoze them as they could Chinamen. They tackled the two Japs, and the two Japs tackled them.

It looked as if the Japs were doing a ballet dance—their legs shot out in all directions, and six very sick looking hoodlums disappeared down a side street. The two Japs seemed highly elated.

Deep down in the Japanese sailor's heart is a glowing hatred of the Russian sailor. It is about his only racial prejudice.

The Russian has no particular animosity for the Jap; he merely considers him a very pugnacious little chap.

The Russian sailor likes fight when he is drunk, and if any Japs are around he will favor them as well as the next one. But the Jap, who does not drink, and who enjoys a fight when he meets somebody he does not like, loves to get into a mix-up with a Russian. As a result, times are never dull ashore whenever Russian ships anchor in Nagasaki harbor.

In Nagasaki the sailors of all nations consider it a prime duty to get drunk when they go ashore, and usually the Russian sailors are in the majority. The British tar, American tar, or German tar may run howling through the streets, but unless he tries to wallop everybody he meets, the small, neatly uniformed dock patrolmen will wink their almond eyes at him.

But let a Russian sailor attempt similar antics and it is all up with him. The first little patrolman who sees him makes a dive and grasps the Czar's sailor by the wrist.

Usually the Russian is twice the Jap's bulk, but that is immaterial. He stands no show at all. The Jap has a peculiar jui-jitsu twist that he applies to the wrist, and the Russian goes along to the lockup every time.

If he begins to fight savagely the policeman shows him what jiu-jitsu tactics really are. Therefore, it is not an unusual sight in Nagasaki to see a brown policeman, scarcely five feet over all, coming down the street with a six foot three Russian sailor in tow and in complete submission.—New York Sun.

An Old-Time "Yarn."

Of all the tales about "one-horse" railroads and "dummy" lines this old story, which the Manchester Union discovers in a New York paper of 1859, seems not to have been beaten in fifty years.

It is well known that the Portsmouth Railroad, says the extract, has to turn everything to account to pay running expenses, and many are the jokes perpetrated upon the conductors in reference to their shifts to get a living. It is said that one of them last year was accustomed to bring fish from Portsmouth and peddle them on the way to Concord.

One day he brought smelts, which he dealt out to his customers at every station till he got to Suncook, where he blew his horn. An old woman came out and asked for six.

"Just a pattern—all I've got left. You're in the nick of time," he said.

When he began to count the fish he found only five. Then he reckoned backward and forward on his fingers, trying to remember where he had disposed of the four dozen with which he had started.

Presently he cried, "Hold on! I have it. Wait a little and I'll be back."

He ran his train back seven miles to a place where he had given a woman one more than she had paid for, got it, came back to Suncook and gave it to the waiting customer. Then the train went on to Concord.

Hardening Iron.

When phosphorus is applied to heated iron it has the effect of facilitating the absorption of carbon by the iron. By taking advantage of this fact, a new iron-hardening process has been invented in Germany. With the aid of phosphorus, carbon is caused to penetrate the iron rapidly to a considerable depth, and causes it to become so hard at a depth of about a millimeter that it can be neither cut nor chipped with the best steel. At the same time the welding properties of the iron are not injuriously affected.—Youth's Companion.

AGRICULTURAL

Dairying and Feeding.

Dairying is an occupation which has paid in every section of the United States, and has been accomplished under difficulties which should not have occurred. The farmer who makes dairying a specialty gradually becomes wealthier because his farm increases in fertility every year, and because the cattle enable him to sell the products of his farm at prices much above their real value in the form of milk, butter and cheese. The value of the butter produced annually in this country amounts to over $200,000,000, and there is a home market for all that has been produced, but a small proportion being exported. The consumption of butter is estimated at about eighteen pounds per year for each inhabitant, and the total amount produced is over 1,200,000,000 pounds, of which over twenty-four per cent. is made in the North Atlantic States, fifty-four per cent. in the North central group, seven per cent. in the South Atlantic States, eleven per cent. in the South Central division, and four per cent. in the Western division. It may be stated also that twenty per cent. of the product is made in factories, the farms being the sources from which the larger proportions of butter come.

Small Poultry House.

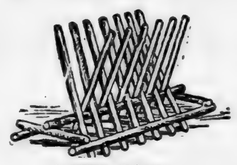
It is generally considered that ten square feet of floor space should be allowed for each fowl in planning a poultry house, and on this basis a house for twenty hens would be about ten by twenty feet inside. Usually this is a safe measurement where no space is provided for a scratching shed; in the latter event much less space in the house proper will suffice, as the hens use it almost entirely for roosting purposes. Prominent poultrymen claim that six square feet for each hen is sufficient, but for the novice we advise the ten square feet.

Whatever the dimensions, if no scratching shed is provided, care must be used that the house is free from draughts and comfortable. In the colder sections every poultry house should be lined inside with tarred paper at the back and sides. The front may be arranged so that during the warmer periods of confinement it can be covered with wire netting through which the sun's rays may come and thus provide a pleasant place for scratching.

If no place is planned for a scratching shed it will be necessary that the food be given at least twice daily, scattered among the chaff on the floor, else the hens will not take enough exercise in the limited space, to keep them in good condition. Whatever the plan of house, it is necessary to provide a fair amount of light and ventilation as well as to keep it fairly warm in winter.

A Rack For the Feed Lot.

In the West we build a rack like this for feeding straw in an open lot to horses and cattle, says a correspondent in an exchange. Lay two logs, any length, say east and west, matching them at the ends in top, and lay the ends of them six feet on the inside. Build log cabin fashion until it is high enough to reach a cow's brisket. Then lay only one log and set it in the middle of the crib, notch it well and spike it down. Now, lay poles all along, resting the foot of each under the bottom log on the inside



A FEED RACK.

and leaning the pole on the top log in the middle. Then lay one from the opposite so as to make an X, using the log in the centre as a rest and the bottom log as a foothold. Fasten the end poles, and the others will stay in place as long as the straw is kept in there. You can make them any length desired. The poles being laid alternately, give space enough to admit the horses to the straw, and by having the poles ten feet or more long the rack will hold a good load of hay or straw for about twenty feet in length of crib.—Connecticut Farmer.

Advantages of Sections.

There can be no objection to one booming his own section, provided it has any merits at all, but it is not a good plan to attempt to induce people to leave certain sections for others without good reason. Certain agricultural journals are lauding certain sections of the country, telling of advantages in that section over others, and are inciting farmers to changes which many of them ought not to make. As a matter of fact, and of good, common sense, there are advantages in each decent section that may not be found in others. The farmer of the South truthfully tells of the advantages gained in his warm climate with the long growing season. The farmer of the far North and Northwest talks of the advantages of his wheat section; the man of the thickly settled Middle States tells of the advantages of nearby markets and so on; each one is truthful and has the advantages he names.

This being the case, why not stay there and work out your salvation? The Northern farmer going South, the Eastern Farmer going West and vice versa must meet conditions new to him and conditions which will be trying for a number of years until he gets the hang of them, so what does he gain by the change unless he has a barren farm for a fertile one? If one is doing fairly well in his present location, or if the location is a fairly good one, and he is not doing well, it is a question of the man more than it is of the locality. If you have half a chance, work out the problem where you are; it will be solved easier and sooner than by seeking pastures new.

Keep the Boy on the Farm.

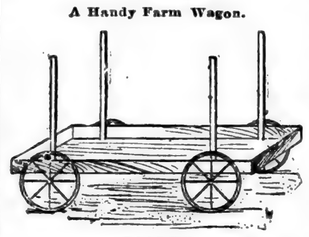
Touching on the steady migration of the young men of the rural districts to the cities in search of a so-called "better chance," and believing that Indiana is being sapped of its energies by that movement, the State Department of Public Instruction, in its last bulletin to the teachers, says that they can influence the boy to stay on the farm and to work out its problems.

"It will be a sad day for our national life when all our young farmers come to town; when the small, well-cultivated homesteads give way to landed estates," the bulletin says.

The necessity of keeping the boys on the farm was the subject of a discussion as to what the teacher can do for the community. A teacher's power in determining the industry of a community lies in making her schoolroom a busy workshop, where the rights of others and the nobility of honest toil are taught.

The bulletin which is being sent out by the State Superintendent deals with the relation of the teacher to the school, her patrons and the locality. The teacher, the bulletin says, ought to be a missionary, harmonizing turbulent elements.—Indianapolis News.

A Handy Farm Wagon.



Pigs and Corn.

Corn will always be the leading pig finisher, but it can never, fed alone, be the food to develop young hogs. A whole ration of corn is not the cheapest ration either, writes Forrest Henry, in N. W. Agriculturist. When you are trying to grow piggy on corn alone, you are trying to make a bone out of material that is poorly adapted for the purpose and consequently you have a poor weak frame at a big expense. I find nothing better or cheaper than wheat shorts as a supplementary feed. It is ground and readily mixes into a slop, it is appetizing and helps to grow a strong framework. If succotash (wheat and oats mixed) is obtainable, when ground it makes a very good substitute. It cannot, however, be fed safely to small pigs. I sometimes get barley that is of a low grade and sells at a low price, have it ground and mix it with the shorts. This helps out the shorts and saves buying. I can nearly always, however, sell the barley for enough to buy the shorts, and I prefer them to any considerable amount of barley. A few pumpkins or squashes in their season do wonders for the pig in keeping him thrifty and giving him a good appetite. In fact, a pig will eat almost anything on the farm and relish it and do the better for the variety. Try giving him a clean feeding floor for a variety if he has been accustomed to a filthy one, and see how much better he will relish his meals. If he has been obliged to sleep in a mud hole, give him a dry, clean nest and see if he will not profit by it. We will have to take less money for our pork the coming year than we have been getting the past two years, therefore, it stands the pig raiser in hand to do his utmost to produce pork more cheaply, and I know of no better way than to feed the pig a greater variety of feed and give him better care.

Poultry Advice.

Don't neglect those frozen combs. They make your flocks look bad.

See that the incubator is in good condition, and begin hatching now.

Don't let your eggs chill; gather them three or four times a day. Chilled eggs never hatch.

The farmer who says he has no time to care for his poultry is not much of a farmer. Good care and feeding of poultry more than pays the cost to any farmer.

The damp and changeable weather, very common at this time of the year, brings on colds and roup in the poultry yard. If they are promptly attended to at first, you will save disastrous results later.

The weight of eggs is about one and one-half pounds to the dozen. A pound of eggs will go as far as a pound of meat for any family. Think of this when you are feeding and caring for your fowls.

The first and last and many other points in the chicken business is to be sure that your stock and facilities are free from grave defects. Remember the old truth "That whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The poultry business is all right as long as we confine our operations within the limits of our capacity. When we exceed those limits we find ourselves in trouble, perhaps without realizing from whence the trouble came.

No sensible excuse has ever been offered for keeping scrub fowls. Thoroughbred fowls should be in the yards of every farmer as well as every up-to-date fancier. It costs no more to feed thoroughbreds than it does mongrel scrubs, and when they are marketed they bring a much better price.

Woman's Realm

Girls Should Be Dignified.

Not long ago something was said on the woman's page of the Boston Herald concerning the behavior of girls, and the frequent cause of complaint against them for bad manners. There is still something to be said, but on quite on another side of the matter, and that is the need that girls should be exacting in the manners of the young men who are their companions, as well as they should be careful of their own.

Quite how far girls are responsible for the behavior of the men with whom they associate one cannot say, but it is in a much larger degree than is generally supposed, and it is not too much to say that girls cannot be too strict in their demands. Little lapses of manner should not go unrebuked, else larger ones may follow.

Of course it is conceded that the girl requires a little courage sometimes, and the young woman dreads to give offence or have herself dubbed haughty and disagreeable, but this should not for a moment deter her from holding her associates of the other sex to the standard of manners which she should set high.

Some young men have an abominable practice of touching a young woman unwarrantably; they will take hold of her arm on the street to help her over a gutter or up a stair when there is not the slightest need for assistance. It is only exceptionally expected nowadays that a man should offer his arm to a lady with whom he is walking at night.

At a dance not long ago a young girl seated herself, following a waltz, in a large arm chair, whereupon her partner perched himself upon the arm. Instantly the girl arose and, not daring to say anything, rebuked the offender by a look. The young man also rose up quickly and begged her pardon. It is quite safe to say that his manner will never be lax in the presence of that girl again.

Another girl was seen at the same dance permitting her partner to fan her with her fan, which was attached to her belt by a rather short ribbon. She should have detached the fan and handed it to him outright. The fanning was perfectly admissable, but the too apparent familiarity was unpleasant in this case.

Girls should not only be dignified in their own behavior, but command dignity from those by whom they are surrounded. Besides, young men really often err through ignorance, and if they are of the right stuff, and are worth making friends of, they will be grateful for little lessons given with a courtesy that is yet absolutely unmistakable.

Equal Partners.

When the descendant of a man who received a title of nobility for his achievements a century or more ago marries the daughter or granddaughter of an American who has "done things," the disinterestedness of the foreigner's affection for his wife is often questioned. The doubt implies that no foreigner of rank would marry an American wife except for her money.

This theory is not complimentary to American girls. Englishmen, with and without titles, are practically unanimous in confessing the charm of the girls brought up in the American atmosphere of freedom and taught to believe in the equality of sexes. They do say, occasionally, that women here have too many privileges, and that their wishes are deferred to more frequently than is wise; but they all admit that the American system, instead of destroying the feminine charm, makes it irresistible.

It is this attractiveness of American girls that leads young Englishmen to seek them as wives. The wealth of the bride has little to do with the case; many girls who are not rich have married into titled families abroad.

The title itself is an accident. The possessor of it is usually several generations removed from the man who earned the honor; whereas, in the United States, it has frequently happened that the bride of the foreigner is the daughter of a man who, if titles of nobility were conferred by the American Government, would have been made a duke, a marquis or a knight because of his statesmanship, his success in war, his inventive genius, or because he conquered the wilderness by building railroads through it. The American bride is every time nearer that her husband to the fountain head of the kind of greatness which is decorated with titles in Europe.—Youth's Companion.

Improving Hollow Cheeks.

There are manifold reasons for hollow cheeks. The main ones are, a natural disposition toward bodily thinness, which manifests itself plainly in the face. Weak, undeveloped muscles due to defective nutrition, as the result of impaired circulation and general physical weakness. Lack of teeth, which takes away the natural support and allow the cheeks to sink inward, even though they be quite fleshy. In such cases the missing cheeks should be replaced, if possible, for the sake of proper mastication as well as for good appearance; then the labor of restoring the contour of the face will be quite easy, provided, of course, the health is good. To impart firmness, facial gymnastics and massage, accompanied by a good prepared skin food or cocoa butter, will prove beneficial. The skin food is to be applied just before retiring and the exercise to be indulged in both night and morning for about ten minutes. To exercise the muscles, first compress the lips, fill the cheeks with air and work the jaws in a chewing movement, puffing the cheeks outward as much as possible and keeping the mouth closed. Before applying the skin food prepare the face to receive it by a thorough washing in warm soapy water, followed by a cold rinse. Dry, and with the tips of the fingers stroke the muscles of the cheeks upward and backward with gentle pressure, after placing the thumbs at the base of the ears. Anoint the hollows with the cocoa butter and execute a rotary movement, beginning by placing the finger tips at the corner of the mouth and following the jaw bone to the temple. Start again at the corner of the mouth and work upward through middle of cheek to outer corner of the eye. Repeat each movement ten times, keeping the pressure firm but gentle.—Marion Alcott Prentice, in Mirror and Farmer.

Wall Paper Picture Mats.

The new picture-framing idea is the use of wall papers for mats Not only dark green, gray, blue and red cartridge papers are used for mats, but the figured wall papers as well. One of the prettiest landscape pictures recently shown in an exhibit had for a mat a cream satin wall paper marked with gauzy spider webs connected by a silken spider thread. In the upper left hand corner of the picture was a spider weaving a web about a huge crimson rose The effect was exquisite, combining as it did the cream and gray tones with the red of the rose Another wall paper idea was a water-color sketch of a child, which was framed with a mat made of violet wall paper. The frame itself was of violet passepartout, which made it a fitting object to hang on the boudoir walls of the elderly woman for whom it was intended.

A dainty little country landscape had for its setting a mat made of wild rose crepe paper. The frame was of pink ribbon pasted on the glass the same as in passepartouting. This picture, too, was for a boudoir. Possibilities lie dormant even in a crepe paper napkin. A pansy one, for instance, with its floral sentiment, is beautiful for a photograph frame which is to be presented as a gift. It is easily made by cutting an oval or square in the centre, padding with cotton, scenting with sachet and using a pasteboard packing.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Latest Trimmings.

Band trimmings will be the height of vogue and the Oriental colorings in their embroidery will be daintier than ever. In the new Paris bands the colorings and designs are quite characteristic. One costly one has a cherry design worked in peculiar colorings of blue and purplish red. White and champagne vie with each other for supremacy as a background for these Paris bands.

Trimming Laces.

As exaggerated lace sleeve ruffles are one of the season's distinctive style features, much interest centres in the new trimming laces. Repousse, pousse, Vierre, Val and any net-top lace will be used for these sleeve ruffles, and lace flounces for skirts are to be revived.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

Illuminated linens are new.

Panne velvet is used for evening wraps.

Velvet bracelets with jeweled clasps have been revived.

Pongees are to be coarser and heavier than last season.

White duck shoes with trimmings of shiny black leather are a promised vogue.

The surplice idea with a guimpe of lace is introduced upon gowns of all materials.

Nothing so choice comes later in the season as these first showings of summer fabrics.

Very smart is a black velveteen gown trimmed with white satin whereon is braided silver cord.

Very new evening hats are embroidered with straw or have a fringe of straw balls around the rim.

Underslips of silk or fine cambrics are necessary for the lingerie and thin silk blouses so much worn this winter.

As far as one may phophecy at this early date, no fabric will equal sibeline in popularity for street gowns and coats.

Creamy pinks and plain golden yellows are delectable shades in the soft clinging liberty stain used for girlish evening frocks.

A white Paris muslin evening gown has an enormous shoulder cape of white silk, bordered with Tom Thumb fringe of white silk, set here and there with pearled pendants.

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Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

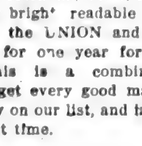
The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely brigh' readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



NOTICE.

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with the Collins Chapel Alliance on Thursday, April 7th, 1904. All old Alliance members especially invited. Each secretary of the sub-alliances will bring quarterly dues with them, also names of president and secretary.

ALEX. G. DAKE, Secretary.
C. C. F. A.

CHURCH NOTICES.

We are going to revise our church notices this week and would urgently ask that all pastors and clerks look over our list in the UNION and if any are wrong, please send the correction in at once and we will cheerfully make it right

A CLEAN CANDIDATE.

The registered voters in our county should have received by this time a letter from Hon. T. Scott Sayre, of Montgomery, candidate for judge of this circuit, inclosing the opinions of a few of the many prominent men who indorse his candidacy. Look over these carefully and notice the stress these gentlemen lay upon Mr. Sayre's HONESTY, INTEGRITY and ABILITY, and you can't help but vote for him.

"A judge, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion."

CIRCUIT COURT.

The spring term of our court opens Monday, April 4th, for two weeks. Judge Richardson will be on the bench. We invite all our friends to make the UNION office their headquarters while in town, and we will strive to do all in our power to accommodate them. Come in.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

We are reliably informed that the Hon. L. H. Reynolds will make the race for the populist nomination for probate judge. So far we have not heard of any one who will contest it with him, and it looks like he will have a walk-over. It is a sure thing that the entire populist ticket will be elected "hands down." The race is open to all according to the call.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

How pleasant it is to see Brother Kilgore and the banner man dwell together in unity. Who would have "thunk" it, after the many pleasant things they each have said about the other? It puts us in mind of a happy family in a menagerie or a sort of a monkey and parrot time—"Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one"

JEMISON.

Editor Union—I wish to say a few words to the people through our paper. To commence with, the populists around here feel greatly encouraged since our meeting at Clanton on the 15th. But, oh! the democrats that went down to that great democratic rally (?) from here, how sad they look. If you were to meet one of them (not knowing what had happened) you would think his best friend was dead, or that he had lost his plow horse and could not make any 15-cent cotton. For after the few demmies gathered they were so badly demoralized they never made any kind of a proposition to the populists. Mr. Adams said they had made every kind of an offer, but our committee never heard of it, and Adams said if there was any trouble the people would know who to blame. Yes, Brother Adams, we well know who to blame if we have trouble. We know who started trouble in Chilton; we know who always stirred up strife; we well remember the first trouble the populists had in Chilton, when our people were divided. It is enough to make a dog laugh to think of the democratic rally at Clanton, how they were going to harmonize all the people into the democratic party; but when the battle was over and the smoke had cleared away the populists were still on top, and instead of populists going into the democratic primary, many democrats have gone with the populists. Some old line democrats were on the streets talking for the people's ticket, and by the way, Henry Honeycutt was with the populist committee and pledged them his support, and Judge Honeycutt has quit the dems and will help the people elect their ticket. This is the right kind of harmony. But would not the politics of Chilton make an interesting book if they were written up! Adams came over to Chilton and takes charge of the populist party and Judge Honeycutt went out at the other door, and then when Adams saw he was losing out in the populist party he went into the democratic party and took charge of it, and Mr. Honeycutt returns to the people, and I don't blame Mr. Honeycutt much for getting out of a party that Adams controls and many a poor democrat would be glad to get away if Adams continues to control the democratic party. But I knew Mr. Honeycutt was not a democrat and could not work in harmony with that party, and knowing him to be an honest man have thought when the democrats started up their rings and court house cliques, as they have done, he would quit them. And, honest, now, don't it look like the old court house gang? But, oh! Adams says all the trouble with the populists is that a few men want office. God bless his poor, pitiful soul, he does not want an office and no one else in Clanton either!

Look over the list of candidates and see if there is a single one in Clanton that wants office on the democratic side. But don't the banner lie? Said there was about 70 populists present and about 90 democrats. If there were that many democrats, then they must have been behind closed doors, getting up another rally, or trying to get rid of the one on hand. Any one must be a fool who could not see that there were over 300 populists in town. I must close now, but I do hope the democrats will have another rally soon, and then we'll take in the rest of them, all but their candidates.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

RIDERVILLE.

We are glad to say that the smallpox and measles are about vanquished, and that Mrs. J. C. Merchant and Mrs. R. T. Carroll are up again after a spell of sickness.

Much sorrow is expressed for T. G. Milling, who is confined to his bed with a severe attack of la grippe.

Now, a few words about politics. I want to tell the people through the UNION that the Banner wants to get another number to multiply by. I notice he said there were about 70 pops at Clanton the 15th; said each one would carry three votes, making a total of 280. Now, Mr. Banner man, multiply by 20 and see the difference, makes 1,400 votes, and that is what the dems will have to beat to elect their ticket in Chilton county.

Another fellow in the Banner of two weeks ago spoke of Brother W. H. Conway as though he was going through the country advising our people to stay out of the primary April 11th. Suppose he is. He has a right to say what he pleases to his own people. He is not meddling with the dems, and if they have not enough dems to run a primary without the help of the populists and republicans, they had better quit, for we are not going to help them Our people remember fourteen years ago when the dems ruled us out of the primary and wanted to run the election by bossism, and now we see the same COURT HOUSE RING RULE GANG trying to get in power again, but they can't fool us any more. Success to the UNION

DIXIE POP.

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

NOTICE.

Brother W. H. Conway, lecturer of the Chilton county farmers' alliance, will lecture at the following places, and respectfully invites all persons and especially the ladies, to come out and hear him:

Providence, beat 2, Monday, March 14th.

Lucas school house, Tuesday, March 15th.

Mars Hill, beat 2, Wednesday, March 16th.

Macedonia, beat 3, Thursday, March 17th.

Pleasant Grove, beat 3, Friday, March 18th.

Littlejohn school house, beat 4, Monday, March 21st.

Maple Springs, beat 10, Tuesday, March 22d.

Poplar Springs, beat 10, Wednesday, March 23d.

Coosa river, beat 10, Thursday, March 24th.

Walnut Creek, beat 4, Friday, March 25th.

Cane Creek, beat 4, Saturday, March 26th.

These appointments are all made for 1 p. m. unless providentially hindered, in such case the lecture will be called for 7 p. m.

Come one, come all.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer C. C. F. A.
tf

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. March 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 16, 1904, viz.: George W. Littleton, homestead entry No. 32378, for the sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, section 14, tp 23, n of r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz., J. W. Williamson, C. A. Williamson, F. M. Wagoner, A. W. Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

tf ROBERT BARBER.
Register.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-3 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
tf Judge of Probate.

Postmaster-General Payne recommends a small appropriation for extending telephone service in the rural mail delivery, providing a special stamp which the sender may place on his letter authorizing the postmaster to open it and telephone the contents to the receiver. It will save twenty-four hours in many cases and for all practical purposes will be pretty nearly a telegraph service for speed, and that in regions where telegraph service does not exist.

How statesmanship may come in "the small package" is demonstrated in the case of Congressman Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia, who stands but an inch over five feet in his shoes and weighs only one hundred and seven pounds. When seated in the house his toes just touch the floor and his head is barely visible above the desk in front.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Chief Justice Fuller announced an adjournment of the United States Supreme Court for a fortnight.

President Roosevelt signed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the first of the big supply bills to become a law. He also signed an act authorizing bail in criminal cases on appeal in the courts of the Indian Territory.

Senator Clark, of Montana, returned to his seat looking well in spite of his recent severe illness.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the location of a light and fog signal, a lighthouse, and a light vessel at the entrance to Ambrose Channel, New York Harbor.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries favorably reported the Senate bill requiring all supplies for the Army and Navy to be transported in American vessels.

Representative George W. Croft, of Aiken, S. C., died at his home. He had been ill six weeks as the result of an injury caused by a splinter in his thumb, from which blood poisoning resulted.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina was operated on to relieve an abscess on his left tonsil. The result was pronounced satisfactory, and his condition was reported to be much better.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The efforts of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to unite the two insular labor organizations in Porto Rico have proved unsuccessful, owing to personal and political differences between the labor leaders.

The Porto Rican Legislature has adjourned. It passed forty bills. The Governor placed his first veto since the establishment of the Legislature on a bill increasing the powers of municipalities.

Several defeats of the troops of President Morales, of San Domingo, with heavy losses, have been reported.

The Spanish Army Commission will shortly remove from the forts of Porto Rico the guns which were not purchased by the United States.

The Supreme Court of Porto Rico has confirmed the death sentence of Pedro Diaz, of Humacao, who murdered Octavio Reyes on August 26, 1902, during election riots in Humacao, and he will be the first man to be hanged on the island.

The forty-three St. Louis Exposition Commissioners from the Philippines include Justice Arellano, Attorney-General Areneta and Governors Cailles and Mechon. Eleven of those to whom places upon it were offered declined on the ground that their services were needed in the Philippines.

Wireless telegraph stations have been established at San Juan and on Culebra Island, the only stations of their kind in the West Indies. One is to be erected at Guantanamo, thus connecting American naval bases in the Caribbean Sea.

DOMESTIC.

W. L. Collins, former cashier of the Indiana National Bank, at Elkhart, pleaded guilty in the Federal Court to eighteen charges in connection with the failure of the bank.

The Rev. Father William Mayer, pastor of St. Mary's German Catholic Church, Richmond, Va., suffered a stroke of apoplexy while saying Stations of the Cross in his church, and later died in the church residence.

A Grand Jury returned two indictments against James McDonald in connection with the murder of Miss Sarah Schafer, in Bedford, Ind. One indictment charges murder, while the other charges statutory assault.

The car barn of the Chicago Union Traction Company, at Blue Island avenue and Leavitt street, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Crossed electric wires caused the blaze.

The customs authorities at Eagle Pass, Texas, have arrested Joe Liebes, a wealthy New Yorker, on the charge of smuggling diamonds worth $1500 and other dutiable articles.

D. D. Field, said to be the son of a prominent and wealthy physician of New York, died in a hospital at Pueblo, Col., from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid poison.

F. Augustus Heinz, President of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company; Superintendent Trerise, of the Rarus Mine, and Superintendent Frank, of the Johnstown Mine, Heinze properties, charged with having refused admittance to Federal inspectors, were released on parole at Butte, Mont.

Mrs. J. C. Fleming and her daughter Lottie were instantly killed by a westbound passenger train at Hanlin's Station, Ohio.

FOREIGN.

The annual report of the Hamburg, American Steamship Company shows a net profit for the year of $5,500,000.

Former Premier of France Waldeck-Rousseau, after three months' dangerous illness, has gone to the Riviera. He is able to walk and it is believed he will entirely recover.

At King Edward's second levee held in London the Americans presented by Ambassador Choate were Louis C. Hay, of New York; Walter Neef, of Chicago, and Herman Kinnicutt, of New York.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark attended a performance of Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius," at London.

Six persons accused of selling forged Turkish decorations to people in various countries were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, while a seventh was sentenced to a year.

The Peruvian Senate has authorized the Government to arrange the pending questions between it and the Peruvian Corporation.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by 318 to 231 votes, adopted the first section of the bill prohibiting members of religious orders from giving any kind of teaching, primary, secondary or superior.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OWENSBORO WAGONS

BEST ON EARTH.

P. D. Willson, Merchant
Clanton

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE

I have just bought the Mooney Stock of goods at a very low price and it must be sold to make room for more.

All Calicoes at 5c as long as they last, and other goods in proportion

Also, will give away three Plates with every $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this will sell for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto Flour best patent, with every $10.00 Cash sale of other goods than flour.

The above offer good until April 5, 1904

WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILLINERY MARCH 10th

L. H. REYNOLDS,

JEMISON, ALA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand "Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

We want your advertising

CITY OFFICIALS.

—P. C. Dowdi.
—W. A. Middleton, J. M. P. Aldridge, E. G. Jones.
—T. B. Phillips.
—G. E. Tyus. tf

AND COUNT YOFICIALS
CIRCUIT COURT.

term, first Monday in April, weeks.
term, third Monday in July, week.
term, first Monday in November, two weeks.
—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgomery.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf
Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.
Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.
Court—First Monday in month.
Commissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in May, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.
Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams, Clanton.
County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kingston.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.
County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton district, W. A. Green, Active
Superintendent of Education—Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.
Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W. Culver, Calera.
Representative in Legislature—L. H. Reynolds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley
—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
Rev. A. C. Swindall, pastor. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.
—Rev. B. H. Visiters, pastor. Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. P. O.
—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pastor. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching 3d Sunday. Clanton P. O.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor, First Sunday. J. W. clerk. Thorsby P. O.
Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers
—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk P. O.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, Coopers P. O.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk P. O.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, Fourth Sunday. Elbert Littlejohn, clerk. Clanton P. O.
—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second and Saturday before. Randolph
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. S. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Yeazey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Advance P. O.
Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kingston P. O.
Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, Lomax P. O.
—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor. Second Sunday. George Trawick, Jumbo P. O.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Forbes, pastor. Second Sunday. Henry Smith, Jemison.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.

Pilgrims' R... pastor. I. M... P. O.
Pleasant G... pastor. D. H... Sunday and ... P. O.
Pleasant H... pastor. W. ... P. O.
Pleasant Gr... pastor. H. C... P. O.
Poplar Spri... tor, fourth ... clerk, Clanto...
Providence... pastor. First ... Clerk Clear...
Providence... tor. Riley R...
Salem—Rev... D. S. Robins...
Shiloh—Rev... W. J. Billin... day and Sat... P. O.
Union Gro... pastor R. S...
Union Pr... pastor Sec... clerk Clan...
Verbena—R... tor. T. J. Bl... Verbena P. O...
Valley Cre... tor. J. W. ... ville P. O.
Clanton—R... tor. Second ...
Fair View... pastor. L. ... Sunday. Kin...
Isabelle—R... tor. G. W. ... day 2 p. m.
Jemison—R... tor. W. H. J... day. Jemison...
Lime Spri... coat, pastor. ... urday before ... bo P. O.
Mount Mor... coat, pastor. ... urday before ... Creek P. O.
New Prosp... coat, pastor. ... Saturday bef... Clanton P. O.
Highland S... Lett, pastor. ... before. T. L... Postoffice.
South Calee... pastor. Secon... clerk. Calera.
Lomax—Re... Fourth Sunday... nax P. O.
Mountain S... stead, pastor. ... Headley, clerk...
Shady Grove... tor. First Sa... clerk, Verbe...
Union—Rev... First Sunday. ... Lightwood P...
NORWE...
St. Olafs, ... pastor. Every...
SWED...
Concordia, ... berg, pastor. ... a. m.
Bethel—Eld... Saturday befo... J. W. Kloss...
FRATE...
Clanton R... Third Saturd... Amanda lod... 250—Fourth ... Clanton lod... 422—First Sa... Century lod... 567—First S... Bozeman lo... 534—Saturda... Marbury.
Jemison lo... 411—Saturda... Jemison.
Stanton lod... 472—Tuesday ... Stanton.
Jemison lo... urdays.
Clanton lod... fourth Saturd...
WOODME...
Black Jack ... third Monday...
ANN...
I hereby an... didate for ju... circuit, subje... democratic p... April 11th, 19... tf

STORE, Cor. ... Ave ... 7th St.

... The Procession. —

...ing, Hats, Shoes,

...TURE,

...IAL NECESSITIES.

...ULLINS,

... Alabama

...RINTING CO.,

...and Lithographers.

...pplies a Specialty.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA

...O WAGONS

...EARTH.

Merchant

Clanton

...GREAT

...N SALE

...ght the Mooney

... very low price

...d to make room

as long as they

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...el of DeSoto Flour

$10.00 Cash sale o...

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5, 1904

...K OF MILLINERY

10th

...'NOLDS,

..., ALA.

...HANDISE AND

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...Mule Brand

...on Earth"

...ONES,

... Alabama

advertising

CITY OFFICIALS.

...—P. C. Dennis.

...—W. A. Middleton, J. M. ... P. Aldridge, R. C. Jones.

...—T. S. Phillips.

...—T. E. Tyus. tf

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...er term, third Monday in July, ...k.

...term, first Monday in Novem... weeks.

...—Hon. John G. Winter, Mont...

...itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka. ...—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

...cery Court, Spring Term, sec... ...nday in March.

...cery Court, Fall Term, second ... in September.

...cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...

...ter—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

...ty Court—First Monday in ...onth.

...missioners' Court—Second Mon... February, first Monday in ... first Monday in June, second ... in July, second Monday in A... ...rst Monday in November.

...e of Probate—S. M. Adams, ...

...ty Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clan...

...iff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.

...ty Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clan...

... Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kin...

... Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hub...

...ty Commissioners—First dis... W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second ..., Alex Glasscock, Hubbard ...district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. ... district, W. A. Green, Active ...rintendent of Education—Pro... J. W. Moore, Clanton.

...tor in the Legislature—Hon. W. ...er, Calera.

...esentative in Legislature—L. H. ...ds, Jemison. tf

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...-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley

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...ns Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... ... pastor, First Sunday. J. W. ...ton, clerk. Thorsby P. O. ...nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers

...inth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, ...d Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk ...ll P. O

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...ill—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor ...Sunday. M. F. Wagonon, clerk ... P. O.

...eon—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ... Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O. ...ity Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, ... Fourth Sunday. Elbert Little ...clerk. Clanton P. O.

...edonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas... H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Second ...y and Saturday before. Randolph

...n Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... H. E. Barnes, clerk. British P. O ...berry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ...Veazey, clerk. Randolph P. O. ...nt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, ... W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Ad... P. O.

...nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ... D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo

...le Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clan... P. O.

...w Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kin... P. O.

... Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, ...Lomax P. O.

...edonia—Rev. W. J. Parish, pas... ...econd Sunday. George Trawick, ...Jemison P. O.

...w Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pas... ...econd Sunday. Henry Smith, ...Jemison.

...w Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Pletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. R. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

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Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday, J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

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Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

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Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

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Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday. Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Planters ville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

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Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Bozeman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

Clanton lodge, No. 304, second and fourth Saturdays. tf

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack camp, No. 190, first and third Mondays.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for judge of the 15th judicial circuit, subject to the action of the democratic primaries to be held on April 11th, 1904.

tf T. SCOTT SAYRE.

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Same time last year, 9@9 1-4.
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Don't fail to look at those beautiful watches at Upchurch's.

A. D. Massey was a welcome visitor Saturday.

Geo. W. Littleton and Gus Marcus, of Jumbo, were in Clanton Monday.

Rev. A. C. Swindall was in town Monday en route from Montgomery to East Lake.

Steel ranges, cook stoves and the famous "Iron King" at W. I. Mullins'.

J. D. Collins, of Collins chapel, was in Clanton Monday.

John Garner has been spending a week here visiting around. He expects to move back to Chilton before long.

The best guano is the "Sea Fowl," at W. I. Mullins'.

C. W. Hubbard was in town Monday.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds and T. J. Hubbard, of Jemison, were in Clanton Tuesday.

Mrs. H. T. Wallace came up from Verbena and spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Miss Alice visited her parents in Verbena Sunday.

E. M. Pinckard went to Birmingham on business and also to take in the baseball game.

W. M. Adams was in Montgomery Tuesday.

Rev. A. C. Swindall was on the honor roll of Howard college for the six weeks ending March 15th.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

I. W. Brantley and Miss Emma Brantley.

Will Lee and Miss Willie O. Rawlins.

P. E. Cooper and Miss Lizzie I. Garner.

Ely Sims and Miss Mary Whitstone.

ELECTION FOR MAYOR.

An election for mayor was held in Clanton Tuesday and Judson Strock received 58 votes to 21 for J. P. Vanderveer. Mr. Strock was the nominee of the meeting held in the court house Monday night. This was a great gathering, with many ladies present. The audience was favored with an organ and violin duet by the Misses Stewart, who rendered in a very pleasing manner a medley of popular airs. Mr. Guy Higgins presided and talks were made by several gentlemen present, who eulogized Mr. Strock very highly. After the singing of "America" by the entire house the meeting adjourned.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The following pupils have neither been tardy nor absent during the past month, which ended last Thursday:

High School Department—Misses Ruby Downs and Mamie Foshee; Messrs. Hosea Downs, Roy Sawyer, Ed Miller, Joseph Sims, J. E. Robinson, Joseph Headley and Samuel Matthews.

Intermediate Department—Misses Elna Sartor, Emma Sims, Drucilla Robinson, Maggie McKinney, Belle Goodgame and Belle Cooley; Masters Charles Wilson, Joe Teel and Will Wilson.

Primary Department—Misses Corinne Tyus, Katie Smith and Ethel Mullins; Masters Leonard Smith, John T. Morgan, Joe Robinson and Tom Teel.

The term examination was held last week and the pupils came out much better than they did the last examination. Now they are anxiously awaiting for their reports.

Mr. John and Miss Julia Parrish entered school last week. The public term will close the 12th of May and a summer normal will open the 16th of May for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on AGRICULTURE next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instruction in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates.

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal.

DEATHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bean lost their two-year-old child by death Thursday, March 17th. The little one had been ill quite some time. The remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Cedar Grove on Friday.

J. L. Farr, of Verbena, died Friday, March 18th, aged 59 years. The interment took place Saturday at Verbena in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends with full Masonic honors by Amand lodge of Coopers, Worshipful Master Guy Higgins, of Clanton lodge, conducting the ceremony.

PROVIDENCE.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space for a few words in regard to the meeting held at Clanton on the 15th inst. I want to say that I am proud to see the harmony prevailing among our people as shown by the meeting. There was not a jar or a single discordant voice, notwithstanding the fact that the democrats had called a rally for the same time and place, as they said for the purpose of inviting the people of Chilton county into one political party? But as they (the democrats) failed to make any proposition in any shape, form or fashion to harmonize the people, and as we were not asking to harmonize and had no proposition to make, everything was harmony. In calling a primary we made the call broad enough to let ALL voters of the county in that are willing to abide by the result of such primary. So let us continue to stand together as we are at present, and everything will go well with us, as has been the case in the past. Success to the UNION and the PEOPLE. Respectfully,

W. H. SHAW.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

PRELIMINARY TRIAL.

The preliminary trial of those accused of the Melton assault was had in Justice Deason's court, Tuesday. After hearing some evidence the justice continued the examination for ten days, discharged Jack Davis (colored) and put W. B. Smith under $1,000 bond, Echols and Cook under $500 each and Jake Harris and Green Williams (colored) $500 each.

MILLINERY OPENING.

The P. D. Wilson millinery opening on Tuesday was a grand success. Fair ladies, sweet music and a gorgeous display of hats and accessories to making a pretty woman still prettier, and one not so well favored extremely attractive. Miss Clara Small was the presiding genius at this feast of beauty and flow of ecstasy.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The regular third Sunday services at Clanton Baptist church were conducted by Rev. A. J. Gross, of Howard college, the regular pastor, Rev. A. C. Swindall, having been invited to preach that day at the Baptist church in Montgomery. Rev. Gross preached very acceptably to good congregations both morning and evening, and gives promise of making a good minister in the future. Rev. J. M. Kalin from Alvin, Tex., a former resident of Chilton county, was present and helped in the service of prayer. He has been absent from Chilton for fourteen years, but numbers of his old friends were very pleased to meet him once more and those who had not met him before were happy to meet so good a man.

EVANGELIST COMING!

The Rev. John L. Brasher, of Birmingham, Ala., who is the regular Alabama conference evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an honored member of the Alabama conference and an educated theologian, will begin a series of meetings at the court house at Clanton, Ala., on Friday, March 25, 1904, at 7 p. m. The meeting is to run ten days, morning and evening services. Let everybody come regardless of denomination or belief.

Mr. Brasher is an effective preacher, a natural orator, a soul winner. Let the old brethren and sisters who have long wanted to feel once again a touch of the 'old time power" come and work with Mr. Brasher. Let mothers whose hearts are troubled because husbands, sons or daughters are wayward and ungodly come. Let the many candidates and their friends stop telling the boys how "it is" and come to hear Mr. Brasher. It may do you far more good than to get the nomination. Let the saints come and work as never before that God may pour out a great blessing in all hearts.

Preachers especially invited.

May your expectations be great and the measure of blessings greater!

Sincerely younrs,
S. J. JENNINGS.

King Alfonso wants to visit the United States, but is restrained by the pride of the Spanish people. If it will make things any easier for him, the Americans would be willing to give him a written guarantee not to say anything about it.

News of a whalebone famine comes from London. Whalebone is now worth £3000 a ton in England, which is £400 a ton more than it has ever brought before, and there is said to be only four tons of whalebone left in the world. Save your whalebone.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.,
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT
ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton

SEC.-TREAS:
JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, aud will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

G STORE, Cor. ... Ave ... 7th St,

... of The Procession.—

thing, Hats, Shoes,

NITURE,

URIAL NECESSITIES.

MULLINS,

... Alabama

PRINTING CO.,

rs and Lithographers.

Supplies a Specialty.

... BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

RO WAGONS

N EARTH.

Merchant

Clanton

ER GREAT

IN SALE

ought the Mooney

t a very low price

sold to make room

5c as long as they

goods in proportion

three Plates with every

addition to this will sell

barrel of DeSoto Flour

ry $10.00 Cash sale o...

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ril 5, 1904

OCK OF MILLINERY

CH 10th

EYNOLDS,

ON, ALA.

RCHANDISE AND

LIZERS

SALE.

& Mule Brand

est on Earth"

JONES,

... Alabama

our advertising

CITY OFFICIALS.

...—P. C. Denson.

...—W. A. Middleton, J. M. ... P. Aldridge, E. C. Jones.

...—T. S. Phillips.

...—T. E. Tyus. tf

...Y AND COUNT YOFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

... term, first Monday in April, ...ks.

...er term, third Monday in July, ...k.

...term, first Monday in Novem... weeks

...—Hon John G. Winter, Mont...

...itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.

...—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

...cery Court, Spring Term, sec... ...nday in March.

...cery Court, Fall Term, second ... in September.

...cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...

...tor—W. E. Stewart, Clanton.

...y Court—First Monday in ...onth.

...missioners' Court—Second Mon... February, first Monday in ...first Monday in June, second ... in July, second Monday in Au... ...rst Monday in November.

... of Probate—S. M. Adams, ...

...y Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clan...

...ff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.

...y Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clan...

... Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kin...

... Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hub...

...y Commissioners- First dis... ...W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second ... Alex Glasscock, Hubbard ...district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton ... district, W. A. Green, Active ...rintendent of Education—Pro... J. W. Moore, Clanton.

...tor in the Legislature—Hon. W. ...er, Calera.

...esentative in Legislature—L. H. ...ds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

...ors and clerks are cordially ask... ...end the editor any news regard... ...eir churches which they would ...ublished. Also if there are any ... in these notices please send ...ons.

Missionary Baptists.

...e—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. ... Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville.

...Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley

...kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. ... Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.

...—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pas... I. Mullins, clerk. First and ...Sundays. Clanton P. O.

...any—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, ...unday. Marion Graves, clerk. ... P. O.

...ord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pas... T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sun... ...d Saturday before. Clanton

...er Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pas... ... Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.

... Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pas... J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching ... Sunday. Clanton P. O.

...an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.

...ezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton

...ns Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... ... pastor, First Sunday. J. W. ...n, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

...trut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers

...nth—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, ...d Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk. ...l P. O.

...s Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ... Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, ... Coopers P. O.

...ill—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor ...Sunday. M. F. Wagones, clerk ... P. O.

...son—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. ... Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.

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Geo. W. Littleton and Gus Marcus, of Jumbo, were in Clanton Monday.

Rev. A. C. Swindall was in town Monday en route from Montgomery to East Lake.

Steel ranges, cook stoves and the famous "Iron King" at W. I. Mullins'.

J. D. Collins, of Collins chapel, was in Clanton Monday.

John Garner has been spending a week here visiting around. He expects to move back to Chilton before long.

The best guano is the "Sea Fowl," at W. I. Mullins'.

C. W. Hubbard was in town Monday.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds and T. J. Hubbard, of Jemison, were in Clanton Tuesday.

Mrs. H. T. Wallace came up from Verbena and spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Miss Alice visited her parents in Verbena Sunday.

E. M. Pinckard went to Birmingham on business and also to take in the baseball game.

W. M. Adams was in Montgomery Tuesday.

Rev. A. C. Swindall was on the honor roll of Howard college for the six weeks ending March 15th.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

I. W. Brantley and Miss Emma Brantley.

Will Lee and Miss Willie O. Rawlins

P. E. Cooper and Miss Lizzie I. Garner.

Ely Sims and Miss Mary Whitstone.

ELECTION FOR MAYOR.

An election for mayor was held in Clanton Tuesday and Judson Strock received 58 votes to 21 for J. P. Vanderveer. Mr. Strock was the nominee of the meeting held in the court house Monday night. This was a great gathering, with many ladies present. The audience was favored with an organ and violin duet by the Misses Stewart, who rendered in a very pleasing manner a medley of popular airs. Mr. Guy Higgins presided and talks were made by several gentlemen present, who eulogized Mr. Strock very highly. After the singing of "America" by the entire house the meeting adjourned

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The following pupils have neither been tardy nor absent during the past month, which ended last Thursday:

High School Department—Misses Ruby Downs and Mamie Foshee; Messrs. Hosea Downs, Roy Sawyer, Ed Miller, Joseph Sims, J. E. Robinson, Joseph Headley and Samuel Matthews

Intermediate Department—Misses Elna Sartor, Emma Sims, Drucilla Robinson, Maggie McKinney, Belle Goodgame and Belle Cooley; Masters Charles Wilson, Joe Teel and Will Wilson.

Primary Department—Misses Corinne Tyus, Katie Smith and Ethel Mullins; Masters Leonard Smith, John T. Morgan, Joe Robinson and Tom Teel.

The term examination was held last week and the pupils came out much better than they did the last examination. Now they are anxiously awaiting for their reports.

Mr. John and Miss Julia Parrish entered school last week. The public term will close the 12th of May and a summer normal will open the 16th of May for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on AGRICULTURE next January, special attention will be given to that subject Those who desire can get instruction in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates.

H. T. WALLACE.
Principal.

DEATHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bean lost their two-year-old child by death Thursday, March 17th. The little one had been ill quite some time. The remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Cedar Grove on Friday.

J. L. Farr, of Verbena, died Friday, March 18th, aged 59 years. The interment took place Saturday at Verbena in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends with full Masonic honors by Amand lodge of Coopers, Worshipful Master Guy Higgins, of Clanton lodge, conducting the ceremony.

PROVIDENCE.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space for a few words in regard to the meeting held at Clanton on the 15th inst. I want to say that I am proud to see the harmony prevailing among our people as shown by the meeting. There was not a jar or a single discordant voice, notwithstanding the fact that the democrats had called a rally for the same time and place, as they said for the purpose of inviting the people of Chilton county into one political party? But as they (the democrats) failed to make any proposition in any shape, form or fashion to harmonize the people, and as we were not asking to harmonize and had no proposition to make, everything was harmony. In calling a primary we made the call broad enough to let ALL voters of the county in that are willing to abide by the result of such primary. So let us continue to stand together as we are at present, and everything will go well with us, as has been the case in the past. Success to the UNION and the PEOPLE. Respectfully,

W. H. SHAW.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

PRELIMINARY TRIAL.

The preliminary trial of those accused of the Melton assault was had in Justice Deason's court, Tuesday. After hearing some evidence the justice continued the examination for ten days, discharged Jack Davis (colored) and put W. B. Smith under $1,000 bond, Echols and Cook under $500 each and Jake Harris and Green Williams (colored) $500 each.

MILLINERY OPENING.

The P. D. Wilson millinery opening on Tuesday was a grand success. Fair ladies, sweet music and a gorgeous display of hats and accessories to making a pretty woman still prettier, and one not so well favored extremely attractive. Miss Clara Small was the presiding genius at this feast of beauty and flow of ecstasy.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The regular third Sunday services at Clanton Baptist church were conducted by Rev. A. J. Gross, of Howard college, the regular pastor, Rev. A. C. Swindall, having been invited to preach that day at the Baptist church in Montgomery. Rev. Gross preached very acceptably to good congregations both morning and evening, and gives promise of making a good minister in the future. Rev. J. M. Kalin from Alvin, Tex., a former resident of Chilton county, was present and helped in the service of prayer. He has been absent from Chilton for fourteen years, but numbers of his old friends were very pleased to meet him once more and those who had not met him before were happy to meet so good a man.

EVANGELIST COMING!

The Rev. John L. Brasher, of Birmingham, Ala., who is the regular Alabama conference evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal church, and an honored member of the Alabama conference and an educated theologian, will begin a series of meetings at the court house at Clanton, Ala., on Friday, March 25, 1904, at 7 p. m. The meeting is to run ten days, morning and evening services. Let everybody come regardless of denomination or beHef.

Mr. Brasher is an effective preacher, a natural orator, a soul winner. Let the old brethren and sisters who have long wanted to feel once again a touch of the 'old time power" come and work with Mr. Brasher. Let mothers whose hearts are troubled because husbands, sons or daughters are wayward and ungodly come. Let the many candidates and their friends stop telling the boys how "it is" and come to hear Mr. Brasher. It may do you far more good than to get the nomination. Let the saints come and work as never before that God may pour out a great blessing in all hearts.

Preachers especially invited.

May your expectations be great and the measure of blessings greater!

Sincerely younrs,
S. J. JENNINGS.

King Alfonso wants to visit the United States, but is restrained by the pride of the Spanish people. If it will make things any easier for him, the Americans would be willing to give him a written guarantee not to say anything about it.

News of a whalebone famine comes from London. Whalebone is now worth £3000 a ton in England, which is £400 a ton more than it has ever brought before, and there is said to be only four tons of whalebone left in the world. Save your whalebone.

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For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, aud will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES

Hardware Store

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

A Paradise For Criminals

Zafferines, a Spanish Penal Settlement, Ruled by Convicts Xavier Duroc in La Revue --- Translated For Public Opinion. :-: :-:

ON the Zaffarin islands, a few miles from Kiss, off the African coast, is the most astonishing and the most comical fortress that ever was constructed, a penal colony which is absolutely unique and entirely different from what one would expect even in Spain. The largest island contains the town of Zaffarines, which up to six o'clock in the morning is absolutely silent, the ruins and stillness suggesting a town which has been deserted after a disaster. There are not even dogs or birds. At six o'clock, however, at the thin tolling of the bell of La Conquista, a tower which is found at the centre and summit of the island, the doors of the prison open, the stores and the heretofore deserted streets suddenly become animated. For ten minutes there is life in the streets, the prisoners scattering in every direction, then they disappear and the town again looks like a dead city. The life, however, has been transferred to the taverns and the hovels; the rooms of the prison are empty, but the wine shops are full, each group of prisoners having its favorite tavern, although many have not attained this degree of discrimination and visit all impartially. Upon reaching the tavern many prisoners install themselves in a corner from which they do not move until it is time to return to the prison.

PRISONERS WITH LIBERTY.

There is no doubt that this island is the paradise of criminals. Here the prisoners have absolute liberty to devote themselves to sloth or drunkenness, they may promenade freely in the open air, play at cards, talk, drink, assault or even stab one another. Some few work, carrying water, performing a crude form of masonry, etc., while not a few of them manifest by their yawning that they are extremely bored. It is needless to say that every lazy, quarrelsome, drinking gambling individual could easily accommodate himself to such a life, for here he is in his element. At Zaffarines he does not have to battle for subsistence since he is clothed, nourished and lodged at the expense of the state, which does not interfere with his actions and leaves him free to act as he pleases. A single liberty is denied the prisoner and that is to leave the island; but this is little desired. The boarders of Zaffarines have also a douro in the bottom of their pocket, and for those who are not satisfied with the infected mess served by the prison there is always the table d'hote at which many feasts take place.

CARRYING OF ARMS COMMON.

The carrying of arms is an almost universal practice, and there are few prisoners who have not in their linen belts a large knife. This latter is not the traditional navaja which bends in the middle and opens with a spring, but a large, solid, pointed knife, and a man who has not his herramiento is not a man at all. Although upon his entrance into the prison the criminal is searched, the confiscation of a knife is a rare occurrence. It is possible that at the moment of crossing the prison threshold the criminal has not his knife, but it is certain that he does not go to sleep without his "armed friend." The question naturally arises, Where are these weapons obtained? The answer is easy; they are obtained from the keepers themselves. Authority in the prison of Zaffarines is merely a fiction, the true masters of the place being the prisoners, to whom everything is subordinated. The captain of the place, if he had to live on his salary, could not exist, therefore he installs a tavern and the prisoners make him rich. In this tavern there are sold, besides liquors of all sorts, knives, revolvers, cartridges, etc., the captain being the one chiefly interested in the multiplication of thefts, for the product of these goes to swell his bank account.

JAILERS AS RUM-SELLERS.

Each of the two captains in the place is the owner of two establishments at which they have made a fortune. One of them married the daughter of a criminal, his son is an officer, and his daughter is about to marry one of the officers of the place. This is a family of the most eminent respectability, the flower of the high life of Zaffarines. In 1901-1902, at head of one of this official's taverns, there was installed one of the orderlies who was a part of the garrison of the place, and who was under the command of the military son, and although the other tavern-keeping official recently died, his rum shops are kept by an infantry sergeant. A fifth tavern belongs to a prisoner condemned for two homicides, and the two others are the property of free men who have no position in the prison.

The penalty of hard and forced labor does not exist in the Spanish penal code, and in the penal settlements only those work who wish to. At Ceuta the workshops have a special organization, but at Zaffarines and other places the work is less well regulated, the only apparent distribution of the men being into brigades. The workman obtains a minimum of thirteen centimes and a maximum of one peseta a day, and for a man who has no family to support, no lodging to pay, the money earned in the penal settlement is really a surplus which few free workmen are able to lay by. Formerly the management of the settlement made certain deductions, for example, those men who earned less than twenty-five cents receiving nothing until there had been formed a fund of five douros, after which the whole wage was paid. The five douros was used for the purpose of sending the criminal home on the day of his liberation or to pay for his capture in case of escape or attempted escape from the island.

SOME OFFICIAL THIEVES.

In the management of these reserve funds, however, grave scandals took place, the prisoner at the end of his term of service finding but little of the reserve fund at his disposal, the vampires of the administration so confusing the poor wretch that in the end he always left the prison with nothing in his pockets. In 1901 General Weyler decided that there should no longer be formed reserve funds and that each prisoner should receive each day the total wage due to him. This has not in any sense assisted the prisoner, for under the former rule the reserve funds, in case the officials were honest, really represented a certain guarantee for the criminal, but now the convict no longer practices economies, gambling houses have greatly increased, and theft is the most ordinary event.

Goats.

H. G. Stephens, of the St. Charles Hotel, has long been interested in goats and is regarded as an authority on that humble animal. "Few people know the many admirable qualities of the goat," he said. "Goats are the only animals that will boldly face a fire, and they are often kept in stables for the sole purpose of leading horses from the stalls in case of a conflagration. Horses, you know, will burn to death before moving from the flames unless some other animal leads them out. Goats can foretell stormy weather and invariably find shelter before a storm arrives. Even in domesticated life the goat loves to clamber about on dizzy heights and will generally be found on a crag of rock, or if that is not available, on the roof of a barn, or the top of a barrel. The most valuable variety of goat is the Cashmir, whose soft, silky hair furnishes material for expensive fabrics. The Cashmir is a native of Thibet, but the shawls are made in France, Germany and, in later years, in the United States. To make a single shawl a yard and a half square, at least ten goats are robbed of their coats.

"I now have a pet goat nearly twenty years old. She is almost as intelligent as a human being and knows a lot of tricks, and is so strong that I can ride her with ease. I have seen specimens of the famous snake-eating goat of India. It is said that these goats devour the most dangerous reptiles and have absolutely no fear of the poisonous vermin with which the country abounds."—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Too Busy to Make a Noise.

A Kansas City teacher of a kindergarten was incapacitated from work one day last week by the following incident. The subject of the lecture and object lesson was animals, birds and then more animals.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I want each of you to think of some animal or bird and try for a moment to be like the particular one you are thinking about, and make the same kind of noises they are in the habit of making."

Here was the command. Here the finale:

Instantly the schoolroom became a menagerie. Lions roaring, dogs barking, birds singing and twittering, cows lowing, calves bleating, cats meowing, etc., all in an uproar and excitement—all, with one single exception.

Off in a remote corner a little fellow was sitting perfectly still, apparently indifferent and unmindful of all the rest. The teacher, observing him, approached and said:

"Waldo, why are you taking no part with the other children?"

Waving her off with a deprecating hand and wide, rebuking eyes, he fervently whispered:

"Sh—sh—sh, teacher—sh! I a 'ooster, and I'm a-layin' a aig!"—Kansas City Star.

Married Sisters.

A study in relationship is offered by two families living in and near here. A veteran of the Civil War has a son who married a well-known young lady of the county, and to whom several children have been born. Later the father of the young man wedded a sister of his son's wife, and the relationships of the two families thus becomes decidedly interesting. A few of the odd relationships thus developed are as follows: The father is the son's brother-in-law and both grandpa and uncle of the young man's children. The senior wife is both grandma and aunt of the younger family of children, senior wife is both stepmother and sister-in-law of the young man, and so on ad infinitum.—Walla Walla Statesman.

Future Life of Animals.

Sir William Blunden, a doctor and baronet, has just favored a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with some views on the future state of animals. He "certainly believed," he said, in the future existence of animals, and, though he could not bring forward evidence in support of his proposition, he could not at the same time forward evidence to the contrary. If they took the case of the tinker's ass, which was born and reared in hardship, he found it hard to think that a merciful Creator formed that animal merely to suffer at the hands of man without receiving some compensation in the next life, if not in the present.

My Grandmama.

Grandmama wears a soft gray gown;
It's silky when I smooth it down.
I hope I'll wear a soft gray gown
When I am old like her.

Grandmama's hair is snowy white;
It almost sparkles in the light.
I hope my hair will be as bright
When I am old like her.

Grandmama's smile is very sweet;
My pa says it "can't be beat."
I hope my smile will be as sweet
When I am old like her.

Grandmama knows I love her well;
I love her more than I can tell.
I hope little girls will love me well
When I am old like her.

—Youth's Companion.

Sweet Music.

The children of Paris have a new toy—in a clockwork phonograph costing only seventy-five cents. This remarkable instrument, which a paper describes, has a mica diaphragm, a sounding-box, a trumpet, and a needle which follows the record upon the disk.

Most marvelous of all is the disk itself, for the voice record is made in chocolate. It is said to give a fine reproduction of the voice, and—and—and—the record, tune and all, can be eaten after it has been played.—Our Junior Citizens.

A New Game.

This can be played by any number, but five or six are enough to make it interesting.

The hostess supplies a box containing a simple gift, or even a nice candy, for each child. This box is carefully wrapped and tied so that its contents are secret. It is then given into the keeping of one who is selected and called the fairy. To each of the others is given a bit of stick or paper, but the article is called, first a nail, secondly a hammer; then, pinchers, etc. One girl or boy goes to the fairy and says:

"Please give me your box." The fairy says:

"I will if you will bring me a nail." The player then goes to the one with "a nail." She replies: "I will give you my nail if you will bring me the hammer." So she goes to the end one who gives up say—the pinchers. Then going back she collects each article—failing if she forgets what each one has—and so back to the fairy who delivers up the box which is opened with anticipation and each one receives his own gift. Should the first player forget any article, he pays a forfeit and the next one takes his place.

A Brave Signaler.

Valiant and venturesome were the American soldiers in the Spanish war, and valiant, too, were the Spaniards. It rejoiced Colonel Greene, of the signal corps to tell the story of a gallant Spanish flagman, which Gen. A. W. Greely repeats in his article in the Century Magazine on the United States signal corps in war time.

At El Caney the Spaniards occupied the graceful stone fort of El Viso. It was the key to the situation on their left, and they built a telephone line from Santiago to the fort, which they equipped as a signal station.

On July 1 the American attack began at 6 o'clock in the morning, and our left pushing forward to cut off the enemy's line of communications, occupied the high road to Santiago about 8 o'clock. Espying the telegraph wire that bound together El Caney and Santiago, the American soldiers, obedient to military instinct promptly cut it.

But the beleaguered fort was no more cut off from communication with Santiago than was Crose at Allatoona from Sherman at Kenesaw mountain. In a few minutes a Spanish flagman appeared on the commanding summit of El Viso and began signaling to Santiago.

His figure moved sharp and clear against the morning sky, within rifle range of 2000 keen-eyed Americans, who were pouring a fire into El Viso. At intervals the deep notes of Capron's battery roared over the shrill music of the bullets.

Indifferent to shot and shell, the Spaniard rhythmically waved his signal flag to and fro until he had sent his message. In telling the story, Colonel Greene added: "How long the flag waved or what it said, I do not know, but as no signal flag was reported among the trophies at El Caney, I hope that he escaped. Here's to him, if alive! If not, peace to his memory!"—Indianapolis News.

Pilgrim Fathers of Eleuthera.

Everybody knows what happened to the Pilgrim Fathers who sailed in the "Mayflower" and founded the New England states; but there were other shiploads of Pilgrim Fathers who left England to colonize the lands of the west. They have left no mark on history, but their descendants are still living on such forgotten islands as the Caymans, the Caicos and the Bahamas.

In the muniment room of the Bahama government at Nassau, there is a musty old manuscript which tells the story of the Pilgrim Fathers of Eleuthera, a godly band who, after many stirring adventures, helped to build up the colony of Virginia. It is a tale on which Defoe might have constructed a great romance, but it has lain hidden for many generations beneath the dust and cobwebs of the Bahama archives, and is now published for the first time.

When Cromwell ruled England, one Captain William Sayle obtained authority to colonize the island of Eleuthera, in the Bahamas, on condition that there should be in his little commonwealth absolute liberty of conscience, "every man to enjoy his own opinion or religion as seemeth best to himselve, without controul or question." The effect of this latitudinarian spirit is thus graphically told:

"Upon these terms they furnished him out with a ship and all provisions and necessaries for the design, and some few persons embarked with him and sailed to Summer's Island, where they took in Mr. Patrick Copeland, an elder of the church there of persons who had sailed thither for conscience sake, and so many others of the church, as there were in the ship in all seventy persons.

"But on the way to Eleuthera, one Captain Butler, a young man who came in the ship from England, made use of his liberty to disturb all the company. He could not indure any ordinances of worship, etc., and when they arrived at one of the Eleuthera Islands, he made such a faction, as enforced Captain Sayle to remove to another island, and being near the harbour, the ship struck and was cast away.

"The persons were all saved, save one, but all their provisions and goods were lost; so as they were forced (for divers months) to lie in the open air and to feed upon such fruits and wild creatures as the island afforded. But finding their strength to decay, and no hope of any relief Captain Sayle took a shallop and eight men, and with such provisions as they could get set sail, hoping to attain either the Summer's Island or Virginia; and so it pleased the Lord to favour them, that in nine days they arrived in Virginia, their provisions all spent."

A relief expedition was sent from Virginia and many of the remaining sixty castaways were brought to that colony. Others established themselves in the various islands of the Bahamas, where their descendants are living to this day.—New York Press.

Queer Things in Horns.

An osteologist is one who makes a study of bones. The government gives employment to several of these experts and one of them is the authority for the queer things herein related about horns. It must be premised, however, that all horns are not bones. Take the horns of the rhinoceros, for example. It is nothing more than a protuberance composed of agglutinated hair. You cut it in two, and, examining its structure under the microscope, you find it is made up entirely of little tubes resembling hair tubes.

Of course, these are not themselves hairs, but the structure is the same. The horns of the African rhinoceros sometimes grow to the length of four feet. From them the Dutch Boers make ramrods and other articles.

In old times, rhinoceros horns were employed for drinking cups by royal personages, the notion being that poison put into them would show itself by bubbling. There may have been some truth in the idea, inasmuch as many of the ancient poisons were acids, and they would decompose the horny material very quickly.

A species of rhinoceros, now extinct and only found in a fossil state, used to exist which had no horns at all. The meaning, as it does, "horned nose," is rather a misnomer in their case. Several kinds of rhinoceros in Africa have two horns, one behind the other; but the extinct rhinoceros, known as the dyceratherium, had a pair of horns on its nose, side by side.

Many of the giant reptiles of long ago had enormous horns. The great lizard, known as the triceratops, had a big horn over each eye and a little one on its nose. The dinoceras and the tinoceras, gigantic mammals of the tertiary epoch, had three pairs of prominences on their heads, which are believed to have supported horns.

However, the material of which horn is composed quickly decays, being largely made up of gelatine and other animal matter, so that these appendages are apt to be found absent when the fossil bones of beasts which had them are found.

Some fishes have horns, which are actually outgrowths of bone on their heads. The box-fish, which inhabits the warm waters of the globe—a little fellow six or eight inches long—has horns an inch in length.

Birds have horns, also sometimes. The hornjed screamer (which is related to the duck) has a single horn attached to its skull, springing from a cartilaginous base and curving upward. It is really a modified feather, though a true horn.

Plenty of reptiles have horns. Lizards are very commonly provided with them. There are chameleons with three horns like the ancient triceratops. Horned toads have a sort of crest of four horns on the back of their heads. There is a small African snake which has two horns.

No horned tortoise now exists, but a fossil specimen was found a while ago on Howe's Island, in the Southern Pacific, which had four horns on its crest, and resembles a cross between a horned toad and a snapping turtle.—Waverly Magazine.

He Would Be Let.

"Huh!" grumbled Mr. Skinnay, who was being uncomfortably crowded by the jolly-looking fat man in the trolley car, "these cars should charge by weight."

"Think so?" replied the fat man. "Then they wouldn't think it worth while to stop for you."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. C. L. PALMER.

Subject: "Why the Righteous Suffer and the Ungodly Prosper"—God Permits Afflictions to Come Upon His People as a Character Test.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—In the Reformed Church of the Comforter on Sunday morning the Rev. C. L. Palmer preached a scholarly discourse entitled "Why the Righteous Suffer and the Ungodly Prosper." He took his text from Psalm 73: 3: "For I was envious at the arrogant, when I saw the prosperity of the wicked."

The Seventy-third Psalm was probably composed by Asaph, who was a pious Jew, and one of the leaders of the temple chorus. The phraseology and contents indicate that he was intelligent and spiritual, and that in the course of his religious experience was exposed to the ravages of doubt. However, upon mature deliberation all doubt was overcome, and he became strong in the faith.

The particular problem that confused him was why the righteous suffer and the ungodly prosper. Why the most vicious criminal should enjoy material prosperity and consecrated disciples be subjected to suffering. If God is perfectly righteous in Himself, and supremely just in all His dealings with men, why does He allow the ungodly to succeed and the believer to fail? Why does He not obliterate every sinner and preserve every saint? Why does He permit the godly to pass through so many deep and raging seas of affliction? Why are many of the Christless so free from human misery? These are questions which have been fresh in the mind of every generation, and the only satisfactory answer is the one that sufficed the psalmist.

Before undertaking to develop so important a subject it is necessary that we divest our minds of one possible misconception. The implication of the text is not that all the wicked prosper, and that all the righteous are afflicted. It is not that all the ungodly prosper because they are ungodly, or that all believers are afflicted because they are believers. It is not true that all the worldly enjoy success, and all the righteous are discontented, unhappy and unsuccessful. The psalmist was in a pessimistic mood at the time of writing, and describes a condition from which he was eventually extricated. It is true that some godless men and women seem to be happy and prosperous, and that some devoted disciples are greatly afflicted. But it is far from the natural deduction of Scripture and experience that all the godly are unsuccessful and the wicked prosperous, though we do acknowledge that the ancient sentiment of the text is not without its modern application. We still wonder why the unrighteous prosper and the godly are afflicted.

I. WHY THE UNGODLY ENJOY TEMPORAL PROSPERITY.

We cannot deny that many worldly people have an abundance of life's blessings, and that they appear to be quite free from adversity. It is well known that many of our most wealthy people seem to be indifferent to religion. They spend their time and means either in business or seeking pleasure. Our contention is that human success or failure is not an infallible criterion by which we are to justify or condemn the government of God.

It is not uncommon for godless people to inherit property. Nor is it unusual for unbelieving parents to leave an inheritance to their children. That while there has been utter indifference to Christianity there has been no want of concern in the accumulation of wealth. And many possess a disinterested temperament that protects them from needless care and anxiety.

Unbelievers are often more shrewd than Christians. "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." A life of utter absorption in the accumulation and management of money develops an acumen, one who readily discovers whatever will contribute to his personal and temporal advancement. And since we are free moral agents it is possible for one to succeed in the direction of his ambition.

Unbelievers are often less scrupulous. They will do many things for temporal comfort that others will not. A godless mortal will keep a saloon or a gambling den, from which the profits are very large. He will desecrate the Sabbath or violate any of the divine laws without hesitation so long as his personal interest is encouraged. His motto is "eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Would a reborn soul and heir of the kingdom do the same? A true disciple of the Great Teacher would not consciously transgress any civil or religious requirement, even if by such a violation he would increase his means and comfort.

The attention of unbelievers is more concentrated on the accumulation of wealth and on personal comfort. It is about all many think of. They think about money when they retire. They dream about it at night. It is upon their minds when they awake in the morning, and they labor for it during the day. It is the only desire they have, and it is not strange that they should obtain it.

Christians are unwilling to deprive themselves of the comfort and blessing of giving. Our churches are supported by the professed followers of Christ. All the philanthropic and charitable organizations are largely sustained by those who bear the Christian name. The church has great reason to thank God for those who give so liberally toward her support, while the world is either hoarding or wasting its means, they are applying their gifts to the social, intellectual, moral and eternal improvement of others.

The long suffering of God is not to be ignored. God permits ungodly people to obtain the desire of their hearts. The sneering jest of Dionysius, the younger, a tyrant of Sicily, when, after having robbed the Temple of Syracuse, he had a prosperous voyage with the plunder is well known. See you not, said he, to those who were with him, how the gods favor the sacrilegious? The interpretation of the incident was from the standpoint of a heathen. God simply permitted him to escape.

Doubtless the ungodly are allowed to prosper, in order to test and prove the righteous. It is a test for the faithful but unfortunate to see some godless mortal carried on the sea of prosperity. But it is a test that we are abundantly able to sustain. Socrates, being asked what would be vexatious to good men, replied, the prosperity of the bad. What would vex the bad? the prosperity of the good. It is not and cannot be made to appear incompatible with the perfection of God's government that the ungodly should have a measure of material prosperity.

II. WHY THE RIGHTEOUS HAVE ADVERSITY

Having admitted that the ungodly often enjoy temporal prosperity, it remains to acknowledge that the righteous are frequently subjected to the greatest suffering of body and mind, and if possible to ascertain the cause. Not all are greatly affected, though it is very likely that every heart sustains some burden.

Even our limited knowledge of the Scriptures and imperfect religious experiences enable us to understand why believers are often afflicted. It seems as if some were destined to be unfortunate. Everything they undertake fails, and the harder they labor the more they are disappointed. We utterly repudiate the doctrine of fate, but find ourselves confronted with the fact that some seem to be creatures of misfortune.

Many of life's adversities are brought upon ourselves. We may accuse others or even God, but in our inner consciousness find ourselves confronted with the conviction that we have been the cause of our own suffering. A man who resorts to steal wheat from an elevator may have it come down an avalanche of the staff of life which smothered him to death. He has transgressed the law and brought upon himself destruction.

Some of life's adversities are brought upon us by others. The social fabric is so closely woven that even one thread cannot be broken without weakening the whole. So we suffer for the deeds of others. A bank official absconds with the funds of the institution and wrecks it, or all they possess. One partner defrauds the other and throws him into bankruptcy. The President is assassinated. The nation is broken-hearted and the nation is plunged in mourning. An intoxicated driver destroys the life of his child and the parents nearly never recover from the shock.

Unquestionably God permits adversity to come upon His people. Adversity is required as well as prosperity. If we are not for the former we should be no different to the latter, and from the same source from which all blessings flow. Prosperity is a more severe and crucial test of character than adversity. The hour of summer sunshine produces more corruption than the longest winter. India with her famine is more to be pitied than ancient Rome with her apoplexy of wealth. Better grow in scarcity than plenty without stint.

We believe that God sometimes sends affliction to bring His children nearer to Himself. He takes away the idol from the heart that He may be the only object of adoration. He sweeps away the idols from the lands to teach His people that they are dependent on Him. One has to suffer long pain to teach him the frailty of the body and the certainty of its ruin. Spurgeon used to say that trials are like boys' tops, they only spin when they are whipped.

There is a famous fairy tale of the wardine that will convey to our minds the interpretation that we ought to put upon the sublime doctrine of providence. A certain hermit resolved that he would travel from place to place until he found some one who could offer a satisfactory explanation of the government of God. As he was passing along on his course he met on his journey an angel in the form of a man and joined him. The first night they stopped at the house of a very holy man. They spent their time in praising God and conversing upon divine things. In the morning when they departed the host presented with him a cup of solid gold. The next night they came to the home of a very religious man by whom they were hospitably entertained. In the house they had an infant upon whom their affections centered. When they left the next morning the angel destroyed the life of the child. The third night they were entertained in a home of great wealth. When they left the following morning the angel killed the favorite steward. The fourth night was at the home of a godly man to whom he gave the cup of gold which the angel left. After the fourth night the hermit asked the angel to explain why he had taken the cup and given it to the poor, why he had taken two lives. He replied that he will now explain. The first man was ruined by his cup, so I took it away. The second home was more concerned with pleasure to the child than in the service of God. The steward was slain to preserve the life of his master whom he was plotting to destroy. The golden cup was given to the ungodly man because his only good thing to be had here. Or in other and fewer words: "All things work together for good."

All ostensible prosperity is not true prosperity. The prosperity of the wicked is greatly overestimated. Some godless people succeed in certain particulars, but they have not that which is worth more than the treasures of Egypt. They are poor spiritually. They cannot purchase in the market the one great need of the soul.

The adversity of the righteous is greatly overestimated. They do suffer, but they expect to suffer and are willing to endure it. They know such suffering will contribute toward their sanctification. But it is better to be in misfortune circumstances and be in the kingdom of God than to roll in wealth and be outside of the kingdom. It is better to be in the kingdom with poverty than out of it without.

There is only one just conclusion, and that is that the government of God is perfectly just and that we are safe in His keeping. A child once said, I know that the criminal will obtain justice in the court because my father is the judge. We know that we shall have prosperity and adversity. We know that we shall have just what we need because our heavenly Father is the Judge.

Peril of the Tongue.

"Not that which entereth into the mouth defileth the man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth man." It makes a vital and an eternal difference to us how we express our thoughts. A man is in greater danger of self-destruction by speaking than by eating. Formerly many French words were in common use by the Germans, but now the English influence is toward the substitution of German terms for the French—the result being that, as the people speak, the language will become. This is supposed to indicate a higher and more solid patriotic or national spirit—as, other things being equal, it must. Statesmen perceive this truth and apply it to the bottom principle enunciated by Christ and thus apply it. But in our individual lives we often forget to act on it. It harms us to think evil; it harms others more to say what we think. It is the reason that silence is so often golden. And it is also on the same general principle that it is worth while to speak a kind word—if we can do no more.—Sunday School Times.

How to Get Warm.

Warmth is a sign of life. That is a very desirable part of our comfort realized by many a one who reluctantly leaves a warm bed, and shiveringly faces the winter's cold, indoors or out, the winter mornings. If there is an open fire or a heater near by, it is a great temptation to try to get warm by taking in the heat we can get from such a source. But some have learned a better way. To obtain heat from other sources and to warm for themselves. By brisk exercise of their own bodies, by the healthy shock of a cold sponge, by an energetic walk or by taking the car, they make and feel warmth, and the cold demon is defied. And this is the better way in all things. Created warmth is better than borrowed warmth. Your own smile of greeting to another will bring more warmth into his life than you can get by depending on other's. Your own loving word, your unselfish act, brisk and unhesitating, or perhaps its healthy shock as of a sponge, will set your spiritual circulation to tingling in a way that will warm you to the core. Try it some cold day.

A Lovable Quality.

People would try harder for true goodness if they knew how lovable a quality it is. When you know you can rely on any one, that whatever they undertake to do will be done, that you can rest assured over a share of your load to them, you cannot help liking them. On the other hand, it does not matter how amiable they may be if they are forgetful, if they are unpunctual, if they habitually neglect duties become sources of such annoyance that one's liking is apt to die out.—Anna Nicoll.

Censure and Criticism.

Censure and criticism never hurt anybody. If false, they cannot hurt you unless you are wanting in manly courage, and, if true, they show a man his weak points and forewarn him against danger and trouble.—Gladstone.

THE OLD FOLK
Never Without Pe
for Catarrhal

MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSO

NDER date of January 1, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter: My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 20 years. Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of the worst troubles was chronic consumption of several years' standing. She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman's age of it. In June, 1896, I wrote to about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of years' standing. At times I was almost blind. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has entirely cured me.

Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies.

John O. Atkinson.

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr.

BABY
HUMORS
Milk Crust
Scalled Head
and Eczema
Instantly Relieved & Speedily
Cured by Baths with
Cuticura
SOAP
gentle anointings
th CUTICURA
NTMENT, purest
sweetest of emollients
greatest of skin cures.
eans instant relief and
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burning babies, and
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throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per vial of 60's, or Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60's. Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "How to Cure Every Humor."

Am. 13, 1904.

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THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.

MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

DER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter: wife had been suffering from a com- on of diseases for the past 25 years. case had baffled the skill of some most noted physicians. One of her troubles was chronic constipation of years' standing.

also was passing through that most period in the life of a woman— of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to out her case. You advised a course and Manalin, which we at once need, and have to say it completely her. She firmly believes that she have been dead only for these won- remedies.

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ur remedies do all that you for them, and even more. Ca- cannot exist where Peruna is according to directions. Suc- you and your remedies."

John O. Atkinson.

letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of catarrh." John O. Atkinson, Box 272, Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly.

Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

BABY HUMORS

Milk Crust Scalled Head and Eczema

Instantly Relieved & Speedily Cured by Baths with

Cuticura SOAP

and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest and sweetest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This means instant relief and refreshing sleep for tortured, disfigured, itching, and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c. Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 1 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. "Send for "How to Cure Every Humor."

Am. 13, 1904.

Protected with a cover, use Thompson's Eye Water

Japan has about the same area as Montana, with more than half as many people as there are in the whole of the United States.

10,000 Plants For 10c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine solid Cabbages.
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 Blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 10c. POSTAGE.

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c. in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [A.C.L.]

When love and hope first met they formed a partnership which has never been dissolved.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Men who mind their own business are too busy to quarrel with their neighbors.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package.

Some men make positive failures even of their mistakes.

Formosa supplies almost the whole world with camphor.

Millions in Oats.

Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 in Mich. 240 bu.; in Mo., 255 bu.; in N. D., 310-bu., and in 30 other States from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. Now this Oat if generally grown in 1904 will add millions of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's purse. Try it for 1904. Largest Seed Potato and Alfalfa Clover growers in America. [A.C.L.]

Salzer's Speltz, Beardless Barley, Home Builder Corn, Macaroni Wheat, Pea Oat, Billion Dollar Grass and Earliest Canes are money makers for you, Mr. Farmer.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c.

in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

When a man undertakes to discuss love he winds up by pronouncing it a form of insanity.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."
Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

POPULAR SCIENCE

One out of every four persons who die in London dies "on public charity."

Prof. Hemstedt, of Frieburg, has found a radio-active gas in many springs and oil wells, and he has concluded that there are many other substances besides radium which emit Becquerel rays.

In a recent experiment eight to ten drops of formic acid taken three or four times a day has had a marked effect in stimulating muscular activity, which might be continued a long time without resultant fatigue.

In late experiments of Jensen, isolated cancer cells retained their vitality for eighteen days at one degree to three degrees C., twelve days at room temperature, and perished in twenty-four hours at body temperature.

There is no such thing as mountain sickness due to altitude, according to Dr. Biehley, a Swiss physician and Alpinist. He has made experiments which convinced him that the so-called mountain sickness is merely a result of excessive exertion of an unwonted kind, usually combined with injudicious use of tea, coffee or alcohol.

THE SPIDER'S TRAP

Bird Ensnared That Attempted to Rid House of Pest.

During the past season the Field Museum in Chicago became infested with a large number of obnoxious spiders. They festooned the ceiling and great columns of the building with yards of their shuttlework. Scrubwomen and janitors tried in vain to rid the building of the pests and their work. Finally a small bird known as the brown creeper discovered the state of things, and decided to take up his abode inside and assist the authorities in ridding the building of the pests. The Chicago News describes the bird's experiment.

For several days he flitted about very much as he pleased, wagging up and down column after column and probing his bill into every crevice. With his vigilance he actually carried on a very effective work, and the authorities and the public eyed him with gratified interest.

One morning, however, as the curator of one of the departments was passing a guard remarked, "There's a bird for your collection. Looks as if it were done for."

The bird lay panting on its side at the bottom of one of the columns.

"Bring a fly," said the scientist, as he took the little creeper in his hands. The guard held a buzzing fly on the point of a long pin to the bird's beak, and to his surprise the creeper bit at the insect voraciously.

"Doesn't look as if he were going to die," said the scientist. "I wonder what's the matter with him, anyway?"

Turning the bird over in his hand, he found it had been entrapped in a large spider's web, which had bound the wing and tail together in such a manner as to preclude flying. It looked as if some wise old spider had resented the bird's work of extermination, and had purposely ensnared him in a trap.

The queer bandage was removed, and the bird darted out over the iron grating and shot out of sight across the lagoon.

Number of Paper Money.

"If any one comes up to you and wants to bet you that they can tell whether the number on any of Uncle Sam's paper money is odd or even by looking at that part of the bill on which the number does not appear, shun him as you would the plague," said a guest at the Hotel McKay last night.

"Why? What is the joke?" asked another guest.

"Only this," replied the first. "I was out this afternoon with a number of men with whom I have business dealings. We ate lunch and then one man wanted to bet me that he could call the even or odd on the number of any bill I had, the loser to pay for the lunch. I took a bill from my pocket, folded it so that the number did not show and after he had looked at it he said 'Even.'

"It was even. Soon afterward I got stuck for the cigars the same way. After I had ben done four or five times they explained to me that all of the bills marked 'A' and 'C' were odd, while those marked 'B' and 'D' were even. It cost about $6 to find it out, but I guess it was a good investment at that. It is the same on all bills. Be careful when attempting to do the work not to take the series letter in front of the number, but hunt for a small letter on the left hand side of the bill."—Duluth Evening Herald.

Liked It.

Wayne McVeagh, the lawyer and diplomat, has on the outskirts of Philadelphia an admirable stock farm. One day last summer some poor children were permitted to go over his farm, and when their inspection was done, to each of them was given a glass of milk.

The milk was excellent. It came, in fact, from a $2000 cow.

"Well, boys, how do you like it?" the farmer said when they had drained their glasses.

"Gee! Fine!" said one little fellow. Then, after a pause, he added: "I wisht our milkman kept a cow."—Baltimore Sun.

Savings deposits in Chicago banks have passed the $100,000,000 mark. In the last year they have increased more than $22,000,000.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Worry is as useless as it is to tell people not to worry.

Billion Dollar Grass and Alfalfa.

When we introduced Billion Dollar Grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village postoffice, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

A. Walford, Westlore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides."

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c. IN STAMPS

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A.C.L.]

The British Board of Agriculture estimates that there are 1,871,619 dogs in the country.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

It is harder to reconcile ourselves to other people's successes than to our own defeats.

The Talamancans are Indians of Panama, not far from the canal and about half way across the isthmus. They live almost in the primitive style of their ancestors in the days of Columbus and have little intercourse with whites, beyond trading fowls and pigs for tobacco, trinkets and ammunition. They speak their ancient language and still use the blow gun and spear. They live in huts of palm thatch, with a number of domesticated animals; for instance, the wild deer, peccary, tapir, and even the tiger cat. They hunt, fish and cultivate Indian crops and cassava. They have more fear of an evil than faith in a good spirit, are polygamists, and their simple government is hereditary. Their king is a despot as far as custom or law permits, and their "sokee," or medicine man, is lawyer, priest and doctor all in one. Their life is on the whole one of dreamy contentment. Apparently they are an inferior race to the Astecs, who probably ruled them.—London Globe.

"Aren't you afraid that a great many people will criticise you for becoming rich?" "Yes" answered Senator Sorghum. "But the chances are that if I had stayed poor they wouldn't have noticed me, even that much."—Washington Star.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

"Why does Mrs. Clubwoman look so sad?" "The world's injustice to woman has just struck her forcibly again." "How was that?" "She happened to think that Martha Washington isn't called the Mother of her Country."—Cincinnati Times Star.

In the chapel of ease at Tunbridge Wells, which stands in Kent and Sussex and in three parishes—Frant, Tunbridge and Speldhurst—the officiating clergyman robes in the parish of Frant, in Sussex; officiates at the altar in Tunbridge parish, in Kent; and walks to his pulpit through the parish of Speldhurst. The whole journey in two counties and three parishes can be made quite comfortably in thirty seconds.

Japan did not have a single battleship in 1895, while now she has six of the first class and many war vessels of inferior classes.

EIGHT YEARS OF TORTURE.

No suffering more keen than kidney suffering. Sick kidneys make bad blood; cause weak, stiff and aching backs; cause blind, sick and dizzy headaches, lack of appetite and loss of sleep; keep you all tired out and spoil digestion.

To have perfect health you must cure the kidneys. Read how one man was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills after eight years of torture.

Henry Soule, of Pultney St., Hammondsport, N. Y., says: "For eight years I suffered constant agony from kidney complaint. I endured the worst torture from gravel and the kidney secretions were excessive and contained sediment like brick dust. I had to get out of bed from ten to twenty times a night and the loss of sleep wore me out. Indigestion came on, and the distress after eating was terrible. Doan's Kidney Pills effected a complete and lasting cure, and after the symptoms of kidney trouble were gone my stomach began to work as it should. This lasting cure, especially in a person of my age, proves the great value of Doan's Kidney Pills more convincingly than could any words of mine."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold by all druggists; price, 50 cents per box, or mailed on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for free trial.

Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise **Lydia E. Pinkam's Vegetable Compound** too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

At such a time, the grandest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the necessary changes, and is the surest and most reliable cure for woman's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Estes, of New York City, says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to you because I believe all young girls ought to know how much good your medicine will do them. I did dressmaking for years before I was married, and if it had not been for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I do not believe I could have stood the strain. There is no other work that is such a strain on the system. Oh, how my back used to ache from the bending over! I would feel as though I would have to scream out from the pain, and the sitting still made me so terribly tired and weak, and my head throbbed like an engine. I never could eat after work, I was so worn out. Then I was irregular, and had such frightful cramps every month they would simply double me up with pain, and I would have to give up working and lie down. But **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** changed me into a strong, well woman. Yours very truly, MRS. MARTHA ESTES, 513 West 125th St., N. Y. City."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female troubles cured. Sold by druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutions. Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

FEET THAT Hurt, Sweat, Blister, cured by ROYAL FOOT WASH. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc. Keeps the feet cool. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample, postpaid, for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit.

Corn must have a sufficient supply of

Potash

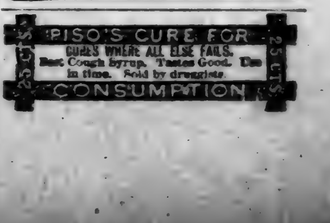
in order to develop into a crop.

No amount of Phosphoric Acid or Nitrogen can compensate for a lack of potash in fertilizers [for grain and all other crops].

We shall be glad to send free to any farmer our little book which contains valuable information about soil culture.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—25 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—82½ So. Broad St.

Cotton Gin Machinery



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We make the most most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make

ENGINES and BOILERS, LINTERS for OIL MILLS.

We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Colt Skin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. Best Color Eyelets used. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers; Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. Our handsome new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 854, Atlanta, Ga.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

MORO TREATY ANNULLED

Rights Conferred by General Bates Declared Forfeited.

NATIVES FIGHT FOR SLAVERY

United States Troops Defeat Them and Capture Cannon and Ammunition—The Sultan of Sulu and His Subjects Commanded to Obey the Laws of the Philippine Commission.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War Taft told the House Committee on Insular Affairs of a rebellion that has broken out among the Moros because of a proclamation issued by the Philippine Government abrogating the Sultan of Sulu treaty and prohibiting slavery. General Wade reported from Manila that a reconnoitring force east of Cottababo, Province of Moro, was attacked by a force of Moros, who rebelled against the anti-slavery law. General Wood telegraphed that the Moro position was shelled and the Moros were flanked and their outworks taken. Twenty-one old Spanish cannon and thirty-three Lantaka guns, besides large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured in the works, which were strong and well constructed. The Moro loss was considerable. There were no casualties on the American side.

In reporting this engagement to the House Committee, before which he appeared in the interest of the bill to provide for the more effective administration of civil government in the Philippines, Secretary Taft explained that some time ago he sent a cablegram to Governor Luke Wright, telling him to notify the Sultan of Sulu and the Dattos, who made a treaty with General Bates on August 20, 1899, that the treaty is abrogated and annulled, and that the Sultan and his Dattos have forfeited the annuities which were to be paid them under the treaty, and that they must henceforth obey the laws of the Philippine Government. Secretary Taft took the position that the Sultan of Sulu treaty was a mere modus vivendi, and that it has not been complied with by the Sultan of Sulu.

Before Secretary Taft entered upon the duties of Secretary of War Secretary Root directed the Philippine Commission to take up the subject of legislation for the Moros and submit it to Washington for approval. The object was to do away with polygamy and slavery and introduce a form of trustworthy government in the Moro country.

As the Moros are Mohammedans, there is more than ordinary difficulty in governing them. It has been said that our success thus far has been due to an understanding with the Porte under which the pilgrims to Mecca have been influenced every year to go home and counsel good will toward the United States.

UNION MEN BANISHED.

Telluride Citizens' Alliance Gets Rid of Trouble Makers.

Telluride, Col.—Between sixty and seventy-five members of the Telluride Miners' Union and sympathizers who were recently deported, but who returned when the militia were called away, were forcibly taken from their homes and boarding houses by 100 armed members of the Citizens' Alliance. They were then put aboard a specially chartered train and deported to Ridgway.

The men were warned individually and collectively after they were forced into the two cars of the train never to return to Telluride on pain of death. To make this warning more impressive the Alliance members fired a number of volleys at the departing train.

The decision to deport the unionists and their sympathizers was reached at a recent meeting of the Alliance. This meeting was largely attended. The strike situation was discussed and it was the consensus of opinion that something radical must be done. The running out of town of the union agitators and their sympathizers was finally suggested and promptly agreed to.

FRAUD IN ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS.

Two Lieutenants Are Brought Back From Manila For a Court-Martial.

San Francisco, Cal.—Lieutenant G. S. Richards, of the Twenty-third Infantry, and Lieutenant F. B. Nellson, of the Twelfth Cavalry, who arrived from Manila on the transport Thomas, have come here under arrest to appear before a court-martial appointed by General MacArthur. The two young men are charged with having duplicated their pay accounts in the Philippines.

Major Webster, of the Pay Department, made a special trip from Manila under orders from the War Department to report to General MacArthur as a witness.

FRENCH CABINET DEFEATED.

Loses in Vote on Amendment to Congregational Teaching Bill.

Paris, France.—The Government was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the bill suppressing Congregational teaching. An amendment offered by M. Cailiaux extending the period of suppression from five to ten years was carried against the opposition of Prime Minister Combes.

The vote was 282 to 271. The stability of the Government does not appear to be affected.

BURKETT SUCCEEDS DIETRICH.

Leading County of Nebraska Declares For Him in Primaries.

Lincoln, Neb. — In the Lancaster County primaries practically every precinct declared for Representative E. J. Burkett for United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Dietrich.

Burkett has no opposition. The Republican State Convention, which meet here May 18, will select a Senatorial candidate.

IRISH DEFEAT BALFOUR

British Ministry Beaten in House of Commons by Eleven Votes.

Premier Declines to Accept Result as a Cause For Resignation—Coup Planned by Liberals.

London, England.—Mr. Balfour's government was defeated in the House of Commons by the combined Liberal and Nationalist vote. This reverse was due to the prohibition by Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, of the teaching of Gaelic in the junior grades of the Irish Nationalist schools. Mr. Balfour, though defeated by a majority of eleven on this question, does not regard the vote as one of want of confidence, and he will not resign on this account. This determination was strengthened by the fact that shortly after the foregoing defeat he was able to secure a majority of twenty-five.

On the question of Catholic education the Nationalists had previously voted with the Unionist government, but while so doing they were planning the downfall of the Conservatives. The mine so ingeniously laid was sprung with a success that thrilled the country. The strategy with which the attack was planned and the scenes which marked its culmination recalled the times when Gladstone and Parnell waged a titanic struggle in the same arena.

It is learned that the Premier regards it as one of the essential principles of his party to keep the reins of government, at least for the present. What he may do after Easter still remains in doubt. The blow administered makes the Premier's task of holding his party together doubly difficult, and many supporters of the Government frankly said that they favored an early dissolution of Parliament rather than again undergo the humiliation experienced.

By a curious coincidence the only other defeat suffered by the Unionist party since Lord Salisbury came into power, and which endangered the existence of the Government, occurred nearly eight years ago, on Sir Thomas Esmond's amendment to Gerald Balfour's Land Purchase bill, when it again fell to the lot of the present chief whip of the Irish party to declare the Government in a minority, which on that occasion was one of only four votes.

STRIKE RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

Drivers of American Can Company Stoned and Dragged From Wagons.

Chicago, Ill.—A series of riots occurred between striking employes of the American Can Company and union teamsters who had refused to quit work in sympathy with the strike. The first disturbance was in the North Side of the city at one of the stables of the Can Company, several men being injured and two pickets arrested.

Two pickets were doing duty in the neighborhood when six teamsters attempted to leave the stables with teams. The pickets by signals summoned about twenty helpers. The drivers were stoned and dragged from the wagons, the assailants escaping when a patrol wagon loaded with police arrived.

A second fight took place at the company's South Side barn. Escorted by police several wagons succeeded in getting half way to a railway freight house, followed by threatening crowds. At Twenty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue the police charged a mob that was showering missiles on the drivers. The wagons reached their destination after the police had captured four of the rioters.

STILL AFTER HEINZE.

Butte and Boston People Say He Got More Than $1,000,000 of Ore.

Butte, Mon.—Another charge of contempt of court was preferred against F. A. Heinze and some of his companies and officials before Judge Knowles, of the Federal Court, by the Butte and Boston and the Boston and Montana companies. It is alleged that the accused violated an injunction issued in 1898 on a portion of the Johnstown claim, and have taken out ore valued at $110,000.

The defendants have been cited to appear for trial in the near future. An application has also been made to make perpetual the order to inspect the Rarus and Michael Davitt workings, it being charged that further investigation has disclosed a continuous violation of the injunction in the Michael Davitt, and that the value of ore taken by Heinz amounts to more than $1,000,000.

TIME GRANTED MACHEN.

Machen and the Others Have Until April 23 to Docket Appeal.

Washington, D. C.—Justice Pritchard, in Criminal Court No. 1, granted counsel for August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, Dilier B. Groff and Samuel A. Groff, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with the Postoffice Department investigation, until April 23 next to file their bill of exceptions and to docket their appeal in the Court of Appeals.

It is probable the appeal will not be heard until fall. None of the other Postoffice Department cases in which indictments have been reported will be tried prior to October.

Shot by Police Chief's Son.

John Kiely, the son of Chief of Police Kiely, of St. Louis, Mo., shot City Sanitary Inspector John Silence, who died later of his wounds.

Liberal Leader's Son Elected.

Lewis Vernon-Harcourt, oldest son of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt (the Liberal leader who recently announced his intention of retiring from Parliament), has been elected, unopposed, to represent the Rosendale Division of Lancashire in the House of Commons, in succession to Sir William Mather

South Dakota Bank Fails.

The First State Bank, of Clark, S. Dak., has failed. Fred Ware has been appointed receiver.

SUBMARINE BOAT SUNK

"No. A 1" Run Down While Engaged in Mimic Warfare.

Eleven Persons, Including Lieutenant Mansergh, the Senior Officer, Drowned —First Mishap of the Kind Known.

Portsmouth, England. — One of the newest of the submarine vessels recently added to the British Navy, the No. A 1, was struck while maneuvring in seven fathoms of water by a big steamship and went to the bottom a wreck.

Eleven persons were drowned within her steel sides, one of the victims being Lieutenant Mansergh, the senior officer engaged in submarine work. Not one person on board was saved.

The vessel that ran her down was the Berwick Castle, a Donal Currie liner, to the officers of which no blame attaches, as her officers were unaware of the presence of the submarine in those waters, and there was nothing above water to indicate that it lay below.

The accident occurred half a mile off the Nab Lightship, at Bainbridge, Isle of Wight, where the submarine was engaged in maneuvres. She was far down under the water awaiting the approach of a British battleship, which, in the mimic war she was playing, she intended to torpedo.

The liner felt the impact of the collision, but the officers did not dream of the real nature of the obstruction they had struck. On arriving in port the official report was that the liner had hit a torpedo, presumably a harmless affair used by the fleet in its practice work.

The other submarines and torpedo-boat destroyers taking part in the maneuvres heard the report of the Berwick Castle, but the dreadful significance of it was not realized.

It was only after waiting for several hours in vain for the A 1 to reappear that suspicion was aroused. Finally the hull was detected in the water half a mile off the lightship. She was located by the breaking of the waves at that spot.

That the submarine rose to the surface just before being struck is probable, for the officers and men of the Berwick Castle say that they saw a glistening, torpedo-like hull in the water.

The No. A 1 was of the latest Holland (American) model, and while she had proved to be capable in most ways, she was regarded as a bad diver.

She was built at Barrow, was 100 feet long and had a displacement of 180 tons.

This is said to be the first mishap of the kind on record.

WOOD NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Vote of the Senate, 45 to 16, Practically on Party Lines.

Washington, D. C.—The nomination of Brigadier-General Leonard Wood to be Major-General was confirmed by the Senate. The vote stood 45 to 16, and was on party lines, except that four Democrats, Messrs. Cockrell, Dubois, Pettus, and Patterson, voted for Wood, and two Republicans—Scott, of West Virginia, and Kittredge, of South Dakota—voted against him.

Mrs. Wood has made all arrangements to sail for the Philippines, and the Senators having her husband's interests at heart thought it would be a graceful thing to bring the confirmation about so that she might be relieved of all anxiety on this score as she sailed on the long voyage.

$1000 FOR TAR AND FEATHERS

Student Gets a Verdict Against One of His Fellows Who Hazed Him.

Montpelier, Vt.—Claude R. George, a student at Montpelier Seminary, received a verdict of $1000 for the discomfort and injury which resulted from a coat of tar and feathers applied by James Howard. The verdict was returned against Howard alone. W. S. Fleury and Royce Marvin, the other defendants, having been declared not guilty.

The evidence showed that George had been hazed by half a dozen students on the night of Jan. 12, 1903. They broke into his room, and, after treating him roughly, administered a light coating of tar and feathers.

STORM DOES $50,000 DAMAGE.

Rain and Hail in New Orleans Wreck a Building—Many Stores Flooded.

New Orleans, La.—The worst hail storm ever known here, accompanied by lightning and a terrific downpour of rain, caused considerable damage in and around New Orleans.

The roof of the Southern Express Company collapsed under the weight of water and hailstones, wrecking the building, injuring four men and killing eight horses. In many of the retail stores the stocks were damaged from $500 to $5000 by the rain. The total damage exceeds $50,000. Much damage was done to fruit trees and young corn in the country.

BIG FIRE AT BATSON OIL FIELD.

2,000,000 Barrels of Oil Reported Burned—Texas Co. Loses $700,000.

Austin, Texas.—Fire swept over the Batson oil field, burning every derrick in the field, and more than 2,000,000 barrels of oil in storage was destroyed.

The Texas Company, of which John W. Gates owns a controlling interest, had more than 1,000,000 barrels of oil in storage in the Batson field, and this is reported to have been burned, entailing a loss of about $700,000.

Johannesburg Plague.

An outbreak of the bubonic plague has occurred in the Indian coolie section, at Johannesburg, South Africa.

Killed in Bull Ring.

"Cucko," a celebrated matador, was killed by a bull in the amphitheatre at Juarez, Mexico.

Assassinated in His Cab.

Albert Ferguson, a hackman, was shot four men at Kansas City, Mo.

WESTERN MAIL ROBBERIES

Operators in Two Big Raids Obtain More Than $50,000.

First Haul Made Near Poplar Bluff, Mo., Where Pouches Laden With Paper Worth $40,000 Were Taken.

Washington, D. C.—The Postoffice authorities are greatly concerned over the operations of a gang of mail pouch robbers now operating in the Middle West. Already the gang, in two daring thefts, obtained more than $50,000 in cash, drafts, money orders and checks.

The first successful haul was reported to the department on February 28. On the preceding night two mail pouches, probably containing registered matter, were stolen near Poplar Bluff, Mo. No trace of the thieves has been gleaned. The pouches were routed from Memphis to St. Louis, by way of Hoxie, Ark., where a transfer is made.

Postoffice inspectors who have been at work upon the case report that the pouches reached Poplar Bluff all right, but that no trace of them is obtainable after they left that point. Soon complaints of lost money orders and checks, drafts and currency, began to pour into the inspectors' office. It is now known that over $40,000 worth of loot was secured in that raid.

Hard upon the heels of the robbery at Poplar Bluffs came a report of a like robbery at New Lisbon, Wis. The gang operated in the same mysterious manner, the first intimation of the loss coming to the Washington authorities in the shape of complaints from the losers. Two pouches were abstracted, and they were the richest in the car. This last robbery is understood to have occurred a week ago. So far about $10,000 worth of currency and paper has been reported missing.

These are not the only robberies in which the gang has been concerned; but in other cases they missed connection and got comparatively little. It is believed that employes of the department are accomplices, abstracting the pouches while in transit and throwing them off the trains to confederates.

In ordinary mail robberies the offenses are committed on the same run, and the detectives are able to discover the thieves by a process of elimination. But this gang seems to choose a different route and a different section of the West.

Postoffice inspectors in Washington are reticent. Several of the best and keenest operators in the Secret Service of the department are now in Missouri and Wisconsin, closely scrutinizing all department employes connected with the railroad mails and the transfer service.

MAJOR BEAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Army Officer Who Conducted Cheap Food Experiments a Suicide.

Omaha, Neb.—After calling to his wife to play for him on the piano while he was preparing some baggage for his approaching departure for the Philippines, Major William H. Bean, chief commissiary for the Department of the Missouri, shot himself through the temple and died instantly.

"Play something with a go in it," he said; "something lively." She struck up a march, and in the middle of it the pistol shot startled the household. So far as can be ascertained the act was unpremeditated.

Major Bean was particularly distinguished for his successful efforts towards perfecteing the emergency army ration.

He was forty-three years of age, a graduate of West Point, and had been suffering from insomnia for several months. His body was sent to his old home at Chester, Pa., for interment.

22 LIVES LOST IN SHIP CRASH.

English Vessel is Sunk by a German Off Dublin Bay.

Dublin, Ireland.—The German bark Mona met in collision with the English ship Lady Cairns off Dublin Bay. The Lady Cairns sank in a few minutes. Her crew of twenty-two were drowned. The Mona, badly damaged, was assisted into Dublin harbor.

The Lady Cairns was a three-masted iron ship of 1186 tons, commanded by Captain T. Evans, and was bound from Liverpool for Timaru, New Zealand. She was built in Belfast in 1869 and was owned by L. Tulloch, of Swansea.

The Mona was commanded by Captain Schwarting and was last reported at Ardrossan.

HOSTILE MORO LEADER KILLED.

Last of the Irreconcilables in the Island of Jolo Shot on a Mountain.

Manila, P. I.—General Wood reports that the allied dattos in the island of Jolo drove the recalcitrant datto Pangliman Hassan, the last of the hostile Moro leaders, from the place where he had been hiding since his defeat, near Siet Lake. One of the dattos killed two of Hassan's sons.

A detachment under Major Hugh Scott of the Fourteenth Cavalry surrounded Hassan on a mountain and Hassan was killed. He was the promoter of the troubles in the island of Jolo.

Dowie Begins to Pay Up.

Creditors of John Alexander Dowie have received the first installment of their claims, according to an arrangement made shortly after the receivership proceedings. Ten per cent. of the claims was the first of four installments to be paid. Further payments are planned as follows: June 12, 25 per cent.; Sept. 12, 25 per cent.; Dec. 12, 40 per cent.

Both Engineers Killed.

A Canadian Pacific and a Boston & Maine freight train collided at Sherbrooke, Quebec. Both engineers were killed and a fireman and brakeman injured.

Ohio Postmaster Arrested.

Myron E. Townsend, postmaster in Edon, Ohio, and his son, Alfred E. Townsend, were arrested, charged with embezzling postoffice funds to the amount of $750.

Distinction of Birth in America and in Engla

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson

ONE can hardly cast so much as a glance at the United Senate in session, and then at the English House of session, without recognizing the American elective body a far more intellectual aspect than the other assembl without further observing that nine-tenths of the visible in the British House is to be seen in the faces and for the Bench of Bishops, or the so-called Law Lords, who may have been of the humblest. "Why noble Earls shou ugly," wrote one English observer of some note in his a problem in nature;" but the question is not that of mer or ugliness; it is of visible mental power.

Even so far as a possible heredity goes, it must be recognized that lican life is what makes grandparents most truly interesting. Free f technical whims of an organized peerage, such, for instance, as primo one is left free to trace for good or for evil his inheritance from the lines of ancestry. Those lines may be drawn with especial interest public service or social prominence, from pursuits, or education, or even

Whittier's Quaker inheritance was as important to him as Lo parentage of Judges and landed proprietors was to him. I knew an A radical who, on going to England, paid some one at the Heralds' C look up his ancestry. Coming back to London some months later, that the inquirer had gone back no further, as yet, than to reach o name who was hanged as a rebel under the Tudors. "Just as I ex said the American, in delight; "do not follow it any further. I am satisfied."—Atlantic Monthly.

THE LADIES LIKE I

Earle, Ala., March 7th, 1903.

I received a bottle of Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic by mail and after fair trial have to say that it is all that it is claimed to be. It is especially fine for Wounds and Burns.

MRS. M. E. SIMMONS.

Evergreen, Ala., August 10, 1902.

For use in cases of accident or Colic and Bowel trouble among children Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a "mother's friend" indeed. I use it and recommend it to others.

MRS. LULA SPEARS.

Clayton, Ala., August 2

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic and I have tried it. Allow m that it will do all you claim fo is a splendid medicine for fam

MRS. ANNIE L. WILL

Earle, Ala., March 8

Received a sample of Dr. Ti Antiseptic by mail and after f have to say that it gave entir faction, and I believe it to be is claimed for it. A clean w with a pleasant odor.

MISS LUCY WHI

For sale by druggists, 10 and 50c.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchm and Optician

Eyes Correct Fitted

Mail orders promptly

WOODLAWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good CHICKE as there are in the co Barred Plymouth Roc And you may have 15 fresh eggs for 50c. I want them shipped p add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can ple

MRS. W. NI

Maplesville, Ala

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereb That Practical and Instructive Newspape

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of Al bama for the full line of State Ne contained in each issue, will be fu nished in connection with Our Pu lication at a Remarkably Low Pric

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all ac ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family liv Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensa It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, meets the requirements of the entire family. It is pop throughout the South, and no one should be witho

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1.
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.

Both for $1.25.

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VOL II

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CLANTON.
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DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
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8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

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Physician and Surgeon,
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S. JOHNSON, M. D.
CIAN AND SURGEON
on Drug Store CLANTON

sville & Nashville RAILROAD.

DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST

Effect November 1, 1903.

No. 3 Daily	Read Down	Read Up	No. 2 Daily	No. 4 Daily Ex. Sun
P M	Leave	Ar.	P M	P M
4 20	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
4 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
3 25	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
3 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
3 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
3 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
3 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
2 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
1 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
1 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
1 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

ates and further information G. Higgins, agent L. and N. Clanton, Ala.

A. THOMAS

HE WHITE BARBER
azor Honing a Specialty
TON, - ALABAMA

Jackasses became such a nui- the district of Karu, on the f Hawaii, that a round-up was held, with the result that five of the animals were corralled. ion sale was held and the sup- is that the jackasses will be te jerked beef.

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worth Higginson

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MRS. ANNIE L. WILLI
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Earle, Ala., March 8,
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ARS. MISS LUCY WHIT
y druggists, 10 and 50c.

Practical Watchm
and Optician
Eyes Correct
Fitted
la. Mail orders promptly

POULTRY YAR
WE have as good
CHICKE
as there are in the co
Barred Plymouth Ro
And you may have 15
fresh eggs for 50c.
want them shipped
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can ple
MRS. W. NI
Maplesville, Ala

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WEEKLY
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full line of State Ne
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Remarkably Low Pri
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st Market and Finan
. Best State News.
Residents, and in fact for all o
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ts of the entire family. It is po
h, and no one should be with
at Special Offer:
nion one year - $1.
tiser one year - $1.
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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

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Judge F. Parker

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TON, - ALABAMA

Jackasses became such a nuisance in the district of Kaiu, on the island of Hawaii, that a round-up was recently held, with the result that five hundred of the animals were corralled. Then a public sale was held and the superfluous asses disposed of. It is said that the jackasses will be turned into canned beef.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MARCH 28TH.

The senate for three hours discussed the recent order of the pension bureau making old age an evidence of disability, and then passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The discussion of the pension bill was based on the resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Carmack directing the committee on judiciary to inquire into the authority of the executive branch of the government to make such an order. Mr. Carmack contended that no such authority exists, but several republican senators argued that the order was in line with the regulation issued by Judge Lochren, commissioner of pensions under Mr. Cleveland, fixing 60 years of age as an evidence of infirmity.

Mr. Proctor presented a partial report on the army appropriation bill. He said that among the items disagreed to was that giving advanced rank to retired officers who had served in the civil war. He said that the house had accepted the senate provision for an increase in the engineer corps of the army, but that the senate had receded from its amendment for a three battalion regiment of native troops in Porto Rico. The report was accepted, and a further conference ordered.

MARCH 29TH.

The bill authorizing the erection of an additional executive department building in Washington was the subject of debate in the senate. It remained unacted upon. Senators divided largely on the question of location, but there was also talk as to the necessity of better office accommodations for the senate and the supreme court.

For the want of speakers, general debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill in the house was closed several hours before the time agreed on, and the bill was read for amendment. Seventy-five pages were disposed of, the only important amendment adopted being one providing for an initial appropriation of $500,000 for the completion of the capitol building, according to the original design by Thomas U. Walter. The total cost of the work is limited to $2,500,000.

The senate committee on postoffices amended the house provisions prohibiting rural free delivery carriers to act as agents for newspapers, so as to allow the carriers to receive subscriptions for and deliver newspapers upon the request of patrons residing upon the respective routes. On account of its incomplete state the exact amount of the increase made can not be given, though it is said the bill will carry not more than $1,000,000 over the bill as passed by the house, except for an emergency measure incorporated in the bill. The house bill provides for the rental of the Pennsylvania railroad site in New York city for postoffice purposes, but the committee decided that it would be better business policy to buy the site. Therefore, an appropriation of $2,000,000 is made for that purpose.

The Last One.

Both houses of the legislature have passed a bill authorizing the payment by the state of New York of a pension of $72 per month to Hiram Cronk, the last American survivor of the war of 1812. Both the republicans and democrats supported the bill for a pension and the sum of $72 was agreed to after a state senator had declared that Cronk was in want.

Heavy guards are kept at the vatican. A plot is reported to have been discovered against the life of the pope.

Acting Postmaster General Wynne has issued an order allowing ten days' leave of absence to all postmasters of second and third class postoffices who want to attend the convention of the national postmasters of the second and third class postoffices, to be held in St. Louis May 15th next.

GEN. PAYNE DEAD.

Was Leader of the Famous Black Horse Cavalry.

William H. Payne, counsel for the Southern railway, a distinguished confederate officer and commander of the famous "Black Horse" cavalry at the first battle of Bull Run, died at Washington, Tuesday, aged 73 years. His death was due to general breakdown.

General Payne lived at Warrenton, Va., and practiced law in the Virginia courts for many years. He organized and was the first captain of the Black Horse cavalry, was colonel of the Fourth Virginia cavalry and became a brigadier general in 1864, commanding a brigade under General Fitzhugh Lee.

STATES DISPUTE

Both Mississippi and Louisiana Claim Same Territory

Mississippi and Louisiana are playing for a large stake in the shape of territory, variously estimated to be worth from $200,000,000 to $10,000,000. This territory consists chiefly of oyster beds, which are said to be the largest and most valuable in the world.

Louisiana bases her chief claim to the territory in dispute on the ground that she was admitted to the union five years ahead of Mississippi, and as the coast lines of the two states as defined in the congression acts overlap each other, the prior claim must be the only valid one.

The act of congress admitting Louisiana as a state gave her all islands within three leagues of the coast. Mississippi was given all islands within six leagues of the coast when she was admitted to the union. The issue is very similar in its nature to the Alaskan-Canadian boundary dispute, with the exception that in the latter case the territory was estimated backward from the coast, and in the Mississippi-Louisiana dispute it is estimated seaward from the coast.

The old maps, charts, official records and documents dating back a century ago will be brought into the controversy when the taking of testimony is commenced at New Orleans on the 4th of April. The final hearing will take place before the United States supreme court in October or November.

Louisiana claims that in 1812 St. Bernard parish was a solid marsh stretching out to a point opposite the Mississippi coast, and was then, and is now a part of the Louisiana mainland; that it has been cut off from the mainland by storms and floods and with each season there have been changes in the aspect of the land. islands have been swallowed up, new islands built, etc. Mississippi claims that this territory has always been islands.

The facts in the controversy will be hard to prove, because the territory in dispute has never been inhabited and no authorized surveys or plats have ever been made. Much depends upon the traditions of the locality and the testimony of those who have been familiar for many years with the oyster reefs and fishing grounds.

CANAL ENJOINED.

Chicago Attorney Tries to Stop Further Construction at Panama.

Warren B. Wilson, a lawyer of Chicago, has filed in the district supreme court a bill in equity for an injunction against Secretary Shaw, the republic of Panama, the new Panama canal company of France and others to estop the construction of the Panama canal. He asks that Secretary Shaw be enjoined from permitting the payment of any moneys under his control under the pretended authority of the void act of June 28, 1902, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacifics oceans." He avers that there is no appropriation by law of any money for the payment of any of the construction expenses, and declares the act of June 28th, 1902, is in violation of the constitution of the United States and is null and void. He charges the treaty is wholly unconstitutional and invalid, both in the United States and in Panama, in its essential features and confers no rights and imposes no obligations upon either of the parties directly concerned. Mr. Wilson charges that even if the act was valid its terms and conditions have not been complied with and do not authorize the proposed payments, which will, therefore, he alleges, violate the constitution.

Uniontown is to have a new hotel.

The damage to farming interests of Mississippi by frost Monday night will aggregate many thousand dollars in the truck farming belt. The prospects of a full crop are reduced 50 per cent. The damage to strawberries, beans and tomatoes is especially severe. The destruction around Jackson, Miss., was almost total.

To Treat the Lungs.

A Breslau surgeon is expected to make at this week's annual German surgical congress the first announcement of an invention providing for the exposure of the human lungs for operative purposes.

Experts already acquainted with the process say the invention will widely increase the range of chest surgery and operations. It consists of an air-tight cabinet, holding the patient and two operators, the patient's head protruding through an opening at the side. The principle involved is the reduction of the air pressure around the exposed lung so as to prevent its collapse.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

A report has been received that Chinese instigated by Japanese have murdered a Russian civil engineer and several workmen near Chansi.

A correspondent at New Chang cables that the Russians have ordered the American flag to be hauled down. The proclamation of martial law completely paralyzes the whole commerce of the port.

According to a letter received from the officer of the Russian gunboat Korietz, which was destroyed by the Japanese at Chemulpo, his ship technically fired the first shot of the war, but this shot was not fired until after the Japanese had fired three torpedoes in an effort to sink the Korietz.

The financial situation in many cities in Russia is fast becoming alarming. Most of the banks of Vladivostock have been closed on account of the scarcity of ready money, thus making it impossible to cash checks. The rise in the price of food is causing intense distress in many places. At Warsaw bread, potatoes and greens have been quadrupled in price. Pawnshops are crowded and many private ones are being forced to close, as all the ready money has been used up making loans. Charitable institutions in many cases are unable to relieve the distress among the poor. The same state of affairs prevails at other cities.

SECRETARY DEFENDS RULING

On Old Age Pension Increase.

The secretary of the interior sent to the senate a communication in response to Senator Overman's resolution directing the secretary to furnish the senate a copy of the order issued by the department enlarging the pension act of June 27, 1890, and amendments as to the disabilities of applicants for pensions, and to report by what amount the order will increase pensions annually.

In regard to the increase of pension appropriations needed to carry the order into effect, the secretary gives the estimate of the acting commissioner of pensions, made public with the order of March 15, 1904.

Secretary Hitchcock says:

"When it is understood that in the adjudications in this act, age has always been considered a factor with other disabilities, and when it is further considered that far more than ten years there has been an established rating (the maximum allowed by law), based solely on the age of 75 years and that for nearly seven years there has been an established rating (the minimum provided by law), based alone on the age of 65, it will be apparent how largely problematical must be an estimate of increase of expenditures under the order of March 15, 1904.

"The acting commissioner of pensions has given attentive consideration to the second paragraph of the resolution and by reference to his report it will be seen that he estimates the order of March 15, 1904, will result in an increased expenditure annually of $5,400,000."

Secretary Hitchcock's letter is accompanied by a letter from Acting Commissioner of Pensions Davenport, who says Commissioner Ware's order does not enlarge but simply construes the pension act of June 27, 1890, and its amendments.

CAPT. T. J. CORNWELL.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER

A declaration of incorporation has been filed by the Merchants' Insurance and Loan Company, of Bessemer. The capital stock is fixed at $10,000, divided into 200 shares. The officers of the company are O. W. Wilson, president; Sam Lefkovitch and T. J. Cornwell, secretary and treasurer. Other incorporators are J. Marks, Sam Erlick, J. Jaffe, W. A. Simmons, E. A. Little and W. T. Kennedy.

A Gurley citizen gave as collateral for a loan some kegs of liquor. Under the law this constitutes a charge of wholesaling. The man was ignorant of this fact and very much surprised when arrested.

Two white men have been arrested on the charge of robbing the postoffice at Victoria, Miss., Friday last.

Publicly Whipped.

Paint Rock experienced quite a sensation when Mrs. Willie A. Phillips severely whipped Dr. James M. Lowe with a buggy whip, which occurred on the most prominent street of the town.

The episode is the culmination of ill-feeling that was brought about by the marriage of the former's fourteen-year-old daughter last week to a prominent young man of the town. Dr. Lowe being a justice of the peace, performed the ceremony, and the irate mother chose this method of revenge.

One hundred and fifty killings have occurred in Mississippi thus far during 1904.

SON SHOOTS FATHER

Ft. Payne Boy Takes Revenge for Whipping.

Deputy Sheriff Cole, at Battelle, was killed Monday morning by his 10-year-old son. The boy had been fighting and his father whipped him for it. The child afterwards stole his father's pistol and blew his father's head off.

Another Near Tuscaloosa.

A report comes from Duncanville of a shooting which occurred last week, the victim being W. P. Curry, who was shot by Harold Curry, his eldest son, who is about 23 years of age. Curry is a very prominent farmer, he and his son being both well known in Tuscaloosa.

It is said by some that young Curry went into his father's room and without a word shot him and walked away, while others state that the father was under the influence of liquor and was very cruel to his wife, the treatment going beyond the endurance of the son.

ALABAMIANS CALLED.

Witnesses Against L. C. Harding at Tampa, Fla.

L. C. Harding, who was recently wanted by the Alabama authorities for obtaining money by fraud from several banks in that state and whom Governor Jennings, of Florida, refused to surrender upon the requisition of the governor of Alabama, is in jail at Tampa, Fla., on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He is to have a hearing Saturday, and in order to secure evidence that will hold him the United States district attorney filed in the federal court a petition for witnesses to be summoned from Alabama.

The petition was granted and the subpoenaes have been issued and forwarded to the federal authorities in Alabama.

Harding will make a desperate legal fight to keep from being sent back to Alabama for trial, for he realizes that if he is not convicted in the federal court he will be tried in the state court of Alabama. When Harding was first arrested in Brooksville it was learned that he had an arrangement with the station agent and trainmen to notify him when any strangers came to town. He was constantly on the lookout for the authorities and it was only by pretending to be a land buyer that a deputy marshal finally got into the town without Harding being given the tip.

Asked $60,000; Awarded $400.

Damages in the amount of $400 was allowed J. W. Galliher, plaintiff in a suit against the Labor Review and others in the Anniston city court. The suit was originally for $60,000.

The cause of the suit was that the name of Mr. Galliher was published on the alleged unfair list of the carpenters' union. The newspaper was a weekly published there by T. J. Lamar and his brother, Charles Lamar. It ceased publication about three months ago. An appeal will be taken.

DAUGHTER'S DEVOTION

Killed Her—Mother Died Five Hours Later.

Although weak and faint from an operation, and in a dying condition, Miss Emma Dorsey, a young lady 19 years old, got up yesterday afternoon and dragged herself to the telephone to summons a physician to the bedside of her dying mother. In an hour this young girl had passed to the great beyond, and her mother followed.

Open Grate Again.

At Northport, Ala., Mrs. Walker Smith died Sunday night from the effects of a burn received Saturday afternoon. She was sitting by an open grate reading a newspaper and fell asleep. It seems that the paper caught fire and when she awoke her clothes were all aflame.

William Z. Mead, former Birmingham agent for the National Life Insurance Company, of Montpelier, Vt., has been arrested and jailed at New Orleans to answer the charge filed by T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga agent of the company, of having appropriated $1,200 of the company's funds while acting as its agent several months ago.

A suit against the Southern railway company for $15,000 damages has been filed by an insurance company which suffered loss by the recent fire at the Magnolia compress in Mobile. The insurance company claims the fire was caused by sparks from a locomotive of the railroad company.

New Industries

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Coal mines (near); $20,000 coal company.
Centreville—Cotton gin.
Gadsden—Barrel factory.
Jasper—Telephone system.
Mobile—Contracting company; $15,000 veneering plant.
Talladega—Mining company.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville—$50,000 naval stores company.
Tampa—Tobacco factory.

GEORGIA.

Arnoldsville—Knitting mill.
Atlanta—$100,000 implement works; $40,000 coal mining company to operate in Tennessee.
Columbus—$10,000 coffin factory.
Pelham—$75,000 oil mill and guano factory.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—$75,000 ice factory.
Cornersville—Telephone system.
Knoxville—$10,000 slate company; oil company; $10,000 coal company.
Langston—Saw mill.
Memphis—$80,000 development company.
Nashville — $50,000 manufacturing company; $10,000 railroad device manufacturing company.
Port Royal—Telephone system.
Rockwood—Brick and tile works company.
South Pittsburg—Electric light plant.

New Industries.

The review of industrial progress in the south for the first quarter of the present year ending with the month of March shows a total of 1,346 new industries reported from the southern states. This is an increase of forty-nine over the last quarter of the year 1903, and an increase of sixty-nine over the first quarter of last year. The review for the quarter just ended shows that 261 woodworking industries were established, that line of industry leading all others in point of numbers. Next in importance are natural gas and oil companies, of which ninety-three new ones were organized during the quarter. There were sixty-one new telephone companies, sixty ice and cold storage plants, fifty-two electric light and power plants, forty-six cotton and woolen mills, forty-five compresses and gins, thirty-four iron working plants, thirty-three oil mills and refineries and thirty water works plants.

Frost Needles.

Reports from fruit growing sections of north Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee adjacent to Chattanooga are to the effect that the promised immense peach crop is safe. Its safety means from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 to the fruit growers of the section. From only one source, Rhea county, Tennessee, has the peach and pear crop been reported killed by Monday's cold snap. The loss there will reach probably $150,000.

Central Texas was visited by frost at many points Monday night. Fears are felt for cotton, which had been planted early in an effort to head off the boll weevil, thousands of acres having been sown. It is also thought that much tender garden truck was injured, but the fruit is believed to be safe.

New Railroad.

Application for a charter for the Augusta and Elberton Railroad Company, in Georgia, is published. From Augusta it is proposed to run the road through Columbia, Lincoln and on to Elberton. The backers claim that the road will be pushed to a finish.

Japan has no fewer than 700 earthquake observatories distributed over her diminutive kingdom.

Ninety million pounds of Cuban sugar have been received at New Orleans in the past three months. At no time in the history of the port did the imports of raw sugar approach these enormous figures.

The bank clearings of every portion of the union save the south show a decrease from last year's returns. Southern banks show an increase.

The Cane Crop.

The conditions in the country are still favorable to the young cane crop which is coming ahead rapidly and promises to be excellent in every way. Rains have fallen generally throughout the sugar belt during the past week, which have been beneficial.

Major General Thomas Osborne, of Chicago, for many years United States minister to the Argentine Republic died Sunday.

Japan has a written history extending back 2,500 years.

Guisseppa Marconi, father of the inventor, is dead.

Georgia's First Newspaper.

The first newspaper ever published in this State was the Georgia Gazette, a quaint four-page affair printed in Savannah more than a hundred years ago.

Two copies of this ancient periodical were left at the Constitution office by W. H. Sharp, of McKenzie, Tenn., who owns the relics.

Aside from their curious crudity, aside from the solemn interest attaching to them as the handiwork of men dead for generations, these two yellow and faded papers are replete with a personal interest, for many of the persons spoken of in the news and advertising columns were the ancestors of men and women who play a prominent part in the affairs of to-day, here, in Savannah, and elsewhere in the State.

The publishers of the Gazatte were James and Nicholas Johnston, and their printing office was in Broughton street. There is living now one who is probably a descendant of one of these old editors, and he is Captain James Johnston, now a resident of Savannah.

The Gazette in size is probably about one-third that of a modern newspaper, and its pages are divided into three columns each, the type used in the news articles being very fine and of the old English style. There are remarkably few typographical errors, and an interesting absence of headlines, the megaphones by which newspapers now call attention to the matter they contain.

How primitive were the means of gathering news in those days is exemplified in a striking way in one of the two copies sent to this office. It occurs in the copy bearing date Thursday, May 9, 1793, No. 537 of the paper. The item, which occupies the centre of the front page, is printed in the the tiniest of type, and reads in part as follows:

"Madrid, February 7.—The following is an extract from the Madrid Gazette of the 5th instant, which officially announces the death of the King of France:

"'His Majesty has ordered the court to take mourning for three months from the 3d instant on account of the death of his most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI., King of France, who finished his career on the 21st of January, with a heroism equal to his hard misfortune, and to the inhumanity of the horrid and unheard of outrages committed against his august person.'"

Thus it was that in May the only newspaper in Georgia informed the people of the execution of the King of France, an event which was to change the history of all the world, and which, had it occurred at noon yesterday, would have been read in "extras" by the people of Atlanta the same day.

Lying next to this item concerning the late beheaded King is a formal protest from "the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court," which body asserts in stately terms that "The State of Georgia now lies under the greatest grievance a State can lie under," for the Creek Indians have been permitted to commit depredations on our frontier without being forced to make reparation. A recital of the grievance in detail follows this prefatory statement.

But within, on the two middle pages, are found those things to attract the lover of history with a personal bearing. These are the advertisements and personal notices which cover these two pages.

In oh of these Poulain du Bignon declares that his partnership with others in the ownership of the island of Sapelo, a part of which he purchased while yet in France, has been dissolved. This Poulain du Bignon was the great-grandfather of Fleming du Bignon, and the property named in the advertisement of the old founder of the family in America remained in the name of the Du Bignon owners until very recent years, when it was sold by a cousin of Fleming du Bignon, who had acquired the whole title. It was purchased for the use of a yacht club.

Richard Wayne, who was himself one of the most distinguished Georgians of his day, and whose descendants also achieved distinction, advertises that he will no longer import dry goods, but will confine himself from then on to the factorage and commission business; also that he has eleven negroes and some hogsheads of fine brandy for sale.

There is also a petition for the foreclosure of a mortgage, the petitioner being John Bulloch, an ancestor of President Roosevelt's mother.

George Houstoun offers a "settled plantation" for sale. He was the founder of one of the early members of a leading Georgia family, members of which still rank very high in Savannah.

Another plantation is offered for sale by Edwin and William Harden, whose advertisement is of interest by reason of the fact that one of the trio of Chatham County representatives in the Legislature is now William Harden. He is also librarian of the Savannah public library.

Francis Courvoise, Robert Forsyth and Louis Cuthbert, all familiar Georgia names, are among the other advertisers.

Jacob Waldburger announces that he is in want of an overseer. This Jacob Waldburger founded a handsome fortune, which, when his last descendant passed away just a few years ago, was distributed among charitable institutions and the Episcopal Church.

Another advertiser is Godin Guerard, and those familiar with the society happenings of the State will remember that quite recently a Godin Guerard, a descendant of the old advertiser, married a very popular and attractive young woman of Kentucky.

And so it goes all the way through the columns. There is scarcely a name mentioned that cannot be connected with some event in the history of Georgia or which name is not to-day borne by descendants of the same persons mentioned in the ancient paper.

Mr. Sharp, who owns the papers, thinks a great deal of them, and would be loath to part with them. They are, indeed, of considerable value as relics and curios.—Atlanta Constitution.

Stock-Raising in Alaska.

Stock raising is becoming an important Alaskan industry, and within a very few years it is probable that regular shipments of cattle for export will be made. The extensive areas of rich growths of grass and the absence of storms in the winter make many sections of the country ideal places for ranching. The winters of Alaska are more hospitable than those of the great plains of Wyoming, Montana and some parts of Nevada, and in the dead of winter horses and cattle can be worked without fear of being frozen. The temperature frequently is very cold, but there are no storms.

Several large stock growers of Washington State are planning to convert the Aleutian Islands into vast cattle and sheep ranges, which will surpass in extent the rapidly diminishing ranges of Montana and Texas. One company has begun the shipment of 25,000 sheep and 5000 head of cattle to the Aleutians, a first consignment of 8000 head of sheep having recently been sent from San Francisco. The company had demonstrated previously that sheep will thrive there, living throughout the winter solely on the grass of the islands, by having landed 1000 head there about a year and a half ago.

Cheaper to Die.

In the north of Yorkshire an old couple lived on their farm entirely alone. The good man had been ill for some time, when the practitioner who attended him advised that a physician should be summoned from the nearest town for consultation. The doctor came, looked into the case, gave his opinion, and descending from the sick room to the kitchen, was there accosted by the old woman saying:

"Well, doctor, what's your charge?"

"My fee is a guinea."

"A guinea, doctor! a guinea! And if ye come again will it be another guinea?"

"Yes."

"A guinea, doctor? bless me!"

The old woman then went upstairs to her husband's bedroom, and the doctor, who waited below, heard her say:

"He charges a guinea. And if he comes again, it'll be another guinea. Now, what do you say?"

The feeble voice of the sick man was lost on the doctor, but there was no mistaking the energetic tones of his wife as she answered:

"If I were ye I'd say no, like a true Yorkshire lad, and I'd die first!"—Tit-Bits.

How to Spend a Million.

I have often heard people speculate how such and such a millionaire can possibly spend his income, said a well-known art critic to a writer in London Tit-Bits. Personally, if I had a million a year I should find it the simplest matter in the world to get through every penny of it and yet live in my present simple style. Why, I could get rid of it comfortably in a month in cultivating a single hobby—collecting pictures and bric-a-brac.

There are heaps of pictures which you might cover twenty deep with sovereigns and yet not produce enough gold to buy them, and you can see some of them any day by walking into the National Gallery. Take that modest-looking little canvas, Terburg's "Peace of Munster." There is less than three square feet of it, but, if you would buy it, every square foot would cost you £3500 ($17,500). Then there is Corregio's "Vierge au Panier," an exquisite little painting, certainly, but you would probably cease to covet it if you were told that nothing less than thirty layers of sovereigns, covering every square inch of it, would make it yours.

Saving Westminster Abbey.

The decayed stonework of the chapter house of Westminster Abbey has been treated with complete success by Professor Church. The thirteenth century work of the chapter house was mainly executed in an inferior kind of sandstone, which was rather porous and fragile. It was found that the decay was due to the failure of particles of stone to adhere, the mischief in many places going to the depth of two or three inches. This was due to the effect of the sulphuric acid in the London atmosphere.

Professor Church found that repeated sprayings with baryta water reconstituted the stone and repeated sprayings and painting hardened it from the back and not merely at the surface. No appreciable consolidating effect was produced on the worst portions of the surface until it had been sprayed at least four times, while the deeper parts were found to have been already hardened. The stone thus reconstituted is little susceptible to the London atmosphere.—New York Sun.

A $40,000 PICTURE SAVED

TRANSFERRED FROM A CRACKING PANEL TO CANVAS.

The Face of the Secretary of State's Botticelli Madonna Imbedded in Tissue Paper and the Inch Thick Wooden Back Sandpapered Off—The Layer of Paint Then Transferred Uninjured to Canvas.

A Botticelli "Madonna," said to be worth $40,000, but not for sale at any price, has been saved to Mr. Hay, the secretary of state, by a resort to a delicate operation that required persistent work and the most scrupulous care and watchfulness for a year, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. Another painting belonging to Mr. Hay, less valuable, perhaps, only in that some doubt has been expreased by experts as to whether it was the work of Botticelli or his famous master, Fra Lippo Lippi, the Carmelite, has been saved also through similar efforts. If the cost of this work were added to the worth of the two paintings their value would be increased greatly.

Sandro Botticelli, the Florentine painter, died very early in the sixteenth century, so that the $40,000 work which Mr. Hay possesses is at least 400 years old. Lippo Lippi died in 1468. Both works are panels, and it was through the cracking of the wood, due partly to age and partly to the effects of the extremely variable climate of this part of the country, that the destruction of these magnificent products of art, each worth a prince's ransom, was threatened.

The panel known to be a Botticelli original is a Madonna in profile, the figure full length, surrounded by a host of cherubims. This was a favorite study of Botticelli, and Mr. Hay's gem has all the color which made the Florentine master stand alone among his competitors. The panel hung for years upon the wall of the main stairway in Mr. Hay's Washington residence, facing the spacious entrance hall.

The other panel, a smaller Madonna, developed cracks from the reverse side that threatened to increase and in time break through the painting itself, thus destroying its beauty and making it, from the standpoint of art, at least, a total loss. Slight cracks were observed, also, in the larger painting, and Mr. Hay, after careful inquiry, resolved, in the hope of saving both masterpieces, to resort to the delicate operation necessary to insure preservation, which he had been informed could be done by a man in New York.

Mr. Hay made arrangements with the New Yorker to undertake the work, but before it was begun the artist died, and Mr. Hay was obliged to look elsewhere for a person acquainted with the process, which had been originated in Europe and successfully applied to the preservation of panel paintings of some of the old masters. He ultimately found the right man, whose studio was also in New York, and to him was intrusted the work.

As the smaller panel was in a greater state of deterioration, one of the cracks having in fact extended all the way through from back to front, until the painting itself was effected, the workman began his delicate commission on it first and, meeting with success, started upon the larger and more valuable subject. The object of the operator was completely to separate the painting proper, that is the paint itself, from the wood upon which it had been placed 400 years ago, without in any way injuring or permitting it to be scratched, rubbed, cracked or bent.

To shave off the paint without injuring the picture was manifestly impossible, for the thin sheet of pigment would have broken of its own weight if once lifted from the backing. It was, therefore, necessary to attack the backing itself, working from the reverse side downward through the wood until the underconting of the paint was reached. How this was done is an interesting story.

Over the painted surface were placed hundreds of tiny slips of the thinnest tissue paper, these being held to the paint by a watery paste with just enough adhesive power to make the tissue stick. The slips of the first layer of tissue were pressed down and worked so as to conform correctly to what may be called the paint wrinkles, for Botticelli knew the art of making his pigment stand out in relief ridges to accentuate certain lines. More slips of paper, hundreds of them, were pasted over the first layer, and the fingers and thumbs of the operator moided them into and over the reliefs and the depressions which the foundation slips had followed. Then more slips, then larger sheets of the tissue, a great thickness of them, each carefully placed, pasted and worked over. This done, the panel was lifted, reversed and the matrix of tissue placed upon a prepared foundation of more sheets of the same thin material.

The really important and delicate work was now begun. This was the removal of the wood from the sheet of paint. The operation was performed almost entirely by the use of sandpaper, and to make one understand how tedious was the undertaking it is only necessary to say that the panel was nearly an inch thick.

Months of effort brought the operator near to the paint and the most scrupulous care had then to be exercised. As the wood was reduced the polishing away process became slower. Finally only the thinnest possible sheet of wood, thinner even than the paint adhering to its under side, remained.

Here came the crucial test. A too vigorous rub, a slip of the hand, a failure to perceive instantly the first appearance of the paint and coating, might have proved fatal to the valuable masterpiece which it was desired to preserve. But care, patience, keen eyesight and steady nerve won the day, and the last vestige of wood was resolved into powder, leaving only a thin layer of paint lying in a bed of tissue paper.

To have attempted to lift the tissue matrix would probably have been fatal to the painting. It was therefore necessary to secure it to a firm surface before it could be moved. After smearing it carefully with some adhesive substance, the operator laid on a backing of heavy stiff linen canvas, and the picture, matrix and all, was placed away to dry in a room kept at an even temperature. This drying process took a long time.

When it was regarded as safe to move the painting, it was again turned over, the canvas backing being underneath. The removal of the tissue paper was then begun, an easy task until the small slips adhering to the surface of the painting were reached. The parts of these slips not pasted to the paint were removed without difficulty, but it was a long and tedious operation, requiring patience and a gentle touch, to take away the rest.

The painting was found to be unharmed by the operation to which it had been subjected. The colors had been preserved and there was no rubbing away or searing of the paint. A coat of varnish was then applied, and when this was thoroughly dried the Botticelli masterpiece was shipped to Mr. Hay in Washington.

In the dining room of the secretary of state's residence is a great open fireplace. The larger Madonna has been imbedded in the wall over this, protected by heavy plate glass and with a frame of dull gold that seems to be part of the wall's moulding. It is there to stay. The smaller painting, now also saved from destruction, has been placed elsewhere in the house.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD TEACHER.

He Larruped One of his Pupils Who Was Twice His Weight.

The youngest pedagogue in Missouri, and perhaps in the United States, is teaching a country school near Gainesville, in the Ozark mountains. He is Glenn Harrison, aged 13 years. Glenn is the oldest son of Guy T. Harrison, a lawyer.

He completed the course of study of the Gainesville public schools in March, 1902. The same month he took the examination given candidates for third grade teachers' certificates in Ozark county, making a good average and securing a certificate. He continued to study, and just after he became 13 years old he took the examination for a second grade certificate. This time his average grade was the highest made, being 96 per cent. Mr. Harrison believed his promising son was too young to teach and refused to let him accept several offers. But one day when his father was absent attending court, Glenn took the job of teacher of a rural district, the directors of which came and offered him the place. He began work before his father returned, and the later, finding him so ambitious, decided not to interfere.

Glenn now has 29 pupils. The majority are larger and older than he, but he maintains a degree of discipline which many older and more experienced teachers may well envy. "How are you getting along, Glenn?" asked his mother one day, when he came home at the end of a week's work. "I had to whip several of the boys," the youngster replied. It turned out that among others he had larruped an obstreperous youth that weighed 180 pounds. Glenn doesn't weigh much more than half that.—Kansas City Journal.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Thirty convicts recently escaped from the Nikolosk-Ussuri jail in Siberia by driving a tunnel 180 feet long under the building.

The Chinese pen from time immemorial has been a brush made of some soft hair and used to paint the curiously formed letters of the Chinese alphabet.

A huge shark was lately captured by the marines of the British warship Urgent, at Port Royal, Jamaica. Forty-nine young sharks, all alive and kicking, were found in the mother's stomach.

A Kansas editor apologizes for a typographical blunder, which made him say that a bride appeared in "shirt sleeves." "We wrote 'short sleeves,'" explains the editor, "as plain as we know how."

Deep sorrow for a dead dog was shown in Wichita, Kan. It was a setter, and for years had accompanied the owner on hunting expeditions. The animal died, and was buried in an expensive coffin, with a satin pillow on which to rest its heard, and the coffin was covered with flowers.

Two detectives at Minneapolis, Minn., were getting shaved in a barber shop recently, and when their faces had been nicely lathered they saw a man come into the shop whom they needed badly in their business. Both ran out of the shop and all around the streets with the soap on their faces before they finally landed their man.

Of the 4,000,000 population of Colombia less than 5 per cent. can read.

The Little Dreamer.

A little boy was dreaming
Upon his nurse's lap,
That the pins fell out of all the stars
And the stars fell into his cap.

So, when his dream was over,
What should that little boy do?
Why, he went and looked inside his cap,
And found it wasn't true.

Jolly and Helpful.

Here is a bit of work that will strengthen the muscles involved. The two opponents may be designated as number one and number two. Number one should stand in front of number two, with his back to the latter, taking number two's right arm over his shoulder and seizing number two's right wrist in the encircling grasp of his own right hand. Number two should make the same kind of clasp around number one's left wrist with his own left hand, holding the latter's wrist at the side. When this position has been taken, let number one sway slowly around to the left, number two making just enough resistance as will not altogether prevent the twisting of both bodies.

After three exercises in this position, the two boys should change places and then again twist in the same fashion to the left. A breathing spell should now follow. Then the original number one may again take position in front of his adversary, but with the other's left arm drawn over his shoulder with the hand-encircling clasp and with his adversary's right hand encircling his right wrist at the side. The twist should now be to the right, and should be firmly enough resisted by number two as almost to prevent the success of the twist. After this numbers one and two may again change positions, but remember that whichever contestant is in front of the other should be allowed gradually to obtain the victory, though not without fair resistance on the part of number two.—H. Irving Hancock in St. Nicholas Magazine.

Digging Out a Fox.

Mr. Ernest Harold Baynes, the naturalist, gives the Woman's Home Companion an exciting account of how he captured a fox. He says: "We suddenly came upon 'Diana' (the foxhound) buried deep to her shoulders in the mouth of a burrow, in front of which there was at least a wagon-load of sand. Across this heap of sand ran several lines of footprints, which resembled those of a rather small dog, but which we knew to have been made by the foxes which lived in the burrow behind it.

We first cut a straight stick about ten feet long, and stuck it into the burrow to get the general direction. We found it ran northwest as far as we could reach; so measuring off ten feet in that direction, we started to dig a pit about four feet in diameter. When we came to the tunnel we again thrust the stick, and proceeded as before. After several hours of digging we heard a feeble whining sound, and we knew we had not much further to go. The burrow had been winding, and we were now 45 feet from the mouth of the den, and the pit we stood in was more than six feet deep. The burrow took another turn at this point, and putting my hand around the corner, I drew from a hollow in the earth a little ball of soft gray fur—a baby fox—'The Sprite' himself. Again putting in my hand, I drew out two more balls of fur, and I handed the three to Mrs. Baynes, who was standing at the top of the pit. Two of the youngsters were still blind, and the third looked at us mildly out of the most inocent pair of blue eyes we had ever seen. From the mouth of a branch tunnel which extended toward the south I could hear some whines, which assured me that there were other young foxes in the burrow; but three were all I needed, and we left the others for the mother."

The Real Discoverers.

Uncle Robert had been explaining how messages could be sent back and forth between two far-apart places without any wires at all,—just telegraphed right through plain air! It was certainly very surprising! Morry and Paine went out on the doorsteps to talk it over.

"No, nothing but great tall poles at the places where you send them and get them,—the messages, I mean. You send them straight through nothing!"

"He said you set little waves moving in the air and they go all the way across to the other place."

"Yes," Uncle Robert's voice said. "And I really think the bunnies discovered it."

"Our bunnies?"

"No, not ours, but their great-great-great-grandfathers—oh, a great many greats!—way back to the first bunnie family that ever was. They were the ones that discovered wireless telegraphy. I think they ought to have the honor. If there's a splendid statue ever made, I think it ought to have a big cottontail bunney on top of it!"

"Oh," laughed both semall boys at once, "tell us why, Uncle Robert! My, a statue to bunnies!"

"Well, in the bunnie family, when there is any danger from an enemy,—and the poor little wild bunnies are surrounded by enemies on every side,—the different members of the family telegraph a warning to each other.

"'Run! There's an enemy coming!' they telegraph, and all the bunny boys and bunny girls and the grown-up bunnies that get the message go scurrying, hurrying into their holes. And you, they don't wait a minute. Such messages go a good many hundred feet sometimes."

"Through nothing, Uncle Robert? I mean air? Do they send them through the air?"

"No, through the ground. They stamp on the ground very hard with their strong little hind legs when they are arlarmed. And they do it on purpose to warn the rest of the family at a distance.

"'Run! Run! Run for your life!' The little message is carried through the ground much as our wireless messages are through the air. The sound-waves are set in motion one after another."

"Well," breathed Morry, "cousin Paine, let's go out and honor the discoverers' great-great-grandbunnies in our back yard!"—A. H. Donne, in Youth's Companion.

Jackie's Troubles.

It was a very comfortable Mother Rabbit had, carefully lined out the burrow and made it cozy with hay and dry leaves and linedit with fur from her own breast. Yet the bunny babies were not satisfied. "Too small," they said. "Our ears are always getting tangled up." But Mother Rabbit said, that was to be expected, as there were seven of them and each had four legs. Besides, she always made matters worse. "Don't so love to play tricks. "And can't a fellow help it." Jackie would say, "when his eyes are shut so tight he can't see a wink, I wish they would stay and open. I guess I'll rub them. That will be that will help." Rubbing, however, only made them sore, so he stopped it. Then one day they ventured by themselves, and he was into trouble indeed. But very soon he found one thing to grumble about.

"Don't like my fur," he said, "it's too thin."

"Do stop complaining," answered his mother. "A week ago you had no fur at all. It will be as thick as many time."

"Well, my legs won't get any longer anyhow," he went on. "Just see how My front ones are ever so much longer than my back ones. Why aren't they alike?"

"For shame!" cried his mother. "Everything suits you. How could your bits take long jumps if our legs were all the same size? You should see your father jump."

"Our father!" cried all the bunnies. "Have we a father?"

"To be sure you have," replied Mother Rabbit. "When you are a little older we will go out to see him." After that Mrs. Rabbitt had very little trouble. Jackie especially was always asking her questions.

"I suppose it is because he has a superior mind," she told herself. Nevertheless, it was very tiresome. At last came the important day when the children were to see their father for the first time. Their father was very proud when he saw them. He was a big rabbit, with long whiskers, and very wise in rabbit ways, so of course he learned many things from him. He showed them how to gnaw bark, and that their teeth, which were growing all the time, might not get too long.

"To-morrow I shall try all these things," Jackie decided. But alas! for the morning their mother came to them in great trouble. "My children," she said, "the reapers are out. They are coming nearer and nearer, and soon our home will be torn open and we ourselves killed perhaps. There is no time to talk," she went on, answering a question on Jackie's lips, "do just as I tell you. I will wait until the dreadful men are looking the other way. Then when I say 'run,' don't wait a second, but follow right after me. I know a good hiding place if we can only reach it."

Of course the little bunnies were terribly frightened. That is, all except Jackie. He was more anxious to find out what made the strange noises he heard. So when his mother, watching her chance cried "run," he went only a few steps beyond the burrow and there stopped. "I'll soon see what it is," he said to himself. But alas! then some one called:— "There goes bunny. Catch him, quick!" and before he had time to jump a hand was stretched and he found himself a prisoner.

Now indeed he regretted not obeying his mother. Oh, how good he would be if he could only get back to her once more! he thought, but struggle as he would, he could not get away. So with his heart beating wildly, he tried to resign himself to his fate. At last after what seemed a long, long time to unhappy Jackie, the voice said, "Poor little bunny, he does seem so miserable. I think I must let him go. I wonder if he can find his mother."

Jackie's heart leaped with joy. "Oh, yes, I will find her," he tried to say, "and oh, I'll be so good after this, so good!" Then, all at once, the terrible hands seemed to fall away from him, and for one delicious moment he could not move, so great was his happiness. In the next he had darted away just as straight as he could go for the thicket, where his unhappy mother watched and waited.

And how she fondled him! Smoothing out his roughened coat and rubbing her nose against his little wicked one. His brothers and sisters all gathered about him and told him how glad they were to have him back.

"Oh, mother, dear, I mean to be good," whispered Jackie, as his mother tucked him into bed that night. "I know," she, giving him a loving pat, answered:—"I believe you mean to, Jackie."—New York Herald.

A majority of the Swiss Parliament is averse to Sunday hunting.

Fashion in Handwriting.

There is a fashion in handwriting as there is a fashion in clothes, but, fortunately, the modes of calligraphy change with less weathercock facility than those of chiffons do. There is also a vast amount of character revelation in handwriting; so perhaps even if it became the vogue to alter the handwriting as often as the women would be unable to conform to the rule, says Home Chat.

But to return to the question of style, or fashion. The woman who writes what is called the Italian hand is almost died away with the old days in which the penny post had no existence and letter writing was a social art. We scribble now, whereas then twenty hours went further than they do now women produced workers in the art of calligraphy.

The gentle nurtured and carefully educated girl of the very earliest days wrote a sloping hand, formed her letters clearly and carefully, made very long tops and tails to those letters that require them, and took a pardonable pride in turning her up strokes with delicate fineness, falling off again to a fine, light finish.

She was very particular about the formation of her capital letters, using many a quaintly wonderful flourish, and she endeavored, as best she might, on her closely lined pages, to preserve an even line, employing sometimes ruled note paper, or using between paper a sheet of ruled paper, the lines of which gleamed through the top sheet and proved a guidance to her pen.

Many men of culture and refinement have also adopted the Italian style of handwriting. Those who have seen the signature of that great surgeon, Sir James Paget, will recollect the sloping character of the calligraph, the light and dark up and down strokes and the length of the looped letters. But in Sir James Paget's case, as in that of many other men of his marvellous intellectual power and unobstrusive modesty, flourishes of a pronounced type were absent.

Miss Braddon's handwriting tends toward the Italian style with pointed letters, well-defined tails, and a distinct difference between the up and down strokes.

It used to be cruelly said of women who wrote an ill-formed, undecipherable hand, that they were unable to spell; and of a truth in many cases this was undoubtedly so. In ancient days, of course, neither men nor women could be blamed for bad spelling, until the standard of orthography was settled, how was it possible for anybody to spell correctly? Still, there is no doubt that until girls were as carefully educated as their brothers, numbers of them did adopt a form of bad writing that left the spelling of words most questionable as regarded accuracy.

A Woman's Appearance.

There was a time when a woman seeking to look for a situation put on her oldest or poorest clothes either to excite sympathy or to demonstrate that she was very hard up indeed. But that has changed, and the woman who goes in search of work presents as good an appearance as possible, appreciating that it multiplies the chances odds to appear out at elbows and on the verge of poverty, says the New York Sun.

There are women who contend that to be well dressed is only within the range of a few. But there are others who have given the question considerable care, and they assert that it is within the power of all, provided the matter is approached from the standpoint of common sense. Failure is not to want of money, but to want of appreciation of merit or defect in it and to a certain slavish order of mind which leads to a blind following of fashion, without seriously considering whether it is the fashion for one's self or not.

Here of course lies the difference between the dressmaker and the artist in dress. The purses of many are not long enough for the demands of the latter, and therefore it is more incumbent on the majority to study closely the requirements of their own physiques, so that they may suggest to the dressmaker the want which is so costly in the hands of the artist merely, the knowledge of certain inviolable lines on which their clothing must be built, and to which the reigning fashion must inevitably give way. The pity of it all is that woman in pursuit of the beautiful in dress does not always study it from the real and object of it all—to preserve her personality in its most attractive grace—is common to the sex, but a refinement is reserved for the few. Possibly this arises from the fact that, though women may be fully alive to their attractions, they show a lamentable ignorance of their defects. Indeed, a full realization of both is indispensable to success in this important matter. For all-important though many rank it among the frivolities and possibly the snares

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Mother Rabbit had carefully holl
out the burrow and made it cosey
hay and dry leaves and lined it
fur from her own breast. Yet t
bunny babies were not satisfied.
too small," they said. "Our leg
always getting tangled up." But
Mother Rabbit said, that was t
expected, as there were seven b
and each had four legs. Besides J
always made matters worse. He
to love to play tricks. "And how
a time to help it," Jackie would ans
eyes are shut so tigh
a wink. I wish they'd h
I'll run them.
Rubbing, how
so he soon
they opened
and he was proud
found s
to show.
my for," he said.
"Stop complaining," answere
mother. "A week ago you had n
at all. It will be as thick as mi
time."

"Well, my legs won't get any be
anyhow," he went on. "Just see t
Mr. front ones are ever so much sh
er than my back ones. Why aren't
alike?"

"For shame!" cried his mother.
thing suits you. How could we
lets take long jumps if our legs
all the same size? You should see
rabbit jump."

"Our father!" cried all the bun
"Have we a father?"

"To be sure you have," replied
Rabbit. "When you are a little
we will go out to see him." After
Mrs. Rabbit had very little p
Jackie especially was always m
queer questions.

"I suppose it's because he has
pecu-nuary," she told herself. "N
chosen it was very tiresome. Af
came the important day when the
grew old enough to see their father for
first time. Their father was
proud when he saw them. He was a
rabbit, with long whiskers, and
wise in rabbit ways, so of course
learned many things from him.
showed them how to gnaw bark
that their teeth, which were gro
all the time, might not get too lo

"To-morrow I shall try all t
things," Jackie decided. But alas
the morning their mother came
them in great trouble. "My childr
She said, "the reapers are out. T
are coming nearer and nearer,
soon our home will be torn open
we ourselves killed perhaps. Ther
no time to talk," she went on, s
a question on Jackie's lips, "do jus
I tell you. I will wait until t
dreadful men are looking the c
When I say 'run,' don't
follow right after m
good hiding place if we
can find it."

Of course the little bunnies were
Jackie listened. That is, all ex
Jackie. He was more anxious to
out what made the strange noise
heard. So when his mother, wai
her children cried "run," he went
a few steps beyond the burrow
there stopped. "I'll soon see wha
is," he said to himself. But alas!
then some one called:— "There go
bunny. Catch him, quick!" and be
he had time to jump a hand was
stretched and he found himself
prisoner.

Now indeed he regretted not obe
his mother. Oh, how good he would
if he could only get back to her
more! he thought, but struggle a
would, he could not get away. So
his heart beating wildly, he tried
resign himself to his fate. At last,
ter what seemed a long, long time
unhappy Jackie, the voice sai
"Poor little bunny, he does seem
miserable I think I must let him
I wonder if he can find his moth

Jackie's heart leaped with joy.
yes, I will find her," he tried to
and oh, I'll be so good after thi
so good!" Then, all at once, the
gentle hands seemed to fall away f
him, and for one delicious momen
could not move, so great was his h
piness. In the next he had darted a
just as straight as he could go for
thicket, where his unhappy mo
watched and waited.

And how she fondled him! Smo
ing out his roughened coat and
long her nose against his little wr
ed one. His brothers and sisters,
gathered about him and told him
glad they were to have him back.

"Oh, mother, dear, I mean to b
good," whispered Jackie, as his m
tucked him into bed that night,
so giving him a loving pat, an
"I believe you mean to
Jackie."—New York Herald.

A majority of the Swiss Parlia
adverse to Sunday hunting.

Fashion in Handwriting.

ere is a fashion in handwriting
as there is a fashion in clothes;
fortunately, the modes of calig-
y change with less weathercock
facility than those of chiffons do.
e is also a vast amount of char-
revelation in handwriting; so
aps even if it became the vogue to
the handwriting as often as the
women would be unable to con-
to the rule, says Home Chat.

t to return to the question of
or fashion. The woman who
s what is called the Italian hand
almost died away with the old
in which the penny post had no
ence, and letter writing was a
art. We scribble now, whereas
n twenty-hours went further than
do now women produced won-
in the art of caligraphy.

e gentle nurtured and carefully
ated girl of the very earliest days
e a sloping hand, formed her let-
clearly and carefully, made very
tops and tails to those letters
require them, and took a pride in
ing her up strokes with delicate
ess, falling off again to a fine,
finish.

e was very particular about the
ation of her capital letters, using
y a quaintly wonderful flourish;
she endeavored, as best she might
her closely lined pages, to preserve
even line, employing sometimes
d note paper, or using beneath
paper a sheet of ruled paper, the
s of which gleamed through the
sheet and proved a guidance to her

any men of culture and refinement
adopted the Italian style of hand-
ing. Those who have seen the
nature of that great surgeon, Sir
es Paget, will recollect the sloping
racter of the caligraph, the light
dark up and down strokes and the
th of the looped letters. But in
James Paget's case, as in that of
y other men of his marvellous in-
ctual power and unobstrusive
esty, flourishes of a pronounced
were absent.

iss Braddon's handwriting tends
ard the Italian style with pointed
rs, well defined tails, and a dis-
t difference between the up and
n strokes.

used to be cruelly said of women
wrote an ill-formed, undecipher-
e hand, that they were unable to
ll; and of a truth in many cases
was undoubtedly so. In ancient
s, of course, neither men nor wom-
could be blamed for bad spelling,
ll the standard of orthography was
ded, how was it possible for any-
y to spell correctly? Still, there is
doubt that until girls were as
efully educated as their brothers,
bers of them did adopt a form of
dwriting that left the spelling of
r words most questionable as re-
ded accuracy.

A Woman's Appearance.

here was a time when a woman
ng to look for a situation put on her
st or poorest clothes either to ex-
sympathy or to demonstrate that
was very hard up indeed. But
that has changed, and the woman
o goes in search of work presents
good an appearance as possible,
reciating that it multiplies the ad-
se odds to appear out at elbows
on the verge of poverty, says the
w York Sun.

here are women who contend that
be well dressed is only within
ge of a few. But there are others
o have given the question consid-
ble care, and they assert that it is
thin the power of all, provided the
tter is approached from the stand-
nt of common sense. Failure is
e not to want of money, but to
nt of appreciation of merit or de-
rit and to a certain slavish order
mind which leads to a blind fol-
wing of fashion, without seriously
nsidering whether it is the fashion
one's self or not.

ere of course lies the differ-
ce between the dressmaker and the
ist in dress. The purses of many
e not long enough for the demands
the latter, and therefore it is more
umbent on the majority to study
riously the requirements of their
n physiques, so that they may sup-
y to the dressmaker the want which
so costly in the hands of the artist,
mely, the knowledge of certain in-
olable lines on which their clothing
ust be built, and to which the reign-
g fashion must inevitably give way.
The pity of it all is that woman in
e pursuit of the beautiful in dress
es not always study it from the
d and object of it all—to present
r's personality in its most attractive
ise is common to the sex, but at-
inment is reserved for the few.
ossibly this arises from the fact
at, though women may be fully
ve to their attractions, they show a
mentable ignorance of their defects.
Indeed, a full realization of both is
dispensable to success in this im-
rtant matter. For all-important it
, though many rank it among the
rivialities and possibly the snares of
life. The self-respecting woman is
well groomed, well dressed, presenting
in herself an object of respect.

The critic judges one by the out-
ward adornment rather than the in-
ner virtues of one's soul, and pos-
sibly does not go far wrong in taking
the former as an index of the latter.
Slovenliness of the body is very nearly
allied to slovenliness of mind.

Hour Glasses For Children.

A clever mother recently gave hour
glasses to her three children. They
were timed to run out the end of an
hour, half hour, and fifteen minutes,
respectively. The little girl who be-
fore had dawdled through her piano
practice, after watching the sands of
time run out so visibly in her hour
glass at once brought a new zest to
her practice. The boys would there-
after time themselves on their even-
ing "chores," and hurry back to see if
they had been beaten by the hour
glass, says the Pittsburg Leader.

It was a very good way of teaching
them the value of time. If the ex-
periment is tried, however, mothers
must be careful not to allow their
children to carry it to excess at first,
and so grow weary of it as of a worn-
out toy.

Health Means Beauty.

If you wish to be beautiful there
are four rules you must follow. Here
they are: Have plenty of exercise
and fresh air, good food, sunshine
and lots of sleep. This last is most
necessary.

A hot bath and a few hours' sleep
will do wonders to renew a youthful
appearance.

Never eat or work if you are over
tired. The digestive organs will surely
refuse to do their task properly, and
you will suffer the reaction.

It is always best to obey nature's
laws just as strictly in regard to our
complexion, as well as our lives.

Use tepid water to wash in, and if it
is hard a little borax will soften it, as
hard water is very bad for the skin.—
New York American.

Ingrowing Nails.

Despite the protests of many girls
who are not yet converted, ingrowing
toenails are invariably produced by
pressure or a blow, says the Min-
neapolis Tribune. A shoe too narrow
across the toe or tread of the foot,
or insufficiently long for ease and
comfort, though large enough else-
where, either cramps or distorts the
fore parts of the foot and toes or
arrests the nails in their proper
growth forward, forcing them back
into the sensitive flesh at their roots
and sides and causing them to grow in
width and thickness only.

The results of tight shoes are not
always immediate, but they are sure
and very painful.

Comparing the late winter gowns
with the few spring models on view,
one sees little change in the general
outline, or silhouette, as an artist
would call it.

A charming dressing jacket of pure
white crepe and Irish lace is made
like a shawl. The sleeves are formed
by the short points of the shawl, and
a ribbon gathers in the fulness at the
waist.

This season's velveteens have
proven as durable and as satisfactory
in all ways as the manufacturers
promised, and it is to be hoped that
fashion will allow them another sea-
son's vogue.

There is a craze for gowns where
the waist is a tiny bolero, pelerine, or
sailor collar of the skirt material over
a blouse of thin material or lace.—It
is a pretty, graceful fashion and fur-
nishes a hint for making over gowns.

The cotton and silk mixtures con-
tinue to come in. Among them
flecked tissue de soie, silk gauzes, sat-
in lisse, and pointille cotton are fa-
miliar in name, but are much more
beautiful this year than before.

The military jacket has taken re-
markably well. Only fine broadcloth
or the best quality of zibeline enters
into its construction. There is a lav-
ish use of braid in frogs, epaulets,
and bindings. This short style is
adapted only to slender, youthful fig-
ures, but on these it looks unusually
smart.

Everything is to be tucked, we are
informed, but the tucks are by no
means to be the straight around or
even up and down variety. Tucks in
all sorts of circular and crescent-
shaped designs are presaged. Soft
silks and pongees yield themselves to
this sort of needlework manipulation.
Of course, it is all hand-done.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The average French man eats 428 pounds of bread a year.

Catarrh, bronchitis and various ear and nervous troubles are already recognized as effects of automobiling.

Over-fatigue is regarded by Dr. Burton-Fanning as the determining cause of ten per cent. of his cases of pulmonary consumption.

The self-lighting Bunsen burner of a German chemist depends upon the igniting effect of a pellet of palladium sponge, which is passed over the escaping gas as the tap is opened.

Fatigue of the eye in light of different colors has been studied in France by A. Broca and D. Sulzer. Light very rich in blue rays, such as that from the electric arc or powerful incandescent burners, proved injurious, the most desirable light being that from radiations near the middle of the spectrum.

The tree, Sapindus utilis, which is to be cultivated in Algeria as a source of natural scap, has a fruit about as large as a chestnut, with a dark-colored, oily kernel. A cutting from the tree reaches a height of six feet in two years, and attains maturity in six years, when it bears from 50 to 200 pounds of fruit.

WORK JUST AFTER EATING.

Tension of Mental Effort Following a Meal Sometimes Disastrous.

It has long been known that a man is not at his best for hard mental work directly after a hearty meal, but the real dangers of work under such conditions are perhaps hardly appreciated. The tension is increased not only in the arteries of the body, but also, in all probability, in those of the brain, and this makes it easy for a weakened point to give away.

We recently have had a striking instance of death from apoplexy occurring in a prominent physician while making an after-dinner speech, and the notable death of William Windom, a few years ago, under similar circumstances, will be remembered; and still other cases might be mentioned. The dangers from this cause have not been recognized, but when we remember that these public banquets involve a pretty hard ingestion of food and a consequent rise of blood presence, it need not be wondered at that sudden deaths from "apoplexy" during after-dinner speeches are often recorded.

Apoplexy is a well known possibility of mental strain; the weak point may be unknown to the subject himself and not revealed by any objective symptoms. The individual may have passed a life insurance examination successfully only a short time before, as is reported to have been the case with the physician referred to, but the special stress becomes too strong for some point of weakness, and the result is fatal. It is not work, whether mental or physical, that kills. Intellectual workers, as a rule, are among the longer lived, but special stress, under certain circumstances, such as post-convivial occasions, when the normal tendency to rise of blood pressure in the peripheral circulation is most marked, may be disastrous.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

A Wood-Eating Pest.

Occasionally an insect becomes such a pest that the government takes the case in hand with a view of exterminating it. This it what has happened to the powder-post beetle. Out in Iowa, where its ravages have been greatest, experiments are now being carried on to the end that the bug may be subdued. The powder-post beetle has an enormous appetite, and seemingly unlimited capacity for the various well-seasoned woods used in buildings, such as hickory, ash, and oak.

The little destroyer establishes himself, with a few thousand of his brothers, in a beam or joist, and chews away at it until only the outer shell remains, and that is apt to give way at any time with disastrous results.

The beetle is not of a new variety, for he has been known and dreaded some centuries, but he seems to be just awakening to full knowledge of his power, and the effect of his increased activity is not at all pleasing to the householders and builders of the west. So they have complained to Uncle Sam, who has undertaken his extermination. There is effectual and vigorous war being waged against him, but he has gained a very solid footing, and increases in number so rapidly that the government agents find it necessary to locate and burn joists, beams, and timbers infested by the little creature. As the treatment is destructive to the houses as is the pest Iowans are now wondering how they are the gainers.—New York Times.

A Wonderful Canon.

In preparing for the construction of a tunnel to irrigate the Uncompahgre valley in western Colorado, it became necessary to make a topographic survey of the bottom of the grand canon of the Gunnison river for a distance of about 1500 feet. But the walls of this canon, approximately 2000 feet in height, are sheer precipices, and it is impossible to go through in boats. A decent to the bottom was effected by means of a narrow fissure eroded in the granite cliffs, but in order to reach the opposite side of the river, with the aid of a similar fissure, the surveying party had to make a detour of about 150 miles. In all four extremely perilous descents were made to the bottom of the canon. In places it was necessary to let the men down over cliffs several hundred feet by means of ropes.

Egg Farci.

Cut hard boiled eggs in halves crosswise. Remove the yolks and put the whites aside in pairs. Mash the yolks through a seive; add an equal quantity of cold cooked chicken or veal (chopped fine); add a little melted butter; season to taste; add a little lemon juice, mustard and cayenne pepper. Fill the whites with the mixture and put them together.

Potato Gems.

To one cupful of warm mashed potatoes add one teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt; beat the yolks of two eggs; add to them one cupful of milk; pour this upon one and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour and the mashed potato; add the beaten whites of the eggs, two and one-half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; fill buttered gem pans two-thirds full and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

Rice Waffles.

To one cupful of boiled rice add one cupful of flour; beat one egg, add to it half a cupful of milk; pour this over the rice and flour and beat well; add one level tablespoonful of butter, melted, one level teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt; beat well and bake on a hot greased waffle iron. Sour milk may be used instead of sweet milk; in that case omit baking powder and use one level teaspoonful of baking soda.

Baked Potatoes.

Pare and cut four or five potatoes into thin slices, first dividing the potato lengthwise if large. Put the slices in a deep baking dish and over each layer sprinkle salt, pepper and flour and dot with bits of butter. When all are used pour on milk enough to cover the potatoes. Let them bake slowly, and twice during the process stir the brown skin that forms on top all through the potato. This is a convenient way when one has time for the long cooking; two hours will not harm them, and they need no attention at serving time.

Fruit Filling For Sandwiches.

Have ready the raisins seeded, the dates washed, dried and stoned, and some macaroons rolled fine. Chop the raisins and dates, and add if you like some of the canned apricots and cherries, also chopped fine. Allow about equal parts of each. When all chopped and mixed, moisten it with orange juice and the syrup from canned cherries, using about one-fourth cup for two cups of the fruit mixture. Remove the crust from thin slices of bread and cut into hearts, diamonds or other fancy shapes; spread quite thick with butter and then fill with the fruit mixture and put together.

A little flour sifted over suet will prevent the pieces sticking together while being chopped.

Mix plaster of paris with vinegar instead of water and you will find it excellent to stop the cracks in the wall.

To clean raisins roll in flour and then pick off all large stalks. If currants are washed they must be dried before added to cakes.

To keep cheese from getting mouldy wrap it in a cloth that has been dipped in vinegar and wrung out almost dry. Keep in a cool place.

When making pillows, if you wax the tick the feathers will not work through. To do this rub a very hot iron with beeswax and place it on the tick. Repeat till the whole thing has been covered.

Do not use bath brick or other gritty substance for cleaning taps, for it will get into the joints and cause needless wear and expense. A good polishing with oil alone will have excellent effect and can do no damage.

Lovers of cats should not forget to provide their pets with a little green food in winter. Lettuce leaves chopped in their food, or even celery tops, are relished by cats. It is a good plan also to keep a lot of grass or oats growing in the house for them to nibble at.

Because of the unporous quality of brown paper it is a good nonconductor of heat and cold, and in the absence of woolen blankets it serves the same purpose. Outing flannel or gingham can be lined with one or two layers and an excellent quilt made that will wear well and be a warm, comfortable covering.

Profits of a Sermon.

Queen Alexandra has just forwarded the Gordon Boys' Home and the British Home for Incurables $100, representing the profits derived during the year from the sale of Canon Fleming's sermon, "Recognition in Eternity." This sermon has reached a total profit of £1572, which has been distributed equally between the two charities.

A Moscow dentist has invented a system whereby false teeth can be made to grow into the gums as firmly as natural ones.

A London bootblack displays this sign in sight of his patrons: "If you like my work, tell your friends; if you don't like it, tell me."

When a newspaper or sheet of paper is seen attached to the window or balcony of a house in Mexico, it indicates that there are rooms to let in the house.

C. B. Hudson, who has been painting the fishes of Hawaiian waters, says that nearly all bottom sea fish have the power of changing color at will, like chameleons.

Charles Wetmore, of Winchester Centre, Conn., has a remarkable hen. It lays in a tree like any other bird and keeps Mr. Wetmore and his men busy hunting eggs.

In Prague there is a goose fair where 3,000,000 geese change hands. They are driven in from the country in the fall, and that they may travel with comfort their feet are encased in tar boots to preserve them from injury on the road.

A VANISHING ISLAND.

Falcon Isle Disappears and Reappears in an Astonishing Manner.

One of the most curious islands in the world is now known on the charts as Falcon Island. It is curious from the fact that it appears and reappears at intervals in the most exasperating manner, and has been doing this ever since 1888, when it was first taken possession of and charted.

This island is one of the Tonga group, and when in 1888 England took possession of it her officers found it crowned with palm trees and tropical vegetation. The highest bluff was some 153 feet above the sea level, and on this the Union Jack was planted. But only a year later the island had disappeared. The cliff was represented by a low-lying, dangerous reef, and there was not the remotest sign of vegetation. For thus making away with itself Falcon Island was speedily wiped off the charts.

But in 1892 a French man-of-war rediscovered it and duly planted the tri-color flag thereon. At that time Falcon Island afforded for the planting of the flagstaff a cliff twenty-five feet high at the southern end (the bluff mentioned above was at the northern end), and it was covered with a growth of green bushes and ferns. But Falcon Island did not behave any better with its new possessors than with England, for in April, 1894, it had again done the vanishing act, only a streak of reef remaining.

About a year later the Tongan Government took it in hand and went to find Falcon Island. They did find it with a vengeance, for when they arrived they found an island with bold, steep sides, the highest point being fifty feet above sea level. It was taken possession of it in the name of King George of Tonga and formed part of his possessions until in 1897, when it again disappeared—apparently for good that time, for since then, unless it has reappeared quite recently, it has not been heard of.

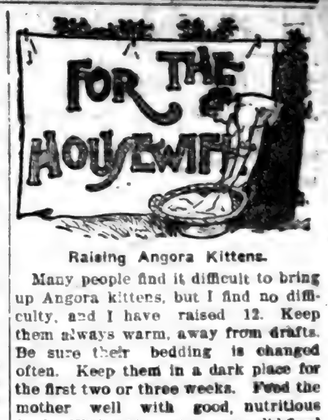
Falcon Island holds a unique record. Several islands have disappeared before now, and many of them have carried down thousands of people. But when they went down they stayed down, whereas Falcon Island bobs up and down and causes navigators to doubt their figures and wonder if visions are about.—New York Commercial.

Emperor of Japan's Pedigree.

The Emperor of Japan surpasses all sovereigns in the length of his pedigree. He is the one hundred and twenty-second member in direct, unbroken descent of his family who has sat on the throne of Japan. The founder of his house was, in Japanese legend, a goddess of the sun, and contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 666 years before the Christian era. On the other hand, the Romanoffs have been royal only since 1601, when they succeeded to the sovereignty of the then extinct house of Rurik. As for the other European rulers, King Edward can go back to Cedric, 495 A. D., the Hapsburgs to 952 A. D., and the Hohenzollerns to the eighth century, but as kings only to 1701.—London Chronicle.

Greatest Advertising Scheme.

The London Times has just closed up what is probably entitled to rank as the greatest advertising scheme ever undertaken by a newspaper. After devoting no less than $1,000,000 worth of advertising space to the sale of the Encyclopedia Britannica on the instalment plan, the undertaking has now ceased. Like all great ventures exploited by newspaper advertising, this one has yielded vast returns to all those who have had to do with it. And it deserves to be noted that the originator and chief promoter of the enterprise was a clerk in a Boston bookstore but a few years ago. This undertaking, and others like it, have yielded him a great fortune, and he is now the owner and occupant of a beautiful estate near London.



Raising Angora Kittens.

Many people find it difficult to bring up Angora kittens, but I find no difficulty, and I have raised 12. Keep them always warm, away from drafts. Be sure their bedding is changed often. Keep them in a dark place for the first two or three weeks. Feed the mother well with good, nutritious food. Withhold meat or any solid food for two days after the kittens arrive. Let the mother cat go out as often as possible for rest and fresh air.

When the kittens are three or four weeks old let them have a room to themselves, if you can, with various things to climb over, and a good warm bed in the corner. When they are about three weeks old teach them to lap milk. Give them warmed milk, one-third water, and a little sugar. Cut their first meat fine.

Never destroy all the kittens in a litter. Keep one, or the poor mother will have the dreaded milk fever.—Margaret L. Waite in Good Housekeeping.

To Make Washing Easy.

In answer to several inquiries for an easy method of doing the washing, I give the following, recommended by those who have tried it:

Into a half gallon of soft hot water, slice half a bar of any good soap, let dissolve, and remove from the stove; let cool a little, and into it stir half a teacupful of gasoline; fill a tub two-thirds full of soft, hot (not boiling) water, and into this pour the gasoline mixture, stirring well. Into this tub of water, put the cleanest and finest clothes, stir them about with the clothes stick, turning them over a few times, so that the water may come in contact with all soiled places; if not much soiled, no rubbing is required, rub a little, using no additional soap; but if any bad soiled spots show up, rub a little, using no additional soap; when they look quite clean, take them out through a wringer, into rinse water as hot as the hand will bear, rinse well, put them through the blue water, and hang on the line. On taking the finer clothes from the suds, put the next cleanest into the water and let soak while getting the others in line. A pounding stick, such as our mothers used, can then be used, pounding the clothes for about five minutes, which forces the water through the clothes, and is much easier done than scrubbing and rubbing with the hands. No boiling is necessary, if the suds are kept hot. For the much soiled clothes, the suds should be reheated, more water, soap and gasoline in above proportions added, and the rest of the clothing taken through this in the same way. Gasoline should not be used about the stove, but should be added to the dissolved soap away from the fire.

For washing black sateens, or dark colored calicoes, take wheat bran (two quarts to a dress), boil in soft water fifteen minutes, stirring all the time; let cool, strain, and use the water instead of soap suds; it removes dirt like soap, keeps the color, and no starching is necessary. Suds and rinsing water for such goods should be used merely warm—not hot.

To wash woolens dissolve a large tablespoonful of borax in a pint of boiling water. Mix one quarter of it in the cold water in which greasy woolens are to be washed; put in one piece at a time, using soap if needed, and if necessary, add more borax water; wash and rinse in cool water; shake well and dry quickly.—The Commoner.

Recipes.

Sauted Bananas—Remove the skins from the bananas; cut in halves crosswise, and saute in a frying pan in a little butter, dredging them with flour first; remove and sprinkle with powdered sugar; serve with half a cup of sugar warmed over the fire in one-fourth cupful of lemon juice and one teaspoonful of butter.

Meringue Sauce—Whip the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth; put three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and three tablespoonfuls of water over the fire; let cook until it will form a ball when dropped into cold water and rubbed between the fingers; pour this slowly over the whites of the eggs, beating rapidly; then beat over a cool part of the range for one minute; remove; add a little lemon juice or currant jelly.

Potato Puff—To one cupful of mashed potatoes stir in one tablespoonful of melted butter, beating until creamy; the more they are beaten the whiter and more creamy they will be; beat the whites of two eggs until stiff; add to the potato half a cup of cream, salt and pepper to season; then add the whites of the egg; turn into a buttered mould or dish and bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes; the potatoes will puff and be very light.

Wheatlet Jellied—Stir into one pint of boiling water three tablespoonfuls of wheatlet, stir constantly until it thickens; add one pint of milk, half a cup of seeded raisins, chopped; put the pan in another of boiling water, and cook half an hour; beat the yolks of two eggs until thick, add to them half a cupful of sugar and stir this into the first mixture; take from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract; turn into small moulds and stand in a cool place; serve with cream or fruit juice.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1902, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

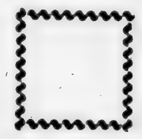
The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ. tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



NOTICE.

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with the Collins Chapel Alliance on Thursday, April 7th, 1904. All old Alliance members especially invited. Each secretary of the sub-alliances will bring quarterly dues with them, also names of president and secretary.

ALEX. G. DAKE, Secretary.
C. C. F. A.

TO OUR PATRONS.

With this issue THE UNION starts on its second year. We have done well, but we want to and can do still better. We are grateful to our people for their support, and shall continually strive to merit increased favor. Let every one of our subscribers send in an additional subscription; the UNION is "of the people, by the people, and for the people," so let our people take hold of it and "push it along." We have had to encounter a good deal of hostile criticism from those opposed to us politically, our detractors, among whom were Judge Adams, and the banner man said "it won't last three weeks." Of course, "their wish was father to their thought," but as we are still running along and increasing, why, it is safe to say that "they are neither prophets nor the sons of prophets," and their prediction as regards the UNION is about on a par with many others they have given voice to.

We are authorized by the register of the United States land office at Montgomery, the Hon. Robert Barber, to state that hereafter the UNION will be the official organ in Chilton county for the publication of such notices as have to be advertised from that office.

REGISTRARS TOOK OATH.

The board of registrars of Montgomery county yesterday took the oath of office and will begin today to transfer persons who have life certificates from other counties to the Montgomery county books and to strike off the names of those who have moved out of this county.—Montgomery Advertiser.

This should be done in Chilton county. The law was violated in the mayoralty election in Clanton on March 22d in that men were allowed to vote whose names were not on the registry book of this county.

SUCCESSFUL MERCHANTS.

In this issue appears a notice of removal of THE HARDWARE STORE of Clanton (Spigener & Jones) to larger quarters, where the immense and varied assortment of goods they handle can be seen to better advantage. It is pleasant to note the signal success this firm has scored in our town. This is the third building they have occupied, each removal being made necessary by the increase in their trade. Call on them and you will be sure to receive prompt and courteous attention.

The board to redistrict the schools of Chilton county was in session at Clanton the forepart of this week. The members are Professor J. W. Moon, Commissioner Alex Glasscock and County Surveyor R. F. Sims, and they have a difficult task before them to please everybody.

RIDERVILLE.

Editor Union—I was glad to be informed through your valuable paper as to the uniformity of our party. I am glad to see them so united and that they are going to select good, qualified men to fill the offices for us. For instance, Hon. L. H. Reynolds for probate judge is well qualified, has always been a good worker for the party and we feel sure he will have no opposition in beat 8. The democrats are of the past; let them go and stand apart, for we will beat them like a flash. We have plenty of good men to fill all our offices and we'll elect them all right. O. C. Y.

PROVIDENCE.

March 28, 1904.

Editor Union—I wish to say a few words, or rather to make a few suggestions in regard to candidates. I feel like it would be right for the old officials who have held office for so long a time to step down and hands off for this time and give room for other good and deserving men, as I feel we have plenty of new men to take the places of the old ones. As some others have made suggestions, I will make a few, as I have no ax to grind I feel free to speak. From what I can see at present, I can think of none better than L. H. Reynolds for probate judge. Rev. J. H. Thomas for tax collector. Yes, but Thomas is a preacher and it will ruin him as a minister to be tax collector. How many preachers have we ruined by putting them in office? Not one. The preachers that we've elected to office were all right as long as they stood with the people who elected them, but when they deserted their friends and joined the enemy, then they were ruined. The same thing would happen to Thomas if he should be elected and desert his friends. So enough along this line. For tax assessor, how about Professor Anderson? He is fully competent and is industrious enough to fill that position. For fear of taking too much space, I'll close, but may say more later. Success to the UNION and its people. W. H. SHAW.

MOVED.

We have moved our goods into the store recently vacated by Middleton, Chandler & Co., and wish to inform our customers that we will carry a larger and even more complete line of general HARDWARE than in the past, and are better prepared to supply your wants than before. Having received already a lot of SUMMER goods and expecting to add more to our stock we invite you to call on us for all hardware, feeling assured that you will be pleased, both in price and quality. Thanking you for your past liberal patronage and asking a continuance of the same, we are,

Yours very truly,
SPIGENER & JONES.

AN EXCURSION.

A number of our people went to Pensacola Saturday evening and spent Sunday there, visiting the war ships now at that port, returning to Clanton Monday morning. There were 111 tickets sold from Clanton office in all. A party of sixty, personally conducted by W. H. Sartor, had a coach all to themselves. In the party, among others, we noticed W. H. Sartor, E. M. Pinckard, N. A. Kicker, P. D. Wilson, J. P. Robinson, J. C. Jones, Drs. J. P. Hayes, P. I. Hopkins and A. B. Horn, J. P. Crumpton, C. R. Mullins, W. T. Callen and two sons, Professor J. W. Moore, R. L. Marcus, H. E. Culver, W. W. Gray, Joe Gray, Tom Littlejohn and E. T. Gullahorn. They all report having a good time, though some acknowledge to running short on sleep and food. The special coach was distinguished by a canvas banner bearing the weird device "WEER FROM CLANTON," which must have caused some wonderment among the inhabitants along the route as who "WEER" was.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 8, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
tf Judge of Probate.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1903.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$251,175 00
State and municipal bonds	504,729 44
Cash on hand and deposit	1008,009 28
Stock and bonds	242,063 00
Mortages	10,000 00
Premiums in course of col.	213,136 98
Interest due and accrued	12,491 54
	$1,341,605 24

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard	$778,395 22
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,831 92
	$879,227 14
Surplus in United States	$462,378 10
Total income in U. S. for 1902	$1,409,440 31
Total losses paid in United states from 1874 to 1902 inclusive	$13,803,797 47

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent.
Clanton, Ala. tf

Subscribe for the UNION.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. March 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 16, 1904, viz.: George W. Littleton, homestead entry No. 32378, for the sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, section 14, tp 23, n of r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz., J. W. Williamson, C. A. Williamson, F. M. Wagoner, A. W. Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

tf ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

The painter Michetti, who designed the new Italian postage stamps, devised an ingenious detail for the two-centesimi stamps which are in honor of Marconi: a telegraph pole from which the wires hang down useless. All the stamps were made at the desire of the king, who had come to the conclusion that Italy's stamps were no better than those of France, England, and Germany, and did not reflect honor on a country known as the home of classical art.

King Edward of Great Britain enjoys the distinction among reigning sovereigns of being a member of the bar and would, in the event of his losing his crown, have a perfect right to don the white horsehair wig and gown of an English barrister and to practice law for a living. This fact, generally ignored, is recalled by his attendance the other night at one of the dinners at the Middle temple in London, not as a guest, but as one of the benchers; that is to say, as one of the governing body of the inn of court in question.

The literary taste of the editors of the Congressional Record is something shocking. Each day the prayers of the chaplain of the house are printed, but not one of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's petitions, has yet appeared. If published they would probably increase the circulation, suggests the Indianapolis Journal.

BURTON CONVICTED

In the Realto Grain Company Case.

Joseph Ralph Burton, senior United States senator from Kansas, was convicted by a jury in the United States district court on the charge of having accepted compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain and Securities company of St. Louis before the postoffice department. The jury deliberated for forty-one hours.

For a time there threatened to be a disagreement in the jury.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by the counsel for the senator. Judge Adams thereupon ordered that Senator Burton appear in court either in person or by proxy at 10 o'clock from day to day until the court has heard the arguments for a new trial, and if decided against him to receive his punishment.

Senator Burton was indicted in January last. Although as a member of congress he could not be arrested until after that body had adjourned, he voluntarily surrendered himself to the prosecution authorities. He still had two years to serve in the senate. If the verdict is sustained Senator Burton will lose his seat in the senate and forever be prohibited from holding any office of public trust.

Senator Burton's recourse is an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals, which body is the final arbitrar in his case.

Members of the senate committee on privileges and elections have discussed informally the conviction of Senator Burton, but until the matter comes before the committee the members are loath to give their personal views. It will take a formal action by the senate to declare Burton's seat vacant and this will not be done until a court of last resort has passed upon it. Senators know of no precedents, as no convictions of senators are within recollection.

Peculiar Will.

Copies of a remarkable will left by Colonel C. M. Strader, U. S. A., retired, have been received by several prominent friends of the dead man.

Colonel Strader requests that his body be cremated at Philadelphia and the ashes taken to Louisville, his birthplace, there to be scattered on the waters of the Ohio river.

"If, after this process," reads the will, "the angel Gabriel, for whom I have all due respect, can with his trumpet arouse me from the dead, he is a 'darling,' and I will take off my shadowy hat to him.

"I will pass away believing in no other diety than that which is specified by Pope as being 'The First Great Cause—Least Understood,' believing that my first duty is to my fellow man, and that he who lives this life in justice to his people, and follows the precepts of Him who said 'love thy neighbor as thy self' has nothing to fear from the hereafter—no matter what it is.

"With best wishes to you all, and 'drink hearty.'"

Three of a Kind.

The oldest triplets in the United States, so they believe, sat down to a reunion dinner at Jackson, Miss. The triplets are Messrs. J. F. and Henry Price and their sister, Mrs. Nancy Phillips. They were born in North Carolina just sixty-five years ago and all three are still hale and hearty.

Mrs. Davis Ill.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the southern confederacy was stricken Sunday with an attack of acute indigestion. Hope is expressed for her rapid recovery.

Mississippi's exhibit at St. Louis includes cotton bales bound in satin.

Court has just pronounced the Arctic explorer, Andree, to be dead in law, the legal term of disappearance having expired. Andree left Spitsbergen July 11, 1897, with two companions, in a balloon with the object of reaching the north pole. No authentic trace has ever been discovered of the ill-fated expedition.

It is announced that the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which was offered for sale at public auction January 25th, but which was withdrawn because the reserve price of $25,000 was not offered, has now been sold to an American collector, whose name and the amount paid are not disclosed. The London Daily Telegraph editorially expresses regret that the heirloom was not preserved for the British nation.

As Mrs. Skelton, of Scottsboro, was embarking on a steamboat Saturday morning her five-year-old son fell overboard and the river being up he was drowned.

Commandert Gorge L. Dyer, commanding the cruiser Albany, of the Asiatic fleet, has been assigned to duty as naval governor of the island of Guam, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commander William E. Sewell

Brevet Major General Thomas O. Osborne, of Chicago, and for many years United States minister to the Argentine republic, is dead in Washington.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 5th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 5th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton, Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., -:- BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE

I have just bought the Moore Stock of goods at a very low price and it must be sold to make room for more.

All Calicoes at 5c as long as the last, and other goods in proportion.

Also, will give away three Plates with every $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this will sell for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto Flour, best patent, with every $10.00 Cash sale on other goods than flour.

The above offer good until April 5, 1904

WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILLINERY MARCH 10th

L. H. REYNOLDS,

JEMISON, ALA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand "Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

We want your advertising

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Aldermen—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Roberts, J. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COUNTY AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring term, first Monday in April, two weeks.
Summer term, third Monday in July, one week.
Fall term, first Monday in November, two weeks.
Judge—Hon. John G. Winter, Montgomery.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton. tf

Chancery Court, Spring Term, second Monday in March.
Chancery Court, Fall Term, second Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—W. B. Stewart, Clanton.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Commissioners' Court—Second Monday in February, first Monday in April, first Monday in June, second Monday in July, second Monday in August, first Monday in November.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams, Clanton.
County Treasurer—A. G. Dake, Clanton.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan, Clanton.
County Solicitor—A. C. Smith, Clanton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims, Kingston.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard, Hubbard.
County Commissioners—First district, W. H. Conway, Jemison. Second district, Alex Glasscock, Hubbard. Third district, R. C. Riggins, Clanton. Fourth district, W. A. Green, Active. Superintendent of Education—Professor J. W. Moore, Clanton.
Senator in the Legislature—Hon. W. H. Oliver, Calera.
Representative in Legislature—L. H. Reynolds, Jemison. tf

COUNTY CHURCHES.

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

Missionary Baptists.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk. Plantersville, 3rd Sunday.
Antioch—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk. Billingsley 4th.
Bethesda—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor. W. Wilkins, clerk. Pletcher P. O.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, pastor. W. I. Mullins, clerk. First and third Sundays. Clanton P. O.
Bethany—Rev. B. H. Vickers, pastor, 4th Sunday. Marion Graves, clerk. Coopers P. O.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armsrong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk. Third Sunday and Saturday before. Clanton P. O.
Jemison Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. J. Samons, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Mt. Creek—Rev. A. L. Fisher, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk. Preaching 4th Sunday. Clanton P. O.
Mt. Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk. Mt. Creek P. O.
Mt. Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk. Stanton P. O.
Mt. Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong pastor, First Sunday. J. W. Clanton, clerk. Thorsby P. O.
Mt. Olivet Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, clerk. J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers P. O.
Mt. Zion—Rev. M. J. Parish, pastor, 3rd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk. Jemison P. O.
New Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Third Sunday. R. T. Grant, clerk. Coopers P. O.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor, 4th Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Providence—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Rodgers, clerk. Jemison P. O.
Liberty Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman. 4th Sunday. Ebert Little clerk. Clanton P. O.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. M. Armstrong, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Randolph P. O.
Shiloh Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. K. Barnes, clerk. British P. O.
Shiloh Liberty—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Veasey, clerk. Randolph P. O.
Mt. Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk. Adger P. O.
Mt. Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. D. H. Mullins, clerk. Jumbo P. O.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor. W. H. Wilson, clerk. Clanton P. O.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. J. W. Billingsley, clerk. Kingston P. O.
Mt. Mount Pisgah—Fourth Sunday. G. W. Hill, clerk. Lomax P. O.
Mt. Pleasant—Rev. W. J. Parish, pastor, second Sunday. George Trewick, clerk. Jumbo P. O.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Forbes, pastor, second Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk. Jemison.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,

BIG STORE,

Head of The Procession.—

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ril 5, 1904

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JONES,

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Practical Watchmak

and Optician

Eyes Correctly

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Mail orders promptly fill

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ew Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pas- second Sunday. Henry Smith, k. Jemison.
ew Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,

Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor. I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Pletcher P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. D. H. Hodgins, clerk. First Sunday and Saturday before. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor. W. E. Scott, clerk. Jemison P. O.

Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman pastor. M. D. Latham, clerk, Shoulta P. O.

Poplar Springs—Rev. W. S. Cox, pastor, fourth Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk, Clanton.

Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, pastor. First Sunday. W. H. Shaw clerk. Clear Creek P. O.

Providence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. Riley Robinson, clerk. Clanton.

Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor, D. S. Robinson, clerk. Rushton, P. O.

Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, W. J. Billingsley, clerk. Second Sunday and Saturday before. Kincheon P. O.

Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor, J. Deason, clerk. Fourth Sunday and Saturday before. Adams P. O.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Robert Jones, clerk. Thorsby P. O.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. R. S. Chandler, clerk. Jemison

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. Second Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, pastor. T. J. Bland, clerk. First Sunday, Verbena P. O.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. J. W. Mitchell, clerk. Plantersville P. O.

M. E. Church, South.

Clanton—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. Second and fourth Sundays.

Fair View—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. L. E. Byrum, clerk. Third Sunday. Kincheon P. O.

Isabelle—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. G. W. Jones, clerk. Third Sunday 3 p. m. Lily P. O.

Jemison—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. W. H. Jenkins, clerk. First Sunday. Jemison P. O.

Lime Springs—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. D. F. Jones, clerk. Saturday before the second Sunday. Jumbo P. O.

Mount Moriah—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. L. Skipper, clerk. Saturday before the first Sunday. Clear Creek P. O.

New Prospect—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, pastor. R. O. Headley, clerk. Saturday before the third Sunday. Clanton P. O. tf

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, pastor. 3d Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk, Clanton Postoffice.

Congregational.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson, pastor. Second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk. Calera P. O.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Fourth Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk. Lomax P. O.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. Third Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk. Clanton P. O.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, pastor. First Sunday. Mrs. Anna Baker, clerk, Verbena P. O.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, pastor. First Sunday. Miss Anne Lake, clerk. Lightwood P. O.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Primitive Baptists.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor, Saturday before the second Sunday.

J. W. Kleker, clerk. Clanton P. O

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Masonic.

Clanton R. A. chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.

Amande lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday. Cooper.

Clanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday. Billingsley.

Bozeman lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon. Marbury.

Jemison lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.

Stanton lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon. Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison lodge First and third Saturdays. tf

Clanton lodge, No. 304, second and fourth Saturdays. tf

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack camp, No. 190, first and third Mondays.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for judge of the 15th judicial circuit, subject to the action of the democratic primaries to be held on April 11th, 1904.

tf T. SCOTT SAYRE.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 14 1-8@14 1-4c.
Same time last year, 9@9 1-8c.
Bales received to date, 6,648.
Same period last year, 4,359.

CLANTO NITEMS.

J. H. Burkhalter, of Energy, was in Clanton Friday.

Tax Collector T. J. Hubbard was in town Friday to turn over the list of poll taxes paid to the judge of probate. Hubbard had until April 1st to do this, but is always among the first to report.

That beautiful line of watches at Upchurch's drug store.

B. F. Massey and wife were in Clanton Thursday.

Sam Parrish and family, of Coosa county, are visiting J. J. Gallman, Mrs. Parrish's father.

Have you tried "Oxolo" at Upchurch's drug store?

Matt Dobson, of Coosa county, while visiting Joe Logan and other Chilton county friends, got news that some one had set fire to his store and dwelling at home and completely destroyed the building and contents.

Steel Ranges, Cook Stoves and the famous "Iron King" at W. I. Mullins'.

H. A. J. Harris was in Clanton Saturday.

Mrs. Vanderveer's class in the Baptist Sunday school are "workers." The little ones contributed $8.07 last Sunday toward the support of the orphans at the Evergreen orphanage. Good for them.

If you want a good wagon go to W. I. Mullins and get a "Studebaker."

J. W. Kicker was in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Glasscock, of Hubbard, was in town Monday.

Miss Emma Hubbard, of Hubbard is visiting the family of Dr. J. P. Hayes.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, of Jemison, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Rev. J. L. Brasher, of Birmingham, is holding a protracted meeting at the Methodist church. The meeting started Friday and will run all this week. The attendance is good, but the preacher is better. Every one go and hear him and judge for yourself.

Miss Etta Roper, of Fairview, will leave Saturday for Troy to attend the summer normal school at that place.

Miss Gatie Sims, of Fairview, leaves Saturday for Atlanta and vicinity to visit relatives.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. L. Sims and Miss Mamie Lee.

S. W. Avery and Miss S. E. Hawkins.

L. W. Wilson and Miss Cassie Ellison.

COLORED.

Joseph Williams and Ronie McDaniell.

Trevell Hubbard and Margianna Young.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK.
tf Clanton, Ala.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. Norah Gandy, wife of Mr. T. C. Gandy, who departed this life Tuesday morning, March 15, 1904, aged 35 years and four months, leaves a husband and nine children to mourn her loss; also mother, father, brothers and sisters, besides her other relatives and friends. She was laid to rest in Stanton cemetery Wednesday evening, March 16th. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Thomas. The bereaved have the sympathy of the entire community. The Lord has given, and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord. The few lines of poetry following were written by her sister:

A FRIEND.

I

A dear one from us is gone,
A voice we loved is still;
A place is vacant in our home
That never can be filled.

II.

E'er little did we think,
When last we parted
That next we'd meet
At the grave of our dear departed.

III.

But God's ways to us are all unknown,
Although they're for the best;
It seems so hard for us to bear,
Yet He chasteneth those He loveth best.

IV.

What a consolation then it is
In this sad hour of grief,
To know there is a home above,
Where there's no cause to grieve.

V.

God knows best; it is His will;
It does no good to weep;
She's gone forever from all her ills,
Her soul in heaven sleeps.

VI.

Her task in this world of trouble
Has now forever ceased;
And how can we, though well we love her,
Wish her back when she's released.

(Miss) EULA FITTS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL TO RESUME.

The exercises of the university school will be resumed by me at Clanton next September. A strictly private school for fitting boys and girls for business of life, for teaching and for college and university. Will be operated on same plan as heretofore.

E. Y. M'MORRIES.

tf

As cadets and alternates, to report at West Point in June, the President recently designated 19 young men, of whom 17 are sons of army officers and two sons of naval officers. Only in the army and navy is there found in this country the working of a hereditary principle. In these services the son generally follows the profession of his father, and marries the daughter of one of his father's old comrades or the sister of one of his own. Thus it happens that the navy is one great family, allied to a considerable extent by marriage with that other great family.

That the University of Pennsylvania is the oldest university in America has been established by Charles W. Dulles, a graduate of Pennsylvania, declares the Philadelphia Record. The university is not the oldest college, though it was established in 1740, but it was first to take steps toward the enlargement of the curriculum by the addition of a separate department for graduate study, the school of medicine having been founded in 1765. This was the first actual realization of the university idea in the colonies, but the idea of a university was in the minds of the founders as early as 1755, when the College of Philadelphia was given the power to grant "the usual university degree."

According to a story just dug up in Washington Admiral Dewey was not the first man to cut telegraphic communication with headquarters when about to go into action. Years ago, when Lieutenant General Chaffee was a captain in the Sixth Cavalry, he was ordered to go out and round up a lot of Apaches who had gone on the warpath. Just as he was ready to leave he called at the telegraph office. "Have you any further orders for me?" he asked. 'No sir," the operator replied. "The wires are not working very well today." "I am not surprised," said Chaffee as he turned to order his advance, "I had them cut early this morning. I don't need any humanitarian instructions from Washington.

Routine of Chinese School.

Each Chinese schoolboy must furnish his own stool and tables for school work, and the "Four Precious Articles," which are the ink slab, a cake of India ink, paper and brush for writing. With these he begins his weary task of learning to write and read the thousands of Chinese characters. These are to open the way to the Chinese classics, and a knowledge of this ancient literature and wisdom means education to the Chinese. At the opening of a Chinese school a paper on which is written the name of Confucius is pasted on the wall. Before this honored name the pupils and teachers burn paper money and joss sticks and bow their heads three times to the floor. The teacher then tells Confucius the day, the month of the year when the school is opened and begs his favor. Every morning when the pupils arrive they must bow twice, once for the teacher and once for Confucius.—Everybody's Magazine.

The Rev. Levi Evans, the oldest negro preacher in Kentucky, and the man who organized the first negro church south of the Mason and Dixon line, died recently at Louisville, Ky.

Professor H. C. Gilbert, who for nine years has been superintendent of the Florence city schools, has resigned to become assistant cashier of the Merchants' bank.

Florida's close quarantine season begins Friday.

Assault to Murder Charged.

G. J. and B. J. Crenshaw, father and son, are held on a charge of assault with intent to murder on C. W. Graves, a brother-in-law of the son. The assault is alleged to have occurred Monday afternoon at Horse Creek, and the two men are held as fugitives from justice.

The father claims to have had nothing to do with the trouble, but the son admits that there was some trouble, but that his brother-in-law shot at him with a shot gun, but he did not return the fire.

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SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

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J. W. SMITH.

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Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
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HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

SUMMER WOOF FOR WINTER WEAVING.

Some times, when the north wind is blowing
And we look through the pane at the snowing—
At a marble-white world out of doors—
The heart crieth out for the coming
Of blossoms and birds, for the humming
Of honey-winged bees in white-clover stores.

When violet vapors have hidden
The cold, naked hilltops, and bidden
The pale evening star as their guest,
A picture of moon-laden mountains,
Or flashing of fern-laddered fountains,
Lieth still as a garden of rest.

As we sit in the firelight's gleaming,
The sprite in the backlog brings dreaming
Of the summer's low-voiced monotone;
And we close our eyes to the dancing
Of fire-flecked figures, entrancing
Our souls with the thoughts of days that are flown.

So ever the Past doth enamour;
The sheen of its exquisite glamour
May illumine the bitterest day;
For under the frost there is breathing,
And in the dead branches is wreathing
Of hawthorn and lilacs for crowning of May.

—Ella Beardsley, in Boston Transcript.

HASHEESH.

A SHORT STORY, By BARRY PAIN.

The season was nearly at its end. On the terrace of Shepheard's were many groups—German, American and English—stopping for a few days in Cairo on their way home. In the street in front of the terrace the hawkers displayed their wares—pan pipes, fly whisks, images of the sphinx, picture post cards, matches. One offered for sale an inlaid table that he carried on his head. Another handed up an old flintlock pistol heavily mounted in silver for the inspection of a pretty girl from Cincinnati. Every now and then a carriage drove up and a party of tourists passed up the steps, followed by a dragoman laden with kodaks and dust cloaks and bazaar purchases. The bright sunlight flooded a scene of brilliant colors.

At one of the tables—next to that where the pretty girl from Cincinnati was sipping her tea—sat three men of different ages. Mr. Nathaniel Brookes, a man of some 60 years and rather distinguished appearance, was discussing total prohibitions with Dr. Henson-Blake. The doctor was a man of wiry build, with the face of a hawk and that indescribable look which comes only of strength and experience. The third man listened and fidgeted. From babyhood he had been precocious, and preferred to associate with those who were older than he was. In consequence he sometimes had to sit, as now, rather on the outside of the associations. He smoked endless cigarettes and drank something which was cold and not good for him out of a long thin glass, in which the ice tinkled pleasantly. He was a fair-haired young man whom the sun had merely freckled. He wore a single eye-glass, but did not always dare to use it. When you got to the bottom of his failings you found fundamentally by no means a bad sort of man, by name Percival Lake. This was his first year in Egypt. Both Brookes and the doctor had known Egypt for many years.

It was Brookes who was speaking. "The fellaheen should be allowed to dig," he said, "and it should be made well worth their while to dig."

"But they do," said the doctor. "They all of them do it in the summer, and they always have done."

"Yes," said Brookes. "Prohibitions which are too strict are always evaded. It's the same thing with hasheesh. But what I mean it that if we succeed in stopping the fellaheen from digging, the working European Egyptologist will find very little. The native will take care of that, and this is a case where the native has knowledge that the European can get only from him."

"That's possible," the doctor agreed.

"What's that about hasheesh?" the young man asked. "I thought it was the kind of drug that one came across frequently in stories and rarely in chemists' shops, and nowhere else."

"Nominally," said Brookes, "there is no hasheesh in Egypt. It is not allowed. It is contraband. I forget how many tons of it were seized last year, and I should be sorry to say how much managed to get through."

"Then the natives really use it?"

"Of course they do. There is a common type in all races which requires a nerve alterative and will have it. If religion or sentiment or custom shuts out alcohol, then it will be opium or hasheesh. Egypt goes for hasheesh."

"And the prohibition is of no use?" asked Lake.

"I wouldn't say that," Brookes replied grimly. "If a native has a quarrel with his neighbor he can—and sometimes does—sow cannabis indica on his neighbor's land and then report him for growing illegal stuff as soon as the crop comes up. That is useful. Speaking seriously, the prohibition may lessen the amount of hasheesh consumed, and undoubtedly had raised its price considerably—vices are the monopoly of the rich. All the same, I had a boy working on my dahabeah last year who was an excellent fellow. This year he was impossible, and I had to sack him. That was hasheesh."

"And what is the effect of it?"

"Ask the doctor."

"If you take enough and smoke it long enough," said Dr. Henson-Blake, "The effect is insanity. The given percentage in the asylums is fairly high, and should perhaps be higher. They don't admit it if they can help it, and it cannot always be spotted."

"And what is the immediate effect?"

"A sense of bien etre, of the absence of all worry. Sometimes there are delusions. The typical smoker generally gets an excessive vanity—swelled head—and becomes very quarrelsome. That is why Brookes had to sack that boy of his."

"All the same," said Lake, "I should very much like to try it."

"If I thought you meant that"—the doctor began with the suspicion of a sneer.

Lake was rather angry. "I can assure you I am not talking for effect. There are some people who don't, you know."

"All right," said the doctor, unperturbed, "keep your hair on. I've got some tobacco prepared with hasheesh up stairs. It is some that I had to confiscate. I'll give you a pipeful and you can try it after dinner. Smoke it in your own room, though—not downstairs."

"Leave it alone," growled Brookes.

"Thanks very much," said Lake to the doctor. "I'll come up with you now and get it."

The three men rose. As they did so the pretty girl from Cincinnati stepped up to the doctor. "Say, doctor, listen to me. Am I to give that man five dollars and a half for this?"

The doctor took the scarab in his hand and examined it.

"No, Miss Jocelyn," he said.

"Why not? I call that a dandy scarab. White amethyst. Genuine antique."

"It is not white amethyst and I know the man who made it—the day before yesterday. If you want it for a toy ten piastres is an outside price. The man will take that."

"My!" exclaimed Miss Jocelyn. "Thank you vurry much," and she returned to her negotiations.

The three men passed through into the hall.

II.

After dinner Brookes and Dr. Henson-Blake went off to see a friend at the Savoy. They left with grim, half-chaffing injunctions to young Lake to take care of himself. Lake, a little sulky, settled himself in one corner of the hall to smoke a cigarette before his experiment.

And suddenly Miss Jocelyn, whom he did not know, came up to him.

She was a dark girl, pale skinned and red lipped. She had a little of that jaunty, almost slangy, American air of being able to take care of herself. But she also carried the impression that this air was superficial and underneath it there might be poetry of a rather volcanic order. She sat down quietly on the other side of the table and said, "Do you not know me, Mr. Lake?"

Lake said that at any rate he was charmed to have the privilege of making her acquaintance.

"But," she went on, "I want you to behave just as if you had known me for some time. My aunt Esmeralda is watching us from away back, and she's pretty cute. Don't smile too much. Offer me a cigarette or order some coffee for me as if it were an ordinary thing that you had often done before for me. Don't look at me all the time—look away now and then. I'll tell you why I'm doing this directly."

Lake did his best to act the part and to take things more simply. He was consumed with curiosity, and for that reason he said, as he lighted her cigarette, "it is so nice of you to do this—to take pity on my loneliness—that I feel the reason why does not matter at all. I am unquestionably contented with things as they are."

"I just want to tell you. I know Dr. Henson-Blake—we were on the tourist boat together. He's playing it low down on you. That tobacco he gave you is ordinary tobacco. He wants to make you say afterward that you got a lot of funny sensations out of it, and then he'll say there was no hasheesh in it at all and just laff at you. You needn't ask me how I know, but it's the truth."

"I believe you. The possibility of it had occurred to me. Well, I have only to tell him that I got no sensations at all, and that's all over with this little joke."

"Yes," said Miss Jocelyn, "but you can get back on him. That's better."

"How?"

"Spin him a long story. Tell him you smoked it and it gave you visions. Then when he's finished with his laff, give him his tobacco back again to prove that you knew his game all the time."

"Excellent." He took from his pocket a little box in which the tobacco was placed, put it in one of the hotel envelopes, and sealed and dated it. "But the triumph must be yours," he said.

She leaned forward seriously. "Listen to me. You don't want to mention my name, you don't even know it, but I'm Irene Jocelyn. I've put confidence in you. See, he's not got to know that I've had anything to do with it. You promise me that?"

"Certainly. But I'm puzzled. Why do you come along to save me from making myself ridiculous? It's very kind of you. I'm very glad you've done it. But why?"

She hesitated and blushed slightly. "For myself, perhaps."

It seemed promising; he was emboldened. "What a pity I have wasted my time by not meeting you before? Have you been long in Cairo?"

"A few days," she said, absent mindedly. "My!" she exclaimed. "If I don't go back to my Aunt Esmeralda right now there's going to be a deal of trouble. I'll say good night to you, Mr. Lake."

He was rather staggered. "Good night," he said. "But I hope this is not the last time—"

"It depends. Mind that when he's about you don't know me."

He watched her as she went up the hall. Her bright smile came off very easily. She looked a little tired and hunted.

That night he could come to no satisfactory explanation. He could only decide to do exactly as he had been told and await events. In the meantime the girl's face haunted him, and always as it had been when she did not know that he could see her—always that tired and hunted look. What had been her story? What was inside her heart and mind? What cards was she playing? Why had she spoken to him. The questions were endless. His interest in her, strangely powerful, kept him for long awake.

III.

The little farce was played out with great success next morning. Lake told a beautiful story, and did it better because Irene Jocelyn, breakfasting alone at the next table, was listening intently. After smoking the hasheesh he had heard the sphynx talking. Then a black and limitless ocean had broken over it, and out of the ocean a strange white woman had crept and cut herself with a gold handled knife.

"Good!" said the doctor, with dry triumph. "And the more interesting because you have never had any hasheesh at all."

"No?" said Lake. "I thought that would be it." He tossed the envelope across to the doctor. "You'll find your tobacco inside. How do you give it that green color? I think the score is with me."

The doctor was angry, the more so because Brookes was undisguisedly amused at the failure. But he made one shrewd guess. "If I had mentioned the thing to a solitary soul I should have been certain that it had been given away to you. As it is, I can't see how you came to think of it for yourself. It's quite unlike you."

IV.

For the next two days Irene Jocelyn successfully avoided young Lake, and thereby drove him to the verge of madness. It even occurred to him to play a bold stroke and ask the doctor to introduce him. But he had the reasonable conviction that the introduction would do him more harm than good with this strange girl. He grew to hate Henson-Blake; it was evident that while he was there Irene would not speak. He invented excuses to get him out of the way.

On the third day she came up to him in the hall with hand outstretched. "I just want to say goodby to you, Mr. Lake," she said. "We leave this afternoon."

"Won't you tell me anything before you go? I can find no reason why you should have interested yourself in my defence. Still less can I find any reason why you should have avoided me ever since."

"But I wasn't interested in you. You're not—what do they say?—not on in this act. Didn't I tell you that I was doing it for myself?"

"Yes. You are clever—you found out the doctor's trick."

"I know him. I told you that I met him on the tourist boat. I knew what he would do."

"I am stupid, for I also knew him, and did not find out. I'm not vain enough, believe me, to suppose that you did this for love of me."

She laughed and snapped her fingers. "I wish to God you had!" he added; and the tone and simplicity of the words carried conviction. She changed her manner. She became serious.

"What was done, not for love of you, was done for hate of somebody else! Can't you imagine a woman wanting to hit back and too proud to let it be known that she wants to hit at all? Can't you imagine her hungering and thirsting to see a certain main fall, if only in some little thing, just for once? Can't you—Oh, you don't want the whole humiliating story, do you?"

"No. no. I'm sorry. Good-by."

"Goodby."

"Only you know—that is not for hate of a man. If you hated there might be a chance for those who loved."

She shook her head and turned away. A minute later he heard her laughing and talking her best American to a group of hotel acquaintances.

And this is, perhaps, the primary reason why Percival Lake did ultimately take to hasheesh in sober earnest. His friends have ceased to speak to him. Dr. Henson-Blake is interested in the case.—The Tattler.

Parliamentary Ruling.

"He said he could not help kissing you," whispered the first Congressman's daughter. "He said when he sat beside you in the conservatory and looked into your eyes he was moved by an irresistible impulse and simply had to kiss you."

"Did he?" smiled the second Congressman's daughter, who was listening with some interest to the apology thus being made for the boldness of the handsome cousin of the other girl.

"Yes. He said that it was your eyes that won him. He——"

"Well, he'll have to come around and correct the minutes of that meeting. The eyes won it, but the nose got it."—Judge.

It is estimated that the population of British Somaliland is about 250,000. Its area is about 68,000 square miles.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. A. B. KINSOLVING, D. D.

Subject: Presumptuous Sins—The Commonest Sin Among Men Is Sacrificing the Interests of the Spiritual and Eternal to the Carnal and Temporal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, preached an excellent sermon Sunday morning, on "Presumptuous Sins." The two texts were from Matthew iv: 5 and 6: "Then the devil taketh him into the holy city and he set Him on the pinnacle of the temple, and saith unto Him, if Thou art the Son of God cast Thyself down, for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee; and on their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest haply Thou dash Thy foot against a stone. Jesus said unto him, "Again it is written, thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God;" and Psalms xix: 13: "Keep back Thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright and innocent from the great transgression." Dr. Kinsolving said:

In pursuing our purpose of trying to interpret the unfolding life of the Lord Jesus and to read its lessons for ourselves, we preached last Sunday the tempted Jesus. We found in the narrative of the temptation a record of just a mental and spiritual struggle as we should have expected Him to go through at this stage of His career. It is impossible to suppose that He could have decided instantaneously and without long meditation and conflict upon the plan of His life as the "sent of God." Clearly He had a plan and adhered to it throughout life.

We remarked upon the deep interest that each one of us has in the moral struggle and victory of Jesus, and how just in proportion as we are led by the Holy Spirit to lofty and noble ideals of life, we are conscious of these subtle earthly lures which would deflect us from our truest paths.

We spoke of the fatalistic non-resistance to temptation so much in vogue nowadays as something not worth while, because in a world where the frailty of man is exposed to such overwhelming allurements of world, flesh and devil, it is certain beforehand that a vast percentage of men and women will fall. The Maker of men and not the victims of sin is the most responsible, so this school teaches, and by such doctrines the person assailed is induced to yield without a struggle. Jesus' conflict and victory teach us that this is a libel upon God. Through a putting forth of such strength as we have, through a prayerful desire to be and do what is right, our vision is cleared and our wills grow strong, and while God can never entirely shelter us from temptation He can and does defend us in temptation, and with every solicitation to wrongdoing show us the way of escape.

Then we tried to learn the lesson of Christ's first temptation. The question which first confronted Him as our representative was the old and ever-pressing question of daily bread. The tempter proceeds upon the assumption that all man needs for his sustenance is food for the physical life. You have a right to this, he says, on any terms, and there is nothing else to be considered by comparison with this. So make provision for yourself and the body's bread first. "You are to feed the hungry; feed first yourself." "If Thou art the son of God, command that these stones be made loaves—and then You may live to execute Your Father's business."

The answer of Jesus came from a Man gaunt and weary by long fasting and days of conflict. "The physical life is not man's only life, and I will not act as if it were," He says, "by exempting Myself from privations which I have come to share with My brethren. If I am hungry, that lies within the will of God for Me, and I choose hunger in that will, rather than satisfaction outside of and against that will. I will not hurt or kill My moral or spiritual life as the filial, dependent and obedient Child of God by providing on guilty terms for the feeding of My bodily life. For if, through privation, the bodily wrapping of life should perish there would still be left My essential manhood and My eternal relationship with the Father. Therefore I choose the obedient and dependent life, and will trust the care and wisdom of My Father unto the end."

Jesus there enunciated a philosophy of life which is as sane as it is lofty and spiritual. Perhaps the commonest sin among men is sacrificing the interests of the spiritual and eternal to the carnal and temporal. All about us they are prone to live as if man did live by bread alone, and where this is true they will have bread on any terms, and getting it becomes the consuming passion of life. By choosing, instead, the hunger that resulted from dwelling in the will of God, rather than the passing gratification gotten at the price of disobedience, our Master won for us the great initial victory over temptation, and by His spirit and example has been leading millions to victory along the same path ever since.

In the second temptation—I take the order given in St. Matthew as the natural order—the point of attack has changed. The tempter had sought to overthrow the obedience of Christ by an assault upon His physical appetites and faith in His Father's care. He had overcome the temptation through the strength of His trust in God. So now the attack is made upon Him through that very trust. An unswerving loyalty and confidence in the will of God has been discovered. That loving trust is was which made Him choose to suffer the pangs of hunger, rather than arbitrarily terminate them by a miracle wrought for Himself. Ah, then, here is His strength, so near by there must lurk His weakness! "Then," we read, "the devil taketh Him into the holy city and setteth Him upon that corner of the wing of the temple which overlooks from its dizzy height the priests' court below, where the thousands of Jewish pilgrims have gathered from all over the world. 'If Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down.' That will be an ideal and perfect test of your filial relation and your Father's care for You. Descend, heaven-borne, into the midst of priests and people, win instantly the acclamation and popular welcome which You will else have to conquer by long years of suffering and failure. What worship and honor and homage will be Yours! How quickly You will stand at the head of believing Israel! Surely, there is nothing to fear, for it is written, 'He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee; and on their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest, haply, Thou dash Thy foot against a stone.'"

The very choice of the location of the temptation attests the subtlety of the tempter. He is taken to the Holy City and to a pinnacle, or wing, of the temple. Think what must have been Jesus' sacred love for Jerusalem and how naturally and deeply His mind would have been influenced by the surroundings. All the passionate religious patriotism of His nature, all His deepest springs of feeling would be touched by the sacred associations of the Holy City. "Beautiful for elevation, the joy of the whole earth, the city of the great king, whither the tribes of the Lord go up year by year for worship." How precious were its sights: "As the mountains lie around about Jerusalem, so encampeth the Lord about them that love Him." "If I forget thee, O, Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning." If for a devout Jew there was a spot on earth which warranted the most unconditioned trust, it was the temple of Jehovah in the first religious capital of the world. Here it was, while His soul was vibrating with a triumphant sense of trust wou by overcoming the first temptation, that the insidious attack is made whose effort was to betray Him into presumption. All the wonderful past dealing of God with His covenant people would stand out in memory; all the wealth of tenderness over hopes and promises sorely and long deferred, and now on the eve of fulfillment—a tenderness which afterward came out in words wet with tears, when He cried: "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together as a hen gathereth her brood under her wings, but ye would not." It was in the heart of His own Jerusalem, and from the summit of His Father's house that He was tempted by His cunning and wily adversary to commit the plausible sin. Beside the influence of the sacred place and associations, the voice of the tempter appealed to something not less sacred—to the written word of God—as the guarantee of truth and action. The devil, too, can quote Scripture to his purpose. "If Thou be the Son of God, cast Thyself down; for it is written, 'He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee,'" etc.

First, we must have recourse to the principles of sanity and common sense; find out if what we are tempted to do is in sincere accord with what God has taught us generally in His word and in common sense, and, then decide. For Christ to have cast Himself from the wing of the temple into the abyss that yawned below would have been to tempt God. "We do not make experiments with those whom we absolutely trust." When a man begins by a prayer test, or any like thing, to make experiments with God, he shows that he lacks the subtle, spiritual quality called faith which is the only means by which he can reach God. Therefore, it is the habit of trust to calmly abide in God, —not trifle with or put Him to the test. As long as Jesus remained within the sphere of the revealed will of His Father, He could trust Him. If He should break or contravene that will, then He should no longer feel He had a right to God's care. In other words, Jesus Christ, in His second temptation, flushed with a victory which must have given an impulse to faith in the Father's power and sufficiency, declares to us that it is necessary to have a care for ourselves as well as commit ourselves into the keeping of God. Because we are God's children we may not break the laws of the world to which we belong and expect Him to miraculously interfere to prevent the consequences. Contempt for nature and practical reason is a wretched policy to begin a religious life with. We live under physical law, under moral law, under spiritual law. To fancy that because we have come to feel the power of the spiritual and even the supernatural, we are at liberty to fly in the face of known physical laws, or some and widely received moral laws, is fatal error, and for it men are always punished in the end. God is the source of all these laws and we tempt the Lord our God when we break them. We are not to rely, either, "too exclusively or presumptuously" upon the care of God. As far as our practical reason serves us, we must also take counsel of that, recognizing that faith and self help, action and patience "meet in equilibrium" and complete each other.

If Jesus, the exceptional and pre-eminent object of divine care, had yielded to this "Cast Thyself down." He would first have broken away from us, His brethren, who live under moral and physical law, and second, He would have "substituted for a life environed by nature, guarded, guided, fed by it, participant in its forces, because subject to its laws, a life divorced from nature, hostile to it, refusing to tempt God or to break away from our human lot and world, showed us the sanity and strength of a genuine trust in God. It is not nervous, fanatical or presumptuous. "It neither courts nor shuns death." It is prudent, wary, will not overstep the limits of a sober faith, and yet, when the will of God clearly demands it in the path of duty, it bravely faces death and dares all hell!

My friends, the modern sin of presumption turns up under many forms. Now it appears in the guise of religious pride, in the purblind assumption of some ecclesiastical charlatan uttering with great swelling words of vanity some ornamular opinion which he claims to be of equal authority with the teachings of the Son of God. You have it in the vaticinations of the "mother" of Christian Science with the system's slavish literalism and preposterous overclaims. The contempt for the physical that the system breathes and breeds, the refusal to give medicines out of those stores which God has laid up for us in leaf and plant and flower and mineral, and which millions of educated men have given their lives to make available, the willingness to cast themselves or a child over the precipice, claiming the sanction of certain Scriptures as their warrant for escaping destruction is, in the eyes of most men and women to-day, a sin of presumption. The system is against the corporate common sense of the race, against the proportion of faith; it discards doctrines like the blessed truths of Christ's deity and atonement, which have been held by the overwhelming majority of the members of the Christian church in every age from the beginning. "It is written," they cry. Yes, Christ teaches us to answer, and "again it is written: Thou shalt not make the trial of the Lord thy God."

You have it—one hesitates to allude in a Christian pulpit to the vulgar sect—in the sacrosanct polygamy of the Mormon, of which such an informing expose has been made by a Congressional committee during the past week. Not that the Mormon is the only adulterer; would God he were, but he is the only man now before the Christian public who claims a new revelation of later and higher authority than that made through the holy and sinless Jesus, expressly sanctioning his lustful creed.

"I as the chosen of God have had a vision which uproots and supersedes the morality taught by the Lord Jesus Christ; I like Mohammed's about the family better than Christ's, therefore I hear my preference sanctioned by a voice from heaven. Henceforth my revelation shall put me above the law of the land. Outwardly I may have to comply, but I secretly will ignore it." There is not occurred in modern times a more pestiferous example of religious hypocrisy and delusion! And when we remember that repeatedly in recent years emissaries from Utah have proclaimed this accursed system here in the East, chiefly among simple minded rustics and mountaineers, we realize the sin of permitting it thus long.

This country can never endure part polygamist and part monogamist.

But, my friends, the capital sin of presumption is committed nearer at home than this. There is self satisfied credulity which makes men fancy that they can break all manner of spiritual laws, cast themselves down all sorts of religious precipices, take all kinds of risks in the affairs of the soul at Satan's dictation, and yet that somehow at the end they will come out without loss! It is not, too, the ignorant about God, but those who have had good opportunity to know Him and obey Him who fall into this sin.

When any Christian man lets himself out easily and airily from a plain duty to God, or does a sin against light, he nears the sin of presumption. When a man of the world deliberately violates the express will of God, our Saviour, year after year, relying upon some vague hope of deliverance for which we have no divine warrant, he is approaching the sin of persumption.

Brethren, our safety lies in learning the perfect humility and simplicity of Jesus Christ.

"Keep back Thy servant also, from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright and innocent from the great transgression."

THE SUNDAY S

INTERNATIONAL LESSON CO FOR APRIL 3.

Subject: Jesus Visits Tyre and S vii., 24-37—Golden Text, R Memory Verses, 27-29 — C on the Day's Lesson.

I. A mother's plea (vs. "From thence He arose." delivering the discourses at Edersheim thinks that Jesus twelve apostles went immedi north country, while others was a short delay in, or near before starting out. "Borders Sidon." Tyre and Sidon were ies on the east coast of the M Sea. Their religion was a base ing nature worship. Beelzebu adopted by the Jews as a name was one of their deities, who v to be the author of "all the idol worship." "Into a hous probability the house of a several days; the fact that He be kept hid, but could not, this. "No man knew it." proper to conceal Himself aw Pharisees, who were plotting "Could not be hid." "It s was personally known to country, who had seen and h Galilee."

25. "Whose young daughter tual sufferings of the daughter but the sufferings which the dured by sympathy were still sufferings for others are great tion to the amount of love them. Hence, the greatest earth was Christ. "An unc Matthew says her daughter ously vexed with a devil." tainly a sad case. Nothing the peace of a home more t daughter possessed with Satan. The spirit that possessed this unclean—a vile spirit. "A This at once showed the hu woman; she assumed the m titude possible as she appeals

26. "Woman was a Greek." The Jews called those who Greeks, or Gentiles. "A Syr nation." A Syrophenician. longed to the Roman provin She was a Syrian, of Phoenicia Him." Earnestly entreated case was an urgent one, and at His feet, she poured out "Would cast forth." She had power to do this. Matthew cried unto Him saying, Have me, O Lord, Thou son of D pleaded for mercy; she knew make no claim upon Him in any The woman recognized Jesus ish Messiah; she called Him "The son of David." "The d Here is a plain, straightforwar sion. There is no effort to co family troubles, and gloss over and make it appear that, alt daughter is "quite respectable."

II. Faith triumphing (vs. 2 "Jesus said." The woman's ments were great: 1. Her ad been small. She was a heathen with but little means of even the light of the Hebrew Scri At first Jesus did not reply to (Matt. 15: 24). 3. The disciples Him to send her away. 4. W did speak He seemed to repel soul, seeking salvation, frequen these same tests, and many becom aged by them. "The children." "First be filled." They are th people. The gospel was first to to the Jews, and to them our L sonal ministry on earth was r stricted. Jesus told her that h ings were for the lost of Israel "Not meet." It is not suitable proper thing to do. "Children" To take those blessings that belo Jews. "Unto the dogs." This w severest test of all. The Gentiles sidered by the Jewish people as than dogs, and Jesus only used a speech which was common; but have been very offensive to the Would this woman resent it? W pride at last be stirred? No. She and shriveled" into nothingness feet, and her faith still held on for sired blessing.

28. "Yes, Lord." "Truth, Lord" It is all so. The Jews; the favo ought to be blessed first. I know heathen, only a Gentile dog. "Ye follows (1) an answer to His against entertaining her petition, a most touching appeal to His "The dogs; eat of the children's I only ask such kindness as the any family enjoy. If I am a dog, at least a dog's fare.

29. "For this saying." Her fa triumphed. Jesus, said, "O woma is thy faith" (Matt.) There are other graces that shone bright wisdom, humility, meekness, perseverance in prayer; but these product of her faith, and therefo commends that, because, of all faith honors Christ most; therefo graces, Christ honors faith most is gone." Now, at this very mom request is granted. Though our mission was to the lost sheep of yet He always honored personal Himself, wherever found." "Per faith and prayer are next to om No person can thus pray and be out receiving all his soul requires

III. A man healed (vs. 31-37). partinz." Leaving the "borders" nicia, Jesus made a circuit to the s He crossed the Jordan and sou sion in Decapolis, southeast of th Galilee. 32. "One; deaf." The h this man is related only by Mar impediment." He was not a mut stammerer. "Beseech." Earnes treat. This shows their faith in ability. 33. "Took him aside." would thus be more deeply impres a public healing would cause the p come together in great crowds. fingers, etc." Some external s needed to show to others that t really proceeded from Christ. He fingers into his ears to mark the that was to be quickened; he touched his tongue to show that fened muscles must be lubricated berness; He looked up into heaven that the source of power was G spoke the word to mark that th was instant in time upon the c 34. "Sighed." Christ's sympathi touched, and He sighed when He suffering and sorrow around Him. phatha." The actual Aramic wo by our Lord. 35. "Spake plain." Christ undertakes a cast He alwa in complete work. In verses 36 and charged them to tell no man, but lished it so much the more and tonished beyond measure.

Mrs. Lura Wyman, wife of the largest land owners in Kentucky, has given birth to pleta. Mr. Wyman immediately them Grover Cleveland Wyman cus Hanna Wyman, Theodore velt Wyman and Willie Bryan The last is a girl.

APPETITE---
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From Extreme
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but as it was not convenient to do
this time, I took the advice of a
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felt so much better that I bought
and took them faithfully, after
I looked like a new woman.
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more than thankful to Peruna."
Bertha M. Rush.

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improve very shortly, and in less
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I take it now twice a year, and find
keeps me in perfect health." Mr
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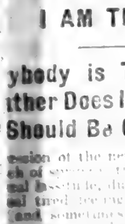

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CONSUMPTION

THE SUNDAY SC

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Mrs. Lura Wyman, wife of
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into Jordan doth rest.

APPETITE---EMACIATED---NERVOUS.

ny Women During the Spring Months Suffer rom Extreme Lassitude, Loss of Appetite and Nervousness--What They Need Is

E-RU-NA, THE GREAT TONIC

MISS BERTHA M. RUSH---PITTSBURG.

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tsburg, Pa., Superintendent Ju
ety of Methodist Protestant
d leading soprano of the choir,
Words cannot describe my thank
you for Peruna. I was a sufferer
mic catarrh for years and was in
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nervous, and had the most fool
over nothing. I was thin and

sician advised me to leave this
t as it was not convenient to do
time. I took the advice of a
se a bottle of Peruna. I took it
and when the first bottle was
t so much better that I bought
and took them faithfully, after
ooked like a new woman.
d in flesh, my appetite returned
old symptoms had disappeared.
ve been thankful to Peruna."—
ha M. Rush

I AM TIRED

body is Tired--Spring
her Does It—Every One
hould Be Cautious.

ion of the nervous system at the
the cause.
ual heavy sensations,
with irregular ap
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Peruna to eradicate the
, restores
and promotes regular

od tonic which is the natural
ing effect of warm
after the invigorat
winter quietly disappears when
Thousands are daily tes
its priceless benefit.

Kossatt, 1309 W. 13th street,
, Ind., writes: "I am happy to
indorsement for your valuable
Peruna, as I consider it a valu
me to take when the system is
from overwork. About two years
that I must take a long rest, as I
unable to work for over a month
not regain my strength. I could
at night and was in a very ner
strung condition. I decided to
Peruna would do to build up my
and am pleased to say that I be
prove very shortly, and in less
months I was able to take up
, and felt better than I have for
take it now twice a year, and find
eps me in perfect health." Mrs.
was for over ten years the mana
largest manufacturing ladies' wear and
g hundreds of women.

Tired, Nervous Women.

re thousands of them everywhere.
rs of Peruna would do them
good. As a tonic and nerve in
it has no equal. It builds up the
, brings new strength to the circulation
, restores the appetite and di
No feeble woman should be with
na.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

E to WOMEN

e Trial Box and book of in
s absolutely Free and Post
ough to prove the value of
he Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

mula of a noted Boston physician, with great success as a Vaginal Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, orness of mucus membrane.

treatment of female ills Paxtine is e. Used as a Vaginal Wash wo the world to produce its equal for ness. It is a revelation in cleansing ng power; it kills all germs which ammation and discharges.

ng druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. ours does not, send to us for it. Don't stitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.
or the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.
ON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ry & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
VERY & McMILLAN,
outh Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
ACHINERY
Frick Engines, Boilers, all izes. Wheat Separators.

MPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Engines and Boilers supplied
y. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills,
Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs,
Governors, Full line Engines &
pplies. Send for free Catalogue.

aw Mills

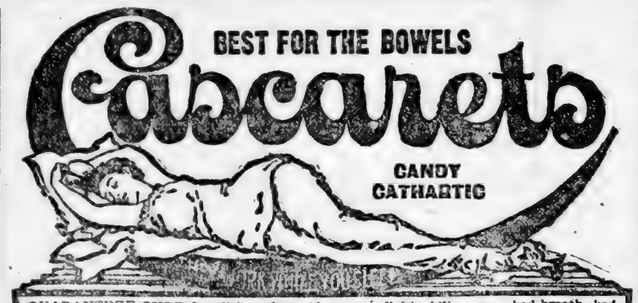
Loach Patent Variable Friction Feed
with 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All
sizes to suit. De Loach Shingle Mills,
Planers, Planers; Corn and Buhr
Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws.
our new Catalog will interest you.
Mill Mfg. Co., Box 8M, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

WINCHESTER

RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES.

"It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit, that is, they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make.

ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.

FEET HURT Sweat, Itch, Blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Coltskin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Am. 14, 1904.

U.M.C.

Millions of U. M. C. Shot Shells are sold each year. They are made in the largest cartridge factory in the world.

The UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Your dealer sells them. *Catalog sent upon request.*

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Pius Tenth has recently discovered that he is not, as supposed, the two hundred and sixty-fourth pope, but the two hundred and fifty-eighth. He has eliminated no less than six pontiffs from the list of his predecessors. In the "Gerarchia Catolica," or official annual of the holy seat, which has just appeared, he is set down as the two hundred and fifty-eighth pope. During the closing years of the reign of Leo Thirteenth the extensive researches of Mgr. Duchesne, director of the French school at Rome, brought to light the fact that six popes of the period preceding the crusades were more or less mythical, their existence being based on legend and tradition rather than on actual history. They have been eliminated, and no longer figure on the official roster of supreme pontiffs of the Roman Catholic church. At the same time Pius the Tenth has caused the urn containing the dust of the alleged martyr Fortissima to be removed from the Basilica of St. Mark. Archaeologists have all come to the conclusion that there was no foundation for the story of the alleged martyrdom of Fortissima, and that therefore there was no reason for the veneration of her remains or for regarding her either a martyr or a saint.

The standing of the three leading Japanese journals is as follows: The Jiji-Shimbun, which means literally "timely incident new-hearing," is a semi-official paper and may be regarded as the Times of Japan. The staff is composed of well-to-do men, from among whom appointments are often made to the chief posts in government departments. Rumors are never admitted to the pages of the Jiji-Shimbun, and it has a great reputation for truthfulness and sincerity. The Nichi-Nichi Shimbun—i. e., Day and Day New-hearing, or, as we should say, Daily Chronicle—is the organ of the progressive party in Japan, while the Koku-Miu Shimbun—i. e., Country People's News—which has been calling for "fearful musters and prepared defense," in its character of the nation's journal, is regarded as a less responsible paper, but is perhaps all the more interesting for that.—London Chronicle.

In modes of thought and beliefs the Koreans have no religion, properly so called. In their cities there are absolutely no religious buildings, except the churches of foreign Christian missionaries, no temples, no altars and no idols of any kind. On the outskirts of the cities may be found a few small Buddhist shrines, and in the remote mountain districts a few old Buddhist monasteries, but inside the walled cities not a single religious edifice, not even a priest or a monk. All "holy men" of the Buddhist faith are "taboo" in town. Why? Because in the invasion of 1592 the Japanese generals disguised their soldiers as monks and holy men and thus succeeded in taking many towns by strategy.

The United States furnished $80,000,000 of the $295,000,000 worth of gold which the world produced in 1902. Colorado produced $28,000,000. California $16,000,000 and Alaska $8,000,000.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Within the last few years the various colonies of Europeans in Egypt have built their own hospitals. There are now in Cairo French, German, Austrian, Anglo-American and Italian hospitals.

It is announced that Sully will settle in full his losses, approximately $4,000,000, and resume business. He is to meet his creditors Monday and permit them to name a permanent assignee, probably David Miller, a well known cotton operator. George McFadden & Co., of Philadelphia, have agreed to take over all the Sully spot cotton.

Lake Baikal, with a length of 390 miles and an area of 15,000 square miles, is directly in the way of the plateau where the trans-Siberian railway reaches its highest elevation, 1,500 feet above the sea level. Hills from 3,000 to 6,000 feet high surround it, rising so abruptly from the water's edge that building along their sides without tunneling is impossible. The lake itself is too deep to be bridged, its surface is 1,561 feet above sea level, the deepest part 1,624 feet below, and it is subject to frightful storms. From November to April it is practically ice-bound. The lake begins to freeze early in November, is completely ice-bound by the middle of December and the ice does not break up until May. Its white covering reaches a thickness of nine and a half feet. To get around the end of the lake requires a detour of nearly 100 miles, and tunneling and cutting through rock under the most adverse conditions. The cost of such a railroad section conservative estimate puts at 25,000,000 rubles, or something less than $20,000,000. How long it will take can hardly be estimated—four or five years at any rate.

Positions Guaranteed

BY A $5,000 BANK DEPOSIT

LIMITED MEANS OR EDUCATION NO HINDRANCE.
ALL OUR 6,000 GRADUATES AT WORK.

R. R. FARE PAID.
BOARD AT $8.00.
500 Free Courses.

WRITE TODAY TO
GA.-ALA. BUS. COLLEGE, Macon Ga.

Nineteen American cities have a population of over 200,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A man always looks well when he is looking for another man who owes him money.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do — use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

Any man can easily make a fool of himself; all he has to do is to act kittenish.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

When the world is unable to understand a man it dubs him a crank.

For $1.65 Money Order.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., mail postpaid 15 trees, consisting of Apricots, Apples, Crabs, Cherries, Plums, Peaches and Pears, just the thing for a city or country garden, including the great Bismark Apple, all hardy Wisconsin stock, are sent you free upon receipt of $1.65.

AND FOR 16C. AND THIS NOTICE

you get sufficient seed of Celery, Carrot, Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Radish and Flower Seeds to furnish bushels of choice flowers and lots of vegetables for a big family, together with our great plant and seed catalog. [A.C.L.]

Perhaps some people are descended from monkeys, while others merely dress differently.

Nearly five and a half million females of ten years of age and over were in gainful occupations in the United States in 1900, and of the total 3,373 were ministers of religion, 11,021 artists and teachers of art, 1,010 lawyers, 2,193 journalists, 7,387 physicians and surgeons, 74,153 bookkeepers and accountants, 34,345 merchants and dealers, 86,118 stenographers and typewriters and 22,556 telegraphers and telephone operators. Out of the long list of "gainful occupations" in the census there were not half a dozen in which women were not engaged.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

It isn't always a compliment to tell a girl that she's as pretty as a picture.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Few men can be intensely interested in anything without letting their neighbors know it.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons of hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [A.C.L.]

JUST SEND 10C. IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

When a girl knows she is handsome she does not object to having her picture taken in a group.

Large numbers of Russian refugees are coming to the United States.

"The custom of taking wedding tours is a remnant of the ancient times, when men got their wives by capture," said Professor A. H. Wilde, of Northwestern university, to a class in Roman history recently. "As soon as a man captured a woman he wanted to marry," continued the professor, "the young couple ran away to avoid the wrath of the bride's relatives. Men don't get their wives by capture now, but the custom of taking wedding tours still survives, a reminder of the ancient times."

HAPPY WOMEN.

Wouldn't any woman be happy,
After years of backache suffering,
Days of misery, nights of unrest,
The distress of urinary troubles,
She finds relief and cure?
No reason why any reader
Should suffer in the face of evidence like this:

Mrs. Almira A. Jackson, of East Front St., Traverse City, Mich., says:

"For twenty years I never knew what it was to have good health. Every physician consulted said I had liver trouble, but their medicines did me no good. Just before I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was almost paralyzed. I could hardly stand on my feet because of the numbness and lack of circulation. Had a knife been thrust into my kidneys the pain could not have been more intense. My sleep was disturbed by visions of distorted figures. The kidney secretions were annoyingly irregular, and I was tortured with thirst and always bloated. I used seven boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. The bloating subsided until I weighed 100 pounds less, could sleep like a child and was relieved of the pain and the irregularity of the kidney action. My circulation is good and I feel better in every way."

A free trial of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Jackson will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

"Commercial Korea in 1904" is the title of a monograph just issued by the department of commerce and labor. It discusses commercial and other conditions in Korea, showing area, population, transportation facilities, railways, telegraphs, postal service and foreign commerce, including imports and the countries from which they are drawn, and exports and the countries to which they are sent. The population of Korea the monograph in question puts at about 15,000,000 in round numbers, the area at about equal to that of the state of Kansas, and the foreign commerce at about $12,000,000, of which imports form about $7,500,000.

It is reported that Miss Helen Gould is keenly disappointed over the failure of the project to establish a day nursery at the St. Louis fair and may resign from the board of lady managers.

Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your **Vegetable Compound** cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, MISS EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga."—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

$500 Given Away

Write us or ask an Alabastine dealer for particulars and free sample card of

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

Destroys disease germs and vermin. Never rubs or scales. You can apply it—mix with cold water. Beautiful effects in white and delicate tints. Not a dead-breeding, cut-of-date hot-water glue preparation. Buy Alabastine in 5 lb. packages, properly labelled, of paint, hardware and drug dealers. "Hints on Decorating," and our Artists' Ideas free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.

A Golden Rule of Agriculture:

Be good to your land and your crop will be good. Plenty of

Potash

in the fertilizer spells quality and quantity in the harvest. Write us and we will send you, *free*, by next mail, our money winning books.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau St.
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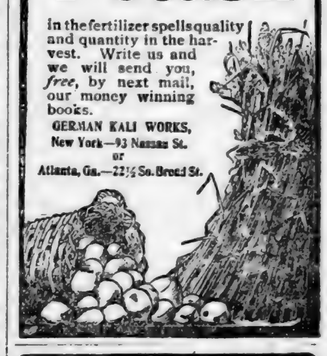


CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

CANCER NO LONGER FATAL. Kills at any stage. Cures with ESCHAROL RADIUM without pain, plaster, knife, also positively cures chronic blood diseases and Consumption. Trouble and symptom blank sent free. Physicians Home Cure, 1218 Girard Ave., Phila., Pa.

Nice MRS. NAGG.

Her Husband Takes a Day Off and Stays Home to Fault Find and Grumble.

* * * * *

By R. L. McCardell.

YOU think you'll stay home to-day? Well, it's about time you got acquainted with your wife and children. I suppose I ought to be thankful for the compliment, but you know I'm going to clean house to-day, and so I suppose you, not content with the way you act toward me, have taken a day off to worry me just when I am busy.

"Yes, I have often said that I would like you to stay home once in a while, but I know you are not doing it to please me. There's something suspicious about it. You have some scheme on foot, but you can't fool me, Mr. Nagg. Not saying a word? Oh, of course you're not saying a word. You are the martyr who never says a word, but you are killing me by your neglect and fault-finding.

"Not neglecting me? Now, please, please do not be sarcastic. Yes, I have begged you time and again to stay home, but you never would give me even one day. You couldn't? Oh, yes, you could. And now you come when it is too late, and tell me you are staying home to please me.

"Other men seem to like to stay in their homes. I do everything in the world to make you comfortable. There! Look at the ashes off your cigar! How can I keep the house clean and attractive if you lay around messing it up? Please don't crush those pillows. They cost me ninety-eight cents apiece, and you are ruining them!"

"Now you are going to swear! I know you are going to swear. Oh, I am used to it. Don't mind me. Why don't you sit down in that Morris chair? Watch out! you are scratching the wall with it.

"Please put your feet on that other chair; it looks so sprawly and vulgar. There! you have taken the varnish off the chair with your shoe heels. Oh, I see you haven't put on your slippers. Now I see it all, Mr. Nagg! Now I see it all! You never intended to stay home, except to bicker with me and get me nervous, and then you will rush out and leave me here while you enjoy yourself around town.

"You couldn't find your slippers? Now, please don't tell me that. One of them was burnt the other day by accident. The baby carried it out and put it in the coal scuttle and Delia thought I wanted it burned. And the other slipper has been knocking around the house for a week. The children have been putting their small dolls in it.

"Why it is you never said a word if you were loooking for your slippers? you didn't want to start any row? How kind you are! What are you doing now but snarling and sneering because the children played with your cheap old slippers? You didn't say a word? Ah, but you were going to, Mr. Nagg, you were going to!

"Of course, you expect that I can watch everything and look after everything. And so I could, perhaps, if you ever said a kind word to encourage me. But from day to day, from hour to hour, it is nothing but fault finding when you are in the house, which is but seldom, and not content with this you take a day to stay home, when you know I have my housecleaning to look after, to quarrel about a pair of old slippers that only cost forty-nine cents two years ago.

"I would sooner buy a dozen pairs of slippers than to have you make such a row about them. I know what's passing through your mind. You get me all worked up and nervous, and then you slam out of the house and say it is my fault.

"But you have done that so much that the novelty has worn out. Come out and be frank with me. You know you didn't mean to stay home to-day. You know you are only trying to pick a quarrel, and about a pair of old slippers, too. Instead of trying to give me some happiness and instead of trying to take some pleasure out of your home you sit around scowling and muttering. Now, look how you have that rug, and look how you have the place all littered up with your newspapers.

"Instead of sitting down and having a nice comfortable chat with your wife on such few occasions as you are home, you sit with a frown on your face reading the newspapers and spilling cigar ashes all over the carpet and smoking up my lace curtains.

"Other men talk with their wives. But you don't. Here I have been talking to you agreeably, paying no attention to your scowls, and I can't get a word out of you.

"Probably you do not think I am intelligent enough to talk to you. Is that it? Please tell me the truth. What did you stay home to-day for?

"To please me? To please me, indeed! Does it please a woman to have her husband making a pig pen of the house and scowling and fussing over an old slipper?

"I can't watch everything. By the time I get the children off to school and have picked up after you, my day is gone. And here you are home in my way, and interrupting my work, and next I suppose you will be quarrelling because the house isn't neat.

"You'll go out if I don't shut up? I knew it! I knew it! I can see through your schemes, Mr. Nagg.

"Here I have been like a fool trying to smile and look happy and interest you, and feeling so glad because you sat home one day, and all the while you were quarrelling and fussing about an old slipper to make an excuse to go out among your friends.

"Who are your friends? I am sure I don't know. They are not of the kind you can introduce to your wife. But you are happier with them, of course.

"But why use me so shamefully? Why not be manly and say you stayed from the office to-day to go somewhere you didn't want me along, instead of pretending you wanted to stay home once?

"I will not stand in the way of your enjoyment. But please don't quarrel with me. I have had that so much.

"There he goes! Slams the door as usual. Well, anyway, he didn't fool me. And to carry on so shamefully about an old pair of forty-nine-cent slippers!"—New York Evening World.

Peripatetic Coin Merchant.

A street peddler who sells old coins is one of the characters of the down-town business streets in Manhattan. He usually gets permission to spread a rubber cloth over a railing in front of a shop window and lays his wares upon it. The man is quite deaf. If you desire to purchase you must make known your wants on a pad. The coins he has for sale range in price from six cents to $3. Collectors know him as a man of long experience and sound judgment in the trade. When they want any particular coin and have an hour to spare they go looking for him in his down-town haunts.

One day he will be seen in Beaver street and the next day he is likely to be found in Barclay street. He goes where fancy dictates and where, in his judgment, is the best chance for a good day's business. He has customers now who used to deal with him when he kept a little shop in Broadway, near Duane street. When the shop was torn down to make way for a sky-scraper he decided that he would never open another one, but became a peripatetic salesman. In summer he is often seen at Saratoga or Long Branch. A New Yorker who went to St. Augustine last winter saw him there close to the walls of old Fort Marion. He comes back to Broadway as mysteriously as he disappears and declines to give any account of his wanderings. He will talk for an hour about coins if you care to listen, but never about himself or his changed circumstances. —New York Press.

Operating With Radium.

The announcement made recently by a New York physician, Dr. W. J. Morton, that he had employed radium in his practice and had effected cures in the case of cancer, has attracted general attention to this much discussed substance, and especially to its value as a therapeutic agent. During the fall and winter various experiments to determine the effect of radium on various plant and animal organisms have been carried on. Its curative value in such diseases as cancer has also been investigated, and in a report made to the Vienna Academy of Sciences by Dr. Exner, the conclusion is reached that while an operation is preferable, yet the radium treatment is advisable where this is not possible. In nine cases of cancer which had been under radium treatment it was found that there had been considerable abatement in the cancerous swelling, and in two of these it had not appeared after five months. In one case there had been considerable improvement, due to the radium treatment, which was the more interesting, as it was impossible to operate on the patient.—Harper's Weekly.

Fed on Roses and Currency.

A lion cub which has been on exhibition in former Alderman Dan Cole's flower store in Newark avenue, Jersey City, N. J., escaped from the store window yesterday and rubbed against Cole's left leg. The florist paid no attention to it, thinking it was the cat, until the cub began to claw his trousers. Then he gave a vicious kick and sprinted for the stairway, with the cub close astern. He slammed the door shut, and the baby lion began to get busy.

"He ran around the place several times," said Mr. Cole, "and broke a jardiniere on each lap. Then he quieted down somewhat and tackled a big bunch of American Beauty roses. He ate a dozen or more as if he liked them and then tackled a pocketbook which he found on the counter. He pawed it open and chewed up eight $10 bills.

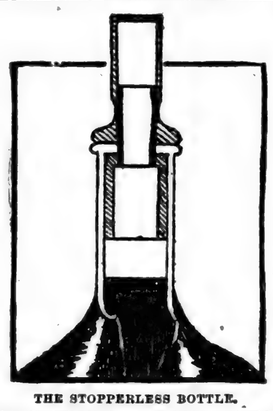
"Then he walked into a ice box where I keep cut flowers. That was my chance. I ran from my hiding place and shut the door. I kept the cub in cold storage several minutes. Then his keeper took charge of him and thawed him out. I fear I'll never get those bills back, as they are not indigestible securities."—New York Sun.

SELF-STOPPING BOTTLE

Receptacle For Liquids Which Closes Its Mouth Automatically.

Any one who has lost the stopper of a bottle which it was very necessary should be kept well corked when not in use will appreciate an idea of a Massachusetts man upon which a patent has just been granted. This affair consists of a bottle that not only carries its stopper with it, but automatically closes itself when set down.

The attractiveness of the thing is further enhanced by the fact that the bottle is a self-opener, as well as a self-closer. All that is necessary for the person who desires to use some of the contents of the vessel is that he should invert the bottle. In so doing he causes the stopper to slide up into a cylindrical head extending above the



THE STOPPERLESS BOTTLE.

bottle's top. This uncovers the holes through which the liquid flows. Having drawn sufficient of the latter, the bottle is righted, and this brings the sliding valve back into place, covering the holes which form the mouth of the ingenious contrivance.

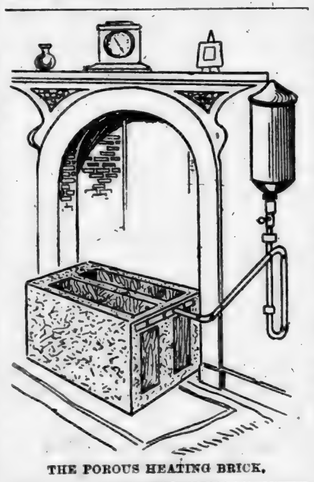
The idea is clearly illustrated in the accompanying picture. A permanently fitted arrangement in the place of the ordinary cork or stopper is fitted in the neck of the bottle and carries the extension head, which is hollow. Near the base of the head, however, are the apertures designed for the egress of the liquid contents. Within the hollow head is the sliding head, which fits over the apertures when the bottle sits in its normal position. The act of inverting the bottle causes the valve to slide up into the extension, and thus uncovers the holes, which are left free for the passage of the contents as long as the receptacle is held in this position.

OIL FIREBRICK.

A Self-Feeding Contrivance Designed to Assist the Housewife.

When the people of many parts of the country were driven to their own devices in many instances last winter in contriving for the heating of their homes and the cooking of their meals on account of the scarcity of coal in consequence of the miners' strike, a great number of new and sometimes valuable suggestions were made to help them out of their difficulties.

Oil played a most prominent part in a majority of these emergency schemes, and in consequence the bright brains of the land have been figuring on how to turn the lessons learned at that time to good account. A porous brick saturated with oil and placed in



THE POROUS HEATING BRICK.

the stove was found to be an excellent substitute for the ordinary fuel, and porous bricks had a good sale in many localities. Another scheme was the employing of an oil burner in the stove fed by means of a tube connecting with a tank placed at a higher level.

Now comes a combination of the two schemes that have been referred to. The inventor presents as the result of his investigation into the subject an appropriately shaped porous brick, to which is attached a tube whose other end is connected with a tank of oil situated at a greater elevation, so that the oil is fed regularly to the brick, the amount of flow being regulated by a stop-cock conveniently placed within reach of the person who tends the stove.

Strange Case of Money Lending.

In a money lending case heard in London it was stated that a clerk borrowed $100 from a money lender in 1886, that he had paid $500 by way of interest, and was now sued for $750, said to be due to the lender. The judge said if these were the facts he could not make a higher order than the payment at the rate of one farthing a month against the defendant. The debt would then take 12,000 years to pay off.

Latest War Items.

The Russians have taken the most remarkable secret precautions for the provisioning of their troops. At intervals of about a quarter of a mile along the greater part of the entire length of the Siberian railway stores of concentrated proteid food have been buried on each side of the line, each deposit being enough to maintain a company—said to be 290 men—for a week. The position of these provisions is not known to the sergeants or captains, but only to the commandants, who have the information in cipher.—London Chronicle.

According to the latest information from the pension commissioner there are 996,545 pensioners on the rolls, to pay whom $133,029,090 was paid out in pensions last year. Other expenses incident to the business raised the total cost of pensions for the year to $137,759,653. The average amount paid to each pensioner is $133.49 a year. This government has disbursed over $3,000,000,000 in pensions as a result of the several wars in which the country has been engaged, distributed as follows:

Revolution	$ 70,000,000 00
War of 1812	45,186,197 22
Indian wars	6,234,414 55
War with Mexico	33,483,309 91
War of rebellion	2,878,240,400 17
War with Spain	5,479,268 31
Total disbursements	$3,038,623,590 16

Bessemer's Plans.

The secretary of the committee on entertainment of the Alabama Press Association has received sixty answers to the invitations he sent out a week ago to the editors of the state, inviting them to attend the meeting of the association. From the present prospects it looks as if the association this year will break all former ones from the standpoint of attendance.

Elaborate arrangements have already been made to entertain the visitors and the people will see to it that the stay of the editors in this city is absolutely without expense.

More Coal.

The Pratt Coal Company will increase the capacity of their mines from 4,000 to 6,000 tons per day as soon as the Cane Creek branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is completed. The extension is better known as the North Alabama railroad. The company owns extensive properties along the line, which will probably be completed April 15. The work of laying rail is being rushed about one-half mile of steel per day being laid.

Lumber Yard Damaged.

Saturday the yards of the Pratt City Lumber company were partially destroyed by fire and the loss was estimated by the proprietors at about $8,000 fully covered by insurance. Only the Kansas City sheds and the office were burned.

The origin of the fire is thought to have been the careless use of matches by tramps along the railroads, as the flames were first seen along that side of the yard.

Crushed by Falling Stone.

One man killed, another seriously injured and a third slightly injured is the result of an accident in the Sayreton mines, a few miles from North Birmingham, Friday morning. T. L. Smith was killed and W. T. Smith seriously injured.

Emmet Roberts, of Bessemer, is one of the largest young men in the country. He weighs 314 pounds and is seven feet ten inches high. During the past six weeks he has grown one and a quarter inches. He was eighteen years old last July.

A pen factory is a new industry proposed for Anniston.

The working crew of the Memphis division of the Southern railway is drawing near to Scottsboro, going in a western direction, with new steel rails which will take the place of the old iron rails.

It is said that the receivership of the Tennessee Central will be of brief duration.

Selma papers report that the Alabama river has been lower for the past three or four months than ever before recorded in the history of the weather bureau for this season of the year.

Dr. J. M. Lindsley, president of the International Quarantine board, is serving a ten days' sentence in the Mobile county jail for criminal libel against the Mobile quarantine authorities.

It is reported in Anniston that the local plant of the Southern Car and Foundry Company will resume operations about April 1 under the management of Captain James Elliott.

A real estate and building boom is reported in Mobile.

The East Lake election, which was being held on the issuance of $13,500 of bonds for the erection of an electric light plant, was called off on account of an error in the ballot.

Governor Jelks has named a board of managers for the old soldiers' home at Mountain Creek and has called a meeting of the board for next Friday at noon in his office.

A $100,000, six-story hotel is to be erected opposite the Birmingham postoffice.

Spinsters and Matrimony

By Agnes Repplier

THAT she should be censured for laying claim to what [illegible] hers seems unkind and irrational—a tyranny of opinion. [illegible] riage is a delightful thing; but it is not, and never ca[illegible] duty; nor is it as a duty that men and women have p[illegible] zealously practiced it. The outcry against celibacy as a "social disease" is louder than the situation warrants. [illegible] echo of an older protest against the deferring of the in[illegible] wedding day; against the perverse "boggling at every [illegible] which Burton found so exasperating a trait in you[illegible] which La Bruyere calmly and conclusively condemns. "There is," [illegible] French moralist, "a time when even the richest women ought to marry [illegible] cannot allow their youthful chances to escape them, without the risk of [illegible] repentance. The importance of their reputed wealth seems to diminis[illegible] their beauty. A young woman, on the contrary, has everything in her [illegible] and if, added to youth, she posseses other advantages, she is so much th[illegible] desirable."

This is the simplest possible exposition of the masculine point of vi[illegible] is plain that nothing is farther from La Bruyere's mind that the possib[illegible] a lifelong spinsterhood for even the most procrastinating heiress. He [illegible] points out that it would be more reasonable in her to permit a husband t[illegible] her youth and her wealth simultaneously.—Harper's Bazar.

THE LADIES LIKE I[illegible]

Earle, Ala., March 7th, 1902.

I received a bottle of Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic by mail and after fair trial have to say that it is all that it is claimed to be. It is especially fine for Wounds and Burns.

MRS. M. E. SIMMONS.

Evergreen, Ala., August 10, 1902.

For use in cases of accident or Colic and Bowel trouble among children Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a "mother's friend" indeed. I use it and recommend it to others.

MRS. LULA SPEARS.

Clayton, Ala., August 26[illegible]

Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic [illegible] and I have tried it. Allow me [illegible] that it will do all you claim for [illegible] is a splendid medicine for fam[illegible]

MRS. ANNIE L. WILLI[illegible]

Earle, Ala., March 8, [illegible]

Received a sample of Dr. Tich[illegible] Antiseptic by mail and after fa[illegible] have to say that it gave entire[illegible] faction, and I believe it to be a[illegible] is claimed for it. A clean me[illegible] with a pleasant odor.

MISS LUCY WHIT[illegible]

For sale by druggists, 10 and 50c.

A most complete

Stock of General Merch[illegible]

dise, Dress Goods, E[illegible]

The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is in ch[illegible] of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara S[illegible] of St. Louis

P. D. WILSO[illegible]

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YAR[illegible]

WE have as good

CHICKEN[illegible]

as there are in the cou[illegible]

Barred Plymouth Rock[illegible]

And you may have 15 [illegible] fresh eggs for 50c. If [illegible] want them shipped pl[illegible] add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can please[illegible]

MRS. W. NIX[illegible]

Maplesville, Alaba[illegible]

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereby That Practical and Instructive Newspaper

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of Ala[illegible] bama for the full line of State New[illegible] contained in each issue, will be fur[illegible] nished in connection with Our Pub[illegible] lication at a Remarkably Low Price[illegible]

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Finan[illegible] cial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all active[illegible] ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family like, th[illegible] Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensable[illegible] It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, an[illegible] meets the requirements of the entire family. It is popula[illegible] throughout the South, and no one should be without i[illegible]

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Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.00

Both for $1.25.

T[illegible]

VOL II

NGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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Patterson introduced a bill for [illegible] endment of the Chinese exclu[illegible] act of 1892, giving notice that on [illegible] day next he would address the [illegible] on the bill. In giving this no[illegible] said he had received what he [illegible] definite information that [illegible] Chinese government had denounc[illegible] treaty between that govern[illegible] and the United States, and that [illegible] treaty would expire December 7th [illegible] Unless the law should be amend[illegible] Chinese can come into the United [illegible] after that time without obstruc[illegible]

[illegible] bill was passed authorizing the [illegible] transmission through the mails of [illegible] for the blind.

[illegible] a bill authorizing the detail of [illegible] officers of the army and the [illegible] of retired officers of the army [illegible] to schools as instructors.

[illegible] House passed the sundry civil [illegible] bill after voting down a [illegible] by Mr. Sulzer to recom[illegible] with instructions to strike out [illegible] appropriation of $136,600 for the [illegible] York custom house. The re[illegible] of the day was devoted to [illegible] of the conference report on [illegible] appropriation bill. With the [illegible] of the amendment providing [illegible] increases in the signal corps, [illegible] disagreed to all other im[illegible] Senate amendments, and the [illegible] final recall to the conference.

[illegible] general proposal to consolidate [illegible] of adjutant general with [illegible] the record and pension divi[illegible] make Brigadier General Ains[illegible] chief of the latter division, mil[illegible] secretary with the rank of major [illegible] and put him in charge, and [illegible] amendment to allow officers who [illegible] in the civil war who retire or [illegible] retired, to retire at the next [illegible] grade, were debated at length [illegible] strong opposition.

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APRIL 2ND.

[illegible] Warren occupied the greater [illegible] the senate's time with a [illegible] attacking the Gibson bill to [illegible] most of the existing land laws. [illegible] tended that the land laws were [illegible] sent, and in the main honestly [illegible] administered, and urged that there [illegible] be a demand for repeal. Mr. Mal[illegible] concluded his speech on the old [illegible] disability pension order of the [illegible] secretary of the interior. The post[illegible] bill was completely sidetracked [illegible] the day.

[illegible] one hundred and nineteen pension [illegible] were passed by the house in two [illegible] minutes. An hour was devoted to rapid [illegible] consideration by unanimous consent, [illegible] a large number of bridge bills [illegible] other matters of minor importance [illegible] were disposed of. At the expiration [illegible] of time Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, [illegible] had threatened to stop the pro[illegible] by a point of "no quorum," [illegible] the pension legislation was fin[illegible] insisted on the point, and as [illegible] there few members present, the [illegible] house adjourned.

APRIL 4TH.

[illegible] Although the postoffice appropriation [illegible] was before the senate almost the [illegible] whole day, the early debate on the [illegible] bill was in relation to general [illegible] matters. Considerable progress was [illegible] made with the postoffice appropriation [illegible] bill, both provisions of the bill re[illegible] lating to sites for postoffices purposes [illegible] and to New York city, as amended by the [illegible] committee were agreed to.

[illegible] Several important amendments agreed [illegible] to provide for the retransfer of the [illegible] rural delivery service from the office [illegible] of the fourth assistant postmaster [illegible] general to the office of the first as[illegible] sistant postmaster general, struck out [illegible] the limit for cars on the railway [illegible] mail service and eliminated the re[illegible] quirements placed on first and second [illegible] class postmasters in the matter of [illegible] free service.

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Matrimony

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with a pleasant odor.
MISS LUCY WHITT

druggists, 10 and 50c.

complete

f General Mercha
Dress Goods, E
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in every detail and is in cha
ss milliner, Miss Clara Sm

P. D. WILSO

POULTRY YAR

WE have as good
CHICKEN
as there are in the coun
Barred Plymouth Rock
And you may have 15
fresh eggs for 50c. If
want them shipped pl
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can please
MRS. W. NIX
Maplesville, Alab

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for $1.25.

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VOL II | CLANTON, ALA. APRIL 7 [illegible] 4 | NO 2

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The military academy appropriation bill was taken up, and after Mr. Parker, in charge of the bill, had explained its features briefly, Mr. Goldfogle, of New York, spoke in behalf of the Jews of the United States, for whom he asked equal treatment and protection while traveling in Russia. Mr. Livernash, of California, made an attack on President Roosevelt and Mr. Merrill, of Pennsylvania discussed the negro question. Consideration of the bill was not concluded when the house adjourned.

The District of Colombia appropriation bill was sent to conference.

APRIL 5TH.

The senate listened to a two-hour speech by Mr. Morgan on the Panama canal question and then took up the postoffice appropriation bill, but adjourned without completing its consideration. Some important amendments aside from those suggested by the committee were agreed to, among them one increasing from two to four ounces the size of franked letters. Mr. Morgan's speech was in especial advocacy of his resolution requesting information from the attorney general concerning concessions to the original Panama canal company, and was in the main an arraignment of the new Panama company.

Mr. Fairbanks suggested an amendment appropriating $20,000 for experimental telephone delivery of special delivery mail in connection with the rural free mail service. He said the intention was to give country people the benefit of the special delivery service and he added that the amendment would in many cases expedite delivery to the extent of twenty-four hours. He also said that the telephone was becoming so general as to render the plan feasible.

The proceedings in the house were enlivened by speeches by Mr. DeArmond and Mr. Grosvenor, the former attacking the republicans for failure to order an investigation into the postoffice charges and to revise the tariff, and the latter vigorously defending the republican party and lauding President Roosevelt for the part he played in the postal investigation, the passage of the Cuban reciprocity law and the treaty with Panama for the construction of an isthmian canal.

The military academy bill was passed without amendment.

Kidnap'ng Charge Dismissed.

It is asserted by the attorneys for Harding that Mrs. Harding and a friend of Harding's from Brooksville, Fla., will be at the trial and that by means of these witnesses it will be proved that Harding is not the man wanted in Ohio.

The requisition papers from the governor of Ohio call for a man by the name of Blaser. Detective Callahan says he is positive that Harding is the man wanted. Harding says he is not Blaser, but that Blaser is still in Florida. The warrant charging Detective Callahan with kidnaping was dismissed.

Railroad Sold.

By a decree of fthe chancery court of Jackson county, rendered several days ago, the Gurley and Paint Rock Valley railway, together with all of its belongings, was sold at public outcry and was bought in by Colonel M. A. Clay, a citizen of Princeton. The sum paid was $18,000. It is now thought Colonel Clay will sell the property, which is quite valuable to the Southern railway.

Fell from the Steeple.

S. O. Snow, of Ensley, was killed at Dothan Tuesday by falling from the steeple of the new Methodist church. He was at work on the roofing when the scaffolding gave way and he fell to the ground, a distance of fifty or sixty feet. He was dead when picked up.

Port Arthur is imperiled by the proximity of the Russian volunteer ships which are loaded with 250 torpedoes, each containing 240 pounds of terrible explosive pyroxoline. The ship is anchored behind Electric hill. The Japanese, it continues, appear to have been informed by spies that the vessel is situated here and have been instructed to aim shells in this direction. Should a shell strike this ship it would annihilate the whole town.

The report is confirmed that the Japanese have entered Wiju, on the southern bank of the Yalu river. Koreans residing in Wiju informed the Japanese that the Russians on the upper reaches of the Yalu consist of but small parties. This tends to confirm the report that the Russians have left Korean soil and returned across the Yalu into Manchuria.

Tuesday the battle ship Virginia was launched.

New Industries

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—$250,000 power company; paint factory.
Point Clear—Lumber company.
Selma—$50,000 cement works.

GEORGIA.

Albany—Gin brush factory.
Brunswick—Shingle mill.
Carrollton—Ice factory.
Columbus—$250,000 cotton mill.
Dalton—Cotton gin; oil mill.
Quitman—Cotton gin.
Valdosta—$30,000 turpentine plant.
Watkinsville—Hardware company.
Watkinsville—$20,000 oil mill (near)

LOUISIANA.

Jennings—Cotton gin.
Lake Charles—$50,000 turpentine plant.

MISSISSIPPI.

McHenry—$30,000 turpentine company.
Richton—Canning factory.
Robinsonville—$10,000 brick and tile company.
Sandersville—$10,000 lumber company.
Yazoo City—$10,000 cooperage company.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—Lumber company.
Jellico—$15,000 lumber company.
Johnson City—Crate factory.
Knoxville—Skirt factory; planing mill.
Memphis—$100,000 soap factory.
Nashville—Medicine factory.

TEXAS.

Beaumont—Gas plant; $10,000 oil company.
Bryan—Electric light plant.
El Paso—$20,000 lumber company.
Gonzales—Oil company.
Hillsboro—Telephone system.
Laredo—$1,000,000 mining company.
Paris—Handle factory.
Wallisville—Dry kiln; lumber mill.

Iron Ore Output Doubled.

The iron ore output of the United States has doubled in quantity during the past six years, according to the report of the geological survey. During 1902 the United States produced 35,554,415 long tons of iron ore, valued at $65,412,950, an increase of 23 per cent over the production of 1901, and of 103 per cent over 1897. The most significant feature is that 10,277,780 tons of iron came from eighteen mines, the shipping operations of all of which, with two exceptions, are limited by climatic conditions to about 200 days annually. One hundred and twenty-six operators produced 88 per cent of the product of the country.

Against the Coal Barons.

The case of the interstate commerce commission vs. Baird, commonly known as the anthracite coal case, was decided by the supreme court of the United States in favor of the contentions of the commission, the decision of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York being reversed. This is the case instituted before the commission by W. R. Hearst, who alleged discrimination by the railroad company which reached the anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania.

Nail Plant Burned.

The nail department of the American Steel and Wire company's plant at Rankin, Pa., burned Monday, causing loss from $175,000 to $200,000. There were employed in the mill 350 men. In the building were 250 nail machines of an exceedingly complicated character and of great value, as well as 8,000 kegs of nails, all of which were more or less damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown

The Cane Crop.

The weather during the past week has continued favorable to the coming cane crop, and the situation throughout the sugar district continues to be all that could be asked for.

It is possible that the L. and N. will build a line from Cullman to Huntsville.

According to published statistics of last year's shipbuilding, the number of vessels launched in the whole world was 2,441, with a tonnage of 2,679,531. For 1902, the number of vessels launched was 2,394, with a tonnage of 2,715,670.

Last year the total product of pig iron in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee amounted to 3,337,079 tons. In 1902 it was 3,934,124 tons, and in 1901 2,578,864.

A modern train of eighty cars will move 3,000 tons of freight, as against the 945 tons of a thirty-five car train of a decade ago.

FACTS VS. RAILROAD SLANDER.

In their efforts to defeat Mr. B. B. Comer and elect the railroads' representative, Mr. John V. Smith, the railroads have left unanswered the fact that local freight rates in Alabama are higher than in any adjoining state, and have resorted to vicious personal abuse of the people's candidate.

These slanders are a warning to the citizens of Alabama that both now and in the future any one sufficiently courageous to oppose the railroads' policies by endeavoring to protect the people's interests will be vilified by paid advertisements in the public press and by placards posted in the railroad depots of Alabama.

The railroads and their candidate, Mr. John V. Smith, are unable to give a satisfactory reason why Alabama local freight rates should be so much higher than the rates in our neighboring state, Georgia, and have therefore restorted to a campaign of slander that the people's attention may be taken from the real issue at stake.

Mr. Comer's platform is such a reduction in local freight rates as will enable the Alabama farmer to reach the consuming centers of the state with all farm products, and permit the manufacturing and distributing towns to return to the country dry goods, hardware, furniture, farming implements, fertilizers and all manufactured articles.

When a Tennessee farmer can ship corn from Nashville, Tenn., to Montgomery, Ala., 300 miles, for 13 cents per hundred pounds, and the farmer in Alabama is charged 17 cents per hundred pounds for shipping corn one-half the distance on the same railroad, there is little inducement to raise corn in Alabama.

When cotton can be shipped from central Alabama to Charlotte, N. C., 550 miles, cheaper than it can be shipped from the same point 150 miles to Alabama mills, there is little encouragement to build cotton mills in Alabama. When stoves made of Alabama iron in the Birmingham district pay a higher rate to south Alabama than is charged from St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., for a haul of over 500 miles to the same point, stove making will not flourish in Alabama.

Below is a comparison of local freight rates as charged on the Southern railroad for a distance of 41 miles in Georgia and in Alabama. The figures given speak for themselves:

RATES PER HUNDRED POUNDS IN CENTS.

	Georgia	Alabama
Meats	13 1-2	19
Grain	7 1-2	12
Bagging	13 1-2	19
Boxes	34	44
Broom corn	7 1-2	29
Butter	20	44
Canned goods	25	32
Coffee	15	29
Cotton	17	26
Flour, per barrel	16 1-2	26
Fruits	15	20
Machinery	15	20
Mattresses	27 1-2	36
Meat	13 1-2	19
Syrup	9	29
Domestic	15	29
Harness and saddlery	30	38
Agricultural implements	15	20
Hay	7 1-2	12
Cotton ties	9	19

The southern railroad filed a statement January 18, 1904, before the South Carolina railroad commission showing comparison of local freight rates in six southern states, as charged by the Southern railway for distances from five to three hundred miles. This statement proved that Carolina fared well in comparison with other states, **and that Alabama paid higher local freight rates on the Southern railway than any one of the six southern states in which that railroad operates.**

In the face of this evidence introduced by the Southern railway in a sister state, the Southern railway and their candidate, Mr. John V. Smith, say to the people of Alabama that rates here are as low as they should be. Mr. Comer says such discrimination is unfair to Alabama, and local rates here should be reduced. What do you say?

We ask you to support for president of the railroad commission Mr. B. B. Comer, a man who for fifteen years has consistently contended for equitable freight conditions in Alabama; who has earnestly worked to make the position elective; who has come to the people with a statement of facts and who is a business man and the candidate of the shippers and consumers of the state.

The railroads desire to perpetuate the present excessive local rates and ask you to support Mr. John V. Smith, who has corrected none of the existing abuses, and who opposed the elective railroad commission.

If you believe the railroads should charge the people of Alabama for local freight service more than they charge the people of any other southern state, and that the railroads should dominate Alabama politics, vote for John V. Smith.

If the railroads should give to Alabama local rates equal to those enjoyed by our neighboring states; if the people of Alabama should dictate the policies and control the politics of our state, vote for B. B. Comer.

adv 1t

Latest War Items.

Japan exports seven million tons of coal annually.

The czar of Russia has an income of about $1,000,000 per month.

The Japs have 145,000 soldiers in Korea and Manchuria and the Russian forces are estimated to number about 300,000.

The offer of Czar Nicholas to pardon any political prisoner in Russia who would volunteer for the front has not been accepted in a single instance.

A 6,000-mile telegraph line, the longest in the world, is in operation between St. Petersburg and Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters in Mukden.

It is reported that an English firm has sent a hundred thousand tons of coal to the far east ostensibly for China, but really for Japan. The freight is said to be twenty-three shillings per ton.

Word is received that the Japanese destroyed the Russian acrostatic park in Manchuria, thus effectually cutting off communication with balloons, which have been used by the Russians for reconnoitering.

Russia's ministry of finance denies that it has dispatched agents abroad to negotiate a loan, and says therefore there is no foundation for the rumors that such agents have unsuccessfully attempted to enter into negotiations for this purpose with foreign bankers.

Among the supplies affected by the war is carbolic acid, from which the picric acid used to manufacture lyddite and melinite is obtained. During the war between Spain and the United States carbolic acid reached 31 cents a pound, and at present it is selling for 22 cents and rising 2 cents daily.

Russian soldiers, naturally superstitious, have been deeply influenced by a widespread legend that the Japanese possess magnetic stones capable of rendering their adversaries powerless. The officers are endeavoring to restore confidence among the men. The latter, however, are convinced that they are fighting against sorcerers.

A correspondent writes that the defenses of Port Arthur have been so weakened that the early capture of the port is to be expected. There is little doubt, the correspondent says, that only a narrow passage is left and that at the first favorable opportunity the Japanese will block the channel. The Russians have taken many 12-inch guns out of their ships to arm the old and new defenses of Port Arthur.

Bald Mountain, a small steep hill in the Tiboque valley, Maine, has disappeared. In its place a small lake exists. It is believed the mountain dropped out of sight during the earthquake of March 24th and that the tremor which then shook New England really had its birth in the Maine woods. Bald Mountain was an odd-shaped cone with extremely steep sides and was seldom explored. The general belief is that it was the crater of an extinct volcano. Around the base of the mountain small hot springs once existed, and the rock formation in the neighborhood bears evidence of volcanic origin.

After contesting his wife's will, which cut him off with $50 and left $50,000 to European relatives, and winning the suit two weeks ago for $25,000, John Thornburg, of East St. Louis, rejoiced to such an extent that he broke his leg and died of blood poisoning. There being no children, the $50,000 estate will go to relatives in Europe.

I. E. Avery, city editor of the Charlotte, N. C., Observer, died Saturday from an overdose of morphine, which he evidently took for insomnia. He was 32 years old and was United States vice consul to Shanghai under Cleveland's last administration.

Bessemer's mayor, in order to break up "hoodoo" complaints among negroes, is sending both plaintiffs and defendants to jail and to pay fines.

It is announced that the grading on the Atlanta and Rockmart division of the Seaboard Air Line railway will be completed by April 15th.

Short time in English cotton mills is costing the employers $200,000 and the operatives $550,000 weekly.

Greenwood, Miss., is to vote on public ownership of electric light, water works and sewers.

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6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
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In olden times rings were worn by monarchs and rulers alone, but as civilization advanced and women were more chivalrously regarded, the ring was given her as the token of high dignity bestowed upon her in the marriage ceremony.

THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFRAE.

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfrae,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear lake water lapping the low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements gray,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.
—William Butler Yeats.

THE PRICE OF FAME

By VIOLA LINDHOLM

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This was Elizabeth Neilsen's first opportunity to hear a symphony concert. She was an observing young woman, and it was with an eager eye that she noticed the effect of the high vaulted ceiling from the center of which was suspended great circles of light which seemed like golden crowns for that surging mass of human faces everywhere about her.

It was the vista of trees that one saw just back of the stage, that caught Elizabeth's eye. It seemed as if she could hear the winds murmuring sweet sounds through those moving branches, or the twitter of birds

All was forgotten in the masterful program.

darting here and there, and feel the warm sunlight casting long arrows of light through the green leaves. But her imaginative play of fancy was disturbed by the musicians coming in by twos and threes, and taking their accustomed places in the long rows of chairs arranged in a semicircle.

The concert leader followed, bowing and smiling to the continued applause, until Elizabeth felt sure his back would break.

But all was forgotten in the masterful program. The musicians responded to the baton of the director, as if he controlled them by some subtle power.

The climaxes of harmonious sound seemed to float upwards past the circles of light to part from the sympathetic strings from which they came.

Such magnificent tones as came from the throat of the soloist were a revelation to Elizabeth, and instinctively spurred her ambition to attain loftier heights. Had not her teacher that very day, spoken encouraging words, and told her there was a fortune in her voice, if she would but endure the years of technical study?

She was determined to be a great singer; one who would sing to human hearts and make them all better for having heard her. To the realization of her dream, there was but one obstacle, and her face grew serious as she thought of the unanswered letter—the last letter that was so full of tender pathos, urging her to remember that fame was not what the world required of her; and that she need not give up her heart and soul to her unrelentless ambition, when there was already a heart beating in unison with her own.

Elizabeth longed to be free and not be bound by any attachment except to her one theme—music. Yet, Stephen Strong had so often pointed out that she would tire of the long years of waiting and working before the plaudits of the world would crown her efforts.

She admired Stephen—yes, he was her ideal of manhood. At times she felt that the sun was shining all the brighter because of his love for her. Again, her heart was bitter toward him for being so unresponsive to her musical soul. He had often told her there was an ever-widening gulf between them, and that it was caused by her ambitions.

On one occasion he astonished her by saying he almost hated music, for the simple reason that Elizabeth seemed lost to him. And once, when she was playing the entrancing measures of "Weber's Invitation to the Dance," he had suddenly taken the music away and closed the piano. This incident was a shock to Elizabeth's sensitive nature, and she never could quite forget; neither could she quite understand his aversion to her music.

If either had only cultivated a better self-denial and patience, these virtues would have made each stronger and better able to understand the other's innermost soul.

For the next two or three days she practiced incessantly, singing her exercises with such fervor that a mocking bird, from his station in the large elm tree, which stood near Elizabeth's window, eyed her with such interest, and, as if in approval of her efforts, burst forth into joyful song.

The song of happiness from the bird acted as a stimulant to Elizabeth's hope, and she felt a joyous sense of her freedom.

* * *

It was all over between them, and she was glad she had no one to interfere with her plans. And he did not care so much after all, judging from the very cool and formal note in answer to her wish to cancel all relations between them.

It took years of unremitting work. Her daily routine was of the simplest nature, with so many self-denials and sacrifices never dreamed of, on the long road to fame. Oftentimes she was faint-hearted and weary of the struggle for success, and would fain have given up the goal for the sound of a tender voice, or the touch of an absent hand; but lacking this, she clung persistently to her faith in her own self to conquer, and yet be a great singer.

Six years had passed, and this was to be the night of her debut. The wintry air was piercing. Overhead the blue ether was studded with scintillating stars, which sang a measure of harmonious spheres.

Waves of pulsating music came from everywhere. Even the man with the street-piano, who took his stand near the crossing, had caught the vibrating waves of higher spheres and was playing in unusually sweet and measured time. One block further north from where the street musician held his court, there arose a massive stone building silhouetting its turrets and sharp pinnacles against the jewel-studded curtain of night. Its noble facade seemed to recede from the broad street, which was so wide that it gave one the impression of stretching far to the right, joining hands with the park. One's vision was broken, however, by the line of street cars, cabs and carriages, which poured forth increasing throngs who wended their way across the wide esplanade and up the terraced steps of the music hall.

Elizabeth's success was immediate and sure, for her singing and acting made a marked sensation. She infused her own intense personality into the character she was portraying.

In looking at her, one never seemed to remember anything of her face, except those eyes, which varied in expression, according to the intensity of her feeling.

Her sensitive mouth and broad chin indicated delicacy as well as determination. At times people had called her beautiful.

But what was it he was saying.

This was one of her inspired moments, for she not only looked radiant, but her singing was an inspiration to her audience, who were loth to leave, even after the last encore had been granted.

Back in her dressing room, where were large, fragrant bouquets for the evening's success, she would commune with her own heart for a few moments. Why this unsatisfied longing for something, she could not tell—surely her triumph had been glorious. She would whisper her heart-beats to the roses—perhaps they would understand.

Why did La France roses always recall, with a swift flight of memory, the evening when she had bade Stephen good-bye, and had given him, for dear remembrance sake, a pink rose? She wondered if he ever thought of the crushed rose, or if he ever thought of her.

Perhaps it was the scent of the roses, or was she dreaming? It could not be a fancy, for there in flesh and blood stood Stephen—his face a trifle grave, but still lit with the happiness of her grand achievement.

With a glad cry of joy, Elizabeth extended both hands, and felt the firm grasp of Stephen's hand, while he was congratulating her upon her grand success.

How infinitely happy she felt! But what was it he was saying? Wanted her to meet his Margaret! Had just arrived from a trip out West, and reached the city just in time for her debut!

Elizabeth felt her heart stop its wild beating—was she turning to stone?

He could not have felt her sense of weakness and utter helplessness, for he was still talking, in a far-off voice, and faintly she heard him tell her how proud they all were that she had attained her heart's desire.

With rare self-possession Elizabeth smiled, but in the depths of her heart she knew that love was the sweetest thing in all the world.

LEGACY NOT ALL A BLESSING.

Italian Inherits Thirty-four Cents and Pays Six Dollars in Fees.

In Italy it appears to be a somewhat expensive affair to inherit money, that is, if it be a small sum. Not long ago a young man died in the little town of Romagna, who left one lira fifty-eight centesimi, or not quite thirty-four cents. This sum, which had been deposited in the Postoffice Savings Bank, became the property of the young man's father. As the amount was so small the father thought it unnecessary to make a declaration of the legacy as the law prescribes, especially as the stamped paper on which the declaration must be made would cost about twenty-two centesimi more than the money involved.

Three months afterward he received a demand from the local state treasury for the payment of fourteen lire forty-eight centesimi—nearly three dollars. Thinking a mistake had been made, he took no notice of this demand, with the result that later an official called upon him and demanded the immediate payment of eighteen lire—three dollars and a half. The father had not sufficient money in hand so the official took possession of the man's furniture. The cost of this seizure brought the total sum to thirty lire, over six dollars, which the poor man had to pay that same evening to avoid the sale of his goods by auction.

WHERE HE DREW THE LINE.

Was Willing to Send Enemy Away, But Would Not Help Him Back.

Here is a good story told of the late United States Senator Sewell and Col. "Jim" Scovel. The colonel, who was a stirring orator, but very erratic, had been for years a thorn in Sewell's side when Sewell was commander-in-chief of the Republican forces of the state. They did not even know each other when they met on the streets. In time Scovel joined the Salvation Army and mellowed toward the senator enough to feel encouraged to ask Sewell for a pass to Chicago.

"I'll send it to you," the General said, and the next morning there was a letter in Scovel's mail from Sewell's West Jersey Railroad office.

Scovel dashed out the moment he broke the envelope seal.

"See here, General!" he exclaimed, as he rushed into the Senator's presence, "I have the pass to Chicago, but there is no return coupon to it."

"I am willing, sir," the Senator returned with freezing dignity, "I am willing, sir, to send you to Chicago. But I'm not —— fool enough to help you get back."

The old-time coolness was on again at once.—New York Times.

A Confession.

I've been down to the city, an' I've seen the 'lectric lights.
The twenty-story buildin's an' the other stunnin' sights;
I've seen th' trolley cars a-rushin' madly down the street,
An' all the place a-lookin' like a fairy-land complete.
But I'd rather see the big trees that's a-growin' up to home,
An' watch the stars a-twinklin' in the blue an' lofty dome;
An' I'd rather hear the wind that goes a-singin' past the door
Than the traffic of the city, with its bustle an' its roar.

I reckon I'm peculiar, an' my tastes is kind o' low;
But what's the use denyin' things that certainly is so?
I went up to a concert, an' I heard the music there;
It sounded like angelic harps a floatin' through the air.
Yet spite of all its glory an' the gladness an' acclaim,
If I stopped to think a minute, I was homesick jes' the same;
An' I couldn't help confessin', though it seems a curious thing,
That I'd rather hear a robin sweetly pipin' in the spring.
—Washington Star.

He Chose the Tombs.

Bishop E. S. Lines of Newark, while a guest of the Church club of this city, told this story to illustrate, as he said, the effort on the part of the clergy to keep the bishops humble.

"I was over to New York the other day," said the bishop, "and met on the street a young clergyman whom I had known in New England some time ago—a most estimable young man, but one who is inclined to take life very seriously. 'How do you do, J——,' said I. 'I am very glad to see you. Where are you located now?'

"'I am in the Tombs,' replied J——.

"'How fortunate it is that they let you out for a day so that I could have the pleasure of seeing you.'

"'Oh, not exactly that, you know. I had the choice of the chaplaincy of the Tombs or a parish in Newark, and I chose the Tombs.'"—New York Times.

ALL IN THE SAME BOX.

Little Juror's Appeal for Escape Was of No Avail.

The judge had his patience sorely tried by lawyers who wished to talk and by men who tried to evade jury service. Between hypothetical questions and excuses it seemed as if they never would get to the actual trial of the case. So when the puzzled little German who had been accepted by both sides jumped up the judge was exasperated.

"Shudge!" cried the German.

"What is it?" demanded the judge.

"I t'ink I like to go home to my vife," said the German.

"You can't," retorted the judge. "Sit down,"

"But, Shudge," persisted the German, "I don't t'ink I make a good shuror."

"You're the best in the box," said the judge. "Sit down."

"What box?" asked the German.

"The jury box," said the judge.

"Oh, I 'tought it vas a bad box that people gets in somedimes."

"No," said the judge; "the bad box is the prisoner's box."

"But, Shudge," persisted the little German, "I don't speak goot English."

"You won't have to speak at all," said the judge. "Sit down!"

The little German pointed at the lawyers to make his last desperate plea.

"Shudge," he said, "I can't make nodings out of what those fellers say."

It was the Judge's chance to get even for many annoyances.

"Neither can any one else," he said. "Sit down."

With a sigh the little German sat down.

The Deserted Cottage.

What do I see as I stand, in the sunshine, alone,
The door ajar in my hand, my foot on the threshold stone?
What do I hear in the wind, whispering under the eaves?
What do I hope to find—blossom, or fallen leaves?
Here, where the dulled, dim square of a window, long since blind,
Registers, unaware, the desoluate void behind;
Here, where a tangled rose, trailing across the latch,
Tenderly clings and grows up to the crumbling thatch.

Nay! but I see, but I hear, all that the years have wrought,
Laughter and smile, and tear; intimate jest and thought;
Voices of those long dead, footsteps of those afar,
Words that were left unsaid, kisses no time can mar.
If I should venture in, I, from the threshold stone,
Say, should I find the thin ghost of my youth alone?
Grasping at joys long fled, would not the silence be
Sinister, mocking, grim—crushingly near to me?
Whisper thy sighs, O wind, Roses, thy door defend;
I, on the road of Life, I will go on—to the end.
All that we hold we lose, all that we give is given;
We shall find our own Beyond, and the finding will be—Heaven.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Good and Sufficient Reason.

Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas was stopped by a Texan in his daily walk down Pennsylvania avenue:

"Senator, I'd like a little chat with you," said he.

"I do not know you. What can I do?" was the reply.

"I am one of your constituents, and I want a consular job. I've written you to send me a Moji—"

"Indeed. That's thoughtful of you. Why didn't you say Szze-Chu-un?"

"I—I would have, Senator," came the faltering reply, "if I'd only known how to spell it!"—New York Times.

Good Fishing Pond.

William Parker of Whitman, Mass., spent a day on Hobart pond, near the pumping station, and caught something like half a ton of hornpouts. Four large barrels of the fish were sent by freight that night to a Boston dealer. The pond is swarming with fish which come to the spot near the pumping station to get air, and are easily caught.—Exchange.

Parish Without an Inhabitant.

There is in London a parish that does not contain a single inhabitant. This is the parish of St. Christopher le Stock, which extends over the open space in front of the Mansion house and the Royal exchange, and includes the corner of the Bank of England. Its electoral lists and valuation lists have to be made up and duly signed, just as in the case of other parishes.

Another Plagiarism.

"That was a pleasant afterthought of yours," remarked the old preacher who had listened to a sermon by one of his younger brethren, "when you drew upon the analogies of nature to prove the immortality of the soul."

"An afterthought?" said the younger clergyman, in some perplexity.

"Yes. You thought of it about 2400 years after Socrates."

Sets Good Example.

At West Burke, Vt., a woman, 77 years old, attended the nine weeks' special services recently held in the Methodist church, with the exception of three nights.

Guide for the Angels.

When a Russian dies he is buried with a paper in his hands. On this is written his Christian name, as well as a prayer for his soul.

Snail-Eating Contest.

A snail-eating contest took place in a Paris restaurant a few days ago, between two boulevardiers. The victor swallowed 243 snails.

Immense House Cat.

Charles Breed of North Weare, N. H., has a house cat that measures from tip of ears to tip of tail 32½ inches.

Pullet Lays Large Egg.

A pullet owned by Frank Lund of North Sutton, N. H., is responsible for an egg measuring 8 11-16 by 8 inches.

The Making of Women

A Hindoo Myth.

It was far away in Creating time
When Twashtri thought of a plan
By which he might add to the joys and griefs
And perplexing helps to man.

But, woe and alas! no solid was left
From which to create a mate
For the soldest thing on the solid earth;
And he pondered long and late.

Then took of the brightest and lightest things;
The bitters and sweets of earth;
The fairest and fragilest things that be;
The essense of grief and mirth.

There were dancing lightness of summer leaves;
The bright, soft glance of the fawn;
The joy-giving radiance of noontide sun;
The tears of the misty dawn.

The changeable ways of the veering wind;
The timid start of the hare;
The peacock's pride in its glorious garb;
The sweetness of blossoms rare.

The softness that lies on the swallow's throat;
The swiftness of tiger-feet;
The splendor of gems in a monarch's crown;
The flavor of honey sweet.

The mystery of moonlight; the gleam of stars;
The hearth-fire's sacred glow;
The shadow of clouds, and the lightning's flash;
The chill of the mountain snow.

The lightest chatter of sparrow
The coo of the turtle dove;
He melted them all, and he gave
The wondrous result to love.

But a week had passed when
man pled,
"My lord, the creature you
She poisons the fountains of life
Receive again from your slav

"She takes my time, and all else
have;
Her tongue, it is never still;
For nothing at all she grieves a
ments;
And, then, she is always ill!"

But another week, and he came
"Oh, mine is a lonely life;
The glance of her eye and the
her voice
Were worth the troubles and

"I now recall that she danced
To every tune that was
And played with my mood
heart was low.
And clung like a lovely vine

Yet only three days and again
Abashed and sorely pert, he
"Aaas! the pleasure is less
pain—
Take her; I'm puzzled and vex

"Nay, go you your ways," cried
gry god.
"And take you the ill with the
"But I cannot live with her,
man.
"Neither without her you could

*The Vulcan of Hindoo mythology.

Is Your Diamond Real?

"This is an age of imitations, particularly of gems, and the amount of imitation precious stones on the market is enormous," I am told by W. A. Gill, the well-known jeweler, "and the assertion is continually made by dealers in these commodities that it would require the services of an expert to determine the real from the false. With regard to diamonds, the belief is general that this is entirely true, but never did the general public entertain a greater error.

"There are certain simple tests to which anyone may submit a stone alleged to be a genuine diamond and determine almost instantly the truth or falsity of the claim made for it. A real diamond will not be acted on by acids or alkalis in the least and may be placed in a liquid containing these substances without injury to it. There are other simpler and easier tests, however, which require nothing in the way of testing materials that a person cannot find in any household without the need of a visit to the druggist. These, too, are practically infallible, for I have never heard of an imitation that would answer to them.

"In the first just take a small of silk and rub the alleged di vigorously for a moment and acquire a sufficient amount of electricity to attract bits of wood ton or paper, exactly as a magn attract particles of metal.

"In the second test place th mond in a position where it is ex to the sun's rays for a while and remove it to a dark room. If diamond is genuine it will gl the darkness with a distinct phorescence, but if it is imitat will have no phosphorescent qua whatever—will look in the dar just like a piece of glass.

"The third test is undoubtedly best of the three. A diamond only single refraction; that is, it but a single image of any object through it. When the diamond is before a candle or bright light the one light will be visible to th through its substance. An imit diamond, no matter how cunning has been contrived, will give a m of images, just like a piece of glass."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Inns Many Years Old

Somehow one always hears with regret that one of England's famous old moss-grown, ivy-clad inns is about to be demolished. The Old King of Prussia hostelry is the latest to pass into the housebreaker's hands. This old inn is in Finchley, and from 1757, when the place was built, until the present day the license has been in the keeping of one family—perhaps a record in the licensing annals of England.

The Old King of Prussia is a picturesque half-timbered house, and many a noted highwayman has partaken of its hospitality. The grandfather of the present proprietor was quite a noted character, having vanquished several notorious highwaymen on Finchley Common. It is on record that he once had an encounter with Dick Turpin.

Round and about London and its ever extending suburbs there may still be seen inns and taverns of great age and interesting associations.

The Angel Inn, Highgate hill, dates back to the time of the Reformation. Originally it was called the Salutation Inn. It is built entirely

Another famous inn, is the Raced Stag, at Edgware. No knows when it was originally and it would seem as though each cessive proprietor has endeavore place his mark on its architec aspect, for many parts of it have dently at different times been re In the stables, it is alleged, Dick pin had his horse's shoes turned as to make his pursuers imagine had gone in an opposite direction.

Among the very oldest of subsistence London inns are the Plough, at K bury Green, and the King James Tinker Inn, at Enfield. The first said to be 850 years old, and the la was reputed to have been first as an inn and under another name years ago.

Its present name is derived from encounter which King James I. is to have had with a tinker at door of the inn. The tinker's con sation so pleased the king that made the mender of kettles "a kn with five hundred a year," the rec of Enfield inform us.

Youth's Pride and Joy

In these days of great achievements heroes are as thick as bees
Buzzing in the springtime sweetness of the flowering locust trees,
And upon their telltale faces we can note a look of pride
Which their sense of innate modesty is powerless to hide.
But there's not a look of triumph glinting from a hero eye
That in gleaming satisfaction tinged with soulful pride can vie
With the self-important glances of a fellow when they flash
Down along his nasal annex at his first mustache.

Never was a newborn infant watched by loving mother's eyes
With more tender apprehension than this capillary prize
When it timidly is peeping from the nudeness of a dip.
As if fearful it could never hold its infant downy grip.

And the author of its being, how joicingly he stares
At the silky down that cannot yet dignified as hairs,
And he wouldn't swap position with bloted man of cash
As he watches the accouchement of first mustache.

Half a dozen times a minute you see his fingers glide
To caress the downy softness he has most glorified.
And he tenderly will smooth it and pull it to and fro
As if he by loving fondles would en age it to grow.
All the well-earned pride of heroes of men in lofty sphere
Must get out of the procession and up the straggling rear
When compared with pride that's ing in a fellow when the gash
In his features is upholstered with first mustache!
—Denver P

HIS ARTISTIC SOUL SHOCKED.

Theater Manager's Rebuke More Humorous Than Pathetic.

A theatrical manager who has acquired some notoriety by reason of his pugilistic tenedencies met Arnold Daly on Broadway shortly before the first production of "Candida" and made some inquiries regarding the young actor's contemplated venture.

"I say," was his inquiry, "what's this 'Candida' that they say you're going to appear in?"

Daly, who had a complete knowledge of this manager's unfamiliarity with matters relating to that sort of drama that is ordinarily described as art, replied glibly:

"Well, I'll tell you, but please don't give it away. 'Candida' is the name of a new breakfast food that is to be put on the market. The firm that is going to manufacture it is paying me a lot of money to do the piece in order to familiarize the public with name of its product. See?"

The manager's brow contracted.

"Um, yes," he said, finally. "I pose there is money in it for you. say, the idea doesn't strike me as ing very artistic."—New York Tim

Deer are Tame in Vermont.

A fine doe wandered into Rutl Vt., a few days ago, ran into a fence and into the arms of a ven some boy, looked in a window of Church street schoolhouse and da north via the boulevard. A little a buck, driven in by dogs, had lively experiences in the eastern of the city.

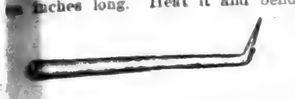
Might Be Dangerous Here.

A sign of politeness in Tibet meeting a person is to hold up clasped hand and stick out the to

AGRICULTURAL

Good Staple Puller.

To make a good tool to pull barbed staples with, take a piece of iron one inch wide and about fifteen inches long. Heat it and bend



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That Barnyard.

When I moved on our farm I found ces in the barnyard that were soft d miry. I at once laid a tile drain ough this barnyard, which of it did much to relieve it. After this rew stones into the soft places and ered them with gravel. Then I ced eave troughs all around the rn to carry the water away from the rnyard that fell from the roofs. Few mers are aware of the amount of ter that is shed from the roofs of ns into the barnyards to wash out manure and makes the barnyard t and miry.

Overfed and Underfed Hens.

It is not possible to lay down hard fast rules for feeding, because of fact that different hens require ferent quantities. The best plan is watch the flock carefully when feed to see that every hen gets her re. The man who raises the feed his fowls is the one who is likely to rfeed them, while the one who buys feed is likely to err in the opposite ection. The only way one can manwith any degree of certainty is try different quantities of food on flock for a period long enough to results. It will pay to weigh hens in order to get accurate reIn. When the proper allowance me to have been reached, feed accordingly and do not change unless cessary.

Building Up a Flock of Sheep.

A starting out to raise sheep, a reder should have clearly in mind at breed and type he wishes to se, then stick to it, come what may tes W. F. Renk, in Orange Judd rmer. Cross breeding and changing m one breed to another gives no ults. With pure bred ep, type may sometimes change a le.

ow, suppose we have a good bunch ewes of the breed we want, we will to them to a ram with a masculine and head, with a short, thick neck d deep chest, back and loin le and straight and well covered h lean meat, rump wide and long st plump and fleece of good quality dense. Too much pains cannot be en in selecting a ram, as he is ds by far the greater part of the provement of the flock. common flock of ewes can in rt time be graded up to first up by always using the very best sires and selecting and culling with gment.

Teaching a Dog.

You will want kindness, forbearance, Make the dog fond of you not strike him with stick or slipwse scolding sparingly and only Punishment. If the dog does wrong so. Pat him and say, "Good Teach one thing at a lesson. Do as his education. Teach him to p by placing a stick across a door, where he cannot crawl around it low, so that he can walk over Raise it gradually, until he must to get over it. Say "Jump;" if he does not understand, jump the stick yourself to show him He will soon learn. Hold a morsel above a dog's head and say "Beg;" he jumps and snaps, give him a slap on the nose. He will soon to balance on his hind legs. Then walking with the morsel, saying walk!" you can make him follow. Get him to stand, take a paw in your hands, gently press him sitting posture, and say Sit up!" and he will quickly to obey.—F. H. Sweet, in The ecialist.

Why Horses Crib.

Every one who has owned a horse that is constantly gnawing at the and at any bit of wood into it can get its teeth knows how some the habit is. It can be up, but it will require considerable time and effort. The cause of bit is, in the majority of cases, indigestion or to bad teeth, so a horse has the habit it should ed over to the veterinary surto have its teeth put in order. If s not break up the habit, then the animal for indigestion. the animal a dose consisting of re of two ounces of turpentine pint of linseed oil, and repeat eek. See that the animal has of exercise, and keep a lump of lt in its manger all the time. while let the ration consist of d cornmeal night and morning, t hay as roughage; at noon let ion be of whole oats, with a llowance of hay. Under this nt the animal will show a improvement in a short time. it is persisted in the treatment lly will break up the habit of

Apple Packages.

mber of apple boxes of various nd shapes are on the market. on box is twenty and a half en by nine and three-quarters inches inside. The fourths inch material. A come from Ohio so is a little of these boxes A new style a little more features is if the ends is piece, the parts making these box They are one which Making from putting never this applies this style can also

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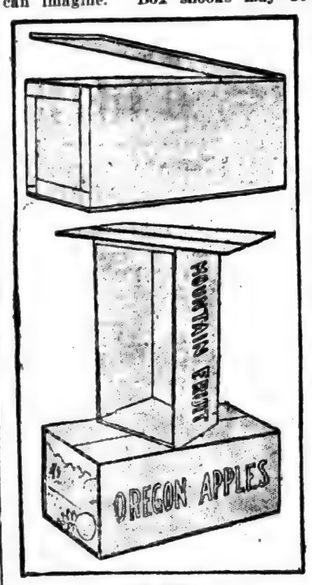
Apple Packages.

umber of apple boxes of various and shapes are on the market. regon box is twenty and a half ven by nine and three-quarters inches inside. The ends are three-fourths inch and the sides one-fourth inch material. A box in which apples come from Colorado and New Mexico is a little shorter and deeper, but of about the same capacity.

A new box shown in the figure holds a little more than a bushel. A special feature is the panel ends. These make the package lighter and stronger than if the ends were of one solid thick piece, the panels acting as braces and making handles. The best way to get these boxes is in the form of shooks. They are easily put together by any one who can handle hammer and nails.

Making boxes is entirely different from putting barrels together. We never recommend any one to attempt this unless he has had some experience at cooperage business, as barrel staves are as contrary things as one can imagine. Box shooks may be



APPLE BOXES.

stored in some clean place and take but little room. Now that Eastern manufacturers are getting into the apple box business we expect to see the odd size mongrel boxes displaced by something nearer uniform, though it may take several seasons to learn just what size and form are best adapted to our needs. The form must be governed by convenience in storage, handling and shipment and the size by the demand of the trade, which we believe is best satisfied by a bushel or a little over. The chances at present are that it will pay to hold the best of the apples and box them for winter shipment. It will never do to put inferior apples in boxes. This is a new package in most markets, and more than one season may be required to make buyers familiar with it. The "bulk" shipment of fruit is rarely satisfactory in the long run. If a man has a good lot of choice apples we should advise him to try the box shipment. There may not be much in it the first season, but this package is sure to come into use, concludes Rural New Yorker in giving the foregoing advice.

Poultry Notes.

Prevention is better than physics, especially in the poultry yard.

Keep plenty of grit where the fowls can eat what they want at any time.

The small poultry yards and houses need more attention than the larger ones.

Many of the poultry diseases are the result of crowding and unclean surroundings.

Lazy men make bad poultry men. Only hustling, busy, wide-awake men ever succeed.

All fowls that you do not intend to winter should be sold before cold weather sets in.

Theory works very poorly in the poultry yard. You need good, sound sense, coupled with experience.

Do not imagine that you know all about the poultry business. It takes years of experience to insure success.

Be kind to the poultry and teach every hen to love and know you. Results will tell of every little favor shown.

Dark skin fowls are just as sweet and juicy as the yellow. 'Tis not the color that makes the favorite fowl for the table.

Charcoal is very beneficial to the fowls, and you never see a case of indigestion where the fowls are given access to it.

A Culinary Problem.

In a co-educational college, near Chicago, the senior class recently decided to give an old-fashioned "sociable" for which the girls of the class should provide the supper. To two of them was assigned the task of bringing doughnuts of their own manufacture.

For several days they went about with puckered foreheads, evidently wrestling with some mighty problem. Their study, which had been a haven of peace, resounded through long evenings with argument and expostulation.

At last, when their relations were somewhat strained, they applied to a court of arbitration to settle their differences. Mrs. Smith, wife of one of the professors, was taken into their confidence.

"Mrs. Smith," begged one of them, "won't you settle a dispute for us? It's about doughnuts, and I can't convince Anna that I'm right. She thinks they ought to be fried in milk!"

"And what would you do with them?"

"Why, I know just what to do. I've been in the kitchen and seen Imogene cook them. You fry them in water, of course, in a whole kettleful."

Woman's Realm

Notes by a Woman.

There are lots of people of ability and ambition who complain that every field is overcrowded, and there seems to be no way of breaking in. Everybody has to hustle and make his or her own little corner in the world. The first thing to do is to prove one's right to do it. Then work, work, work. The best paintings are yet to be painted; the best books are yet to be written; the sweetest song yet to be composed. Perhaps it is not one's destiny to be the greatest, but there are modest successes well worth having. One's best is the least one can give. Don't be limited in what you do by the work of even the greatest. They were but men and women, and I warrant you hard workers. Claim your own place in the world and don't allow yourself to be dispossessed if you've won fairly.

The busiest person in the world, and the person who gets the least credit for industry, is the woman who is trying to keep up with the fashions.

Womankind has but a short space in which to enjoy the interval between paying for the last of her winter's finery and the first of the spring ones.

An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. In every district they assembled on a certain day of every year all the virgins of marriageable age. The most remarkable was first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. But, alas! it seems that there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered, yet these also were disposed of, so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the cried ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least, and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served either as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfections. This custom prevailed about 500 years before Christ.

Through English Eyes.

In the vernacular of the day, we are "it," dear girls, for here is an English paper doing us, after the following fashion: "As to the analysis of her charm, it lies partly in the American girl's 'curious independence of personality' and partly in her 'supreme unconsciousness.'" Apropos of the latter quality, the article in question continues: "She takes the attention of men for granted, as her natural woman's right; she asks not for admission to equality; she neither demands nor maneuvers for their notice; she simply takes their respect and homage for granted, and by her very fearlessness and trust secures their admiration and their fealty, and so a man can show his pleasure in her society and seek it and enjoy it in the perfect confidence that she will not think she is the object of his special regard. Englishmen seek out girls only when they are in love with them; American men seek out girls for the pleasure of their company.

"But there is a reverse side to the picture; and we see it when the girl has left her throne of girlhood and stepped down into the hustling throng of women. The bright activity of mind grows into restlessness; her social instincts lead her to become gregarious in excess; and she flocks to the countless women's clubs that overrun America to such an extent that it would seem as if an American woman cannot cook a dinner, rear a child or read a book unless she joins a society to help her do it!

"And yet the amazing fact remains that, from the nervous, club-rushed American mother the spoilt, precocious child is born, who shoots up into her heritage of royalty and becomes again—the American Girl."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Paris Tea Rooms.

For the ordinary person who is not given over heart and soul either to milliners or to museums, who does not conceive Paris to be solely the apothesis either of chiffon or of culture, perhaps the most perfect consolation to be found in winter is in the tea-rooms. All the more important hotels boast a tea-room, that of the Elysee Palace being notable for its elegance and enormous extent. Almost the whole of the ground floor of this great caravansary is set with tea-tables arranged among a forest of palms and exotic plants. An agreeable orchestra discourses light music which invariably includes, with thoughtful regard for the American numbers—that is to say, a coon song and a Sousa march. Everywhere the Old World conception of what Americans value in art is as painful to our vanity as it is the contrary to the truth.

One would believe that literally tout le monde goes to the Elysee Palace for tea, such crowds of well-turned-out men and women gather there. But this is cosmopolis, and it is to a smaller, less ornate resort that the vraie Parisienne will conduct you—to Columbin's, a patisserie just off the Rue de Rivoli. Ravishing toilettes, beauties that, after the French fashion, are both fearfully and wonderfully made, personages distinguished in the social world—all this is to be seen at Columbin's under conditions of a peculiar sort of intimacy.—Harper's Bazar.

The First Riding Lesson.

The pupil of a good riding master is usually disappointed at not being allowed to do more in the first lesson. She expects to mount the horse at once, start off with a trot and wind up with a canter. She is a little annoyed upon finding that the first lesson consists almost wholly of oral instruction and a great part of it on foot at that. If the master is conscientious he will not permit the anxiety to be off and doing to interfere with a proper understanding of the A B C of the art. Should the beginner apply at one of the big riding academies in New York for instruction, the first lesson will begin with the leading by a groom of a horse, bridled and saddled, into the center of the ring. The riding master and the pupil take their stand close by, and the former begins to explain painstakingly the various parts of the saddle and bridle and their purposes. Before anything further is attempted, the pupil must be able to answer simple questions in regard to the pommel and the cantle, the curb and the snaffle, and to know the uses of the two bits.

The American Woman.

The impression made upon visiting foreigners by a certain phase of social life in America finds interesting expression in an article by Henry W. Lucy ("Toby, N. P.") in Harper's Weekly. "There is nothing in London society," he notes, "equal to the tremenduous efforts the American woman of recognized position puts into a day's work. New York society women are more in evidence than their London sisters, more self-reliant. They are, save in respect of funds, less dependent upon fathers and husbands. They pitch their voices higher in conversation, and they are not so studious in the effort to obtain quiet effect in dress." "Toby" sees no reason why, although they are not men, women should not wear men's hats, sailor-knotted neckties, horsey breastpins, gay waistcoats and cut-away coats; he also implies, quite plainly, that he does not see why they should wear these things.

About Eyelashes.

Nature must feel somewhat cheap when she sees how she is outwitted by modern science. Beauty-making is certainly entitled to be reckoned among the sciences.

The happy time has not yet arrived when we can go into a shop and buy ourselves a new face, as we can for the dollies. But such a possibility is, perhaps, not far off.

In the meantime, there are beauty scientists to offer every solace where nature has been faulty. The latest thing is the false eyelashes.

It seems it is no longer necessary for a lady to dye and coax her lashes into luxuriant growth; she has only to buy new ones and add them to her own.

They are quite effective, and warranted "to give a most brilliant lustre to the eye by their backward curl."

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

Shepherd plaids in velvet appears for spring wear.

The fair Parisian is wearing mitts with her dinner toilet.

Now and then a really smart little stock is to be picked up for a quarter.

As a consequence of the full skirt vogues the waistline must move higher up.

Some of the new French organdies look like misty, delicate pictures of rose gardens.

Pelerines of heavy venise or Irish lace over white chiffon and brocade are elegant accessories.

Among all the variety of pocket handkerchiefs in the shops it would be hard to find an ugly one.

Knitted waistcoats with lined and padded sleeves of taffeta in the same color are useful accessories.

To get the most approved effect from your long fur stole, curl the ends in two soft loops about the wrists.

Very smart little hats are the Napoleon shapes of white felt or angora with just a touch of gilt in the trimming.

The cotton and silk mixtures continue to come in. Among them flecked tissue de soleil silk gauzes, satin lisse and pointille cotton are familiar in name, but are much more beautiful this year than before.

A light mode brown satin straw turban to sit well over the face has a rolling brim wider in the back than in the front and flattened against the crown in the back. A fold of brown chiffon velvet fills the space between the brim and crown, and a fold of velvet helps to hold the flatness in the back.

POPULAR SCIENCE

The shark holds the record for long distance swimming. A shark has been known to cover 800 miles in three days.

A sealed bottle containing four pints of liquid air was sent from Berlin to Geneva, but on arrival it was found that three and a half pints had evaporated.

Heart disease and nervous prostration are almost unknown among the Japanese. This immunity is attributed to the equanimity and cheerfulness of the Japanese.

Electric incandescent lamps have been supposed to be perfectly safe in surgical operations, but a reeent explosion of ether vapor was traced to the spark made at contact in turning on the light.

With the aid of a strong electric light Louis Bonjon, of Paris, has succeeded in taking photographs 140 feet below the surface of the ocean. With improved apparatus he expects to be able to take pictures 300 feet below the surface, or 100 feet deeper than divers go.

A reddish ring inclosing a whitish glare was seen around the sun after the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, and has been named Bishop's ring. Keen observers have noted a similar appearance in recent months. This ring had a diameter of seventy degrees in August, 1902, but had diminished to twenty degrees in December, 1903.

WOOD WORKERS.

The Primitive Way of Lumber Reduction in the Philippines.

In the big lumber mills of America they think nothing of reducing great pine sticks to kindling wood in a few minutes, and the millman is merely required to see that the stick is secured straight in the carriage. Such a man, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, would be bewildered if compelled suddenly to follow the Philippine method of lumber reduction. There the largest sticks are sawed by hand.

Even woods as hard as teak are set upon a frame, and two laborers monotonously pull a big saw through its tough length for days and days, until they have produced the slabs of which Eastern furniture is made. Yet, in spite of the length of time necessary to achieve such a result, these woods are exported to civilized countries at good profit.

After the lumber is cut into comparatively small pieces, it is sold to the native carpenters and builders to be erected into houses. But the native carpenter has a task before him that calls for the exercise of greater skill than is required of his fellow craftsman in the United States. The modern carpenter is little more than a joiner of parts. The intricate moldings and beadings used in our houses are made in mills by machinery, and come ready finished to the joiner's hand. All he has to do is to put them together.

The carpenter of the far East receives the wood in the rough, exactly as it is left by the sawyer. He, or a fellow tradesman, must carve his moldings before they can be placed in the houses. In India, China, Syria and adjacent countries these clever artisans may be seen working with tools as primitive almost as those used in the days before America was discovered. Occasionally an enterprising native will introduce a small piece of Western-made machinery, but not often. Lathes are everywhere employed, but they are not the steel article exported from the United States. The wood to be turned is secured in a spindle; a cord attached to a flexible stick is given a turn or two around it; the other end of the cord is drawn taut, and the resulting bow is worked backward and forward. The effect of this is to whirl the wood rapidly, when it may be easily shaped by means of knives and chisels.

Sanitation of an Ant City.

Insects are scrupulously clean in their personal toilet, and often brush, comb and wash themselves—a service for which they are admirable adapted with natural implements. This habit is transferred to communal affairs. The streets within the city bounds and the gates and external plaza and "country roads" leading into the foraging fields—as with agricultural ants—are kept free from filth and obstructions that might gather filth. The constant washings and combings of baby ants by the nurses would satisfy the most fastidious maternal taste. One may not say that sanitation is an exact emmetonian science, but it certainly is an art thoroughly practiced in every department of the formicary, and brought to perfection as far as natural conditions will permit. Every insect citizen takes part in this service. All ants unite to keep their civic precincts clean.—Harper's Magazine.

Fate of Five Deserters.

Five deserters from the German army who were recently arrested at Ostrowo, near the Russian frontier, have had singular experiences. Nearly seven years ago they deserted from their regiment and made their way across the frontier to Siberia. After bearing the rigors of Siberian prison life for four years they managed to escape, and after a year of incredible hardships and singular adventures they struggled back to the German frontier and made their way to Ostrowo, where they were promptly arrested. Their appearance is that of broken-down old men.

WIT *and* HUMOR *of* THE DAY

Diners, Bew

Time flies while one is eating, yet
This morning we would speak;
One dinner hour may beget
An indigestion week.
—Philadelphia Press.

Undoubtedly Well Posted.

Bacon—"I hear your uncle is to lecture on 'Our Great Waterways.' What does he know about waterways?"

Egbert—"Why, he was in Wall Street for six years."—Yonkers Statesman.

Lenten Human Nature.

Arabella—"What do you meditate about during service?"

Isabella—"Well, partly my own sins and partly the sins of my friends and neighbors."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Hint to the Poets.

"Ah!" exclaimed the editor, "that last poem of Jones seems to have something in it!"

"It has," replied the assistant editor. "He inclosed ten stamps."—Atlanta Constitution.

The One He Was Looking For.

She—"I will never marry a man whose fortune has not at least five ciphers.

He—"Oh, darling! Then we will be married to-morrow. Mine is all ciphers."—Boston Globe.

Too Quick to Accept.

She—"I'd give three years of my life if I could make you stop smoking cigarettes."

He—"That's a fair bargain."

She—"I mean three years of my past life."—Cincinnati Tribune.

The Last Thing.

"Well," exclaimed the West Baltimorelte, "that's the last thing I expected to see in connection with a dog!"

"What?" asked the East Sider.

"His tail."—Baltimore News.

Her Cultivated Taste.

"How is your daughter getting on with her music?"

"Very well," answered Mr. Cumrox. "She has gotten along so far that when I ask her to play anything I like she looks haughty and says, 'The idea!'"—Washington Evening Star.

A Successful Jolly.

Mr. Smithers—"So you want to marry my daughter, eh? What are your prospects?"

Mr. Smarteus—"Well, I expect to marry into one of the oldest and best families in the city, and my father-in-law will be one of the most prominent, intelligent and influential men in the country."

Mr. Smithers—"Take her, my boy, and make her happy."

Johnnie.

Teacher (in spelling class)—"Johnnie, spell fail."

Johnnie—"I can't."

Teacher—"You can't spell that simple word? Why not?"

Johnnie—"'Cause you told me there's no such word as fail."—Tit-Bits.

Wondered Why.

"I see," said Mrs. Henpeck, "that an Indiana woman has thirteen husbands."

"I wonder why they don't get together some time," Mr. Henpeck absent mindedly replied, "and try to be revenged."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Poor Things.

Foreign Guest—"The young girls of this country are charming, but why have the married women such a dragged out look?"

Host—"Well, you see, some of them are worked to death because they have no servants, and the rest of them are worried to death because they have."—New York Weekly.

Undoubtedly.

She—"What silly things they do print in the newspapers sometimes."

He—"What's the matter now?"

She—"Here's an article stating that any woman may be beautiful in her old age if she will only practice amiability. Now, I wonder who could have written such a thing as that?"

He—"Oh, some married man, I suppose."—Chicago News.

George's Share Was Small.

"Yes, George proposed to me last night."

"You must have encouraged him."

"Not at all. What I said was: 'George, we are old friends. You must be frank with me. If I can help you to attain happiness don't hesitate to ask my aid. There is really nothing I wouldn't do to promote your comfort, George. I would even go so far as to marry you.'"

"And what did George say?"

"He said: 'W-will you?' and I said: 'Yes.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his papor, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

FLAP-DOODLE.

What is flap-doodle? The stuff they feed fools on. And what made us think of that stuff was the reading of the address from the county democratic committee issued last week. It is composed of the veriest rhodomontade, clap-trap all the way through. "Passing down the highway of time"—isn't that too sweet for anything? But it don't eut any ice. There isn't anything the matter with Chilton county, except that there are a couple of "risings" in the court house which the people will lance in the November election. Chilton has "home rule" and intends to continue in that way. True, there are few counties with her in this state, but there would be many more if it had not been for the outrageous robberies committed by the democrats in past years. Not being able to scare or cheat Chilton, the democrats are trying to coax her into their web: "Come into my parlor, said the spider to the fly; its's the prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy" Yes, and when Mr. Fly is fool enough to listen to the siren song and walks into the trap, the bloated old villain of a spider soon has him securely bounds in the toils. No, not any for us, thank you. The democratic party in this state will soon fall apart; their national organization is rent with factional fights; there is the Bryan faction, the Cleveland faction, the reorganizers' faction, and so forth and so on. The party in Alabama will (if the signs don't fail) get a facer before the ides of November that will stagger it. The independent voters of Chilton will continue on their straight path (even if it is a little narrow) and will elect their own officials, only taking care this year to elect those that are SOUND ALL THROUGH, not like some in the past with a little peoples' varnish on a "doty" democratic body.

DON'T.

Don't allow any one to talk you into participating in the democratic primady on next Monday. Stay away from the polls on that day and the PEOPLE will have their primary on July 26th. Don't forget.

JEMISON.

Editor Union—I see an appeal from the democratic executive committee begging populists to participate in the democratic primary, and before they get through they get very sympathetic, wind up with the Lord's prayer. They set themselves up as great political advisers for the populists. Don't think they are capable of advising for themselves. Now, if the democrats are sincere in wanting to unite the two parties in Chilton, why did they not meet the populist committee and offer some kind of a union? But far from it; they have never said one word to the populist committee, and if the populist committee was to meet and decide to go in their primary they would at once set about to get them out, just as they did in 1892. Look! the other day the populists had a meeting advertised for weeks and see how the democrats did: got out a circular the night before for a democratic rally to unite the people, etc. Your committee met and not a single democrat went before them nor sent any kind of a proposition by any member of the committee. No, populists, they have shown clearly that they don't want you as a party, but only want enough to confuse and destroy your party and to elect their ticket. They speak of General Lee when he was whipped etc., but he did not join the enemy and go to shooting back at the old confederates. They ought to have spoken of Benedict Arnold. They say we populists can help elect president of the railroad commission. Yes, they would like to get you bound hand and foot to support a railroad lawyer. They say political parties should not be governed by prejudice, but by principle. Where is the principle in the democratic party? One year they curse and abuse an idea or a man and the next year take them up. Just two years ago they had a great deal to say about the negro; said the opposition would put him on juries, etc. Now look down in Dallas county, just below us, and in the heart of the black belt, they have put negroes on every panel of their juries. Yes, the democrats have tried hard to fool the people of Chilton county and destroy their organization, but so far they've been foiled. In conclusion I will say there are more men going to help elect the people's ticket this year than have helped in years; fact is, I don't know of a single one that has left our party and gone to the democrats, except they had tried to get an office with the populists and failed, or wanted an office and knew they could not get it in the populist party. And when the democrats are begging you to vote for them in their primary, ask them if they will vote for you and see how bad they want to harmonize. Yes, they want the harmony that gives them all the offices. All the people have to do is to stand together and go out in the JULY PRIMARY and nominate a good ticket, and they will elect it. Populists, what could you get out of a democratic primary? Could you nominate a single populist? No, not one. You could help nominate a democrat and throw up your hat for the nominees and hurrah a little, but when it came to getting an office you would get left. I would like to know when and where did the democrats ever offer to divide the offices with the populists. All I've ever heard is they are perfectly willing for the populists to vote for their men, but they must have the offices. They are frank enough to admit they can't elect their ticket without populist help, but the democrats have great hopes that there will be two tickets in the field against them, and they are certainly doing all they can to get out two. But I think there will be only one ticket, as I am sure that the people of Chilton are too anxious to defeat them to put out two tickets. Yours respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

Thorsby, Ala., April 4, '04.

Editor Union:

Don't it tickle you? Why, it's enough to tickle any one, about the demmies wanting the pops to go in with them and have a mess of harmony, and aren't they having it, though, such as cats and dogs have in the back yard! Think of Smith challenging Adams to a discussion of which of the two has the best right to be probate judge! Why, I would not give either of them a red copper for their chance, to say nothing of their right. You know the story of the cats that stole the cheese—well, now, since the demmies say they want harmony and are unable to have it among themselves, tell them to come over with the people, i. e., all but some demmies, and we will show them how to harmonize, for there never was greater harmony among the people. Everybody is waking up and enthusiasm is prevalent, and they are all united and every man to his post, and I think the woods will be full of candidates after a while and the people can have their choice in the primary, and the longest pole will get the persimmon, so hurry on, boys, and name your man for what you want him to have. But ho! what's that I hear? Why, some fellow said there would be a straight republican ticket put out soon. Now, that is all bosh, and if you hear anything like that tell those fellows that to look on the inside of it and they will find a democratic trick.

X-RAY.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

I noticed in the Banner a few weeks ago a letter written from Lily and signed "Old Confederate Soldier," in which he said "he could not see how any one could vote a republican ticket who knew what republicanism meant," and to go "with him across Mason and Dixon's line and he would show us that it meant riding in the passenger coach with the negro, and eating at the same table in the hotel, and mixed schools, etc." I think that if he has not got more knowledge about where Mason and Dixon's line is at than most democrats have about political affairs, he would not know when he got there if we were to go with him. He seems to think the republican is the only party that has any social communication with the negro, so I expect it would add to his knowledge to read the following article cut from a North Carolina paper:

"Thomas E. Watson, the historian and ex-member of congress, who, because of his retirement from active political life, possesses unusual influence among the people of the south, in an open letter to the Atlanta News declared that Cleveland was worse than Roosevelt on the negro question. Mr. Watson's letter in part is as follows:

"'Mr. Cleveland denies that C. H. J. Taylor lunched or dined at his table. Certain newspapers devoted to Mr. Cleveland print his letter under scare headlines which announce that "No negro ever ate at Cleveland's tables." In saying this they unwittingly go too far, and they make trouble for their oracle. He did not say that "No negro ever ate at my table." He confined his denial strictly to Taylor.

"'It might not be fair to recall instances where colored congressmen dined at the white house, at state dinners, but it is perfectly fair to remind Mr. Cleveland of Fred Douglas. This negro, who had married a white woman (of a certain sort), was not only treated with official consideration, but when Mr. Cleveland (with extreme delicacy) had his bride come to the white house that he might wed her there, he invited Fred Douglas and his wife to attend the reception. This reception was not a state function. It was social, purely. No one had the right to be present save those invited, and surely Mr. Cleveland must have respected his lovely and accomplished bride too much to have summoned any man or woman he did not consider his or her social equal. It does not appear that he invited either his coachman or his cook.

"'Fred Douglas, whose color proclaimed the African, was present among the guests, and with him came his white wife.

"'Not only did Mr. Cleveland do this kind of thing in Washington, but when governor of New York he signed the bill providing for mixed schools. Owing to this system, which he thus approved, negro children have been injected into the white schools, and white children have been compelled to submit to negro teachers.

"'If this is not social equality, what is it?

"'What does that system of co-education lead to inevitably?

"'To the southern white people nothing could be more odious than this forcible bringing together, on terms of absolute equality, little white girls and little negro boys.'"

VOX.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

The State of Alabama
Chilton County

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

W. A. Johnson: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, tp 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.28.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.00.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. M. Aycock or Owner Unknown: Sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.30.

BEAT NO. 2

G. G. Bridgen: N 1-2 of ne 1-4 and n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 13; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 23, r 13. Tax and costs, $7.97.

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.08.

BEAT NO. 4.

Estate of Hugh L. Gardner, Sam. Will John, guardian: Se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and w 1-2 of se 1-4 and e 1-2 of sw 1-4, less 12 acres, sec 22, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $8.75.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of se 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t 22, r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, r 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4 ,sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 22, r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres, sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, r 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $42.19

Mag-etic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.27.

Owner Unknown: W 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 21, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $3.27.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAfee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $3.01.

BEAT NO. 7.

Mrs. M. E. Dunlap: S 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 27, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.24

Allen P. Howison or Owner Unknown: Nw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 15, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.65.

A. S. Liles: E 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 25, t 21, r 11; ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 36, t 21, r 11. Tax and costs, $5.13.

BEAT NO. 8.

H. B. and J. R. Shearer: Ne 1-4 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 19, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $4.46.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $4.71.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 4, t 23, r 14; ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.46.

A. L. Wambem or Owner Unknown: N 1-2 of se 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 31, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.72.

This is to notify you to appear before the probate court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 9th day of May, 1904, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioner's fees will be added and collected.

This 4th day of April, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS
Judge of Probate.
tf

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.
tf

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. March 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 16, 1904, viz.: George W. Littleton, homestead entry No. 32378, for the sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, section 14, tp 23, n of r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz., J. W. Williamson, C. A. Williamson, F. M. Wagoner, A. W. Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

tf ROBERT BARBER.
Register.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

"Where rolls the Oregon" and hears above his own dashings the hum of industry an exposition is to be held in 1905 to celebrate the centenary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. It was this expedition, sent out by President Jefferson in 1803 and reaching the mouth of the Columbia two years later, which blazed a way for the great tide of transcontinental travel. Capts. Lewis and Clark were the first Americans to penetrate overland to the point in the far northwest reached by the adventurous Yankee skipper by rounding Cape Horn some 13 years previous. They added to the national domain an area now comprising Oregon, Washington and Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. Oregon alone now buys from New York and the tributary manufacturing region goods to the value of $75,000,000 annually. Portland, where the exposition will be held, has a population of 90,000, and the state of 413,000, as against 13,000 in 1850.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

THE BIG STORE,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Sh
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITI

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. . . Alab

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE

I have just bought the Mo Stock of goods at a very low p and it must be sold to make for more.

All Calicoes at 5c as long as t last, and other goods in proport

Also, will give away three Plates with $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this w for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto best patent, with every $10.00 Cash s other goods than flour.

The above offer good until April 5, 1904

WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILLI MARCH 10th

L. H. REYNOLDS

JEMISON, ALA.

GEN R L MERCHANDISE A FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Bra

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alab

DISPATCH PRINTING C

Blank Book Makers and Lithographer
County and Office Supplies a Specialty

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM,

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchm and Optician
Eyes Correct Fitted
Mail orders promptly

Mr. John N. Brooks, of Torrington, asserts that he has broken the Connecticut record by baking 1,500 flapjacks at the rate of ten a minute. That sounds swift, but did he flip the flapjacks up the chimney, am eat and catch them on the way Unless he could do that he w disqualified for any flapjack c tion in the West.

APRIL 1904.

For the

WHAT CONSERVA ALA

Say About the Candidate Railroad Co

Why This Radicalism?

Montgomery Journal

"There would be no possibility of a radical man as H. C. Comer being elected President of the Railroad mission except for the prejudice in the minds of a great many against railroads," said a prominent merchant of Montgomery [illegible]

Does such prejudice really exist in minds of the sterling citizenship of Alabama? Is it possible that our people have a prejudice against these industrial forces? Doubtless a great number ple throughout the State have at times in their business career had some grievance against some railroad. The Journal does not believe that the people of Alabama are so narrow as to permit prejudice to exist against the railroads or against any other class of public agencies. If so, we are indeed way, and if a man shall be elected President of the Commission to [illegible] such prejudice, it means a retrograde movement in the State's development—a step backward which will not be overcome for a decade.

Let conservatism be the watchword of every voter on April 11, and let radicalism be frowned upon in a most emphatic manner.

Birmingham Free Lance.

If Mr. Comer could show and demonstrate that the railroads were making more than the law permitted them to earn, and that the people were being and unjustly deprived of any of their money by the exactions of the railroads, there would not be one to protest against such an undertaking. But he proposes to play the role of an enemy of the railroads to harass and annoy them on all occasions where he can not do at [illegible] ment, brick, tile and other factories on the verge of establishment, which would be driven away if the railroads shall be hampered by agitation and perplexing, unnecessary litigation, and placed in attitudes where they can not be in position to induce and aid in their establishment.

There is nothing to Mr. Comer's contention. He is mistaken or is playing demagogue, or he expects to make himself the agent of the trust of which he is a member to try to knock off 1 cent per 100 or 2 cents per 100 on this or the other classification, or some other little nagging efforts that will amount to nothing so far as the public or the consumer is concerned. It might pay the wholesale groceryman a little sum on each car load or possibly save a retailer 10 cents on a box of goods; but it would be of no value or benefit to the consumer. The railroads would appeal the cases possibly, and the costs would fall on the State.

Marion Standard.

Alabama needs officers from constable to Governor of brains and unprejudiced principles. She needs leaders who are men of unselfish ambition—reasonable men who believe in that Democratic principle of equal rights to all, special privileges to none, and the protection of the person and property of every citizen. This principle cannot be protected by a prejudiced judge and a prejudiced jury. The people are as much entitled to demand an official whose mind is open to conviction as the prisoner at the bar to demand trial by an unbiased and honest jury who base their verdict on the evidence and not on prejudice or personal opinion.

In this fight for the Chairmanship of the Railroad Commission we have five candidates. That one can be selected who is worthy and fitted for the place no voter who reads this doubts. You have read literature and literature giving the history and views of these men. You know who are radical and who are conservative. You can see without a spy glass the selfish and vicious motives on the one hand, and the domineering influences on the other. It is up to the people to strike the average—to select the right man.

Comer Tries to Deceive the Peop

Sumter Sun.

Mr. Comer says that he intends to reduce local rates of freight in this State one-half. If railroad property can be confiscated, can the use of it, the rents of its operation, be confiscated? The use and usufruct of all property are the two separable elements of its value. Neither one nor the other can be confiscated. Then Comer is mistaken and is either ignorant or trying to deceive the people.

All there is to the power that can be vested in or exercised by a railroad commission is simply to exercise, through the State Railroad Commission, the same power and control that a board of county commissioners have the right and power to exercise over a toll bridge or ferry. It can prevent abuses of the power of the railroad to exact excessive charges by requiring reasonable charges. It can exact and require reasonableness about every dealing the railroad has with the citizen. The railroads contend that they are within the bounds of reasonableness and fairness in all their charges.

The construction of the Isthmian canal will have a very salutary effect upon the railroads of the State by providing additional tonnage in and out of the State. Is it not better policy to let the railroads and the prospective creators of these new industries this will cause them to [illegible] all the reasonable latitude possible in the State and add these taxable values to our wealth in preference to driving them to other Gulf States where no such cramps, iron-clad rules and war on railroads exist?

Progress—Don't Tear Down.

Demopolis Express.

Mr. B. B. Comer, who is flooding the State with circulars in advocacy of his candidacy for President of the Railroad Commission, will be either a very dangerous man (as Mr. Vandiver of Montgomery characterizes him) in that position or a veritable demagogue.

He is either making promises to appease the railroads for the purpose of catching the votes of the uninformed or he will hurt the State and every interest in it if he should be elected. He is too extreme, too radical to make a good officer for the people. We need the railroads to be built to enable us to develop the great resources of our State. We can not find where the property in this State has paid any large dividends, and we do want them to prosper. We do want better tracks, better service. We do want the probability of disastrous accidents reduced to a minimum, but we can not have all these things if they are forced to put on

Clanton Union

SUPPLEMENT.

APRIL 1904. APRIL 1904.

For the Welfare of Alabama---VOTE AGAINST COMER!

WHAT CONSERVATIVE ALABAMA EDITORS

Say About the Candidates For President of the Railroad Commission.

Why This Radicalism?

Montgomery Journal

"There would be no possibility of such a radical man as B. B. Comer being elected President of the Railroad Commission except for the prejudice existing in the minds of a great many people against railroads," said a prominent merchant of Montgomery yesterday.

Does such prejudice really exist in the minds of the sterling citizenship of Alabama? Is it possible that our people have a prejudice against these industrial agencies? Doubtless a great number of people throughout the State have at times in their business career had some grievance against some railroad, but The Journal does not believe that the people of Alabama are so narrow as to permit a prejudice to exist against the railroads or against any other class of industrial agencies. If so, we are indeed in a bad way, and if a man shall be elected President of the Commission by reason of such prejudice, it means a retrograde movement in the State's development, a step backward which will not be overcome for a decade.

Let conservatism be the watchword of every voter on April 11, and let radicalism be frowned upon in a most emphatic manner.

Birmingham Free Lance.

If Mr. Comer could show and demonstrate that the railroads were earning more than the law permitted them to earn, and that the people were illegally and unjustly deprived of any of their money by the exactions of railroads there would not be one to protest against such an undertaking. But he proposes to play the role of an enemy of the railroads and harass and annoy them by attacking [illegible] he can not do at com-

[illegible] work on the [illegible] ment, brick, tile and other factories are on the verge of establishment, which would be driven away if the railroads shall be hampered by agitation and perplexing, unnecessary litigation, and placed in attitudes where they can not be in position to induce and aid in their establishment.

There is nothing to Mr. Comer's contention. He is mistaken or is playing the demagogue, or he expects to make himself the agent of the trust of which he is a member to try to knock off 1 cent per 100 or 2 cents per 100 on this or the other classification, or some other little nagging efforts that will amount to nothing so far as the public or the consumer is concerned. It might pay the wholesale grocery man a little sum on each car lot or possibly save a retailer 10 cents on a box of goods, but it would be of no value or benefit to the consumer. The railroads would appeal the cases possibly, and the costs would fall on the State.

Marion Standard.

Alabama needs officers from constable to Governor of brains and unprejudiced principles. She needs leaders who are men of unselfish ambition—reasonable men who believe in that Democratic principle of equal rights to all, special privileges to none, and the protection of the person and property of every citizen. This principle cannot be protected by a prejudiced judge and a prejudiced jury. The people are as much entitled to demand an official whose mind is open to conviction as the prisoner at the bar to demand trial by an unbiased and honest jury who base their verdict on the evidence and not on prejudice or personal opinion.

In this fight for the Chairmanship of the Railroad Commission we have five candidates. That one can be selected who is worthy and fitted for the place not a voter who reads this doubts. You have read literature and literature giving the history and views of these men. You know who are radical and who are conservative. You can see without a spy-glass the selfish and vicious motives on the one hand, and the domineering influences on the other. It is up to the people to strike the average—to select the right man.

Comer Tries to Deceive the People

Sumter Sun.

Mr. Comer says that he intends to reduce local rates of freight in this State one-half. If railroad property can not be confiscated, can the use of it, the right of its operation, be confiscated? The use and usufruct of all property are the inseparable elements of its value. Neither one nor the other can be confiscated. Then Comer is mistaken and is either ignorant or trying to deceive the people.

All there is to the power that can be vested in or exercised by a railroad commission is simply to exercise, through the State Railroad Commission, the same power and control that a board of county commissioners have the right and power to exercise over a toll bridge or a ferry. It can prevent abuses of the power of the railroad to exact excessive charges by requiring reasonable charges; it can exact and require reasonableness about every dealing the railroad has with the citizen. The railroads contend that they are within the bounds of reasonableness and fairness in all their charges.

The construction of the isthmian canal will have a very salutary effect upon the railroads of the State by providing additional tonnage in and out of the State. Is it not better policy to let the railroads and the prospective creators of the new industries this will cause them to have all the reasonable latitude possible in this State and, add these taxable values to our wealth in preference to driving them to other Gulf States where no such cramps, iron-clad rules and war on railroads exist?

Progress—Don't Tear Down.

Demopolis Express.

Mr. B. B. Comer, who is flooding the State with circulars in advocacy of his candidacy for President of the Railroad Commission, will be either a very dangerous man (as Mr. Vandiver of Montgomery characterizes him) in that position or a veritable demagogue.

He is either making promises to oppress the railroads for the purpose of catching the votes of the uninformed or he will hurt the State and every interest in it if he should be elected. He is too extreme, too radical to make a good officer for the people. We need the railroads to better enable us to develop the great resources of our State. We can not find where their property in this State has paid any fair dividends, and we do want them to prosper. We do want better tracks, better service. We do want the probability of disastrous accidents reduced to a minimum, but we can not have all these things if they are forced to put down their rates to a point where there is no returns for betterment(interest on bonds and current expenses.

How can we induce capital to come into our State and build railroads for us if we have a Commission that will not allow them to make a living, so to speak?

Wilcox Progressive Era.

The people of Alabama are fair-minded and just. They will not be swayed by blind prejudice and lose their heads at a time when our State needs deliberation wisdom and prudence. The question now is not shall freight rates be reduced? But shall justice and reason be set aside and the interests of the railroads that enter the State be arraigned before a tribunal that convenes to convict. Men of Alabama, beware, your interests are at stake.

Georgiana Enterprise

The facts are clear, a vote for B. B. Comer means a vote against the progress and development of our State.

Hartford Times-Herald.

The railroads are not asking that the people elect a man to the position of president of the Railroad Commission who will not look after the people's interest, they are simply asking that B. B. Comer, a man whose proven character as an extremist and as an enemy to the railroads, is not elected. This position can only be filled by one who can make fair and impartial decisions between the rights of the railroads and the rights of the people. The railroads have done too much towards the development of our State for us to requite them by placing B. B. Comer in this responsible position.

Besides the fact that Mr. Comer has [illegible] on record as an [illegible] in the growth and prosperity of the State, for a complete suspension of railroad building in the State, and to force the railroads to take part in the election of the law-making powers of the State and the practical control of future Legislatures. The voter should think well ere he makes his choice for the latter condition.

Is Our Friend Comer Sincere in His Arbitrary Position?

The Labor Advocate, Birmingham, Ala., March 19, 1904.

The Campaign Committee of our friend B. B. Comer is yet flooding the country with literature that makes the bold statement that a vote for Comer is a vote for lower freight rates. This statement is as arbitrary as has been the actions of the aforesaid, "our friend" B. B. Comer, during his business career in Birmingham.

We would first consider the question of whether or not a vote for Comer is a vote for lower freight rates. The laws on this question are definite and the President of the Commission can have a vote only in the case of a tie, and it would be impossible for him to become a Czar and rule absolute, as he does the Avondale Mills, as in Alabama we are not looking for Czars, political bosses or "turn everything upside down" people. Would it be a reasonable proposition for the railroads who employ thousands of men to have their incomes so decreased that they could not modernize their lines and maintain living wages for their employes and give to the public that efficient service that should be expected? As an organ of working men it is of course to our interest to look out for their interests, and their interests are certainly in having the best possible wage and the safest working conditions to be obtained. So much for the arbitrary proposition of reducing rates, or rule or ruin policy, that our friend Comer is making a slogan.

From best facts obtainable Comer goes on the theory that meat on one day a week is enough for any worker. In the enterprises of which he has had the controlling hand, the lowest possible wage to sustain life in his serfs is paid. These facts should and will be presented to the voters of Alabama. We have no partisan interest in this question and there are not in Birmingham any more willing than ourselves to have the freight rates properly adjusted, so that the consumer as well as the jobber, wholesaler and the shipper from our territory will be benefited. We are as unwilling to see a man placed in this office whose record for fairness towards the mass of the people has placed him in an unenviable position in the eyes of our wage-workers.

Is he sincere, and if sincere, how could the greatest benefit be derived from one who is so arbitrary as is shown in his utterances in this campaign?

Children work for 10 cents a day or 60 cents a week (66 hours per week) in the Avondale Cotton Mills, of which B. B. Comer is President and High Mogul, and 10 cents a day will not purchase the necessaries of life for any healthy child, much less dressing them in a raiment that would fit them to attend a Sunday School. Yet this same man, only a short while back—not far enough back for it not to be fresh in the memory of those who love the cause of humanity—proposed to endow a Chinese Sunday School, or to fit up a room for our fair women who from a mistaken idea of duty, would go and sit in the same seat and try to instill Christianity into the head of the heathen who has his own idol and is the greatest peril known today to the Caucasian race in the world. This is our friend Comer. It should be easy to draw your own conclusions.

"Broad Guaged, Unbiased, Conservative"

Bessemer Weekly.

Are the terms used by the Democratic Conservative Club of Montgomery in expressing its views as to a proper man for President of the State Railroad Commission. We believe that all good, fair-minded citizens can conscientiously subscribe to the necessity of such qualifications for that very important and responsible position.

It would be an ignoble and a suicidal policy for the people of this State to war against railroads or to take any action that would prejudice their proper interest. Railroads should have nothing to fear from the people of Alabama. They are the strongest supporters of our progress—the very instigators of advancement and development. We cannot afford to treat them other than justly.

Hence in the administration of mutual interests of the people's and the railroads' road-gauged unbiased and conservative instrumentalities only should be utilized. A biased, prejudiced, vindictive man is utterly unfit for any judicial or administrative position. The

In the matter of selecting the personnel of the Railroad Commission the voter should be guided by the highest sense of fairness to every interest. We are not a special pleader for any corporate interest against individual interest, or vice versa, because in equity and morals each possess equal rights and one cannot be infringed by the other rightfully. No man who has personal interests to serve, we hold, is a proper person to serve on the Commission, hence Mr. B. B. Comer should not be elected to the Presidency of the Commission. Alabama cannot afford in any way to injure the railroads just now when the doors of development are being thrown open. For the position of President or member of the body men who are interested in conserving the best interests of all alike should be selected, and we know of no better man to succeed President Smith than President Smith himself.

Sylacauga Progress.

The Progress would like to ask Mr. Comer if he was not benefited by the perpetration of the fraud. Why he took so much trouble to gather up meal sacks and pay freight on them to Carters Creek to be filled with flour and sent back to him? Is it not the custom of millers to mark each and every sack of flour in large letters, for advertising purposes; and if he was not benefited by the saving of 8c per barrel on the flour, how could he have undersold his competitors, and forced them to report his fraud in order to save their trade? In all offices of a judicial character the people of Alabama should demand absolute honesty on the part of the aspirant, and for the position of President of the Railroad Commission, the man whose hands will be placed in power to clog the wheels of progress in the State for years to come no semblage of dishonesty or sharp practices should be tolerated for a single moment. The people of Alabama should think well before they place such power in the hands of a man who would resort to fraud and misrepresentation for the sake of the paltry saving of 4c per hundred pounds, even if it was a corporation that he sought to defraud. Let us put in office men whose ideas of honor are above any such thing as fraud, misrepresentation or sharp practices.

H. C. DAVIDSON, President. MONTGOMERY HEADQUARTERS J. T. WALKER, Secretary.

The Democratic Conservative Club

"PRO BONO PUBLICO"

A. G. FORBES
W. B. TANNER
R. M. HENDERSON
Executive Committee.

MEMBERSHIP COMPOSED OF MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS FARMERS, MECHANICS, CLERKS, PROFESSIONAL MEN AND LABORERS.

SUPPORT A CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE, AND THUS NOT DISTURB THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY OF OUR STATE.

To the Democratic Voters of Alabama:

A thorough canvass of every county in the State has increased our membership beyond our most sanguine hopes.

We are now prepared to state emphatically that the voters of Alabama are going to select a CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE for President of the Railroad Commission at the primaries on April 11th, and thus repudiate COMERISM for the following good and sufficient reasons:

Because, The people of Alabama are now enjoying an era of railroad development and of commercial prosperity that has not been equalled in the history of the State;

Because, the interests of the railroads and the interests of the people are mutual, and inter-dependent, and any agitation which is calculated to arouse the prejudices and passions of the people or to array one class of our citizens against another, or which is calculated to discourage railroad development, is to be deprecated and should be condemned by all who have Alabama's material welfare at heart;

Because, Any radical action looking toward a readjustment of freight rates at this time, would inevitably result in breaking down all existing trade arrangements, necessarily resulting in a retrograde movement and irreparable injury;

Because, Very serious wrong would be wrought to elect [illegible] quasi-judicial position, one who has prejudged a case which will come before him in his official capacity; or who is a partisan for or against the railroads of Alabama;

Because, The Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural interests demand JUSTICE, EQUITY AND CONSERVATISM, which could not exist under the radical rule and extreme ideas of MR. B. B. COMER.

Hence, we appeal to every member of this Club, and to every other honest, fair-minded man to go to the polls on April 11th, and there cast his vote for a CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE, and thus lend his support to the continuance of the prosperity now enjoyed by ALL THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

His Claim That a Dollar of Georgia Money is Worth One Dollar and Eighty Cents of Alabama Money Shown to be Utterly Without Foundation.

It is interesting to read below a comparison of prices actually paid for the necessities of life, such as meat, lard, meal and flour, by consumers at local points equi-distant from jobbing centers in Georgia and Alabama, during the months of December, 1903, and January and February, 1904. These figures are taken from the books of merchants and represent actual transactions:

	Prices paid by Consumers in Georgia, at Barnesville.	Prices paid by consumers in Alabama, at Greenville.
MEATS.		
On December 15, 1903..	..10 c. per pound.	8 c. per pound.
On January 15, 1904..	..10 c. per pound.	7 3-4c. per pound.
On February 15, 1904..	..10 c. per pound.	9 c. per pound.
LARD		
On December 15, 1903..	..12 1-2c. per pound.	7 1-2c. per pound.
On January 15, 1904...	..12 1-2c. per pound.	7 1-2c. per pound.
On February 15, 1904..	..12 1-2c. per pound.	7 1-2c. per pound.
MEAL.		
On December 15, 1903	..75 c. per bush'l.	70 c. per bush'l.
On January 15, 1904..	..75 c. per bush'l.	70 c. per bush'l.
On February 15, 1904..	..75 c. per bush'l.	70 c. per bush'l.
FLOUR.		
On December 15, 1903..	..$5.50 per barrel.	$5.00 per barrel.
On January 15, 1904.	... 5.75 per barrel.	5.10 per barrel.
On February 15, 1904..	... 6.00 per barrel.	5.75 per barrel.

Barnesville, Ga. ,and Greenville, Ala., are towns of practically the same size, having each a population of about 3,000. They are substantially similarly located with reference to jobbing centers, Barnesville being forty-two miles from Macon and sixty-one miles from Atlanta, while Greenville is forty-four miles from Montgomery and 136 miles from Mobile; and they can, therefore, be considered a fair index of the prevailing conditions in the respective States of Georgia and Alabama.

Mr. Comer may be able to "fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time," but the "sop" he is attempting to throw to the farmers and consumers in Alabama is demonstrated to be demagoguery of the very worst type by a careful analysis of the foregoing figures.

The people of Alabama will not elect to the important judicial position of President of the Railroad Commission, a man who will undertake to deceive the people as Mr. Comer and his clique of followers in Birmingham, known as his "Campaign Committee," are attempting to do. The people of Alabama have a pride in their State, and in the character of the men who are to fill such important offices.—t.

The Great Developers.

Birmingham Age Herald.

Of the many facts and signs pointing to the rapid material development of Alabama, few perhaps are more significant than the data just compiled by the immigration and industrial department of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

The railroads have been great developers all along, but never were they so much in evidence in this respect as in recent years. The millions they spend in wealth of the communities, but after all it is the work which the railroads do in including homeseekers to settle in hitherto sparsely populated sections and in fostering innumerable industries—large and small—that counts for the most in the long run. This work is far-reaching and its value can not be overstated.

The statistics furnished by the Louisville and Nashville's immigration and industrial agent appear in another column. Out of 226 industries located by the Louisville and Nashville last year 88 were established in Alabama. The capital stock of these companies aggregate nearly $11,000,000. In 1903 nearly 600 families settled on the line of the Louisville and Nashville in Alabama and these figures represent two-thirds of the entire number of homeseekers locating at all points on that system. These are facts that tell, for they show that Alabama leads in solid progress.

Rates in Georgia and Alabama.

Mobile Register.

A circular, just published, in answer to the assertion of Mr. B. B. Comer that freight rates in Alabama are 40 per cent higher than rates in Georgia, says that while that purely local rates in Georgia are in some instances some lower than in Alabama, yet the combined interstate and local rate on commodities shipped into Georgia is invariably higher in Georgia than in Alabama. This combined local and interstate rate represents the cost of transportation to the consumer and is the actual rate which he has to pay, and is the rate applied to all shipments of sugar, flour, meal, corn, bacon, salt meats, hay, bran, oats and products of grain, there being virtually no purely local shipments of these commodities. Even the local mileage rates, however, are as low on classes C, D and F, (flour, bran, meal, grain and hay) as in adjacent States on the average. Take the average rate in Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and Florida and we have the following:

	C.	D.	F.
Average 13 1-4	9 1-2	22 1-2
Alabama 11	9 1-2	22

How are the farmers and other consumers of Alabama interested in this clamor for the application of the Georgia standard rates in Alabama.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the farmer and other consumers in Alabama pay a less rate of freight in the aggregate upon all the necessities of life than the farmer and other consumers in Georgia pay on the same articles.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Is Mr. Comer right when he says Georgia is more prosperous than Alabama?

A. No. He is entirely wrong. Alabama is as progressive and prosperous as any State in the South and has increased more rapidly than Georgia.

Q. What does he propose to do if elected Railroad Commissioner?

A. Bankrupt nearly every railroad in Alabama unless it can increase interstate rates to make up the loss.

Q. Will this help the farmer, laboring man and consumer?

A. No, it will hurt them and will hurt the State in every direction except possibly some special business interests.

Alabama Leads.

From Editorial in Montgomery Advertiser.

The Advertiser a few days ago alluded to the vast amount of money invested in new industries along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in the State of Alabama, as compared with such industries in all other States through which the Louisville and Nashville System runs. The editorial in question alluded to the annual report of the General Immigration and Industrial Department of the Louisville and Nashville System for the year 1903.

The Traffic Department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has within the past few days compiled a supplementary statement from the General Immigration Department, showing industries located, and families and persons settled, along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for the period, January 1, 1904, to March 10, 1904. The result shows that during that period there were eighty-two industries established along the system, with capital stock of $3,454,500. Of these, forty-four were established in Alabama with capital stock of $2,061,100, considerably over half in number and nearly two-thirds in point of capital stock being in Alabama. Alabama leads in cotton and woolen industries, woodworking plants, fertilizer factories, car works, lime works, cotton seed products, marble and other quarries and miscellaneous plants. There were settled on the system 244 families, or 902 persons, of which 147 families, or 521 persons, settled in Alabama.

This is only cumulative evidence that Alabama leads, and does not follow Georgia or any other State in the race for commercial supremacy.—t.

Though nearly 300,000 Americans were enlisted in the army during the five years of the American Revolution, there were never more than 80,000 in the field at one time.

"JIM DANDY" DEAL

Flour Shipped as Meal to Save About Ten Cents Per Barrel Freight.

Q. Did not Mr. Comer, in order to derive an advantage over his competitors in the flour market of Birmingham, ship empty meal sacks branded "Jim Dandy Meal" to Carter's Creek, Tennessee, and have these meal sacks filled with the flour which he had purchased at Carter's Creek, Tennessee, and shipped to him at Birmingham as meal, at the meal weight and meal rate, thus giving him an advantage over his competitors in the Birmingham flour market of over ten cents per barrel?

A. See the following affidavit:

State of Tennessee,
County of Maury.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the said State and County, J. M. Hunter, who states that in the year 1892, he was a partner in the Maury Mills at Carter's Creek, Tennessee; that in August, 1892, he sold, in the office of the Maury Mills at Carter's Creek, to B. B. Comer, of Birmingham, Alabama who came there for the purpose of purchasing flour, nine cars of flour; that arrangements were made by said B. B. Comer whereby the flour was to be shipped in meal sacks to be furnished by said B. B. Comer; that said sacks were furnished by B. B. Comer and shipped by him from Birmingham to Carter's Creek, said sacks being branded "Jim Dandy Meal;" that said flour was shipped as meal on orders from said B. B. Comer to do so; that in making the shipment of flour as meal, it was as per said B. B. Comer's order. Deponent states he made no suggestion concerning the misclassification or under-billing, but simply carried out the instructions which he had from the purchaser, B. B. Comer; that the flour was sold f. o. b. cars at the mill, and therefore any benefits that might have accrued by reason of misclassification and under-billing were in favor of the purchaser, and of no benefit whatever to the seller.

(Signed) J. M. Hunter.

Subscribed and sworn to this 2nd day of March, 1904.

(Seal.) (Signed) F. M. Ricketts, Notary Public, Maury County, Tenn.

Q. Was not this false classification and false billing a direct violation of the interstate commerce law?

A. It was, most emphatically.

Q. Do you not think that Mr. Comer by this process, showed a great deal of originality in the matter of reducing freight rates? Is not this method of reducing freight rates unique? Would Mr. Comer, if elected President of the Railroad Commission, resort to such questionable methods in behalf of his individual enterprises?

A. The people of Alabama will answer that question at the polls on April 11.—t.

It is up to Mr. Comer.

Montgomery Times.

Mr. Comer has all on his hands that he can attend to well just at this juncture of his canvass. If he would maintain the hold he was supposed to have had at the beginning of his campaign, he must explain away this charge at his doors which commits him to a w[illegible] misclassification [illegible] freight [illegible] [illegible]s it does the [illegible]m to fitness and qualifications. It [illegible]ers little how convincing Mr. Comer's arguments against the railroads, if he cannot as a sine qua non to his own right to correct the evils of which he indignantly complains, furnish positive and elementary proof of his qualification to act in the capacity he seeks. When Mr. Comer has explained his "Jim Dandy" affair to our perfect satisfaction, he will have earned his perfect right to resume where he left off in his canvass when this loaded bomb was exploded in his camp.

Has Not Accepted the Offer.

Mr. B. B. Comer has not availed himself of the kind offer of these columns to correct that report that he shipped "Jim Dandy Meal" sacks to Carter's Creek, Tenn., and flour was shipped as meal in them, when the freight rate on flour was 4 cents per 100 higher than on meal and that he received the flour as meal, paid the rate on meal and said nothing about it.—Free Lance.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Will Be Retarded by the Selection of an Extremist on the Commission.

Louisville, Ky., March 21, 1904.

Prof. P. L. Hobbs, Cleveland, O.:

My Dear Professor—In your letter of last month you advised me as follows:

"I spent the day with Mr. Ev[illegible] yesterday, and went into the cement matter extensively. I am glad to say he has not lost his interest, and he also said it is Mr. Wade's intention to give attention as soon as he returns from Europe, and the canal question is settled."

I understand there is now no doubt of the canal being built, and work will shortly begin. I would like very much to see the cement mill at Sparta under operation. I hope you can give me favorable and inside information as to what is to be done, and when.

Yours very truly,
(Signed.) G. A. Park.

Cleveland, O., March 24, 1904.

Mr. G. A. Park, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry regarding the prospect of the Cement Industry in Alabama, with which I have been connected, I can only say that the plant will ship approximately 2,000 barrels per day, or about 20 cars, and will employ about 350 men in the works.

There is one thing which we have been noticing and which I would like some information regarding, and that is, the agitation in Alabama regarding freight rates, and especially the interstate rates, which are the only ones which affect us much. When we purchased our property in Alabama, we had no idea that there would be any tampering with the interstate rates, and that it was firmly fixed, and the one thing that we could be sure of, but I see from recent publications that that is not so.

Will you please inform me as to what extent the views of Mr. B. B. Comer, who has been so active in this movement, are accepted by the general public, as we are little interested in the rates in the State itself, as they do not affect us but to a minor degree? In fact, it is only the effect upon the outside shipments which are of any importance whatever, as they are, by far, the great bulk of the shipping business.

It seems very surprising to us that the people of your great State of Alabama would accede at all to the views of a man who is seeking an office of that quasi-judicial position of President of its Railroad Commission, and pre-judges the merits of the case before hearing the entire testimony, and another matter which is of great surprise to us, is that the good people of the State do not realize the tremendous factor of prosperity that the railroads are, in building up the communities with which they come in contact. The entire success of a locality, such as you have there, depends upon the railroads and they are as much interested in establishing industries along their lines and fostering them, as the people can possibly be who locate within their territory. If the local rates are reduced, will not the loss be attached to the interstate rates over which the State politicians have no control whatever, and if so, will not the interstate shipper simply add this to his commodity as far as he can, and will not the burden of this fall on the consumer in the State of Alabama, for here he can be assured of no competition as far as rates go, and thus the people of the State will eventually bear the burden entirely; but aside from this, we are extremely sorry to see the matter presented in this light and for political purposes solely, and an interest of this paramount importance to the State should be removed beyond the realm of politics entirely, and placed in hands which will deal with the railroads as well as the people,—fairly, and to the greatest good of all concerned.

We feel that it is working against the best interests of the State to have this agitation brought up in this way, and purely in a political way, and that it is working [illegible] in investi[illegible] it will have [illegible] equity demand[illegible] Very truly yours,

(Signed.) P. L. H[illegible]

MR. KNOX ASKS COM[illegible] SOME INTEREST[illegible] POINTED

Mr. W. E. Knox of Anniston w[illegible] city last night and upon being shown afternoon papers containing an affidavit from C. A. Tyson, stating that he, Tyson, during 1892 was broker for Maury Mills, Carter's Creek, Tenn., and as such had sold "considerable" flour to B. B. Comer, delivered at Birmingham, and that any underbilling or misclassification on the same would have accrued to the benefit of the shipper, stated that Mr. Tyson's affidavit was indefinite and skilfully drawn for the purpose of deceiving the honest voter, for whose eye it was evidently intended. He further said:

"A careful reading of Mr. Tyson's affidavit and his failure to say that he sold the nine cars of flour referred to in Mr. Hunter's affidavit, dated March 22, 1904, is too potent to need comment. I am informed that Mr. Tyson did sell B. B. Comer or the Birmingham mills for B. B. Comer, in July, 1892, some 500 barrels of flour, some few cars of bran and probably a car or two of corn, to be delivered during the months of July and August. I have no information as to whether this particular flour, etc., was sold delivered at Birmingham and I construe the word 'considerable' in this affidavit to refer to the shipments sold prior to August 31, 1892.

"Now, in order to convince the people that he did not refer to shipments prior to August 31, 1892, let Mr. Comer get Mr. Tyson to make an affidavit that he sold the identical nine cars of flour, referred to by date, initial and car number in my letter addressed to E. Wilkinson, dated March 21, 1904, and published in The Age-Herald March 24, and that said nine cars of flour were sold by him delivered at Birmingham, Ala. Nothing short of a positive affidavit to this effect will in my humble opinion satisfy the people that Mr. Comer did not reap pecuniary benefit from these fraudulent transactions.

"I am advised that Mr. C. A. Tyson informed Mr. deFuniak, general agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company on October 24, 1892, and has recently confirmed same, that this sale of nine car loads of flour was made by the Maury Mills to Mr. B. B. Comer direct and over his (Tyson's) head, as broker for said mills and without his knowledge, consent or allowance for his brokerage commission, and that he (Tyson), as soon as he learned of the sale in question made a demand, both in person and by correspondence for the commission or brokerage claimed by him under his agreement, or contract, with the Maury Mills and that he (Tyson), had to threaten suit to recover his brokerage charge before the Maury Mills would pay same.

"If Mr. Comer did not reap the pecuniary benefit of these fraudulent transactions why did he permit them?

"If Mr. Comer did not reap the pecuniary benefit of these fraudulent transactions how was he able to undersell his competitors?—t.

GOOD COMMON SENSE.

Prominent Alabama Weekly Has a Word to Say.

Abbeville News.

The Supplement to this issue of The News, while along political lines and on the subject of electing President of the railroad Commission, ought to be of interest to and carefully read by every voter. The railroads are not going to do business for amusement, but want some profit on their investment as they go along, and every fair minded person is willing for the roads to do this, even should it require the raising of rates. The supplement deals with live issues and the methods of men asking for your vote, and one of the means taken by one of the candidates to lower freight rates. And you should not vote for a man who says, before he is elected, that he will do certain things before he finds out whether or not it is right to do it. Comer's chances a few weeks ago seemed to be good, but he is losing ground as the people become informed on the subject, and by the date for the primary there will no doubt be a landslide which will completely knock him out and elect a man who will deal fair with the roads and the shippers. A man of this kind will please everybody. Read these articles closely, get the facts and then you can vote right.

VOTE AGAINST

B. B. Comer, The Extremist,

servative Candidate for

PRESIDENT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION

And Thus Not Disturb the Prosperity and Development of Alabama.

E BIG STORE,

at The Head of The Procession.

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FURNITURE.

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Specialty.

NGHAM, AL

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Ala. Mail orders promptly fille

Torrington, the Connec- 00 flapjacks ute. That by the flap-

jacks up the chimney, six out of dozen and catch them on the way down. Unless he could do that he would be disqualified for any flapjack competition in the West.

CITY OFFICIALS.

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol-
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
al—Ed Smitherman.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Term—1st Monday in April.
er Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-

—Hon. Terry Richardson.
or—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem-

cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ter—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

Monday in each month.

MMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
Monday June, 2nd Monday
Monday August, 1st Monday.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate—S. M. Adams.
Alex G. Dake.
M. Morgan.
J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

UNTY COMMISSIONERS.

District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
District—R. C. Riggins.

UPT OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

NTY CHURCHES

s and clerks are cordially ask-
d the editor any news regard-
churches which they would
blished. Also if there are any
these notices please send cor-

SSIONARY BAPTISTS.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
es, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
alem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
y—Rev. T. Bice, 1st Sunday.
ett, clerk, Verbena.
—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
d—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

ui Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
ay. R. T. Grant, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
er—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
nia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
ill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
ry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ley, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
ster. W. M. Roebuck, clerk.

Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
nia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
edron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
ay: G. W. Hill, clerk.
ap—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
's Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
day: D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
stor; H. C. Latham, clerk.

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
ence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt,
ay. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

ence—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas-
ey Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
obinson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
Deason, clerk, Adams.
y—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ones, clerk, Thorsby.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.

Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.

Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.

Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
of the
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for judge of the 15th judicial circuit, subject to the action of the democratic primaries to be held on April 11th, 1904.

tf T. SCOTT SAYRE.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 13 3-8@13 1-2c.
Same time last year, 9@9 1-8.
Bales received to date, 6,648.
Same period last year, 4,869.

CLANTON ITEMS.

Professor G. F. Harris, of Cooper, was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

R. E. L. Ward and wife, of Lomax, were in Clanton Saturday.

A. J. Duncan, of Lomax, was in town Saturday.

Lum Smith was in our city Saturday.

W. I. Mullins has a splendid line of "James and Mayers'" buggies for sale. There is no better buggy in this country.

W. F. Maddox, of Jemison, was in Clanton Saturday.

Miss Callie Smith, of Liberty Hill, was in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Littlejohn, of Liberty Hill, were in Clanton Saturday.

M. W. Mims spent Saturday in town.

A big assortment of good watches at Upchurch's drug store.

William Ward was in Clanton Saturday.

J. W. Beaseley and J. A. Langston, of Jemison were pleasant visitors Monday.

We were pleased to greet J. W. Lundy, of Lomax, on Monday.

Anderson Baker, Sr., of Verbena, was in Clanton Monday.

W. H. Harris, of Staunton, was a welcome caller Monday

Steel Ranges, Cook stoves and famous "Iron King" for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

W. F. Deshazo, of Lily, was a pleasant visitor Monday.

H. A. J Harris was in Clanton Monday.

A. Z. Bean and R. H. Bean, of Thorsby, were in town Monday.

T. L. Robinson, of Rushton, was a welcome visitor Tuesday.

Monroe Hubbard was in Clanton this week

Assessor Mims and Collector Hubbard are busy getting their list of delinquent taxpayers in shape for publication.

Have you tried "Oxolo" at Upchurch's drug store?

S. P. Franklin and little daughter, Velma, were in Clanton Monday.

J. M. Grant was in town Monday.

Easter services at the Baptist church were well attended Sunday. Pastor Swindall gave an excellent sermon on "Sanctification." The sacrament of holy communion will be observed on Sunday the 18th inst.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

S. V. Blasingame and Miss Ellen Howard.

COLORED.

Joseph Bailey and Zula Peoples.

CLANTON BASE BALL CLUB.

Clanton—J. J. Headley, second base; Hugh Simpson, first base; Joe Johnson, center field; W. E. Mauk, catcher; Pate Aldridge, pitcher; Culverhouse, third base; B. Collier, shortstop; Geo. Bruce, left field; Heath Jones, right field

R. A. R. Nine—N. S. Johnson, second base; E. M. Pinckard, first base; Clem Giles, center field; George Kilgore, catcher; A. Johnson, pitcher; Watts Moore, third base; John Robinson, shortstop; J. E. Rawlinson, left field; Audley Johnson, right field.

Score by innings:

Clanton . . . . . 11300200—14
R. A. R. . . . . 200000200— 4

Scorer, W. H. Sartor. Umpire, J. C. Dennis.

The Clanton club has challenged Jemison for a game on Friday of this week.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly.
JUDSON STROCK.
tf Clanton, Ala.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL TO RESUME.

The exercises of the university school will be resumed by me at Clanton next September. A strictly private school for fitting boys and girls for business of life, for teaching and for college and university. Will be operated on same plan as heretofore.

E. Y. M'MORRIES.

tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904.	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,874,213.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The county commissioners were in session Monday. Present Commissioners W. H. Conway, Alex Glasscock, R. C. Riggins and W. A. Green. The usual routine business of the court was transacted.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The circuit court convened Monday at 11:15 a. m. Hon. Terry Richardson, presiding. The grand jury is as follows: Foreman, John A. Strock; M. T. Cox, J. H. Vinson, J. L. Williams, J. P. Stonecipher, John W. Foshee, J. T. Mims, J. M. Robinson, Sr., W. F. Roebuck, Alex Boutwell, James Nix, W. M. Aldridge, Felix Elland, E. W. Bailey, D. C. Honeycutt, Dudley Smith, George W. Pate, A. J. Glasscock, J. T. Abernathy and W. A. Sims. Petit jurors for the first week were: W. D. O'Neal, Joseph Headley, D. B. Oden, Jeff Jones, R. A. Miller, T. J. Billingsley, John Buck Baker, James Killingsworth, E. Driver, W. F. Lembrich, J. E. Littlejohn, W. C. Roper, S. E. Waldrup, R. J. Mitchell, William Bearden, Joseph Littleton, John Gore, I. M. Deason, W. J. Littleton, Robert Middlebrook, J. D. Grant, Andrew Bean, J. L. Palmer, J. C. Prim, J. T. Cox, C. N. Dennis, Josiah Beaseley, William Parnell, J. H. Gibbons, James Beaseley, M. M. Ratliff. The judge's charge to the grand jury was very elaborate in some respects, and great stress was laid upon the oath they had taken. Circuit Solicitor F. L. Tate is in attendance. The civil suit docket was called and the judge continued the whole batch (except the case of Campbell vs. Smith, which was tried Monday afternoon, the verdict being for Campbell), and announced that he would call a special term of court in about three weeks. Judge Richardson announced that he took this action so as not to hamper Colonel Collier in his race for circuit judge. All petit jurors were paid for two days and mileage and the greater part of them went home Monday evening. It is unfortunate for the county finances that our court term should come in conflict with the democratic primary

MARS HILL.

A few words from this neck of the woods. The health of our community is tolerably good, but Mrs. C. L. Langston has been on the sick list for a few days, though we hope to see her up again soon. We had an excellent sermon Sunday by Brother William Wood, and have an excellent Sunday school. G. M. Gothard is superintendent and he makes a fine one. Singing every fourth Sunday at 2 p. m. Well, I saw some suggestions in the UNION about our county officers, and I favor L. H. Reynolds for judge, L. B. Pounds for clerk, T. J. Mims for tax assessor, Rev. J. H. Thomas for collector, Professor J. W. Moore for county superintendent, Alex G. Dake for treasurer, W. H. Conway, Alex Glasscock, Dan Gandy and Moses Robinson for commissioners. Success to the UNION and its readers.

SAME OLD COON.

OAK GROVE.

There was quite a large congregation attended the singing at this place Sunday afternoon. It was conducted by Messrs. H. Driver and J. M. Scott.

Messrs. N. L. Hicks, Oscar Knight and Jim Driver went home with their best girls.

Farmers are making good use of this fine weather. Most of them have planted their corn, and are now getting ready to plant 15 cents cotton.

Walter Shaver ran a fox squirrel down and killed it Saturday afternoon. Success to the Union.

YOUNG CHICKEN.

BEAT 10.

Editor Union:

April 4, 1904.

I saw a piece in the UNION of March 31st from W. H. Shaw, in which he mentioned Professor Anderson for our next tax assessor. I've known Professor Anderson for twelve years. He is, strictly speaking, a self-made man in its fullest sense. He has had his own battles to fight from youth, and from the support that he is receiving it seems that he has fought them well. By hard work he has managed to obtain a very good education, and he is continually striving to fit himself for better work, and is thoroughly qualified to fill the position.

It seems to be the opinion of the people of beat 10 that we would do well to re-elect Professor Moore as superintendent of education.

Success to the Union and its readers.

J. N. DENNIS.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

FOR SALE.

760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT Alex G. Dake, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS: Judson Strock, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

COURTING AND THE COURTS

How Easy It is to Be Made Liable in a Breach of Promise Case. :-:

EVER since Margaret Gardyner and her daughter Alice brought what is reputed to have been the first breach of promise suit against John Keche, of Yppswych, showing that he, the said John Keche, had received a sum of money on condition of his marrying the aforesaid Alice, and that he had married Joan Bloys, "ageyne all good reason and conscience," breach of promise suits have been recognized among all English speaking peoples. Lord Holt enforced it at common law, holding that "the wounded spirit, the unmerited disgrace and the solitude which would be the probable consequence of desertion after a long courtship, were considered as legitimate claims for pecuniary damages as the loss of reputation by slander or the wounded pride in slight assaults and batteries."

These matrimonial contracts are sui generis. No grim-visaged lawyer draws up a formal contract to be executed; no notary pries into the intents and purposes of the parties and certifies the same under his official seal; no go-between Pandarus is present to hold the hands of Troilus and Cressida and solemnly pronounce:

"A bargain made; seal it, seal it; I'll be the witness."

No—in the vine-clad arbor, or behind the protecting screens of parlor walls, in some shady nook, or in the dim moonlight deep down some lonely dell, "far sunken from the healthy breath of morn and eve's one star," there these engagements are softly whispered and the contract sealed with a kiss.

For these reasons, while the making of the contract is a question of proof, if need not be proved in totidem verbis, and is often inferred from the actions, language and conduct of the parties, and it is difficult to tell under what circumstances the court would be justified in finding that a promise had been made. Many a young man, not fatally bent on matrimony, would sometimes be surprised to find that his language, intended only as a compliment to some charming damsel, or his conduct, meant solely as an act of gallantry, is sufficient in the eyes of the law to support proof of a promise to marry.

A gentleman once concluded that it would be a very elegant and a very funny thing to send to his dulcinea a newspaper article entitled, "Love, the Conqueror," marking it: "Read this," The lady did read it, and when the funny gentleman declined to marry her, she brought suit against him and read the article to the jury, who gave her $4000 damages. The Supreme Court of Illinois, sustaining the verdict, said: "The article may be regarded as the defendant's own letter. It doubtless contained sentiment which he sanctioned, couched in language more choice than he could compose. It was his appeal for marriage—it foretold in clear and emphatic language his object and intent in his courtship with her. She doubtless placed this construction upon it, as she well might do, and laid it aside as a rare treasure."

In a New York case it was shown on the trial that a widower, a pious elder of fifty-three years of age, soon after the death of his wife, visited the plaintiff, a maiden lady of thirty, and taking out a memorandum book, from which he read, or pretended to read, stated in a confidential way, that he had noted down some requests made by his wife four days before her death; that it was something he "could not tell her now," but that she (the maiden lady) "would know some day," darkly hinting, so the lady took it, that the deceased wife had requested the forlorn widower to lighten his grief by marrying the plaintiff. It was proved that after this confidential talk there were rides and drives together, frequent visits extending till late in the evening, and, to cap the climax, the widower told the plaintiff that after the lapse of a year from the death of his wife (the widower's quarantine, it seems), he intended to marry, and he then entered into a minute description of the lady he wanted to marry, which description was an exact photograph of the plaintiff. While we cannot but admire the shrewd diplomacy of this wily widower, courting by dark insinuations and covert suggestions, and not committing himself by an open avowal, yet, as the sequel shows, he ran amuck of the doctrine of estoppel.

The sanctimonious Proteus forgot his Julia and found him another sweetheart, and, knowing that he had become somewhat involved in his affair with the plaintiff, he diplomatically undertook to checkmate the lady. He told her that he did not want her people to think that he was paying her the attentions of a lover so soon after the death of his wife, and, in order to allay that suspicion, he drew up a note, in which the plaintiff was made to say that she regarded his visits as "simply evidences of friendship and nothing more," and got her to sign it. The jury found in her favor and the Court of Appeals of New York upheld the verdict.

In a Connecticut case the defendant had been heard to remark on his happiness when in plaintiff's company and his utter misery unless in her society. The parties had exchanged daguerreotypes, the defendant had taught the plaintiff's nephew to call him uncle, and had told the plaintiff's brother-in-law that "all the courting was done," little suspecting that the plaintiff would take a hand at "courting" in the presence of judge and jury.

The defendant afterward went on a voyage, and while on the sea he indited effusive love letters to the plaintiff, telling her how constantly he thought of her while awake, and how he dreamed of her while asleep, touchingly adding: "While I am tossed to and fro on this wide ocean, I love thee still."

Yet, notwithstanding all this, the mad lover broke off the engagement.

The plaintiff's "courting" was fully as successful as had been that of the defendant, for she recovered a judgment for $1500.

In a Vermont case the plaintiff and defendant were neighbors, and the defendant paid neighborly visits to the plaintiff's family. It was shown that these visits were at first to the entire family, and that they were gradually narrowed until they were confined to the plaintiff alone. This fact, together with the proof that during the periods of the defendant's visits lights were frequently seen burning in the parlor on Saturday and Sunday evenings, and some other circumstances, led the jury to find for the plaintiff.

A very cruel case occurred in Michigan. A man, who, strange to relate, bore the name of Constant, while engaged in courting had his financial eye open and borrowed money from the lady. On his last visit to her he renewed his notes for one and two years, and then went off and married the other girl. The court held that it was proper to allow proof of this money transaction, holding that "an engagement broken off suddenly and without warning would very naturally create more pain and mortification than if ended under any other circumstances, and if a jury were to regard this conduct concerning money matters as calculated, under the circumstances, to have caused additional grounds of pain or grievance to the defendant in error, we think they would not be violating ordinary probabilities."

Where the defendant asked the hand of the lady in the presence of the latter's mother, who consented, and the lady said nothing, and the defendant thereupon gently took the hand of the mother and touchingly said: "Henceforth consider me as your son," it was held sufficient proof of the lady's consent; and in a New York case the lady was permitted to show that she had procured a wedding dress and had gone so far as to get a wedding cake, as showing her acceptance, while in Iowa the plaintiff was allowed to prove in support of her acceptance that she was making preparation for her marriage "piecing quilts and doing fancy work," and that when she heard of defendant's marriage, "she hated it awful bad."

While the law makes it easy to prove a proposal by the gentleman and equally easy to show that the lady accepted, when it comes to evidence showing a release on the part of the lady, then the proof must be strong to sustain the defense.

In one case a bachelor of fifty-three had been paying his respects to a maiden of forty-three summers for the unlucky period of thirteen years. During all this time she declared to others that she would never marry him and spoke of him in terms of derision and contempt. After thirteen years of courtship the bachelor summoned sufficient courage to propose and was promptly accepted. After the engagement he heard of the double dealings of the maid and refused to marry her. The court held that it was no defense to the action, although it might go to mitigate the damages.

In a Pennsylvania case the lady wrote the defendant a letter in which she said: "I don't want you, for I know that I would have a devil's life of it: If you were any kind of a gentleman you would not act as you have. I pray night and day that you may never prosper in this world. I just pray for every hair in your head to come out." And yet she recovered a judgment for $2000.

In looking beneath the surface for the reason for this verdict it is quite evident that the jury believed that the lady was goaded to desperation by the attentions of her fiance to her rival, and that she did not, in fact, mean to say that she did not want to marry him, and did not really desire that he lose all his hair, for in her letter she says cruelly of her rival: "Well, if I am poor, I do not wear the one hat for five or six years like she does, and turn it hind part before, like she does."

Under the weight of authority, then, if a party does not want to find himself, in the eyes of the law, an engaged man, he must look well to his daily walk and conversation; for, if he has so conducted himself as to be estopped from denying the engagement, he will have a difficult problem to convince a judge and jury that the lady has duly released him.—From the Green Bag.

Success Easier Than Failure.

The principles that win success are very simple and few in number. They are easily remembered. Here they are: First, industry, but not overwork; second, willingness to profit by the experience of others; third, ability, coupled with modesty; fourth, simple and correct habits; fifth, honesty, politeness and fairness. Any one of ordinary ability who practices these rules cannot avoid success. Success is easier than failure.—Atchison Globe.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

Rain has never been known to fall in Iquique, Peru. The place contains 14,000 inhabitants.

Much amusement is being caused in South Africa by the adoption by ladies of young calves as pets.

An orange measuring twelve inches in diameter and weighing nine pounds has been grown by F. Gerber, of Braam River, Kouga, South Africa.

The number of stars visible to the naked eye is fewer than 6000. The number of stars visible through the largest telescope is probably not fewer than 100,000,000.

Joseph Ganion, of Colebrook, N. H., recently trapped a silver gray fox in the Colebrook district. He values the skin of the animal at $200, and refused an offer of $125 for it.

The heaviest man in the British Empire is dead from a cancer. He was Thomas Longley, of Dover. His weight exceeded 600 pounds, while he was six feet one inch in height, and had a chest measurement of seventy inches.

Charles Gorsuch, of Martinsburg, Pa., who calls himself a scientific horseshoer, is in the habit of forging on his anvil miniature horseshoes, five-eighth of an inch long by one-half an inch wide, which he gives to some favored persons as emblems of good luck.

Menu Names.

Our grandmothers would probably not be any more at sea with the phrases of our modern cook book than we are with the unpronounceable names that are given to the sauces and relishes we read about in magazines. Here is a list which will help you to enjoy these dishes when you know what you are eating:

Au Bleu, a French term applied to fish boiled in flavored white wine.

Au Gras, dressed with meat gravy.

Au Jus, in the natural juice or gravy.

Bain-amrie is either a bath of wine, spices and vinegar (English ferm), or a French double-boiler for keeping sauces hot.

Bechamel, a sauce to serve hot with meats, made of butter (or dripping, our, white stock and herbs.

Blazier, a dish under which is a receptacle for coals to keep it hot.

Bordelaise, a sauce similar to Bechamel, with the addition of a half glass of claret.

Braised meat is meat stewed in a closely covered pan, with bacon, herbs or spices.

Canapes are strips of stale bread fried and spread with seasoned fish or meat paste.

Casserole is a baking dish, though sometimes a form of potatoes or rice surrounding a meat or oyster stew is termed a casserole.

Croustades, fried forms of bread to serve minced meat or eggs on.

Croutons, stale bread in one-half inch cubes, browned in a slow oven for use in soup.

Living No Longer Cheap in Asia.

During a recent tour in Asia of nearly sixteen months, from February, 1901, to June, 1902, in which I visited Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Cochin China, Siam and Laos, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, India, Syria and Palestine, I found everywhere a deep interest in the changing economic conditions. The common people in Asia care little for politics, but the price of food and raiment touches every man, woman and child at a sensitive point.

Almost everywhere the old days of cheap living are passing away. Steamers, railways, telegraphs, newspapers, labor saving machinery and the introduction of Western ideas are slowly but surely revolutionizing the Orient. Shantung wheat, which formerly had no market beyond a radius of a few dozen miles from the wheat field, can now be shipped by railway and steamship to any part of the world, and in consequence every Chinese buyer has to pay more for it. In like manner new facilities for export have doubled, trebled, and in some places quadrupled the price of rice in China, Siam and Japan.—Century Magazine.

Birds From Barnacles.

Old-time naturalists thought that a kind of geese were hatched from barnacles. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his "Topographia Hibernise" (1154-1189), tells of birds called "Bernacae," which are produced in a marvelous way from "fir timber tossed along the sea." Surrounded by shells, they hang beak downward; then, becoming coated with feathers, they fall into the water as birds, or fly away into the air. In Munster's "Cosmography" (1550), and in Gerard's "Herball" (1597), appears an illustration of the 'barnacle tree." Geese are seen protruding from some of the fruits of this marvellous plant, while others, set free, are disporting themselves in the water below. Sir Robert Moray, before the Royal Society of Edinburgh (1677-78), actually described his having seen little shells growing on a fir tree cast up by the waves on the island of Uist, the shells "having within them little birds perfectly shaped, supposed to be barnacles."

Not only is the British shoe made chiefly of American leather and by American machinery, but even the metal hooks and eyelets are practically all imported from the United States.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Trolley Car's Advantage.

If only boys were trolley cars
How splendid it would be!
No one expects them to "keep still,"
For trolleys, don't you see,
Must clang and rush and clang all day
To do their full duty.

A Paper Doll House.

Lots of children are getting fun making a doll house out of a scrap album. A large album is bought for 25 cents, and then the fun begins of fixing up the home. The book is spread open and on the two pages a piece of colored paper four inches deep is pasted for a carpet. Arranged on the rest of the pages are different articles of furniture cut from the house furnishing books or advertisements. Every room, from garret to cellar, is suitably furnished in this way. Not only chairs, tables and necessary things are included, but the rooms are made beautiful with all kinds of ornaments and pictures.

Moderation in Exercise.

The Japanese use practically no gymnasium apparatus, yet they show greater excellence of strength and endurance than do any other people in the world. While some of their exercises may seem violent, they take them with great moderation. At the outset of a course in jiujitsu the student is rarely upon the floor more than half an hour and three quarters of this time is devoted to walking and breathing between exercises. As the student becomes more proficient, he spends three quarters of an hour on the floor, then an hour, and so on, by degrees, until he is able to give two hours a day to the work. Yet three quarters of his time, or nearly that amount, is spent walking back and forth and in breathing.—H. Irving Hancock, in St. Nicholas Magazine.

A Mimic Senate.

The young pages in the senate, it is said, like nothing better than to set up a miniature senate just after an adjournment or when the senators are late in assembling. One of the older boys seats himself in the chair of the presiding officer, while the others take the seats of the members, and a surprisingly clever burlesque on the senatorial doings follows. One morning, during an especially noisy session of this mock congress, a bright-eyed page, who was then posing as "The gentleman from Kansas," pulled a five-dollar bill from his pocket, mounted a chair, and, waving it, yelled, "The gentleman from Arkansas wishes to introduce this bill." No sooner had he made this speech than the boys made a wild break for him, vaulting over desks in their mad pursuit after "The gentleman from Arkansas," who had made his escape out of the senate chamber and was speeding down the corridor.

Cold and Insect Tissues.

A naturalist once, after experiments in freezing insects and finding that those that had not laid their eggs nor completed their natural term of life always revived, finally cut off the head of a fly and quickly subjected the body to a low temperature. To all appearances it died, as any decapitated fly would have done sooner or later; but upon bringing it to the warmth, the body, much to his surprise, revived and resumed its struggles, until it finally died from the effects of the knife. This shows to what extent the cold acts on insect tissues. They are simply coagulated, and life does not cease, but is only suspended; for when this coagulation or congestion ends, the vital energies resume their normal conditions. If, however, an insect has nearly completed its natural term of life, it will be killed by freezing; it would continue to live for only a short time under favorable conditions in any temperature. The life of most adult insects is at best exceedingly short.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

The Largest Pet in the World.

Probably the only man in the world who has a pet whale lives on a small island in the South Pacific. He is a planter and is the only white inhabitant of his island. He has many brown-skinned assistants who cut and dry the cocoanut rinds that he sells to trading vessels. The planter makes plenty of money in his peculiar trade, but he used to be worried to provide entertainment for the visitors who bought his product. One stormy day, however, a small whale floated through the narrow entrance to the harbor, which is walled in by a coral reef. The whale appeared satisfied with its new home, and remained. As the years passed by, the baby whale proceeded to grow and to wax fat and become tame, for the planter fed it occasionally with a bushel or so of chopped meat. Now the whale is seventy feet long, and is the curiosity of the island. When a trader's boat slips into the harbor the planter gives the officers and crew a banquet under the palms, and then takes them to see the pet whale. At such times a barrel of chopped meat is rolled down to the water side and the planter stands on the shore and blows a horn. Almost instantly the water will begin to churn in the direction of the planter, and the huge whale will run its nose into the sand in its effort to get the barrel of meat in haste. After having eaten the meat, the creature leaps and rolls about gleefully, often tossing its body nearly out of the water.

Some ten or a dozen years ago a whale floundered into Oyster Bay, just north of the Columbia River mouth, and in the state of Washington. The bay is shallow and there is a sand bar at the entrance to it; but the whale must have ridden in on a big wave. At any rate the next morning perhaps the maddest whale in the world was charging up and down the bay, running its nose into the sand furiously, spouting water and mud like a geyser, and evidently determined to get back to the Pacific at any cost. For weeks the gigantic creature raged up and down the bay like a big fish in a small tub of water. The railroads ran excursions to the scene, and the captive animal drew a larger crowd than a whole circus. At last a great storm came, and when it departed the whale went with it. So the railroad declared an extra dividend, and the people about the bay went back to work or play, as suited their tastes or necessities.

The Giant of Cloudland.

Did you ever hear of the Giant of Cloudland? He owns all the clouds, and has a magnificent palace made of moss agate and turquoise. He also has a temper, and at times, spells of the blues.

In one of these blue spells, he became angry at his brother, the Sun, because he thought the Sun came too near his abode for comfort. In fact, he thought the Sun was trying to spoil his beautiful palace by scorching it with his hot rays until it turned purple and red. Cloud Giant decided he would go to the Sun and expostulate with him, so he immediately began making preparations and was soon on his way. The nearer he came to the Sun's home the warmer he became, and when his face began to blister, he thought it would be a wise idea to sit down and try to cool off, and send a wireless telegram by a fast-speeding wind. He told the Sun in his message that he must stop scorching his palace and that he preferred not to have the Sun come near him at all.

The jolly, fat Sun only smiled when he received this message, and bidding the wind depart, sent a return message by a sunbeam.

"Dear Brother Cloud Giant—You are cross and crabbed and take life too seriously. You should smile upon the world. What's the use of getting angry with me? I am only doing my duty as our Mother Nature taught me to do, and were I to change my course, or do anything out of the ordinary, I should create great disturbance both in our country and the world below. Your palace is not hurt by my close contact. My turning in into purple and gold in the evening, only intensified its beauty, and varies its monotony of color. If I stay away you will have a dull, dark, dreary-looking home.

"Now, my brother, look up, smile and drive the vapor away. Yours merrily,

"SUN."

When the Cloud Giant read this message he was angrier than ever and went into a rage, storming around fearfully and bursting into tears, so great was his wrath.

The Sun, who was coming to meet the Cloud Giant, was surprised at this great display of temper and chided him for deluging the earth below so as to cause much havoc. He implored his weeping brother to stop his tears and laugh and be happy for a little while at least. "You see, dear Cloud Giant, when you weep so copiously you cause others to be unhappy, and when you laugh and are bright and gay, all the world laughs and is gay with you. Come, let us make up and be friends, smile upon each other and upon the world, and all will be the better for it."

The Cloud Giant became quieter though not entirely consoled, and replied querulously: "You should not always be so happy, Mr. Sun; I am not the only one who causes disturbances and sorrows. Only yesterday, besides scorching my palace, you killed 50 people and 300 horses in the world below, by your red hot breath. You burn houses and wheat fields often and only laugh at the desolation you cause."

"Oh, now really, Cloud Giant, I do not laugh because I have done harm to the people. You see none can avoid doing harm at times, and when I do harmful things, I am always very sorry, but knowing it can not be avoided, I laugh to keep myself from getting morose and melancholy. It is my nature, too, you know, to laugh. The people forgive my faults because they know I do not hurt them intentionally. When I smile upon them too warmly, they know I mean to be kind. I only wish to ripen their grain and help them gain a livelihood, so they pardon me when I am overzealous."

"Well, you know, Sun, that I have a melancholy, tearful nature and I can not always be smiling."

"Yes, that is true, brother, but I tell you what let us do. We will strive from this moment to do our duty as Mother Nature has taught us, and we will try to be happy each in his own way, and that way is in doing good to others. Let us try to be kind to all, and try not to hurt anybody, so that if we do, accidentally, as all are liable to, we will be forgiven, and then we will strive harder in the right way."

The Cloud Giant was now completely pacified and began to smile.

"All right, brother Sun, here is my hand on it. We will try to do our duty, and attend to our own affairs in future."

The two brothers embraced and went their separate ways, each bent upon living in future as their beautiful mother had taught them.

"With malice toward none."—Maude Langstaff in Indianapolis News.

Shop.

"That's a pretty noisy passenger you've got in there." remarked the man who was smoking on the front platform. "Is he crazy, or only drunk?"

"Neither one," said the motorman. "He's just got a flat wheel in his head."—Chicago Tribune.

SCIENCE NOTES.

In a layer of sea water a mile and 600 feet deep there are [illegible] chalk.

The cow tree of Venezuela [illegible] an excellent sap very closely [illegible] bling animal milk in its chemical [illegible] ture.

The Prussian island of Rügen, in the Baltic, is infested with adders, during the year 1903 1243 of these [illegible] ous snakes were killed.

A steel-like grass from the [illegible] slopes of Oran, Algeria, is so [illegible] that it can be used instead of [illegible] in the manufacture of furniture.

George Westinghouse warmly [illegible] cates the overhead trolley rail [illegible] any of the other forms of electric [illegible] mission for transportation purposes.

According to Prof. Richards, [illegible] Lehigh university, the waste [illegible] from a modern blast-furnace [illegible] ble of developing 10,000 power [illegible] ized in suitable gas-engines.

A French botanist in the [illegible] his explorations a few weeks ago [illegible] sandy plains of the French Congo [illegible] covered a plant, the bark of the [illegible] radiating roots of which contain [illegible] large quantity of fibrous rubber. [illegible] sample of the plant has been sent [illegible] by the botanical authorities of [illegible] Gardens, London, and these investigations show that the rubber exists [illegible] the roots in sufficiently large quantities to warrant development.

Twenty Tons of Letters.

One thousand one hundred [illegible] twenty-eight mail bags, equaling [illegible] ty tons weight of correspondence [illegible] tween America and the United [illegible] dom, were landed on Sunday [illegible] at Plymouth from steamship [illegible] phia, which stopped for the first [illegible] at that port on her way to Southampton. There is nothing unusual [illegible] magnitude of this correspondence [illegible] Plymouth alone there have been [illegible] deliveries every week not to speak [illegible] Liverpool and the other ports. [illegible] What is new is the present extension [illegible] of the plan introduced by the [illegible] which London gets her mails [illegible] hours earlier than if they were [illegible] Southampton as formerly. [illegible] rangement has been in force for [illegible] time past, and two steamers [illegible] been calling regularly every [illegible] landing both mails and passengers. [illegible] With a third the advantage [illegible] chants is greatly increased. [illegible] way company, in view of the [illegible] the farther journey to South [illegible] in foggy weather—which at this [illegible] son of the year is not a novelty [illegible] quently involves a delay of six [illegible] attaches great value to the [illegible] ment of this public service. [illegible] are sorted on the way to [illegible] where the train is divided [illegible] carrying the South and East [illegible] land letters to London, and the [illegible] half distributing to the nearest [illegible] tres the mails for Wales, the Midlands, the West and North of England. [illegible] don Telegraph.

A Wonderful Motor.

Details are published of a wonderful new motor invented by Peter Tait, an English engineer. The invention is considered of such importance that its development may result in electric railway engines running twice the present speed at only half the cost, and in Atlantic liners crossing from Liverpool to New York in three days.

It is almost small enough to be carried in a typewriter case. The motor is capable of developing 1,000 revolutions a minute, giving 1 horse-power under a boiler pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch.

In even the best railway locomotive the steam is admitted after the piston has moved from five to eight inches along the cylinder. Mr. Thornycroft has devised a valve which will admit a given quantity of steam at every commencement of the stroke and so adjusted that the expansive force of the steam admitted is just sufficient to drive the piston at the end of its journey.

By the most modest estimate a saving in coal is 25 per cent, while the simplicity of the motor is such that the initial cost is much cheaper than existing types.—New York Commercial.

The Rarest Fruit Known.

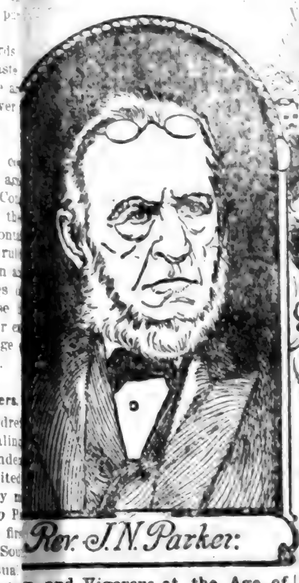
The island of Jolo covers [illegible] square miles. It is of coral formation and offers a most excellent harbor. [illegible] the west, in topography it is gently undulating and covered throughout its entire length by the rankest tropical vegetation, valuable teakwood being found extensively throughout the entire district. Nowhere in the world are more luscious fruits produced. Among those peculiar to this belt is the durian, which is about the size of a muskmelon. Its exterior presents somewhat the appearance of a large nut burr, being prickly and woody, but within, the fruit is white and custard like, and owing to this peculiarity the American soldiers dubbed it the "ice cream table limburger." The mangosteen is another of the rare fruits. It is about the size of an average orange, chocolate colored, and has a very brittle shell. Inside, four white sections contain a colorless liquid. This is the most delicate fruit known, and the only one, it is claimed, that Queen Victoria has never tasted, there being no way of preserving this fruit for a sufficient period after plucking to permit of shipping to any distance.

The average age of United States senators is 59 years. Eight are more than 45.

VENERABLE PA[illegible]
CURED BY PE-R[illegible]

[illegible]na is a Catarrhal Tonic
Specially Adapted to the
Declining Powers of Old Age

[illegible] old age the mucous membrane becomes thickened and partly lose their function. [illegible] heads to partial loss of hearing, [illegible] and taste, as well as digestive disorders. [illegible] corrects all this by its specific action on all the mucous membranes of the body.



[illegible] will convince any one that Peruna [illegible] cates the overhead trolley rail [illegible] and Peruna becomes a lifelong friend [illegible] all old and young.

A Bishop

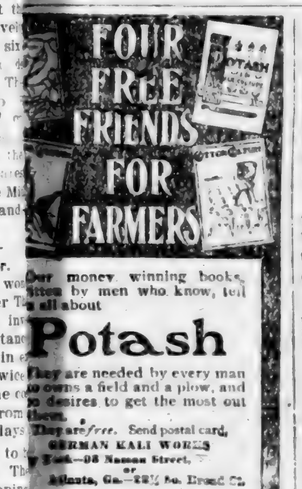
T. H. Loman, D. [illegible] A. M. K., of Charleston, [illegible] "I recommend Peruna [illegible] want a strengthening [illegible] effective remedy [illegible] plaints." T. H. Loman.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will cheerfully give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: "In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not seriously affected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was much troubled with rheumatic pains in my body. I commenced taking Peruna. [illegible] my hearing is restored as good as ever. [illegible] to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are entirely gone. I am [illegible] and vigorous at the age of eighty-eight."

Spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature's way is the best way. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. Peruna is more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by Manalin, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have been standing for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's book, "The Science of Health." Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.



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For nine years I suffered with chronic constipation; during this time I had to take an enema of warm water once every 24 hours before I could get an action on my bowels. Happily I found Cascarets, and today I am a well man. For years before I used Cascarets I endured misery with internal piles. Thanks to Cascarets, I am free from all that this morning. You may use this on behalf of suffering humanity."

E. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

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WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 603

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With Patent Variable Friction Feed. 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, Planers, Corn and Buhr Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. The new Catalog will interest you. DeLoach Mfg. Co., Box 834, Atlanta, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief in five minutes. The five-cent package is enough for occasional ills. All druggists sell them.

CURE FOR [illegible]
[illegible] Burns, Pimples, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, Sore Eyes, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Boils, Felons, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chilblains, Frost Bites and Chafing. Sold by druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

California's [illegible] square miles. [illegible] cover not quite [illegible] space. The population is not quite 1,500,000, [illegible] bers 44,000,000 people. [illegible] thirty times as [illegible] ing in the same [illegible] California.

The eye is [illegible] number of diseases [illegible] There are forty-[illegible] tions of that organ [illegible] quite common.

FITS permanently cured. [illegible] ness after first day's use. [illegible] Nerve Restorer. $2.00 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who makes [illegible] to convince [illegible] failure ought to be [illegible] ing.

For 30c. and [illegible]
The John A. Salzer [illegible] Wis., will send free [illegible] pkg. May 1st Cabbage, [illegible] pkg. Earliest Green [illegible] pkg. Peep O' Day [illegible] pkg. Salzer's Peerless [illegible] pkg. Long Orange [illegible] pkg. Salzer's Quick [illegible] Above six rare novelties [illegible] 5 great of their kind [illegible] 30c., but they are [illegible] gether with Salzer's [illegible] worth $100.00 to [illegible] dener, all upon receipt [illegible] age and this notice.

Nothing makes a [illegible] ask a man for his [illegible] and get it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, [illegible] teething, softens the gums, [illegible] tion allays pain, cures wind colic. [illegible]

After leaving [illegible] boaste of his largeness. [illegible]

Piso's Cure is the best [illegible] for all affections of the throat, [illegible] O. Endsley, Vandalia, Ill., [illegible]

Too many people [illegible] a chore regardless of [illegible]

Fruit acids will [illegible] with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. [illegible]

Never judge a [illegible] truthfulness by what [illegible]

Statue of [illegible]
Bonelli, the Italian [illegible] menced to work [illegible] statue of the late [illegible] crown a bill [illegible] Italy, Pope Leo's [illegible]

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss. LUCAS COUNTY. }
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Agriculture.

Land in Castile, Spain, is largely devoted to the production of wheat and during planting and harvesting times laborers, even children, are taken there from

SCIENCE NOTES.

In a layer of sea water a mile and 600 feet deep there are 18 chalk.

The cow tree of Venezuela g an excellent sap very closely bling animal milk in its che ture.

The Prussian island of Ru the Baltic, is infested with adde ing the year 1903 1243 of these ous snakes were killed.

A steel-like grass from the slopes of Oran, Algeria, is so that it can be used instead of in the manufacture of furniture

George Westinghouse warmly cates the overhead trolley rathe any of the other forms of electri mission for transportation pur

According to Prof. Richards, Lehigh university, the waste from a modern blast-furnace ar ble of developing 10,000 power ized in suitable gas-engines.

A French botanist in the co his explorations a few weeks ago sandy plains of the French Con covered a plant, the bark of the radiating roots of which conta large quantity of fibrous rub sample of the plant has been a by the botanical authorities Gardens, London, and these gations show that the rubber ex the roots in sufficiently large ties to warrant development.

Twenty Tons of Letters.

One thousand one hundred twenty-eight mail bags, equaling ty tons weight of correspondenc tween America and the United dom, were landed on Sunday m at Plymouth from steamship P phia, which stopped for the firs at that port on her way to Sou ton. There is nothing unusual magnitude of this correspondenc Plymouth alone there have bee deliveries every week not to sp Liverpool and the other ports What is new is the present ext of the plan introduced by the prise of the Great Western rail which London gets her mails hours earlier than if they we Southampton as formerly. Th rangement has been in force fo time past, and two steamers been calling regularly every landing both mails and passe With a third the advantage to chants is greatly increased. Th way company, in view of the fa the farther journey to Southa in foggy weather—which at th son of the year is not a novelty quently involves a delay of six attaches great value to the de ment of this public service. The are sorted on the way to E where the train is divided, on carrying the South and East d land letters to London, and the half distributing to the nearest tres the mails for Wales, the Mid the West and North of England.— don Telegraph.

A Wonderful Motor.

Details are published of a wond new motor invented by Peter Th an English engineer. The inve is considered of such importance its development may result in ex railway engines running twice present speed at only half the co in Atlantic liners crossing from pool to New York in three days.

It is almost small enough to be ried in a typewriter case. The motor is capable of developing revolutions a minute, giving 18- power under a boiler pressure pounds to the square inch.

In even the best railway locom the steam is admitted after the has moved from five to eight along the cylinder. Mr. Thornly devised a valve which will adm given quantity of steam at every mencement of the stroke and so adjusted that the expansive for the steam admitted is just sufficie drive the piston at the end of its ney.

By the most modest estimate saving in coal is 25 per cent, the simplicity of the motor is that the initial cost is much che than existing types.—New York mercial.

The Rarest Fruit Known.

The island of Jolo covers fully square miles. It is of coral forma and offers a most excellent harb the west, in topography it is gentl dulating and covered throughou entire length by the rankest tro vegetation, valuable teakwood found extensively throughout th tire district. Nowhere in the are more luscious fruits prod Among those peculiar to this belt durian, which is about the size muskmelon. Its exterior pre somewhat the appearance of a nut burr, being prickly and t within, the fruit is white and ch like, and owing to this peculiarit American soldiers dubbed it the table limburger." The mangoste another of the rare fruits. It size of an average orange, choc colored, and has a very brittle Inside, four white sections cont colorless liquid. This is the fruit known, and the only one, is claimed, that Queen Victoria never tasted, there being no w preserving this fruit for a su period after plucking to permit ping to any distance.

The average age of United senators is 59 years. Eight are than 45.

VENERABLE PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

...a is a Catarrhal Tonic ...ecially Adapted to the ...lining Powers of Old Age

...age the mucous membrane be...kened and partly lose their func...

...ads to partial loss of hearing, ...d taste, as well as digestive dis...

...corrects all this by its specific ...on all the mucous membranes ...body.

...ts will convince any one. Once ...Peruna becomes a lifelong stand...old and young

Rev. J. N. Parker.

...and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

...N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: ...ne, 1901. I lost my sense of hear...ly. My hearing had been some...ired for several years, but not ...affected but that I could hold ...with my friends; but in June, ...sense of hearing left me so that ...hear no sound whatever. I was ...bled with rheumatic pains in ... I commenced taking Peruna ...my hearing is restored as good ...ior to June, 1901. My rheu...matic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now, when 88 years old can say it has invigorated my whole system. I cannot but think, dear Doctor, that you must feel very thankful to the all loving Father that you have been permitted to live, and by your skill be such a blessing as you have been to suffering humanity."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

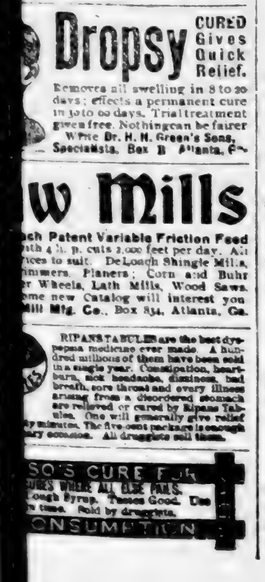
A Bishop's Letter.

T. H. Lomax, D. D., Bishop 2nd Dist. A. M. E., of Charlotte, N. C., writes: "I recommend your Peruna to all who want a strengthening tonic and a very effective remedy for all catarrhal complaints."—T. H. Lomax.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

...pring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every ... The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medi...ore effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air ..., will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treat... years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book ...ch. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.



money winning books, ...n by men who know, tell ...l about

Potash

...y are needed by every man ...ows a field and a plow, and ...desires to get the most out ...m.

...y are *free*. Send postal card, ...ERMAN KALI WORKS ...York—25 Nassau Street, ... Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad St.

CONSTIPATION

...ine years I suffered with chronic con... and during this time I had to take an ...warm water every 24 hours before ...an action on my bowels. Happily I ...ets, and today I am a well man. ...time years before I used Cascarets I ...old misery with internal piles. Thanks ...free from all that this morning. You ...in behalf of suffering humanity."
B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

...Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, ...ver, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never ... The genuine tablets stamped C C C. ...to cure or your money back.
...k Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 603
SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

...w Mills
...ch Patent Variable Friction Feed ...ith 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All ...izes to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills, ...inimers, Planers, Corn and Buhr ...r Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws. ...me new Catalog will interest you. Mill Mfg. Co., Box 834, Atlanta, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief in five minutes. The five cent package is enough for ordinary occasions. All druggists sell them.

...SO'S CURE FOR ...URES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. ...ough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use ...e time. Sold by druggists. ...ONSUMPTION

SYMPATHY.

I chanced to see the other day
A rosy little chap,
A boy from school, released to play.
He wore a nice warm cap,
An overcoat, new rubber shoes—
A better garb no man might choose.

I also saw—and he saw, too—
A fine deep, muddy pool.
The sight attracted others who
Were newly come from school.
A puddle is a thing of joy
To any well-constructed boy.

The lad I marked did straightway dash,
All with a joyous whoop,
Into that pool; he went ker-splash,
Ker-chug, ker-slop, ker-scloop.
He paddled in that lovely slime;
You bet he had a royal time.

And soon his nice, warm overcoat
Was soaked with muddy slop.
His cap did on the water float
Where it had chanced to drop.
His hose were drenched, his knickers wet
And muddy as they well could get.

I watched that youngster with a smile
Of kindly sympathy,
And as I watched I thought the while,
"I would that boy were I."
But had he been my boy I tell
You I'd have caught and spanked him well.

—Chicago News.

JUST FOR FUN

If time is money, it may be doubted if a castle in the air is apt to be worth the cost of construction.—Puck.

Strange that a yacht race is sometimes a three-legged race too when it is on a triangular course.—Montreal Star.

So few of us are rich enough to be financiers or kleptomanics that honesty still remains the best policy, generally speaking.—Puck.

"What's the difference between obstinacy and firmness?" "Why obstinacy in one's self is firmness and firmness in another is obstinacy."—Chicago Post.

"I like music, but I can't sing. As a singist, I am not a success. I am saddest when I sing. So are those who hear me. They are even sadder than I am."—Artemas Ward.

"What are you grinning about?" "That joke I just read you, my dear." "I didn't see anything funny about that." "That's what I'm grinning about."—Houston Post.

Effeminate means womanish. Is it correct, then, to call a man effeminate who has no enemies, or, if he has, is never known to kiss them and tell them how pretty they look?—Puck.

An automobile expert, in charge of one of these schools, says that an applicant recently entered and approached him. "I want to take lessons," he said, "to fit myself to be a chiffonnier."

Hojax—I thought you intended to marry Miss Coldcash? Tomdix—I thought so, too; but her family objected. Hojax—What did Miss Coldcash say? Tomdix—Oh, she's one of the family, you know.—Chicago News.

No danger of libel—A movement is on foot to induce congress to admit authors' manuscripts to the mails as third-class matter. Much of it is really worse than that, so congress can act with a clear conscience.—Baltimore American.

"When it comes to cake," she said, tilting her nose ever so slightly, "a man's ignorance is colossal. What do you know, for instance, about angel food?" "I think I know the kind that the only angel of my acquaintance likes," whispered young Spoonamore, handing her a box of fudges.—Chicago Tribune.

Patient—Is it because I'm better or worse that you changed the prescription last time? Doctor—Neither, my dear sir. My friend the druggist was all out of one of the things called for by former prescription, and, of course, I thought it no more than right to put in something instead that he did have.—Boston Transcript.

So when the king had banished the three young princes to the top-story back room of the tower, there came an argumentator who wanted to know the wherefore and the whyfore of it all. "The princes are there," replied the Lord High Chamberlain, "on account of the King's health." "Elucidate!" said the argumentator. "Well, the court physician declares that the king needs a change of heir!" And so it was, and so it ever shall be, that one of the most ancient puns in the business must go on and on and on. Selah!—Baltimore News.

London in Moscow.

The continued activity with which the searching of refuse heaps in quest of treasure is being prosecuted makes it interesting to remember that the sifters and sorts of London were once wealthy and organized. A case is on record of one woman who in eight years was able to build house property out of the profits of her grubbing and gleaning. It seems scarcely credible that Moscow is built upon London rubbish. Such, however, is the case. An enormous heap of refuse at the Battle bridge end of what is now Caledonian road, which was "the grand center of dustmen, scavengers, horse and dog dealers, knackermen, brick makers, and other low but necessary professionalists," had lain in that position since the great fire. After the destruction of Moscow upon the visit of Napoleon, the Russians, by some means, came to hear of this dust heap. They bought it, bricks, bones, rubbish and all, shipped it off to Moscow, and upon it founded the resurrected city which travelers know today.—St. James' Gazette.

...FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, LTD., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who marries five times in order to convince himself that marriage is a failure ought to be locked up for safe keeping.

For 50c. and This Notice

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send free
1 pkg. May 1st Carrot.....10c.
1 pkg. Earliest Green Eating Onion.....10c.
1 pkg. Peep O' Day Tomato.....90c
1 pkg. Salzer's Flash Light Radish.....10c.
1 pkg. Long Quick Quick Radish.....10c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Queen of All Radish..10c.
Above six rare novelties, the choicest and finest of their kind, have a retail value of 70c., but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalog, well worth $100.00 to every wide-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 50c. in postage and this notice. [A.C.L.]

Nothing makes a woman so angry as to ask a man for his candid opinion of her—and get it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

After buying experience a man seldom boasts of his bargain.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Too many people are anxious to furnish a cause regardless of the effect.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Never judge a man's reputation for truthfulness by what he says when in love.

Statue of Pope Leo.

Bondi, the Italian sculptor, has commenced to work on the great marble statue of the late pontiff, which will crown a hill that overlooks Carpineto, Italy, Pope Leo's birthplace.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

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SEAL.

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Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Agriculture in Castile.

Land in Castile is in greater part devoted to the production of wheat, and during planting and harvesting times laborers, especially reapers, are taken there from Galicia.

Jefferson Davis' Secretary Dead.

Burton Norvillie Harrison, a lawyer of New York, and husband of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the authoress, and father of Congressman Harrison, of New York city, is dead, aged 63 years.

Death resulted from a general breakdown due partially to old age. During the war Mr. Harrison was private secretary to Jefferson Davis, the president of the southern confederacy, remaining with him in the relation of almost a son, as well as secretary to the end of the war. He shared in the capture of Mr. Davis, rather than forsake his fortunes at their fall.

When Mr. Davis was carried to Fort Monroe for imprisonment, Mr. Harrison was sent to prison in Washington, and finally sent to Fort Delaware, where he remained in solitary confinement until 1866, when he was released.

There are no rich men in Japan, as judged by the standards of the United States. There are only two men in the empire who pay an income tax on over $125,000 a year. More astonishing still to American eyes are the statements that there are only thirteen men in the empire who pay on $20,000 a year; thirty-seven on $12,000; ninety-three on $8,500 and 140 on $5,500. Out of every 1,000 in the empire there are only seven who have incomes which equal $1,350 a year. Yet the 44,000,000 people of this comparatively poor little country buy from the outside world goods to the yearly average of $7 each. The total wealth of the empire of Japan has been estimated as follows:

Lands	$3,500,000,000
Mines	250,000,000
Live stock	40,000,000
Buildings	950,000,000
Furniture	200,000,000
Railroads	175,000,000
War and merchant ships.	125,000,000
Specie	100,000,000
Miscellaneous	150,000,000
Goods and products	400,000,000
Total	$5,540,000,000

"It might be well for the Japanese sympathizers in this country to consider what effect a complete triumph for Japan in the present war may have on the far east," writes a prominent diplomat. "With the Philippines offering thousands of miles of unprotected coast line, and with the Hawaiian islands in a similar condition, it is well for the United States to consider what will happen if a great power should make up its mind to become master of the east. American army officers have repeatedly called attention to the impossibility of defending the Philippines and the Hawaiian islands under present conditions."

Dr. Reaume, member for Windsor, in the provincial legislature of Canada, has introduced a bill to amend the marriage act by inserting a clause that when parties desiring to wed reside outside the Dominion of Canada, their application for marriage license shall be accompanied by an affidavit stating that the notice of their proposed marriage has been published for seven days in two newspapers of the town where the license was issued. If the bill is passed it will cause Windsor to lose its reputation for Gretna Green affairs.

The Korean wedding ceremony has no equal for simplicity. At a word from the priest the contracting persons bow to each other slowly and solemnly—all is over! Then the bride goes home to await further orders while the husband, gathering about him all his friends and acquaintances, departs for an elaborate feast which he gives in honor of himself.

The new cruiser Denver failed to meet her contract requirements.

REACH THE SPOT.

To cure an aching back,
The pains of rheumatism,
The tired-out feelings,
You must reach the spot—get at the cause.
In most cases 'tis the kidneys.
Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys.

Charles Bierbach, stone contractor, living at 2625 Chestnut St., Erie, Pa., says: "For two years I had kidney trouble, and there was such a severe pain through my loins and limbs that I could not stoop or straighten up without great pain, had difficulty in getting about and was unable to rest at night, arising in the morning tired and worn out. The kidney secretions were irregular and deposited a heavy sediment. Doctors treated me for rheumatism, but failed to help me. I lost all confidence in medicine, and began to feel as if life were not worth living. Doan's Kidney Pills, however, relieved me so quickly and so thoroughly that I gladly made a statement to that effect for publication. This was in 1898, and during the six years which have elapsed I have never known Doan's Kidney Pills to fail. They cured my wife of a severe case of backache in the same thorough manner."

A free trial of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Bierbach will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or **falling of the womb.** The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced. Here is another case:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I was troubled with falling of the womb, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, dizzy and fainting spells, and stomach trouble.

"I doctored for about five years but did not seem to improve. I began the use of your medicine, and have taken seven bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** three of Blood Purifier, and also used the Sanative Wash and Liver Pills, and am now enjoying good health, and have gained in flesh. I thank you very much for what you have done for me, and heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MISS EMMA SNYDER, 218 East Center St., Marion, Ohio.

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

STORE FRONTS

For all kinds and sizes of Store Buildings. We furnish all material entering into the construction of Store Fronts. Write us about your proposed building and state dimensions and style of front and we will send you, FREE OF CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and quote you an extremely low price on one of our popular

Beautiful, Everlasting

Modern Store Fronts. We give you all the style of an elegant New York or Chicago store at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue.
SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO., Owensboro, Kentucky

FEET HURT Sweat, Itch, Blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

The "Auld Brig o' Ayr," immortalized by Burns, is falling into decay, after a useful existence of over 600 years. An architect reports that it will soon collapse unless it be shored up and renewed. He is trying to induce the town council of Ayr to appropriate $3,500 for its preservation. The council is willing to act, it is said, but is delaying over a question of whether the money should come from taxation or be taken from a bequest long ago made for the purpose, the validity of which is undecided.

If the whole United States was as thickly populated as is Japan, the population of this country would be 1,000,000,000 human beings, or 100,000,000 more than the present estimated population of the earth.

Sweden is almost wholly protestant. Of over 6,000,000 inhabitants, very few over 2,000 are Roman Catholics, the rest being Lutherans.

England's revenue shows a decrease of $50,000,000 during the last year.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50
UNION MADE **SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

Sold Everywhere.
Look for name and price on bottom.
Douglas uses Corona Colt skin, which is every where conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Co or Eyelets used.*
Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal, Siberia. It is 4,350 feet deep and its level is only 1,350 feet above that of the ocean. The greatest depths of Lakes Superior and Michigan do not much exceed 800 feet.

Cotton Gin Machinery

PRATT. MUNGER.
WINSHIP.
EAGLE. SMITH.

We make the most most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make
ENGINES and BOILERS,
LINTERS for OIL MILLS.
We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
Continental Gin Co.,
Birmingham, Ala.

CANCER NO LESION FATAL. Send at once for BOOK FREE without pain, plaster, or knife; also positively cures chronic blood diseases and Consumption. Treatise and Symptom Blank sent free. Physicians' Home Cure, 1510 Girard Ave., Phila., Pa.

Am. 15, 1904.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

COURTING AND THE COURTS

How Easy It is to Be Made Liable in a Breach of Promise Case. :-:

EVER since Margaret Gardyner and her daughter Alice brought what is reputed to have been the first breach of promise suit against John Keche, of Ypswych, showing that he, the said John Keche, had received a sum of money on condition of his marrying the aforesaid Alice, and that he had married Joan Bloys, "ageyne all good reason and conscience," breach of promise suits have been recognized among all English speaking peoples. Lord Holt enforced it at common law, holding that "the wounded spirit, the unmerited disgrace and the solitude which would be the probable consequence of desertion after a long courtship, were considered as legitimate claims for pecuniary damages as the loss of reputation by slander or the wounded pride in slight assaults and batteries."

These matrimonial contracts are sui generis. No grim-visaged lawyer draws up a formal contract to be executed; no notary pries into the intents and purposes of the parties and certifies the same under his official seal; no go-between Pandarus is present to hold the hands of Troilus and Cressida and solemnly pronounce:

"A bargain made; seal it, seal it; I'll be the witness."

No—in the vine-clad arbor, or behind the protecting screens of parlor walls, in some shady nook, or in the dim moonlight deep down some lonely dell, "far sunken from the healthy breath of morn and eve's one star," there these engagements are softly whispered and the contract sealed with a kiss.

For these reasons, while the making of the contract is a question of proof, if need not be proved in totidem verbis, and is often inferred from the actions, language and conduct of the parties, and it is difficult to tell under what circumstances the court would be justified in finding that a promise had been made. Many a young man, not fatally bent on matrimony, would sometimes be surprised to find that his language, intended only as a compliment to some charming damsel, or his conduct, meant solely as an act of gallantry, is sufficient in the eyes of the law to support proof of a promise to marry.

A gentleman once concluded that it would be a very elegant and a very funny thing to send to his dulcinea a newspaper article entitled, "Love, the Conqueror," marking it: "Read this." The lady did read it, and when the funny gentleman declined—to marry her, she brought suit against him and read the article to the jury, who gave her $4000 damages. The Supreme Court of Illinois, sustaining the verdict, said: "The article may be regarded as the defendant's own letter. It doubtless contained sentiment which he sanctioned, couched in language more choice than he could compose. It was his appeal for marriage—it foretold in clear and emphatic language his object and intent in his courtship with her. She doubtless placed this construction upon it, as she well might do, and laid it aside as a rare treasure."

In a New York case it was shown on the trial that a widower, a pious elder of fifty-three years of age, soon after the death of his wife, visited the plaintiff, a maiden lady of thirty, and taking out a memorandum book, from which he read, or pretended to read, stated in a confidential way, that he had noted down some requests made by his wife four days before her death; that it was something he "could not tell her now," but that she (the maiden lady) "would know some day," darkly hinting, so the lady took it, that the deceased wife had requested the forlorn widower to lighten his grief by marrying the plaintiff. It was proved that after this confidential talk there were rides and drives together, frequent visits extending till late in the evening, and, to cap the climax, the widower told the plaintiff that after the lapse of a year from the death of his wife (the widower's quarantine, it seems), he intended to marry, and he then entered into a minute description of the lady he wanted to marry, which description was an exact photograph of the plaintiff. While we cannot but admire the shrewd diplomacy of this wily widower, courting by dark insinuations and covert suggestions, and not committing himself by an open avowal, yet, as the sequel shows, he ran amuck of the doctrine of estoppel.

The sanctimonious Proteus forgot his Julia and found him another sweetheart, and, knowing that he had become somewhat involved in his affair with the plaintiff, he diplomatically undertook to checkmate the lady. He told her that he did not want her people to think that he was paying her the attentions of a lover so soon after the death of his wife, and, in order to allay that suspicion, he drew up a note, in which the plaintiff was made to say that she regarded his visits as "simply evidences of friendship and nothing more," and got her to sign it. The jury found in her favor and the Court of Appeals of New York upheld the verdict.

In a Connecticut case the defendant had been heard to remark on his happiness when in plaintiff's company and his utter misery unless in her society. The parties had exchanged daguerreotypes, the defendant had taught the plaintiff's nephew to call him uncle, and had told the plaintiff's brother-in-law that "all the courting was done," little suspecting that the plaintiff would take a hand at "courting" in the presence of judge and jury.

The defendant afterward went on a voyage, and while on the sea he indited effusive love letters to the plaintiff, telling her how constantly he thought of her while awake, and how he dreamed of her while asleep, touchingly adding: "While I am tossed to and fro on this wide ocean, I love thee still."

Yet, notwithstanding all this, the mad lover broke off the engagement.

The plaintiff's "courting" was fully as successful as had been that of the defendant, for she recovered a judgment for $1500.

In a Vermont case the plaintiff and defendant were neighbors, and the defendant paid neighborly visits to the plaintiff's family. It was shown that these visits were at first to the entire family, and that they were gradually narrowed until they were confined to the plaintiff alone. This fact, together with the proof that during the periods of the defendant's visits lights were frequently seen burning in the parlor on Saturday and Sunday evenings, and some other circumstances, led the jury to find for the plaintiff.

A very cruel case occurred in Michigan. A man, who, strange to relate, bore the name of Constant, while engaged in courting had his financial eye open and borrowed money from the lady. On his last visit to her he renewed his notes for one and two years, and then went off and married the other girl. The court held that it was proper to allow proof of this money transaction, holding that "an engagement broken off suddenly and without warning would very naturally create more pain and mortification than if ended under any other circumstances, and if a jury were to regard this conduct concerning money matters as calculated, under the circumstances, to have caused additional grounds of pain or grievance to the defendant in error, we think they would not be violating ordinary probabilities."

Where the defendant asked the hand of the lady in the presence of the latter's mother, who consented, and the lady said nothing, and the defendant thereupon gently took the hand of the mother and touchingly said: "Henceforth consider me as your son," it was held sufficient proof of the lady's consent; and in a New York case the lady was permitted to show that she had procured a wedding dress and had gone so far as to get a wedding cake, as showing her acceptance, while in Iowa the plaintiff was allowed to prove in support of her acceptance that she was making preparation for her marriage "piecing quilts and doing fancy work," and that when she heard of defendant's marriage, "she hated it awful bad."

While the law makes it easy to prove a proposal by the gentleman and equally easy to show that the lady accepted, when it comes to evidence showing a release on the part of the lady, then the proof must be strong to sustain the defense.

In one case a bachelor of fifty-three had been paying his respects to a maiden of forty-three summers for the unlucky period of thirteen years. During all this time she declared to others that she would never marry him and spoke of him in terms of derision and contempt. After thirteen years of courtship the bachelor summoned sufficient courage to propose and was promptly accepted. After the engagement he heard of the double dealings of the maid and refused to marry her. The court held that it was no defense to the action, although it might go to mitigate the damages.

In a Pennsylvania case the lady wrote the defendant a letter in which she said: "I don't want you, for I know that I would have a devil's life of it. If you were any kind of a gentleman you would not act as you have. I pray night and day that you may never prosper in this world. I just pray for every hair in your head to come out." And yet she recovered a judgment for $2000.

In looking beneath the surface for the reason for this verdict it is quite evident that the jury believed that the lady was goaded to desperation by the attentions of her fiance to her rival, and that she did not, in fact, mean to say that she did not want to marry him, and did not really desire that he lose all his hair, for in her letter she says cruelly of her rival: "Well, if I am poor, I do not wear the one hat for five or six years like she does, and turn it hind part before, like she does."

Under the weight of authority, then, if a party does not want to find himself, in the eyes of the law, an engaged man, he must look well to his daily walk and conversation; for, if he has so conducted himself as to be estopped from denying the engagement, he will have a difficult problem to convince a judge and jury that the lady has duly released him.—From the Green Bag.

Success Easier Than Failure.

The principles that win success are very simple and few in number. They are easily remembered. Here they are: First, industry, but not overwork; second, willingness to profit by the experience of others; third, ability, coupled with modesty; fourth, simple and correct habits; fifth, honesty, politeness and fairness. Any one of ordinary ability who practices these rules cannot avoid success. Success is easier than failure.—Atchison Globe.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

Rain has never been known to fall in Iquique, Peru. The place contains 14,000 inhabitants.

Much amusement is being caused in South Africa by the adoption by ladies of young calves as pets.

An orange measuring twelve inches in diameter and weighing nine pounds has been grown by F. Gerber, of Braam River, Kouga, South Africa.

The number of stars visible to the naked eye is fewer than 6000. The number of stars visible through the largest telescope is probably not fewer than 100,000,000.

Joseph Ganion, of Colebrook, N. H., recently trapped a silver gray fox in the Colebrook district. He values the skin of the animal at $200, and refused an offer of $125 for it.

The heaviest man in the British Empire is dead from a cancer. He was Thomas Longley, of Dover. His weight exceeded 600 pounds, while he was six feet one inch in height, and had a chest measurement of seventy inches.

Charles Gorsuch, of Martinsburg, Pa., who calls himself a scientific horseshoer, is in the habit of forging on his anvil miniature horseshoes, five-eighth of an inch long by one-half an inch wide, which he gives to some favored persons as emblems of good luck.

Menu Names.

Our grandmothers would probably not be any more at sea with the phrases of our modern cook book than we are with the unpronounceable names that are given to the sauces and relishes we read about in magazines. Here is a list which will help you to enjoy these dishes when you know what you are eating:

Au Bleu, a French term applied to fish boiled in flavored white wine.

Au Gras, dressed with meat gravy.

Au Jus, in the natural juice or gravy.

Bain-amrie is either a bath of wine, spices and vinegar (English term), or a French double-boiler for keeping sauces hot.

Bechamel, a sauce to serve hot with meats, made of butter (or dripping, our, white stock and herbs.

Blazier, a dish under which is a receptacle for coals to keep it hot.

Bordelaise, a sauce similar to Bechamel, with the addition of a half glass of claret.

Braised meat is meat stewed in a closely covered pan, with bacon, herbs or spices.

Canapes are strips of stale bread fried and spread with seasoned fish or meat paste.

Casserole is a baking dish, though sometimes a form of potatoes or rice surrounding a meat or oyster stew is termed a casserole.

Croustades, fried forms of bread to serve minced meat or eggs on.

Croutons, stale bread in one-half inch cubes, browned in a slow oven for use in soup.

Living No Longer Cheap in Asia.

During a recent tour in Asia of nearly sixteen months, from February, 1901, to June, 1902, in which I visited Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Cochin China, Siam and Laos, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, India, Syria and Palestine, I found everywhere a deep interest in the changing economic conditions. The common people in Asia care little for politics, but the price of food and raiment touches every man, woman and child at a sensitive point.

Almost everywhere the old days of cheap living are passing away. Steamers, railways, telegraphs, newspapers, labor saving machinery and the introduction of Western ideas are slowly but surely revolutionizing the Orient. Shantung wheat, which formerly had no market beyond a radius of a few dozen miles from the wheat field, can now be shipped by railway and steamship to any part of the world, and in consequence every Chinese buyer has to pay more for it. In like manner new facilities for export have doubled, trebled, and in some places quadrupled the price of rice in China, Siam and Japan.—Century Magazine.

Birds From Barnacles.

Old-time naturalists thought that a kind of geese were hatched from barnacles. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his "Topographia Hibernise" (1154-1189), tells of birds called "Bernacae," which are produced in a marvelous way from "fir timber tossed along the sea." Surrounded by shells, they hang beak downward; then, becoming coated with feathers, they fall into the water as birds, or fly away into the air. In Munster's "Cosmography" (1550), and in Gerard's "Herball" (1597), appears an illustration of the 'barnacle tree." Geese are seen protruding from some of the fruits of this marvellous plant, while others, set free, are disporting themselves in the water below. Sir Robert Moray, before the Royal Society of Edinburgh (1677-78), actually described his having seen little shells growing on a fir tree cast up by the waves on the island of Uist, the shells "having within them little birds perfectly shaped, supposed to be barnacles."

Not only is the British shoe made chiefly of American leather and by American machinery, but even the metal hooks and eyelets are practically all imported from the United States.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Trolley Car's Advantage.

If only boys were trolley cars
How splendid it would be!
No one expects them to "keep still,"
For trolleys, don't you see,
Must clang and rush and clang all day
To do their full duty.

A Paper Doll House.

Lots of children are getting fun making a doll house out of a scrap album. A large album is bought for 25 cents, and then the fun begins of fixing up the home. The book is spread open and on the two pages a piece of colored paper four inches deep is pasted for a carpet. Arranged on the rest of the pages are different articles of furniture cut from the house furnishing books or advertisements. Every room, from garret to cellar, is suitably furnished in this way. Not only chairs, tables and necessary things are included, but the rooms are made beautiful with all kinds of ornaments and pictures.

Moderation in Exercise.

The Japanese use practically no gymnasium apparatus, yet they show greater excellence of strength and endurance than do any other people in the world. While some of their exercises may seem violent, they take them with great moderation. At the outset of a course in jiujitsu the student is rarely upon the floor more than half an hour and three quarters of this time is devoted to walking and breathing between exercises. As the student becomes more proficient, he spends three quarters of an hour on the floor, then an hour, and so on, by degrees, until he is able to give two hours a day to the work. Yet three quarters of his time, or nearly that amount, is spent walking back and forth and in breathing.—H. Irving Hancock, in St. Nicholas Magazine.

A Mimic Senate.

The young pages in the senate, it is said, like nothing better than to set up a miniature senate just after an adjournment or when the senators are late in assembling. One of the older boys seats himself in the chair of the presiding officer, while the others take the seats of the members, and a surprisingly clever burlesque on the senatorial doings follows. One morning, during an especially noisy session of this mock congress, a bright-eyed page, who was then posing as "The gentleman from Kansas," pulled a five-dollar bill from his pocket, mounted a chair, and, waving it, yelled, "The gentleman from Arkansas wishes to introduce this bill." No sooner had he made this speech than the boys made a wild break for him, vaulting over desks in their mad pursuit after "The gentleman from Arkansas," who had made his escape out of the senate chamber and was speeding down the corridor.

Cold and Insect Tissues.

A naturalist once, after experiments in freezing insects and finding that those that had not laid their eggs nor completed their natural term of life always revived, finally cut off the head of a fly and quickly subjected the body to a low temperature. To all appearances it died, as any decapitated fly would have done sooner or later; but upon bringing it to the warmth, the body, much to his surprise, revived and resumed its struggles, until it finally died from the effects of the knife. This shows to what extent the cold acts on insect tissues. They are simply coagulated, and life does not cease, but is only suspended; for when this coagulation or congestion ends, the vital energies resume their normal conditions. If, however, an insect has nearly completed its natural term of life, it will be killed by freezing; it would continue to live for only a short time under favorable conditions in any temperature. The life of most adult insects is at best exceedingly short.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

The Largest Pet in the World.

Probably the only man in the world who has a pet whale lives on a small island in the South Pacific. He is a planter and is the only white inhabitant of his island. He has many brown-skinned assistants who cut and dry the cocoanut rinds that he sells to trading vessels. The planter makes plenty of money in his peculiar trade, but he used to be worried to provide entertainment for the visitors who bought his product. One stormy day, however, a small whale floated through the narrow entrance to the harbor, which is walled in by a coral reef. The whale appeared satisfied with its new home, and remained. As the years passed by, the baby whale proceeded to grow and to wax fat and become tame, for the planter fed it occasionally with a bushel or so of chopped meat. Now the whale is seventy feet long, and is the curiosity of the island. When a trader's boat slips into the harbor the planter gives the officers and crew a banquet under the palms, and then takes them to see the pet whale. At such times a barrel of chopped meat is rolled down to the water side and the planter stands on the shore and blows a horn. Almost instantly the water will begin to churn in the direction of the planter, and the huge whale will run its nose into the sand in its effort to get the barrel of meat in haste. After having eaten the meat, the creature leaps and rolls about gleefully, often tossing its body nearly out of the water.

Some ten or a dozen years ago a whale floundered into Oyster Bay, just north of the Columbia River mouth, and in the state of Washington. The bay is shallow and there is a sand bar at the entrance to it; but the whale must have ridden in on a big wave. At any rate the next morning perhaps the maddest whale in the world was charging up and down the bay, running its nose into the sand furiously, spouting water and mud like a geyser, and evidently determined to get back to the Pacific at any cost. For weeks the gigantic creature raged up and down the bay like a big fish in a small tub of water. The railroads ran excursions to the scene, and the captive animal drew a larger crowd than a whole circus. At last a great storm came, and when it departed the whale went with it. So the railroad declared an extra dividend, and the people about the bay went back to work or play, as suited their tastes or necessities.

The Giant of Cloudland.

Did you ever hear of the Giant of Cloudland? He owns all the clouds, and has a magnificent palace made of moss agate and turquoise. He also has a temper, and at times, spells of the blues.

In one of these blue spells, he became angry at his brother, the Sun, because he thought the Sun came too near his abode for comfort. In fact, he thought the Sun was trying to spoil his beautiful palace by scorching it with his hot rays until it turned purple and red. Cloud Giant decided he would go to the Sun and expostulate with him, so he immediately began making preparations and was soon on his way. The nearer he came to the Sun's home the warmer he became, and when his face began to blister, he thought it would be a wise idea to sit down and try to cool off, and send a wireless telegram by a fast-speeding wind. He told the Sun in his message that he must stop scorching his palace and that he preferred not to have the Sun come near him at all.

The jolly, fat Sun only smiled when he received this message, and bidding the wind depart, sent a return message by a sunbeam.

"Dear Brother Cloud Giant—You are cross and crabbed and take life too seriously. You should smile upon the world. What's the use of getting angry with me? I am only doing my duty as our Mother Nature taught me to do, and were I to change my course, or do anything out of the ordinary, I should create great disturbance both in our country and the world below. Your palace is not hurt by my close contact. My turning in into purple and gold in the evening, only intensified its beauty, and varies its monotony of color. If I stay away you will have a dull, dark, dreary-looking home.

"Now, my brother, look up, smile and drive the vapor away. Yours merrily,

"SUN."

When the Cloud Giant read this message he was angrier than ever and went into a rage, storming around fearfully and bursting into tears, so great was his wrath.

The Sun, who was coming to meet the Cloud Giant, was surprised at this great display of temper and chided him for deluging the earth below so as to cause much havoc. He implored his weeping brother to stop his tears and laugh and be happy for a little while at least. "You see, dear Cloud Giant, when you weep so copiously you cause others to be unhappy, and when you laugh and are bright and gay, all the world laughs and is gay with you. Come, let us make up and be friends, smile upon each other and upon the world, and all will be the better for it."

The Cloud Giant became quieter though not entirely consoled, and replied querulously: "You should not always be so happy, Mr. Sun; I am not the only one who causes disturbances and sorrows. Only yesterday, besides scorching my palace, you killed 50 people and 300 horses in the world below, by your red hot breath. You burn houses and wheat fields often and only laugh at the desolation you cause."

"Oh, now really, Cloud Giant, I do not laugh because I have done harm to the people. You see none can avoid doing harm at times, and when I do harmful things, I am always very sorry, but knowing it can not be avoided, I laugh to keep myself from getting morose and melancholy. It is my nature, too, you know, to laugh. The people forgive my faults because they know I do not hurt them intentionally. When I smile upon them too warmly, they know I mean to be kind. I only wish to ripen their grain and help them gain a livelihood, so they pardon me when I am overzealous."

"Well, you know, Sun, that I have a melancholy, tearful nature and I can not always be smiling."

"Yes, that is true, brother, but I tell you what let us do. We will strive from this moment to do our duty as Mother Nature has taught us, and we will try to be happy each in his own way, and that way is in doing good to others. Let us try to be kind to all, and try not to hurt anybody, so that if we do, accidentally, as all are liable to, we will be forgiven, and then we will strive harder in the right way."

The Cloud Giant was now completely pacified and began to smile.

"All right, brother Sun, here is my hand on it. We will try to do our duty, and attend to our own affairs in future."

The two brothers embraced and went their separate ways, each bent upon living in future as their beautiful mother had taught them.

"With malice toward none."—Maude Langstaff in Indianapolis News.

Shop.

"That's a pretty noisy passenger you've got in there," remarked the man who was smoking on the front platform. "Is he crazy, or only drunk?"

"Neither one," said the motorman. "He's just got a flat wheel in his head."—Chicago Tribune.

SCIENCE NOTES.

In a layer of sea water a mile and 600 feet deep there are 1[illegible] chalk.

The cow tree of Venezuela [illegible] an excellent sap very closely [illegible] bling animal milk in its che[illegible] ture.

The Prussian island of Ru[illegible] the Baltic, is infested with adde[illegible] ing the year 1903 1243 of these [illegible] ous snakes were killed.

A steel-like grass from the [illegible] slopes of Oran, Algeria, is so [illegible] that it can be used instead of [illegible] in the manufacture of furnitu[illegible]

George Westinghouse warms [illegible] cates the overhead trolley rai[illegible] any of the other forms of elec[illegible] mission for transportation p[illegible]

According to Prof. Richards [illegible] Lehigh university, the waste [illegible] from a modern blast-furnace a[illegible] ble of developing 10,000 power [illegible] ized in suitable gas-engines.

A French botanist in the c[illegible] his explorations a few weeks ag[illegible] sandy plains of the French Co[illegible] covered a plant, the bark of th[illegible] radiating roots of which con[illegible] large quantity of fibrous ru[illegible] sample of the plant has been s[illegible] by the botanical authorities [illegible] Gardens, London, and these i[illegible] gations show that the rubber c[illegible] the roots in sufficiently large [illegible] ties to warrant development.

Twenty Tons of Letters.

One thousand one hundr[illegible] twenty-eight mail bags, equalin[illegible] ty tons weight of correspondenc[illegible] tween America and the Unite[illegible] dom, were landed on Sunday m[illegible] at Plymouth from steamship P[illegible] phia, which stopped for the fir[illegible] at that port on her way to Sou[illegible] ton. There is nothing unusual [illegible] magnitude of this correspondenc[illegible] Plymouth alone there have be[illegible] deliveries every week not to s[illegible] Liverpool and the other ports [illegible] What is new is the present ex[illegible] of the plan introduced by th[illegible] prise of the Great Western rai[illegible] which London gets her mails [illegible] hours earlier than if they w[illegible] Southampton as formerly. T[illegible] rangement has been in force f[illegible] time past, and two steamer[illegible] been calling regularly every [illegible] landing both mails and pass[illegible] With a third the advantage t[illegible] chants is greatly increased. T[illegible] way company, in view of the fa[illegible] the farther journey to South[illegible] in foggy weather—which at t[illegible] son of the year is not a novel[illegible] quently involves a delay of six [illegible] attaches great value to the [illegible] ment of this public service. Th[illegible] are sorted on the way to [illegible] where the train is divided [illegible] carrying the South and East [illegible] land letters to London, and t[illegible] half distributing to the no[illegible] tres the mails for Wales, the M[illegible] the West and North of England [illegible] don Telegraph.

A Wonderful Motor.

Details are published of a wo[illegible] new motor invented by Peter T[illegible] an English engineer. The in[illegible] is considered of such importanc[illegible] its development may result in e[illegible] railway engines running twice [illegible] present speed at only half the c[illegible] in Atlantic liners crossing from [illegible] pool to New York in three days

It is almost small enough to b[illegible] ried in a typewriter case. Th[illegible] motor is capable of developing [illegible] revolutions a minute, giving 1[illegible] power under a boiler pressure [illegible] pounds to the square inch.

In even the best railway locom[illegible] the steam is admitted after the [illegible] has moved from five to eight [illegible] along the cylinder. Mr. Thorn[illegible] devised a valve which will a[illegible] given quantity of steam at every [illegible] mencement of the stroke and so [illegible] adjusted that the expansive fo[illegible] the steam admitted is just suffic[illegible] drive the piston at the end of it[illegible] ney.

By the most modest estimat[illegible] saving in coal is 25 per cent, [illegible] the simplicity of the motor is [illegible] that the initial cost is much c[illegible] than existing types.—New York [illegible] mercial.

The Rarest Fruit Known.

The island of Jolo covers full[illegible] square miles. It is of coral form[illegible] and offers a most excellent har[illegible] the west, in topography it is gent[illegible] dulating and covered through[illegible] entire length by the rankest tr[illegible] vegetation, valuable teakwood [illegible] found extensively throughout t[illegible] tire district. Nowhere in the [illegible] are more luscious fruits pro[illegible] Among those peculiar to this bel[illegible] durian, which is about the siz[illegible] muskmelon. Its exterior pre[illegible] somewhat the appearance of a [illegible] nut burr, being prickly and [illegible] within, the fruit is white and c[illegible] like, and owing to this peculiarit[illegible] American soldiers dubbed it the [illegible] table limburger." The mangost[illegible] another of the rare fruits. It [illegible] size of an average orange, cho[illegible] colored, and has a very brittle [illegible] Inside, four white sections con[illegible] colorless liquid. This is the [illegible] fruit known, and the only one, [illegible] is claimed, that Queen Victoria [illegible] never tasted, there being no w[illegible] preserving this fruit for a suf[illegible] period after plucking to permit of [illegible] ping to any distance.

The average age of United [illegible] senators is 59 years. Eight ar[illegible] than 45.

VENERABLE P[illegible]
CURED BY PE[illegible]

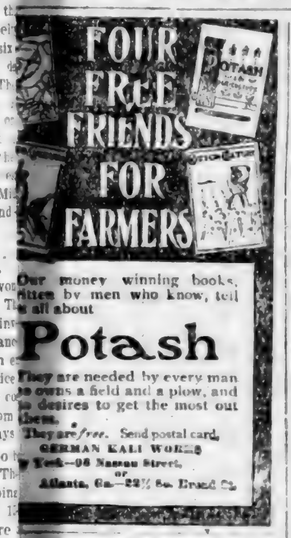
[illegible] is a Catarrhal Tonic
especially Adapted to the
Declining Powers of Old Age

old age the mucous membrane be[illegible]
thickened and partly lose their func[illegible]
leads to partial loss of hearing,
and taste, as well as digestive dis[illegible]
corrects all this by its specific
tion on all the mucous membranes
body.
bottle [illegible] and Peruna [illegible]
th old [illegible]

Rev. J. N. Parker.

g and Vigorous at the Age of
Eighty-eight.

J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes:
June, 1901, I lost my sense of hear-
tirely. My hearing had been some-
impaired for several years, but not
ch affected but that I could hold
se with my friends; but in June,
my sense of hearing left me so that
ld hear no sound whatever. I was
troubled with rheumatic pains in
nbs. I commenced taking Peruna
now my hearing is restored as good
was prior to June, 1901. My rheu-
been calling regularly every
e spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nat-
g. The system is rejuvenated by spring weath-
a more effective. A short course of Peruna, a
chants is greatly increased. Tr[illegible] will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh
for years. Everybody should have a copy of P[illegible]
arrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., C[illegible]



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INSTIPATION
[illegible] years I suffered with chronic con-
[illegible] and during this time I had to take an
[illegible] of warm water once every 24 hours before
[illegible] an action on my bowels. Happily I
[illegible], and today I am a well man.
[illegible] nine years before I used Cascarets I
[illegible] misery with internal piles. Thanks
[illegible] free from all that this morning. You
[illegible] in behalf of suffering humanity."
B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.
Best For
The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
[illegible], Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good,
[illegible] Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never
[illegible] The genuine tablet stamped C C C.
[illegible] Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 803
[illegible] SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

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in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment
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[illegible] to suit. DeLoach Shingle Mills,
[illegible]ers, Planers; Corn and Buhr
[illegible]s, Lath Mills, Wood Saws.
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[illegible] medicine ever made. A hun-
dred millions of them have been sold
in a single year. Constipation, heart-
burn, sick headache, dizziness, bad
breath, sore throat and every illness
arising from a disordered stomach
are relieved or cured by Ripans Tab-
ules. One will generally give relief
in five minutes. The five cent package is enough
for ordinary occasions. All druggists sell them.

[illegible] CURE FOR
[illegible] ALL THE WAY
[illegible] Byrne, Tenn. Good. Use
[illegible]. Sold by druggists.

SCIENCE NOTES.

In a layer of sea water a mile and 600 feet deep there are 16 chalk.

The cow tree of Venezuela g an excellent sap very closely bling animal milk in its chem ture.

The Prussian island of Roe the Baltic, is infested with adde ing the year 1903 1243 of these ous snakes were killed.

A steel-like grass from the slopes of Oran, Algeria, is so that it can be used instead of in the manufacture of furniture

George Westinghouse warmly cates the overhead trolley rath any of the other forms of electri mission for transportation pur

According to Prof. Richards, Lehigh university, the waste from a modern blast-furnace ar ble of developing 10,000 power ized in suitable gas-engines.

A French botanist in the co his explorations a few weeks ag sandy plains of the French Co covered a plant, the bark of the radiating roots of which conta large quantity of fibrous rub sample of the plant has been s by the botanical authorities o Gardens, London, and these i gations show that the rubber e the roots in sufficiently large ties to warrant development.

Twenty Tons of Letters.

One thousand one hundred twenty-eight mail bags, equaling ty tons weight of correspondence tween America and the United dom, were landed on Sunday m at Plymouth from steamship Ph phia, which stopped for the firs at that port on her way to Sou ton. There is nothing unusual magnitude of this corresponden Plymouth alone there have bee deliveries every week not to sp Liverpool and the other ports What is new is the present ext of the plan introduced by the prise of the Great Western railw which London gets her mails hours earlier than if they we Southampton as formerly. Th rangement has been in force for time past, and two steamers been calling regularly every landing both mails and passe With a third the advantage to chants is greatly increased. Th way company, in view of the fa the farther journey to Southa in foggy weather—which at thi son of the year is not a novelty quently delivers a delay of six attached great value to the de ment of the public service. The are sorted on the way to L where the train is divided, on carrying the South and East of land letters to London, and the half distributing to the nearest tres the mails for Wales, the Mid the West and North of England.—don Telegraph.

A Wonderful Motor.

Details are published of a wond new motor invented by Peter Th an English engineer. The inve is considered of such importance its development may result in ex railway engines running twice present speed at only half the co in Atlantic liners crossing from l pool to New York in three days.

It is almost small enough to b ried in a typewriter case. The motor is capable of developing revolutions a minute, giving 15 power under a boiler pressure pounds to the square inch.

In even the best railway locom the steam is admitted after the has moved from five to eight i along the cylinder. Mr. Thornl devised a valve which will ad seven quantity of steam at every nencement of the stroke and so a ranged that the expansive for the steam admitted is just sufficie drive the piston at the end of its ney.

By the most modest estimate saving in coal is 25 per cent, the simplicity of the motor is far the initial cost is much ch than existing types.—New York mercial.

The Rarest Fruit Known.

The island of Jolo covers fully square miles. It is of coral forma and offers a most excellent harb the west, in topography it is gentl dulating and covered throughou entire length by the rankest tr vegetation, valuable teakwood found extensively throughout th fire district. Nowhere in the are more luscious fruits prod Among those peculiar to this belt durian, which is about the size muskmelon. Its exterior pre somewhat the appearance of a c nut burr, being prickly and t within, the fruit is white and ch like, and owing to this peculiarity American soldiers dubbed it the table limburger." The mangosteen another of the rare fruits. It i size of an average orange, choc colored, and has a very brittle Inside, four white sections conta colorless liquid. This is the fruit known, and the only one, is claimed, that Queen Victoria never tasted, there being no w preserving this fruit for a su period after plucking to permit of ping to any distance.

The average age of United S senators is 59 years. Eight are than 45.

VENERABLE PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

a is a Catarrhal Tonic ecially Adapted to the lining Powers of Old Age

age the mucous membrane be- ckened and partly lose their func-

ads to partial loss of hearing, d taste, as well as digestive dis-

corrects all this by its specific on all the mucous membranes body

will convince any one. Once Peruna becomes a lifelong stand old and young.

Rev. J. N. Parker.

and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: e, 1901. I lost my sense of hear- ly. My hearing had been some- aired for several years, but not affected but that I could hold with my friends; but in June, sense of hearing left me so that ear no sound whatever. I was bled with rheumatic pains in . I commenced taking Peruna my hearing is restored as good prior to June, 1901. My rheu- matic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now when 88 years old can say it has invigorated my whole system. I cannot but think, dear Doctor, that you must feel very thankful to the all loving Father that you have been permitted to live, and by your skill be such a blessing as you have been to suffering humanity."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

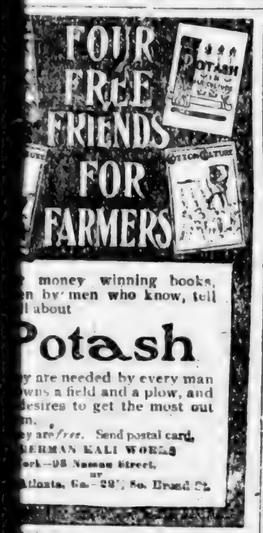
Spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders med- ore effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treat- years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book ch. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

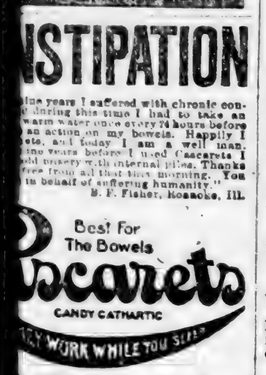
A Bishop's Letter.

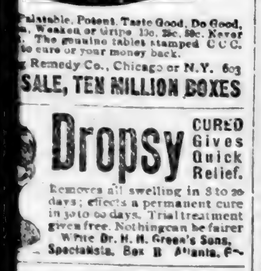
T. H. Lomax, D. D., Bishop 2nd Dist. A. M. E., of Charlotte, N. C., writes: "I recommend your Peruna to all who want a strengthening tonic and a very effective remedy for all catarrhal complaints."—T. H. Lomax.

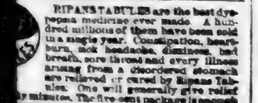
If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

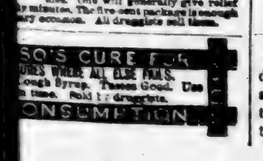
Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.











California's total area is 158,300 square miles. The Japanese islands cover not quite the same amount of space. The population of California is not quite 1,500,000. Japan numbers 44,000,000 people. In other words, thirty times as many people are living in the same space in Japan as in California.

The eye is the most prolific in number of diseases possible to it. There are forty-eight distinct affections of that organ, most of them quite common.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, LL.D., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

The man who marries five times in order to convince himself that marriage is a failure ought to be locked up for safe keeping.

For 30c. and This Notice

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send free

1 pkg. May 1st Carrot ..... 10c.
1 pkg. Earliest Green Eating Onion ..... 10c.
1 pkg. Peep O' Day Tomato ..... 20c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Flash Light Radish ..... 10c.
1 pkg. Long Quick, Quick Radish ..... 10c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Queen of All Radish .. 10c.

Above six rare novelties, the choicest and finest of their kind, have a retail value of 70c., but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalog, well worth $100.00 to every wide-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 30c. in postage and this notice. [A.C.L.]

Nothing makes a woman so angry as to ask a man for his candid opinion of her—and get it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

After buying experience—a man seldom boasts of his bargain.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Too many people are anxious to furnish a cause regardless of the effect.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Never judge a man's reputation for truthfulness by what he says when in love.

Statue of Pope Leo.

Bonzi, the Italian sculptor, has commenced to work on the great marble statue of the late pontiff, which will crown a hill that overlooks Carpineto, Italy, Pope Leo's birthplace.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Agriculture in Castile.

Land in Castile is in greater part devoted to the production of wheat, and during planting and harvesting times laborers, especially reapers, are taken there from Galicia.

SYMPATHY.

I chanced to see the other day
A rosy little chap,
A boy from school, released to play.
He wore a nice warm cap,
An overcoat, new rubber shoes—
A better garb no man might choose.

I also saw—and he saw, too—
A fine deep, muddy pool.
The sight attracted others who
Were newly come from school.
A puddle is a thing of joy
To any well-constructed boy.

The lad I marked did straightway dash,
All with a joyous whoop,
Into that pool; he went ker-splash,
Ker-chug, ker-slop, ker-scloop.
He paddled in that lovely slime;
You bet he had a royal time.

And soon his nice, warm overcoat
Was soaked with muddy slop.
His cap did on the water float
Where it had chanced to drop.
His hose were drenched, his knickers wet
And muddy as they well could get.

I watched that youngster with a smile
Of kindly sympathy.
And as I watched I thought the while,
"I would that boy were I."
But had he been my boy I tell
You I'd have caught and spanked him well.

—Chicago News.

JUST FOR FUN

If time is money, it may be doubted if a castle in the air is apt to be worth the cost of construction.—Puck.

Strange that a yacht race is sometimes a three-legged race too when it is on a triangular course.—Montreal Star.

So few of us are rich enough to be financiers or kleptomanics that honesty still remains the best policy, generally speaking.—Puck.

"What's the difference between obstinacy and firmness?" "Why obstinacy in one's self is firmness and firmness in another is obstinacy."—Chicago Post.

"I like music, but I can't sing. As a singist, I am not a success. I am saddest when I sing. So are those who hear me. They are even sadder than I am."—Artemas Ward.

"What are you grinning about?" "That joke I just read you, my dear." "I didn't see anything funny about that." "That's what I'm grinning about."—Houston Post.

Effeminate means womanish. Is it correct, then, to call a man effeminate who has no enemies, or, if he has, is never known to kiss them and tell them how pretty they look?—Puck.

An automobile expert, in charge of one of these schools, says that an applicant recently entered and approached him. "I want to take lessons," he said, "to fit myself to be a chiffonnier."

Hojax—I thought you intended to marry Miss Coldcash? Tomdix—I thought so, too; but her family objected. Hojax—What did Miss Coldcash say? Tomdix—Oh, she's one of the family, you know.—Chicago News.

No danger of libel—A movement is on foot to induce congress to admit authors' manuscripts to the mails as third-class matter. Much of it is really worse than that, so congress can act with a clear conscience.—Baltimore American.

"When it comes to cake," she said, tilting her nose ever so slightly, "a man's ignorance is colossal. What do you know, for instance, about angel food?" "I think I know the kind that the only angel of my acquaintance likes," whispered young Spoonamore, handing her a box of fudges.—Chicago Tribune.

Patient—Is it because I'm better or worse that you changed the prescription last time? Doctor—Neither, my dear sir. My friend the druggist was all out of one of the things called for by former prescription, and, of course, I thought it no more than right to put in something instead that he did have.—Boston Transcript.

So when the king had banished the three young princes to the top-story back room of the tower, there came an argumentator who wanted to know the wherefore and the whyfore of it all. "The princes are there," replied the Lord High Chamberlain, "on account of the King's health." "Elucidate!" said the argumentator. "Well, the court physician declares that the king needs a change of heir!" And so it was, and so it ever shall be, that one of the most ancient puns in the business must go on and on and on. Selah!—Baltimore News.

London in Moscow.

The continued activity with which the searching of refuse heaps in quest of treasure is being prosecuted makes it interesting to remember that the sifters and sorts of London were once wealthy and organized. A case is on record of one woman who in eight years was able to build house property out of the profits of her grubbing and gleaning. It seems scarcely credible that Moscow is built upon London rubbish. Such, however, is the case. An enormous heap of refuse at the Battle bridge end of what is now Caledonian road, which was "the grand center of dustmen, scavengers, horse and dog dealers, knackermen, brick makers, and other low but necessary professionalists," had lain in that position since the great fire. After the destruction of Moscow upon the visit of Napoleon, the Russians, by some means, came to hear of this dust heap. They bought it, bricks, bones, rubbish and all, shipped it off to Moscow, and upon it founded the resurrected city which travelers know today.—St. James' Gazette.

Jefferson Davis' Secretary Dead.

Burton Norvilie Harrison, a lawyer of New York, and husband of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the authoress, and father of Congressman Harrison, of New York city, is dead, aged 65 years.

Death resulted from a general breakdown due partially to old age. During the war Mr. Harrison was private secretary to Jefferson Davis, the president of the southern confederacy, remaining with him in the relation of almost a son, as well as secretary to the end of the war. He shared in the capture of Mr. Davis, rather than forsake his fortunes at their fall.

When Mr. Davis was carried to Fort Monroe for imprisonment, Mr. Harrison was sent to prison in Washington, and finally sent to Fort Delaware, where he remained in solitary confinement until 1866, when he was released.

There are no rich men in Japan, as judged by the standards of the United States. There are only two men in the empire who pay an income tax on over $125,000 a year. More astonishing still to American eyes are the statements that there are only thirteen men in the empire who pay on $20,000 a year; thirty-seven on $12,000; ninety-three on $8,500 and 140 on $5,500. Out of every 1,000 in the empire there are only seven who have incomes which equal $1,350 a year. Yet the 44,000,000 people of this comparatively poor little country buy from the outside world goods to the yearly average of $7 each. The total wealth of the empire of Japan has been estimated as follows:

Lands	$3,500,000,000
Mines	250,000,000
Live stock	40,000,000
Buildings	950,000,000
Furniture	200,000,000
Railroads	175,000,000
War and merchant ships.	125,000,000
Specie	100,000,000
Miscellaneous	150,000,000
Goods and products	400,000,000
Total	$5,540,000,000

"It might be well for the Japanese sympathizers in this country to consider what effect a complete triumph for Japan in the present war may have on the far east," writes a prominent diplomat. "With the Philippines offering thousands of miles of unprotected coast line, and with the Hawaiian islands in a similar condition, it is well for the United States to consider what will happen if a great power should make up its mind to become master of the east. American army officers have repeatedly called attention to the impossibility of defending the Philippines and the Hawaiian islands under present conditions."

Dr. Reaume, member for Windsor, in the provincial legislature of Canada, has introduced a bill to amend the marriage act by inserting a clause that when parties desiring to wed reside outside the Dominion of Canada, their application for marriage license shall be accompanied by an affidavit stating that the notice of their proposed marriage has been published for seven days in two newspapers of the town where the license was issued. If the bill is passed it will cause Windsor to lose its reputation for Gretna Green affairs.

The Korean wedding ceremony has no equal for simplicity. At a word from the priest the contracting persons bow to each other slowly and solemnly—all is over! Then the bride goes home to await further orders while the husband, gathering about him all his friends and acquaintances, departs for an elaborate feast which he gives in honor of himself.

The new cruiser Denver failed to meet her contract requirements.

REACH THE SPOT.

To cure an aching back,
The pains of rheumatism,
The tired-out feelings,
You must reach the spot—get at the cause.
In most cases 'tis the kidneys.
Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys.

Charles Bierbach, stone contractor, living at 2625 Chestnut St., Erie, Pa., says: "For two years I had kidney trouble, and there was such a severe pain through my loins and limbs that I could not stoop or straighten up without great pain, had difficulty in getting about and was unable to rest at night, arising in the morning tired and worn out. The kidney secretions were irregular and deposited a heavy sediment. Doctors treated me for rheumatism, but failed to help me. I lost all confidence in medicine, and began to feel as if life were not worth living. Doan's Kidney Pills, however, relieved me so quickly and so thoroughly that I gladly made a statement to that effect for publication. This was in 1898, and during the six years which have elapsed I have never known Doan's Kidney Pills to fail. They cured my wife of a severe case of backache in the same thorough manner."

A free trial of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Bierbach will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists; price 50 cents per box.

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or **falling of the womb.** The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced. Here is another case:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I was troubled with falling of the womb, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, dizzy and fainting spells, and stomach trouble.

"I doctored for about five years but did not seem to improve. I began the use of your medicine, and have taken seven bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** three of Blood Purifier, and also used the Sanative Wash and Liver Pills, and am now enjoying good health, and have gained in flesh. I thank you very much for what you have done for me, and heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MISS EMMA SNYDER, 218 East Center St., Marion, Ohio.

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

STORE FRONTS

For all kinds and size of Store Buildings. We furnish all material entering into the construction of Store Fronts. Write us about your proposed building, and state dimensions and style of front and we will send you, FREE OF CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and quote you an extremely low price on one of our popular

Beautiful, Everlasting

Modern Store Fronts. We give you all the style of an elegant New York or Chicago store at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue.

SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO., Owensboro, Kentucky

FEET HURT Sweat, Itch, Blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

The "Auld Brig o' Ayr," immortalized by Burns, is falling into decay, after a useful existence of over 600 years. An architect reports that it will soon collapse unless it be shored up and renewed. He is trying to induce the town council of Ayr to appropriate $3,500 for its preservation. The council is willing to act, it is said, but is delaying over a question of whether the money should come from taxation or be taken from a bequest long ago made for the purpose, the validity of which is undecided.

If the whole United States was as thickly populated as is Japan, the population of this country would be 1,000,000,000 human beings, or 100,000,000 more than the present estimated population of the earth.

Sweden is almost wholly protestant. Of over 6,000,000 inhabitants, very few over 2,000 are Roman Catholics, the rest being Lutherans.

England's revenue shows a decrease of $50,000,000 during the last year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50 SHOES UNION MADE BEST IN THE WORLD.

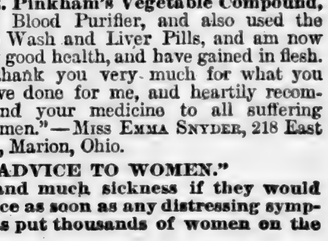
W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin, which is every where conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Co or Epulets used.* Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass

The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal, Siberia. It is 4,350 feet deep and its level is only 1,350 feet above that of the ocean. The greatest depths of Lakes Superior and Michigan do not much exceed 800 feet.

Cotton Gin Machinery



PRATT. MUNGER. WINSHIP. EAGLE. SMITH.

We make the most most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make

ENGINES and BOILERS, LINTERS for OIL MILLS.

We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.

CANCER NO KNIFE! NO PAIN! CURED at HOME WITHOUT PAIN, plasters, or knife; also positively cures chronic blood diseases and Cancer. Pamphlet and Symptom blank sent free. Mrs. Graham's Home Cure, 1816 Girard Ave., Philada., Pa.

Am. 15, 1904.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PANAMA'S $10,000,000

Is Not Yet Paid But Title is Now Considered Perfect

A report from Colon says:

"Great surprise is manifested in all circles here over the alleged non-fulfillment by the United States of the agreement on the exchange of ratifications of the canal treaty, the United States to pay the new republic the sum of $10,000,000. It is said the delay of the United States to make the payment has forced the government of Panama to float a loan in New York."

And this comes from Washington:

"The reason for the non-payment to Panama up to the present time of the $10,000,000 on account of acquisition of the canal territory doubtless is to be found in the fact that title can not be taken to the canal and the rights therein until after certain necessary formalities in Paris, whither two law officers of the department of justice have gone to see that the Panama Canal company regularly conveys its rights and title to the canal property, has been carried out."

Colombia Must Pay the Costs.

The first civil tribunal of the Seine has decided the case of the republic of Colombia against the Panama Canal company in favor of the defendants. The decision holds that the complaint of Colombia is not reviewable, and condemns the plaintiffs to pay the cost of the action. This decision has the effect of removing the legal obstacles in the way of the transfer of the canal concessions of the company to the United States.

March Crops.

The weather bureau's summary of crop conditions for March contains this:

From the upper Mississippi valley to the middle Atlantic coast the season is generally reported backward, although the average temperature for the month in those districts was generally in excess of the normal. In the southern states the month has been mild and favorable for farming operations. The northern portion of the central gulf states, however, the central valleys and the greater part of the lake region, suffered from excessive rains, and western Texas and the southern plateau region from drought.

Over the western portion of the principal winter wheat area the reports indicate an improvement in the condition of winter wheat area.

Good progress has been made with oat seeding in the southern states with the exception of western Texas, where it has been too dry.

In the gulf states March corn has been making favorable headway. In southern Texas about half the crop has been planted, and the early planted corn is coming up nicely.

The mean or normal temperature for the Aprils of the past eight years has been 64 degrees. The warmest was that of 1896, with an average of 70 degrees; the coldest was that of 1901, with an average of 59 degrees; the highest temperature was 90 degrees on the 17th and 23, 1896, and the 30th, 1901; the lowest was 28 on the 6th, 1898; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, March 19th; the latest date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 8th; average precipitation for the month, 5.52 inches; the greatest monthly precipitation was 13.06 inches in 1900; the least was 2.27 inches in 1903; prevailing winds have been from the northwest.

An agreement has been reached whereby a resolution to impeach Judge Charles Swayne, of the northern district of Florida, will be called up for consideration in the house on Thursday.

A destructive earthquake visited Manzanillo, Mexico, last week, sinking much of the city's new breakwater.

The Bennett will case has been decided against W. J. Bryan and an appeal taken.

The battle ship Virginia is to be launched this week.

The World's Cotton.

The cotton crop grown last year is put by the department of agriculture at 17,179,765 bales, but this aggregate is reached by estimating the Chinese and Korean crops, about which no definite information is available.

The Chinese crop is estimated at 1,200,000 bales, and the Korean crop at 400,000 bales. The consular reports are the basis of these estimates; no doubt they are approximately correct. The United States grows two-thirds of all the cotton grown in the world.

The value of the entire crop last year was $702,082,451, of which the United States supplied $501,897,135.

Stephen Powers, editor of the Florida Farmer and Fruitgrower, and agricultural editor of the Jacksonville Times-Union, died Saturday aged 64 years. He was a native of Waterford, Ohio, and graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1861. During the civil war he was correspondent for the New York Herald and Atlantic Monthly and Cincinnati Commercial.

More than 3,000,000 'phones are in use in the United States.

Mexico's congress opened Friday.

SOLDIERS' HOME

To be Enlarged and Beautified—New Commandant.

The board of control of the Jeff Falkner soldiers' home at Mountain Creek reports conditions at the home satisfactory and the work of completing the building and beautifying the grounds will be immediately begun. The plans, as originated by Captain Jeff Falkner, are to be carried out in so far as the state appropriation of $25,000 will carry them. It is definitely determined among other things to build a hospital and construct a system of water works and sewerage.

At present there are thirty inmates in the home, and within the next ten days there will be room for as many more. Buildings to accommodate one hundred are to be erected. The board decided that each of the congressional districts in the state should be allowed an equal number of inmates of the home. A. J. Brooks, of Montgomery, a deserving confederate soldier, was elected commandant of the home.

Death in a Wreck.

Two men were killed, one probably fatally injured and seven more or less injured in a collision between a westbound freight train and an east-bound work train near Weems on the Southern Friday afternoon.

The dead are:

Section Foreman J. T. Kilpatrick, of Leeds, and Frank Watts, a negro section hand. J. T. Chambers, supervisor, Moffin, Ala., had his skull fractured and bruises; may die.

The wreck was caused by a misunderstanding between the conductor and flagman of the work tram, which was laying cross ties along the mail line.

LATER.—John T. Chambers, supervisor of the Southern railway between Anniston and Birmingham, died Saturday of his injuries.

Ohio Has Him Now.

L. C. Harding, accused of using the United States mails to defraud, and for whom the governor of Alabama two months ago issued a requisition, which the governor of Florida refused to honor, when brought before Commissioner Crane, of Tampa, was discharged, but was immediately rearrested on a requisition from the governor of Ohio. Detective Calahan left with the prisoner at once for Ohio, but state officials are in pursuit with a writ of habeas corpus.

L. C. Harding, charged with various frauds in Ohio and Tennessee, rode out of Florida in a United States mail car much against his will and also against the will of the state court officials. There was a scene, a fight and contending legal forms and threats, but the detective was not to be bluffed.

Alabama Iron.

Pennsylvania makes a great deal of basic pig iron, and so does Ohio, but Alabama follows Ohio closely, our production last year being 172,280 tons. But when the list of producers of foundry iron is taken up, Alabama stands at the top, her product of last year having been 1,194,556 tons, and Pennsylvania's was 948,857 tons, and no other state half as much. In the manufacture of forge pig iron Alabama is outranked by Pennsylvania only. Alabama also made in 1903 more white and mottled than any other state except Pennsylvania.

Mrs. E. B. Hunter, wife of a prominent business man of Memphis, Tenn., committed suicide in her apartments at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, in a peculiar manner. She was returning from an eastern sanitarium in charge of a nurse. She sent the nurse to the theater, secured a large collection of roses, and then shot herself in the head.

The largest artificial body of water in the world, ten miles in length and over five miles in width, and covering 17,000 acres, is the reservoir which supplies Celina, Ohio.

In 1885 there were only 16,000 to 17,000 Jews in Jerusalem. Last year in the city they numbered at least 41,000. In all about 250,000 are actually in Palestine.

A New Railroad.

The survey of the Central of Alabama, to run from Decatur to Tuscaloosa via Jasper, has been made. It is reported that the Illinois Central railroad is buying fine timber, iron and coal lands along the proposed road at from 75 cents to $2 an acre, and that the same company is now building a road from Amory, Miss., to Jasper, Ala., and is also building a road from a point in Tennessee to Sheffield.

Contract is let for a fine new home for the Gadsden Times-News.

A petition asking that bar rooms be kept out of Oxford is being circulated among the ladies of Oxford. This petition will be presented to the new council and will go before that body as an appeal against any application for liquor license.

Members of Grace church (Protestant Episcopal), in Brooklyn, have broken the collection record in the "City of Churches" by contributing $90,000 as Easter offering toward an endowment fund.

A LOBSTER AND AN EAGLE.

Fierce Duel, in Which the Feathered Fighter Was Beaten.

"The disappearing lobster," as fish commissioners have termed him, might not only remain, but flourish and increase if he always resisted capture like one described in Forest and Stream. The lobster in question lived in Newfoundland. His would-be captor was a white-headed eagle. Says a witness of the conflict:

"My guide and I were sitting on the rocks by the seashore watching the bird soaring round in circles, when suddenly we saw him dash down into a pool of water close by us on the beach and reappear, holding an enormous lobster in his talons. He was an old lobster with a huge claw white with barnacles; but the eagle had him clutched firmly around the back, and at first we could see the claw hanging helplessly down, the barnacles shining white in the sunlight.

"Only for a second, though. The ripples on the pool had not died away, the large drops of water had not ceased to fall upon its surface from the soaring eagle's feathers and the captive lobster alike, when the lobster suddenly woke to the seriousness of the situation, and to think with that apparently helpless creature was to act. Up came the great white barnacled claw and seized the eagle around the neck.

"There was a furious fluttering and beating of wings, a melancholy squawk, and then, tumbling and rolling head over heels in the air in a confused mass, down came the eagle and lobster again into the pool.

"We rushed forward, thinking that we could, perhaps, in some way secure both combatants, as the splashing of the conflict continued in the shallow water. But we had hardly time to pick up a stone apiece to throw at the eagle before the lobster, feeling himself at home again, let go his hold.

"Now, with his neck all torn and devoid of feathers, away flew the bedraggled eagle to a neighboring cliff, while, still brandishing his enormous claw in defiance, the lobster remained—smiling, perhaps—at the bottom of the pool. But the lobster will doubtless tell you, if you meet him, that the lobster fishing in Newfoundland is very poor at present."

An Ideal Trapper.

Among Iredell's game trappers is Mr. W. H. Boovey, who operates along the banks of Third Creek. Mr. Boovey was in town Saturday and sold to Messrs. Brawley & Henry nine mink hides, receiving $18.00 for them, or $2.10 each. Since the season opened in December Mr. Boovey has worked forty-two hides. The season for trapping minks is during the three months of December, January and February. Owing to such cold weather this winter, hides will be good until the middle of March. Mr. Boovey uses a smooth jawed steel trap for his business, and says during all his trapping experience he has not known but one mink to gnaw off its foot and thereby release itself. It is not necessary to bait the trap at all. The trap is set in a mink path and is covered over with a shallow coat of sand so as to deceive the mink. Mr. Boovey scatters his traps about and some mornings it means a fifteen mile walk to go around to all of them. He sometimes starts out in the morning, sets traps along his route, and by the time he locates the last one, he is so far from home that he spends the night at the other end of the line and returns home next morning, bagging the night's catch as he goes. When a neighbor is bothered with minks, he sends for Mr. Boovey as he would for the thresherman in harvest time. Mr. Boovey moves his traps to his neighbor's place and is generally several mink hides to the good when he leaves.—Statesville (N. C.) Landmark.

Not Much Impressed.

If New York has a word to say to the stranger within its gates, says a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, it is this: "Have you succeeded at home? If not, why do you think you will succeed where conditions are more complex and difficult?" But in New York, as in other large cities, those who are not to be "bluffed" or discouraged and who go resolutely about their business are reasonably sure of success. Sometimes, perhaps, a little success makes more of a noise in the world than it should.

One evening in a restaurant, says the correspondent, we were waited on by a real Southern darky. He was so unmistakable that at last I said to him, "George?"

"Yas'm," was the grateful rejoinder.

"You're from the South, aren't you?"

"Yas'm. Ah's from de South."

"How did you get up here?"

"Ah don' know, ma'm, how come Ah come."

"And what do you think of New York, George?"

He hesitated, and then summing it up in his mind, he said:

"New York? 'Peah's lak dish hyeh New York es got a good deal er rattlin' er de dishes fer de victuals what's served."

Twenty per cent. of all horned cattle are killed for food in a year, forty out of every 100 sheep, and ninety out of every 100 pigs.

Mr. Edison knows a great deal about telephones, and when he expresses skepticism as to the practicability of telephoning directly to London across the Atlantic ocean many of us will agree with him. The world accepts almost anything in the line of invention and scientific discovery as possible nowadays; yet there are some obstacles at which popular credulity balks.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Irving F. Baxter of Omaha, to be United States District Attorney for Nebraska, to succeed Williamson Summers.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Joseph W. J. Lee, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation in Panama.

A money order treaty between this Government and Cuba was agreed upon at a conference held between Acting Postmaster-General Wynne and Minister Quesada, of Cuba.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Charles Dunning White, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

It is reported that Jose Gomez Brioso, the newly appointed head of the consolidated departments of charities, prisons and health, of Porto Rico, will remove all the Americans employed in these departments.

Treasurer Willoughby, Auditor Post and Manuel Domenech, a member of the House of Delegates, of Porto Rico, composed the commission which sailed for the United States to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and banking representatives regarding the placing of the $5,000,000 loan which the Legislature has authorized for general public improvements.

The Land Administration Court of the Philippines has sustained the tribal rights of the Igorrotes to the Bogui lands which have been reserved for public purposes by the Government. They include the military post. The decision involves their abandonment.

The Republicans and Democrats at Manila, in the Philippines, are organizing to elect delegates to the national conventions. They will urge the adoption of legislation favorable to the Philippine Islands.

Venezuelan newspapers which have been received at Porto Rico, contain articles charging that Herbert Bowen, the American Minister, accepted 169,000 bolivars for securing the reference of the question of preferential claims to The Hague Tribunal.

DOMESTIC.

The Socialists of Kansas have nominated a full State ticket, headed by the Rev. Granville Lowther, of Wichita, for Governor.

A fire which threatened the Board of Trade district was discovered at Montreal, Can. Before they could be controlled the flames had destroyed an entire business block and had done $50,000 damage.

William B. Hanson, the leading witness for the State of Wisconsin in the prosecution of Contractor E. T. Webster, of Green Bay, for alleged bribery, testified that Webester offered $500 if Hanson would leave the State.

By the premature explosion of a blast at the Southern Quarry Company Works, at Fabers, twenty-three miles south of Charlottesville, Va., four men were blown to atoms and two were injured. Friction in loading an eighteen-foot breast hole in concrete rock caused the accident.

Owing to an alleged technical error the car barn bandits, Van Dine, Niedermeyer and Marx were resentenced in the Criminal Court, Chicago, by Judge Kersten. The bandits are to be executed on April 22.

Mrs. Cordelia Bodkin was called as the first witness for the defense in her trial at San Francisco, Cal., for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning by means of poisoned candy. She denied all incriminating evidence given against her by witnesses of the State.

The sixty-ton fishing schooner Benjamin M. Wallace went ashore near New Inlet, on the Carolina coast, and probably will be a loss.

Burton Warren, son of State Senator D. M. Warren, shot himself on his ranch, in Jefferson County, Mont., and Carl Schoedel, a cowboy at the ranch, the alleged cause of the trouble between Warren and his wife, also shot and killed himself on learning that Warren had committed suicide.

FOREIGN.

A political meeting at Marseilles, France, in connection with the municipal elections resulted in a free fight between the supporters of the present Mayor, M. Chanot, and the partisans of the former Socialist Mayor, M. Flaissieres.

All those immediately concerned in the Servian palace murders have been removed from the King's entourage. The notorious Colonel Popovitch, the King's First Aide-de-Camp, was appointed commandant of the garrison at Belgrade.

An explosion in a celluloid factory in St. Petersburg, Russia, entirely destroyed the building. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 rubles. Twelve persons were blown through the windows of the fourth story. One was killed and nine were badly hurt.

A giant three-cylinder locomotive, which it is the intention to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, was tested on the military railroad in the presence of a large company of civil and military personages and attained a speed of eighty miles an hour at Berlin, Germany.

Marquis Girolamo Serra, third son of the Duke di Casano, committed suicide by shooting at Naples, Italy, because of the objection of his parents to his marriage to a girl of distinguished family.

The Colombian gunboat Bogota, now at Callao, will be offered for sale, the Government of Colombia replacing her with two smaller vessels.

In the Punjab and the northwest provinces of India each there is a death rate of 10,000 weekly; in the Bombay Presidency the deaths number 8500, and in Bengal 5000.

It is stated that the Government has put part of the War Office Reform Committee's recommendations into operation without awaiting the sanction of Parliament. As a result, Generals Trotter, Thynne and Gatacre have been prematurely retired.

The president has sent to congress a long report on the beet sugar industry in the United States during the year 1903, prepared by Charles F. Saylor, special agent of the department of agriculture, and includes the results of personal observations and investigations in the factories in the United States. Mr. Saylor says the industry can no longer be treated as an experiment; that successful beet raising and sugar producing is an assured fact. Four factories have been placed in operation since the last report.

Subscribers to the $50 ... negotiated by the Panama ... through Kuhn, Loeb & Co ... weeks ago paid their subscr... full Saturday. A considera... of the subscription was ...

Rebecca Mayo, over nine... age, of New Berne, Va., ... Duncan, of Plymouth, ... widows of revolutionary ... Mayo married her husb... was seventy-seven years ...

The batt... again the ... for ...

THE LADIES LIKE ...

Earle, Ala., March 7th, 1902.

I received a bottle of Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic by mail and after fair trial, have to say that it is all that it is claimed to be. It is especially fine for ... Wounds and Burns.

MRS. M. E. SIMMONS

Evergreen, Ala., August 10, 1902.

For use in cases of accident or Colic and Bowel trouble among children Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic is a "mother's friend" indeed. I use it and recommend it to others.

MRS. LULA SPEARS.

Clayton, Ala., A...

Dr. Tic... Ant... I have ... It will ... is a splendid ...

MRS. ANNIE ...

Enon, Va., M...

Received a sample ... Antiseptic by mail, and ... have to say that it says ... faction, and I believe it ... is claimed for it. A ... with a pleasant odor.

MISS LUCY WH...

For sale by druggists, 10 and 50c

A most complete ...

Stock of General Merch... dise, Dress Goods, ...

The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is in ch... of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara S... of St. Louis

P. D. WI... SO...

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YA...

WE have as good ... CHICKE... as there are in the co...

Barred Plymouth Ro...

And you may have 15... fresh eggs for 50c. ... want them shipped ... add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can ple...

MRS. W. NI...

Maplesville, Ala...

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las December.

Subscribers to the $50,000
negotiated by the Panama
through Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
weeks ago paid their subscrip-
full Saturday. A considerable
of the subscription was made

Rebecca Mayo, over ninety
age, of New Berne, Va., and E.
Duncan, of Plymouth Union,
widows of revolutionary soldier
Mayo married her husband
was seventy-seven years of ag

The battle Slip' Alabama
again the record for marksma

LADIES LIKE I

[illegible] 1902. Clayton, Ala., August 26,
Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic
and I have tried it. Allow me
that it will do all you claim for
is a splendid medicine for fam
MRS. ANNIE L. WILLI

Earle, Ark., March 8,
Received a sample of Dr. Tic
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have to say that it gave entire
faction, and I believe it to be
is claimed for it. A clean m
with a pleasant odor.
MISS LUCY WHIT

For sale by druggists, 10 and 50c

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complete in every detail and is in ch
a first-class milliner, Miss Clara S
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WN POULTRY YAR

WE have as good
CHICKE
as there are in the cou
Barred Plymouth Roc
And you may have 15
fresh eggs for 50c. I
want them shipped p
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can plea
MRS. W. NIX
Maplesville, Alab

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EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS T O NONE.

OL II CLANTON, ALA. APRIL I4 1904 NO 3

ESULTS OF MONDAY'S PRIMARY ELECTION.

ne Court Members Are All Re-elected nd State Representatives Returned.

from the democratic pri-
Monday are still incomplete,
ent returns have been re-
give general results with
e accuracy.
ory of B. B. Comer for pres-
e state railroad commission
slide. He swept the state
ny counties he beat his op-
high as three to one. His
will reach 12,000. He ran
strong in the country and
e larger towns and cities
opponents figured on cur-
strength.
supreme court race it ap-
all the old associate jus-
dell, Tyson and Haralson,
renominated, while Judge
nderson, Judge N. D. Den-
udge A. D. Sayre lead for
three places.
d's majority over Hobson is

nkhead and Hobson are
g of irregularities.

in Some of the Counties.

BIBB.

nty gives Comer a large
or railroad commissioner.
has carried the county by
eiming majority for circuit
Pratt is nominated for judge

n for solicitor is nominated.
Bibb by 800 majority over
Comer carries the county

AUTAUGA.

Heflin, Tate, Gillam and su-
t head the ticket.

BALDWIN.

officers failed to bring in
te ticket. Grenade has won
for solicitor for the thir-
lt. All beats but three in-
ion of J. H. H. Smith for
e [illegible] Charles Hall.

BULLOCK.

Denson, Haralson, Selhei-
gton and Tyson carried
gs beat. Results not in
st of the county. Smith
county by a very small
L. F. Frazier carried the
00 majority for circuit so-
T. Singleton leads by two
es for probate judge.

CALHOUN.

re incomplete, but show
ed the county by 600 ma-
vote for justices of the
rt is divided between Kel-
allahan, Denson, Haralson
er. In the race for coun-
the following were nom-
bate judge, Crook; treas-
superintendent of educa-
tax collector, Goodlett;
Watson; coroner, Mur-

carries the county by
r chancellor.
primary will be necessary
race for tax assessor be-
and Cowden; for judge
or court of Anniston be-
ll and Sawyer and for
missioners. Bowie was re-
for congress from the
Pelham for judge of the
cial district.

CHAMBERS.

this county for congress.
majority for railroad com-
Driver is nominated for

CHILTON.

00 registered, 620 voted.
ell, Haralson, Selheimer,
lahan and Comer carry
y a small majority. Col-
lt judge, has about 180
ate, for solicitor, 50 over
obate judge, Adams 229,
Smith 196.
ce of the Thomas plant
e company was blown in

CLAY.

complete. Comer seems
ead for railroad commis-
n for congress. The vote
ourt judges and chancel-
ong
Judge, Gay received 499
444; Garrison, 404; Gar-
ce, 22; for clerk, Pruett
Lambert, 375; for col-
er is in the lead. Green
treasurer and Bell for
A. Speer is nominated
perintendent.

CLEBURNE.

es this county three to
is nominated for pro-
ans for clerk, Boyd for
arper for assessor, Cog-
er.

CONECUH.

Comer has three hundred majority, Wiley is far ahead, Bricken for solicitor by two hundred majority, old members supreme court and Denson and Kelly for new. Dean will get 40 per cent of all the votes cast for probate judge, and his opponents, Savage and Stallworth, will divide the other, with Savage leading.

LATER—Wiley's majority is considerably cut down. Dean lacks 17 of a majority over Sawyer and Stallworth, necessitating a run over.

COOSA.

Eight beats heard from give McClellan 273, Anderson 219, Callahan 80, Denson 580, Dowdell 349, Haralson 204, Kelly 281, Sayre 167, Selheimer 53, Simpson 212, Thorington 200, Tyson 332. For commission: Comer, 287, Kolb 58, Smith 161. For congress: Catts 46, Goggans 153, Gibson 14, Heflin 303, Smith 85, Riddle 58. For circuit judge, Brewer 329, Lackey 252. For solicitor: Bowling 316, Heflin 123. For chancellor: S. S. Bridges 313, H. J. Gillam 524. Crawford carried the county for probate judge.

CRENSHAW.

Probate Judge Walker leads Tankersley by 69 votes; for clerk, Mark Black leads Newman Pollard by 50; Hy Brooks leads J. M. Horn by 90 votes; for clerk, Mark Black leads Newman Pollard by 50; Hy Brooks leads J. M. Horn by 90 votes for tax collector. Solomon leads Hawkins by 223 for treasurer, G. O. Dickey leads A. B. Brooks by 267 for county solicitor; state solicitor, Bricken 244, Powell 133, Jones 33; for congress, Wiley 133; Graves 195, Kelly 137, Thorington 161, Denson 132, Tyson 201, Comer 205, Smith 95, Kolb 2.

Bricken carried every county in the circuit.

CULLMAN.

Comer carries the county by a good majority for railroad commissioner. Bob Burke will win for probate judge by at least 200, according to the present outlook. S. H. Hearin, for clerk, and John Fowler, for collector, seem winners. Tax assessor is close, with chances in favor of Aldredge.

Kyle captures the judicial honors. It is expected the delegates will go uninstructed.

DALLAS.

From returns received from twenty-one out of thirty-six beats in the county, including five wards in the city, the race between Comer and Smith is close. Smith carried the city by 73 votes, but the precincts yet to hear from, which will go for Comer, will give him the county by about 50 votes.

Additional reports from thirty beats heard from places railroad commissioner figures: Comer 648, Compton 6, Kolb 84, Smith 636. For solicitor in the same thirty precincts, Fowlkes 196, Mangum 1,029, Thompson 155.

DeKALB.

Comer's majority estimated at 800; Haralson for supreme court judge, 1,100; Burnett for congress, 800; Hunt, for solicitor, small majority. No delegates for national convention named.

Crowley is nominated probate judge, Burt, circuit clerk. Copeland, treasurer. Cain, tax collector; Hawkins, tax assessor, and Callahan superintendent of education.

ELMORE.

Comer carried the county. Holley has 500 over Tate for solicitor. Lancaster defeats Lull for judge of probate by about 1,000.

ETOWAH.

Penn claims the probate judgeship over Lovejoy by two votes.

FRANKLIN.

Burnett 585, Lusk 94 and three beats to hear from.

Indications are that 750 votes have been cast in Franklin county. It seems Moody is elected probate judge, Dillard circuit clerk, Wrenn tax collector and Hyde treasurer.

HALE.

Hobson's majority is 342 and Comer's about 200. Thompson for solicitor carries Hale. The following county officers are nominated: Probate judge, W. C. Christian; tax assessor, E. S. Jack; tax collector, J. H. Turpin; circuit clerk, Cad Garrett; treasurer, Charles Stollenwerck; delegates anti-Hearst.

HENRY.

Comer appears to be a winner in this county. Anderson, Callahan, Dowdell, Haralson, Sayre and Tyson lead for the supreme court. Two hundred and fifty votes were polled at Abbeville and Comer beat Smith two to one.

Pearce has carried the county over Hubbard for circuit judge. Blackledge has won for circuit clerk, Whitehead for collector and Davis for superintendent.

GENEVA.

This county gives Comer about 200 majority. Sayre and Thorington lead for the supreme court.

GREENE.

The official ballot will not be counted until Thursday, and until then nothing definite can be learned. J. C. Anderson, W. S. Thorington, R. T. Simpson were elected. For solicitor of the sixth judicial circuit W. B. Oliver; for chancellor southwestern division, T. W. Smith; for congressman, Bankhead; for probate judge, Judge A. P. Smith 252; for railroad commissioner, B. B. Comer 171; for circuit clerk, R. E. Mobley 183; for judge sixth judicial circuit, Hon. S. H. Sprott 188; for county treasurer, B. B. Barnes; for tax assessor, George F. Hardy; for collector, F. D. Parham.

HOUSTON.

Leslie, for probate judge, estimated majority in county 300 to 500. Delegates to state convention will be uninstructed, but against Hearst. Comer has carried county 500 to 1,000 majority.

JACKSON.

Comer will carry the county 2 to 1. Judge Talley has carried Jackson by 1,200 majority over Haralson for judge of the seventeenth district.

County primary here was held in February and the vote Monday was small.

LAUDERDALE.

Comer carries the county, as do Simpson, Kelly and Anderson.

JEFFERSON.

Although the returns are incomplete, it seems that the following ticket has carried in Jefferson county:

Senior Judge Circuit Court—Senn.
First Associate—Coleman.
Second Associate—Ferguson.
Third Associate—Weaver.
County Solicitor—Heflin.
Circuit Solicitor—McQueen.
Clerk Circuit Court—McAdory.
Register—Gillespy.
Probate Judge—Greene.
Treasurer—Miller.
Collector—Tarrant.
Assessor—Hewitt.
Superintendent of Education—McAdory.
Coroner—Paris.

LAWRENCE.

Smith wins over Comer by 300.

Lawrence county gives the majorities to McClellan, Anderson, Callahan, Denson, Haralson, Simpson, Kelly and Tyson by 300. Speake and Kyle for circuit judge are close. Almon, for solicitor, has a majority over Price of 800. Richardson had no opposition for congress and Simpson wins for chancellor. The county ticket majorities are: Kumpe, judge, 1,000; Byars and Harris, for fclerk, close; Bracken, collector, 200; Henderson, treasurer, 1,000; board of revenue, Sheets, Prewitt, Windham and Caruth; coroner, Thomas J. Coffey.

LEE.

Lyons wins probate office and Frazer the solicitorship and Stevens the collectorship.

LIMESTONE.

Smith leads for railroad commissioner, with Kolb second. The race for circuit judge is close between Ballentine and Speake. Comer did but little here. Pettus will carry the county by a large majority for solicitor.

MACON.

Indications are that Anderson, Denson, Dowdell, Sayre, Thorington and Tyson will lead in the race for associate justices. Comer will poll 200 more votes than Smith. The race for representative will be close between Catts and Heflin. The county will be almost solid for S. L. Brewer for judge of the fifth judicial circuit.

MADISON.

Betts carried Madison county, but fell off in Limestone.

Pettus has received a majority in the circuit for solicitor.

Comer carried Madison county by a small margin.

On the county ticket W. T. Lawley won for probate judge by 600 plurality; H. B. Roper, for circuit clerk; B. E. Gardiner, for collector, and J. W. Garner for assessor, by safe majorities. The vote of Charles Anderson and Frank Hereford for treasurer is so close that the result will not be known until the last box is in.

The Madison county vote, about 7,300, is small.

Delegates to the convention are all instructed for Parker for president.

MARION.

All but six beats heard from give Bankhead a majority of 247. His majority will be 350 or 400 in this county. Comer gets the county by a small majority.

County safe for Bankhead.

Vote for county officers close and run-overs are necessary. Mims will be

MARSHALL.

Six precincts give Lusk a majority of 213 over Burnett. Comer's majority is about 500.

MOBILE.

The vote was not as large as was expected. Smith will probably get the county by a small majority. John C. Anderson will lead the ticket for supreme court judge.

LATER—Smith wins for commissioner by small vote.

MORGAN.

Comer wins by 250.

Callahan has carried Morgan for associate justice of the supreme court. Speake has carried Morgan county for circuit judge, but Kyle carried Lawrence and Cullman and will be nominated. The delegates to the state convention will go uninstructed. The probate judgeship is conceded to William E. Skeggs and solicitor to D. C. Almon.

RANDOLPH.

Heflin carries the county for congress by a large plurality. Comer is also a winner. Dowdell and Denson get big vote for the supreme court.

RUSSELL.

Russell county gives Comer a majority of 123.

For solicitor of the third judicial circuit, the vote was: Samford, 401; Frazer, 243; Samford's majority, 156. In the race for tax collector H. B. Pitts was a winner, his plurality over B. Ivey Burt, the next highest candidate, being 65. C. O. Martin was re-elected tax collector, doubling the vote of the highest opposition candidate. In the race for county superintendent of education, J. L. Pollard received 367 votes and B. B. Broughton 284.

SHELBY.

Nine out of nineteen beats heard from give McMillan a majority over Lyman for probate judge of 242. There were about 1,000 votes polled in primary. Comer has carried the county by 200 majority. D. R. McMillan has carried it for probate judge by at least 300 majority. Kelly has the county for associate justice. All the old members of the court carried the county. Whitesides has it for chancellor.

SUMTER.

All beats have been heard from Bankhead's majority in Sumter 126. Sprott carries the county almost solid for circuit judge. Comer leads Smith. Anderson leads for supreme court judge. Jarman wins for probate judge, Pickens for clerk, Thomas for collector and Little for treasurer.

ST. CLAIR.

W. S. Forman has 100 majority over J. A. Embry for probate judge with some small beats and Ragland not in.

TALLADEGA.

Returns from the principal beats give Anderson 487, Denson 787, Dowdell 475, Kelly 612, Sayre 493, Simpson 684, Thorington 409, Tyson 524, Anderson 209, Selheimer 119. Oliver has the county for chancellor, Whitesides second. The issue was made on Screws and anti-Screws in the state delegation contest, and three out of four Screws men were elected. Comer 719, Smith 259, Kolb 72.

TUSCALOOSA.

Bankhead's majority so far is 568, with three beats to hear from. Altman has a majority over Carmichael.

WALKER.

Reports from the various precincts indicate that Hobson has carried Walker county by about 30 majority. S. Lacey defeats Judge Ray for judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit by a large majority. For solicitor of the fourteenth circuit, the indications point to the election of R. L. Blanton.

Shepherd has carried the county for probate judge against Jack Moore by 250 majority. E. W. Long defeated R. A. O'Rear for clerk of the circuit court. Morrow gains nomination for treasurer.

CASTRO CLAIMS

That American Asphalt Company Financially Aided Revolution.

Much excitement is said to exist in Venezuela over the alleged discovery that an American Asphalt company gave financial aid to the Matos revolution, which was put down about six months ago. President Castro is said to have declared that he has proof that agents of the company aided Matos in his revolution, while the claim of the company was being contested in the courts of Venezuela. President Castro has caused suits to be entered for the abrogation of the concessions granted the company. If these suits should prevail the recent decision of the supreme court of Venezuela in favor of the American asphalt combine would fall flat.

General Toral, who surrendered Santiago de Cuba to the Americans and who has since brooded over the capitulation, died Tuesday at Leganes insane asylum.

COMER NOMINATED

And All Congressmen Will Succeed Themselves

On account of the length of the ballots the count will be necessarily slow, but enough returns have been received to indicate that B. B. Comer has swept the state for president of the railroad commission and will be nominated by an overwhelming majority.

From the returns at hand John V. Smith has carried only five counties—Colbert, Limestone, Chambers, Baldwin and Lawrence.

Indications point to the nomination of J. R. Dowdell, Jonathan Harralson, John R. Tyson, N. D. Denson, John C. Anderson and A. D. Sayre for associate justices of the supreme court. Chief Justice Thomas N. McClellan had no opposition.

Returns from the congressional districts indicate that all of the present congressmen from Alabama will be returned to the house of representatives.

In the fifth district indications point to the nomination of J. Thomas Heflin, secretary of state.

DISPUTE OVER FIFTY CENTS

Ends in Pistol Duel—One Killed; the Other Seriously Wounded.

In Birmingham, E. P. McDonald was shot and almost instantly killed Monday night by Alexander S. Lawson, an engineer on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, who in turn was shot through the thigh and badly wounded by McDonald.

The tragedy was the result of a quarrel about 50 cents which Lawson claimed was due him by the Stag saloon. He made the statement that he had been "short changed" by the bartender, and McDonald took it up, saying with emphasis that it was not true. McDonald threatened to shoot Lawson. Lawson stated that he was not armed, but that he would be back in a few minutes and kill McDonald.

McDonald said that he would not shoot him if he was not armed, but that he would wait until he came back. Lawson came back half an hour afterwards and the shooting took place.

Talladega Boy Kills His Father.

A special from Talladega, says. Will Castleberry shot and instantly killed his father, J. C. Castleberry, Saturday morning. He borrowed a pistol and made the statement that he intended killing his father. Young Castleberry subsequently gave himself up is now in jail. No cause has been assigned for the shooting.

The land area of the south is 585,312,000 acres. In 1900 the total farm acreage was 387,690,426 acres, or about two-thirds of the total land area. The total improved acreage was only 145,185,599 acres, or about 40 per cent of the total farm acreage. This leaves 242,000,000 acres of farm lands to be put into cultivation. The unimproved farm lands of the south give a greater area for settlement and cultivation than the total area of Texas. Over 110,000,000 acres of this unimproved farm land lies east of the Mississippi river. The total value of farm lands and improvements in the south in 1900 was $3,182,573,472, and of all farm property $5,158,161,991.

Tuesday, August 2d, has been fixed as Alabama Day at the St. Louis exposition. It was decided upon after considerable correspondence between the club and State Historian Thomas M. Owen, who suggested that this date would be most appropriate, as it would celebrate Alabama's adoption of a constitution.

In presidential years congress has adjourned as early as June 7 (1900) and as late as October 20 (1888).

Justice of the Peace Ormond, Attorney W. H. Withers and Deputy Sheriff T. J. Jones were indicted by the federal grand jury at Atlanta. The charge against them is that of being in collusion and with conspiracy in order to interfere with and defeat the extradition of Charles Blazer—L. C. Harding.

Arnold L. Kay, an employe of the Southern railway, was the victim of an accident at the railroad tracks near the Sloss furnaces. In coupling two box cars he was caught in the coupler his right leg was crushed and he received internal injuries.

Manuel Guavesi, who has been for five years at the head of the Yaqui Indians in Mexico, and who in that time instigated many uprisings, first in one section and then in another, has been captured and executed.

April 28th has been discussed in committee rooms and among senators and representatives as not an improbable date for the termination of the present session of congress.

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6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
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GOOD POINTS OF POVERTY.

I do not curse my poverty,
It has its better points;
No gout has ever come my way
To stiffen up my joints.

I do not, all the long, long night
All anxious lie awake
And wonder what the chances are
For the fool bank to break.

I do not go about with black
Hell goggles on my nose—
My coat of arms a monkey wrench
And gasoliny clothes.

I do not have to dress and go
Somewh re o' nights and stay
Till 12 o'clock, and stand it while
They talk me old and gray.

Oho! I put my feet upon
My old typewriter and
I smoke my pipe and thank my stars
That I can understand.

Why Providence all-wise has cast
My lot where sunbeams fall;
A toast to poverty! It has
Its good points after all!
—San Francisco Bulletin.

A STUDY IN VALUES

By ELEANOR WEST

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The train came to a standstill in front of the little, unpainted depot. Only one man stepped off, and with but a moment's pause the train steamed on again.

The stranger stood a moment, glancing half curiously down the line of old, wooden buildings that formed the one street. "Same old place," he thought with a half amused smile. "If old Rip Van Winkle had come back here after his twenty years' sleep he'd never have known he'd been asleep. It's the old town that has taken a twenty years' nap this time, though," he soliloquized. "There is not a new building and hardly a change of any kind since I left."

As he picked up his grip and turned towards the old weather beaten hotel, he became conscious that he was the center of interest to the loafers lounging about the platform.

An hour later he sat by the open window of his room meditatively smoking. The half amused smile returned to his face as he thought of the greetings he had just received. "I wonder who all the old codgers are, anyway," he reflected. "I've a dim idea that I used to know them, but I've had too much else to think of in the last twenty years to remember them now.

"I wonder if Jack Strong is still in this little one-horse town," his thoughts ran on. "Poor old Jack. I haven't thought of him before in years. I used to think the sun revolved around Jack. Well, I suppose he has vegitated here until he is like the rest of those old fogies down there. It's a shame, too, for Jack was as bright, ambitious a boy as you will often find. If it hadn't been for that conscience of his that wouldn't let him leave home after his father's accident, he might have made his way in the world without any trouble." The lawyer puffed his cigar in silence for a while. Presently the door opened and the landlord entered with a pitcher of water. Grey lazily turned his head and inquired, "Does Jack Strong live here yet?"

"Jack Strong? You bet he does. Brownsville wouldn't be Brownsville without Jack. Poor fellow, he's been having hard luck this last year, though." The gossip-loving landlord perched himself on the edge of the table, glad of an excuse to talk, and rambled on for the next half-hour. By the end of that time his guest was in possession of the principal events of Strong's life during the past twenty years.

"Hum, lost everything he had but the old home in that fire, did he? Had to mortgage the homestead to get funds to stock up again, had his own family and the old folks to support, his old father and mother heart-broken at the idea of leaving the home-

"Same old place."

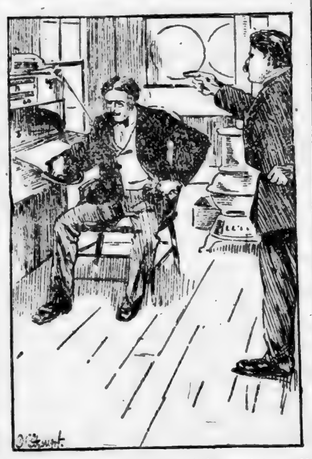
stead. Why isn't he just the man I'm looking for in this little deal?" he soliloquized. "I can make good use of him and do him a good turn at the same time." He smoked on thoughtfully for some time, then looked at his watch. "Guess I'll look the old fellow up," he concluded. As he rose he glanced complacently at the prosperous, elegantly attired figure reflected in the cracked mirror and thought of the probable contrast between his appearance and that of his old chum.

He sauntered down the street and into the open door under the modest sign "J. H. Strong." A man in a worn, ill-fitting suit hastened forward and wrung his hand heartily, exclaiming, "It does seem good to see you again, Dick, old boy. I heard you were in town and I knew you'd drop in. I've watched the door for the last hour."

Grey cordially returned the greeting. For the next half hour the two men recalled old times. The lawyer enjoyed a sense of conscious superiority over his old chum. "It's a pity he wasted his life here," he thought, pityingly studying the other's careworn face.

At last he pulled out his watch and turning to the merchant with a smile remarked, "Now may I talk business to you for a few moments?"

Strong led the way to the little office at the back of the store. His friend carefully closed the door be-



"But I ain't so poor that I need to sell my self-respect."

fore he sat down; then he spoke in low, earnest tones for some time, carefully explaining his scheme.

The merchant listened silently with an expression on his face that Grey could not fathom.

"Do you see?" Grey asked at last.

"You say," Strong began in a queer, constrained voice, "that this Henderson has found out that there's a vein of coal running through the old Barnes place. Old Mr. Barnes don't know it, and Henderson has offered you a big fee if you can get the place for him cheap. You've got Barnes where you can crowd him for money and compel him to sell, and you offer me a clear thousand dollars if I'll buy the place and then turn it over to Henderson; for you think maybe they'd guess about the coal if Henderson tried to buy it himself, and there are reasons why you don't want to appear in it. Is that the way of it?"

Grey nodded. Jack was rising to the bait quicker than he expected. He had been a little doubtful about disclosing his hand, Strong was so likely to have queer notions. But he seemed to comprehend the situation, if he did state the case somewhat badly.

"Do you remember when old Barnes lent you the money to start out in life?" Strong presently inquired musingly.

"Certainly I do and it was paid back with interest long ago. I've loaned a good many people money in the last ten years, but I don't expect them to hold me in everlasting gratitude for it." A sardonic smile flitted over his face. No, the people he loaned money to didn't usually hold him in grateful remembrance. He didn't lend it to penniless young chaps without security—such as he once was, either, but it was not necessary to explain that to Jack.

"It would break the old people's hearts to have to leave the old place, and they're too old to begin life over again. It would mean the poorhouse in a few years." Strong still spoke in a constrained voice.

"Bosh! That has nothing to do with the question. My dear fellow, you must learn to leave sentiment out of business or you will never get along in the world. All that twaddle about heart strings and blighted lives and the rest of that stuff doesn't count when it comes to a matter of business." Gray smiled patronizingly across at Strong, with his most worldly wise air. "Besides," he went on after a moment's pause, "when it comes to a question of heart strings I guess your father's and mother's are twined about as securely about that old place of yours as old Barnes' and his wife's are about theirs, and I understand that your place goes if you don't take this chance to save it." Then he added: "Well, do you take my offer?"

The merchant's face had grown white. He slowly rose to his feet and stood looking down at Grey, measuring him with honest, indignant eyes. Grey dimly wondered why he seemed to wither up under that clear gaze; why he who had towered so far above this country storekeeper when he entered the door had someway shrunk until he seemed a pigmy beside a giant.

Strong's voice was low and controlled, though intense when he spoke. "No," he said, "I won't! Yes, I'm poor, but I ain't so poor that I need to sell my self-respect and every finer feeling in my nature." Suddenly his expression changed. He held out his hands with a quick, impulsive movement toward the man who had been his boyhood's chum and hero, while his face took on a look of yearning pity. "Oh, Dick, old chum!" That was all he said, but the words held a world of disapointment. They were the requiem over a shattered ideal.

Grey stared wonderingly. The man who should have been awed by his manifest superiority and have envied him his prosperity was looking at him with pity struggling against contempt in his face.

Someway, he couldn't adjust his thoughts to their former complacency.

"That's all these confounded villagers know about business, anyway," he thought, contemptuously, as he reached for his hat.

BEAUTIFYING A STATE.

Two Californians Imported Birds and Turned Them Loose.

"Whenever I see any of these propagandas for beautifying a city," said Senator Perkins of California, the other night, "I always think of the work done to beautify the State of California by a citizen of Altadena, which is hard by Pasadena. The man's name is Andrew McNally, and when he came to California there were few birds at Altadena, and those few were hardly what we would call beautiful. McNally made up his mind that he land needed birds, so he built him an aviary and imported many hundreds of his feathered friends. Once a year he would open the doors of his aviary and let the young birds fly whithersoever they would, and in a short time the whole country was populated with feathered creatures of every variety of hue and song. His example was followed by Joseph Grinnell and Mrs. Grinnell, both of whom were ardent ornithologists, so that now the country around Pasadena is a garden spot for birds of beautiful plumage. Many of the birds that were imported came from Japan and China. So you see there are more ways than one of beautifying a city or a state."—Philadelphia Press.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

How Pastor's Rebuke Was Robbed of Its Effectiveness.

The pastor of the little country church had been much annoyed by having the members of his congregation straggle in long after the service had begun. One Sunday morning, when he felt that further forbearance with this fault was impossible, he decided to rebuke some conspicuous offender. About twenty minutes later than the proper hour, there entered a mild mannered little woman, one of the regular attendants of the church, but quite incorrigible in her tardiness. The minister looked up, fixed her with his spectacles, and remarked:

"Sister, you are very much behind time. I hope you will not be so late in getting into heaven!"

The little woman looked up, smiled sweetly, and, without a trace of confusion, replied, placidly:

"I shan't care about that, doctor, so long as I get there!"

And now the pastor feels that the smile that went round the church somehow spoiled the effectiveness of his reprimand.

The Allusion Classical.

The agricultural appropriation bill was before the House. Representative Rixey of Virginia was advocating an increase from $15,000 to $25,000 for the experimental farm owned by the government at Arlington. He said the small amount allowed was not enough to produce substantial results.

Representative Wadsworth, in charge of the bill, pointed out that $15,000 was appropriated for the farm annually, and that year after year this mounted up, and in time would have become formidable. "Rome was not built in a day," he added in conclusion.

"No," replied Mr. Rixey, "Rome was not built in a day, and if Romulus and Remus had been members of the committee on Agriculture Rome would never have been built."—Washington Times.

Looks Suspicious.

A Chicago man refuses to testify in court whether he had a bank account of $2,000,000 or not, on the grounds that he might incriminate himself. Must not have had it. Any man with that much money is in no danger of being incriminated.

CASUS BELLI A STRONG CASE

Girl Justly Angry at Her Rival's Joy Over Ghost Story.

"What a horrid creature Milly Smith is!" said the girl in the blue blouse.

"She is," assented the girl in gray, "but how——"

"How did I find it out?" said the girl in the blue blouse. "Why, we spent our holidays at the same house! The way I came to grief with her was this. We decided to give a ghost party one night. You sit in a dark room and tell ghost stories in turn. The person that tells the most blood-curdling one gets a prize. Of course the incidents are all supposed to have happened to you personally, but——"

"Why, goodness, how delightfully creepy!"

"So it is. Of course I wanted to create a good impression, especially as Harry was there that week, and that Smith girl was fairly haunting his footsteps. Somehow I couldn't manage to think or to dream of a good one. Finally, the day of the party, I went to see my laundress about my dress—we were all to wear white, you know. To my joy I found on her mantelpiece an old dog-eared book of ghost stories. I borrowed it at once and took it home in triumph, and that evening I told one of the stories from it, of course making myself the heroine. It began with my arriving at the country house late at night, you know, and being given a bed in a haunted room——"

"And waking up conscious that something was in the room. I know."

"Yes. Well, it was a great success, and I felt that the prize was mine, when that Smith girl stopped talking to Harry and began to applaud. And what do you think she said?"

"Something awful, of course."

"Clasping her hands, she said: 'Oh, how delightful! And did it all really happen to you?' 'Of course it did,' I said. 'How perfectly charming!' she cried. 'My old nurse used to tell me that story when I was a very little girl, and I shall enjoy it so much more now that I know you were the heroine!'"

Just His Luck.

"I had never had any luck on the races," said Mr. J. H. Jonah, "nor in games of chance. In fact, my 'number' is all wrong one way or another, and if anybody proposes a scheme where it's win or lose you can betsky that it is little Jimmy Jonah to lose. Just now I am referring to Tivoli pool. Ever lay it? In that game, you know, the table slants and is studded with little prongs projecting about two inches. There are three holes, through which, if the ball drops, you are enabled to make large scores. The object of the projections is to embarrass the ball and to prevent it from going into the holes. But there is no need to particularize, since what I am talking about is bad luck. The other evening I met up with three South Side friends and we had several games with Tivoli pool, 25 cents each in the pot, highest score to win. Well, sir, you shoot six times each during a game, and in sixteen games I held the lowest score. Then I got mad. I offered to go into a pot at a dollar each, winner to be the person who made the lowest score. They jumped at it. Need I say what happened? Try as I would not to score, I rolled the highest that anybody had made in any game that evening. Luck? I can't figure it out anyway."

His Prayer.

Chaplain Hale no longer asks Senators to join with him in repeating the Lord's prayer at the morning devotions. This arises from the fact that when he did make the request there was no response. This circumstance was the basis of a report, printed in some newspapers, that none of the senators knew the prayer. The report in turn became the source of no little anxiety to Dr. Hale.

"Can it be possible that such a deplorable condition of affairs exists?" he asked more than one senator, and he was apparently much relieved by the assurance given him that the newspaper report was without foundation.

"I'd just like to see the test made," said Senator Tillman when he heard the story. "I fear they'd all be like two fellows they tell about down in South Carolina. They were in peril of losing their lives by drowning, when one of them insisted the other should pray, notwithstanding his companion remonstrated that he did not know how to pray.

"'Just pray anyhow,' said the other, whereupon the one said:

"'Lord, make us thankful for what we are about to receive.'"—Washington Post.

Faithful to His Friends.

One thought had he, to live his life,
To link with joy its utmost ends,
But in the thickest of the strife
He was faithful to his friends.

Cared not he for right nor wrong,
Honor's call nor duty's way;
He but lived among the throng,
Lived among them for a day.

Thus he lived and thus he died.
Yet each one now his life defends;
For we saw the rule applied,
He was faithful to his friends.

Rough and tempest tossed the road,
Crooked was the path he trod;
Oft he staggered 'neath the load,
And swore loudly at his God.

But after all his varied years
No reason he to make amends;
He left no payment in arrears,
He was faithful to his friends.
—Henry R. B. Briggs.

Deer Make Pretty Picture.

A Middlesex, Vt., farmer, while drawing logs two or three days ago, saw a group of eight deer on a meadow about a mile and a half south of the village. He describes the animals as sleek and in good condition, and says they made a picture well worth looking at.

Training of the Sig

So much of the happiness and success of life depends upon the seeing capacity that it is both a wonder and a pity that more attention is not paid by parents in the home and by instructors in the schools to the perfecting of this gift.

The trouble is that the great majority of people regard the capacity of the eyes as something fixed at birth, and not to be interferred with. If they would think a little they would recognize that it is, after all, largely a matter of exercise and practice. They know that the power of the muscles is capable of almost indefinite training, but they fail to apply the principle to the eyes. All forms of exercise are called upon to increase and strengthen the muscular system of growing children, and the wisdom of this, always starting reasonable moderation, is never questioned, but the child with the weak, undeveloped visual faculty, with the untrained color sense, with the carrying capacity of the sight limited to a few feet, is called stupid, and his best hope is that he may be fitted with glasses before he is rallied and scolded into real stupidity.

The sight can be educated and exercised just as truly as the hearing, the sense of touch, or even the leg and arm muscles can; and the work, which can be easily converted into play, should be begun very early in life. Much so-called color-blind-

ness is not a radical def
at all, but a lack of tra
tention and recognition
have been avoided by a
simple half-play, half-
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Ranch Baron Is Passi

The cattle baron of the western plains is rapidly becoming extinct. Like the Indian, he is disappearing before the onward march of settlers upon the public domain. There are no longer vast tracts of territory he can appropriate to his own uses, for the land is being sold to farmers from the east and from Europe. The rancher is either going out of business or preparing to go.

The cause for this impending change is the contraction of the range and the invasion of the small cattleman. The farmers have taken up the land along the streams where the water is found, and while there are thousands of acres of dry range land which afford good grazing for part of the year, they are removed from water and the sources of supply are cut off by the small farmer, who is utilizing it. This is by no means an unmixed evil or even the forerunner of the impending decline of the cattle-raising industry. It simply signifies that the cattle barons are slowly finding themselves short of territory on which to range their stock. Their

places, however, will be
farmer and stockman
means, who is content
ing his energies to raising
of cattle.

The passing of the cat
the northwest marks the
era from low-grade to hi
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the cattle baron, with a va
land devoted solely to the gr
breeding of low-grade cattle
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The First Who Toil

Hack and Hew were the sons of God,
In the earlier earth than now;
One at his right hand, one at his left,
To obey as he taught them how.

And Hack was blind, and Hew was dumb,
But both had the wild, wild heart;
And God's calm will was their burning will,
And the gist of their toil was art.

They made the moon and the belted stars,
They set the sun to ride;
They loosed the girdle and veil of the sea,
The wind and the purple tide.

Both flower and beast beneath their hands
To beauty and speed outgrew—
The furious, fumbling hand of Hack,
And the glorying hand of Hew.

Then, fire and clay, they fashioned a man
And painted him rosy brown;
And God Himself blew hard
"Let them burn till they
down!"

And "There!" said Hack, and
thought Hew.
"We'll rest, for our toil is
But, "Nay," the Master Work
"For your toil is just begun

"And ye who serve me of
Shall serve me anew as
Till I compass the dream that
heart.
And perfect the vaster pla

And still the craftsman over
In the vague white light
With God's calm will for his
While the mounting day

Yearning, wind-swift, indolent
Toils with those shadowy tw
The faltering, restless hand
And the tireless hand of H
—H.

The Medicine Man's Cu

A missionary who has just returned from Alaska recently told an amusing story of how an Indian "medicine man's" curse affected two Americans.

"They were prospectors coming down the Stykeen River," he said. "On the morning of the day on which they expected to reach Fort Wrangle they camped on a sand spit near the camp of an Indian tribe."

"One of the tribe's medicine men came down and asked for a seat in the canoe as far as Wrangle. The white men refused, saying that the canoe was too small. The Indian insisted, and there was a warm argument. The two whites finally shoved off into midstream, leaving the Indian on the bank.

"'You never come 'shore again,' he shouted.

"The white men laughed, and paddled on. Toward evening they reached Fort Wrangle and paddl
shore. They came within
of the bank, and the canoe
stick fast. The water was
feet deep, so the two men
paddles desperately. Still
made no headway.

"Suddenly they ceased
One of them jumped up and
"'We've got an Indian cur
For heaven's sake come out
us!'

"The men on shore stared
laughed. Then came a silen
ently it was broken by an
who shouted:

"'Say you two thick-hea
did ye hapen to know
stone is hangin' overboard'

"The crowd burst into
laughter as the two
sheepishly pulled in their
paddled ashore."

In the Shadow La

Lucinda's life's a peaceful one, apart from sentiment:
No prattling voices come to mar her quiet and content;
No tiny feet romp up and down, no eager dimpled hands
Are clutching at her fingers where she sits in shadow lands.

In shadow lands she sits alone, there in her quiet room—
Nay, not alone, for faces come before her in the gloom,
And on her hand she feels a palm, she hears a whisper low—
A visitor comes back again from out the long ago.

She stands beside the garden gate where blushing roses cling,
She listens to the murmur of the brook's soft caroling;
But sweeter than all other sounds a rapt voice whispers low—
A visitor come back again from out the long ago.

His voice is like the murmur
mer breeze that's sweet
With perfume of the roses
her feet;
He's bending o'er the garde
face is all aglow—
Until she gently lifts her hea
whispers "No."

The firelight is gleaming
polished floor—
Lucinda's dreaming of those
taken days of yore
Here all is quietness and
reigns here all content,
A spinster's heaven where she
life's old sentiment.

A step falls soft upon the
falls on her ears;
Both come to her as echoes
out the vanished years.
Then swift away the shadow
room is all aglow—
A visitor has come again
long ago.
—H. S. Keller, in New

ng of the Sig

appiness and suc- upon the seeing oth a wonder and ention is not paid home and by in- ols to the perfect-

t the great major- d the capacity of ing fixed at birth, erferred with. If little they would after all, largely se and practice, he power of the of almost indefi- they fail to apply All forms to in- the muscular children and the reа- ques- the walk, with the the carry- limited to and big be fitted and ly. and ex- the hear- even the and the inverted very early habits of perception.—Youth's panion.

ness is not a radical defect of at all, but a lack of training tention and recognition, and have been avoided by any simple half-play, half-lesson, colored balls or skeins of early childhood. Matching an excellent game lesson. It carried on with silks, wools, or any other material in whi possible to get many shades w small gradations of color amo Certain of the educational houses furnish colored papers very purpose. An element petition can be introduced, power of the vision can be tr the same time, with that sense which is its greatest

Rapidity of vision can b monously developed. Most know the story of the conjuror father made him while a s play the game of naming the in some shop window passe quick walk. If one will try will be astounded at the way ber of objects seen in the will grow with practice.

As for other forms of exerci of the eye should be taken der proper conditions. A tire out eye, should not be forced tasks any more than a tired out body. This is why the can not be started too soon, eye may be incensibly trained habits of perception.—Youth's panion.

Baron Is Passi

of the western connect appearing be- ch of settlers upon There are no of country he can own uses, for the to farmers from om Europe. The ding out of business

this impending action of the range of the small cattle- s have taken up where the while there are of dry range land for part of removed from ress of supply are who is ears an ed and big be fitted and ly. and ex- the hear- even the and the inverted very early habits of perception.—Youth's panion.

places, however, will be taken farmer and stockman of means, who is content with ing his energies to raising smal of cattle.

The passing of the cattle b the northwest marks the tr era from low-grade to highe live stock that is destined to tionize and revolutionize the raising industry. The displace the cattle baron, with a vast land devoted solely to the gra breeding of low-grade cattle, way to diversified farming t insure sheltered cattle feeding winter seasons, fewer losses stock and better quality of ca the stock market. The im change does not augur disaster state. On the contrary, it w harbinger of more substanti perity.

The subdivision of the grea ranges into stock farms will loaded by a marked increase ...ential wealth and population will grow from year to year ... not fail to give the highest ... ment to the resources the ...

First Who Toil

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"The crowd burst into a laughter as the two pr sheepishly pulled in their an paddled ashore."

e Shadow La

peaceful one, apart come to mar her ... down, no eager ... fingers where she ... sits alone, there in ... es come before her ... ... in palm, she ... ... again from out the ... garden gate where ... ... murmur of the brook's ... other sounds a rapt ... again from out the

Its voice is like the murmur of mer breeze that's sweet With perfume of the roses there her feet; life's beating o'er the garden face is all aglow— Until she gently lifts her head whispers "No."

The firelight is gleaming there polished floor— Daphne's dreaming of those taken days of yore. Here all is quietness and reigns here all content, A spinster's heaven where she life's old sentiment.

A step falls soft upon the falls on her ears; Both come to her as echoes out the vanished years. Then swift away the shadows room is all aglow— A visitor has come again long ago.

—H. S. Keller, in New York

R-RU-NA TONES UP THE SYSTEM IF TAKEN IN THE SPRING,"

SAYS THIS BEAUTIFUL YOUNG GIRL.

MISS MARJORY HAMPTON, OF NEW YORK.

Miss Marjory Hampton, 2016 Third Avenue, New York City, writes: *"Peruna is a fine medicine to take any season of the year. Taken the spring it tones up the system and acts as a tonic, strengthening more than a vacation. In the fall and winter I have found that it es cold and catarrh and also find that it is invaluable to keep the els regular, acting as a gentle stimulant on the system. In fact, I sider it a whole medicine chest."—Miss Marjory Hampton.*

PURE BLOOD.

Impurities of Springtime ---Cause, Prevention and Cure.

Hartman's medical lectures are eag- tened to by many thousand readers. of the most timely and interesting s he ever delivered was his recent on the blood impurities of spring. doctor said in substance that every the blood is loaded with the effete nations of winter, deranging the di- , producing sluggishness of the liver, ing the kidneys, interfering with tion of the bowels and the proper ion of the blood.

condition of things produces what larly known as spring fever, spring a, nervous exhaustion, that tired blood thickening and many other

times the victim is bilious, dyspep- tic and constipated; sometimes he is weak, nervous and depressed and again he may have eruptions, swellings and other blood humors. Whichever it is, the cause is the same—effete accumulations in the blood.

Nothing is more certain within the whole range of medical science than that a course of Peruna in early springtime will perfectly and effectually prevent or cure this almost universal affection.

Everybody feels it in some degree.

A great majority are disturbed considerably, while a large per cent. of the human family are made very miserable by this condition every spring.

Peruna will prevent it if taken in time.

Peruna will cure it if taken as directed.

Peruna is the ideal spring medicine of the medical profession.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Butte, Mont., miner was killed minutes after a policy was issued life. His policy is the shortest one on record.

D LODGE MEETING I. O. O. F., Rev

bile, Ala., May 10th to 12th.

this occasion tickets will be via the Queen and Crescent at the rate of one fare plus 25 round trip.

es of sale, May 7th to 9th, inclu- with final limit May 14th.

your ticket agent for particu- r address J. C. Conn, D. P. A., nooga, Tenn., or A. B. Free- T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala.

mall Potatoes

result from a lack of

Potash

the soil. Potash pro- ces size and quality.

We have uable s which ain more the fer- ng value otash. We will them to any er who es for

GERMAN KALI WORKS, York—99 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—229, So. Broad St.

L. DOUGLAS 0, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.

Douglas shoes orn by more han any other The reason y hold their ittetter, wear r, and have ter intrinsic than any shoes.

Everywhere. k for name and price on bottom. las mes Corona Coltskin, which is here conceded to be the finest Patent r yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* by mail, 25cents extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Am. 16, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION

Manufacturing in Japan is still in its infancy. Only twenty years ago the first cotton factory was opened in Osaka. By 1898, only fourteen years later, Japan had seventy-five cotton factories, with 889,377 spindles. The product is being exported to China and Korea chiefly. In silk manufacture Japan holds foremost rank. In this line her 1901 export was of the value of $15,000,000. The match-making industry has gone ahead, from $942,000 exportation in 1891 to $3,700,000 in 1901. Other important industries are porcelain and earthenware, lacquered ware, flowers, matting and paper manufacturing. Hong Kong China; British India. Korea, the Philippines, the United States and Australia are Japan's chief foreign markets. As all of these markets except the United States are practically contiguous and of easy access, and as labor in Japan is cheap, her advantage in this rapid increase in manufacturing industries is obvious. In the case of the United States, and after deducting the $21,000,000 for American goods bought, Japan collected $24,000,000 from Uncle Sam to balance last year's trading.

A Pennsylvania man has sworn not to play poker for 99 years.

DANGEROUS NEGLECT.

It's the neglect of backache, sideache, pain in the hips or loins that finally prostrates the strongest body.

The kidney warnings are serious — they tell you that they are unable to filter the body's waste and poison from the blood—the sewers are clogged and impurities are running wild to impregnate nerves, heart, brain and every organ of the body with disease elements. Doan's Kidney Pills are quick to soothe and strengthen sick kidneys, and help them free the system from poison. Read how valuable they are, even in cases of long standing.

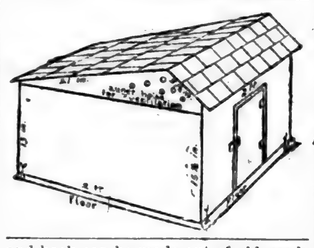
L. C. Lovell, of 415 North First St., Spokane, Wash., says: "I have had trouble from my kidneys for the past ten years. It was caused by a strain to which I paid little attention. But as I neglected the trouble it became worse and worse until any strain or a slight cold was sure to be followed by severe pain across my back. Then the action of the kidney secretions became deranged and I was caused much annoyance, besides loss of sleep. Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my notice, and after taking them a short time their good effect was apparent. All the pain was removed from my back and the kidney secretions became normal. Doan's Kidney Pills do all that is claimed for them."

A FREE TRIAL of this great remedy which cured Mr. Lovell will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

AGRICULTURAL.

Coop For Hen and Chickens.

A very cheap and simple roosting coop for hen and chickens is shown by this sketch. Take a plank one by twelve, six feet long, saw in three pieces, two feet long, then saw one of them triangular; one of these and one of the others make one end, the front



and back can be made out of old goods box—see sketch. Cover with shingles. It is made with a detachable bottom, held in place by four hooks and staples, one at each corner so it can be taken off and scrubbed and cleaned out. I put the dimensions on the sketch. For ventilation, bore six augur holes in each side.—A. W. Toberman, Hefner, O. T.

Shade For Strawberries.

V. A. Clark and O. M. Taylor, of the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, report results obtained in shading strawberries. With a thin cheesecloth yields were materially increased and sometimes even doubled, and with some varieties the yield was little affected or was even decreased. Using cheesecloth one commercial grade heavier, there was a heavy loss on every one of sixteen varieties tested. While the thinner cheesecloth, ripening was in some cases hastened by a day or two, but with the thicker one it was retarded about four days. The effect of shading on the berry itself was to increase it in weight about one-sixth.

The good effects of shading the strawberry are produced by conservation of soil moisture as a result of lessened evaporation and transpiration, and by a slight increase in temperature of air and of soil. The greatest benefit is derived from the protection of the plants from wind. The injurious effects result from diminishing the intensity of the light. The practice does not appear to be of value commercially; irrigation is far more effective, and, where practicable, probably would be cheaper.

Feeding Morning Mash.

Sometimes experience upsets one's plans, which were thought about right, wonderfully and completely. For years the writer has advocated the moderate feeding of laying hens during the winter; feeding them enough, of course, but feeding scanty rather than running the risk of overfeeding and thus shutting off the egg supply. A veteran poultryman who called at my farm a year ago, said that I did not feed sufficiently heavy of the morning mash, so this winter we started out to see if he was right, and found, to our astonishment, that he was.

We now give the laying hens enough of the warm mash in the morning so that they eat all they want before it gets cold. The remainder is then gathered up and an hour later heated and put in the troughs again, when the hens eat as ravenously of it as if they had had none an hour earlier. Result, more eggs than in the previous winters from the same number of hens and pullets. In trying to figure out the cause of this change it was concluded that the hens were unable to take much of the sticky mass in their crops at first, but after a drink of water and an hour of rest they were in condition to take care of the balance, really only getting in the two feeds the quantity necessary for one feed, and the equivalent of one good feed of grain. Try it the rest of the winter and see how it works with your poultry.—Indianapolis News.

Care of Cows.

In the feeding of dairy cows, two seasons are recognized by the average dairyman. These are the winter feeding season and the summer season. In the former case the animals are entirely dependent upon what grain and fodder are allotted to them, there being no opportunity for grazing afforded. The very opposite of this is true during the summer season, the animals being expected to hunt their own living, says Farmers' Tribune. The transition from one season to another frequently causes a falling off in the milk supply. This is particularly true in the fall, when the animals are left to shift for themselves after the nights become cold. The fact is lost sight of that a dairy animal is of a rather delicate constitution, and on this account cannot withstand the hardships which the beef animal can bear.

It is a good plan to give cows shelter at night after the first of October. If they are put in the stable or in sheds and fed a small grain ration night and morning, together with a little fodder, they will liberally respond to such treatment at milking time. While the days remain warm they are as well off in the pasture, as there is no food better adapted for milk production than is grass. Grass is also economical, and for this reason one should endeavor to extend the grazing season just as long as possible. If pastures are getting bare, it will generally pay to haul a little fodder to the field. Never turn cows on frosted grass after having kept them in the stable during the night.

Improving the Orchard.

Orchard soils usually require large quantities of potash fertilizers. This applies especially to the peach, plum, grape and small fruit tracts. The most convenient form of potash fertilizer is kainit, which may be used on ordinary soil at the rate of 500 pounds per acre, allowing a space of a couple of years or more between applications. Where the orchards or vineyards are small, wood ashes may be used instead. The cowpea or soy bean is the best nitrogenous fertilizer where such is needed, but unless the trees show a tendency to make very little growth during the summer months, fertilizer of this kind should be used sparingly. The liberal application of nitrogenous manures causes a heavy growth of leaf and branch. This may prove a detriment instead of an advantage, since insect pests get in their most damaging work on the young and tender growth. Various diseases also often attack young trees that have been forced too rapidly, causing injury and sometimes death to the promising specimen. Barnyard manure will prove beneficial to worn out orchards, which, however, should be well pruned and cultivated to encourage them to take a new hold on life. Manure may be applied early in the spring, using about twenty loads to the acre and discing in, or it may be turned under with a stirring plow, and later the soil may be leveled with the harrow and planted to some small crop requiring cultivation. For this, potatoes, beans, peas or even cabbage may be utilized. The main object is to conserve the moisture and to hasten decomposition of organic matter in the soil.—C. B. Barrett, in The Epitomist.

Farm Conveniences.

The first two figures show conveniences originally sketched in the Farm Journal, which says of them:

This crate should be about three feet high and fitted with sidepieces extending below it that will just fit into the side irons of the wagon body. It can thus be set upon the wagon bed in an instant and will be found most useful in moving calves, sheep, pigs or other stock. It will fit on to a sled in the same way for winter use. It is also convenient when hauling loose material. If this is long the rear gate can be hinged to open at the side. The

CRATE, PLOW AND MOVABLE HURDLE.

slats should be of hard wood three-quarters of an inch thick.

When there is plowing to be done close to fences or trees have your smith put extension rods on the plow and a clevis to hitch the team to, like the cut. The sketch was sent us by one of our readers in Kansas, and he says it works well for him. If the beam of the plow is adjustable to draft it should, of course, be adjusted before the rods are bolted to the handles.

The lower figure shows two views of portable sheep fencing used at the Colorado experiment station. It is easy to move about and set up and very readily made.—Connecticut Farmer.

Poultry Notes.

Frosted combs will check egg production. Coat them with vaseline.

For heavy breathing or rattling in the throat we have found nothing better than a teaspoonful of glycerine, to which is added four drops of turpentine.

If you mean to purchase eggs for setting, start early. Eggs are not apt to hatch so well, nor are the chicks so strong, if obtained from hens that have been laying for many weeks.

To feed a duckling ten weeks will cost about five cents per pound. Labor, marketing, etc., will add as much more to the cost. The bird should weigh five pounds and sell for more than fifty cents to bring any profit.

It is not a bad idea for a poultryman to have padlocks on the egg crates. It serves to show an exclusiveness to customers who regularly expect first-class articles, and then it's a proof that they have not been tampered with.

The color of the newly hatched chick does not always indicate what the mature plumage will be. Those who have bought eggs of pure bred stock should, therefore, not be hasty in passing judgment on the merits of the stock.

The cheapest way to rid a poultry house of all kinds of lice is to thoroughly scald with boiling water, with sufficient salt added to make a brine. Apply the remedy once a week for three weeks, using a pail and tin cup in applying it.

Rough, scaly shanks spoil the appearance of any fowl. The parasite that burrows under the natural scale and destroys it may be killed by coal oil. The oil should not be permitted to saturate the feathers of the thighs, or it may blister the skin and cause the feathers to come out. It is always best to mix the kerosene with sweet oil or a little lard.

When you see a fowl staggering around with its head thrown back on its shoulders, that means vertigo. Catch it, pour water slowly from a height of three feet on the back of its head for five minutes. Repeat the process in a little while, and pen it up without a bite for two days. You have been feeding too high, and it needs starvation for a day or two.

A BIG TREE'S LIFE STORY.

Wonderful Recuperative Power of a California Giant of the Forest.

A remarkable recuperative power following an injury was found after examination of the Sequoias of the Converse basin. The effects of certain tremendous forest fires occurring centuries ago are registered in the trunks of these trees and the record completely concealed by subsequent healthy growth. Among a number of similar cases the most instructive record of these ancient forest fires was observed in a tree of moderate size—about 15 feet in diameter—5 feet from the ground. It was 270 feet in height and 2171 years old.

This tree when felled had an enormous surface burn on one side 30 feet in height and occupying 18 feet of the circumference of the tree; this was found to have been due to a fire occurring in A. D. 1797. The tree when cut, in 1900, had already occupied itself for 103 years in its efforts to repair this injury, its method being the ingrowing of the new tissue from each margin of the great black wound. When the tree was cut the records of three other fires were revealed. The history of the tree was as follows:

271 B. C. it began its existence.

The first year of the Christian era it was about four feet in diameter above the base.

245 A. D., at 516 years of age, occurred a burning on the trunk three feet wide. One hundred and five years were occupied in covering this wound with new tissue. For 1196 years no further injuries were registered.

1441 A. D., at 1712 years of age, the tree was burned a second time in two long grooves one and two feet wide, respectively. Each had its own system of repair.

One hundred and thirty-nine years of growth followed, including the time occupied by covering the wounds.

1580 A. D., at 1851 years of age, occurred another fire, causing a burn on the trunk two feet wide, which took 56 years to cover with new tissue.

Two hundred and seventeen years of growth followed this burn.

1797 A. D., when the tree was 2068 years old, tremendous fire attacked it, burning the great scar 18 feet wide.

One hundred and three years, between 1797 and 1900, had enabled the tree to reduce the exposed area of the burn to about 14 feet in width.

It is to be noted that in each of the three older burns there was a thin cavity occupied by the charcoal of burned surface, but the wounds were finally fully covered and the new tissue above was full, even, continuous, and showed no sign of distortion or of the old wound.—From a letter by William Russel Dudley to Senator O. H. Platt.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

As a consequence of the famine times Stockholm legislators proposed a tax upon all persons weighing more than 125 pounds.

A boy who was killed in New York City recently by lightning had the likeness of a fern imprinted on his body by the shock.

At Cotta, in Saxony, persons who did not pay their taxes last year are published in a list which hangs up in all restaurants and saloons of the city.

A boarding house keeper of New York City appealed to the police to make his star lodger get a hair cut. He said his hair and whiskers had been untrimmed for 18 years.

Kissing is delight unknown to the Maori women of New Zealand. When they meet each other, and wish to demonstrate their mutual affections, they grasp each other by the shoulders and rub their noses together.

An amateur hynotist in Lyons, N. Y., put asleep a lad of 14 years of age by making a few passes before his face. The lad continued asleep for several hours, and was only awakened at last by the persistent efforts of a professional hypnotist.

One of the best known instances of churches with streets through them is that of St. John the Baptist's church in Bristol. The church is situated right over the ancient gateway into the city on the Avon, and the towering spire, standing high above the neighboring houses and streets, is a remarkable sight, as one surveys it from the roadway below.

Japan"s Merchant Fleet.

The growth of Japan's navy is no more wonderful than that of its merchant fleet. Up to 1870 there was none, if we except a few coastwise trading junks. In 1892 there were 214,000 tons of modern shipping. That has increased in 10 years to 934,000 tons in 1902, and the Japanese merchant fleet is soon to take, if it has not yet taken, seventh place among the world's peace navies.

The growth of the merchant fleet was most rapid about the time of the Chinese war, rising from 486,000 tons in 1897 to 796,00 in 1899.

Only Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Norway and Italy surpass the shipping of Japan. The Japanese merchant fleet is even greater than our own foreign fleet. It is our enormous "coastwise" shipping that places us second to Great Britain in total.

Japan's naval vessels are all commanded by Japs. This has about used up the available supply of native educated seamen, so that most of the merchantmen are commanded by Europeans. But they won't be very long.

Humor of Today

Devotion.

He paid her compliments, before,
But now he pays her bills.
Is 't just to say that marriage
A man's devotion chills?

—Puck.

Made It Warm For Him.

She—"And did her face light up?"

Arthur—"In a way. Her eyes snapped fire and her cheeks burned with rage."

An Unheard of Thing.

Janitor—"I'm going to make it hot for you."

Tenant—"But isn't that contrary to all precedents?"—Town Topics.

Rich Americans.

"What makes you think they are such rich Americans?"

"Because they know so much more about other countries than their own."

An Exception.

Belle—"Is it true that suburban firemen are always slow?"

Eva—"No; I had one to propose to me in two days after first meeting."—Chicago News.

The Point of Similarity.

He—"Her complexion is just like strawberries and cream, isn't it?"

She—"It is something like strawberries; it comes in a box."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Doubt.

Mrs. Newrocks—"And we shall enter society?"

Newrocks—"Well, I don't know. I've heard that sometimes you can't buy an admission ticket."—Puck.

Too Realistic.

Soubrette—"So you went out with a sea drama? I suppose there was a skipper in the play?"

Comedian—"Yes, the manager skipped with our salaries."—Chicago News.

She Needs the Time.

"What have you got your hat on for? The train doesn't start for two hours."

"Don't worry, John, I may decide not to wear this one. Then I'll have to unpack my trunk and get out another one."—New York American.

Too Late.

Old Jilson—"One of my most trusted clerks got married."

Mrs. Jilson—"I suppose you gave him a lot of good advice."

Old Jilson—"No; he was married before I knew it—too late."—Cleveland Leader.

He Did.

"I should have thought the old man would have done something handsome by you when you married his daughter."

"He did. He had her teeth fixed before we were married."—Cleveland Leader.

Last Choice.

Clare—"Was he nervous when he proposed?"

Mae—"Not in the least."

Clare—"He was when he proposed to me, but—oh, well, possibly he has had a lot of practice since then."—Cleveland Leader.

Laying a Foundation.

"What do you think about the war in Asia?"

"My friend," answered the man who is slow but sure, "I haven't yet learned to spell and pronounce it. I haven't begun to think about it."—Washington Star.

A Terrible Struggle.

Mr. Huggard—"If you can't stop looking so sweet I'll kiss you."

Miss Koy—"No, you won't."

Mr. Huggard—"Why won't I?"

Miss Koy—"You won't unless you can keep me from screaming, and—er—you know you can."—Philadelphia Press.

No Hurry.

Miss Sweetun (to young man who has just proposed)—"Indeed, Mr. Brisque, I was not expecting this. You embarrass me very much."

Mr. Brisque (looking at his watch)—"I will give you one minute, Miss Vera, to recover from your embarrassment."—Chicago Tribune.

Hard on Them.

"If these verses should be accepted," said Woodby Riter, "I think I'll have them published anonymously."

"Don't do it," said Crittick; "it isn't right."

"No?"

"Just think of all the good fellows they might be blamed upon."—Philadelphia Press.

"Please Call Again."

Slopay—"I'll have to ask you to excuse me to-day. I'm not well and besides you'll have to see my wife about this bill."

Collector—"Oh! See here! You contracted this bill yourself and you should pay it yourself without——"

Slopay—"But I tell you I'm not myself to-day."—Philadelphia Press.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Sixth street, opposite court house.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist exeutive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

Announcements.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP,
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In this paper will be found the announcements of Messrs. Thomas and Waldrup for tax collector. Both are good men and so well known that we need not say any more about them. Any man who feels himself competent may offer for any office, and though only one can get it, still it is no disgrace to the unsuccessful one, provided he has made a clean canvass, asking for votes on HIS OWN MERITS, NOT HIS OPPONENTS' DEMERITS. It is a poor way to decry your rivals in your own party; it never does you any good and leaves a bitterness in the ranks that is hard to down.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

In the democratic primary on Monday a number of votes were cast that will not be accepted at the election in November. There is a large number of registered voters in this county who are disqualified from taking ANY PART in elections on account of their non-payment of the required poll tax. While there are some republicans and populists in this disfranchisement lot, the great bulk seems to be democrats. According to the records there are only fifty qualified voters in beat 5, but that beat cast fifty-nine votes on Monday! As near as can be ascertained, there were 622 votes cast on Monday for probate judge, of which H. M. Adams is credited with 229, E. B. Deason with 197, A. C. Smith 196, the successful candidate getting a little over one-third of the vote cast (not very complimentary). W. T. Allen is nominated for treasurer, Veasey for collector, Garner for assessor, Loshee for clerk, Rasco for county superintendent, Ruddick for commissioner of third district, Dickinson for commissioner fourth district. Collier carried the county for circuit judge by about 200, but is defeated in the district. Tate also carried Chilton by a small majority and it is not known how the result will turn out in the three counties, though it is probable that Elmore has given Holley majority enough to elect him. We should have liked to have given our readers the entire vote of Chilton county this week, but it was impossible to get the returns from the democratic committee. It looks as if they thought the returns were eggs and by sitting on them a while they might hatch out something—if it was nothing but a "whang-doodle." There is a great deal of hard feeling over some of the things that were done on Monday, and it is voiced by many of the STRAIGHT OLD democrats. It seems like it is an utter impossibility for democrats (as a body) to be honest, even among themselves.

COUNTY BASEBALL.

Clanton club crossed bats with the Jemison aggregation Friday at Thorsby and came out victor by the score of 14 to 7. The players and score by innings are as follows: Clanton: Will Culverhouse, pitcher; W. E. Mauk, catch; E. M. Pinckard, first base; Pate Aldridge, second base; Hugh Simpson, third base; Baisey Collier, shortstop; George Bruce, left field; Joe Johnson, center field; Heath Jonas, right field. Jemison: Asa Langston, pitch; J. Patton, catch; C. Bean, first base; Elnell Shaw, second base; F. Anderson, third base; H. Shaw, shortstop; John Patton, left field; W. Adams, center field; M. Scott, right field. Umpire, J. C. Dennis. Scorer, Joe Johnson. Time, 1:40.

Score by innings:
Clanton .. ..4 2 1 3 1 3 0 0 x—14
Jemison . .....2 0 3 0 0 1 0 1 0— 7

Clanton will play Verbena at Verbena Friday, 15th inst. Quite a party of ladies and their escorts drove to Thorsby to see the game, and came back late in the afternoon loaded with dog wood blossoms and a general air of having a good time.

JUMBO.

Farmers are very busy. Corn is about all planted, and pretty near ready for cotton. We have the honor to state that Miss Pattie Young is happily married to Park Mahan, of Waddy. All good wishes go with them.

Everybody and the best girl are going to the school concert at Mount Zion church Tuesday night

T. H. Williams, our much loved friend and neighbor, is on the sick list.

Mrs. E. W. Willis is also sick.

Charlie Willis is at home on a short visit

Miss Lucy House has the prettiest show of flowers that we have seen, though Miss Ruth Kate Mullins' spring flower show is hard to beat.

After so much cold weather it is delightful to see the fruit trees loaded with fine fruit.

We hope for a bountiful crop of fruit, corn and cotton this season.

Success to the paper and its readers. "MAISON."

METHODIST CHURCH.

Regular Sunday services were conducted by Rev. W. L. Lyons in the absence of the regular pastor. There was a large attendance and a good service, though the congregation as well as the preacher was disturbed in the morning service by the talking of some in the rear seats. Worshippers in both our churches have been disturbed lately by such conduct, and one or two yesterday said that if a sense of reverence and decency would not restrain these "talkers" it was time to try the law. Let us hope that this warning will suffice, and that order will reign in God's house hereafter.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY.

Hon. Terry Richardson, Judge Fifteenth Judicial Circuit:

We, the grand jury impaneled for the spring term, 1904, of the circuit court of Chilton county, beg leave to submit this, our final report. The public roads have been reported to us as being in fairly good condition, yet we feel that quite an improvement could be made upon all the roads of our county, and suggest that more attention be given to the betterment of the roads of our county. We have examined the bonds of our county officers, and find them good and sufficient. We have examined the books of our different officers and so far as we are able to determine, in the limited time allowed for that purpose, find them neatly and correctly kept. The committee who visited the county poor house reports the inmates well cared for, properly clothed and fed. We visited the jail and found it neatly and cleanly kept; as well ventilated as it is possible for that building to be; well heated and safe and secure, and commend Sheriff Morgan and his deputy, Ed Smitherman, for the great precaution they exercise to prevent the escape of prisoners. We have examined all the county buildings and find them in fairly good condition and repair. We have examined all cases reported to us, being thirty-six in all, and as the result of our labors have returned into court twenty-five true bills. The county treasurer's report is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this report.

Thanking your honor for the plain, impartial and able charge given us in the beginning of our labors, in which you so clearly defined our duties as grand jurors; also our faithful solicitor for his able and attentive assistance given us in our work; our efficient bailiff, B. L. Jones, for his careful attention to our wants and all the officers with whom our duties have brought us in contact, we most respectfully ask to be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. STROCK,
Foreman.

"EXHIBIT A."

To the Honorable Solicitor and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, Spring Term, 1904, of the Circuit Court of Chilton County, Alabama:

I, Alex G. Dake, treasurer of said county, beg to submit the following report of the receipts and disbursements of the county finances to date, April 4, 1904:

General fund, cash on hand	$5,968 65
Bridge fund, cash on hand	1,358 48
F. and F. fund, cash on hand	56 05
Land fund, cash on hand	42 60
Total	$7,425 78

Respectfully submitted,
ALEX G. DAKE,
Treasurer.

FIRE.

J. A. Culp, Jr., who lives about six miles southwest of Clanton, near Pleasant Grove, lost his house and contents by fire April 6th. The fire occurred in the afternoon. Mrs. Culp had just gone over to a neighbor's less than a half mile when she saw the blaze, but could not get back in time to save a thing. This young couple have been married only about a year and the loss is very hard on them. It is a good case for any assistance good neighbors can render them. Mr. Culp did not have a cent of insurance on his house and furniture, and though we may call it carelessness on his part, still there are many (too many) in the same boat with him. If all the people who don't carry any insurance will help this young couple now, realizing that it may be their turn next, why they will have plenty to start anew with. Try it.

COLLINS CHAPEL.

Editor Union:

As there have been several candidates named for the various offices, so I now name the ones that will make a fair race in our community. We want for probate judge L. H. Reynolds; circuit clerk, E. H. Adams; tax collector, J. H. Thomas; assessor, L. B. Pounds; treasurer, A. G. Dake; commissioners, W. H. Conway, Moses Robinson, T. G. Milling and Squire Waldrop. Brethren, what do you think of it?

J. D. COLLINS

BESSIE.

As we have not seen anything from Bessie in some time, we'll give you a few dots.

Health of the community is good, and so is the weather for planting.

At Mars Hill last Wednesday we buried the little child of Mr. and Mrs Jim Ray.

F. M. Langston is up and about again, but is still poorly. Some of his neighbors turned out last Friday and gave him a day's plowing, as he was badly behind on account of his illness. These good people follow the golden rule, "do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you."

Politics are very quiet. None of our people are interested in the April primary, but will be out in full force July 26th and nominate the winning ticket.

A. SINGER.

Thorsby, Ala., April 11, 1904

Editor Union:

In reference to the address of the democratic executive committee, it requires a strong stomach and an iron nerve to prevent an uncomfortable heaving on account of the effluvia and sickening stench arising therefrom. Limberger cheese is as attar of roses compared to it, but all who oppose the "organized" are characterized as disturbers of peace and harmony, according to that document; all protests are products of prejudice; they hold a monopoly on good sense, judgment and wisdom.

Now, the facts are that the thing from beginning to end is an insult to the pride and intelligence of the people of Chilton county, for it is a well-known fact that there is not a county in the state that can, or is, rated above ours when her resources are taken into consideration. Her credit is cash on the spot. There is not an act chargeable to any of her public officials since the populists took charge of the county except some who have gone to the democrats. They speak of redeeming the county. God save the mark; well, we want to inform them that the county was redeemed some twelve years ago. Its financial credit was redeemed from 40 to 100 cents on the dollar. When the democrats were in control we had an old dilapidated shack for a court house, hardly fit to herd goats in, the office rooms of which were largely storage vaults for whisky jugs. Several officers became defaulters and the political affairs were dominated by a court house ring that seemed to care nothing for anything or anybody so they could parcel out the offices among themselves, and on with their debauchery, a remnant of which now essays to advise the people to help them redeem the county. Yes, it's an insult to the manhood of the people who have really brought the condition of the county up to her present high standard.

Let us take a glance at some of the counties where the democrats have redeemed them. Take Bibb county, for instance. In less than two years after the democrats got control the county was several thousand dollars in debt with nothing to show where the money went. They have the same old court house that was built before the war. Notice the examiner's report as to how they do things over there.

And, again, what have they to offer? The record of the democratic party is a reeking mass of fraud, wholly dominated by as relentless a combination of political tricksters as ever disgraced any commonwealth in the state. It is ruled by the machine in the nation; it has forty heads and no heart, begging for one more chance to butt a trust.

Now, who will say these charges are not true? None but the demmies, and their argument in answer will be to say that it is prejudice. Well, there will be a plenty of such prejudice to keep on redeeming the county as we have been for twelve years in the past, for the people are too well acquainted with the conditions to be caught with "sticky ny paper," but are content to move on down the 'highway of time" on the crest of the wave rather than to bog in the democratic mire.

X-RAY.

PLEASANT GROVE.

To the Voters of Chilton County:

My name appears elsewhere in this paper as a candidate. I have thus submitted my name, after a careful study of this matter. I've been solicited by many to do this, and I think that I am well known by the people of Chilton. I have always voted a populist ticket since there has been one in this county, and I will stand by the people of Chilton and go down with them when they go. I have heard it said by a few that the only objection that there was to my being a candidate was that I am a preacher, and that this would not do, to put a preacher in office, for that would ruin him as a preacher, and then they refer to Brothers Honeycutt and Adams. I say that Bro. Honeycutt did his best preaching while he was tax collector. Now, my fellow citizens, I only want you to carefully consider my worthiness and competency for this honor. Lay down all prejudice and go according to what your best judgment tells you I am worthy of. If I am the nominee I will put forth my best efforts in the campaign, and if I am not, then I will stand by the nominee. Thanking you in advance for your favors, I am yours truly,

JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

RIDERVILLE.

Today being the second Sunday and unusually cold for April, especially after Easter, but there was quite a reunion at Mrs. T. G. Letcher's celebrating Easter. Her children and grandchildren were there, twenty-five in all, and the day was greatly enjoyed by every one. Eggs were plentiful. J. W. Letcher got the "April egg."

By the way, I've been reading the letters in the UNION from different parts of the county, each giving their men for the different offices. While we are in the lower part of the county, almost out of reach and surrounded by democrats, but we have two or three good men we are going to present—T. G. Milling for assessor and D. C. Gandy and Richard Kendrick for commissioners. We want the readers of the UNION all over the county to give these names their best attention and let us elect them. These men are fully competent and have been faithful to the party from the beginning. Success to the UNION.

O. C. Y.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. March 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 16, 1904, viz.: George W. Littleton, homestead entry No. 32378, for the sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, section 14, tp 23, n of r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz., J. W. Williamson, C. A. Williamson, F. M. Wagoner, A. W. Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

tf ROBERT BARBER.
Register.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Co... Av... 7th

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Sho...
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIE...

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. . . Alaba...

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE

I have just bought the Moo... Stock of goods at a very low pri... and it must be sold to make ro... for more.

All Calicoes at 5c as long as the... last, and other goods in proportio...

Also, will give away three Plates with ev... $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this will ... for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto Fl... best patent, with every $10.00 Cash sale ... other goods than flour.

The above offer good until April 5, 1904

WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILLINE... MARCH 10th

L. H. REYNOLDS,
JEMISON, ALA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AN... FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Bran...
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alaban...

DISPATCH PRINTING CO...
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., - BIRMINGHAM, AL...

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmak... and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly fill...

We want your advertisin...

E BIG STORE, C... Av... 7th...
...at The Head of The Procession.—
...s, Clothing, Hats, Sho...
FURNITURE,
...AND BURIAL NECESSITI...
V. I. MULLINS,
... Alaban...
OTHER GREAT
RGAIN SALE
...ust bought the Moon...
...oods at a very low pri...
...st be sold to make roo...
...ces at 5c as long as they...
...other goods in proportion...
...e away three Plates with eve...
...and in addition to this will ...
...sh one barrel of DeSoto Flo...
...vith every $10.00 Cash sale ...
...han flour.
...e above offer good
...il April 5, 1904
...A STOCK OF MILLINE...
MARCH 10th
REYNOLDS,
...EMISON, ALA.
MERCHANDISE AN...
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
...ecial & Mule Bran...
...the Best on Earth"
...C. JONES,
... Alabam...
...CH PRINTING CO...
...k Makers and Lithographers.
...d Office Supplies a Specialty.
... BIRMINGHAM, AL...
...IE,
Practical Watchmak...
and Optician
Eyes Correctly
Fitted
...ct
..., Ala.
Mail orders promptly fille...
...t your advertising...

...ITY OFFICIALS

...ge—Judson Strock.
...ncil—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob...
...W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...k—J. Watts Moore.
...shal—Ed Smitherman.

...RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

...ng Term—1st Monday in April.
...mer Term—3rd Monday in July.
... Term 1st Monday in Novem...

...ge—Hon Terry Richardson.
...itor—F Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...k—E. B Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

...ng Term—2nd Monday in March.
... Term—2nd Monday in Septem...

...cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...ster—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.

... Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

... Monday February, 1st Monday
... 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
...nd Monday August, 1st Monday
...ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

...e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...surer—Alex G. Dake.
...—J. M. Morgan.
...itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

...UNTY COMMISSIONERS.

... District—W. H. Conway.
...d District—Alex Glasscock.
... District—W. A. Green.
...th District—R. C. Riggins.

...EPT OF EDUCATION.

... W Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

...NTY CHURCHES

...rs and clerks are cordially ask...
...nd the editor any news regard...
...ir churches which they would ...ished. Also if there are any ...n these notices please send cor...

...ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...nes, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...
...C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ...Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ...uett, clerk, Verbena.
...n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...

...Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...V. J. Gragg, clerk.
... Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...J. Simons, clerk, Jemison.
...rd—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...T. N. Parrish, clerk.
... Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... ...1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...

...Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...W. B. Jones, clerk.
... Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...R. T. Grant, clerk.
...—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...F Wagoner, clerk.
...Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... ...Rev. clerk, Mt. Creek.
...er—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... ...Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
... I. Windsor, pastor; ...ers, clerk, Jemison.
... Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...W. N. Wood, clerk.
...—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...H. Armstrong, clerk.
...Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... ...Barnes, clerk, British.
...—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...ey, clerk, Randolph.
... Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud... ...tor. W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ...

...Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...nia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...George Trawick, clerk.
...dron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... ...Billingsley, clerk.
...lem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...r: G. W. Hill, clerk.
...pe—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...Henry Smith, clerk.
... Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
... Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom... ...D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
... Rev. J. M. Gothard, ... Scott, clerk, Jemison.
... Rev. G. W. Free... ...H. C. Latham, clerk, ...

...Rev. W. J. Bone, ...J. McDowell, clerk.
...ce—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. ...W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...ro—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pas... ...Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
...Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...inson, clerk, Rushton.
...Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ...T. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 13 3-4@13 1-2.
Same time last year, 9@9 1-8.
Bales received to date, 6,648.
Same period last year, 4,869.

CLANTON ITEMS.

Felix Eiland, of ...orsby, was a welcome visitor Thursday.

T. K. Littleton was a pleasant caller Thursday.

We were glad to see A. H. Collins on Friday.

J. M. Huckabee was in Clanton Saturday.

R. F. Bates was in town Monday on his way back from Pensacola.

M. A. Watts, a former resident of Clanton, died in Birmingham Sunday. His body was brought here and interred in Clanton cemetery Monday afternoon.

Next Sunday will be communion Sunday at the Baptist church, and the subject of the sermon will be "Missions." A large attendance is expected. Contributions also. Don't forget the occasion.

Z. S. Avery was a welcome visitor Tuesday.

Rev. J. H. Thomas, of Pleasant Grove, was in Clanton Tuesday.

L. H. Reynolds, Alex Glasscock and T. J. Hubbard, all of Jemison, were in town Tuesday.

Sim Wadrup, of beat 3, was in Clanton Tuesday.

W. H. Gillespie, of Verbena, was a welcome caller Tuesday.

Uncle Tom Gullahorn is back with us again, much improved by his visit to the infirmary at Birmingham, though still far from well.

W. H. Shaw, chairman of the populist committee, was in Clanton on Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. F. Broadhead—Della Whatley.
J. M. Webb—Alice Howard.
C. B. Burkhalter—Fanny M. Courtney.
J. T. Fussell—Eunice Bearden.
P. W. Mahan—Bettie Young.

COLORED.

Tobe Johnson—Berta Broadhead.
Smith Callen—Genie Smith.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit court for the second week was convened by Judge Richardson Tuesday morning. Petit jurors were: I. W. Vinson, H. L. Davis, W. C. Hubbard, W. D. Nix, A. M. Furguson, James Cobb, Joseph Verdan, Will Rachels, A. D. Rowlinson, T. J. Jackson, H. Johnson, T. J. Littlejohn, Elijah Mims, Gaines Silas Jas. Thomas, W. L. Brown, J. A. Mims, J. G. Downs, L. G. Posey, G. P. Barnes, P. A. Vance, E. Arledge, B. Nelson, C. Lenoir, T. P. Smith, D. I. Deramus, W. O. Durbin, William Pierce, E. C. Lawrence, J. S. Dennis, I. Bice, S. N. Waldrup, J. F. Klinner, J. E. Ellis and J. D. Collins.

There are a number of cases that were continued from last term, and several news ones, which will be reported in full next week. The Melton assault case is continued.

A TRIBUTE.

Brother J. C. Martin died April 9, 1904. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss, but though they will miss him sorely, it is his eternal gain. I've known Brother Martin forty-odd years, and in all that time not a single wrong act has he done. He was a hard worker; though suffering for several years from a broken leg, he never murmured, but bore his affliction with patience and like a Christian soldier. While on his death bed and perfectly conscious, he was heard to say, "It is all right; I don't dread death, only leaving my family." He was a man that attended strictly to his own business and never meddled with his neighbors. I've lived by him for seventeen years and always found him all right at all times and under all circumstances, always willing to help when called upon as far as he was able. He will be sadly missed in his community. Our sympathy is extended to the bereaved family and friends, and would say to all to live so as to meet him in the far beyond and be an unbroken family in the world where there is no death to separate husband and wife, brother or sister. Goodby.

Z. S. AVERY.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK.
tf Clanton, Ala.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL TO RESUME.

The exercises of the university school will be resumed by me at Clanton next September. A strictly private school for fitting boys and girls for business of life, for teaching and for college and university. Will be operated on same plan as heretofore.

E. Y. M'MORRIES.
tf

A NEW DOCTOR.

James M. Dennis, of beat 10, has graduated from the Atlanta college and is a full fledged physician now. He is spending a few days at home, but will soon go to Acree, Ga., where he intends to "hang out his shingle." We wish him all success.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The State of Alabama
Chilton County

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

W. A. Johnson: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, tp 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.28.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.00.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. M. Aycock or Owner Unknown: Sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.30.

BEAT NO. 2

G. G. Bridgen: N 1-2 of ne 1-4 and n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 13; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 23, r 13. Tax and costs, $7.97.

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.08.

BEAT NO. 4.

Estate of Hugh L. Gardner, Sam. Will John, guardian: Se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and w 1-2 of se 1-4 and e 1-2 of sw 1-4, less 12 acres, sec 22, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $8.75.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of se 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t 22, r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, r 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4 ,sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 22, r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres, sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, r 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $42.19

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.27.

Owner Unknown: W 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 21, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $3.27.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAtee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $3.01.

BEAT NO. 7.

Mrs. M. E. Dunlap: S 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 27, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.24.

Allen P. Howison or Owner Unknown: Nw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 15, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.65.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $4.71.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 4, t 23, r 14; ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.46.

A. L. Wambem or Owner Unknown: N 1-2 of se 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 31, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.72.

This is to notify you to appear before the probate court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 9th day of May, 1904, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioner's fees will be added and collected.

This 4th day of April, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS
Judge of Probate.
tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904.	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,874,213.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
tf Judge of Probate.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT: ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS: JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning:—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, aud will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

THE WORLD'S WONDERS ON DISPLAY

St. Louis Working Night and Day to Be in Readiness For the Opening of the World's Fair on Saturday, April 30th Next.

THE first few thousand carloads of the twenty thousand cars of exhibits that will arrive at the World's Fair in St. Louis within the next few weeks have been received and unloaded. Large forces of men are employed night and day in receiving and placing the valuable products from many nations of the world as they come in. Any one who has not been over the World's Fair grounds cannot, with the wildest stretch of his imagination, realize the magnificence of this latest and greatest of Universal Expositions. With its thousand buildings spread out over an area of two square miles, enclosed by six miles of fence, the great World's Fair glistens in the sun, and is the centre of interest to all this part of the country.

The management has very considerately arranged many of the principal exhibit palaces in a compact group. While there are more than twenty-five buildings of considerable size given up to exhibit purposes, the very large buildings are some fifteen in number; eight of these, the Palace of Transportation, Machinery, Electricity, Varied Industries, Education, Manufactures, Mines and Metallurgy, Liberal Arts, are situated in the northeastern part of the grounds. The main entrance to the Exposition will let the visitor into the centre of this group. As each building covers from eight to fifteen acres and contains several miles of aisles, lined on either side by most interesting exhibits, the visitor will see his time slipping away with a world of things yet remaining to be seen.

The Government has spent more on this Exposition than it has ever expended before. First, it gave $5,000,000 to the general fund of the Exposition, upon consideration that the city of St. Louis would raise $10,000,000. This of course was promptly done. Then, the Government appropriated nearly a million and a half more for buildings and exhibits, and a few weeks ago decided to make a loan of $4,600,000 to the Exposition in order to have the elaborate plans carried out to their completeness. The Government cannot lose much on this investment at St. Louis, for the reason that St. Louis returns in internal revenue taxes for the Eastern half of Missouri alone, over $15,000,000 a year.

I wish I might describe the great beauty of the Government building. It is 800 feet long and stands on a broad terrace upon the hillside, overlooking the grand group of exhibit palaces. Near by are the Government Fisheries building and sea coast defense guns.

The Palace of Agriculture is the largest of the Exposition buildings and stands in the central western part of the grounds, upon a high elevation. This building covers twenty acres of ground, the equivalent of a small farm, and contains many thousands of exhibits, not only from the States of the United States but from countries of the world. The Palace of Horticulture stands directly south of the Palace of Agriculture and is 400 by 800 feet.

The Palace of Art, composed of four large pavilions, is one of the most interesting parts of the Fair. The several buildings contain a total of 135 galleries, filled with the priceless treasures of Europe and America, gathered with great care by discriminating committees. As an example of the care with which these selections were made, Italy may be taken as an example. Some four thousand paintings were offered, yet only four hundred could be selected. One of the four buildings of the Palace of Art is devoted entirely to statuary.

The Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game is in the western part of the grounds, covering four acres. The physical culture exhibits is situated in the western part of the grounds, and adjacent to it is the fine large athletic field, with amphitheatre seating twenty-seven thousand people. Upon this field the games will take place during the summer.

In this hurried glance at the Exposition of 1904, we must not forget that very interesting quarter, known as the Pike. This is the amusement street of the Exposition. The visitor will certainly open his eyes in amazement when he sees the array of amusements spread out for his delectation. It is a long story in itself, to tell what has been prepared for his entertainment. The Pike is considerably more than a mile long, and upon either side are arranged about fifty elaborate and extremely novel shows. Some of them cover as many as ten or eleven acres each.

The World's Fair will open on Saturday, April 30, with fitting ceremonies. Upon that occasion an anthem written by Edmund Clarence Stedman will be sung by a chorus of six hundred voices. The music—by the eminent composer, Professor John K. Paine, of Harvard University—as well as the poem, was written especially for this occasion upon the invitation of the Exposition. Frank Vander-

PALACE OF MACHINERY, WORLD'S FAIR, COVERS TEN ACRES.

——Copyrighted, 1904, by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

stucken, director of the Cincinnati Orchestra, has written a march, and Henry K. Hadley, of New York, has written a waltz, also upon invitation of the Exposition, for its musical programs.

The central feature of the Exposition, or what is intended to be the most beautiful scene in the whole grand picture, is made up of Cascade Gardens, the Colonade of States and the Hall of Festivals. The gardens with their cascades and statuary, and the elaborate architectural features, are nearly a half a mile from east to west and represent an expenditure of one million dollars. It is the most ambitious scheme of formal gardening ever undertaken at an Exposition, or elsewhere. The Festival Hall, 200 feet in diameter and 200 feet high, contains the largest organ in the world, and has a seating capacity for thirty-five hundred people.

Practically all St. Louis is preparing to accommodate World's Fair visitors. The private homes will be open for the reception of guests throughout the Exposition. The prices will be from 50c. to $1.50 per day for each person for rooms. Restaurants are so plentiful that meals may be had in almost any locality where the visitors may happen to stop.

RUSSIA'S VICEROY.

Admiral Alexeieff a Master Mind, a Master Will and a Masterful Hand.

Admiral E. I. Alexeieff, described by Senator Beveridge in his book, "The Russian Advance," as "a master mind, a master will, altogether a masterful man," is the subject of an informing article by Charles Johnston, in Harper's Weekly. Admiral Alexeieff has toiled for years at the building of a new region of Russian influence, a region nearly as large as the combined area of France and Germany, and with a fringe of possible future acquisitions many times greater, only to see the whole of his life work threatened with dissolution. "In this lifework," says Mr. Johnston, "he has accomplished miracles almost, facing conditions of great and unexpected difficulty, amid surroundings alternately picturesque with the glamor of the East and squalid with intrigue and physical wretchedness. Through all these difficulties Admiral Alexeieff has acted with constant resolution, force, rapidity, and constructive power.

Youngest Cavalryman of Civil War.

The death of Oscar Arion Frost, at Ottawa, brings out the claim for him that he was the youngest cavalryman enlisted in the Civil War. He went into the Third Missouri Cavalry at fourteen years of age, and served through the war. It cannot be claimed for Mr. Frost, though, that he was boyish in appearance. At the time of his enlistment he was six feet tall and weighed 190 pounds.—Kansas City Journal.

MUSIC AND ANIMALS.

The Puma Is the Most Sensitive to the Influence of Melody.

Some very curious experiments have recently been carried out in the German Zoological Gardens in order to ascertain the actual influence of music upon animals. The instrument was the violin and Herr Baker was the performer.

Of all the animals the puma was the most sensitive to the musical influence. His moods changed rapidly, according to the nature of the melody, the animal frequently becoming very excited and nervous, "just like a Frenchman," as the report says.

Leopards were entirely unconcerned, but the lions appeared to be afraid, although their cubs wanted to dance when the music became livelier. The hyenas were very much terrified, but the monkeys were merely curious and the monkeys were merely curious.

The experiments are to be continued, and with a variety of instruments, in order to distinguish between the mental states which are actually produced by the music and those which are merely the result of an unusual experience.—Scientific American.

Interesting.

To hear the music of sweet bells, and also to test solid silver, take a solid-silver tablespoon, and tie two cords of equal length to the handle. Hold the ends of the cords to each ear, at the same time closing the ears with the fingers. Then by a motion of the body swing the spoon, letting it strike the back of the chair or like wooden object. You have no idea what sweet music you will hear. Try it, and see. —Woman's Home Companion.

N-RAYS AND DIGESTION.

This Process Causes Their Emission, as Does Muscular Activity.

That the processes of digestion, as well as mental and muscular activity, seem to cause the emission of N-rays, is the conclusion reached by M. Lambert, in France, after a series of interesting experiments. He believes that these curious rays are produced by ferments, especially by those concerned in the digestion of albuminoid matter. In his experiments on digestion, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, M. Lambert placed a small quantity of fibrin in tubes containing in one case activated pancreatic juice, and in another artificial gastric juice made by mixing five per cent. solution of pepsin with a four per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid. From these tubes the N-rays were emitted, and were detected not only by producing increased luminescence of a phosphorescent screen, but also photographically, thus removing the subjective element from the experiment. As a result of these experiments, M. Lambert believes that in the course of digestion the fibrin undergoes strains which act to produce N-rays.

Prosperous Yucatan.

Yucatan simply boils over with prosperity. Her railways are paying, her banks grow fat dividends, and her multi-millionaires are buying the best there is to be had, whether it be luxuries for the family or a first-class education abroad for their sons.—Mexican Herald.

A Machiavellian Maxim.

Whatever is the occasion of another's advancement is the cause of his own diminution.—From the Prince.

THE TRANSGRESSION OF PHILIP

By MRS. EDWARDS PAINE.

"Well!" said Natalie Bridewell, as she stood before her pier-glass, putting the finishing touches to her evening toilet, "if I had had the faintest idea that Phil Marston could have acted like that, I should have never wasted the time on him I have. But then," she continued, stepping away from the glass to get a fuller view of herself, "I loved Phil—at least, I thought I did."

Natalie was going to a "swell reception" given by the Apollo club in honor of its new members. After the last remark her bosom heaved a sigh, which set a fluttering of butterfly-bows, perched airily upon her saucy puffs and curls, threatening at the least provocation to take wings and fly away.

Natalie was charming. No observer would have had the audacity to doubt that, as, with the soft clinging folds of her evening gown outlining her graceful figure, she viewed herself before the mirror. But if any one had ventured to call her beautiful, she would have resented it; for she had a grievence sadly at variance with her idea of feminine beauty; namely, a nose strongly inclined to tilt. However, she possessed other charms, not unknown to herself, which lay in the glossy waves of her auburn hair, the lustre of her nut-brown eyes, and the baby-tint of her peach-blossom complexion. Besides these, she was an acknowledged belle in society, and a capital entertainer as well, and when taking all these things into consideration, it was not surprising that the Apollo club, the fashionable club of the city, should select her from a bevy of young ladies to head the long line of its reception committee.

While Natalie was adjusting her butterfly bow to a little securer position, she said—

"I know he'll be there tonight. If he is, what then? I almost wish I hadn't accepted such a prominent position. But then, those boys just would n't take no for an answer. And I—well, I just didn't have the heart to refuse them, especially after I have been away so long." And then, giving the defenseless bow another nervous twitch, she added, "I guess I don't have to talk to him if I don't want to!

"It's just a year ago tonight," she continued, "that Alfred Thornhill, with other new members, was introduced to the Apollo club society. Why Phil should have gotten so furiously jealous I can't imagine. The fact of the business is I had never thought of Phil in that light before. If any one had told me he was that kind of a man, I think I should have told him he lied.

"But why should he have forced me into such a position if he didn't expect me to be courteous? Alfred Thornhill would command courtesy under all circumstances. But Phil seemed to object to him particularly because he was made a member while he was gone. As if that made any difference. Suppose he don't live in the East End and belong to 'our set.' Does that make him any less a man? I think it horrid to admit him to the club and then snub him socially." And Natalie's tilted nose rose a degree or so in indignation.

Thus Natalie rambled on, and inwardly fretted, while she paced the floor, waiting for the carriage to come to take her to the reception.

On the night referred to, Natalie had defended her position on the subject of class prejudice which certain would-be reformers had managed to stir up in the community.

At that annual function of the Apollo club, many sympathized with Phil Marston in his pronounced opinion on the subject, and Natalie was not slow in recognizing his influence thus brought to bear upon the attentions due to Alfred Thornhill. This aroused her womanly instinct in his defense, and she manifested it by taking the initiative and bestowing upon him all the attention her position would allow. In fact, she overdid the matter, and went so far as to provoke criticism, when one of the chaperones of the evening, in all kindness, undertook to admonish her, when Natalie "flew up" and said—

"I won't be dictated to by anybody! I am responsible for my own acts. If, as you say, 'our set' won't tolerate it, why, so be it. I don't care. Under the circumstances I'm only doing what I believe to be right. If the club didn't want me to treat everybody alike why did they put me on the reception committee?"

So, Natalie carried the matter through the evening with a master hand, and on her return home she felt herself as highly a conqueror as any monarch who ever sat on a throne.

But when it was all over, Phil Marston, a young man of social attainments and financial worth, and Natalie's acknowledged lover, was to be reckoned with. He was bound to have his say. Of course, the long and short of it was, Phil was furiously jealous. No sooner were they seated in the carriage than he began—

"Natalie, you acted outrageously tonight!"

"I'd like to know how you make that out?" she indifferently replied.

"I gave you credit for being a girl of better sense."

"Sense has nothing to do about it," she retorted. "It's all a matter of breeding. What reason have given you to change your mind?"

"Reason enough!" said Phil, exasperated at her coolness. "Do you suppose I'm going to tolerate a fellow like Al Thornhill dancing attendance the whole evening long on a girl I'm engaged to? If you do, you're mightily mistaken!"

"If Mr. Thornhill's good enough to be admitted to the Apollo club, he's good enough to dance attendance on the girl you are engaged to, or anybody else."

"That's where we differ," replied Phil, sarcastically.

"Then why in the name of wonders did you allow him to enter the club at all?"

"I didn't," exclaimed Phil. "I didn't have a thing to do about it. I was away, and you know it. If I'd been there when his name was proposed I'd have back-balled him sure's guns."

"Doubtless you would," replied Natalie, with a strong emphasis on the personal pronoun. "But, it's my opinion the Apollo club would be a heap better off if it had more men in it like Alfred Thornhill."

"What do you know about Al Thornhill or the men of the Apollo club?" Phil asked with rising fury.

"I know enough," replied Natalie, her indignation rising at the blasphemous words, " and what I don't know I don't want anybody to tell me. But I can tell you, Phil Marston, judging from some shady reports and the experiences I am now having with one of them, if I had to chose a man, for genuine, personal worth from the membership of the Apollo club, I'd take Alfred Thornhill every time."

"Take him then!" exclaimed Phil, in a jealous rage, "I don't care."

"Thank you," said Natalie, ironically "you've conferred upon me a great privilege."

"Marry him if you want to," said Phil, raging beyond the bounds of reason. "It's all the same to me."

"Thank you," again replied Nathalie. "Perhaps I may. Time will tell. But it's my opinion Mr. Thornhill is a man of too much character to ask a girl in my position to marry him. He's too proud, and that's why I like him."

This assertion of Nathalie's brought out a new phase of the situation, and provoked Phil to silence for the remainder of the way home.

All those incidents were in Natalie's mind while she was restlessly pacing the floor of her own room, creating a sense of unhappiness which she found hard to manage.

For the past year she had neither seen nor heard from Phil. In her heart she had believed she possessed a stronger hold upon him. But the fault was not his. She had yet to learn that when he went to his room that night, he bitterly repented of what he had done. In the light of his conscience he saw that Natalie was right, that he had no reason for forcing her into a position whereby she could not be just to herself. He saw his own folly, and finally became disgusted with himself for the ruthless attack he had made upon the girl he loved.

The next morning he went to call upon her to ask her forgiveness. She had gone! An early train had carried her to New York, where he knew she expected to go through the day. There she was to remain a few days, then sail for Germany to study for at least a year in Berlin.

All through that year the words of that bitter quarrel had rung through Phil's ears. Imagination tortured him into thinking what a worthless fellow Natalie believed him to be. When he realized the possibility of what he had said to her proving true, his feelings would alternate between heat and cold, love and hate. One moment he would love her to distraction and would declare he could not live another moment without her; the next, when he thought of her attitude towards Alfred Thornhill, he would hate her with all the intensity of his soul for the misery she was causing him.

After awhile, however, she settled down into a grim state of endurance. He determined to master the jealous passion that threatened his life—to try to undo his mad act, and make himself worthy of the good opinion and affections of Natalie.

In a tone of resentment he yielded to his last bitter feeling and said—

"I'll show her there's something good left in Phil Marston yet."

In view of all this, it was no more than natural that Natalie should look forward to the evening with feelings of dread. And not only in regard to Phil, for she also dreaded to meet Alfred Thornhill, whom she had not seen, either, since a year ago that very night. After awhile a feeling of defiance took possession of her and she said aloud—

"I don't know but it would be serving Phil right to marry Mr. Thornhill, after all."

But Natalie was proud. Under the circumstances, she didn't want to own even to herself that she had a particle of love left for Phil. She had a conscience, too, which forbade her tampering with the sacredness of human affections. So, between the two, she felt an equal balance. She could neither get away from Phil's love, nor impose upon an innocent party for the sake of punishment.

On this evening she had rejected all escorts and chaperones, choosing rather to be driven to the reception in her father's carriage, that she might return at her pleasure.

When Philip Marston passed the ordeal of the reception line, Natalie set the temperament of the evening with the tips of her icy fingers and a zero nod, which lowered the mercury in Phil's heart several degrees below the freezing point. During the evening he tried by all manner of means to get a few moments alone with her, but was evaded at every point. His name failed to appear on [illegible] program, and it was only in a circle that they finally met. Stillness crept into Natalie's [illegible] dare not interpret, while Phil [illegible] ated with speechless joy.

At last, disheartened [illegible] meagre results of the [illegible] decided to give up the [illegible] home.

A load was on his heart [illegible] ly, and distractedly as[illegible] winding stairs to the l[illegible]

"She doesn't love me!" [illegible] and, all unconsciously [illegible] lessly into the ladies' [illegible] to his amazement, came [illegible] with the subject of his [illegible]

"How dare you follow [illegible] claimed Natalie, her eyes [illegible] anger.

But Phil, humbled w[illegible] experience, and the fa[illegible] had accidentally thrust [illegible] said—

"I didn't follow you[illegible] mistake. But, now that [illegible] shall stay, at least [illegible] compel you to hear wha[illegible]

"Natalie," he contin[illegible] taking a step toward [illegible] tried this whole even[illegible] word with you. You [illegible] avoided me. Now I [illegible] know before I leave [illegible] is any hope left for [illegible]

Whether from anger, [illegible] sincerity which rang [illegible] she never knew, she w[illegible] and he, encouraged by [illegible] continued

"I have not forgotten [illegible] in which I attacked you [illegible] tonight. But I am sorry [illegible] have wanted to tell you [illegible] But you did not give me [illegible] ity, you left so early in [illegible] Then I wrote to you, a[illegible] turned my letter unopened; [illegible] deserved it, Natalie, but I [illegible] ed more than I can tell."

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"I appologized to him long [illegible] is a worthy fellow. But Nat[illegible] continued, "is it possible [illegible] taken the course you have [illegible] simply because I objected to [illegible] ing been made a member of [illegible] club?"

"No!" replied Natalie, "[illegible] small matter, compared to [illegible] covery I made. You insulted [illegible] your jealousy. I made up [illegible] then and there, I'd never [illegible] man to have my life pervert[illegible] distorted imagination. Bec[illegible] didn't like Mr. Thornhill was [illegible] reason why I should insult h[illegible] placed me in a position wher[illegible] to be courteous to everybody [illegible] love wouldn't hold throug[illegible] didn't consider it worthy to b[illegible] by that name."

"What you say is true, Nata[illegible] I am not trying to defend [illegible] But, now that I am here, I [illegible] make an honest and open co[illegible] to you. You will be content w[illegible] ing less.

"It wasn't because Thornh[illegible] made a member of the club [illegible] because I saw you awakening [illegible] heart a feeling stronger than [illegible] admiration. I knew all the ti[illegible] he was a worthy fellow, and i[illegible] you were comparing us and [illegible] so, too. This aroused my [illegible] The rest you already know. [illegible] talie," he said, taking a step n[illegible] her, "is it not my first offe[illegible] was a phase of character as ne[illegible] as to you. I hate it more th[illegible] possibly can. For, by shaki[illegible] confidence in me, it has des[illegible] happiness. I determined wi[illegible] were away I would overcome [illegible] such a course of training I h[illegible] myself through I know you a[illegible] to respect. If this were no[illegible] you think I could make this [illegible] confession that I do?"

Natalie was silent. Encou[illegible] this toleration, Phil con[illegible] voice trembling with emotion[illegible]

"Through it all, Natalie, I ha[illegible] you, and shall continue to lov[illegible] long as I live. The hope of b[illegible] installed in your confidence a[illegible] is the guidance of my life [illegible] it seems years—ages—since w[illegible] reled. Tonight it seems as if [illegible] not live another moment with[illegible]

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"Natalie, darling, can you [illegible] give me?"

Gradually Natalie's assumed [illegible] began to subside. As Phil p[illegible] she bent her head low, and sti[illegible] Her eyes seemed closed un[illegible] droop of the long lashes. Phil [illegible] her thoughts. He sprang to h[illegible] She gave a quick start and her [illegible] fly bow, fluttered to the floor [illegible] stooped to pick it up. Natalie [illegible] clutched it first, then Phil's [illegible] palm closed firmly over it.

Hurried footsteps and n[illegible] began ascending the stairs [illegible] sic had ceased. The r[illegible] over. Natalie realizing the [illegible] of time left her in which to [illegible] Phil's question, raised her [illegible] face, and looking her lover [illegible] eyes, solemnly, yet fervently [illegible]

"Yes, Phil, I will."—Waverley [illegible] zine.

Health on Horseback.

When I first took up horseb[illegible] ing, some years ago, says a w[illegible] Country Life in America, I re[illegible] that one of the first things th[illegible] pressed me was the number of [illegible] ing physicians I met who were [illegible] riders. The inference seemed [illegible] that drugs were good enough fo[illegible] patients, but when it came to [illegible] ing themselves they were firm[illegible] ers in the precept that "the bes[illegible] for the inside of a man is the [illegible] of a horse."

ILIP

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...VES OF CHINESE GIRLS.

Them Tells About Her Studies ...etry and Painting Important.

...life of the little Chinese girl of ... although an improvement in ... respects upon that led by her ... of an earlier generation, is still ... y amusing from an American ...opean standpoint.

...is betrothed at thirteen. Her ... of study, which is painstaking ...orough, by the way, includes a ...dge of the poetical names of ... and the rearing of goldfish.

...ever little Chinese lady, Miss ...Jin Lan, daughter of a diplo... ...w residing in St. Louis, talked ...Interview in short time ago, ... some interesting details on this ... says the Philadelphia North ...Sun.

...as born thirteen years ago in ...ai, China," she said, "and have ...erotified since I was twelve to ... Sah Fok Kylun, a son of Ad... ...Sah, of China. I am yet too ... to be married. For five years I ...main in my father's house, the ...ge ceremony taking place when ...eighteen, or two years after I ... of age. In China a girl is of ...sixteen.

...ter Sah, who is seventeen, re... ...also with my father. This is ...mes the custom in China among ...es of the upper class, in cases ... two families are on very inti... ...erms.

...ter Sah and I see very little of ...other, although we are in the ... house. Judged by the way ...an young people act, Chinese ...nd girls are very shy.

...ter color painting has consumed ...of my leisure hours. We begin ...t on paper and then, when we ...ll advanced, paint on silk. A ...on a hillside or bamboo growing, ...eautiful lake are familiar sub...

...s in the upper class in China ...ught to rear flowers. We learn ...ture of the hundreds of beauti... ...which bloom in China, ...arly the chrysanthemum, the ...and the lotus lily.

...en we go out to the ponds and ...to gather lilies. That is consid... ...very nice pastime for young ...

...education is not regarded as ...te unless we know the poetical ... of all the flowers, as well as ...take care of them. This is not ...difficult, because our recreation ...ost always taken in the flower ...

...rear goldfish is another accom... ...ent of the Chinese girl.

...reason why a Chinese girl is ...ded so long before she is married ... my parents have explained to ...cause the Chinese like to have ...y affairs settled as soon as pos... Parents wish to be sure that ...er may happen to them their ...er will be taken care of; there... ...very family, even the poorest, is ... to secure a daughter's be... ...just as soon as the family can ...it. In families of the upper ...here is no anxiety as to the set... ...of a daughter, but marriages ...en arranged to cement friend... ...tween two families."

Nordica Bed Jacket.

...re is one luxury that a woman ...ppreciate, even one who is sup... ...with all the essentials of a mod... ...ith, it is a comfortable little ... which she can slip on in the ...g as she sips her cup of coffee ...colate. Nothing among the vast ...ent of fancy negligees meets ...the enthusiastic approval with ... this knitted affair is received. ...o send it on the highway to pop... ...was Madame Nordica, who was ...ted with one of these a few ...ago when making a tour of the ... It was exactly the thing she ...nged for, but had never been ... find, and you may be sure she ...s the pretty little jacket to all ...timates, who immediately sit ...nd began to copy it.

...Jacket's greatest charm lies in ...t that there are no frills and ...ws to get in one's way, and it ...arm as anything possibly could ... it is knitted of heavy wool, and, ...far from tight-fitting, it clings ...figure just enough to suit all re... ...gents. It consists of one piece ...worked in a plain stitch; rather, ...fitted so. The sleeves are in the ...ton coat style, and there is a ...three inches wide of knitted ... wool, pink, blue or violet, all ...the bottom and down the front, ...at the neck it rolls over to form ...r. Th... ...ade soft satin ribbon with long ...to tie, which is the little gar... ...only method of closing. Wo... ...who are fond of reading for a few ...e before settling themselves for ...ight's slumber will find this ...a genuine treasure.

Hints For Beauty Seekers.

...men have good complexions nat... ...but let those who have not take ...heart," says a woman who knows whereof she speaks, "for almost any skin can be made to become firm and elastic, clear and hardy.

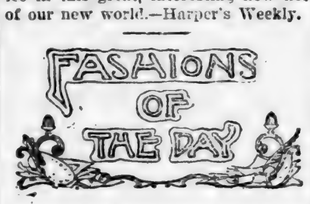
"The woman who desires a good skin must learn to breathe, and next to exercise. Let her stand for five minutes before the open window, heels together, head up, chest out, chin in, hips back and hands hanging loosely at the sides. While in this position she must draw a long, deep breath through the nose and exhale slowly through the mouth.

"Half an hour before breakfast it is well to drink about a pint of hot water containing a pinch of salt. Charcoal tablets after each meal are also excellent, but it is absolutely necessary to wash the body every day in tepid water, with plenty of pure soap, finishing with a brisk rubbing with a coarse towel. After this the face should receive special treatment. Few people wash their faces properly. The principal work should be done at night, and unless the skin is very thin, a rather coarse washcloth should be used, with plenty of warm water. While the pores are open massage the skin with a little lanolin, applying with the finger tips, and knead the cheeks with the knuckles and palms of the hands.

"Any one desirous of avoiding undue lines and wrinkles on throat and face should use this treatment patiently for one month. The improvement in the complexion will by that time speak for itself."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

How to Educate the Boy.

Not a few fathers hurt their sons and damage the careers of those sons by picking out careers for them. Train up the boy in the way he should go, and then let him choose his own work. In the choice of a vocation, as in the choice of a wife, every young man should be left alone. If he is not worthy of being left alone the parent has grievously injured the boy in the preceding decade of his life. These interpretations mean that I would not educate my boy under a private tutor. I would educate my boy with boys, although not entirely by boys. Boys do, however, educate boys, but a boy who is trained alone is liable to fail in adjusting himself to his membership in humanity. He is to become a brother of the common lot. He therefore should learn early how to adjust himself to his fellows. Neither would I educate my son abroad; he is an American boy. I should be glad to have him get all that is best from the private school in Lausanne or Geneva, but not for one instant would I have his ideas formed by the French master or his methods by the German. A primary note in his character should be the American, although a note more fundamental is the human. He is, as a human boy, to be trained up for service in this great, interesting new life of our new world.—Harper's Weekly.



Some of the new ribbons have a real lace edge.

Old English embroidery is to have an all summer run.

Hyacinthine blue looks well on both blondes and brunettes.

Stylish toques are made of the glistening black horsehair.

Some of the new jackets have two graduated tucks up the back.

Voile de soie is a thin silk nun's veiling, attractive for informal evening gowns.

A suit of white serge, flannel or corduroy, is an essential part of the spring outfit, it seems.

The most gorgeous plume of all is all red one side the quill and all creamy yellow the other.

Coats to the linen and pique costumes vary from the three-quarter Norfolk to the very short Eton.

A deep cream lace waist to wear with a brown silk coat and skirt is bloused under a bertha-like arrangement made of three circular folds of brown silk.

Of the materials for rather dressier waists, suitable for house wear, and to go with jacket suits, it is recommended that they match in color, or at least approach in tone, the skirts with which they are worn.

A charming dinner waist for an "at home" dinner is of pale blue silk muslin, accordion-pleated. The sleeves are elbow length and are untrimmed. There is a stock collar of the muslin laid in folds and striped around the top and bottom with the narrowest of Irish lace bands.

Returns of the receipts from shipping on the Suez Canal in January show an increase on the year from $1,663,575 to $1,836,000.

Captain Johnny's Voyage.

A great big ship and a great big crew
Were provisioned and commanded by
Captain Johnny O—
And far away they sailed, by icebergs
and through snow,
Till they came to an isle where the
Mingo monkeys grow.
And Johnny filled his ship
With the monkeys on that trip
Then he sailed away for home
And he nevermore did roam;
For each Mingo monkey sold
For much money in good gold.
—John Ernest McCann, in St. Nicholas.

To Chase Earthquakes.

In April of this year there will begin a curious international work which is to last twelve years.

It is the work of watching the earthquakes of the world; and most of the nations will contribute earthquake detectives.

The object is to learn something about earthquakes that may lead to a discovery of their causes; the hope is that something may develop which will enable scientists to warn persons in threatened districts in time so that they may escape, just as is done now in the case of storms.

This international hunt for the earthquake was organized in Strasburg, Germany, during the last session of the International Seismic Congress. All the nations that joined in the work then have agreed to use all available government departments to gather statistics about earthquakes, and to forward them to the Central Bureau, which is the German Imperial Central station for Earthquake Study in Strasburg.

Rules and regulations have been laid down for observation, and the members know just what facts should be gathered. Whatever money can be raised will be used for the establishment of observatories and experiment stations in lands that are sufferers from these disturbances.

The reports that are sent in to the central station will be edited and published periodically.

The delegates who voted for organized earthquake chase represented the United States, Mexico, Chili, Argentina, the Congo Free State, Japan, and most of the governments of Europe.

Pears Enough.

An eccentric old man named Dodge, once taught a young man a lesson in the art of letting things alone. The old man was once having his barn shingled, and a pear tree stood so near the roof that the carpenters' heads were among its branches. One young man could not resist the temptation to pick and eat some of the pears, although they were not yet ripe.

Mr. Dodge saw him from the house, but left him undisturbed until several pears had been eaten. Then taking a plateful of ripe fruit, he climbed to where the youth was at work. As he came in sight, he noticed that a half-consumed pear was hastily concealed in the pocket of the carpenter's apron.

"Have a pear," said Mr. Dodge, offering the plate.

"No, thank you," replied the young man, "I don't care for any."

"Oh, take one," urged Mr. Dodge. "The pears out here aren't ripe yet. Take one of these, do."

His manner, more than his words, at last prevailed upon the young carpenter to try one.

Then Mr. Dodge talked about the weather, about shingling and various topics until the workman finished eating, when he urged him to take another. "Take one, do! These out here aren't very good."

The man ate a second. Then the persistent owner coaxed him to take a third, and a fourth, until the shingler was forced to confess he had had enough.

"Oh," replied his tormentor, "I didn't know that there was enough here for you."

Then going to the house and seating himself by the window he waited for results. Pretty soon he noticed that the young man appeared uneasy, and walked back and forth, as if in pain. Then he sat down on a pile of of shingles, all doubled up, with his hands clasped tightly over his stomach. The old man ran for his plate of pears.

"What's the matter? Want another pear?" he exclaimed, hailing the carpenter.

"No——too many already," groaned the sufferer.

"Too many? Land! four aren't many for a man of your get!"

"But I ate four before you came out," was the reply.

"Oh, ho! Helped yourself, did you? Then 'twas the four pairs of 'em that hurt you. Serves you right. You'd better learn to ask permission the next time."

The great pear tree remained undisturbed by that carpenter while his job lasted.

Boy's Curiosity.

If an old story be true the curiosity of a little boy led to the invention of the telescope, that remarkable glass which reveals the wonders of the heavens to our eyes. I suppose we all know that Galileo first constructed and used a telescope for scientific purposes, but some one else first conceived the idea of one. Now, here is a story which I think interesting enough to tell you.

Many years ago there lived in far away Holland an optician. He had three children, all of whom loved to play about and watch him as he sat at his bench working. His little boy especially thought it great fun to look through the glasses his father used in his work. Many of them had such odd shapes, and often as he held them up to the sun he could make lovely rainbows on the floor and walls. It chanced one memorable day that he had taken two glasses, and, standing in the street, just outside the shop, he held both to his eyes at the same time. All at once it seemed that the face of the great clock, which he knew to be several blocks away, was right before him. For a moment he was frightened. How had the clock come so near, he wondered? He winked his eye very had and looked at it without the glasses. Then it was in its usual place, so far away that he could scarcely see its hands.

"But it was near," he said to himself. "It seemed just across the street. These glasses must have made it look that way. I must find out why." So being a bright boy, he sat down on the step to think it out. He tried first one glass and then the other. Still the clock was far away. Then he turned the glasses in all directions with no better success, but quite suddenly, as he was holding both in one hand, he saw the clock right before him again.

"Oh! I know! I know!" he cried, joyfully. "Father, come! come!"

Of course his father went out in a great hurry, not knowing what the trouble might be. When he did find out he, too, thought it was very wonderful, and so he set to work to make an instrument which would make distant objects seem near. To do it he had to use two glasses, one concave and the other convex. When the great Galileo heard of it he said:

"How happy I could be if I might have an instrument strong enough to make the stars seem near," and after much labor he succeeded. So you see what a great and important discovery the action of this small boy led to, for without the telescope we would have learned very little about the stars or the sun or the moon.—New York Press.

Leslie's Report Card.

Leslie came in from school with a whirl behind her. It was a chilly winter's evening, and Aunt Grace, in her easy chair by the window, drew her shawl more closely about her.

"Mama, see my report!" said Leslie, tossing the card into her mother's lap. "Isn't it splendid?" and she danced off so wildly that she upset Baby Herbert's blocks, whereupon a wail arose from his babyship.

"Leslie," called mama, "please go at once and close the door, then pick up Herbert's blocks!"

Leslie rushed to close the door, and shut it directly upon Jamie, also hurrying home with his report. When he was quieted, mama said, "Leslie, if you must rush about, you may take this letter to the postoffice, then go to the meat market and order steak. On your way home you may match this silk for Aunt Grace."

"All right, mama, but please do look at my report" Leslie answered.

"Mine, too," said Jamie.

"Mine's better than yours," said Leslie, teasingly. "It's the best in my class, and yours isn't."

"Leslie, you will be too late for the mail if you do not go at once," and with a final warning word from her mother, Leslie was off.

Back again at tea-time, it was found that she had forgotten to match the silk for Aunt Grace. She teased the cat, scolded Jamie, and neglected Herbert when asked to amuse him. At last mama said, "Leslie, you go to bed. If I were to write a report for you, I fear it would not be much like the one Miss Lane gave you."

What could mama mean? She was one of Miss Lane's best pupils. "If mama only knew how hard I study!" she thought.

Morning duties hurried through, she snatched the report of which she was so proud and hurried out to join Bessie Palmer.

"My report is lovely!" said Leslie. "Did you see it? No? Just look at it!" and she held the page out for Bessie's admiration.

But instead of words of praise a giggle came from Bessie. "Why, Leslie Morton! I'd be ashamed to show such a report!"

Leslie snatched back the card. "You mean thing! I'm sure it is the very best—" She stopped. Instead of Arithmetic, excellent; Reading, very good, she read, in her mother's handwriting: Thoughtfulness, deficient; Sisterly kindness, lacking; times tardy at table, but she could read no more for the tears that filled her eyes. How could mama be so cruel? Surely she was not such a bad girl as that! She sobbed aloud, and awoke! Yes, it was only a dream. Mama was calling her. She felt so happy she sprang up singing and called to her mother that she would be down in "no time."

How quickly she dressed! Then she ran to Herbert and helped him, telling him such a funny story as she combed out his curls that he forgot to cry, and both were laughing when they entered the breakfast room. Nor did she forget to do many little things that mama expected of her before school.

As she gathered up her books she could not help peeping into her report to see if it really was a dream. Kissing her mother good-by, she whispered, "I had a dreadful dream last night, mama. I'll tell you some time. But I means to have my home report as good as my school report." And mama understood.—Achsa B. Canfield, in Youths' Companion.

The Argentine Republic now has a compulsory vaccination law.

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It sometimes happens that people without vices aggravate other people into having more than their share.

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The English Co-operative Wholesale Society has 1,392,399 members, and does an annual business of $89,500,000.

Much in a Name.

The newly-appointed postmaster at Keokea, Hawaii, is Mr. David Kapohokohoakimokeweonah. We regret that we cannot give any guide to the pronunciation.—Civil Service Magazine.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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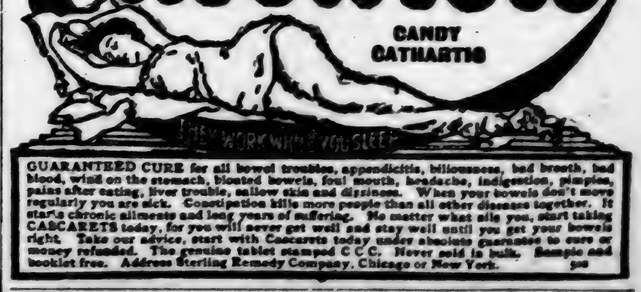

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FROM WASHINGTON

The Acts and Words of Our Law Makers.

APRIL 9TH.

In the senate Mr. Spooner replied to the democratic strictures on the conduct of the postoffice department, and also traversed quite an extensive political field. He defended the course of the postmaster general in connection with the irregularities of his department and charged the effort on the part of the democratic senators to secure a congressional inquiry in the interest of party politics.

No progress was made on the postoffice bill. The conference report on the Indian bill was partially read, but further consideration was postponed on the suggestion that the conferees had inserted provisions that had not been passed on by either house.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell the senate concurred in the house amendment to the Portland exposition bill which had the effect of passing the measure. It appropriates $475,000 for the exposition. Other bills were passed as follows:

Authorizing the commissioner of general land office to transmit original papers to be used as evidence.

Providing for free admission to the Lincoln museum in Washington.

The recent executive order of the president relating to age as evidence of pensionable disability furnished the text for an appeal by W. Bourke Cochran to the house to uphold the honor of that body in refusing to submit to what he alleged to be the usurpation of the legislative authority of congress by the executive. In anticipation of Mr. Cochran's speech almost every seat on the floor was occupied and the galleries were filled.

APRIL 11TH.

The Culberson amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill providing a commission to investigate the postoffice department was before the senate and after being ruled out of order was pending in modified form when the senate adjourned.

Mr. Gorman made an earnest plea for an investigation, saying the postoffice department had cast reflection upon members of congress and that a thorough examination should be made.

The house passed the bill reported by committee on rivers and harbors appropriating $3,000,000 for the restoration or maintenance of channels, or for other river and harbor improvements.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the committee, in explaining the bill, urged the adoption of settled principles with regard to river and harbor work. Messrs. Burgess, of Texas, and Ransdell, of Louisiana, favored increases in the appropriations for river and harbor improvements, the former urging that they should be doubled and the latter regarding $100,000,000 as not too much. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, made a plea for the improvement of the Missouri river. Quite a large number of bills of minor importance were passed.

APRIL 12TH.

A colloquy occurred in the senate between Senators Teller and Hopkins, growing out of the reading by Mr. Teller of a letter written by the late General H. H. Thomas, of Chicago, attacking the civil service administration of the treasury department. The incident occurred in connection with the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill.

The bill providing a form of government for the Panama canal zone was taken up, but debate on it had not begun when the senate adjourned. Mr. Morgan offered his bill introduced on the 1st instant as a substitute for the entire bill.

The race question again was injected into the proceedings of the house when Mr. Scott, of Kansas, delivered a long address, in which he referred to the previous statement that it was current in Kansas that ex-President Cleveland had dined C. H. J. Taylor, a Kansas negro politician. He read several letters from Kansas citizens that it had been Taylor's boast that he received such social attention from Mr. Cleveland. He also said that Mr. Cleveland, while governor of New York, had signed a bill providing for mixed schools.

In a spirited reply Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader, defended the attitude of the south toward the negro, and said that the discussion of the race question of the republicans was an old game.

The investigation of the protests against the retention of his seat by Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, was resumed by the senate committee on privileges and elections. It is expected that numerous witnesses will be heard this week, including, besides several officials of the Mormon church, a number of anti-Mormon citizens of Utah.

Through the initiative of Representative Underwood, of Alabama, the democrats in congress have decided to oppose that section of the general deficiency appropriation bill which may be reported to the house as early as Thursday, carrying an appropriation of one million and five hundred thousand dollars to supply a deficit during the next fiscal year due to the order of the commissioner of pensions creating a service pension act.

From the Russo-Japan War

Russia is said to be purchasing war vessels from Argentina.

It is reported that cholera has attacked the Russian army at Harbin.

Russia has purchased some armored automobiles and they will be started to the far east at once.

Three of the Japanese fire ships sunk in attempt to block the harbor of Port Arthur have been raised by the Russians and towed into the harbor, where they are being armed with rapid fire guns.

Reports are said to have come from Berlin to the effect that China is on the verge of throwing in her lot with Japan. The first defeat on land for Russia will, it is asserted, be the signal for a forward movement on the part of the celestial empire.

The czar is in a highly nervous state and it is reported in high society circles that his ministers can not get him to decide on anything. He frequently refuses for days to speak. Those who know him say that the evidence of incompetency and treachery furnished by the lessons of the war, have completely unnerved Nicholas.

The war minister has granted the petition of Mme. Pouzepa, who desired to be enrolled in a Cossack regiment. The ministry has ordered her enrolled in the first regiment of riflemen. Mme. Pouzepa is 33 years of age, was reared under the patronage of the late Emperor Alexander III, a fine horsewoman, a good shot, and handles the rifle, revolver and sword equally well. She is also a qualified Red Cross nurse, but she says there are enough women nurses and wants to show that a woman can fight.

Mississippi River.

A special from Rolling Fork, Miss., says:

"A report reaches here to the effect that a portion of the levee at Paleshed, Issaquena county, had caved in, seriously imparing the strength of the embankment and causing grave fears of a crevasse. Large forces of men are engaged in building what is technically known as a "round around" at the cave-in, and this precaution, it is thought, will prevent an inundation should the levee break."

The Mississippi river at Memphis has come to a stand with a stage of thirty-nine feet. This is a rise of .3 of a foot since Saturday night. It is predicted by the United States weather bureau officials that the water will begin to recede. Thus far all levees in the Memphis territory have withstood the overflow, and it is thought that with the beginning of the water to recede all danger will be over.

Killebrew's Opinion.

Former Land Commissioner J. B. Killebrew, of Tennessee, made the principal address before the good roads convention at New Orleans on Thursday. He pointed out the advantages to commerce of improved highways and discussed the question of national aid in the present movement.

"Government aid in the building of our highways will be of more benefit to the country than the building of the Panama canal," he said. "It will be of more benefit than the improvement of our navigable streams and will be more helpful to the great body of our producers than any other thing that can be done."

Winona, Miss., Scorched.

A special from Winona, Miss., says: A large portion of the business section of the city was destroyed by fire Saturday. The fire, the cause of which is unknown, broke out in the Times printing office. It spread rapidly and destroyed the stores of R. C. Gaither, furniture; Young & Maury, dry goods; A. Craemer & Son., grocers, and W. A. Bray, groceries; also a large number of lawyers' offices. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

An official dispatch from Barcelona says that as King Alfonso was leaving the building in which a labor exhibition was being held the explosion of a petard was heard. At first some excitement was caused, as it was believed an attempt had been made on the king's life. An arrest was made.

Former Queen Isabella, of Spain, is dead.

A heavy storm, almost a tornado, struck Natchez, Miss., Thursday. Part of the city hall was unroofed; the cupola of the institute school, a new $35,000 structure, was blown out of plumb and may fall at any moment. St. Mary's cathedral was damaged and hundreds of window panes blown in. Telephone, telegraph and electric light wires are badly disarranged. Horsemen coming from the country districts after the storm had passed report that growing crops have been destroyed.

Sunday was the last open Sunday at the world's fair grounds. The gates are now closed.

Meridian, Miss., Elks will purchase a home.

BOLT BY THE HEARST DELEGATES.

Adoption of Unit Rule in a County Convention Caused Dissatisfaction.

The Essex county delegates to the democratic convention caucus met in Newark, N. J., Friday night and seventeen Hearst delegates bolted when a motion to adopt the unit rule prevailed. The remaining delegates decided to support Former Senator Jas. Smith for one of the delegates at large.

WIND AND HIGH WATER.

Mississippi Levees Threatened and Storm of Snow and Sleet Sweeps Over the Northwest.

Friday the Mississippi river at Memphis registered 37.8 feet, a rise of 4.8 feet in three days. This stage is 4 8-10 above the danger line, and prospects now point to 38 feet, or possibly higher water.

The strain upon the levees continues to increase with the increasing height of the flood, against which an unceasing watch must be maintained night and day.

Captain Lucas and Chief Engineer Pharr expresses firm convictions that the levees with careful watching will stand the ordeal. Active measures, however, are being taken to guard against every approach of the water.

A number of streets in North Memphis have been overflowed with backwater from Bayou Gayoso, delaying traffic to some extent, but no damage has occurred. Railroads have experienced no interruption whatever, and it will take a 40-foot stage of water to give them any serious trouble.

Notices have been given to steamboat captains passing the exposed levee in the vicinity of Luxora, Ark., to reduce speed or keep on the opposite side of the river in order to prevent damage to the levee from wave wash. The water at this point is high upon the levee and is causing considerable alarm to the inhabitants of that vicinity.

The levees at Golden lake and Bradley Landing, Ark., are under a very severe strain and forces are at work topping and strengthening them. The water on the Arkansas side, opposite Memphis covers the low lands to a distance of from 15 to 20 miles.

Snow Storm in Dakota.

A severe wind and snow storm prevailed over North and South Dakota, Thursday night and Friday, and in some instances railroad traffic was blocked and telegraph service seriously hindered.

Fair Building Wrecked.

The high wind that prevailed in St. Louis Friday completely destroyed the partially completed bazar building in the Japanese reservation in the world's fair, not a timber being left standing. None of the workmen was injured. The work of reconstruction was begun almost immediately. No other buildings on the grounds were damaged.

Blizzard in Nebraska.

Nebraska was swept by the worst blizzard of the year Friday and the most severe April storm known in many years. A fine sheet of sleet and snow was driven by a wind that at times reached the proportions of a hurricane.

Minor damage was reported from several towns. Cattle on the ranges turned out for spring grazing will suffer, the temperature having fallen 29 degrees within twelve hours.

REPORT ON THE ANTI-JUG LAW

Filed by Representative Clayton in the House---Finding is Favorable.

A Washington special says: A report favoring the passage of the Hepburn and Dolliver bill granting the state's police power over original packages of liquor shipped within their borders as interstate commerce was filed in the house Friday by Representative Clayton, of Alabama. The report says:

"There has arisen considerable misapprehension as to the meaning and purpose of the proposed legislation. It has been said by some to be a prohibition measure and by others to be an attempt to deprive the individual citizen of the right to have beer, wine and other liquors shipped to him from another state for his own use and enjoyment. Neither of the assertions is true, as (we think) has been demonstrated.

"This bill is not intended to prohibit the sale and use of beer, wine or other intoxicating liquors which have been uniformly held by the United States to be legitimate articles of commerce, nor is the measure designed to abridge the right of a citizen of one state to import from another state such beverages as he may desire for his own use, as before saying. The purpose of ths proposition law and its sole purpose is to allow each state to carry out its own domestic or internal policy in regard to the control of intoxicating beverages within the boundaries of the state.

"The sole effect will be to permit the state, if it so wills, to circumscribe the sale of intoxicating beverages within its boundaries to the full extent that it may desire to restrain such traffic or to regulate the sale of the same through the medium of its own laws, including local option laws, high license laws or dispensary laws."

W. W. Booth, of Montgomery, fell from the steeple of the Dothan M. E. church Saturday and was killed. This is the second man to meet death on this building.

The short cane crop of this last season, 1903-04, has resulted in a very short crop of common molasses and prices have now doubled those of last year.

Reports from Tuscumbia state that work has been suspended by the Illinois Central railroad on its branch from Jackson, Tenn., to Riverton, Ala.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 17.

Subject: Jesus Transfigured, Mark ix.. 2-13—Golden Text, Mark ix., 7—Memory Verses, 2-4—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The Transfiguration (vs. 2, 3). 2. "After six days." That is, six days after the sayings of the last lesson. Luke says, "About eight days after." There were six full days and the fractional days at the beginning and the end, making about eight. Edersheim supposes the great confession occurred on the Sabbath, and the transfiguration on the night after the Sabbath one week later. There is no intimation as to how the intervening week was spent. "Peter, and James, and John." These same apostles witnessed His agony in the garden. He took these three (1) because He needed witnesses to prove the fact when the time came to reveal His glory to the world, and (2) for the purpose of encouraging and establishing them in the truths of His kingdom. "Into; mountain." The place of the transfiguration scene is unknown, but it was probably Mount Hermon, not far from Caesarea Philippi. This is the opinion of nearly all modern authorities. "Was transfigured." Matthew says: "His face did shine as the sun." "It would appear that the light shone out of Him from within; it was one blaze of dazzling, celestial glory; it was Himself glorified. The face of Moses had shone, but as the moon, with a borrowed, reflected light; but Christ's shone as the sun, with an innate, inherent light. May this not be a hint as to the appearance of our resurrection bodies? 3. "Raiment; shining, etc." His face shone with divine majesty, and all His body was so irradiated by it, that His clothes could not conceal His glory, but became white and glistened as the very light with which He covered Himself as with a garment.

II. Heavenly visitants (vs. 4-6). 4. "Elias." The Greek form of Elijah. "With Moses." Moses was a representative of the law; he was the founder of the Jewish dispensation, which for centuries had been preparing the way for Christ; he was a type of Christ and had foretold His coming (Deut. 18: 15-18); and through him had been instituted the sacrifices which Christ fulfilled and which explained His coming death which so troubled the disciples. Elijah was the representative of the prophets. They had foretold the coming and the suffering of Christ, and Elijah was the one who was to prepare the way of the Lord by his character and spirit reappearing in John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus. "Were talking." Luke tells us what this conversation was about to which they were permitted to listen. They "spake of His decease which He would accomplish at Jerusalem." They were talking of Christ's departure from the world, including, no doubt, His death, resurrection and ascension. This would enable the disciples to see the importance of the sufferings and death of their blessed Master, which was to them the deepest mystery.

5. "Peter; said." Eager and impulsive as always. Peter spoke just as the heavenly visitants were about to leave. It was for him too brief a glimpse of the heavenly glory. "Good; to be here." Peter spoke the truth. The apostles would be stronger and more useful because of the divine manifestations. It is always good for us when the Lord especially manifests Himself to us. "Three tabernacles." Or booths, from the bushes on the mountain; such as were made at the feast of Tabernacles. He greatly desired to have the heavenly visitants remain with them. 6. "Wist not." Knew not. How many times do we speak unwisely because we do not stop to consider our words. "Sore afraid." They trembled in the presence of the divine manifestations.

III. The voice from the cloud (vs. 7, 8). 7. "A cloud; overshadowed them." Matthew says a "bright" cloud. A cloud had frequently been the symbol of the divine presence. "A voice." The voice of God the Father. It revealed nothing new, but confirmed the old, for it was the same voice which had been heard at Christ's baptism. This would show to Peter and the apostles present that they did not need to detain Moses and Elijah in order to add to their happiness. "This is My beloved Son." Matthew adds, "In whom I am well pleased." They had Jesus with them, and He was more than all the hosts of heaven would be without Him. "Hear Him." He is superior even to Moses, the great lawgiver. Moses himself had made such a statement. See Deut. 18: 15. He is superior to Elijah and the prophets, and is the one to whom they pointed.

8. "Looked round about." Matthew tells us that when the disciples heard the voice they fell on their faces, and were sore afraid; then, recovering from the shock, they suddenly gazed all around them and saw no person but Jesus. They feared as they entered into the cloud, but when they heard the voice of God, probably as loud as thunder (see John 12: 29), and full of divine majesty such as mortal ears were unaccustomed to hear, they fell flat to the ground on their faces, being sore afraid. In this condition the three disciples lay until Jesus touched them and raised them up, dispelling their fears.

IV. The divine charge (vs. 9, 10). 9. "Tell no man." The charge which Jesus gave them would prohibit their telling even the other apostles.

10. "Questioning, etc." How could they properly preach a crucified and risen Saviour, when they were resolutely opposed to His death and questioned what the rising from the dead might mean? Silence and discipline were their present duty. Had they preached Him as a glorious Messiah, superior to Moses and Elias, as set forth in his transfiguration, the Jewish authorities would have held them guilty of treason.

V. A question (vs. 11-13). 11. "Why say the scribes, etc." What foundation have the scribes for saying that Elijah must come before the Messiah? "The scribes and Pharisees may have urged as a capital objection against the Messiahship of their Master that no Elijah went before Him." 12. "Cometh first." Christ cannot mean here, and in Matt. 17: 11, as some understand these passages, that Elijah is to come before the second advent. "Restoreth all things." To restore is strictly to bring back to a lost perfection, then to develop, raise, to introduce a purer, nobler epoch; here specially to proclaim the kingdom of God. "And how is it written, etc." (R. V.) Elijah cometh first and restoreth all things. But how or to what purpose is it written of the Son of man that he cometh? In order that He may suffer, not conquer like a mighty prince. 13. "Is indeed come." In the person of John the Baptist. "They listed." Whatsoever they chose or desired.

Protecting a City from Fire.

Harper's Weekly contains an interesting article describing the great pumping plant and system of independent high pressure fire mains in Philadelphia, which have recently been completed to take the place of steam fire engines. The system consists of a number of powerful pumps, located in a single building and using water from the Delaware river. The mains cover a selected territory of about four hundred and twenty-five acres, the hydrants are of a special pattern, and it is possible to send four streams to the top of Philadelphia's tallest skyscraper. The engines are driven by gas, which is derived from the city illuminating gas mains. When there is no alarm of fire the pumps are at rest, but as soon as an alarm is turned in the necessary connection is established with the pumping stations and the engines are started and are in operation at once.

Orders have been given from the British War Office that every officer serving in the army is to attend school until he obtains a first class certificate or reaches the age of 40.

An elephant costs $5,000, and is likely to live 20 years. A lion will cost $1,000, and is good for 12 years. A Siberian tiger costs $4,000, a polar bear $1,000, a black bear $200.

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And you may have 15 g fresh eggs for 50c. If want them shipped pla add 10c for packing.

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Both for $1.25.

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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA. APRIL 21. 1904. NO. 4.

FIRE AT WYLAM

ns Eighteen Residences,
Church and a Hotel.

day afternoon fire broke out in
te hotel in the central portion
ylam and in less than an hour
mes, fanned by a stout west
had destroyed eighteen resi-
s. The total loss is estimated at
en 16,000 and $17,000. The
were checked by the use of
nite used to blow up the houses
path of the fire. Wylam has no
protection. The origin of the
supposed to have been a defec-
flue. The losses incurred are as
s: Mrs. W. W. Wilson, hotel,
0; Tate, household goods, $1,000,
insured: Dr. W. D. Caldwell,
$800, furniture $1,000, horse
partly insured; old Methodist
h, $1,500; William Montgomery
and household goods $2,000,
insured; J. L. Conley, three
s and household goods, $2,000,
insured; J. W. Sanford, two
s, $1,000; Mrs. William Jenkins,
ouses, $2,500; Mrs. Brown, house
wed by dynamite, value $500;
White household goods, $500;
Steele, house $800, house-
goods and buggy, $1,000.
is the first time in the history
is mining town that it has suf-
such a loss, but the citizens will
d.

Two Boys Drowned.

nk and Willie Grover, 10 and
ears old, were drowned in Dry
near Huntsville. They were
g on the banks of the creek and
n.

ok on the 300-ton furnace at
lward is progressing rapidly and
believed that by the latter part
ptember the immense plant will
dy to commence to make iron.
completed the three furnaces at
lward will have a daily capacity
arly seven hundred tons of pig
the capacity of the new furnace
300 tons, and the two in opera-
each being 250-ton furnaces.

rge force of linemen is at work
e electric car line between Tus-
a, Sheffield and Florence prepar-
to the operation of the line,
is only a matter of a few days.
given out that the plant, includ-
aterworks, electric lights and
reet railway, will have cost the
old company a round million dol-
when completed.

democratic state executive com-
will meet in Montgomery on
esday, April 20th, for the pur-
of consolidating and publishing
te cast in the primaries last
y. In some instances it may re-
this official count to determine
of the nominees.

Florence, Ala., the new Method-
urch that is being erected was
damaged by fire Friday. Tin-
ere at work putting on the roof
is supposed that fire fell from
nace used by the workmen. The
g was damaged $1,000, which is
d by insurance.

safe of W. D. Irwin and Wind-
Co., at Moulton, were burglari-
st Thursday night. Nothing of
was taken from either of the
as the thief seemed to have
quest of money only, and nei-
f the safes contained a single

body of Andrew Phillips, of
, Miss., or Sheffield, Ala., was
on the Southern railway tracks
te station, Tenn. The head had
completely severed from the
Letters found on his person
his identity.

ama's production of pig iron in
was 128,947 tons. Op April
y-five coke stacks were in op-

stated in railroad circles that
the end of the year Birming-
ill have two new lines to At-
the Seaboard Air Line and the
N. The latter will go by way
na and Duke, Ala., and Carters-
a.

West Pratt Coal company has
ed its capital stock from $20,-
$100,000 paid in.

is talk of a new railroad be-
t from Chattanooga to Louis-
rough a section which now has
oad outlet. The new line will
t of the Louisville and Nash-
ilroad.

sville, Ala., parties are organ-
company to establish a plant
age in the manufacture of pa-
other articles from the waste
tsville cotton mills.

e Williams, a telegraph opera-
Palmer, committed suicide with
e Friday. Cause not known.

n of anthracite has been locat-
r Scottsboro.

ingham is to have a street car-

Korea's Palace Burned.

A report to high officials has it that the imperial palace at Seoul, Korea, was completely destroyed by fire Thursday night. The fire began in the evening and lasted throughout the night. The emperor and his suite succeeded in escaping to a nearby refuge. The report does not mention any loss of life, nor does it give the cause of the fire, but the recent political unrest in the Korean capital leads to fears that the destruction of the palace was the work of the rebellious element.

The imperial palace is a massive structure 400 years old, is built of stone. It is an old federal structure and contains within its walls a constant guard of 500. Inside the confines of the palace grounds 5,000 retainers live. The palace is not the oldest of the emperor's homes. He has another palace in which he lived for many years, but one night a snake fell from the ceiling of his bed room, according to a well circulated story and Yie Evi immediately moved to his present imperial abode.

GREENWOOD, MISS.,

Was Visited by a Cyclone Thursday—The Damage.

A cyclone struck Greenwood, Miss., Thursday night.

The fourth story of the big new furniture factory was completely demolished, entailing a heavy loss. One store and several smaller buildings in the same vicinity were swept from their foundations. No loss of life is reported, but all of the wires are down north of the city and no reports can be obtained.

In Its Old Bed.

With a roar that was heard for miles the Mississippi river, Friday night, cut through Killicrankie Neck in Davis Bend, restored Davis island to the Mississippi mainland, and resumed its old channel through what for forty years has been known as Lake Palmyria.

Incidently several valuable cotton plantations were practially ruined. The neck of land through which the river cut to regain possession of its former channal was about five hundred yards wide. Davis Bend is twenty miles south of Vicksburg.

Cotton in India.

The government of India has issued the final general memorandum on the cotton crop of British India for 1903-04, showing that the area under cotton of 17,870,599 acres is over a million acres larger than the corrected area of last year, which was then the highest returned. The official figures of the estimated yield is 2,873,394 bales. The estimated total yield for this season excluding returns from Assam and Mysore, which did not report last year, is approximately the same as for last season.

Will Open the School.

Colored citizens of Jackson, Miss., have inaugurated a movement to raise the funds necessary to reopen the Holly Springs state normal school for colored teachers, and say that they will not ask the north to give a cent. They propose to get the cash from their own people. This is the school that was closed on account of Governor Vardaman's veto of the bill which appropriated $2,000 per annum to its support, and which bill the legislature was unable to pass over the veto.

Shipbuilders' yards on the Baltic and on the Neva have been ordered to finish within three months five submarine boats of the Holland type and five of the Beklemisheff type. The boats will be shipped overland to Port Arthur immediately upon completion.

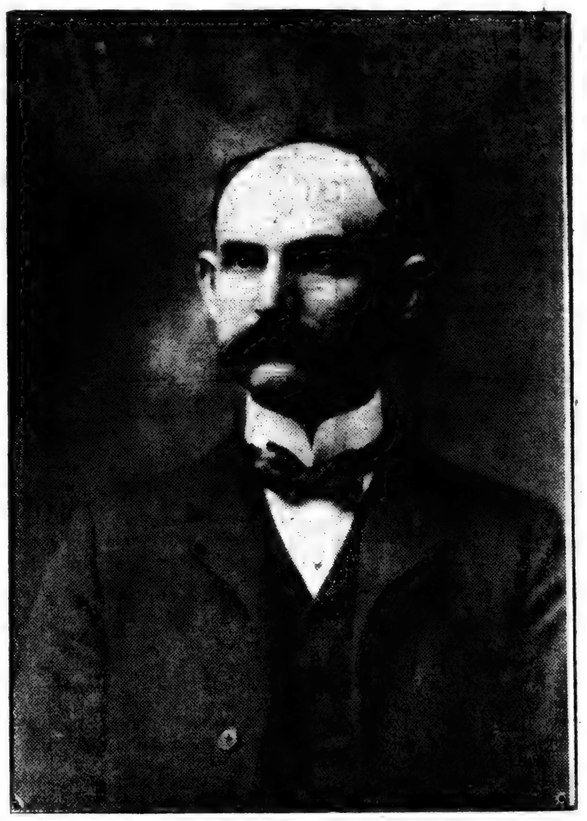
Three pieces of the Vulcan statue have been shipped to St. Louis.

Soldiers Killed In Riot.

In a riot at Pensacola Saturday between police and blue jackets from the warships and a few artillerymen from Fort Barrancas, one man, Private Banks of the Seventh company of artillery, was instantly killed, and four blue jackets from the Iowa and Alabama wounded, though not seriously. The riot started over the arrest of a blue jacket.

The mikado has ordered a prince of the royal house to attend the world's fair at St. Louis. He has selected his nephew, Prince Arisugawa Takehito. The prince, accompanied by his wife, will leave Japan in June and expects to remain in this country several months. The visit is intended as an expression of the mikado's appreciation of the friendly attitude of the citizens of this nation toward the land of the cherry blossoms.

Mine Inspector Cunningham and Superintendent Howden have been held responsible for the Harwick, Pa., mine disaster last January in which 178 men perished.



HON. LEWIS H. REYNOLDS.

"Representative Lewis H. Reynolds, of Chilton, is a native Alabamian. He is a self-educated and self-made man of the best type. Although only 37 years of age, by thrift, honesty and industry he has already accumulated a comfortable competence. Is now largely engaged in farming and merchandising in Chilton county.

"Mr. Reynolds is the leader of the republican party in the house. Its numbers are small, but through his long experience as a legislator and his strong and popular personality it has had much influence in the present session. He was one of the most prominent and potential leaders in the organization of the populist party in 1892. In 1894 he was elected as a populist to represent Chilton county in 1894 in the lower house, and has continuously served in that position with rare fidelity and ability until the present session, with the exception of the years 1900-01, when he declined renomination.

"In 1901 Mr. Reynolds was elected a member of the state constitutional convention from Chilton county. In that body he was an influential member of the committees on agriculture and banking and insurance.

* * * *

"He was nominated and elected by both the populist and republican parties to the present house of representatives. He is an influential member of the committee on temperance, upon which he has done much good work. He is also a member of the committee on federal elections and public printing.

"Mr. Reynolds has never even been accused of violating a personal or political pledge. He enjoys the unlimited confidence of his party and the respect of all his political adversaries. A striking evidence of this is the fact that although in the minority in every legislature in which he has served he has never lost a single local bill which he introduced. He is taking especial interest in the provisions of the new election law now pending in the house.

"In 1888 he married Miss Dora Marshall, of Georgia."—Montgomery Journal February 17th, 1903.

COOPERS.

Having seen nothing from beat 10 for some time, I'll drop a few lines. Everything is O. K. down here since the democratic primary, the smoke and dust caused by the candidates rushing to and fro in their mad efforts to corral voters has cleared. And what a primary! The democrats polled 45 votes here and at least 15 of them were not qualified to vote. One of their managers was a man who has not paid his poll tax but once in three years, and I'm informed that one at the Verbena box was in the same fix, and that out of 62 votes cast at that box there were 22 not qualified. But the dems let everybody vote, qualified or not. You see, they wanted to make a showing, but if it was all over the county as it was in these two boxes the people were more than right when they told Cryton that there would not be over 450 votes cast. Well, we people are "standing pat" and after we make our nominations will carry everything by storm at the election in November. Say, wasn't that a neat job the dems put up on Smith, an old liner who says he has served his party all the time? Populists, you all remember how they served Judge Honeycutt, how they cross-fired him? And now they are fools enough to think that they can get populists to vote for Adams, but you can bet they won't, and that ain't all, even democrats say they won't vote for Adams and that court house clique. We, the people, are in better shape than we have been since 1896. This is the view of an old, conservative populist VOTER.

The Southern railway has advised the clerk of the railroad commission that it will comply at once with the order of the commission abolishing the tin cup from their cars and substituting glass drinking utensils. The Pearl and Leaf river road has made the same promise, but the other roads have not indicated their intentions in the premises.

Two of the four oil mills at Jackson, Miss., have closed down for the season, and the other two will close. This will throw about three hundred hands out of employment.

At Baton Rouge, La., the christening of the New Istrouma hotel was made a gala occasion. The central figure in the ceremony was Mrs. W. R. Leavitt, formerly Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of W. J. Bryan, who in the presence of a large number of society people of the city broke a bottle of champagne and gave the new hotel its name. The hotel is the first modern hostelry erected in the Louisiana capital. Mrs. Leavitt is there with her husband, the artist, who is painting a portrait of Governor Heard.

The board of mayor and aldermen of the city of Hattiesburg, Miss., give notice that at the regular meeting in May they will issue bonds in the sum of $60,000 for the purpose of building or buying an electric light plant.

Five special detectives from Scotland Yard have been detailed at the world's fair to guard Queen Victoria's jubilee gifts.

Ed Gammons, the Mississippi murderer of his sweetheart, says in his confession that she asked him to shoot her.

It is predicted that the Georgia fruit crop this year will amount to 5,000 cars, and the railroads are figuring now on how to secure enough refrigerator cars to move the crop. The peach season in Georgia lasts less than four weeks, and during the shipping season a car will not make more than two round trips. Up to April 10 except in limited areas the Georgia fruit crop was safe.

Drop a half-dollar in the slot. That is the scheme to take the place of ticket sellers at the St. Louis fair.

Twenty-five thousand workmen are now engaged in rushing to completion the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

One of the most unque pictorial souvenirs displayed at the world's fair is portraiture in butterfly wings.

Captain William H. Green, assistant to the general manager of the Southern railway company, is dead.

Ore mines are being opened up in Greasy Cove on the L. and N. extension from Altoona.

Representative Bankhead has returned to Washington.

DOZEN STORES BURN

Town of Clinton is Almost Wiped off the Map.

A fire which occurred at Clinton, Greene county, Tuesday morning almost swept it out of existence. Six stores of merchandise, namely Head's, Pippen's, Cook's, Carpenter's, Miss Strother's and Williams' mercantile company, together with the buildings they occupied, were destroyed. The Christian church was also burned. Only three stores are left. The estimated damage is $12,000, with insurance of $1,000.

Congressman Heflin.

The democratic executive committee of the fifth congressional district has declared results in the recent congressional election. The following is the official count:

Fifty-eighth Congress—Heflin, 6,117; Catts, 2,479; Goggans, 1,845; Golson, 1,348; Smith, 713; Riddle, 40.

Fifty-ninth Congress—Heflin, 5,915; Catts, 2,272; Goggans, 1,694; Golson, 1,214; Smith, 672; Riddle, 400.

Heflin having received an overwhelming plurality, was declared the nominee for both terms.

Engineer Killed.

J. B. Allen, switch engine foreman in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was stabbed to death by W. H. Anderson, the assistant general yard master at Birmingham.

The two men had a difficulty over a dispute about their work, the placing of "gondolas" at South Alice.

The stab was in the region of the heart and was a vicious looking wound. Anderson is in jail.

Sunday School Convention.

The world's fourth Sunday school convention opened Monday in a huge tent outside Herod's gate, Jerusalem. Archdeacon Sinclair delivered the opening sermon. The attendance included 800 Americans and 800 Britishers. Many other delegates from all quarters of the globe were present.

Viceroy Alexieff has applied by telegraph to be relieved of his position of viceroy to the far east. It is expected that the request will be granted. The immediate cause of the viceroy's application is reported to be the appointment of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, one of Admiral Alexieff's strongest enemies, as successor to the late Vice Admiral Makaroff in command of the Russian navy in the far east.

Rear Admiral Theodore J. Jewell has assumed command of the European squadron, going aboard his flagship the Olympia, which has been detached from the Caribbean and attached to the European squadron as the flagship. Admiral Jewell assumes command of the squadron recently equipped by Rear Admiral Chadwick, who is now in command of the South Atlantic station.

Representative Rice Pierce, of Tennessee, the second ranking minority member of the house committee on appropriations, says the aggregate regular appropriations of the first session of the fifty-eighth congress, now about to close, will be in the neighborhood of $700,000,000.

Burglars entered the store of N. H. Freeman at Haleyville, Winston county, Sunday night and blew open the safe containing about $250. No clew has yet been found as to the parties who did the work. Part of the funds taken belonged to the postoffice.

Toronto's wholesale district suffered a fire Tuesday night whose total loss is estimated at $1,000,000. Dynamite was used to stop the flames' progress. The chief of the fire department jumped six stories and escaped with a broken leg.

Two trestles on the Southern railway, one at Faunsdale and one near Mobile, were burned Tuesday. The one at Mobile was of incendiary origin and it is believed to have been preliminary to an attempt to rob a passenger train.

Russia is negotiating with France for the purchase of two submarine boats.

The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier, the oldest daily newspaper in the union south of Baltimore, celebrated Wednesday the one hundredth year of its establishment by a mammoth illustrated edition.

Clinton Gordon, the little son of Frank C. Gordon, a prominent mill man and merchant of Canoe, was thrown from a horse Wednesday and killed.

General Charles L. Miller was elected president of the American Steel Foundries company recently.

Major Stephen M. Eaton, former postmaster at New Orleans, is dead.

Five buildings in Selma were burned Sunday, entailing a loss of $3,000.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's Office

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m. CLANTON

Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

THE DIRECT LINE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

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No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'dy A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No 10 D'ly Ex't S'dy P M
6 10	3 40	Birmingham	11 10	7 15
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 24
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01
8 22	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 29	4 41
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

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THE WHITE BARBER
Razor Honing a Specialty
CLANTON, - ALABAMA

FOR SALE,
760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

ASK, AND YE SHALL RECEIVE.

O praying ones, who long have prayed,
And yet no answer heard,
Have he been sometimes half afraid
God might not keep His word?
Seems prayer to fall on deafened ears?
Does Heaven seem blind and dumb?
Is hope deferred? Believe! believe!
The answering time will come.

"Ask what ye will." His word is true,
His power is all divine;
Ye cannot test His love too far,
His uttermost is thine;
God does not mock believing prayer,
Ye shall not go unfed;
He gives no serpent for a fish,
Nor gives He stones for bread.

Thine inmost longings may be told,
The hopes that turned to shame,
The empty life, the thwarted plan,
The good that never came.
Say not, "The promise is not mine,
God did not hear me pray;
I prayed—I trusted fully—but
The grave hath barred the way."

God heard thee—He hath not forgot,
Faith shall at length prevail,
Yea, know thou, not the smallest jot
Of all His word can fail;
Oh, if ye truly have believed,
Not vain hath been thy prayer.
As God is true, thy hope shall come,
Some time—some way—somewhere.

THE FIRST CAUSE

By MILFORD W. FOSHAY.

Copyrighted, 1908, by The Authors Publishing Company.

"You don't love me! You know you don't love me, and that's the reason we aren't happy."

"It is clearly demonstrated, then, that we aren't happy?"

"Of course it is. You used to be with me every evening, and we read poetry and discussed literature, and—and—"

"Loved each other?"

"Yes; and that's exactly what people ought to do all their lives. You used to say that I was exceptionally well read, and that it was interesting to talk with me; but you haven't said so for ever so long, and it's just because you don't love me, and that's the very reason we aren't happy any more."

"It looks as if this conversation might become as interesting as any we ever had. I always like to give attention to first causes, and you seem to be getting down to the foundation of our relationship."

"Well, I think it is time to look for a first cause, and it's certainly not my fault if I am forced to the conclusion I have given."

"No; you are without fault, as I have told you very often. But, er—may I be permitted to inquire whose the fault is?"

"Yes; you have told me often enough that I am without fault, and that you loved me; but that's what you used to say. We have been married three months, and you haven't told me anything of the kind for—for weeks."

"Really, I haven't seen the occasion for it."

"Then you admit that my conclusion is correct?"

"Oh, I simply meant that I have proved my former assertions, and there is now less need for repeating them."

"Proved them?"

"Certainly."

"How?"

"By marrying you."

"And having done that gracious deed, there is now no occasion for further love?"

"If I have failed to say so, it is not because you have ceased to prompt me to."

"I?"

"Assuredly. I think you will admit that you have been making the statement to me in the most positive way, for at least six weeks, that I do not love you. Now, if it hasn't been to get me to agree with you, pray what has it been for?"

"And you will admit that I have had reason for saying so?"

"Excuse me, my dear (please notice the term), but I cannot admit that I have gone any further in this direction than you have insisted that I ought to go."

"Your term is perfectly correct, and it is also perfectly cold. I am sorry that I cannot be sufficiently conventional to return it, but I am in earnest, not ironic. I am very much mortified to think that I am so dense as to have made a similar statement, just as positively, and again I was obliged to accept it. After these things the lectures at the chamber of commerce began. You reiterated your former assertions, and insisted that I went because I got more pleasure there than in your society. I was in duty bound to believe you, and so, you see, I have gone only as far in my sentiments as you have insisted on my going."

"And have I not been telling you the truth?"

"Really, my dear, you put it in a very embarrassing way! You surely

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do not wish me to assert that I do not believe what you say?"

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"With all my heart."

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"Because I am a director, and it is necessary for me to look after its interests, so that I can make money for you to spend."

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"And the really, truly reason for your being out so many evenings is that I may have more money?"

"This is the really, truly reason."

"Then you do love me as much as you used to?"

"Certainly."

"O, you dear, good, bad, cold, warm-hearted, old hubby, you! To think that I was the first cause for your being out so many evenings, and I didn't know it! I'm going to put my arms right around your neck and give you a dozen kisses. There, now! You do love me. I know you do. Oh, I am so happy!"

"It is clearly demonstrated, then, that we aren't happy?"

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"Oh, well, I am in earnest, too, I assure you. As to my sentence, let me illustrate, and perhaps you will catch my meaning. As soon after our marriage as I began to go regularly to the meetings of the bank directors, you began to tell me that I did not need to go, and that I did it just to get rid of your society for the evening, and that I did not love you as I ought to, or I would not go. Now, I had never known you to prevaricate in the slightest degree, and of course I was bound to believe you. When I resumed my attendance at lodge, you

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"'What kind of trees are those?' I asked an army man who accompanied me.

"'Those are royal palms.'

"'And why do you call them royal palms?'

"'Well, you see, all the rest of the trees down here are good for something, but as these just stand around and look pretty, and are otherwise absolutely useless, the title "royal" seems to fit 'em exactly.'"—New York Times.

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"Jonah," said his wife, "you've been away three days and three nights. Give an account of yourself. Where have you been?"

"I've been on a whaling trip," said Jonah.

"Don't tell me any fish stories. I want the truth—the bitter truth," his wife said sternly.

"That's right, my dear. I was swallowed by a whale, and just have been released after serving a three days' sentence."

"I don't believe any such nonsense. Why should a whale swallow you? You don't look good enough to eat."

"I can't help that; it's a fact. If you had only been on hand with your X-rays you could have seen me in that fishy prison."

"Jonah, you weren't swallowed by a whale. You've been out swallowing things yourself, and you know it. That will do. No more lies, please."

And then Jonah stopped talking, because he knew that Mrs. J. wouldn't believe his tale, even if she afterward read it in the Bible.

He Knew They'd Fit.

"A friend of mine down south," said Congressman John Sharp Williams, "indulged in the luxury of a negro valet, or body servant, as we call them. This friend, in a riot of extravagance, one day bought a pair of loud-checked trousers. His valet envied them and wanted them. They did not seem to be coming his way fast enough and he threw some grease on them.

"'Charley,' said my friend, 'take these trousers and clean them. There's a grease spot on them.'

"Charley took the trousers, didn't do a thing to them, and brought them back in half a day. 'Deed, boss,' he said, 'I can't get that grease out.'

"'Did you scrub them well?'

"'Yes, sah.'

"'Did you try a hot iron and a piece of brown paper?'

"'Yes, sah.'

"'Did you try ammonia?'

"'No, sah, I ain't done tried 'em on me yet, but I knows they'll fit me.'"

Immense California Grapevine.

The largest grapevine in the world is growing in the Carpinteria Valley, twelve miles east of Santa Barbara, Cal., and is called La Para Grande. It was started from a cutting sixty-one years ago by a Spanish woman, Dona Ayala. It is eight feet four inches in circumference at its base, and one of the horizontal branches measures more than three feet in circumference. The trellis covers about a third of an acre and sixty heavy posts support it. The vine produces as many as 5,000 bunches annually at a conservative estimate, and in good years many clusters measure twelve to fifteen inches in length and weigh six to eight pounds. Its owner estimates that in 1895 the vine yielded ten tons of grapes.

Navies of the World.

Of vessels, battleships, cruisers and scouts of over 1,000 tons, now in commission in the world's navies, Great Britain has 201, aggregating 1,516,000 tons displacement; France, 96, aggregating 576,000 tons displacement; Germany, 73, aggregating 388,000 tons; Russia 43, aggregating 315,000 tons; United States 35, aggregating 295,000 tons; Italy, 38, aggregating 295,000 tons; Japan 31, aggregating 206,000 tons. But, if the naval vessels now in course of building in the world's shipyards were completed, the tonnage of the United States would be more than doubld, and she would occupy third place instead of fifth, with France sctill second, and with England's power only three times as great as ours.

Caught.

A little while I said I'd stay,
When on that frosty Winter day
She asked me in, all fancy free.
I felt she'd set her cap at me,
But who avoids love's potent sway?

We sat before the embers' ray
And talked, while hours passed away,
And, passing, only seemed to be
A little while.

'Twas thus she lured me on to say
The fateful words, Regret them?—Nay.
A maid must charm, you'll all agree;
And so 'tis only right that she
Should practice in her woman's way
A little wile.

—Francis H. Lee.

The Czar as a Composer.

It has long been known that the czar possessed a very pretty musical gift, and his majesty has recently essayed his power as a composer of music to his own verses. In these verses the predominant note is one of religion. They extol the glories of the Orthodox church and its saints, and exalt the virtue of Christian self-sacrifice and renunciation of worldly goods and prosperity.

WOMEN WHO CARE FOR DOGS.

There Who Will Nurse Them Tenderly Are in Demand in England.

An advertisement recently printed in a London journal devoted to interests of the kennel brings to light the fact that women who will devote their attention to the nursing of dogs can find an abundance of employment. In answer to this advertisement, a hundred applicants have already come forward, but it is believed the tests to which they will be put will prove too severe for a majority of the number. "It is no easy matter," the London Mail explains, "to take the temperature of a toy spaniel when the little animal is in high fever, and the administration of medicine and distasteful diet to a fractious bloodhound involves some risk."

The nurses for the first six months will be required to wear blue overalls, surgical aprons and goloshes, but at the end of this probationary period they will be graduated into becoming blue serge dresses, with "D. P. L."—signifying Dogs' Protective League—worked in red letters on the collar. As the owners of the sick dogs that enjoy the trained nurse luxury are likely to be gentlemen of wealth, the dog nurses will probably not be denied the usual matrimonial opportunities.

The Parsimony of Wealth.

Upon the occasion of the presentation of an expensive loving cup a few nights ago to a merchant who was celebrating the semi-centennial anniversary of his entry into business the recipient gave to the donors, his employes, advice on how to accumulate wealth. Many of those present had been identified with the firm headed by the cup received upward of a quarter of a century.

Croesus dilated in extenso on the importance of observing frugality in small things, especially until the nucleus of a fortune had been established. He instanced as object lessons two points in his career. When incandescent mantels were introduced the magnate hesitated about adopting them in the counting room because of the expense involved. Only when it was demonstrated that economy could be effected would he apply them to gas jets. During the Spanish war he paid the help in cash to save the cost of the revenue stamp tax; whereas, formerly and since check payments were made.

Subaltern Fooled the Colonel.

I doubt if the pranks of the present day subaltern are as pluckish as those of his predecessors. I can remember a story that went the rounds some years ago of a daring junior of the Grenadier Guards who chaffed his colonel in a fashion that would not be tolerated to-day. But the colonel was not disposed to deal leniently with him. He kept unusually late or rather early hours, so one day an early parade was ordered unexpectedly, and five minutes before the hour the colonel rode past the culprit's quarters.

Cheerfully unconscious of impending doom, the latter leaned out of his bedroom window in the airy garments of sleep to say good morning. The colonel chuckled and rode on, but to his surprise at the stroke of time the subaltern stepped out on parade, fully dressed and all in order. He knew of the trap and had donned the looser garment over his uniform to take a rise out of his superior.—London Tattler.

Some Indians Are Masons.

Grand Secretary W. W. Perry of the Wisconsin grand lodge said that Masonry exists among the Indians.

"They have no lodges that I know of," said he, "and I don't know where they got their Masonry, but some of the Indians are good Masons.

"Many years ago they brought a shipload of slaves to New Orleans, and when one of them was put out on the block to be auctioned off he made the Masonic hailing sign. He was taken down from the block, examined and found to be a Mason.

"He was not sold into slavery, but a purse was raised by New Orleans Masons to purchase his freedom and he was sent back to Africa."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Soldiers Learning Languages.

The French minister of war proposes to encourage the young soldiers in the French army to study foreign languages by the formation of classes. It is thought well to teach German in the north and Spanish and Italian in the south. A class conducted by a lieutenant at Paris turns out about forty students a year proficient in German. The proposition is thought a good one, and is to be further developed.

Two Pictures.

I.

An old farmhouse with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be."

II.

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long;
"Oh! could I only tread once more
The field path to the farmhouse door,
The old green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy happy,
How happy I should be."

—Universalist Leader.

Comrades.

A hearty, healthy body—and a soul!
What's a soul?
'Is it wings that I may fly
To some shining, distant sky
As my goal?
No, the sweetening of the life as a whole,
That's a soul.
In each grave or trivial task,
In each joy the chum I'd ask
Is my soul.

—Harriet K. Sutton in Good Housekeeping.

HUMOR OF A BIG FIRE

On Sunday night a kind gentleman rang a doorbell uptown and informed the anxious mother within that her son would not be home that night, as he was helping his employers to keep off the fire. The mother got very excited.

"But he must come home," she cried; "tell him I say he must, understand me, he must come home."

"But, my dear lady," said the man soothingly, "he can't come home; every one of the employes are in exactly the same fix."

"Well, I don't care about anybody else; he must come home. Where is he now?"

"He's on the roof."

"On the roof," she screamed, "and he's got on the best clothes he owns."

"No, my dear madam, he hasn't on his best clothes," the man managed to edge in.

"What's he got on, then; hasn't he anything on?"

The man blushed.

"He has on a pair of overalls, a pair of rubber boots, and he is handling a hose like a fireman."

Then the man fled and the mother fell a-weeping.

—

A little girl heard the rumor that the whole city would burn up, so she determined to prepare. She got down an old satchel and in it she carefully packed away a few cents that she had saved, small pieces of bric-a-brac that she prized, her limited amount of jewelry, and her ticket for the Boston Symphony concert. With the satchel clasped in her arms she determined to stay up all night and await the worst. But the sand man was too m... her. Gradually her head sa... ward. She was tight asleep, ... to her breast she still clute... precious satchel.

—

A large family living out near ... Hill park was suddenly aw... about 2 o'clock on Monday morn... some kind relative at the ... The good, anxious soul ... warn them. She had rece... notice that the city was ... be blown up by a gas ex... them all get up. Let them ... selves, and binding on ... be prepared to fly. The ... lieved. It got up and ... ed, hat, coat, gloves, ... in their Sunday rai... passed, ten ... of the paterfamilias ... longer. He ... phone and called up ... ters. The rumor was ... so," he yelled down ... stamped into his room ... door after, and the fam... ed faces went slowly ... dressed again, and went ...

—

When told by her mothe... fire had destroyed her fat... ness a little girl was hear... "Oh, mamma, will we be ... then, and must I come in ... back gate so the other girl ... my ragged dresses?"

—

A little boy who had wat... flames from a high building ... nurse that some one had ... in the earth and he had seen ... Baltimore Herald.

A Heroine of Luckno...

An interesting figure in English history has passed away in the person of Lady Inglis, who died recently at London after a short illness.

Lady Julia Salina Inglis was the second daughter of the first Lord Chelmsford and was born in 1833.

She was the widow of the famous defender of the British residency at Lucknow, Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K. C. B., who died in 1882, and in memory of whose services in the Indian Mutiny she had been in receipt of a pension.

Lady Inglis herself went through the siege of Lucknow, and in addition to the terrors of the siege and the subsequent journey to the coast she was shipwrecked on the voyage home to England.

She afterward published the diary she kept during her eventful life in the besieged city, where her husband, then Brigadier Inglis, commanded the garrison throughout the eighty-seven days the place was invested.

She describes the entrance into the residency, on a day when glad shouts rang through the tortured city, of "a short, quiet looking, gray haired man, whom I knew at once was Gen. Havelock. He shook hands with me and said he feared that we had suf... great deal.

"I could hardly answer him. ... It was a moment of unmixed ... ness, but not lasting. I felt ... ference my lot was to others ... I tried to write home, but could ...

"The relieving force had ... most severely. . . . The ... had been abandoned. . . . T... emy had loopholed the house ... shot the poor fellows down by ... as they passed through the ... streets."

Once while on the dangerous ... from Lucknow to the coast th... den command "Halt!" rang out ... night.

Lady Inglis had a baby with ... this time, and thus she write... lence was ordered and all light ... put out. . . . I shall never ... my anxiety lest baby should ... mence crying again and perh... tray our whereabouts." For... baby did not cry.

On the way to England her s... wrecked near the coast of ... and hope had been almost aba... when the passengers, who ha... drifting about in small boats ... picked up by a native vess... taken into Trincomalee.

Dog Unearths Gold Mi...

The miners of the western states and territories tell some marvelous tales of how on occasions an unusually rich pay streak of the yellow metal is discovered, but none is more remarkable than that told by two men prospecting for miners in Nevada. Thinking that their dog was chasing a mountain lion or some other wild beast H. Roth and A. E. Montmorency, two miners from Nye county, Nevada, seized their guns and followed until they saw the dog come to a stop on the top of a great boulder. The animal was making no attempt to discover the lost trail, but was standing rigid on the rock, his nose pointing in the air. As soon as his masters arrived he wagged his tail, barked once or twice and disappeared in the underbrush.

Surprised at the behavior of the animal, the two men began an investigation and soon discovered that the rock was the outcropping of a rich ledge of ore, containing gold and silver. Measurements of the body were taken and it was learned that the mine was forty-two feet wide and extended in a visible line for over 2,250 feet. An assay of the ore was made and found to run from $8 to $126 ...

The ledge is situated in Nye ... seventy-five miles from Tonop... twenty-five miles east of Dow... the famous old mining camp ... employed hundreds of men ... days of the pioneers. It is a w... cled part of the country and ... miners have prospected in that ... but it remained for a dog to ... the hidden gold.

The animal is a common ... without a pedigree and is a c... tween a collie and a half-bre... dog. He was given to the ... sheep herder, whom they kn... Mr. Roth says that he is not ...

Roth and his partner ha... prospecting together for som... and have a small claim near T... Roth was formerly a jeweler ... was he who paid the expense... two, as Montmorency was ... funds. Their outfit consists ... blankets, a tent, cooking uten... visions, a burro and a dog. ... say that the dog is an abso... cessity, as without him one ... hope to discover a golden le...

The Little One's Reque...

The dinner done, the lamp is lit,
And in its mellow glow we sit
And talk of matters, grave and gay,
That went to make another day.
Comes Little One, a book in hand,
With this request—nay, this command,
For who'd gainsay the little sprite?
"Please—will you read to me to-night?"

Read to you, Little One? Why, yes.
What shall it be to-night? You guess
You'd like to hear about the bears—
Their bowls of porridge, beds and chairs?
Well, that you shall. There, that tale's done!
And now—"You'd like another one?"
To-morrow evening, Curly Head;
It's "hass-pass seven!" Off to bed!

So each night another story—
Wicked dwarfs and giants gory,
Dragons fierce and princes daring,
Forth to fame and fortune faring.

Wandering tots, with leaves fo...
Houses made of gingerbread,
Witches bad and fairies good,
And all the wonders of the woo...

"I like the witches best," says ...
Who nightly nestles on my k...
But why by them she sets s...
Psychologists must puzzle o'er.
Her likes are mine, and I agree
With all that she confides in ...
And thus we travel, hand in ha...
The storied roads of fairyland.

Ah, little one, when years have ...
And left their silver on my h...
And when the dimming eyes of ...
With difficulty scan the page,
On you I'll turn the tables th...
For I shall put the question,
I borrow of your better sight:
"Please—will you read to me to...

—Pittsburg ...

Wanted to Know Too Much.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist church, was riding on a car the other day when he saw sitting opposite him a little girl whose maiden aunt is a member of his congregation. The conductor, uncertain as to ... she was old enough to demand ... from, asked:

"Little girl, how old are y...

"Ask that of Ann," replied ... miss. "Keep your statistics ... self and accept this five c... me."—New York Times.

ASK, AND YE SHALL RECEIVE.

O praying ones, who long have prayed,
And yet no answer heard,
Have he been sometimes half afraid
God might not keep His word?
Seems prayer to fall on deafened ears?
Does Heaven seem blind and dumb?
Is hope deferred? Believe! believe!
The answering time will come.

"Ask what ye will," His word is true,
His power is all divine;
Ye cannot test His love too far,
His uttermost is thine;
God does not mock believing prayer,
Ye shall not go unfed;
He gives no serpent for a fish,
Nor gives He stones for bread.

Thine inmost longings may be told,
The hopes that turned to shame,
The empty life, the thwarted plan,
The good that never came.
Say not, "The promise is not mine,
God did not hear me pray;
I prayed—I trusted fully—but
The grave hath barred the way."

God heard thee—He hath not forgot,
Faith shall at length prevail,
Yea, know thou, not the smallest jot
Of all His word can fail;
Oh, if ye truly have believed,
Not vain hath been thy prayer,
As God is true, thy hope shall come,
Some time—some way—somewhere.

THE FIRST CAUSE

By MILFORD W. FOSHAY.

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"You don't love me! You know you don't love me, and that's the reason we aren't happy."

"It is clearly demonstrated, then, that we aren't happy?"

"Of course it is. You used to be with me every evening, and we read poetry and discussed literature, and—and—"

"Loved each other?"

"Yes; and that's exactly what people ought to do all their lives. You used to say that I was exceptionally well read, and that it was interesting to talk with me; but you haven't said so for ever so long, and it's just because you don't love me, and that's the very reason we aren't happy any more."

"It looks as if this conversation might become as interesting as any we ever had. I always like to give attention to first causes, and you seem to be getting down to the foundation of our relationship."

"Well, I think it is time to look for a first cause, and it's certainly not my fault if I am forced to the conclusion I have given."

"No; you are without fault, as I have told you very often. But, er—may I be permitted to inquire whose the fault is?"

"Yes; you have told me often enough that I am without fault, and that you loved me; but that's what you used to say. We have been married three months, and you haven't told me anything of the kind for—for weeks."

"Really, I haven't seen the occasion for it."

"Then you admit that my conclusion is correct?"

"Oh, I simply meant that I have proved my former assertions, and there is now less need for repeating them."

"Proved them?"

"Certainly."

"How?"

"By marrying you."

"And having done that gracious deed, there is now no occasion for further love?"

"If I have failed to say so, it is not because you have ceased to prompt me to."

"I?"

"Assuredly. I think you will admit that you have been making the statement to me in the most positive way, for at least six weeks, that I do not love you. Now, if it hasn't been to get me to agree with you, pray what has it been for?"

"And you will admit that I have had reason for saying so?"

"Excuse me, my dear (please notice the term), but I cannot admit that I have gone any further in this direction than you have insisted that I ought to go."

"Your term is perfectly correct, and it is also perfectly cold. I am sorry that I cannot be sufficiently conventional to return it, but I am in earnest, not ironic. I am very much mortified to think that I am so dense as to have

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"And the really, truly reason for your being out so many evenings is that I may have more money?"

"This is the really, truly reason."

"Then you do love me as much as you used to?"

"Certainly."

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And then Jonah stopped talking, because he knew that Mrs. J. wouldn't believe his tale, even if she afterward read it in the Bible.

He Knew They'd Fit.

"A friend of mine down south," said Congressman John Sharp Williams, "indulged in the luxury of a negro valet, or body servant, as we call them. This friend, in a riot of extravagance, one day bought a pair of loud-checked trousers. His valet envied them and wanted them. They did not seem to be coming his way fast enough and he threw some grease on them.

"'Charley,' said my friend, 'take these trousers and clean them. There's a grease spot on them.'

"Charley took the trousers, didn't do a thing to them, and brought them back in half a day. 'Deed, boss,' he said, 'I can't get that grease out.'

"'Did you scrub them well?'

"'Yes, sah.'

"'Did you try a hot iron and a piece of brown paper?'

"'Yes, sah.'

"'Did you try ammonia?'

"'No, sah, I ain't done tried 'em on me yet, but I knows they'll fit me.'"

Immense California Grapevine.

The largest grapevine in the world is growing in the Carpinteria Valley, twelve miles east of Santa Barbara, Cal., and is called La Para Grande. It was started from a cutting sixty-one years ago by a Spanish woman, Dona Ayala. It is eight feet four inches in circumference at its base, and one of the horizontal branches measures more than three feet in circumference. The trellis covers about a third of an acre and sixty heavy posts support it. The vine produces as many as 5,000 bunches annually at a conservative estimate, and in good years many clusters measure twelve to fifteen inches in length and weigh six to eight pounds. Its owner estimates that in 1895 the vine yielded ten tons of grapes.

Navies of the World.

Of vessels, battleships, cruisers and scouts of over 1,000 tons, now in commission in the world's navies, Great Britain has 201, aggregating 1,516,000 tons displacement; France, 96, aggregating 576,000 tons displacement; Germany, 73, aggregating 388,000 tons; Russia 43, aggregating 315,000 tons; United States 35, aggregating 295,000 tons; Italy, 38, aggregating 295,000 tons; Japan 31, aggregating 206,000 tons. But, if the naval vessels now in course of building in the world's shipyards were completed, the tonnage of the United States would be more than doubld, and she would occupy third place instead of fifth, with France sctill second, and with England's power only three times as great as ours.

Caught.

A little while I said I'd stay,
When on that frosty Winter day
She asked me in, all fancy free.
I felt she'd set her cap at me.
But who avoids love's potent sway?

We sat before the embers' ray
And talked, while hours passed away,
And, passing, only seemed to be
A little while.

'Twas thus she lured me on to say
The fateful words, Regret them?—Nay.
A maid must charm, you'll all agree;
And so 'tis only right that she
Should practice in her woman's way
A little wile.

—Francis H. Lee.

The Czar as a Composer.

It has long been known that the czar possessed a very pretty musical gift, and his majesty has recently essayed his power as a composer of music to his own verses. In these verses the predominant note is one of religion. They extol the glories of the Orthodox church and its saints, and exalt the virtue of Christian self-sacrifice and renunciation of worldly goods and prosperity.

WOMEN WHO CARE FOR DOGS.

There Who Will Nurse Them Tenderly Are in Demand in England.

An advertisement recently printed in a London journal devoted to interests of the kennel brings to light the fact that women who will devote their attention to the nursing of dogs can find an abundance of employment. In answer to this advertisement, a hundred applicants have already come forward, but it is believed the tests to which they will be put will prove too severe for a majority of the number. "It is no easy matter," the London Mail explains, "to take the temperature of a toy spaniel when the little animal is in high fever, and the administration of medicine and distasteful diet to a fractious bloodhound involves some risk."

The nurses for the first six months will be required to wear blue overalls, surgical aprons and goloshes, but at the end of this probationary period they will be graduated into becoming blue serge dresses, with "D. P. L."—signifying Dogs' Protective League—worked in red letters on the collar. As the owners of the sick dogs that enjoy the trained nurse luxury are likely to be gentlemen of wealth, the dog nurses will probably not be denied the usual matrimonial opportunities.

The Parsimony of Wealth.

Upon the occasion of the presentation of an expensive loving cup a few nights ago to a merchant who was celebrating the semi-centennial anniversary of his entry into business the recipient gave to the donors, his employes, advice on how to accumulate wealth. Many of those present had been identified with the firm headed by the cup received upward of a quarter of a century.

Croesus dilated in extenso on the importance of observing frugality in small things, especially until the nucleus of a fortune had been established. He instanced as object lessons two points in his career. When incandescent mantels were introduced the magnate hesitated about adopting them in the counting room because of the expense involved. Only when it was demonstrated that economy could be effected would he apply them to gas jets. During the Spanish war he paid the help in cash to save the cost of the revenue stamp tax; whereas, formerly and since check payments were made.

Subaltern Fooled the Colonel.

I doubt if the pranks of the present day subaltern are as pluckish as those of his predecessors. I can remember a story that went the rounds some years ago of a daring junior of the Grenadier Guards who chaffed his colonel in a fashion that would not be tolerated to-day. But the colonel was not disposed to deal leniently with him. He kept unusually late or rather early hours, so one day an early parade was ordered unexpectedly, and five minutes before the hour the colonel rode past the culprit's quarters.

Cheerfully unconscious of impending doom, the latter leaned out of his bedroom window in the airy garments of sleep to say good morning. The colonel chuckled and rode on, but to his surprise at the stroke of time the subaltern stepped out on parade, fully dressed and all in order. He knew of the trap and had donned the looser garment over his uniform to take a rise out of his superior.—London Tattler.

Some Indians Are Masons.

Grand Secretary W. W. Perry of the Wisconsin grand lodge said that Masonry exists among the Indians.

"They have no lodges that I know of," said he, "and I don't know where they got their Masonry, but some of the Indians are good Masons.

"Many years ago they brought a shipload of slaves to New Orleans, and when one of them was put out on the block to be auctioned off he made the Masonic hailing sign. He was taken down from the block, examined and found to be a Mason.

"He was not sold into slavery, but a purse was raised by New Orleans Masons to purchase his freedom and he was sent back to Africa."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Soldiers Learning Languages.

The French minister of war proposes to encourage the young soldiers in the French army to study foreign languages by the formation of classes. It is thought well to teach German in the north and Spanish and Italian in the south. A class conducted by a lieutenant at Paris turns out about forty students a year proficient in German. The proposition is thought a good one, and is to be further developed.

Two Pictures.

I.

An old farmhouse with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be."

II.

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long;
"Oh! could I only tread once more
The field path to the farmhouse door,
The old green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy happy,
How happy I should be."

—Universalist Leader.

Comrades.

A hearty, healthy body—and a soul!
What's a soul?
Is it wings that I may fly
To some shining, distant sky
As my goal?
No, the sweetening of the life as a whole,
That's a soul.
In each grave or trivial task,
In each joy the chum I'd ask
Is my soul.

—Harriet K. Sutton in Good Housekeeping.

HUMOR OF A BIG FIRE

On Sunday night a kind gentleman rang a doorbell uptown and informed the anxious mother within that her son would not be home that night, as he was helping his employers to keep off the fire. The mother got very excited.

"But he must come home," she cried; "tell him I say he must, understand me, he must come home."

"But, my dear lady," said the man soothingly, "he can't come home; every one of the employes are in exactly the same fix."

"Well, I don't care about anybody else; he must come home. Where is he now?"

"He's on the roof."

"On the roof," she screamed, "and he's got on the best clothes he owns."

"No, my dear madam, he hasn't on his best clothes," the man managed to edge in.

"What's he got on, then; hasn't he anything on?"

The man blushed.

"He has on a pair of overalls, a pair of rubber boots, and he is handling a hose like a fireman."

Then the man fled and the mother fell a-weeping.

—

A little girl heard the rumor that the whole city would burn up, so she determined to prepare. She got down an old satchel and in it she carefully packed away a few cents that she had saved, small pieces of bric-a-brac that she prized, her limited amount of jewelry, and her ticket for the Boston Symphony concert. With the satchel clasped in her arms she determined to stay up all night and await the worst. But the sand man was too m... her. Gradually her head sa... ward. She was tight asleep, b... to her breast she still clutch... precious satchel.

—

A large family living out nea... Hill park was suddenly aw... about 2 o'clock on Monday m... some kind relative at the ...

The good, anxious soul ... warn them. She had rec... notice that the city was ... be blown up by a gas ex... them all get up. Let them ... selves, and binding on t... be prepared to fly. Th... lieved. It got up and ha... ed, hat, coat, gloves, a... in their Sunday ra... passed, ten minutes, fi... the paterfamilias could ... longer. He rushed up ... phone and called up ... tors. The rumor was fa... so," he yelled down ... stamped into his room ... door after, and the fam... ed faces went slowly ... dressed again, and went ...

—

When told by her moth... fire had destroyed her fa... ness a little girl was hea... "Oh, mamma, will we be ... then, and must I come in th... back gate so the other girls ... my ragged dresses?"

—

A little boy who had ... flames from a high building ... nurse that some one had ... in the earth and he had see... Baltimore Herald.

A Heroine of Lucknow

An interesting figure in English history has passed away in the person of Lady Inglis, who died recently at London after a short illness.

Lady Julia Salina Inglis was the second daughter of the first Lord Chelmsford and was born in 1833.

She was the widow of the famous defender of the British residency at Lucknow, Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K. C. B., who died in 1882, and in memory of whose services in the Indian Mutiny she had been in receipt of a pension.

Lady Inglis herself went through the siege of Lucknow, and in addition to the terrors of the siege and the subsequent journey to the coast she was shipwrecked on the voyage home to England.

She afterward published the diary she kept during her eventful life in the besieged city, where her husband, then Brigadier Inglis, commanded the garrison throughout the eighty-seven days the place was invested.

She describes the entrance into the residency, on a day when glad shouts rang through the tortured city, of "a short, quiet looking, gray haired man, whom I knew at once was Gen. Havelock. He shook hands with me and said he feared that we had s... great deal.

"I could hardly answer him. It was a moment of unmixed ... ness, but not lasting. I felt ... ferent my lot was to others ... I tried to write home, but co...

"The relieving force had ... most severely. . . . The ... had been abandoned. . . . T... emy had loopholed the ho... shot the poor fellows down ... as they passed through the ... streets."

Once while on the dangerous ... from Lucknow to the coast ... den command "Halt!" rang ... night.

Lady Inglis had a baby with ... this time, and thus she writ... lence was ordered and all light... put out. . . . I shall never ... my anxiety lest baby should ... mence crying again and ... tray our whereabouts." For ... baby did not cry.

On the way to England her ... wrecked near the coast of ... and hope had been almost ... when the passengers, who ... drifting about in small boats ... picked up by a native ves... taken into Trincomalee.

Dog Unearths Gold Mine

The miners of the western states and territories tell some marvelous tales of how on occasions an unusually rich pay streak of the yellow metal is discovered, but none is more remarkable than that told by two men prospecting for miners in Nevada. Thinking that their dog was chasing a mountain lion or some other wild beast H. Roth and A. E. Montmorency, two miners from Nye county, Nevada, seized their guns and followed until they saw the dog come to a stop on the top of a great boulder. The animal was making no attempt to discover the lost trail, but was standing rigid on the rock, his nose pointing in the air. As soon as his masters arrived he wagged his tail, barked once or twice and disappeared in the underbrush.

Surprised at the behavior of the animal, the two men began an investigation and soon discovered that the rock was the outcropping of a rich ledge of ore, containing gold and silver. Measurements of the body were taken and it was learned that the mine was forty-two feet wide and extended in a visible line for over 2,250 feet. An assay of the ore was made an... found to run from $8 to $126 ...

The ledge is situated in Nye ... seventy-five miles from Tono... twenty-five miles east of Dow... the famous old mining cam... employed hundreds of men ... days of the pioneers. It is a w... cled part of the country and ... miners have prospected in tha... but it remained for a dog to ... the hidden gold.

The animal is a common ... without a pedigree and is a c... tween a collie and a half-bre... dog. He was given to the m... sheep herder, whom they kn... Mr. Roth says that he is not ...

Roth and his partner ha... prospecting together for so... and have a small claim near ... Roth was formerly a jeweler ... was he who paid the expense... two, as Montmorency was ... funds. Their outfit consists ... blankets, a tent, cooking uten... visions, a burro and a dog. ... say that the dog is an abs... cessity, as without him one ... hope to discover a golden le...

The Little One's Request

The dinner done, the lamp is lit,
And in its mellow glow we sit
And talk of matters, grave and gay,
That went to make another day.
Comes Little One, a book in hand,
With this request—nay, this command.
For who'd gainsay the little sprite?
"Please—will you read to me to-night?"

Read to you, Little One? Why, yes.
What shall it be to-night? You guess
You'd like to hear about the bears—
Their bowls of porridge, beds and chairs?
Well, that you shall. There, that tale's done!
And now—"You'd like another one?"
To-morrow evening, Curly Head;
It's "hasa-pass seven!". Off to bed!

So each night another story—
Wicked dwarfs and giants gory,
Dragons fierce and princes daring,
Forth to fame and fortune faring.

Wandering tots, with leaves in ... Houses made of gingerbread, ... Witches bad and fairies good ... And all the wonders of the wo...

"I like the witches best," says ... Who nightly nestles on my ... But why by them she sets such ... Psychologists must puzzle o... Her likes are mine, and I agr... With all that she confides in ... And thus we travel, hand in ... The storied roads of fairyland ...

Ah, little one, when years ha... And left their silver on my ... And when the dimming eyes o... With difficulty scan the page ... On you I'll turn the tables ... For I shall put the question, ... I borrow of your better sight, ... "Please—will you read to me ...

—Pittsburg ...

Wanted to Know Too Much.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist church, was riding on a car the other day when he saw sitting opposite him a little girl whose maiden aunt is a member of his congregation. The conductor, uncertain as to ... she was old enough to demand ... from, asked:

"Little girl, how old are ...

"Ask that of Ann," replied ... miss. "Keep your statistics ... self and accept this five ... me."—New York Times.

R OF A BIG FIRE

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But the sand man was too m
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A large family living out near
Hill park was suddenly awa
about 2 o'clock on Monday morni
some kind relative at the tele
The good, anxious soul me
warn them. She had received
notice that the city was all g
be blown up by a gas explosion
them all get up. Let them dress
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be prepared to fly. The famil
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ed, hat, coat, gloves, and all, c
in their Sunday raiment. Five mi
passed, ten minutes, fifteen. A
the paterfamilias could stand
longer. He rushed up to the
phone and called up police hea
ters. The rumor was false. "It
so," he yelled down the steps,
stamped into his room slamming
door after, and the family with
ed faces went slowly upstairs
dressed again, and went to bed.

When told by her mother th
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ness a little girl was heard to
"Oh, mamma, will we be very
then, and must I come in throug
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my ragged dresses?"

A little boy who had watched
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Baltimore Herald.

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On the way to England her sh
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The ledge is situated in Nye
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Roth and his partner ha
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Roth was formerly a jeweler
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There, that tale's

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Curly Head;
" Off to bed!

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princes daring,
ortune faring.

Wandering tots, with leaves for
Houses made of gingerbread,
Witches bad and fairies good.
And all the wonders of the wood

"I like the witches best," says
Who nightly nestles on my kn
But why by them she sets so
Psychologists must puzzle o'er
Her likes are mine, and I agree
With all that she confides in m
And thus we travel, hand in ha
The storied roads of fairyland.

Ah, little one, when years have
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And when the dimming eyes of
With difficulty scan the page,
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For I shall put the question, w
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"Please—will you read to me t
—Pittsburg D

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from, asked:

"Little girl, how old are yo

"Ask that of Ann," replied t
miss. "Keep your statistics
self and accept this five c
me."—New York Times.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
, W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

OURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem-
r.
Judge—Hon. Terry Richardson.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Septem-
r.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ston.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-
.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday
ril, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
y, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
vember.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

OUNTY CHURCHES

astors and clerks are cordially ask-
to send the editor any news regard-
their churches which they would
published. Also if there are any
rs in these notices please send cor-
ions.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

pine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
th-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
ookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
thany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

e Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
y. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
nter Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
r; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
cord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
y. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
lins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
g, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

stnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
uth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
y. W. B. Jones, clerk.
e Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
nday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
uth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
y. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
neser—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
son—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
rty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
y; W. M. Wood, clerk.
edonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
y. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
e Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
berry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
: Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
astor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
e Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
; George Trawick, clerk.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
. Henry Smith, clerk.
ms' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
ant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
ant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
ant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
astor; H. C. Latham, clerk,

r Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
dence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt,
day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

dence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-

—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
obinson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. M. Thomas,
pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemi-
son.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3d
Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st
Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pas-
or; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor;
Saturday before the second Sunday;
J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeff-
coat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd
Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st
Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd
Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis,
Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morn-
ng.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson
second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk,
Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th
Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Mil-
stead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley,
clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st
Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Ver-
bena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st
Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Light-
wood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F.
Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before.
T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th
Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh,
pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hed-
berg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev.
Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song
service every 2d and 4th Sunday after-
noons. Prayer meeting every Wed-
nesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—
Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
567—First Saturday, Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,
No. 534—Saturday on or before full
moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
411—Saturday on or before full moon,
Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
473—Tuesday on or before full moon,
Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Sat-
urdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and
fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First
and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 12 3-8@12 1-2.
Same time last year, 9 3-4@10 1-2.
Bales received to date, 6,643.
Same period last year, 4,877.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Elbert Littlejohn was in Clanton Thursday after a doctor for his father, Mr. Noah Littlejohn, who, we are sorry to say, is pretty bad with rheumatism.

W. I. Mullins has a fine line of "James & Mayer's" buggies for sale.

W. W. Hand and E. W. Clarke, of Energy, were pleasant visitors Thursday.

Moses Robinson was in town last Thursday.

A large stock of good watches at Upchurch's drug store.

Ed Culpepper was in Clanton Saturday.

Lee Vickers was a welcome visitor Saturday.

Steel ranges, stoves and famous "Iron King" for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

G. W. Foshee was in Clanton Saturday.

J. B. Littlejohn was in town Saturday.

Try "Oxola" at Upchurch's drug store.

E. F. Varden was in Clanton Saturday.

L. H. and W. A. Reynolds were in town Thursday.

Frank Goodgame and Bob Smith spent Friday in Jemison.

J. A. Huett, of Verbena, was in Clanton Thursday.

J. B. Northcutt, of Jemison, was in town last week.

J. P. Barrett, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Why don't our mayor and marshal apply the vagrant act?

Monroe Hubbard was in Clanton Tuesday.

E. B. Deason spent Monday and Tuesday in the capital city.

C. I. Martin and M. M. Busbey, of beat 2, were pleasant visitors Wednesday.

Major Adolph J. You, of Mobile, inspector in charge of the United States immigration service for Alabama and Georgia, was in our town Tuesday, looking after any undesirable foreigners that ought to be sent back where they came from. The major is a genial gentleman whose home was in San Diego, Cal., of which country he still has fond recollections.

The fare to Birmingham May 10th will be at one and a third rate on account of the republican convention. A large attendance is expected.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Erasmus Edwards—Ella Oates.
Sam Mims—Melissa Jones.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Honor roll for the month ending April 15th: Misses Marian Aldrige, Ennie Aldridge, Drusilla Robinson and Corrinne Tyus; Messrs. Joseph Headley, C. M. Baker and E. W. Miller; Masters Newton Aldridge, John T. Morgan and Will Wilson.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

I beg space in your paper to give thanks to the Lord for making the editor of the banner with a pop vaive, so he can blow off his dadgummed rotten democratic gas; otherwise he would "bust." Success to the UNION.

VOX.

JEMISON, ALA.
April 19th, 1904.

To the People of Chilton County.

In making my announcement this week subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, I wish to say a few words. In the first place I would hate to break up and move, if I were elected, and if I receive the nomination I have no doubt of election. The people of this county have stood close together and have elected their county officers for the past 20 years, and I can see no reason for a change. Where is there any great principle in the democratic party or their nominees to warrant the destruction of the people's organization? Just to elect their ticket, and if the people were to try and turn the county offices over to the democrats they would not know where to find them, for they don't know where they are at themselves. What do they offer you? Something that half of them can not take. Just look around you and see how many of the old line fellows that can't follow the democratic machine any further. Look at the result of their primary just held? Do their nominees represent a clean expression of their voters? Are they not the result of a trade and forced on the people by the machine? Do you believe that the nominees of the democrats represent the free expression of a majority of the democrats? No, there is not a sensible man in the county but what knows different. Now in entering this race I do it reluctantly (not that I have one doubt of election if I receive the nomination, for the people are now in better shape to elect their ticket than they have been for some time; the other party has the trouble now, we have been relieved), for I hate the idea of breaking up and moving. I do not expect to better my condition, but still I have some public pride, and I believe if you nominate me that I can administer the affairs of the office in a satisfactory manner to the people. If I receive the nomination I promise that I will make an active but honorable canvass for the election. In conclusion, I will say that I hope that every candidate will adhere to the sugestion of our county committee, and that there will be no "mud slinging" in the canvass for the different nominations. I assure whoever I may have as opponents that there will not be any "mud slinging" from me. I believe that this is one time the people ought to pick out the man to lead this fight, and when the people have acted we will all (successful or unsuccessful) put our shoulders to the wheel and elect the ticket.

Respectfully, L. H. REYNOLDS.

ENERGY.

I wish space for a few words about a speech that was made at Enterprise school house by S. M. Adams a short time ago. I feel it my duty as a citizen to criticise this talk of his, as the greater part of his hearers were men who had moved to this county since 1898. You will remember that L. H. Reynolds was elected to the legislature in 1898, virtually without opposition, and during this time S. M. Adams came over from Bibb county and asked the people of Chilton for the office of probate judge under the populist banner, and to use this great and learned (?) man's expression, "You that are informed know" that he met with great opposition, but Mr. Reynolds stumped the county in behalf of Adams and pleaded with the people to vote for him as a tried and true friend of the people. During this campaign Adams declared that there was no honor in the democrats. He said they were thieves and ballot box stuffers, and expressed fear that he (Adams) would be counted out by the democrats in Chilton (a "white man's county.") But now in 1904 Adams comes in the form of a democrat and tells us that this same Reynolds that helped him so much in 1898 "is illiterate, can't write politics correctly," just "a slick tongued duck seeking office." Why did not this Christian patriot, Adams, tell us in 1898 that Mr. Reynolds was illiterate and ignorant and not competent to fill office? Now, brethren, if Adams had one spark of that Christian love in his heart that he is always so ready to talk about, why is he telling us about Reynolds now? Again, Adams made the point "that it had been the custom of the people of Chilton to come together in any way to beat the democrats, but he knew every turn they would make and he would meet them," thereby trying to convey the idea that there had been fraudulent methods used by the populists of Chilton to beat the democrats. One of the newcomers in our county asked me if that was so, and I told him not to my knowledge, but as Adams had more opposition to him than any other man that got office, if there was ever any fraud used it must have been in behalf of Adams. Again, the judge said he was grateful to the men who voted for him in 1898, but in the next breath he cries out that he "did not promise these men he would forsake his honor" (?) and that he "had gone to the democratic party" trying to create the impression that there is no honor save in the democrats. Yes, grateful to you for your votes in 1898 that gave me office under the populist banner when I needed it, but since that time I am able to be the vice president of a bank and a democrat, and you must forsake the principles of 1898 and vote for me again. Then Lawyer Adams got up and says that the judge was right in 1898, and he is right in 1904. Now, what did he mean by that? That Adams was right in fearing the democrats would count him out in 1898? But, after all the taffy that the judge threw at his audience, there was no enthusiasm for him. Every one as silent as the grave.

A KID.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK,
tf Clanton, Ala.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL TO RESUME.

The exercises of the university school will be resumed by me at Clanton next September. A strictly private school for fitting boys and girls for business of life, for teaching and for college and university. Will be operated on same plan as heretofore.

H. Y. M'MORRIES.
tf

Moving pictures are now in use as a cure for insanity.

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SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

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Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
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BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

Man's Love Versus Woman's

By Helen Oldfield

THERE be some subject of never-ending discussion, all the more so, it would seem, because they are such as can by no possibility be definitely decided one way or another. Among these unprofitable questions few are more thoroughly and constantly thrashed out than this: "Which loves best, a man or a woman?"

To this there would appear to be but one answer. Feeling cannot be measured excepting by results, and even this measure is but partial.

Some men love more deeply than other men, more devotedly than some women, and vice versa. It seems the fashion of late to insist upon analyzing feelings and emotions, to strive to grasp the impalpable, to discuss men and women as though they were of different species instead of one flesh, members, all, of the same family. Humanity is much the same, male and female. At one time so wholly selfish that it thinks only of its own gratification, of its own trials, vexations and suffering; at another it will welcome the greatest sacrifices with the spirit of a martyr, will yield everything and endure anything for the sake of the beloved. It is truthful, yet suspicious; timid, yet bold; humble, yet arrogant. One moment it is reproachful and complaining; at another it pours forth praises and tender protestations. Weeping one hour and smiling and singing the next, no one knows what to expect of it nor what phase it may assume. All this applies as well to men as to women, and none can determine upon which side the balance sways lowest.

The balance of proof of strong and irresistible affection, as evidenced by desperate deeds, such as murder and suicide, is largely upon the masculine side of the ledger. But against this fact may be charged another—namely, that a man may, if he be so disposed, shout his love from the housetops. People may consider him a fool and suspect him of lunacy, but, since love is not infrequently accounted madness, he will have no such measure of scorn and contumely meted out to him as is the portion of the woman who openly parades an unrequited attachment. Tradition and custom are inflexible in demanding that she shall be silent in such case and hide her wound, however painful. It is as instinctive with a woman as with a wounded deer to creep to cover when hurt through the heart.

No one can dispute the fact that men often love devotedly and suffer cruelly from the inconstancy or heartlessness of women, but fate, here as in many other things, is on their side and against the woman. A man has many resources, chief among which is his business, for hard work is a sovereign antidote for mental troubles. He can get away from the familiar places which speak constantly of his sorrow, can make himself a new life and create a new atmosphere; while the woman, poor soul, must usually "stay put," with no chance of escape from her ghosts nor ability to seek "fresh fields and pastures new."

Woman's faith and unfaith, man's unshaken truth and man's contemptible treachery, these are to-day, as they have been from the beginning, the never-failing theme of poet and romancer, the threads interwoven with all human history, the underlying currents of life and love. Some ships are wrecked and others arrive safely at their desired haven, and none can prophesy beforehand which shall be saved and which shall be lost.

Every Man's Ear Tells the Story of His Life

By Loeb Weintrob

THE ear, to have any significance at all, must have the outer rim corresponding to the skull. Whatever point on the skull is more eminent, that part of the ear corresponding to it should be the most in evidence, and you will note that whatever group of faculties predominates, to those faculties does the whole ear point.

The principal thing to notice is the convolution inside of the ear, whether the ear protrudes from the head or is close to the same, and whether it is large or small.

If the convolution is well in evidence, healthy in color, and running parallel to the rim, you will always find keen intelligence.

If the rim of the ear is thick, turning over on the inner convolution, it denotes a thick skull. The brain has not yet fully expanded.

If the ear is shapeless, cramped up, or large and flaccid, either flat without any prominence inside, or the shape of a clam shell, and empty without any convolution, no matter how large the head, it has no capacity. It is a failure.

There is an ear that is often mistaken for a sign of the harmonious temperament. The rim has no particular point in evidence more than another—almost round. The interior of the ear is pretty well developed, but not very prominent and defined—rather meaty, and of a healthy color, with fair-sized lobes. The people who have such ears are at all times satisfied with themselves, and most of the time with everybody else. They are neither mental nor physical giants, and less so in a spiritual direction; but they strike a good balance between the individual who is in a tremendous hurry to go to Heaven and the one who is running post-haste to the other place.

The ear that has the upper part developed (judging from the opening, which is the centre,) and narrow at the base, without any indication of a lobe, indicates activity and industry in the direction in which the ear points, but those who have this ear suffer from malnutrition.

An individual with an ear like this must be judicious in the selection of his foods. The theory that to eat a potful of peas and be able to lift an ox, and to eat the ox and not be able to lift the pot of peas, may not be as foolish as it sounds, in their case.

Be that as it may, the diet of peas will not suit the people with a fair-sized lobe on their ears and a fair width at the base. The larger the lower half of the ear the keener is the relish for the good things of mother earth. Whether they will share their substance with others depends on how large the upper half of the ear is.

The perfect ears are those that have fair and shapely development, with a broad and prominent convolution running parallel to a fine rim all the way around, a fair-sized lobe and the cavity in the centre not obstructed. The whole ear is not too low toward the jawbone, nor too high up, of a good color and when viewed in profile with an inclination to point upward and forward.

When looked at from the front the inner convolution will be the most in evidence, with little of the points and lobe protruding. I do not expect you will know this ear at once when you see it, so I will tell its works, and you will know it thereby.

The owner of this ear will shake the whole world to establish justice, and a little harder for mercy. He will shake the trees of the celestial kingdom for the heavenly fruit, as well as the terrestrial, and more. He will move both places in order that all of the human family may eat their full share.—New York Journal.

If the Wrong Man Proposes

By Winifred Hall

HOW does a girl feel when the wrong man proposes to her? Ask the woman who knew herself what love meant, and then question the girl who had yet to be touched by Cupid's arrow. To this latter it is merely a trying time, with a certain romantic charm about it.

Probably it is a first proposal—that something that comes into the life of nearly every woman. It is enjoyed. Unexpected or not, there is a flavor distinctly novel and interesting about the experience.

It is amusing, too, she thinks, and she lingers over the thought of it until she realizes that she has to give an answer, and that, of course, she cannot think seriously of the proposal; she must say "No." This is not easy; the lover is persistent, begs her to think it over, to let him try again in a little while.

It is difficult to make the ardent lover realize that his love can never be reciprocated, and whether the man hovers around her or goes right away the girl has a trying time keeping the unpleasant part out of her mind. If she has tasted of love herself, the proposal from the wrong man means untold misery to a girl.

Perhaps it happens her own love is unreturned, unsought, unknown, and yet she sees a love equalling her own being poured out at her feet, and knows that by no will of hers can she take it up, caress it, and treasure it as all true love should be treasured.

She has to wound the man who would give his life for her, to gently crush out all the sweetness of his high hopes. To fail to do it completely would spell prolonged trouble to them both. Her task is difficult, but with an infinite tact born of pity, she will do what she knows to be right; she will send this lover away, and try hard to overcome the sadness that is left behind for her to battle with.—New York News.

Subscribe to this paper.

Reminiscences of Fresh and Salt Water Fishing.

By W F. SIBLEY.

Born of New England parents and living in Western Massachusetts until my seventeenth year, little or no opportunity presented itself for salt water fishing.

If results may be considered as being proficient in fresh water fishing, I certainly had some claim, as a boy, to knowing a thing or two about catching trout, as the strings of fish I brought home on every occasion when I could absent myself from school clearly demonstrated.

My outfit in those days, as I remember it, consisted of a grass laid line, possibly half a dozen trout hooks and an alder pole cut for each occasion at the brook's side. The proud distinction of owning a creel was something I looked forward to, but a small birch crotch stick served the purpose to string my fish on, and I don't know but full as well.

But if I am also to tell you something of my salt water experiences during the past fifteen or eighteen years, a single incident of the boyhood's exploits trout fishing will suffice to carry out my statement as to results.

About five miles from my home there was a small stream or brook known as the North Branch. It had its source in a swamp, wound in and out of the woods, brush and meadow land at the foot of rising ground and hills, until at last, after a five-mile course, terminated in a large lake.

It made little or no difference to me about fishing up or down stream, but as it was a shorter cut to the head of the brook, I usually commenced there, the brook at that point being scarcely a yard wide, running through meadow land.

I was always pretty sure of getting a fair number of trout in this meadow, as it was not fished so much as lower down stream, and a good start always gave me encouragement for the rest of the brook.

The day was overcast, and early I was on my way to the brook, striking in, as I usually did, at the source. My success was beyond expectation until I reached a small strip of woods, a mile or more down the brook, which terminated in a mass of brush and undergrowth. It was not until I discovered fresh boot prints along the soft bank, that it dawned upon me that, early as I was, there was some one ahead of me on the brook. However, I fished on until I came to the open meadow. There was conviction enough of my indifferent success—a man ahead, as I had thought, very carefully fishing that strip of meadow brook.

Disappointed, I seated myself on a large stone, under cover, to watch him for the time being and to think how I could get ahead. Yet I disliked to give up that strip of meadow brook, as there were always large trout there. I could plainly see that the man ahead was having fair success, as trout after trout found its way to his creel.

Suddenly he stopped. I guessed the cause, knowing almost every pool in the brook, and judged he was near a deep hole where dwelt a trout that had fooled me once or twice that season. To make a long story short, that man fished for that trout a full half hour at intervals, but gave it up, proceeded down stream and was soon lost to view. In turn I took up the ground he had fished over, picking up several good sized fish on my way to the scene of the fisherman's defeat. I got near enough to the pool to see a large trout sunning himself in the shallow water, and he saw me, I am quite sure. I was in no hurry to try conclusions, so, seating myself in the grass some distance from the brook, I baited my hook with fresh worms, winding the line lightly on the end of my alder until only a couple of feet hung from the end of my pole. Even then I waited some fifteen minutes before approaching the brook, finally doing so on hands and knees, until within casting distance, when I lay flat on my belly in the grass. An overhand cast, the bait strikes the centre of the pool, is seized almost immediately by a monster trout; a dextrous movement of the boy at the other end of the pole, and the biggest trout I ever took from that stream was writhing on the bank before me. It was a thrilling moment in more ways than one, and I was about the happiest youngster imaginable. There were some twenty odd trout on that birch string, and with this beauty to top out my catch, the day's fishing was over for me.

Curious to know how my rival on the brook was getting on, I took a cross cut to head him off, coming upon him just emerging from a clump of alders. Scarcely had we passed the time of day, before his eyes were riveted on the string of fish I carried, a volley of questions assailing me as to where I caught them, and particularly the big one at the top of my string.

Boylike, to his seeming chagrin, I related what I saw him try to do and what I had accomplished.

My story being told, the fish was put on the smallest scales I had ever seen at that time, produced by my chance acquaintance from one of the numerous pockets of a queer coat, and touched the fourteen ounce notch.

Be it to the man's credit there was no money offers for my big trout, but in lieu of a ride to the city, which, in our conversation, I had learned was his destination, and to a hungry boy the nice luncheon he gave me, the fish found its way to his creel without the asking.

Now comes the fairy part of the story, assuming that you have no reason to doubt the truth of what I have related. It was not long after this eventful day that a fine three-joint trout rod was delivered by express at my home, no doubt from my appreciative fisherman, but I never knew, as no card or letter accompanied it.

In 1876 the scene shifts from New England to New York City to engage in commercial life. Few were the holidays or outings accorded, as it was by constant application that I held my position for the next five years.

Sometimes in my Sunday strolls I had wandered to the docks in New York and there saw the gamins, yes, even men, fishing for porgies and having fair success. On such occasions my palms always itched to get hold of one of those lines the boys were using, but I never betrayed my feelings to them in the matter.

Next came the fishing bank excursions, but the boats were so crowded on Sunday, my only day, that after one or two successful trips I gave it up.

Time drew on apace. I had more liberty and money. A vacation of two weeks was also allowed me, which I divided up into day outings weekly, extending my vacation over the months of June, July and August.

From some companions I learned that Giffords, situated about midway of Staten Island, on that part of Raritan Bay known as the Great Kills, was a good place to locate if I was looking for salt water fishing. Accepting their advice, rods, reels and the necessary outfit was provided, a few lessons given me by the veteran, Mr. Fitzgerald, more popular as "Uncle Mike" among the fishermen, and I was fairly started on my salt water career.

Weakfish, bass and bluefish were the only game fish considered worth taking by "Uncle Mike," but I was satisfied at first to take almost anything that took my bait, and delighted if I caught a dozen weakfish. Later on I went in for number more than pleasure, for there was most always an empty basket waiting to be filled on my return.

Fish were plenty in those days and even up to the middle eighties. It was considered no great feat to take thirty or forty weakfish weighing from two and a half to four pounds each during a tide, but I honestly believe there were some men who either did not fish, or did not know how, for notwithstanding the fact above stated, they invariably came ashore "skunked."

The first stripped bass I ever took weighed about three pounds and was a disappointment from the fact that I was so intent upon catching weakfish, and weakfish only, that I am quite of the mind that I should have thrown it overboard had not a fishing companion prevailed upon me to keep it.

Later on, when I used lighter tackle and fished more for the sport than number, I could not hook on to a bass often enough.

It was in September, 1888, I think, that I surprised the natives and myself in taking from the Kills an eighteen pound bass after a half hour's struggle. This was an unheard of catch in those days, it having been some ten years previous that a bass of that weight had been taken in the Kills, so I went to the New York Sun office for a mention only of my catch, but the column article which the reporter devoted to it was so graphically written that it was widely copied by the newspapers and other publications like the Angler, and Forest and Stream. Right here allow me to tell you that Brother Harris, of the Angler, questioned the weight of the fish, or the claim made for me by the Sun, but I did not mind that. The fish weighed eighteen pounds then, and when I tell the story of its capture, etc., etc., to-day, that is what it weighed, never more or less.

Keeping everlastingly at it brings success, we are told. Well, I have been persevering enough in my efforts each four months of every season, but from a score of some 900 odd fish taken during the season of 1890, I have, with just as constant application and more hours, only been able to produce a score of 117 in 1903.

Seven years ago I fished from a Whitehall boat; since that time from a gasoline launch. Possibly it may make a difference, but I think not.

I have become so infatuated with salt water fishing that I do not think I could ever return to the now posted brooks of New England, seek of the owner a permit to catch a two-ounce trout, or do I think the streams of Nova Scotia, that held me captive for so many seasons, would to-day induce me to give up the prospect even of catching a few large weakfish, bass or bluefish.

The Paschal Candle.

In every Catholic church all over the world a "paschal" or Easter candle, made of purest wax, is blessed on Holy Saturday, the day before Easter, by a deacon, who fixes at its base five grains of incense in memory of the five wounds of Jesus and the precious spices wherewith He was anointed in the tomb.

From Easter until Whitsunday the paschal candle burns on the gospel side of the altar during mass and vespers, as a symbol that Christ, the light of the world, has risen from the grave.

Anciently the torch was a huge affair. One used at Canterbury, England, in 1457, weighed three hundred pounds. Another, at Norwich, was so high that it was lighted by means of an orifice in the roof of the choir.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

When life's all love, 'tis life; aught else 'tis naught.—Lanier.

Faith is the hand wherewith we take everlasting life.—Latimer.

Heroism is simple, and yet it is rare. Every one who does the best he can do is a hero.—Josh Billings.

And the servant of the Lord must not strive; but be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient.—2 Timothy 2:24.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.—Phillips Brooks.

"Do something every day that will allow you to feel at night that you have given some of your time and strength to the definite service of the Lord."

Because charity begins at home is no reason that it should be restricted to that limited sphere; of all the virtues she is the one who needs to have the most constant exercise."

It is worth realizing that there is no thing as commonplace life or uninteresting circumstances. They are so only because we do not see into them, do not know them.—Selected.

"Affectation in dress implies a flaw in the understanding. A faithful friend is the medicine of life. Affectation of wisdom often prevents our becoming wise. A fool's heart is ever dancing on his lips. A false-grounded hope is but a waking man's dream."

WILD LIFE OBSERVATION.

Most of Us Sees More or Less Than the Truth.

Good observers are probably about as rare as good poets. Accurate seeing—an eye that takes in the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—how rare indeed it is! So few persons know or can tell exactly what they see; so few persons can draw a right inference from an observed fact; so few persons can keep from reading their own thoughts and preconceptions into what they see; only a person with the scientific habit of mind can be trusted to report things as they are. Most of us, in observing the wild life about us, see less when our minds are dull, or preoccupied, or blunted by want of interest. This is true of most country people. We see more when we read the lives of the wild creatures about us in the light of our human experience and impute to the birds and beasts human motives and methods. This is too often true of the eager city man or woman who sallies out into the country to study nature.

The tendency to sentimentalize nature has, in our time, largely taken the place of the old tendency to demonize and spiritize it. It is anthropomorphism in another form, less fraught with evil to us, but equally in the way of a clear understanding of the life about us.—From John Burroughs' "On Humanizing the Animals" in the Century.

Clerks Please Note.

A good story is told of a very prominent man who lived in Newcastle 40 years ago, and who at that time owned wealth to a large amount:

He was very ignorant in all that books taught, but his learning was more like wisdom, and he knew what tree would make shingles by looking at it.

He had at the time of our story just completed a splendid new warehouse, and wanting a suitable clerk to take charge of it he advertised for one. Early next morning a candidate for the position presented himself, a rather flashy young man in appearance and the following conversation occurred:

"Young man, when you make a mistake in any of your books how do you correct it?"

The young man explained in a very profuse manner how he should proceed to make it all right.

"A very good way, no doubt, to do it," replied the old gentleman, "but I shan't want you."

Very soon another aspirant put in an appearance. A similar question was asked him, and in a long and eloquent manner he pointed out the remedy in all such cases. All the reply was:

"Young man, I shan't want you."

Several others dropped in during the day and to each one the same question was put, and they all had some smart way of covering up errors in their books.

Just at the close of the day a plainly dressed man, with a bright eye and a brisk step, called for the situation.

"Take a seat, sir," said the old gentleman. "I want to ask you just one question. When you make a false entry in your books, how do you go to work to correct it?"

Turning upon his questioner, a cold, sharp look, the young man replied:

"I don't make that kind of a mistake, sir."

"Ah, my dear sir, you are just the man I have been looking for all day," and a few moments after the man who corrected his blunders by not making them was installed in the office.

The Pastor and the People.

Take the whole range of activity and amusement which has, within a generation, swept into the various denominations under the name of "the institutional church." In response to whose initiative did that present itself? Pastors were, as a rule, averse to it, or dreaded it—often opposed it openly. But it entered church life resistlessly. Imagine a clergyman now trying to put a veto upon the manifold social and secular work that shelters itself today in the churches. He would find that there is a power not himself that makes for it. That is only an instance of the tides that rise and fall about him without his volition.—Rollo Ogden in Century Magazine.

Household Matters

The "Little Foxes."

Remember, it is the little foxes that spoil the vines, and, in like manner it is the little rips, rents and tears, missing hooks, torn off buttons, ragged buttonholes and neglected work that spoil the usefulness of our garments. These little neglects bring to us, also, the name of being untidy, badly dressed and slovenly. Nowhere in the matter of one's garments are these little offenses against neatness apparent, but the careless coiffure, the hair, the dingy neckwear, the broken shoestring, the wrinkled hose, the uneven hanging of the skirt, the general tossed-on appearance of everything we wear at our work. One should not go slipshod and untidy six days of the week without some rag being ripped from the garment of helpfulness after us on the seventh. Holy untidiness cannot be hidden. Perhaps it is a rent or rip in the clothing that is much easier to mend at once than to wait until a patch is required; perhaps a stitch would have sufficed to set in time. A rip or a rent never grows less, if left to itself; no button ever sews itself, attaches itself to a garment. To put away a garment needing some small repairs, is surely laying up trouble for another day, when, in an emergency, we have imperative need to wear. A few stitches in time may save us hours' of work at a time when we can ill spare it, and in many cases the garment is rendered useless by additional mishaps because of our neglect.—The Commoner.

Washing Ribbons.

Women who study the subject of looking their best bestow the greatest amount of attention on their ribbons—wear, and keep their ribbons dainty and fresh-looking by frequent washings and pressings. Many use gasoline for cleaning ribbons, and it does it readily, but is apt to leave a yellow tinge in delicate colored ribbons. Now there is nothing better for cleaning ribbons than a suds of soft water and castile soap. Wash the ribbon in this, but do not rub soap directly on the fabric, and after washing, rinse in two or three times in clear water. Ribbons must never be rubbed, and the best way to clean it is to place each piece on a smooth table and use a piece of the ribbon for a sponge, unless the ribbon is very stiff, when a small brush can be used to better advantage. The last rinse water should contain a little salt for delicate shades of pink. Pale lilac and violet may be set with vinegar, using a small lump to a quart of rain water, and vinegar is good for the different shades of green. The best way to dry short lengths of ribbon is to press them smoothly over a sleeve board or window pane, and long pieces can be dried by stretching as smoothly as possible and laying them on a clean board. Even if the ribbon has not been wrinkled in the cleaning process, the pieces will dry perfectly smooth and will require no ironing. Black ribbon can be freshened by sponging with well strained cold coffee or with equal parts of alcohol and water, and if any stiffness is desired, rub the ribbon with thin gum arabic water and leave it to dry. Narrow ribbons may be kept free from wrinkles by smoothing them out each time after wearing and winding them on a spool or roller, and there is nothing better for this than a small toy rolling pin, which can be bought for a trifle.—Detroit Free Press.

RECIPES

Scotch Scones—To one quart of flour add four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; cut into this one cup of lard and one-fourth cup of butter; add one teaspoon of sugar, one egg until light and add two cupfuls of milk; toss this on a floured board; roll out half an inch thick, in three inch square pieces; fold over to form three corner pieces; bake on hot griddle very slowly.

Vanilla Cream Stick—Boil two pounds of granulated sugar with one pint of water, let it dissolve over a cool part of the range, then add a large tablespoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of gum arabic dissolved in a little water. Boil until brittle, then remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla, peppermint or cinnamon, and work quickly. Rub the hands with sweet oil or butter, and pull the candy is white; twist it, or pull into long, thin strips before it off.

Baked Apple Pudding—Half a pound of pulp of apples, half a pound of sugar, four ounces of butter, juice of lemon, four eggs, puff paste. Pare, core and cut up the apples, put them in a stewpan with only sufficient water to prevent them from burning, and let them stew slowly until reduced to a pulp. Weigh the pulp and add to it half pound add half a pound of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon and the well-beaten eggs. Beat the ingredients well together, then add the butter and stir it in with the other ingredients. Put a border of paste round a pie dish, pour in the mixture and bake for rather more than half an hour.

Oldest Hoosier Editor.

John Milliken, the oldest editor in the State of Indiana, lives at Fair Point, in good health and active at the age of eighty-nine years. He is connected with the Lake County

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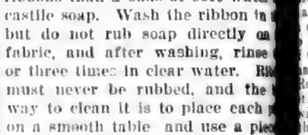

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ON FOR SUNDAY

TING DISCOURSE BY THE L. H. CASWELL.

Little Inquiry Into Tribula- A Pathetic Figure Is the ly Youth Cuddled in Luxury thing From Life's Combat.

N. Y.—For his Sunday ser- Tabernacle M. E. Church, the pastor, the Rev. Lincoln well, took as his subject "A y Into Tribulation." The m Romans v: 3: "But we latuons." Mr. Caswell said: the ever recurring questions ce the mission of adversity? istence of trouble? Do pain proceed from kindred laws? at while our earth in its orbit ey with the host of heaven, the undertone of anguish in

nswer by impeaching Infinite eclaring the tyranny of pain, the bondage of suffering? rather implore for the mission nd learn the utility of adversi- lear to the student of ethics an unknown quantity in the suffering. In this question life of service or of idleness; of weakness; or grand or of tions. Adversity either makes man, his individual character mining whether he shall be gaited. Opposing forces stimu- ic action. A man may choose luxury, but he must do so at of the stronger forces of char- s hard to endure pain, it is o resist ease, but by resisting during are wrought out those alities which are attributes of n. And so we are placed amid and contrary, that we may ory of breaking and bridling ature and environment should d never oppose, gratify and , satisfy and never smite, life me immeasurably less noble. uncommon to think that suf- well as sin, comes fleet footed rus, whereas, suffering is not upon sin. There is a ministry , but there can never be a min- . Is hatred the cause of love; forgiveness; selfishness of gen- e of virtue? Humility is not r of pride, nor is error the of truth. It is not true for a ld that because he has sinned le of reaching a higher holiness. vil the credit of befriending hu- an alienates, debases, ruins. Be- suffering rises above evil! Evil s, suffering may be glorious. animality; suffering often de- se. Evil swears fealty to the uffering never, but repeatedly ance to the Infinite. To punish ering's smallest province. It a higher purpose than retribu- stimulating, educating, atoning that "afflictions are but the God's wings."

aterial things a literature is lead it! It tells of strife, strug- ion. The law of dissolution co- with the law of growth. The that the vegetable may live; the rs that the animal may grow; deny that the spirit may ex- ssive. Counter forces make the resistance; the shimmering con- that glow upon the brow of ic nails from the furnace of ngot itself, resplendent and vi- mes from combustion, antag- chemical conflict. Adversity n the very nature of things. ing forms once slumbered in the k, and would still have slum- for adverse forces active with- icals were there to disintegrate, es to shatter, fires to fuse, gla- grind. There were corrodings, e, erosions, decayings, wither- washing until the solid granite its treasures to make possible e.

mean the expressions, "natural "struggle for existence," "sur- he fittest?" They indicate that an extended conflict, where each s upon the next below and grap- the next above for mastery. of nations is no exception to Civilization may boast of her ts, but revolt and revolution are rs for her progress. She may ex- "evolution of government," but iolence, bloodshed cry out, "We s in thy prosperity." eople were more oppressed than t Hebrews? Rameses enslaved Egypt, hardship harassed them nderness; the Land of Promise ut little more than shock on battle. That was the nation— defeated, tried—that became the istory of truth, and gave to the its consummate flower Diety In-

as been the discipline by which nation has attained its present It had indeed a wonderful pa- The brave little Netherlander e Council of Blood, the Inquisi- the Holy See could not down; us Huguenot fresh from hearing cries of St. Bartholomew; the alm-singing Puritan who wrung arta from John who served to resist the king, who animated and his Ironsides at Marston d Naseby, who taught Vane how ho struggled amid overwhelming religious liberty; these, whom rican is proud to own as worthy are all sons of hardship and en- conquerors in the nobler fields of Thus out of milleniums of struggle myriad-headed hydra of persecu- the America of to-day. The na- th was marked by pain. Speak, slain of Bunker Hill! Ye patriots arms with an alien foe! Shout, ips of the blood stained snow of ge! And tell us that freedom is devotion to death; that liberty mphant over a road macadamized ones of its devotees; tell us that ncing stages of national life are by conflict and hastened by the of a martyr host!

into the realm of the intellec- found that the power of incisive is purchased with the hard coin ght. The product of genius is ght. No pioneer of philosophy, e, or religion ever blazed his way untrod forests who was not con- by poverty, prejudice or hardships able. Not in courts of ease; not assic halls; not in the midst of d loud huzzas are deepest emotion ed, rarest truths found nor sub- nceptions begotten. From a cup ck in Athens; from the cross in m; from an apostle's dungeon at rom the chamber of a blind bard ion have come the thoughts that ayed the world.

is the sacred page so filled with ss, pathos and comfort? It was tten with a golden pen in an easy a scholastic library. For ink, ere tears of a multitude of weepers. ne, there were fishermen, shep- bedouins of the desert, slaves, con- d martyrs. For libraries, there esolate rocks, caverns, mountain a shores and prison walls. Out of harsh and unfavorable conditions the column which through all the has been coveted by the bereaved, by the lonely, loved by the trou- Excellence of thought comes by way endurance, denial.

, capable of Infinite thoughts, has dens of Gethsemane. Mind wears the crown of thorns in the very hour of baby achievement.

It is said that Ole Bull ascended the rough mountains of Norway, there he saw the majestic storm, heard the weird wail of the pines, listened to the roar of the cascades, and from these he caught those rapturous tones with which he charmed the heart of the world. Thus it is because men have climbed some craggy Matterhorn of chilling adversity, descended into some vale of shadows, lingered by some wave battered cliff; because they have braved opposition and hardship; because they have had passages in their lives where they have experienced the extremities of anguish and donation that they have become heralds of truth, have marked the advance of civilization, have been high priests of science, refiners of society, reformers of faith.

What is it that places this premium on grief? Why are the great doers also the great suffers? What is it that vitalizes pain, glorifies sorrow, and makes dead men's bones walk the earth clothed with tremendous influence? Let Moses answer from the mount of immeasurable glory: "I rejected a regal palace and the treasures of Egypt, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God that I might be a statesman for the oppressed, liberate a nation of slaves, endure to be vexed, tried and discouraged through forty weary years that at last I might stand illumined in the transfiguration of the Son of God." Let David answer with his wail of anguish: "O, my son Absalom! my son, my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" It was in the depth of his mourning that he sung those poems which have comforted the aching heart for ages. Let Joseph and Daniel answer as from a prison and a den they ascend the steps to royalty and fame. Let Savonarola answer loving the red hot iron of martyrdom more than the red hat of a cardinal. Let Bruno answer, let Gallileo, let Newton. Let Luther answer, and Wickliff and John Huss, and Wesley, and Francis Asbury. It is a noble company. But there are some whom reverses have ruined, whom afflictions have spoiled, who refuse to be sublimated by suffering or ennobled by calamity. I see yonder a Napoleon, of surpassing genius, the world's autocrat. He builds a throne of steel only to see it rust and crumble e'er he dies. From his pinnacle of power he falls and lies prostrate in defeat. His failure is ignominious because his spirit is ignoble. Upon the barren rock of St. Helena he wanders, a lion at bay, a soul cowed, a phoenix life in hopeless despair. By his side and towering above him rises Washington. He comes to the government when there is nothing to govern. He becomes commander of the American Army when it is small and defeated. Without navy, without money, without munitions, with traitors and Tories abundant, with generals conniving for position and grossly slandering his character, he meets and defeats the most thoroughly equipped and appointed government of the world; and then, notwithstanding the importunities of a people he has freed, he refuses a royal crown and passes into history—an embodiment of unselfish service.

Far in the past I see corrupt Nero lolling in his chariot of regal magnificence; dying by inches a loathsome death, a victim of the very luxury and extravagance in which he delights. Rolling over the Appian way on toward the city, he passes the Roman guard leading a prisoner to execution. Unto the prisoner the Emperor gives but a contemptuous glance. That is all—and yet not all. That captive commands the gaze of mankind. The name of Nero is a synonym for vice and shamelessness, while the name of Paul wields a mightier influence with each succeeding century. Paul still lives! Die he cannot! It is true that for this purpose Nero led him forth from prison. But see! Does he tremble? Does he shrink from his last enemy? Does this spiritual hero who fought with beasts, struggled with waves, was scarred by the lash, incarcerated, smitten, stoned and left for dead, does he who, when each stroke of the "tribulum" fell upon him, shouted, "None of these things move," does he now flinch?

The block is there. The blade is ready. The headsman speaks. "Prepare!" Where is the tremor in the aged form? With radiant brow and stately mien immortal he stands. With eye flashing in hope, with voice strong and confident, hear him declare, "I am now ready to be offered: the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith." Nero's axe cleaves his head and Paul, the hero, is crowned with the abundant life.

How has the ministry of the Christ been wrought out? In all the centuries of sorrow whose grief compares with that of Him who is at once the Author and Saviour of mortal man? With uncovered head how we before the sublime sufferer. Behold! Out of the anguish of the garden, out of the gloom of the tomb He of the riven side, He of the thorn crowned head, He of the broken heart walks down the ages elevating sorrow until it grows with a heavenly hallow, lifting the burden of woe from bruised and staggering humanity. This is He who exalts the lowly and raises toil to nobility, declaring that pain shall no longer be accursed, but that life shall be triumphant in adversity. Is this our life? Not vacillating, meagre, indolent, but sturdy, unflinching, enduring, overcoming, decisive—a triumphant life? This only is life with deathless possibilities, and he only who lives for the future catches the secret of the present and its trials. Look we bevond diurnal revolutions gauging the sweep of the planet in its course around the sun. Trials and tests, slanders and betrayals, desertion and opposition are for to-day; character for eternity. If man in the future expects to rest upon his knowledge of truth, he must find some trial to test it now. If character is to count forever, some sharp and merciless criticism must prove its integrity now.

There is no more pathetic figure in the world of to-day than the shilly-shally youth cuddling in the lap of wealth and shrinking from life's combat. We are not wooden dummies, but must be men of granite, against whom the leaping waves and mountainous surges shall beat only to recoil in impotent fury. The need of this hour is strong manhood. Perseverence is the characteristic that wins. Expect not to glide through easy seas, with silken sails tense in the breeze of favor. You must steer through narrow straits; here a whirlpool of doubt, there a hidden rock of skepticism, where adverse currents would strand the bark high on the barren beach of despair. You must sail by the Siren Isle of insinuating desire; must resist enchantments which lull to the sleep of voluptuous death; must feel the grip of eternal realities; must move on and out to the unfoldment of the soul with an iron determination to wrest victory out of defeat, and weave a garland of praise out of the failure of friends, the malice of enemies, the contempt of rivals and the hardship of life.

The Treasure of Kindness.

Guard within yourself that treasure, kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that may be wanting in yourself.—F. W. Faber.

The Only Safe Road.

Accident does very little toward the production of any great result in life. Though sometimes what is called "a happy hit" may be made by a bold venture, the common highway of steady industry and application is the only safe road to travel.—Samuel Smiles.

POPULAR SCIENCE

New theories of the origin, formation and growth of the earth, and of thermal distribution, are advanced in a new book on geology, written by Professors Chamberlain and Salisbury, of the department of geology at the University of Chicago.

A yield of five cubic feet of acetylene gas from every pound of calcium carbide is guaranteed by manufacturers in the United States. In Germany acetylene gas is mixed with a gas of lower candle power, containing about twenty-five per cent. acetylene, and used in railway cars.

"The attainment of the North Pole," says Lieutenant Peary, "means the ability to so refine and perfect one's equipment, supplies and party as to be able to cover a distance of 500 miles each way without caches and without support from the country, and to cover this distance in a time limit of three, or, at most, three and one-half months."

The large anthropoids of Borneo and Sumatra are usually called orang outangs. This form it seems is not correct. Orang signifies man, and outang or utang debt, something owing. So that orang outang would simply mean, a man in debt. The correct Malay name is orang utan, or outan; this signifies the forest man in distinction to orang dusan or village (civilized) man.

The recent news of the sinking of the level of the Sea of Azof; threatening some of the commercial interests of Russia, is supplemented by a report that the Aral Sea and Lake Balkash, the first 1000 and the second nearly 2000 miles east of Azof, are rising, although up to 1891 the Aral Sea had for many years been sinking. Some geologists think these changes are due to slow upheavals and subsidences of the earth's crust.

Not long ago a fruit company that imports about 7,000,000 bunches of bananas a year, grew tired of the slow process of unloading by long lines of natives. The fruit was often bruised and the stems broken. A machine similar to the "carrier" of a thrashing machine was devised, one end of which reaches into the hold of the ship. It then runs upward a few feet above the deck and then down to the wharf. One man in a small tower runs the machine that carries the bananas easily into canvas pockets. With three hatches the machinery unloads, without bruising, 15,000 bunches an hour.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society in London the origin of the great dustfall which surprised Southern England in February, 1903, was explained in an elaborate paper by Dr. H. R. Mill and Mr. R. G. K. Lempfert. By a study of the weather-maps it was shown that dust, which formed a dense yellow haze, like a London fog, and lay thick on trees and roofs, originated on the northwest coast of Africa, and after riding out in a great cloud, far over the ocean, to the neighborhood of the Azores, turned to the northeast and was sprinkled over England. When swept up it resembled a fine reddish-yellow powder.

It has been known for some time that the rare gas, helium, emanates in very small quantities from the hot spring called the King's Bath, at Bath, England. Recently traces of radium are said to have been found in a deposit from another of the springs at Bath. The discovery by Sir William Ramsay that helium spontaneously forms a gaseous emanation given off by radium leads R. J. Strutt, who has examined the deposits of the Bath springs, to express the opinion that radium exists in considerable quantity deep in the earth beneath the springs, and that the helium gas found in the water originates from the deposit of radium beneath.

Chinese Geographical Names.

A few definitions of Chinese geographical prefixes and suffixes may be of service in elucidating the nomenclature of current war news. First, prefixes: Ta, as in Taku, means great and siao, as in Siao-Ping-Thou, means small. Pei or pe, nan, tung and si are, respectively, north, south, east and west. Thus, the Pei-Ho is the North River, etc. Shang and hai are upper and lower. Pai, hei and whang are white, black and yellow. Suffixes are more numerous and familiar. Kiang, ho, tchuan, ula, muren and tchu each and all mean river. Thus, Yalu Kiang and Liao Ho are simply Yalu River and Liao River. Shui, kou, thsuan, khi, gol, and ussa are unfamiliar terms, meaning a brook or small river. Hu, nor and omo mean lake, as in the well-known Lor Nor and Kosso Gol. Po, tse and tien mean a small lake or swamp, or a town situated near such a place. Hai means sea; thus, Whang-Hai is the Yellow Sea, Tung-Hai is the Eastern Sea and Nan-Hai is the Southern Sea. Tao, and sometimes shan, means island, but shan more often means a mountain range. Ling is a pass over a mountain range.—Boston Transcript.

Ventilation Through the Walls.

The fact is that considerable ventilation is capable of taking place and quite a large exchange of fresh for bad air is effected through the walls of buildings. Many a room that is notoriously "stuffy" could doubtless be made pleasant to live in by removing the solid paper or impervious coat of paint from the wall and substituting porous paper, or, better still, giving up paper altogether and using a distemper wash of pleasing tone.—Lancet.

USE OF RADIUM IN THE HOME.

How It Cured a Violent Husband of Wife-Beating Habit.

The experiments of scientists with radium are daily revealing fresh curative properties in that wonderful and precious mineral. Perhaps the most curious instance of its influence is that recorded below of the cure of a somnambulist who was addicted to wife beating.

This was described yesterday by Dr. A. Darier, the eminent oculist. In an interesting conversation which our Paris correspondent had with him, he mentioned some curious results which he had obtained in his work by experimenting with radium.

He recently treated a case of rodent ulcer of the orbit, which had destroyed the ocular globe and all the tissues. Although the patient had for two years suffered from pains so intolerable that during that period he had not enjoyed a single night's rest, his agony was completely and almost instantly ended by the introduction of radio-active powder.

External application of radium has shown that it is a powerful agent in calming neuralgic and rheumatismal pains, and in allaying the excruciating suffering caused by cancers which cannot be operated upon. On the other hand, Dr. Darier is bound to admit that he failed to obtain any definite result in so far as an improvement of the vision itself is concerned, and he does not regard as serious the talk of those who speak of restoring sight to the blind.

In one case treated by the doctor the woman, who had long suffered from epileptic fits and giddiness, has not had a single attack since radium of weak intensity was applied to the temple.

"Radium was also tried with success," said Dr. Darier, "on a male patient who suffered from strange somnambulistic attacks, during which he would get up, maltreat his wife and break everything within reach. Then he would leave the house and roam about the streets for two or three hours, at the end of which he would return home, go to bed and fall asleep again. So frequent did these violent fits become that his wife left him.

"He came to me and I treated him with radium applications for 12 days. Then he disappeared and I heard nothing more of him for about three months, when he and his wife came to tell me that the affliction from which he formerly suffered had gone and that they were living together again.

"I have since treated other nervous patients with radium, notably a lady who suffered from photophobia, or fear of the light. She was very neurasthenic and believed that she was ataxic. She could not walk without falling, and her eyes were so weak that she could not bear the light of day, and had to wear dark spectacles. I diagnosed her trouble as neurasthenia of a hysterical origin and I tried radium applications of a stronger kind than in the cases I have already mentioned, three hours per day on both temples. At the end of the third day she could bear the light without spectacles, and could read and do needlework.

"It may be that suggestion played an important part in her cure. I do not attempt to explain these successful results, and I do not give them as scientific facts upon which conclusions are based, but I think they are interesting as results obtained in actual practice.

"These are only a few of the cases in which I have found radium useful in curing neuralgic and rheumatic pains and headaches. Radium acts by inhibition and counteracts the influence of nervous affections."—London Mail.

The Poacher's Defense.

Mr. Joseph M. Sullivan, on the subject of vagabond wit and humor in the court room, writes in the Green Bag: An itinerant player, possessed of more wit than money, was a short time ago driven by that hard master, hunger, to commit the crime of poaching in the neighborhood of Birmingham, and was, unluckily, detected in the act and carried forthwith before a bench of magistrates, where the offense was fully proved. The knight of the buskin, however, being called on for his defence, astonished the learned justices by adapting Brutus' speech to the Romans on the death of Caesar to his case in the following manner:

"Britons, hungry men and epicures! Hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear; believe me for mine honor and have respect to mine honor, that you may believe; censure me in your wisdom and awake your senses that you may the better judge. If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of this hare, to him I say that a player's love for hare is no less than his. If, then, that friend demand why a player rose against a hare, this is my answer: Not that I loved hare less, but that I loved eating more. Had you rather this hare were living, and I had died starving, than that this hare were dead, that I might live, a jolly fellow? As this hare was pretty, I weep for him; as he was nimble, I rejoice at it; as he was plump, I honor him; but as he was eatable, I slew him." Here the gravity of the court was obliged to give way; prosecutors, spectators and all burst into laughter at the ready wit displayed by the "poor actor," and the information was withdrawn.

During 1903 the United States produced $234,500,000 worth of electrical apparatus and machines used in connection with electric plants and workings.

AGRICULTURAL.

Better Breeds.

Purchasing better breeds of poultry should be done now, so the cockrel will be in better condition for the service for early eggs. The early chicks are the ones that bring the highest prices. Get pure birds if you do have to pay some more for them. March is not too early to begin to save eggs for early hatches, and if the breeding stock has been purchased as indicated, the chances are ever so much better that the eggs are as they should be.

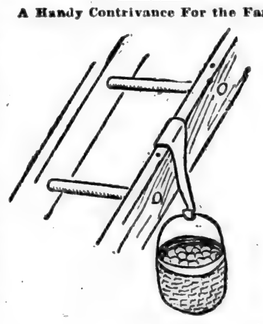
Our Wood Lots.

Remember that trees get ripe the same as wheat or other crops. Whenever trees are ready to cut they should be made into fire wood or lumber. But this does not mean the destruction of the forest. If the trees which have attained full growth and are fully matured are cut down, younger trees may remain. Then numerous young trees will spring up on every side, and the wood lot will be renewed for cutting in the years to come. I believe in retaining at least a small wood lot on every farm.

Pullets Are the Egg Producers.

Pullets that were hatched in 1903 should now be laying an egg every other day. While eggs are selling at twenty to twenty-five cents per dozen is the time to give particular attention to them. They must have warm quarters so they can rest at night and be ready for forming the egg and taking exercise in the day. Where the farmer has well cured clover, if it be cut into lengths of an inch and soaked and mixed with meal, the pullets fed on this will have red combs, and eggs will come in rapidly.

A Handy Contrivance For the Farm.



Crop Rotation and Fertility.

It has come to be well understood by most successful farmers that one of the things essential in farm management is crop rotation, if soil fertility is to be preserved. The nitrogen from the air deposited by the legume crops, and the humus resulting from growing them in rotation are two things put down in the plans of good farmers. This location should be adjusted to the character of the different soils, but it is essential for all of them. The following systems of rotation has been strongly recommended by one who has given much attention to the matter. Three years' rotation would be best suited to rich river bottom soils that are naturally adapted for the production of corn and easy to cultivate. The rotation might be as follows: Corn, corn, cowpeas or soy beans; corn, corn, cowpeas or soy beans; corn, winter wheat or barley, cowpeas or soy beans. The four years' rotation is suited to the same class of soil as the three years' rotation, but it has the advantage of being better suited to the medium class of soils, as the land can be kept in clover for two years. On soils of medium fertility the rotation might be about as follows: Wheat, clover, clover; corn; corn, corn, clover, clover.

The five years' rotation would be better suited to a still poorer class of soils than the four years' rotation. On this type of land cultivation is not desirable more than once within three or four years. The rotation might be winter wheat, grass, three years corn.

Bees and Fruit Growing.

The entomologist in his work meets with two immense groups of insects, those which are injurious and those which are beneficial, says Professor W. Newell. There is no need of discussing the former class; the various insects which destroy our fruit trees, garden and field crops, and infest stored products of various kinds are examples. As a matter of course this group has received the most attention. It is but natural that the attention of the farmer or fruit grower should be more forcibly attracted to the death of his trees or crops than to the constant yet quiet and unassuming work of insects which successfully hold in check many injurious species. Nevertheless, it is as much the duty of the entomologist to assist in the increase and distribution of beneficial insects as it is to devise means for controlling the injurious ones.

As a matter of convenience we may place the beneficial insects in two groups, those which are indirectly of benefit to mankind by their parasitic habits upon injurious species and those which are directly beneficial in that they create useful commercial products. The former groups may be illustrated by the various "lady-bird" beetles which destroy myriads of scale insects and plant lice, and by the parasitic Hymenoptera—for the most part very minute insects resembling bees or wasps—which live as parasites upon the adults, larvae or even eggs of destructive pests.

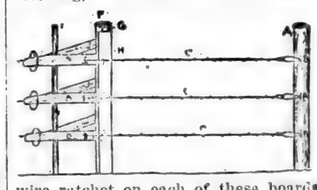
Of insects directly beneficial we may cite the silk worm, the cochineal insect and the honey bee. It is with the latter that we now have to deal. The relation of bees to fruit growing has not received much attention from the average orchardist. I am convinced, however, that it is a subject of much more importance and a discussion of this relationship will, I trust, be of some little interest. It seems to me very essential that we should arrive at a clear understanding of the relationship of these two industries, horticulture and apiculture, as they are of mutual benefit to each other.

Soil Preparation.

It has been demonstrated that when the harrow is used over growing wheat early in the spring the result is beneficial, and it is when the wheat is harrowed that the grass seed should be sown, if grass or clover are to follow a grain crop. It is important that the seeds be covered, and if the field be harrowed there will be less loss of seed and greater chances for a good stand. As an application of nitrate of soda on wheat in the spring pushes it forward very rapidly, it soon reaches sufficient height to shield the young grass from the extreme heat of the sun. The harrow may also be usually employed to mix fertilizer with the soil at the same time. The ground upon which grass seed is to be sown deserves more attention than the grain crop, for if the grass crop be intended as a permanent pasturage it must not be overlooked that weeds will spring up to compete with the grass, and for that reason the ground must be very clean. It is best, therefore, that grass should be seeded on land that was previously in corn, as the extra cultivation required for corn better prepares and cleans for the grass which is to follow.

Wire Gate.

The following is a description of a cheap and serviceable wire gate which will be found satisfactory, especially in places where a gate is not often used. It, of course, will not do for sheep or hogs, but will serve the purpose in cattle pastures where a three-wire fence is sufficient to confine stock. Cut three wires each about a foot longer than the distance between posts, and three short wires each six inches long. Form the short wires into loops and fasten to post (A,) (B, B, B,) with staples, the desired distance apart. Hook the long wires (C, C, C,) into the loops (B, B, B,) so as to form hinges. Shape three boards each four feet long, as illustrated in (D). Place a



wire ratchet on each of these boards about six inches from the end (figure E, E, E,), attach the other ends of long wires to ratchets. Nail an inch board (figure G) four inches wide the height of post to post (F). Nail another board (H) on top of this overlapping the first an inch or two. Drive a stake (I) inside of wire fence three and one-half feet from post (F). Nail three pieces of board (J) each three feet long, on inside of post (F) and also inside of stake parallel to wires. Tighten up wires on ratchets (E, E, E,) sufficient so that when each of the boards (D, D, D,) are inserted into slot (H), and pushed back into position against (J) the wires will be taut. (Three rings, one for each pair of boards, slipped over the ends, hold wires in proper position. If one would prefer four wires instead of three, another one can be added.—Jas. Cotter, in The Epitomist.

Horse Talk.

Heavy-coated horses should be clipped now, just as the hair begins to shed.

Blanket warmly and make the skin active by a vigorous, thorough brushing from head to heels every day.

The health and thrift of the horses will be improved in this way.

Keep a stubby broom in the stable to brush all the mud and ice from the horses' legs. Then rub them dry with a wisp of straw.

Rheumatism and chapped heels result from carelessness in this way.

This is the time to train the colts and young horses.

Carefully accustom them to all sorts of things.

Teach them to hold the cart back with their hind quarters as well as the breeching. Let wheels run off, open umbrellas over their heads and under them.

Let straps and things hit their legs and heels.

Let them understand that they will not be hurt and they will submit to almost anything.

It is the low-voiced, sympathetic, self-controlled, firm person who should train colts.

It is not the man who breaks the colts, but the one who trains them who does the most good.

The heaviest feed should be given at night when the horses have time to digest it.

When horses are taxed to the limit of their endurance all grain should be ground and fed on moistened cut hay.

Some long hay should be put in their mangers for them to nibble at while they are resting.

The morning feed should be mostly grain and not bulky.

Water before feeding always.

Give a horse a chance to drink often and he will never take enough to injure himself.

For over-reaching—"forging"—lower the front foot, shorten the toe and bring the heel up and set the shoe well back.

Set the hind shoe ahead and cut down the heel. Most blacksmiths do the opposite.

Stay with your horse while he is being shod.

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

EDITORIAL.

THIS ISSUE IS 1,000 COPIES. HOW IS THAT FOR A YEARLING?

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY FIGURES.

Chilton county gave McClellan 405, Anderson 317, Callahan 120, Denson 599, Dowdell 493, Haralson 364, Kelly 379, A. D. Sayre 228, Selheimer 83, Simpson 121, Thorington 186, Tyson 443, Alston 483, Comer 391, Compton 8, Kolb 87, Smith 137, Bowie 566, Collier 381, T. Scott Sayre 245, Holley 232, Tate 379, Bridges 51, Dunlap 26, Gillam 180, Oliver 117, Whiteside 209, The county ticket: Adams 231, Smith 210, Deason 200. For treasurer, W. T. Callen 600. For collector, Dyer 154; Johnson 104; Sims 25; Veazey 335. For assessor, Garner 317; Perry 290. For clerk, Foshee 383; Gulledge 210. For superintendent of education Rasco 577; Moore 5 (Moore's name was not printed on the ticket). For commissioner third district, Ruddick 572; fourth district, Cox 135, Dickinson 268, Pattillo 199. In the race for circuit judge T. Scott Sayre beat W. A. Collier by a net majority in the counties of Autauga, Chilton and Elmore of 340; in addition Montgomery county gave Sayre a majority of 1488, making a total majority in the fifteenth judicial district for Sayre of 1828 votes. Holley's majority over Tate for solicitor in the three counties of Autauga, Chilton and Elmore was 275

A FEW FACTS.

The registration list of this county contains about 2,650 names. From this number deduct say 650 who are disqualified by non-payment of poll tax, which would leave in round numbers 2,000 voters in Chilton. In the late democratic primary there were 44 candidates to be voted for on the state and county tickets. Twenty-one of this number made a personal canvass of months, while the campaign literature that was circulated through the mails was tremendous. Both causes together combined to call out voters if they had any leaning toward that party What is the result? In spite of all these different interests working to the one end only a little over 600 votes were cast, less than one-third of the qualified vote of the county. It is asserted that one-third of those who voted in the primary will be challenged in November if they attempt to vote. The democrats in their eagerness to get more than the corporal's guard of votes to which they are entitled, ignored the constitution and laws, paying no regard to them whatever, and still they prate about they "being the people." Rot! In Wilcox county they forged poll tax receipts. There is political honesty for you. The old saw, "Honor among thieves," don't go with the democratic organization. Some democrats are claiming a democratic victory in this county this fall, but they only excite pity that they are not safely lodged in an "idiot asylum" or a "home for chronic liars."

ALEX G. DAKE.

In this issue will be found the announcement of Alex G. Dake as a candidate for the probate judgeship. It seems scarcely necessary for us to introduce Brother Dake to the voters of this county, but will simply say that he has a fine record, which will compare favorably with that of any public officer of this or any other county. He served from 1888 to 1896 as justice of the peace in beat four, during which time he had hundreds of cases to come before him for adjudication, all of which were settled satisfactorily to the parties concerned, not over half a dozen being reversed by the upper courts. From 1896 to the present time he has filled the office of county treasurer and has brought the credit and honor of the county to the highest degree of efficiency, paying cash on presentation of all authenticated claims; his books are models of neatness and correctness; the yearly examiner appointed by law to examine his books and vouchers does not report a single error in the entire eight years of his service as treasurer. We understand he was one of the few who organized the people's party in Chilton, as it was at his request that J. C Manning came here from Shelby county for that purpose, at which time Representative Mastin and Sheriff Hayes and others stood outside the door, fearing to cast in their political fortunes with the new party until it had been tried. He has always voted the people's party and republican tickets, and though others may differ with him politically they are still his friends. If he should be nominated there is no question but what he will make a good officer and take proper care of the financial interests of our county.

GEO. W. EDWARDS.

In this UNION will be found the announcement of George W. Edwards as a candidate for tax assessor. He is a well known resident of this county, where he was born and raised, and is well liked by his neighbors in beat 6; four years ago they elected him justice of the peace by 117 out of a total of 132, and he has since filled that office with entire satisfaction to all

PROFESSOR J. W. MOORE,

Who announces in this week's UNION, was born and raised in Chilton county on a farm. He began teaching twenty years ago, when he was only 23 years of age, and has been in the educational harness ever since. He is now county superintendent and has held the office since 1892, with the exception of one term of two years. He was re-elected in 1902 by the largest vote polled for any of the nominees on our ticket, running ahead of all. He has conducted the affairs of his office so as to elicit the commendation of every state examiner and given general satisfaction to the schools under his care. Any school that has had Professor Moore for a teacher has been anxious to re-engage him. The schools of this county have materially prospered under Professor Moore's administration, thus showing that he is in full sympatny and accord with the cause of education

L. H. REYNOLDS.

Our readers will find in this issue the announcement of Hon. L. H. Reynolds, of Jemison, as a candidate for probate judge. Mr. Reynolds is too well known to the people of Chilton to need an introduction from us, but we wish to mention a few incidents of his career. He was raised in Chilton county on a farm in what is known as Dry Valley; with very little schooling, he took charge of his father's farm before he was eighteen years of age and married and started out in life without any capital, but he pushed to the front and made a success of farming. About ten years ago he went into the mercantile business, in which he made money, and now has a well established business. In entering the race for probate judge he has the support of a number of the opponents of organized democracy in this county, who say that he is the man to lead in this fight, and that he will make a good officer. Mr. Reynolds has strong political convictions, but is kind and courteous to all his constituents in his official capacity. He has represented our county in the legislature three regular sessions, one extra session and was a member of the last constitutional convention; while he was with the minority in those bodies he has been successful in getting local bills that he championed enacted into laws and has kept down those he opposed. While he has made some hard political fights against strong opposition, none of his opponents have ever attempted to assail his legislative record, not even two years ago when all the vials of regular and BASTARD democratic wrath were poured out on him. Leading democrats said there was no use in electing him representative, as he would be in the minority and could not do anything, but in this last session in spite of the democratic majority in the house and a democratic senator from this district it was necessary to petition Mr. Reynolds and ask his help to keep the corporate limits of Clanton from being changed, and though almost all the petitioners were democrats (and had tried unsuccessfully to work it over his head), he never asked whether they were republicans, populists or democrats, but only this, was the majority of the people interested in the petition, and being assured that such was the case he had the bill killed. No honest democrat will deny Mr. Reynolds' capability, and in case he should be nominated (which is equivalent to an election) Clanton would give a good citizen, one who would take an interest in schools and the welfare of the general public. He is one of the strongest men politically in our county, an entertaining, forcible speaker and a hustler in general, and has always been on the side of the PEOPLE. Mr. Reynolds' picture, with a short sketch of his life in this number is taken from the MONTGOMERY JOURNAL of February 17, 1903.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The State of Alabama
Chilton County

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

W. A. Johnson: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, tp 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.28.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.00.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. M. Aycock or Owner Unknown: Sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.30.

BEAT NO. 2

G. G. Bridgen: N 1-2 of ne 1-4 and n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 13; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 23, r 13. Tax and costs, $7.97.

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.08.

BEAT NO. 4.

Estate of Hugh L. Gardner, Sam. Will John, guardian: Se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and w 1-2 of se 1-4 and e 1-2 of sw 1-4, less 12 acres, sec 22, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $8.75.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of se 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t 22, r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, r 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4 ,sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 22, r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres, sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, r 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $42.19

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.27

Owner Unknown: W 1-2 of sw 1-4 sec 21, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $3.27.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAtee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $3.01.

BEAT NO. 7.

Mrs. M. E. Dunlap: S 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 27, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.24

Allen P. Howison or Owner Unknown: Nw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 15, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.65.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $4.71.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 4, t 23, r 14; ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.46.

A. L. Wambem or Owner Unknown: N 1-2 of se 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 31, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.72.

This is to notify you to appear before the probate court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 9th day of May, 1904, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioner's fees will be added and collected.

This 4th day of April, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS
Judge of Probate.
tf

Announcements.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP,
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.
Cash capital .. ..$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904. 17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders 6,874,213.35
WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. March 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 16, 1904, viz.: George W. Littleton, homestead entry No. 32378, for the sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, section 14, tp 23, n of r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz., J. W. Williamson, C. A. Williamson, F. M. Wagoner, A. W. Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

tf ROBERT BARBER.
Register.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.
S. M. ADAMS,
tf Judge of Probate.

LOST

Bull yearling, color, yellow and white pied, mixed Durham and Holstein breed. When last heard from just west of Clanton, had a small bell on a rope collar, no marks. Liberal reward paid for return of this animal or for information that leads to his recovery.

D. C. HONEYCUTT
tf Thorsby, Ala,

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

The United States has fifty-three times as many miles of telegraph and sends fifteen times as much mail as Russia.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

THE BIG STORE,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, S
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSI
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alab

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE

I have just bought the M Stock of goods at a very low and it must be sold to make for more.

All Calicoes at 5c as long as t last, and other goods in propor

Also, will give away three Plates with $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto best patent, with every $10.00 Cash other goods than flour.

The above offer good until April 5, 1904

WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILL MARCH 10th

L. H. REYNOLDS
JEMISON, ALA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Bra
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alab

DISPATCH PRINTING C
Blank Book Makers and Lithographe
County and Office Supplies a Specialt
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watch and Optician
Eyes Corre Fitted
Mail orders prompt

THE BIG STORE,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

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FURNITURE,

NS AND BURIAL NECESSI

W. I. MULLINS,

n. Alab

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FOR SALE.

Special & Mule Bra

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Alab

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Ave., BIRMINGHAM,

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Practical Watch

and Optician

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Mail orders promptly

MICHIGAN MAYOR SAYS:

"I Know Peruna is a Fine Tonic For a Worn Out System."

Nelson Rice, of St. Joseph, Mich., knows of a large number of sick patients in his county who have been cured by Peruna.

Hon. Nelson Rice, Mayor of St. Joseph, Michigan, writes:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—I wish to congratulate you on the success of your efforts to win the confidence of the public in need of a reliable medicine. *I know Peruna is a fine tonic for a worn out system and a specific in cases of catarrhal difficulties. You have a large number of grateful patrons in this country who have used Peruna and have been cured by it, and who praise it above all other medicines. Peruna has my heartiest good wishes."—Nelson Rice.*

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Nerves, Poor Digestion, Impure Blood, Depressed Spirits.

Hon. Nelson: "I wish to congratulate y[ou] on the success of your efforts to win the confidence of the public in need of a re[liable] medicine.

"Peruna has just crossed the equator on [its] tour north. The real equator is [now] toward the north nearly eighteen [degrees] every day. With the return of the [sun] to the hobby ills peculiar to spring, [when] person the nerves are weak; an[imal] vim, digestion poor; with others [the blood] is out of order; and still others [are] depressed spirits and tired feeling.

All these things are especially true of those who have been suffering with catarrh in any form or la grippe. A course of Peruna is sure to correct all these conditions. It is an ideal spring medicine. Peruna does not irritate—it invigorates. It does not temporarily stimulate — it strengthens. It equalizes the circulation of the blood, tranquilizes the nervous system and regulates the bodily functions. Peruna, unlike so many spring medicines is not simply a physic or stimulant or nervine. It is a natural tonic and invigorator.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA

Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for [indi]gestion and being entirely cured of stomach [and] dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is [due] Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. [I] have used numerous other so-called remedies [with] little avail and I find that Cascarets relieve [me] more in one day than all the others I have taken [in a] year.

Thomas, 168 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THAT WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablets stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 502

MILLION BOXES SOLD, TEN MILLION BOXES

FREE to WOMEN

Free Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid enough to prove the value of Paxtine as the Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

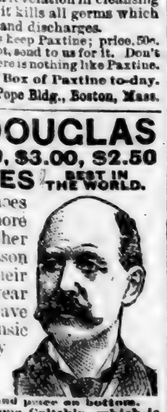
The formula of a noted Boston physician, used with great success as a Vaginal Wash for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Sores, Weakness of mucus membrane.

For the treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash wo[rld] the world to produce its equal for [such] uses. It is a revelation in cleansing [and] healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

At druggists Keep Paxtine; price, 50c. If dealer [tries] to sell substitutes, no matter what they say, [and] do not, send to us for it. Don't [be] fooled by substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine. [Send] for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

THE R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50, $3.00, $2.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.



W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason they hold their shape better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

Take no substitute. Look for name and price on bottom. If you want the best shoe that can be made for your money, ask for those with Corona Coltskin, which is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather ever produced. Fast Color Eyelets used. Shoes sent anywhere, C.O.D., when desired, by enclosing extra. Write for Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The annual estimate of the nation's drink bill shows a total retail cost of alcoholic and other stimulating beverages for the year ending June 30, 1903, to have been $1,451,633,379; the annual average for the past five years, $1,293,903,358. This shows an expenditure for stimulants of $18.15 for each of the 80,672,000 inhabitants, or $90.75 per family of five. The average annual cost for five years was $16.17, or $80.85 for each family. It is estimated that one-fourth of all the people using alcoholic beverages, on which basis each consumer of strong drink expends $62.16 every year to gratify appetite. The per capita cost of coffee, tea and cocoa is $2.61 every year against $15.54 for acholocic drinks.

Charles Blair, the oldest hack driver in Chicago in point of years as well as service, died Friday. He was 81 years old. For nearly half a century he had been a fehu in Chicago. Among those who were his patrons were Abraham Lincoln, General Grant, Stephen A. Douglas, Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson and other prominent men. Blair was the first man in the world to drive a sixteen-horse team.

WOMEN BREAK DOWN.

Sometimes women drift into a condition of "half invalid." Continual languor—all tired out, run down, backache, nerves shattered, headache, terrible pain, no appetite, poor digestion. In nine cases out of ten it's because the kidneys fail to do their work of filtering the poisonous system waste from the blood. The kidneys are weak and need the strengthening help of Doan's Kidney Pills. Read how these pills repair a weakened physical condition when this condition is caused by sick kidneys.

Mrs. Sadie Mettles, of 394 W. 4th Ave., Columbus, Ohio, says: "Prior to the year 1898 I suffered considerably from backache, pain in the head, languor and depression and weakness of the action of the kidneys. The pain was always worse in the morning and I felt miserable. I was induced to procure a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and I began their use. They proved prompt and effective. They cured me, and there has been no return of the trouble since taking them. I owe all the credit to Doan's Kidney Pills."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Mettles will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

To Use a Gas Range.

If the gas range is used and properly treated it is the greatest economizer of strength, time and fuel. The important thing to bear in mind is that matches are cheaper than gas. Don't leave a burner lighted because you will need it in five or ten minutes. Turn it off as soon as you are through using it, then light it again when you are ready.

Don't light up and then go on to fill your kettle or get out your frying pan. Have all in readiness before you light the flame. Don't use the large burners when the smaller ones or the simmerer will do just as well. Turn the burners down so as to use only what gas is needed. See that the flame is blue, not red. The red flame is wasteful, indicating imperfect combustion. If any of the burner holes fill up, clean them out with a wire or remove and boil in a solution of strong soda and water.

This last treatment cannot be given however, with the old style two-piece or cementer burners. Don't light the oven more than four or seven minutes before using. Longer is waste. Plan the baking and broiling so as to do as much as possible at the same time with the same flame.

If you want to keep anything warm in the upper oven simply light the oven lighter, and let that burn without turning on the gas in the oven burners.

Kitchen Neglect.

Why should kitchens be always built at the back of the house, where the grass is trimmed down and slop pails accumulate? Why have a back of the house, anyway, instead of two fronts, equally respected? The writer recalls in Georgia a long brick house, with three front doors, one of them the kitchen door; you could look straight through the house in pleasant weather, because there were three other doors facing the ones that looked over the bay.

The rose that was trained over the drawing room ran along to the kitchen and peeped in at the dear old mammy who sang there very often. To balance things, the peach tree that was trained, English fashion, on the sunny wall of the kitchen, extended its pliant branches to the dining room grape vines, says the Cooking School Magazine.

Parsley grew in the violet borders, the cream smelled of roses, and the flavor of peach leaves that shamed the druggists' product lingered in the cake.

The mistress could sit in the drawing room and see the children coming home from school, or guests driving up from either direction, and, consequently, a fresh handkerchief, and collar were always ready. Dicey in the kitchen could always see them, too; the cake was on the plate and Zeke was in his dress-coat when the door-knocker rapped. And no one in that house knew the front or the back thereof.

In was a kindly and original old Pennsylvania German who built a great sunny kitchen where the company room is generally placed, because, he said, "mother" spent nearly all of her time in the kitchen, and she should have the best. He gained praise in his county, but no followers.

Recipes.

Yorkshire Pudding.—Beat two eggs until light colored and thick; add one pint of milk and one level teaspoonful of salt; pour half of this on one and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour, then add the remainder; beat well and pour into a roasting pan; drop over the top three tablespoonfuls of dripping, in small pieces; bake forty-five minutes; serve with roast beef or roast lamb.

Potatoes au Gratin.—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan; when melted add two tablespoonfuls of flour; stir until smooth, then add one cup of thin cream and one cup of stock when boiling remove from the fire; add the yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, salt and a little cayenne; but a layer of sauce in a baking dish, then a layer of sliced potatoes, then more sauce; when four potatoes, cold boiled have been used, spread buttered crumbs over the top; brown in the oven.

Farina Jelly.—Soak one-half ounce of gelatine in one-half cupful of cold water; put one cupful of milk and three-fourths cup of sugar over the fire in an agate pan; stir until the sugar is dissolved; as soon as it boils add two tablespoonfuls of farina rubbed smooth in a little cold water, stirring a minute; cook until clear, add the gelatine and stir until dissolved; remove from the fire and when beginning to stiffen add one pint of whipped cream; turn into a mould and stand in a cool place; add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract when the farina is cooling.

Steamed Apple Pudding.—Make a biscuit crust with one pint of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of milk, half a teaspoon salt and two level tablespoonfuls of butter. Fill an agate pan two-thirds full with sliced apples, sprinkle over granulated sugar, a little grated nutmeg or grated lemon rind. Roll the dough on a floured board, wet the edge of the crust; place the pen on the edve of the crust; place the pan on the back of the range; cook for two hours. When ready to serve put a large platter over the pan, inverted. This will leave crust down and apples on top. Serve with lemon sauce.

Of the first seven presidents of the United States four were from Virginia, two of the same name from Massachusetts and one from Tennessee. All but one were 66 years old on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of those who served but one term would have been 66 years old at the end of another. Three of the seven died on the Fourth of July and two of them on the same day and year. Two of them were on the subcommittee of three that drafted the declaration of independence and these two died on the same day and year and on the anniversary of that declaration and just half a century after. The names of three of the seven ended in son, yet none of them transmitted his name to a son. The initials of two of the seven are the same, the initials of two others are the same and those of still two more the same. Of the first five only one had a son and that son was also among the first seven presidents.

No man who has filled the office of vice president has been elected to the highest place since Van Buren. Since Jackson's time only three presidents have been re-elected—Lincoln, Grant and McKinley—and only one, Grant, has served two full successive terms. Andrew Johnson and Theodore Roosevelt are the only two vice presidents who have succeeded re-elected presidents. If Mr. Roosevelt shall be elected this fall, he will be the first vice president to succeed to the first office after filling out the unexpired term of a dead president; he will be the first man ever elected by the republican party from east of the Alleghany mountains; and he will overturn a rule unbroken since 1836. If he shall be defeated he will become an ex-president—a younger man than General Grant was when he entered upon his duties as president, the youngest man ever elected to that office—at the age of forty-six years.

The largest photograph in the world is said to be a view of the bay of Naples. It measures 39 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 11 inches. It is really a composite picture made with a glass a foot in diameter.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Respect always a silent woman. Great is the wisdom of the woman that holdeth her tongue.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Happy is the girl who thinks her father is the best man on earth.

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Many a girl shatters her ideal when she marries him.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A woman desirous of being seen by men is not trustworthy. Fear her glance.

Lighting and Water.

It is practically impossible to cause an electric spark of high electromotive force to leap from one surface of a liquid to another. For this reason it is rare that lightning strikes the surface of water.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Has Right to Pray for Japan.

At least one man in Missouri piously prays that victory may perch on the banner of the Jap in the war now being waged. This is Colonel John Sobieski, of Richmond, lineal heir of King John Sobieski, of Poland.

VERY LOW RATES

To Birmingham and Return via Southern Railway.

Account conference for education in the south, Southern railway announces rate of one fare plus 25 cents for round trip to Birmingham. Tickets to be sold April 25th and 26th, final limit May 5th, 1904. A special train will bring the Robert C. Ogden party of prominent educators from the east. Men of prominence from all parts of the United States are expected to participate in this conference. For tickets and details see nearest agent.

R. B. Creagh, traveling passenger agent, Birmingham, Ala.

J. C. Lusk, district passenger agent, Birmingham, Ala.

VERY LOW RATES

To Chicago and Return via Southern Railway.

Account general conference A. M. E. church, Southern railway announces rate of one fare plus 50 cents for round trip to Chicago and return. Tickets to be sold April 29th, 30th, May 1st and 2d, limit May 10th. By depositing tickets and payment of fee of 50 cents final limit may be extended until June 10th.

For tickets and detailed information see nearest agent or write:

R. B. Creagh, traveling passenger agent, Birmingham, Ala.

J. C. Lusk, district passenger agent, Birmingham, Ala.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all mothers:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well.

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

STORE FRONTS

For all kinds and sizes of Store Buildings. We furnish all material enterm into the construction of Store Fronts. Write us about your proposed buildin[g] in[si]de dimensions and style of front and we will send you, FREE OF CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and quote you an extremely low price on one of our popular

Beautiful, Everlasting

Modern Store Fronts. We give you all the style of an elegant New York or Chicago store at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue.

SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO., Owensboro, Kentucky

FEET HURT Sweat, Itch, Blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

A record run without a stop from Plymouth to this city is about to be undertaken, says a dispatch from London, by the Southwestern Railroad company, in connection with the conveyance of the American mails, which began a few weeks ago with the Philadelphia, the first American liner to disembark passengers and mails at Plymouth. The journey of 230 miles from Plymouth to Waterloo is to be accomplished without a stop in four and a half hours—the longest regular railroad run without a stop in the world.

Cotton Must Have

Potash

Potash is an essential plant food which must be added as a fertilizer or the soil will become exhausted, as is true of so many cotton fields.

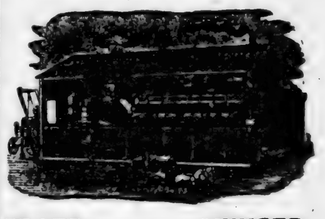
We have books giving valuable details about fertilizers. We will send them free to any farmer who asks us for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

New York—66 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—25½ So. Broad St.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Cotton Gin Machinery



PRATT. MUNGER.

EAGLE. WINSHIP.

SMITH.

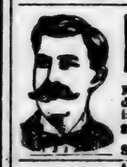
We make the most most complete line of any concern in the world. We also make

ENGINES and BOILERS, LINTERS for OIL MILLS.

We sell everything needed about a Cotton Gin.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.



Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Am. 17, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

AT THE CAPITOL

Congressional Proceedings and Other Items

APRIL 15TH.

After a day of quiet routine proceedings the senate was addressed by Mr. Bailey on the question of civil service. The subject came up in connection with a paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The Panama canal bill occupied the major part of the day and was passed without division.

The civil service appropriation bill was taken up and when the senate adjourned about half of it had been read.

The senate passed a joint resolution ordering the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the anthracite coal strike commission.

The postoffice appropriation bill was referred to a conference committee.

A bill extending to the outlying possessions of the United States the law prohibiting the transmission by express of obscene literature from one state to the other was passed.

APRIL 16TH.

The entire day in the senate was given up to the consideration of a bill for the modification of the agreement of the Indians of the Devil's lake reservation in North Dakota for the sale of their lands. No decision was reached.

General routine work on the deficiency bill was completed by the house. Preceding this the District of Columbia was legislated for in several minor matters.

APRIL 18TH.

The senate continued consideration of the civil appropriation bill, but did not conclude it. A number of other bills were passed during the day, including measures ratifying agreements with the Indians of the Devils Lake, Rosebud and Flathead reservations, located respectively in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

The sundry civil bill was laid before the senate and the amendment in relation to the appointment of forestry agents was agreed to. It was then laid aside and the bill for the modification of the agreement with the Indians of Devils Lake reservation in North Dakota was again taken up and passed after slight amendments.

The house passed the last of the supply bills of the government, the general deficiency appropriation measure, after a stormy session which lasted until 8:15 in the evening. The contest was a party one over the deficiency appropriation for pensions, which the democrats tried ineffectively to amend by incorporating as a law the recent executive age disability order.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Hitt offered his Chinese exclusion bill, introduced Saturday, as an amendment to the special deficiency bill and it was accepted without objection.

After the opening a bill was presented providing for the relief of the growers of long tobacco. It repeals the internal revenue tax to 6 cents a pound on leaf tobacco in the hand and all special taxes.

Physicians who attended Major Hugh C. Dennis, president of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, whose sudden death ended his connection with the case in which Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas, was recently convicted, state that Major Dennis' death resulted from continually brooding over the conviction and sentence of Senator Burton.

APRIL 19TH.

The question of additional accommodations in the way of office and committee rooms occupied the attention of the senate the greater part of the day. The subject arose in connection with the provisions in the sundry civil appropriation bill, one for an extension of the east front of the capitol building in accordance with sketches left by Architect Walters and the other for an outside senate office and committee building. Much variety of opinion was expressed and the question was still under consideration when the senate adjourned. Several minor bills were passed during the day.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial from missionaries located in the Congo Free State praying for an investigation into the unsatisfactory condition of the natives and of American citizens in that country and in connection with a resolution referring the question on to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to investigate and report to the senate. The resolution was agreed to.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to, which passes the bill. The sundry civil bill was laid before the senate and its reading concluded.

After a debate extending through the entire session the house passed the bill providing for joint statehood of Oklahoma and of Arizona and New Mexico under the name of Arizona.

Consultation of States.

Governor Jennings of Florida addressed letters to governors of southern states and to the commercial organization of cities, asking them to appoint delegates to a convention to be held in Tampa. The purpose of the convention is to secure an interchange of ideas as to how the south may derive the greatest possible commercial condition which will prevail from the Panama canal.

A LONG WAR IN SIGHT

Russia Massing Half a Million Soldiers to Fight Japan.

SHE AIMS A CRUSHING BLOW

War Scheme of Vast Extent Being Planned—Armies and Fleets to Move Together With the Idea of Overwhelming the Foe With One Defeat—One Difficulty Removed.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Exceptionally reliable information regarding the Russian military plans confirms the repeated announcements that these plans will not mature until late in the summer. They are of far greater magnitude than is generally believed abroad, and take into account all possible contingencies.

General Kuropatkin, remembering the experience of Russia, during her war with Turkey, when the Russian army of 30,000 placed in the field at the beginning had to be more than doubled, has insisted that the men and guns to be placed at his disposal shall cover the extreme limit required to settle the fate of the campaign.

The Russian plans are predicated upon Napoleon's dictum that "God fights on the side of the heaviest battalions," and they are being worked out and timed so as to apply to a superiority of numbers on land and sea simultaneously. The army is designed to attain the enormous total of half a million at the time scheduled for the reinforcement of Vice-Admiral Makaroff's fleet with the Baltic squadron.

The Seventeenth and Tenth Army corps, now drafting, are expected to reach Manchuria by the middle of June. The mobilization of four other corps, at least two of which will be from the Volga, will be announced by the middle of next month, and will start westward a month later, reaching their destination at the end of August.

Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky will hoist his flag as commander of the formidable Baltic squadron early in July and will sail immediately for Port Arthur with the following vessels: The battleships Slava, Borodino, Orel, Kniaz Souvaroff, Alexander III. and Osliabia, the latter now being en route here from Cherbourg; the cruisers Aurora, Dmitri Donskoi, Svietland, Almaz, Jemtchug and Izumrud, and the transports Kamtschatka and Ocean, each carrying 1000 tons of coal. The Temperley conveyers ordered in the United States are expected soon, and they will enable the squadron to coal at sea.

The last possible difficulty regarding the passage of the Suez Canal disappeared last week with the signing of the Anglo-French colonial treaty, by which Great Britain adheres to the convention of 1888 concerning the free passage of the canal.

AIMS CRUSHING BLOW.

Why Resistance is Not Made by Russians at the Yalu.

St. Petersburg.—A high military authority in conversation explains why General Kuropatkin's plan of campaign does not contemplate a heavy resistance to the Japanese advance at the Yalu, saying:

"Either defeat or victory in a battle there would be disadvantageous to us. If we lost we would have to fall back through a difficult country. If we won—and I say to you that Russian strategy is based on the idea of victory and not on that of defeat—success would be fruitless. We could not follow it up without exposing the army to too great risks.

"On account of the Japanese control of the sea if we pursued the enemy into the peninsula of Korea we would open both flanks to a possible attack from the rear. No; the Japanese must come on to a point in the interior, which with this end in view has been selected, where we can follow up a crushing defeat to the bitter end, with blow after blow and seal the fate of the campaign.

"Our plans on sea and land will converge at a time next summer when Vice-Admiral Makaroff's fleet will be relieved by the arrival of reinforcements. Then if successful on land we can clear the sea of the enemy, cut his communications and the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria will be at our mercy.

"The world must not be impatient. The prelude to this war is not yet finished."

It is understood here that as the result of General Kuropatkin's visit to Newchwang reinforcements of 100,000 men will be sent forward from Liao-Yang.

HEINZ FORCES ROUTED.

Carter Faction Triumphs in Montana State Convention.

Helena, Mont.—Delegates to the Chicago Republican National convention were selected here as follows: Congressman Joseph M. Dixon, ex-Senator Lee Mantle, James W. Freeman, ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, Conrad Kohrs, John S. Edwards. All are members of the Carter—as distinguished from the Heinz ring.

Carter was selected as a delegate to the Chicago National convention by acclamation. The platform heartily endorses the administration of President Roosevelt, and the delegates are instructed to vote for his renomination.

Pastor a Suicide.

The congregation of the Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church at Montreal, Canada, waited in vain for their pastor, the Rev. Colin Duguid, to appear. A messenger was sent to his boarding house near by, and it was discovered that he had committed suicide.

Bomb Exploded in Barcelona.

A bomb exploded in the Plaza del Toros, Barecolna, Spain. The result was harmless, but the explosion created a panic.

REPUBLICANS IN SESSION

Empire State Convention Held in New York City.

The Delegates at Large to the National Convention Not Instructed But Directed to Work For Roosevelt.

New York City. — The Republican State Convention held in Carnegie Hall elected the following delegates at large and alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago June 21:

Delegates at large: Thomas C. Platt, of Tioga; Chauncey M. Depew, of New York; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Orange; Frank S. Black, of Rensselaer. Alternates at large: J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung; Louis Stern, of New York; Erastus C. Knight, of Erie; Henry C. Brewster, of Monroe.

The convention did not instruct the delegates at large for President Roosevelt in the old fashioned manner of the Republican party since its organization fifty years ago. The convention platform sends the delegates at large to Chicago with this injunction, "we hereby direct that the delegates this day chosen use all honorable means to bring about his nomination for President at the National Convention to be held in June."

Long before the hour for assembling the delegates began to straggle in, and while waiting for the chairman to call the convention to order the band played lively airs.

The delegates were seated by counties, placards on tall sticks indicating the location of the different delegations. Albany and Schenectady counties had the front row centre, the best seats in the house. The Tioga delegation with Senator Platt at the head, sat on the fourth row at the left. Senator Platt had the aisle seat and was easily distinguished.

The Broome delegation, including Colonel George W. Dunn, touched elbows with the men from Tioga. Governor Odell, who shared the honors of the convention with Senator Platt, was with the Orange County men, some distance back on the centre aisle.

The smallest delegation was from Yates County, with four members. The largest was from New York County, 186 members. The New York men occupied a block of seats in the extreme rear. The Kings County delegation had the section just in front of New York.

At the head of the New York delegation was Charles H. Murray, president of the County Committee. Mr. Murray's first lieutenant in the organization, William Halpin, executive chairman of the committee, sat at the head of the delegation from the Ninth Assembly District.

At the close of rollcall Chairman Dunn nominated for temporary Chairman Senator Depew. He was unanimously elected, and James S. Sherman, Oneida, and John W. Dwight, of Tompkins, were appointed to escort him to the chair.

As Senator Depew began to speak the delegates settled themselves to listen. The first burst of applause came as early in the address he mentioned the name of the late Marcus A. Hanna. A few minutes later a like tribute was paid to the name of the late Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

Senator Depew first mentioned the name of President Roosevelt in connection with that of the late President McKinley. Hearty applause greeted the linking of the names. From that time on every mention of President Roosevelt's name was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

SPAIN'S PREMIER STABBED.

Anarchist Attacks Him, But He is Not Wounded Severely.

Barcelona, Spain. — Premier Manra was attacked and wounded by a would-be assassin, armed with a dagger, while leaving the palace of the Council General.

A semi-official report of the occurrence says the assailant held concealed a kitchen knife, with which he stabbed the Premier, but the force of the blow was broken and its direction diverted by the heavy lace on the Minister's coat. It resulted in only a slight scratch under the sixth rib.

A doctor attached to King Alfonso's suite examined the Premier and prescribed a few hours' rest. His Majesty sent a messenger to inquire concerning the attack and as to the Prime Minister's condition.

Joaquin Miguel Artao, the assailant, was employed as a domestic. He is an Anarchist, and when arrested attempted suicide by dashing his head against the wall.

According to another account the Premier coolly drew the knife from his clothing and threw it on a seat in his carriage, after which he entered the palace, walked upstairs and telephoned to Minister of the Interior Guerra at Madrid, saying: "I have been stabbed. Don't be alarmed. The wound is not serious."

Captain Hobson Beaten.

Captain Richard Pearson Hobson was not successful in his contest for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Sixth District, Birmingham, Ala. Congressman John Hollis Bankhead has a majority over Captain Hobson of about 500 votes only.

Sight of Whipping Fatal.

Miss Bertha Montgomery died in the Southern Insane Asylum at Princeton, Ind. She lost her reason after witnessing the whipping of about thirty of her school children by the Superintendent of Schools, the Rev. Mr. Leslie, of Owensville, her home.

Embezzler Sent Up.

Herbert F. Mellen, of Denver, Col., was sentenced to the State Penitentiary for a term of four to five years for embezzlement of funds of the International Trust Company, of which he was teller.

Plot to Kill Loubet Balked.

Michael Giovanni and two other Italians have been arrested at Marseilles, France, in connection with a supposed plot to kill President Loubet at the time of his coming visit to Italy.

EXPLOSION ON MISSOURI

Five Officers and Over a Score of Seamen Killed on U. S. Battleship.

A TWELVE-INCH GUN BURSTS

Tragedy Occurred Off Pensacola Fla., While the Crew Were at Target Practice—Gun Was Being Loaded When the Wind Blew the Hot Gases Against a Second Charge.

Pensacola, Fla.—By the explosion of 2000 pounds of powder in the after twelve-inch turret and the handling room of the battleship Missouri, Captain William S. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, commanding, twenty-nine men were instantly killed and five injured. Five of the dead were officers of the battleship.

The Missouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn at practice when a charge of powder in the twelve-inch port gun ignited from gases, exploded, and, dropping below, ignited four charges of powder in the handling room, all of which also exploded.

Only one man of the entire turret and handling crew survives.

But for the prompt action of Captain Cowles in flooding the handling room and magazine with water one of the magazines would probably have exploded and the ship would have been destroyed.

According to a report after the first pointer of the after twelve-inch piece had fired his string and the second pointer had fired the third shot of his string, the charge ignited.

The fourth shot was being loaded, and from all indications the first half of the charge had been, and the second section was being rammed home, when gases from the shot previously fired or portions of the cloth cover ignited the powder. The breech was open and a dull thud gave notice of something unusual.

No loud report was made, but flames were seen to leap from every portion of the turret. A few seconds later another explosion, somewhat more fierce, occurred.

This was in the handling room below where 1600 pounds of powder, or four charges ready to be hoisted above, had ignited.

In less than five seconds after the first explosion two streams of water were being played into the rooms, and when volunteers were called for every man of the ship responded, eager to go into the turrets and rescue the crew.

Captain Cowles gave his commands, and but for his presence of mind and that of the officers of the ship, the Missouri would probably have gone down. The second explosion occurred near one of the magazines, and so hot was the fire that the brasswork of the magazines was melted.

Smoke and the fumes of the burned powder made it almost impossible to enter either the turret or handling room, but officers and men, with handkerchiefs over their faces, made efforts to rescue the men inside.

The twenty-five men of the turret were found lying in a heap. They had started for the exit when the first explosion occurred and had just reached there when the more terrible explosion in the handling room occurred which burned and strangled them to death.

The bodies were hardly recognizable, the flash of fire having burned clothing from the bodies of the men, while their flesh hung from them in shreds. The faces were mutilated by the flames only. Only one man was breathing when the turret crew was rescued and he died a moment after he reached the deck. The dead are:

W. C. Davidson, lieutenant, in charge of the twelve-inch turret; E. A. Weichert, ensign, of the cruiser Cleveland, gun umpire; W. E. T. Neumann, midshipman; J. P. V. Gridley, lieutenant, United States Marine Corps; Thomas Ward, Jr., lieutenant; J. K. Pederson, division officer; W. Bougard, boatswain's mate, second class; J. Bloxaputlan, ordinary seaman; Charles Rice, coxswain; J. C. Hardy, seaman; K. J. Kivlin, apprentice, second class; J. Gadris, seaman; N. Scherbauth, ordinary seaman; J. F. Rolands, ordinary seaman; H. B. Franks, electrician, second class; J. P. Starr, coxswain; J. C. Nunn, ordinary seaman; N. Soder, seaman; C. E. Meyer, seaman; P. R. Castler, ordinary seaman; R. H. Allison, apprentice, second class; R. C. Tobin, ordinary seaman; J. J. Mulligan, ordinary seaman; J. W. Cole, landsman; A. Smith, ordnance sergeant; W. S. Shipman, gunner's mate, first class; J. P. J. Brown, private marine; J. F. Kennedy, chief gunner's mate; J. M. Roach, ordinary seaman.

200 TIBETANS KILLED.

Colonel Younghusband in a Fight in the Mountains at Red Idol Gorge.

London, Eng.—A dispatch from Gyangtse, Tibet, dated April 11, reports that further fighting in the course of the march of the Younghusband expedition occurred on April 8 at Red Idol Gorge, where precipitous mountains hem the winding river.

The Tibetan guns on the crests were silenced by the British, and the Thirty-second Pioneers forced the passage. The Tibetans lost 200 killed. The British had ten wounded and none killed.

Apostolic Prefecture in Japan.

It is reported in Rome that the Pope has instituted an apostolic prefecture on Shakoku Island, Japan. It will be the abode of the Dominican monks expelled from the Philippines.

Mexico's Constitution Changed.

Twenty-seven State Legislatures, comprising all the States in the Republic of Mexico, having ratified the new constitutional amendments extending the Presidential term from four to six years, and creating the office of Vice-President, Congress will now formally declare the amendments in force.

Increase in Imports.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of March show an increase in the imports of $8,879,000 and a decrease in the exports of $1,840,500.

Castellane a Playwright.

The Marquis de Castellane, father of Count Boni and father-in-law of Anna Gould, has finished a drama in five acts dealing with the Napoleonic period, which will shortly be performed in Paris.

Battle Against Sweatshops.

The National Consumers' League, representing sixty organizations and a membership of 10,000, has taken up the battle against sweat shops.

An Educational Donation.

The trustees of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., have formally received from Mr. Thomas Minns, as executor of the estate of the late C. C. Billings, of Boston, the sum of $10,000 appropriated from the residuary estate of Mr. Billings.

Beach Track Unsatisfactory.

First tests of the Virginia-Carolina beach as a course for the international Automobile Club trials proved unsatisfactory.

Work will soon be started on the construction of the $15,000 Carnegie library at Talladega (colored) college.

Joseph S. Cain, the "father" of Mardi Gras in Mobile, died Monday at the age of 72 years.

Congressman Bankhead's exact majority over Captain Hobson is 944.

Lieutenant Governor Cunningham is expected home the last of the week.

Vice Admiral Makaroff has been granted an annual pension of $10,000.

Gadsden slag is in use on the board Air Line for ballasting tracks.

M. Auguste Dupin, the friend of Doyle's Sherlock Holmes, died this week.

Mississippi cotton is in good season.

If You Want To Please Your Wife

Buy her a Bottle of

DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC

To use when the Children get Hurt or have Colic.

Nothing "Just as good" in such ca

A most complete Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods,

The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good CHICK as there are in the c Barred Plymouth R And you may have 1 fresh eggs for 50c. want them shipped add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can

MRS. W. N Maplesville, A

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereby We Can Offer That Practical and Instructive Newspaper

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For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispe It is pure, bright and practical all the way throug meets the requirements of the entire family. It is throughout the South, and no one should be wit

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Both for $1.25.

playwright.

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Your Wife
Buy her a Bottle of
DR. TICHENORS
ANTISEPTIC
When the Children
or have Colic.
Nothing "just as good" in such cas
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Stock of General Merch
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P. D. WILSO
LABAMA.
AWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good
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fresh eggs for 50c.
want them shipped
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can p
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Gadsden slag is in use by ... board Air Line for ballast ... tracks

M. Auguste Dupin, the or... Doyle's Sherlock Holmes, ... week.

Mississippi cotton mills ... good season.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL II. CLANTON, ALA. APRIL 28. 1904. NO. 5.

n Open Letter

the People of Chilton County:

n announcing myself as a candi... for judge of probate I did so ...ing very grateful to the citizens ...Chilton county for what they have ...eady done for me. I am making ...sacrifice in coming before you for ...r suffrage, but am doing so entire... of my own free will and accord. ...o not think my friends or any one ...e could pull me into a place I did ...want to go. I am not easily led ...und by the nose, and I wish to say, ...rcover, that no one has (as yet) ...aken his neck to get me to make ... race, or told me "that I am the ...y one in the county who can beat ...ams." For that matter, Judge Ad... is already beaten—he beat him... I wish to place before the vot... for their careful consideration a ... things in a business way, and ...e them think over them before ...ting their vote. What are offices ...—simply that some friend of ours ...y have a fat living? Is that all? ... parties have in great political ...tests a platform of principles. ... they believe the principles of ...ir party are for the best interests ...the masses. Then why not an in...idual have some principles to place ...fore his party when he appeals to ...em for their suffrage? He should ...nd for some principle or object be...es getting the office with the emol...ents thereof. We are all affected ... the good or bad deeds of our of...ers. What affects one affects all. ... we want to elect a man to office ...cause of his good looks or his finan... condition?

...must be for other reasons. Now ...would ask is it good sound business ...inciple for a man wanting to buy ...good farm horse that can pull his ...ow or wagon to get a good strong ...se for general work, not a "2:40 ... the shell road trotter?" Or again, ...you wished to build a house, would ...n go to a lawyer instead of a car...ter? Some might say yes, because ... the carpenter had as much sense ... the lawyer he might not have to ...rk, and the reason he has to work ... because he has not got sense ...ough to get around it, but ... majority of us would go for the ...ain, is it sound business to elect a ...*best* qualified to do our work. ...n to office who has no more in...est in it than just for the money ... gets out of it? Who cares nothing ... the upbuilding of his community, ...wn or county, only for self? He ...ght strictly follow the law and ...ay no doubt would call him "one ... the best" and leading citizens. ...ould he be? I think not; a man ...rking for self (the money there is ...t) is not of much benefit to any ...e but himself; to make it plain, ...s at the vote in the last demo...atic primary. How should a busi...ss man have voted in that primary? ...think he should have voted for ...ith. Why? Because every dollar ... his income is spent for the up...lding of his town and county. ...om the fruits of his labor he has ...ilt himself a comfortable residence, ...brick building for his office, a brick ...re to rent. Look at P. D. and W. ... Wilson, Dr. E. A. Matthews, Albert ...adley, J. W. Edwards, Alfred Pop...ll, Robinson Bros. and others. ...ey are the class of men to cause ...e wilderness to blossom as the ...se." These men, looking ahead and ...ing a bright future for our county ...l town, put up their money to ...ck their judgment. They give ...or employment. It brings in a ...od class of people from elsewhere ...ok at Thorsby. See the nice cot...es and pleasant homes; they have ...rections of their own and back ...em up with their money. They have ...abiding faith in their works. There ... no business houses or residences ... Clanton to rent today. If there ...re would they not soon be occu...ed by some good citizen from else...ere? I know this may be hitting ...me of my friends hard, but if it ... awaken them to a realization ...their duty as good citizens, this ...ticle will not have been written ...vain. Let me say right here that ...do not solicit your support on ac...unt of my good looks, nor my great ...ancial standing or "just the one to ...t Adams," but I would have you ... consider the material before you ...s then vote your convictions. When ...went into the people's party I did ... daily trying to find out first ...ether it was going to be popular ...not, but being convinced of the ...Prime principles for which it stood, ...said I would go whether any one ...e did or not. When satisfied as ... the justness of my convictions, I ...nd by them, if I stand alone, as I ...ve in the administration of the ...unty finances. I well knew the ...unty was not authorized by law to ...row money; that the county com...issioners could give me no author... for doing so. Nothing short of an ... of the legislature could do that. ... being convinced I was right in doing so, I went ahead and provided for the payment of all just claims against the county that were backed by proper vouchers, sometimes borrowing several thousand dollars, and I am glad to say that today the county does not owe one dollar, and that at the time of my report to the grand jury the county had cash on hand to the amount of $7,425, which will pay all expenses of the last circuit court and commissioners' courts and all claims that may arise by October 1, 1904, the beginning of our next fiscal year. Had I sought my own pleasure I need not have given but a few days in every quarter to my office. I could have said there was no money in the treasury and would not be until the taxes were collected and you would have to wait probably until December, when the bulk of the taxes are paid, thus causing many of you to make two trips to get your money. I believe in the strict enforcement of our laws, tempered with mercy, and I promise my fellow citizens that (if elected) I will not ask for a second term and will not start in the first part of my administration "to lay pipes" for a second term, and will always as in the past treat all persons with due courtesy. Before announcing my name eight years ago for treasurer I was in communication with parties in Montreal, Canada; St. Louis, Mo.; Baltimore, Md., and in Illinois. I gave them a statement of our laws, our great difficulty in making our bonds, which kept many good men from offering for the different positions, and often resulted in their defeat. Through that correspondence was brought about the act of the legislature legalizing our present system of guarantee bonds, and now no good man need fear his ability in making bond, no matter whether he owns much property or not, and every one will admit it is by far the best system. I believe in the strictest economy in the affairs of our county; that the county should know the price before ordering anything, whether it is bridges, stationery or supplies of any description. I favor an act of the legislature that would give us a better system of assessing the taxes, believing that under a proper system our revenues could be greatly increased and the rate of taxation lowered. I am in favor of buying some good road machines and having a supervisor of roads and bridges, who would devote his whole time to such work, under a good road law. I favor an act of the legislature placing county superintendents of education on a salary based on the number of children in each county, thus enabling the superintendent to devote his entire time to visiting and looking after the different schools in his county. I favor the fostering of new industries in our midst, thus providing work for labor and aiding in the general upbuilding of our county and thereby bringing us more citizens to help develop our resources. We should not be satisfied with doing as well as our predecessors, but earnestly strive to do better. I further promise if elected to so conduct myself that I will enjoy your esteem when my term is out, as I feel that the confidence and esteem of my fellow men are above all other considerations. I trust we shall come out of this campaign a united people and that we shall be so far ahead of our opponents that they will not for some time in the future be able to bring a ticket in the field against us. I think I can say, without fear of contradiction, that if called upon to fill this position I could do so at an hour's notice, as I am thoroughly versed in the affairs of the county and duties of the probate judgeship. It would be nothing new to me, and I would not have to have an adviser to keep me straight, but feel competent to fully discharge the duties pertaining to the office.

Yours very truly,
ALEX G. DAKE.

The Simplon Tunnel is rapidly approaching completion. Its total length will be a little over twelve miles, of which distance six and upward have been penetrated on the north, or Brigue side, and four and upward on the south, or Italian side, leaving only a fraction over one mile yet to be completed. No sickness exists among the men; the use of the Brandt drill immediately suppresses all dust, and there has not been a single case of miner's phthisis, although some three thousand men have been at work for five years.

The house committee on immigration adopted a proposition to investigate, during recess, the immigration question by a commission of seven members of the committee. Howell, of New Jersey, is to be chairman of the committee.

By a vote of of four to three, two members being absent, the senate committee on education and labor decided to postpone further consideration of the eight hour bill until December.

AMONG LAWMAKERS

At the Seat of Government at Washington.

APRIL 22D.

The general deficiency bill occupied the major portion of the senate's time, but before it was taken up Mr. Gallinger spoke on the tariff policy of the republican party. While the reading of the deficiency bill was in progress, Mr. Cullom delivered a speech on the house Chinese exclusion rider.

During the day the attention of the senate was brought to the amendment of the house to the bill for the government of the canal zone and some embarrassment was created by naming Mr. Gorman as a democratic conferee on behalf of the senate in place of Mr. Morgan, who is the senior democratic member of the committee on interoceanic canals, with the result that both senators declined to serve. Senator Gorman in declining stated that the place rightfully belonged to Senator Morgan as the senior senator of the minority on the committee. The president of the senate then appointed Senator Morgan, who promptly resented the discourtesy by flatly declining to serve on the committee.

The house considered private pension bills and two hundred and thirty-three were passed in forty-five minutes. A conference was ordered on the bill to provide a temporary government for the Panama canal zone, Messrs. Hepburn of Iowa, Levering of Massachusetts and Adams of Georgia being appointed conferees on the part of the house.

The president was severely criticised by Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina, who included in his castigation General Grosvenor. He declared that the president had insulted the people of the south by saying in one of his publications that throughout southern character there ran a streak of brutal barbarism. He openly charged the president with being the advocate of lynch law and quoted from one of the president's books to sustain his assertion.

APRIL 23D.

The general deficiency appropriation bill was passed by the senate, leaving only one of the appropriation bills unacted on by that body. A number of amendments were adopted, among them one limiting the Chinese exclusion legislation to a reaffirmation of the exclusion laws of 1902 and other existing exclusion laws. An amendment which was acepted was that excluding Chinese and other aliens coming in as a result of agreements between other countries and a steamship company, having special reference to a contract between the Cunard line and the government of Hungary to supply 30,000 emigrants annually to the steamship company. About 200 private pension bills were passed during the day.

In the house speeches were made by Representatives Hepburn and Cochran and sharp retorts proved features of the session.

A bill was passed for the "protection of the public forest reserves and national parks in the United States." The bill for the commission to investigate the merchant marine was taken up by General Grosvenor. The house concurred in the senate amendment to a bill for a lock and dam in the Tennessee river at Chattanooga.

The house was in session for over five hours Sunday for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator M. A. Hanna, the late Representative C. W. Thompson, of Alabama, and the late Representative W. W. Skiles, of Ohio. Tributes to the memory of the late Mr. Thompson were paid by Representatives Wiley, Underwood, Clayton, Burnett and Bowie, of Alabama; Littlefield, of Maine; Thomas, of North Carolina; Bailey, of Illinois; Conner, of Iowa; Padgett and Gaines, of Tennessee, and Patterson, of North Carolina.

APRIL 25TH.

Whether the president shall order the construction of the battle ship provided for in the naval appropriation bill, or wait until the war in the far east demonstrates the comparative ability of the big sea fighter and the torpedo boat or submarine craft, was a question raised in the senate by Mr. Hale, of Maine, on the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. Bacon discussed trusts, replying to the recent speech of Mr. Dolliver. He devoted the greater portion to conditions which make it possible for American products to be sold abroad for a less price than American consumers are required to pay.

The military academy bill, the last of the general appropriation measures, was under consideration at the hour when memorial services for the late Representative Thompson, of Alabama, were begun.

Mr. Bacon read a letter from Charles Schwab to Mr. Frick giving the cost of manufacturing steel rails, which Mr. Bacon said showed that the "trust" needed no protection against English steel manufacturers. The letter said rails could be sold at a profit at $16 per ton.

"It will be very difficult to convince pig iron producers of Alabama and surrounding states, who have been receiving $18 and $20 for their iron," said Mr. Aldrich, "that the statement is correct."

"That is information given by Mr. Schwab in a private letter," said Mr. Bacon.

"I don't care how private it is," claimed Mr. Aldrich, "he can be mistaken as well as any one—what he states there is absolutely untrue and absurd."

The house passed a large number of bills, including the Alaska delegate bill. The bill to authorize the construction of a light house and for signal station at Diamond Shoal, N. C., occasioned a long debate, but finally passed without division.

An objection to a request by Mr. Grosvenor for leave to print brought a mild protest from him, which aroused Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, who charged that Mr. Grosvenor had printed everything in the Record about President Roosevelt which the president did not do.

The house insisted on its disagreement with the senate on the amendments of that body to the emergency river and harbor bill, and Messrs. Burton of Ohio, Dovener of West Virginia, and Bankhead of Alabama, were appointed conferees.

Congressional Appropriations.

Chairman Hemenway, of the house committee on appropriations, in a statement compiled under his direction, gives the total of all supply bills (subject to slight changes in pending bills) as $597,862,324, to which must be added $84,971,820 for interest on the public debt. The estimated revenues are $704,742,060. By these figures the expenses are $22,000,000 less than the revenues. The estimates of the various government departments, on which the appropriations bill was based, exceeded the total estimated revenues by $42,845,862. No river and harbor bill making provision for new projects of improvement in the rivers and harbors of the country was undertaken. Likewise, no omnibus measures, carrying provision for public buildings, were allowed to pass.

Pay for Canal.

The state department has been notified of the conclusion in Paris of the contract for the sale to the United States government by the Panama Canal company all of its franchises and property on the isthmus. The money for the canal company will be paid over by the secretary of the treasury, it is understood.

Secretary Hay himself will pay to Panama the $10,000,000 to which it has become entitled. This payment will be made in Washington to Senor Morasemena, the newly appointed minister from Panama, as soon as the government authorizes him by cable to accept the money. The authorities in Panama have become clamorous for this payment, as the money is needed to defray certain expenses already incurred.

Following closely in the lead set by Great Britain, the United States government has decided to use some of its oldest vessels for target practice, for the drilling and experience of the gunners and officers on our modern war vessels. The first vessel to be put to this use is the old civil war monitor, the Montauk. It is proposed to put her through such repairs and changes as will better prepare her for the battering she is to undergo. Armor will be placed on her as heavy as she will carry. The shooting will be done in as shallow water as possible, and when she sinks the holes will be patched and she will be put through the same operation over and over again until she falls to pieces. The old monitor is one of the first of this class of vessels. She has undergone many engagements. Torpedoes have been fired at her and heavy ordnance has directed its missiles at her single turret, but she still floats.

Senator Hanna and seven members of the house have died during the fifty-eighth session, namely, Representatives T. H. Tongue of Oregon, Vincent Boreing of Kentucky, R. H. Foerderer of Pennsylvania, Henry Burk of Pennsylvania, W. W. Skiles of Ohio, G. W. Croft of South Carolina, and C. W. Thompson of Alabama.

T. H. Ball, of Texas, resigned. His place is filled by J. M. Pinckney. George B. McClellan, of New York, resigned and was succeeded by W. Bourke Cochran. Charles Dick, of Ohio, resigned to succeed Senator Hanna in the senate. George Howell, of Pennsylvania, was unseated in favor of William McConnell, and J. A. Shafroth, of Colorado, resigned in favor of R. W. Bonyge, who contested his election.

Nicaragua's gun boat, the Onetta, is at New Orleans.

MR. HEFLIN RESIGNS

Will Vacate the Secretaryship of State on May 1.

Secretary of State Heflin filed his resignation with the governor, to take effect May 1st. The special election for congress will be held on May 9th to fill the unexpired term, and after then Mr. Heflin will go to Washington, should congress stay in session, to represent his district. The governor will be notified by wire of the resignation.

Boy Run Over.

Three little boys, Leslie Hatcher, Angie Douglas and George Douglas, were run over by a negro drayman at Bessemer, and Angie Douglas was seriously injured, the heavy dray passing over his body and bruising his shoulders badly. It seems that the boys were standing in the street waiting for a car. The negro driver was also watching the car and drove over them before he became aware that they were in the way.

Alabama Will be There.

The plan for the army maneuvers at Manassas, Va., have about been completed by the war department. The maneuvers will begin about September 5th and last two weeks.

Nearly thirty thousand troops will camp on the old Bull Run battlefield, of which about eighteen thousand will come from the state organizations. The Tennessee quota will be 538; Alabama, 915; Mississippi, 301.

Up for Life.

E. M. Carwile was found guilty of the murder of P. H. Snow, of Boaz, last winter and sentenced to life imprisonment. Snow was a business man of Boaz and he and Carwile had some dispute about a mortgage, and Snow was shot in the public road while Carwile was near by with his gun. Carwile says Snow shot himself accidentally.

Store Burned.

At Cullman, J. W. Sparks' store was burned down with all its contents, consisting of a stock of general merchandise valued at $9,000. There was $6,000 insurance on the stock. The origin of the fire is not known, but robbery and incendiarism are suspected.

Farmer Killed.

A Central of Georgia train struck the buggy of R. S. Kite while crossing the track at Nuckolls, near Seale, demolishing the vehicle and instantly killing Mr. Kite and the horse. Kite was about 45 years of age, with a wife and eight or ten children.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition company received a loan of $4,600,000 from the government, of which $100,000 is to pay the expenses of the board of lady managers. An act was passed to protect foreign exhibitors at the exposition of literary, artistic and musical works, through the copyright laws of the country, and provision was made for the withdrawal fee of duty under bond from the exposition of articles or materials donated to incorporated institutions of religious, philosophical, educational or scientific character.

As the result of a meeting held in Scottsboro by citizens, injunction proceedings have been begun to stop the building of the new court house. The injunction was granted by Judge Paul Speake at Huntsville and will be in force as soon as the required bond is made.

Rev. A. W. Carr, pastor of the Government Street Presbyterian church, Mobile, has been selected to preach the baccalaureate sermon at the university commencement. Hon. Sidney J. Bowie is to deliver the annual oration before the Society of Alumni.

Advices from Calcutta to March 10th say that the production of raw sugar in the five reporting provinces, excluding about one-third of Madras, amounts to 1,900,000 long tons, the estimate of the production of last year being 2,047,000 tons.

The run-over in Marengo resulted in the nomination of Hasty for probate judge and Brasfield for treasurer.

On Tuesday, May 10, 1904, there will be held at College chapel, at Albertsville, a farmers' institute. The Agricultural and Mechanical college station staff, under the direction of Dr. C. A. Carey, will hold the institute.

Conductor "Billy" Sparrow, of the Alabama Great Southern, was picked up at Kewanee unconscious. He suffered a brain concussion and his train had run thirty-five miles without him.

The latest reports from Burma indicate an increased rice crop for 1904, the area planted being 6,661,000 acres, and in Madras 6,618,000 acres are already planted.

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THE LAND OF REGRET.

There is a city whose gated are wide,
Its pavements pure and clean,
Where shadowy forms flit side by side
On the road called "Might Have Been."
But folks walk there with their heads bowed low,
And heavy eyelids wet,
For ev'ry corner is haunted so
In this, "The Land of Regret."

They meet the ghosts of those other years
In dreams of memory sweet,
And wet with passionate frenzied tears
The graves which lie at their feet;
But never, long as their lives shall last,
Can they again forget
Who once have walked with ghosts of the past
In this, "The Land of Regret."

They feel the touch of a hand grown still,
Its fingers softly press,
The tender passion of kisses thrill
Their own in a fond caress.
Ah, me!—but pity the folks who stray
Where long the sun hath set,
And walk with the ghosts who're laid away
In this, "The Land of Regret."

—Pall Mall Gasette.

The Revolt of Two-Strike.

"Yes," said Kelly, the post trader, reflectively, 'I think that McLaren was the best Indian agent I have known—best for the Indian and the government. If we'd had more agents like him, we should have had fewer Indian wars.

"After the trouble with Two-Strike, McLaren had things his own way with the Sioux here. Ever hear about that? No? Well, that happened before the Wounded Knee trouble, and some years after I had secured my license as agency trader.

"There'd been a change in the administration, a shift of party power in Congress, and as a result Indian appropriations were slow, and McLaren had run short of rations for his Sioux. The Indians here hadn't learned much about farming yet. The buffalo had all been killed off or driven away, so that for a time they were on short rations, half starved in fact. They had to kill some of their ponies for subsistence.

"Finally Two-Strike and his band, to the number of about three hundred, moved across the agency near to the ledge of the cattle-range and began to kill beeves. This of course made trouble, and soon a lot of cowmen, as hot as hornets, rode in at the agency to warn Mac that if he didn't take care of his Indians and get them home, they would see after 'em themselves.

"Mac knew what that meant. If Two-Strike's party were attacked, every man of his four thousand would be up in arms. He said what he could to pacify the angry cow-men, and promised remuneration for the damage doen their herds.

"'I'll get my Indians back,' he said, 'and very soon.'

"He sent a courier across the river with a dispatch to the Secretary of the Interior, asking, not for soldiers, but for emergency supplies. Then he came to me. 'Aleck,' he said, 'I want you to go with me tomorrow and bring in Two-Strike.' You may guess how I liked the prospect of that job!

"I suppose I really had more influence with the Sioux here at that time than any other white man; I'd been with them so long and spoke their language readily, but—well, I knew old Two-Strike pretty well, and my faith in the undertaking wasn't strong. Yet I agreed to go and do what I could to help Mac out.

"The cattlemen had hardly got out of sight, though, when a Sioux runner came in with the news that Two-Strike had pulled his teepee stakes and cut loose for the Bad Lands.

"Still McLaren didn't waver. 'Aleck,' he said, 'we must go after them at once.'

"Thirty minutes later three of the swiftest ponies on the reservation were brought in for us. We packed one with our blanket rolls and five days' rations, mounted the others, and set out on an errand that seemed to me risky and hopeless enough.

"It took us all night to cross the reservation, and about sunrise we found ourselves at Two-Strike's camp, which had been abandoned some twenty-four hours. Here we grazed our ponies and took three hours of sleep.

"Two-Strike had made no attempt to conceal his trail, but was dragging his 'travvies' at a headlong rush for the Bad Lands. We followed the second day in a ride which covered seventy miles. We were now in the heart of a big cattle-range, and just before sunset we found near to their trail the heads and refuse of eleven steers, which had been corralled and shot down in a bunch. The Indians had camped here and cooked meat within two miles of the Honeycomb Ranch.

"Mac looked sober enough, and I ventured to say that we might as well turn back, for old Two-Strike was surely burning his bridges behind. But Mac Wouldn't turn back, and I went on with him. We slept the whole of that night, for our ponies were sadly in need of rest.

"About noon the next day we came to the mouth of the Belle Fourche, where we found evidence of another round-up and cattle-killing.

"A little later we saw three cowmen cross our trail, a half-mile or so in advance, and ride rapidly toward the foot-hills on our left. McLaren waved his hat at them for five minutes or more, but they gave no sign of having seen us. Our horses were not in fit condition to chase them, and so we rode on after Two-Strike.

"We rested again at sunset; then, as the trail of the Indians was very fresh and the stars were shining, we pushed on. At midnight, and at a point fully half-way from our agency to the Bad Lands, we came upon the Sioux camp. We ran against a bunch of ponies just at the mouth of a coulee, and as these whinnied and snorted a picket fired two shots at us before I could raise my voice and make myself known.

"His bullets sang close, and the man was surly and glum when I asked why he had fired at friends. We rode in among the teepees to find a lot of Indians outside with guns in hand. They supposed their camp had been attacked, and they were in a wild and bitter mood.

"With difficulty, among the mob, we found the teepee of Two-Strike, and the chief standing at its doorway.

"'Have you sent for your soldiers?' was his first question.

"'No,' said MacLaren. 'I have a message for you from the Great Father. He asks you to return to the agency.'

"'I'm going to the buffalo country, where my people need not starve. We wish nothing to do with white people. You may go back and tell the Great Father this,' said Two-Strike. Then he stepped inside his teepee and jerked its flaps together with a snap.

"This was bad. Two-Strike had shut the door of his lodge in his agent's face, and no act short of presenting a gun could have more certainly shown a hostile intention. Angry mutterings all round us, too, warned us of danger. Anything might happen, and I felt my skin prickle with apprehension.

"As the angry mutter continued and wolf-dogs snapped and snarled at us. Mac raised his voice.

"'Listen, brothers' he said. 'Your Great Father has sent you a paper which I have brought. I am cold and hungry and wish the shelter of your teepees until morning, when I can talk with you openly.'

"I interpreted, but there was no answer. We stood in silence for some minutes; then a figure, muffled in a blanket, stood beside us. 'Come!' said the Indian, and I recognized the voice of Yellow Iron, an old subchief, who had more than once proved friendly to the whites. I was glad to follow him.

"We went with the old chief to his teepee, and while Yellow Iron picketed our ponies, his wife broiled some beef over her fire.

"'Our young men killed some cattle,' said Yellow Iron when he came in. 'They did not wish our people to starve.'

"He spoke grimly and would say nothing more, only grunting at my inquiries. Our errand seemed to me worse than hopeless, and I was glad to roll into my blankets and forget trouble in sleep.

"We were awakened the next morning by the sounds of breaking camp. Yellow Iron's old squaw was actually taking down her teepee over our heads when I crawled out of my covers. She had cooked some meat for us, and we had slept like tired dogs through a deal of racket.

"Well, while we were eating our breakfast all the Sioux pulled out and left us.

"We said nothing, for there was nothing to say; but when I looked at Mac, after we had finished our meal, his face was set and dogged.

"'We'll follow them,' he said. 'We'll show them that they're wanted at home.'

"If I hadn't been tired and disgusted and fearful, too, of consequences, I should have had some fun out of the chase. The sight of a lot of hostiles making a break for liberty, and their agent and trader running with them, would have tickled any one with less responsibility than we had.

"As it was, we rode solemnly enough at the tail of the string. The Indians paid no attention to us, but thumped and whacked their loaded and travvy-dragging ponies, going up the Belle Fourche in a cloud of dust. So we rode, the two of us, for two or three hours, bringing up the rear in gloomy silence. Then there was a sudden change in our program.

"We were riding between two low ranges of hills when a bunch of cowmen charged out of cover on our left, and opened fire on the Sioux. We might have expected such an outcome to the cattle-killing, but we were surprised at the force which had gathered.

"It was the work of those three riders we had seen the day before. They had followed and drummed out a crowd among the hills ranchmen, and by changing horses and riding hard, they were upon us. There were thirty or forty of them, armed to the teeth, and not more than seventy or eighty poorly armed fighters among the Indians.

"We saw quickly that it must go hard with the Sioux. But old Two-Strike and his men were game. They threw themselves between the enemy and their women and children, and instantly began a fighting retreat to the river banks upon our right.

"'What did Mac do?' Well, sir, he rode straight into the bunch, and I was fool enough to follow him. In a minute we were between them, scurrying Sioux on one hand and charging cowboys on the other, and all shooting and yelling like wild men. They were all ring at long range, as yet, but the fight was getting hotter every second.

"Riding like the wind, Mac went straight for the biggest bunch of Indians. We came up with these just as their squaws and young ones were piling pell-mell over the river bank. Mac jumped from his horse and grabbed a travvy-pole out of a pack which had broken loose in the scramble. Before I could have time to tell it he had jerked a flag—which he had brought as a present for Two-Strike—out of a saddle-bag and tied it to that pole.

"Then he jumped into his saddle, and with the Stars and Stripes fluttering above his head, rode toward the cow-men. Well, sir," and the trader's eyes grew moist, "I never saw 'Old Glory' put to better use.

"Mac had hardly ridden a hundred yards, I think, when the shooting stopped, and all those reckless wild riders sat their horses in silence. They wouldn't fire on a United States flag.

"Mac halted and made signs to them to come on. They bunched and talked together for a minute; then their leader rode forward alone. He was a small, sandy-whiskered man, as mild and quiet-looking as you'd wish to see.

"'How?' he said, with an inquiring look straight into Mac's eyes.

"'I'm the Indian agent at Fort Y,' said MacLaren, 'and I'm after my runaways. If you gentlemen will have the goodness to present a properly sworn statement of your losses by this band, I will give you my check in payment.'

"'The cattleman's face lighted. 'That's good talk!' he said. We haven't lost any cattle or horses up here yet. We didn't intend to,' he added, smiling as pleasant as a school-ma'am. 'Glad to know these reds have a responsible guarantee with 'em. So long!' and he cantered away.

"Then Mac and I talked with Two-Strike. It didn't take long to bring him to reason. He had seen that the flag of this country would protect even the ndian. Though his band had lost several ponies and had two men badly hurt in the fight, they returned to the agency peaceably.

"And after that warning to the department at Washington, we had rations for our Indians."—Youth's Companion.

Curtain Calls in Germany.

"There is an unwritten code of etiquette among actors in regard to curtain calls that appears to differ widely in different countries," says Mr. P. Short.

"A friend of mine was recently telling me about the custom that obtains in this respect in certain theatres and opera houses in German cities, and from what he says it is exactly the reverse of what it is here. Over there the star or leading player takes the first curtain call alone. If there is a second curtain call, the star and associate player of the opposite sex appear on the stage to respond to it, and should a third call from the audience be given, the entire company appears in answer to it. The customs of our stage generally reverse this procedure. Among us the first curtain call is responded to by the entire company, the second by three or four or five of the principal players; the third by the leading man and woman alone, and then, if there are more, by the star or leading player.

"This is, of course, dealing with the subject in a general way and considering the circumstances as those which may ordinarily obtain. Where two or three players only are concerned in the scene that brings the applause, why, naturally, the other members of the company would have no part in the responces.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Background of the Human Eye.

A highly important invention affecting optical science in general, and the further development of the eye specialist's profession in treating eye diseases and faulty vision in particular, was recently made in Berlin. According to a German exchange, the assistant of the University Clinic of the Royal Charity Hospital, Dr. Walther Thorner, has succeeded in solving a problem which has received much attention from many others before him, but with little or no success. He has managed to photograph the background of the eye and obtain good pictures of it, too. His invention represents a material improvement on the ophthalmoscope invented by Helmholtz in 1850. The latter, however, only admitted of viewing the background of the eye.

The fact that all attempts to photograph the interior or the background of the eye had remained fruitless so far was due to the peculiar construction of the eye. It is difficult to light up the interior to such an extent as to enable one to take a photograph of it, and even in the use of strong sources of light the exposure would require so much time that the eye would have to be fixed, which would mean great inconvenience to the patient. Now Dr. Thorner has constructed an apparatus with which he first succeeded in photographing the eyes of animals, especially cats.—Jewelers'

The action of cobra poison injected into a frog can be traced down to dilutions of 1 in 10,000,000.

THE PELICAN AND THE HAWK.

A pelican filled his pouch with pelf
He gathered on land and water;
And when he was laid upon the shelf,
Since he could not take it with himself,
He willed it to his daughter.

Pearls there were in the pouch of wealth,
And dredgings of gold and silver;
For the wise old bird, while he kept his health,
Grew fat and rich with the hoard of stealth,
And all he could earn and pilfer.

A gay young hawk on a foreign shore
Heard the squack of the old bird's daughter;
He trained him well on his family lore,
Counted the duents he needed sore,
And crossed the briny water.

He wooed the pelican twenty days
(His wiygs had not miscarried),
She showed her gold with every phrase—
Pelicans squeek such funny ways!—
He won her—and he married!

It wasn't the pelican maid herself
The hawk desired to win;
'Twas more the glittering pouch of pelf
The rich old bird upon the shelf
Had tucked beneath her chin.

They have gone to a foreign shore to dwell,
Pelican and hawk, together,
In a house of gold, by a pearly dell;
A nest egg?—yes—but the chick!—ah, well,
That's a bird of a different feather!

—Aloysius Coll, in the N. Y. Globe.

JUST FOR FUN

"Is a cord of wood much, pop?" "Well, my son, it all depends whether you are burning it or chopping it."

Jones—It's a mistake to judge a man by his clothes. Mrs. Jones—That's so; he ought to be judged by his wife's clothes.—Detroit Free Press.

The Author—Oh, well, If you don't choose to publish my story I have other irons in the fire! The Publisher—Oh, you have? Well, if I were you, I'd put this story in with 'em.—London Answers.

"Now here's a piece of goods," said the voluble drummer, "that speaks for itself. I"— "All right," interrupted the weary buyer, "suppose you keep quiet and give it a chance."—Philadelphia Press.

Bjones—Robinson is a pretty good fellow, isn't he? Bjenks—Yes, indeed. When Robinson goes to have his picture taken, the photographer never has to tell him to look pleasant.—Somerville Journal.

A parent was examining his young first-grade hopeful in geography. "What is land with water all around it called?" "An island." "Then what is water with land all around it?" After a pause—"A puddle."

"John," asked the lawyer's wife, who had recently taken up the health-culture fad, "is it best to lie on the right side or the left side?" "My dear," replied the legal luminary, "if one is on the right side, it isn't usually necessary to lie at all."

"Very few children are educated at home nowadays." "No," said Miss Cayenne, "it is difficult now to find a child more than ten years old who does not feel convinced that it knows more than its parents."—Washington Star.

Mrs. A.—Where are you going, dear? Mrs. Z.—I am going down to the orphan asylum to try to borrow 16 children. Mrs. A.—Goodness gracious! What do you want with them? Mrs. Z—I want them to try and cut up in our yard. There is a woman I don't like thinking of moving next door.—Chicago News.

"My dear," said a wife, who had been married three years, as she beamed across the table on her lord and master, "tell me what first attracted you to me. What pleasant characteristic did I possess which placed me above other women in your sight?" And her lord and master simply said: "I give it up."—Tit-Bits.

An American visitor in England happened to remark at a dinner table that there was a curfew in Cambridge, Mass., and some other towns. "A curfew?" asked an English lady. "Yes, a bell that rings at half-past nine to call the children off the street." "Oh, I see," said the English lady affably. "I suppose after dark there is danger from wolves."

"The Unknown Army."

It is interesting to learn that what the commissioner calls "the unknown army," that is, the living soldiers of the civil war who have not applied for pensions, numbers about 200,000, or about 30 percent of the total number of survivors, who are placed at about 900,000. This "unknown army" is applying for pensions at the rate of about 14,000 a year. Mr. Ware estimates that if the pension laws remain unchanged this army in five more years will be reduced about 60,000, and in ten years will cease to be a factor. The Union soldier who has the distinction of being the first to have a claim allowed at the pension office appears to have been one Leopold Charrier, a member of Company G of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Militia Infantry, whose claim was allowed August 12, 1861. Mr. Charrier, it appears from the record, was discharged from the service August 6, 1861, because of a gun shot wound through both arms, received while at drill by accidental discharge of a musket. The woman who obtained certificate number one as the widow of a Union soldier was Mrs. Caroline Ohl of Washington, D. C., whose husband was killed in a skirmish at Great Falls, Md., in June, 1861.—Leslie's Weekly.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ENTITLED "ULTIMATE AMERICA."

A Patriotic Address by the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, Pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church—This Country the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In Temple Israel the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church, delivered an address to a large audience on "Ultimate America, the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations." He said among other things:

It is a commonplace of the newer thinking that the evolutionary process culminates in the soul of man, the whole mighty movement being satisfactorily explained, according to the thinking of the theistic evolutionist, when matter endowed with life and perfected through countless generations, has at last given to the mind of the human being the instrument for the elementary exercises of its endless life. The struggles of the ages are justified in the soul. The student of history is perplexed as he hears the groanings and witnesses the travailings of the nations through the centuries, and his natural and legitimate query, as he beholds the rise and fall of nations, is, Where lies the goal of the peoples and what justifies the toils and agonies of the race? The answer to this inevitable question is this: Almighty God is leading the nations toward the goal of the highest life, and the struggles of the ages find justification in the birth of the world-soul. And if the fact that God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, so that he became a living soul is sufficient recompense for the bloody brute battles of the world's gray dawn, the thought that He will breathe a soul into the nations should likewise be deemed ample compensation for the gropings and grapplings of the aspirants for national permanency and supremacy.

The American colonists were not the first men to fight for independence, but the motives that produced the Declaration of Independence made their fight epoch marking as no other fight had ever been. Other nations had given up slavery, but no nation was ever before called upon to furnish so awful a proof of sincerity of motive in striking the shackles from the limbs of the enslaved. Other nations have had to deal with the problem of undesirable aliens, but no nation ever felt as feels America the imperativeness of a course of action based upon righteousness and justice. Other nations have seized the territory of the weak and helpless, but none has felt such deep, unselfish solicitude for a dependent people as has characterized our country in her dealings with a primitive people committed to her care as the outcome of her intervention in the interests of humanity. Other nations have had to effect adjustments between employer and employe, but no nation has ever been called upon to effect such an adjustment when the conditions presented revealed so clearly the fact that a great principle of universal importance is involved. The settlement of the "labor problem" in democratic America means the setlement for the world, for here the employer of the highest type meets the worker of the highest type, and the final result will be in keeping with the character of the contestants.

So we are learning the lesson of deliberateness; and one of the most promising signs of the times is the tendency to deal with great questions cautiously and calmly. The result of this course will be that what the new America settles will stay settled. She will settle, and that for all time, the question of the rights of inferior peoples, the question as to the character of the education most to be desired, the question of the relation of employer to employed. America is to-day solving the accumulated problems of the ages. And God is willing that she should have time to complete her task.

In view of what has been said, it will strike us as a fact of solemn import that our country is preparing for her yet larger service through the slow, constant development of her religious consciousness. The existence and growth of this consciousness the superficial observer of our life and institutions might feel inclined to deny. Nevertheless, we are convinced that this most necessary condition for present and future leadership exists.

Where shall we seek for this religious consciousness? Shall we look for it in the institutions set apart as avowedly religious? No man has the right to scoff at organized religion. Our schools, our churches, our synagogues are, on the whole, true to their mission. But the truly effective religious consciousness must be found in other places as well—in the editorial sanctum, in the political gathering, in the mart and the busy street. Let us find this consciousness in these places, no matter what its form, and we shall have as good a guarantee of the divine favor as though we had gazed upon overflowing houses of worship and listened to the eloquence of the elect. The religious spirit which makes for American pre-eminence may be discerned in many phases of the national life, but it is strikingly evident in the new press, the new politics and the new social ideal. There are many, doubtless, who would not concede that the press of the country furnishes an evidence of growing national righteousness, but the fact remains, that in the newspapers of our land there is a distinct trend toward righteousness and godliness.

The truthfulness and force of our present contention will seem to many hard to reconcile with the well-known fact that in the United States the avowedly religious journals are steadily losing ground. But even this fact, rightly interpreted, is not an evidence of national decay. The religious papers of to-day have a choice between degeneration and evolution. The signs of degeneration are stubborn adherence to denominational shibboleths, fierce championship of exhausted dogmas and growing impatience with progressive interpretation of truth. The signs of evolution are the throwing overboard of useless issues, and the adoption of the leading features of the great "secular" papers. The great religious papers of the country to-day are such in name only. Were the contents of one of these papers rearranged and printed in newspaper form it would pass as a newspaper, minus the newspaper's up-to-date freshness. In the secular press, on the other hand, there is steady progress and increasing vitality. The moral tone of the American people is reflected in the new journalism, and the fact that the citizens of the republic desire righteousness is patent to all who seek the underlying motives of journalistic enterprise of the highest type. And this fact is most significant when we remember that these great agencies of publicity, free discussion and education have a direct bearing upon the shaping of the ideals of the inflowing millions of our population. The spirit of the American journalism is communicated to the Americanized representatives of these foreign peoples, and they in turn give it to their dependent fellows through the columns of their publications. We have no right to assume that papers published in foreign tongues stand for Old World anarchy; we should, the rather, heartily concede the fact that these journals, printed in Italian, German, Hebrew, Welsh and other languages, constitute a great missionary agency for doing foundation work in Americanism and altruism. Indeed, the very fact that our citizens in the making eagerly grasp these informing agencies is a prophecy of great things to come. We have here no isolated, lethargic, self-satisfied aggregation of human beings, but we have millions of men who are being inspired by the air of a free country and by her institutions. The newspapers in the hands of these men are as banners waving encouragement to faraway nations in darkness and distress.

When we come to speak of American politics we invite the smile of those who see in American politics at best only a crude "shirt-sleeve" democracy and at its worst a contemptible system of loot and graft. And the apologists of our political life ignore the inconsistency in that they condemn which they take pains to defend as "only an experiment" to secure the smoothness of an old governmental machine. The man who is contented to live in a primitive cabin, subject to the inconveniences of a semi-barbaric life, may plead quietude and peace of a certain kind, but he should be the last person to criticise the man who is battling against conditions for better and more adequate habitations. As a nation we are to build a better house. We have found the stone for the edifice, the labor and blood to secure the edifice, that our material resources, the forests of the Old World have been seasoned; that sometimes we have been unwise to enter unselfishly into the enterprise. We admit that we have not followed [illegible] the exact architectural specifications necessary for such a building, that in tearing down [illegible] we have left the leaking roof of the old house to mar the beauty of the rising mansion in the distance.

The nation's [illegible] able demands upon every citizen in public. The world [illegible] the matchless beauty of [illegible] wealth, and the [illegible] is that this unprecedented [illegible] so peculiarly American [illegible] imperative claims of our [illegible] lic sentiment demands [illegible] recognize the demand [illegible] wealth should be spent for [illegible] nation and for the good [illegible] educator feels the same [illegible] the voice of the people [illegible] a free search for truth [illegible] leader recognizes the same [illegible] vice; so he becomes [illegible] trator between two [illegible] story in the good Book [illegible] Babel a mighty calamity [illegible] that there the speech [illegible] confused. In this land of [illegible] versed. The nations are [illegible] to build the greatest tower, [illegible] the confusion of the Babel [illegible] place little by little to a [illegible] language of love, spoken [illegible] millions, so that in a [illegible] sense than ever before it [illegible] the whole earth shall be [illegible] and of one speech.

Thales of old, with [illegible] ception of God that we [illegible] to classify him as atheist [illegible] strangely conceived of [illegible] the great world temple and [illegible] it as to reveal in its very [illegible] ence of the Creator. The [illegible] time may seem strangely [illegible] that presence of God which [illegible] the race feel to be the [illegible] fact of life. But the world [illegible] forever content with mere [illegible] time is to come when the [illegible] the Divine Presence. [illegible] comes the cry of the [illegible] "Wherewith shall we come [illegible] Lord?" God grant that in [illegible] day of the world's supreme [illegible] granted unto us as the teacher [illegible] tions to shout the great [illegible] showed you, O nations, what [illegible] what doth the Lord require [illegible] do justly, and to love mercy [illegible] humbly with your God."

Resisting Power.

When a physician is called [illegible] of severe illness, the first [illegible] estimates is the resisting power [illegible] tient. The chances for his [illegible] in proportion to his vitality. [illegible] little of that at the outset [illegible] hope of overcoming the disease [illegible] sisting power of persons in [illegible] such that in an epidemic they [illegible] the disease germs that prostrate [illegible] One cannot always tell from [illegible] just how much ability one has [illegible] the inroads of a malady. Some [illegible] parently are robust almost [illegible] succumb, while others who [illegible] cover from violent attacks. Dissipation, unhygienic living, [illegible] surroundings sap one's resistance [illegible] that when a virulent ailment [illegible] attack one has strength [illegible] fight it off.

You see that it is not so [illegible] lignancy of the disease as [illegible] ive of the man that [illegible] suit. Just so it is [illegible] to. There are some people [illegible] right, so spiritually healthy [illegible] practically immune from [illegible] when they are overtaken [illegible] cover themselves, for [illegible] ance is great. On the [illegible] are those who after [illegible] temptation are conquered [illegible] the power of evil. How [illegible] counted for? Obviously in [illegible] that the ability to resist [illegible] is to be explained. [illegible] wholesome moral living [illegible] been permitted to become [illegible] evil thoughts; the soul [illegible] miasma and corruption and [illegible] ability to put away temptation.

All this suggests the need [illegible] power both against disease [illegible] sin. A pure, clean, whole[illegible] cal and moral, will make [illegible] against any harm that either

Always at Our Side

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, the deaconess and writer, says:

"A busy woman entered her [illegible] as twilight shades were [illegible] rectly to her desk, turned on [illegible] began to write. Page after page [illegible] The solitude became oppressive [illegible] wheeled her chair around and [illegible] of joyful surprise looked [illegible] face of her dearest friend, [illegible] lounge at her side. "Why, I [illegible] you were here!" she cried [illegible] you speak to me?" "Be[illegible] busy. You didn't speak [illegible] Jesus—here all the time. [illegible] of Him, always ready to [illegible] smile—but we are so busy. [illegible] solitude grows oppressive [illegible] turn, and lo, He is at our side [illegible] to Him and He speaks to us [illegible] deepest yearnings are satisfied.

Men Wanted.

There is nothing we are so [illegible] of in our city and country [illegible] When we think of the "epi[illegible] that alarms us, the social [illegible] disgusts us, the commercial [illegible] that startles us, we wonder [illegible] opulence in material resources [illegible] spread of educational advantages [illegible] growing men, true men, as [illegible] Rev. John Thompson, Methodist [illegible] Ill.

Joy That Helps.

Christian joy is an experience [illegible] depth and solemnity. It never [illegible] the sadness and sternness of [illegible] never shallow or unreflective [illegible] strained, tender, sympathetic. [illegible] We know it when we see it [illegible] any whom we love; it helps [illegible] Campbell.

Be at Your Best Always

God's will comes to the [illegible] daily circumstances, in little [illegible] ly as in great. Meet them [illegible] at your best always, though [illegible] be one of the very least. [illegible] smallest summons by the [illegible] your response.—F. B. Meyer.

THE LAND OF REGRET.

There is a city whose gates are wide,
Its pavements pure and clean,
Where shadowy forms flit side by side
On the road called "Might Have Been."
But folks walk there with their heads bowed low,
And heavy eyelids wet,
For ev'ry corner is haunted so
In this, "The Land of Regret."

They meet the ghosts of those other years
In dreams of memory sweet,
And wet with passionate frenzied tears
The graves which lie at their feet;
But never, long as their lives shall last,
Can they again forget
Who once have walked with ghosts of the past
In this, "The Land of Regret."

They feel the touch of a hand grown still,
Its fingers softly press,
The tender passion of kisses thrill
Their own in a fond caress.
Ah, me!—but pity the folks who stray
Where long the sun hath set,
And walk with the ghosts who're laid away
In this, "The Land of Regret."
—Pall Mall Gasette.

The Revolt of Two-Strike.

"Yes," said Kelly, the post trader, reflectively, "I think that McLaren was the best Indian agent I have known—best for the Indian and the government. If we'd had more agents like him, we should have had fewer Indian wars.

"After the trouble with Two-Strike, McLaren had things his own way with the Sioux here. Ever hear about that? No? Well, that happened before the Wounded Knee trouble, and some years after I had secured my license as agency trader.

"There'd been a change in the administration, a shift of party power in Congress, and as a result Indian appropriations were slow, and McLaren had run short of rations for his Sioux. The Indians here hadn't learned much about farming yet. The buffalo had all been killed off or driven away, so that for a time they were on short rations, half starved in fact. They had to kill some of their ponies for subsistence.

"Finally Two-Strike and his band, to the number of about three hundred, moved across the agency near to the ledge of the cattle-range and began to kill beeves. This of course made trouble, and soon a lot of cowmen, as hot as hornets, rode in at the agency to warn Mac that if he didn't take care of his Indians and get them home, they would see after 'em themselves.

"Mac knew what that meant. If Two-Strike's party were attacked, every man of his four thousand would be up in arms. He said what he could to pacify the angry cow-men, and promised remuneration for the damage doen their herds.

"'I'll get my Indians back,' he said, 'and very soon.'

"He sent a courier across the river with a dispatch to the Secretary of the Interior, asking, not for soldiers, but for emergency supplies. Taen he came to me. 'Aleck,' he said, 'I want you to go with me tomorrow and bring in Two-Strike.' You may guess how I liked the prospect of that job!

"I suppose I really had more influence with the Sioux here at that time than any other white man; I'd been with them so long and spoke their language readily, but—well, I knew old Two-Strike pretty well, and my faith in the undertaking wasn't strong. Yet I agreed to go and do what I could to help Mac out.

"The cattlemen had hardly got out of sight, though, when a Sioux runner came in with the news that Two-Strike had pulled his teepee stakes and cut loose for the Bad Lands.

"Still McLaren didn't waver. 'Aleck,' he said, 'we must go after them at once.'

"Thirty minutes later three of the swiftest ponies on the reservation were brought in for us. We packed one with our blanket rolls and five days' rations, mounted the others, and set out on an errand that seemed to me risky and hopeless enough.

"It took us all night to cross the reservation, and about sunrise we found ourselves at Two-Strike's camp, which had been abandoned some twenty-four hours. Here we grazed our ponies and took three hours of sleep.

"Two-Strike had made no attempt to conceal his trail, but was dragging his 'travvies' at a headlong rush for the Bad Lands. We followed the second day in a ride which covered seventy miles. We were now in the heart of a big cattle-range, and just before sunset we found near to their trail the heads and refuse of eleven steers, which had been corralled and shot down in a bunch. The Indians had camped here and cooked meat within two miles of the Honeycomb Ranch.

"Mac looked sober enough, and I ventured to say that we might as well turn back, for old Two-Strike was surely burning his bridges behind. But Mac Wouldn't turn back, and I went on with him. We slept the whole of that night, for our ponies were sadly in need of rest.

"About noon the next day we came to the mouth of the Belle Fourche, where we found evidence of another round-up and cattle-killing.

"A little later we saw three cowmen cross our trail, a half-mile or so in advance, and ride rapidly toward the foot-hills on our left. McLaren waved his hat at them for five minutes or more, but they gave no sign of having seen us. Our horses were not in fit condition to chase them, and so we rode on after Two-Strike.

"We rested again at sunset; then, as the trail of the Indians was very fresh and the stars were shining, we pushed on. At midnight, and at a point fully half-way from our agency to the Bad Lands, we came upon the Sioux camp. We ran against a bunch of ponies just at the mouth of a coulee, and as these whinnied and snorted a picket fired two shots at us before I could raise my voice and make myself known.

"His bullets sang close, and the man was surly and glum when I asked why he had fired at friends. We rode in among the teepees to find a lot of Indians outside with guns in hand. They supposed their camp had been attacked, and they were in a wild and bitter mood.

"With difficulty, among the mob, we found the teepee of Two-Strike, and the chief standing at its doorway.

"'Have you sent for your soldiers?' was his first question.

"'No,' said MacLaren. 'I have a message for you from the Great Father. He asks you to return to the agency.'

"'I'm going to the buffalo country, where my people need not starve. We wish nothing to do with white people. You may go back and tell the Great Father this,' said Two-Strike. Then he stepped inside his teepee and jerked its flaps together with a snap.

"This was bad. Two-Strike had shut the door of his lodge in his agent's face, and no act short of presenting a gun could have more certainly shown a hostile intention. Angry mutterings all round us, too, warned us of danger. Anything might happen, and I felt my skin prickle with apprehension.

"As the anggry mutter continued and wolf-dogs snapped and snarled at us. Mac raised his voice.

"'Listen, brothers' he said. 'Your Great Father has sent you a paper which I have brought. I am cold and hungry and wish the shelter of your teepees until morning, when I can talk with you openly.'

"I interpreted, but there was no answer. We stood in silence for some minutes; then a figure, muffled in a blanket, stood beside us. 'Come!' said the Indian, and I recognized the voice of Yellow Iron, an old subchief, who had more than once proved friendly to the whites. I was glad to follow him.

"We went with the old chief to his teepee, and while Yellow Iron picketed our ponies, his wife broiled some beef over her fire.

"'Our young men killed some cattle,' said Yellow Iron when he came in. 'They did not wish our people to starve.'

"He spoke grimly and would say nothing more, only grunting at my inquiries. Our errand seemed to me worse than hopeless, and I was glad to roll into my blankets and forget trouble in sleep.

"We were awakened the next morning by the sounds of breaking camp. Yellow Iron's old squaw was actually taking down her teepee over our heads when I crawled out of my covers. She had cooked some meat for us, and we had slept like tired dogs through a deal of racket.

"Well, while we were eating our breakfast all the Sioux pulled out and left us.

"We said nothing, for there was nothing to say; but when I looked at Mac, after we had finished our meal, his face was set and dogged.

"'We'll follow them,' he said. 'We'll show them that they're wanted at home.'

"If I hadn't been tired and disgusted and fearful, too, of consequences, I should have had some fun out of the chase. The sight of a lot of hostiles making a break for liberty, and their agent and trader running with them, would have tickled any one with less responsibility than we had.

"As it was, we rode solemnly enough at the tail of the string. The Indians paid no attention to us, but thumped and whacked their loaded and travvy-dragging ponies, going up the Belle Fourche in a cloud of dust. So we rode, the two of us, for two or three hours, bringing up the rear in gloomy silence. Then there was a sudden change in our program.

"We were riding between two low ranges of hills when a bunch of cowmen charged out of cover on our left, and opened fire on the Sioux. We might have expected such an outcome to the cattle-killing, but we were surprised at the force which had gathered.

"It was the work of those three riders we had seen the day before. They had followed and drummed out a crowd among the hills ranchmen, and by changing horses and riding hard, they were upon us. There were thirty or forty of them, armed to the teeth, and not more than seventy or eighty poorly armed fighters among the Indians.

"We saw quickly that it must go hard with the Sioux. But old Two-Strike and his men were game. They threw themselves between the enemy and their women and children, and instantly began a fighting retreat to the river banks upon our right.

"'What did Mac do?' Well, sir, he rode straight into the bunch, and I was fool enough to follow him. In a minute we were between them, scurrying Sioux on one hand and charging cowboys on the other, and all shooting and yelling like wild men. They were all ring at long range, as yet, but the fight was getting hotter every second.

"Riding like the wind, Mac went straight for the biggest bunch of Indians. We came up with these just as their squaws and young ones were piling pell-mell over the river bank. Mac jumped from his horse and grabbed a travvy-pole out of a pack which had broken loose in the scramble. Before I could have time to tell it he had jerked a flag—which he had brought as a present for Two-Strike—out of a saddle-bag and tied it to that pole.

"Then he jumped into his saddle, and with the Stars and Stripes fluttering above his head, rode toward the cow-men. Well, sir," and the trader's eyes grew moist, "I never saw 'Old Glory' put to better use.

"Mac had hardly ridden a hundred yards, I think, when the shooting stopped, and all those reckless wild riders sat their horses in silence. They wouldn't fire on a United States flag.

"Mac halted and made signs to them to come on. They bunched and talked together for a minute; then their leader rode forward alone. He was a small, sandy-whiskered man, as mild and quiet-looking as you'd wish to see.

"'How?' he said, with an inquiring look straight into Mac's eyes.

"'I'm the Indian agent at Fort Y,' said MacLaren, 'and I'm after my runaways. If you gentlemen will have the goodness to present a properly sworn statement of your losses by this band, I will give you my check in payment.'

"The cattleman's face lighted. 'That's good talk!' he said. We haven't lost any cattle or horses up here yet. We didn't intend to,' he added, smiling as pleasant as a school-ma'am. 'Glad to know these reds have a responsible guarantee with 'em. So long!' and he cantered away.

"Then Mac and I talked with Two-Strike. It didn't take long to bring him to reason. He had seen that the flag of this country would protect even the ndian. Though his band had lost several ponies and had two men badly hurt in the fight, they returned to the agency peaceably.

"And after that warning to the department at Washington, we had rations for our Indians."—Youth's Companion.

Curtain Calls in Germany.

"There is an unwritten code of etiquette among actors in regard to curtain calls that appears to differ widely in different countries," says Mr. P. Short.

"A friend of mine was recently telling me about the custom that obtains in this respect in certain theatres and opera houses in German cities, and from what he says it is exactly the reverse of what it is here. Over there the star or leading player takes the first curtain call alone. If there is a second curtain call, the star and associate player of the opposite sex appear on the stage to respond to it, and should a third call from the audience be given, the entire company appears in answer to it. The customs of our stage generally reverse this procedure. Among us the first curtain call is responded to by the entire company, the second by three or four or five of the principal players; the third by the leading man and woman alone, and then, if there are more, by the star or leading player.

"This is, of course, dealing with the subject in a general way and considering the circumstances as those which may ordinarily obtain. Where two or three players only are concerned in the scene that brings the applause, why, naturally, the other members of the company would have no part in the responses.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Background of the Human Eye.

A highly important invention affecting optical science in general, and the further development of the eye specialist's profession in treating eye diseases and faulty vision in particular, was recently made in Berlin. According to a German exchange, the assistant of the University Clinic of the Royal Charity Hospital, Dr. Walther Thorner, has succeeded in solving a problem which has received much attention from many others before him, but with little or no success. He has managed to photograph the background of the eye and obtain good pictures of it, too. His invention represents a material improvement on the ophthalmoscope invented by Helmholtz in 1850. The latter, however, only admitted of viewing the background of the eye.

The fact that all attempts to photograph the interior or the background of the eye had remained fruitless so far was due to the peculiar construction of the eye. It is difficult to light up the interior to such an extent as to enable one to take a photograph of it, and even in the use of strong sources of light the exposure would require so much time that the eye would have to be fixed, which would mean great inconvenience to the patient. Now Dr. Thorner has constructed an apparatus with which he first succeeded in photographing the eyes of animals, especially cats.—Jewelers' Circular.

The action of cobra poison injected into a frog can be traced down to dilutions of 1 in 10,000,000.

THE PELICAN AND THE HAWK.

A pelican filled his pouch with pelf
He gathered on land and water;
And when he was laid upon the shelf,
Since he could not take it with himself,
He willed it to his daughter.

Pearls there were in the pouch of wealth,
And dredgings of gold and silver;
For the wise old bird, while he kept his health,
Grew fat and rich with the hoard of stealth,
And all he could earn and pilfer.

A gay young hawk on a foreign shore
Heard the squack of the old bird's daughter;
He trained him well on his family lore,
Counted the ducats he needed sore,
And crossed the briny water.

He wooed the pelican twenty days
(His wiwgs had not miscarried),
She showed her gold with every phrase—
Pelicans squack such funny ways!—
He won her—and he married!

It wasn't the pelican maid herself
The hawk desired to win;
'Twas more the glittering pouch of pelf
The rich old bird upon the shelf
Had tucked beneath her chin.

They have gone to a foreign shore to dwell,
Pelican and hawk, together,
In a house of gold, by a pearly dell;
A nest egg?—yes—but the chick!—ah, well,
That's a bird of a different feather!
—Aloysius Coll, in the N. Y. Globe.

JUST FOR FUN

"Is a cord of wood much, pop?" "Well, my son, it all depends whether you are burning it or chopping it."

Jones—It's a mistake to judge a man by his clothes. Mrs. Jones—That's so; he ought to be judged by his wife's clothes.—Detroit Free Press.

The Author—Oh, well, if you don't choose to publish my story I have other irons in the fire! The Publisher—Oh, you have? Well, if I were you, I'd put this story in with 'em.—London Answers.

"Now here's a piece of goods," said the voluble drummer, "that speaks for itself. I'— "All right," interrupted the weary buyer, "suppose you keep quiet and give it a chance."—Philadelphia Press.

Bjones—Robinson is a pretty good fellow, isn't he? Bjenks—Yes, indeed. When Robinson goes to have his picture taken, the photographer never has to tell him to look pleasant.—Somerville Journal.

A parent was examining his young first-grade hopeful in geography. "What is land with water all around it called?" "An island." "Then what is water with land all around it?" After a pause—"A puddle."

"John," asked the lawyer's wife, who had recently taken up the health-culture fad, "is it best to lie on the right side or the left side?" "My dear," replied the legal luminary, "if one is on the right side, it isn't usually necessary to lie at all."

"Very few children are educated at home nowadays." "No," said Miss Cayenne, "it is difficult now to find a child more than ten years old who does not feel convinced that it knows more than its parents."—Washington Star.

Mrs. A.—Where are you going, dear? Mrs. Z.—I am going down to the orphan asylum to try to borrow 16 children. Mrs. A.—Goodness gracious! What do you want with them? Mrs. Z—I want them to try and cut up in our yard. There is a woman I don't like thinking of moving next door.—Chicago News.

"My dear," said a wife, who had been married three years, as she beamed across the table on her lord and master, "tell me what first attracted you to me. What pleasant characteristic did I possess which placed me above other women in your sight?" And her lord and master simply said: "I give it up."—Tit-Bits.

An American visitor in England happened to remark at a dinner table that there was a curfew in Cambridge, Mass., and some other towns. "A curfew?" asked an English lady. "Yes, a bell that rings at half-past nine to call the children off the street." "Oh, I see," said the English lady affably. "I suppose after dark there is danger from wolves."

"The Unknown Army."

It is interesting to learn that what the commissioner calls "the unknown army," that is, the living soldiers of the civil war who have not applied for pensions, numbers about 200,000, or about 30 percent of the total number of survivors, who are placed at about 900,000. This "unknown army" is applying for pensions at the rate of about 14,000 a year. Mr. Ware estimates that if the pension laws remain unchanged this army in five more years will be reduced about 60,000, and in ten years will cease to be a factor. The Union soldier who has the distinction of being the first to have a claim allowed at the pension office appears to have been one Leopold Charrier, a member of Company G of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Militia Infantry, whose claim was allowed August 12, 1861. Mr. Charrier, it appears from the record, was discharged from the service August 6, 1861, because of a gun shot wound through both arms, received while at drill by accidental discharge of a musket. The woman who obtained certificate number one as the widow of a Union soldier was Mrs. Caroline Ohl of Washington, D. C., whose husband was killed in a skirmish at Great Falls, Md., in June, 1861.—Leslie's Weekly.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ENTITLED "ULTIMATE AMERICA."

A Patriotic Address by the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, Pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church—This Country the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In Temple Israel the Rev. J. Alexander Jenkins, pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church, delivered an address to a large audience on "Ultimate America, the Spiritual Teacher of the Nations." He said among other things:

It is a commonplace of the newer thinking that the evolutionary process culminates in the soul of man, the whole mighty movement being satisfactorily explained, according to the thinking of the theistic evolutionist, when matter endowed with life and perfected through countless generations, has at last given to the mind of the human being the instrument for the elementary exercise of its endless life. The struggles of the [illegible] soul. The student of [illegible] hears the groans [illegible] travailings of the nations through the centuries, and his natural and legitimate query, as he beholds the rise and fall of nations, is, Where lies the goal of the peoples and what justifies the toils and agonies of the race? The answer to this inevitable question is this: Almighty God is leading the nations toward the goal of the highest life, and the struggles of the ages find justification in the birth of the world-soul. And if the fact that God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, so that he became a living soul is sufficient recompense for the bloody brute battles of the world's gray dawn, the thought that He will breathe a soul into the nations should likewise be deemed ample compensation for the gropings and grapplings of the aspirants for national permanency and supremacy.

The American colonists were not the first men to fight for independence, but the motives that produced the Declaration of Independence made their fight epoch marking as no other fight had ever been. Other nations had given up slavery, but no nation was ever before called upon to furnish so awful a proof of sincerity of motive in striking the shackles from the limbs of the enslaved. Other nations have had to deal with the problem of undesirable aliens, but no nation ever felt as feels America the imperativeness of a course of action based upon righteousness and justice. Other nations have seized the territory of the weak and helpless, but none has felt such deep, unselfish solicitude for a dependent people as has characterized our country in her dealings with a primitive people committed to her care as the outcome of her intervention in the interests of humanity. Other nations have had to effect adjustments between employer and employe, but no nation has ever been called upon to effect such an adjustment when the conditions presented revealed so clearly the fact that a great principle of universal importance is involved. The settlement of the "labor problem" in democratic America means the settlement for the world, for here the employer of the highest type meets the worker of the highest type, and the final result will be in keeping with the character of the contestants.

So we are learning the lesson of deliberateness; and one of the most promising signs of the times is the tendency to deal with great questions cautiously and calmly. The result of this course will be that what the new America settles will stay settled. She will settle, and that for all time, the question of the rights of inferior peoples, the question as to the character of the education most to be desired, the question of the relation of employer to employed. America is to-day solving the accumulated problems of the ages. And God is willing that she should have time to complete her task.

In view of what has been said, it will strike us as a fact of solemn import that our country is preparing for her yet larger service through the slow, constant development of her religious consciousness. The existence and growth of this consciousness the superficial observer of our life and institutions might feel inclined to deny. Nevertheless, we are convinced that this most necessary condition for present and future leadership exists.

Where shall we seek for this religious consciousness? Shall we look for it in the institutions set apart as avowedly religious? No man has the right to scoff at organized religion. Our schools, our churches, our synagogues are, on the whole, true to their mission. But the truly effective religious consciousness must be found in other places as well—in the editorial sanctum, in the political gathering, in the mart and the busy street. Let us find this consciousness in these places, no matter what its form, and we shall have as good a guarantee of the divine favor as though we had gazed upon overflowing houses of worship and listened to the eloquence of the elect. The religious spirit which makes for American pre-eminence may be discerned in many phases of the national life, but it is strikingly evident in the new press, the new politics and the new social ideal. There are many, doubtless, who would not concede that the press of the country furnishes an evidence of growing national righteousness, but the fact remains, that in the newspapers of our land there is a distinct trend toward righteousness and godliness.

The truthfulness and force of our present contention will seem to many hard to reconcile with the well-known fact that in the United States the avowedly religious journals are steadily losing ground. But even this fact, rightly interpreted, is not an evidence of national decay. The religious papers of to-day have a choice between degeneration and evolution. The signs of degeneration are stubborn adherence to denominational shibboleths, fierce championship of exhausted dogmas and growing impatience with progressive interpretation of truth. The signs of evolution are the throwing overboard of useless issues, and the adoption of the leading features of the great "secular" papers. The great religious papers of the country to-day are such in name only. Were the contents of one of these papers rearranged and printed in newspaper form it would pass as a newspaper, minus the newspaper's up-to-date freshness. In the secular press, on the other hand, there is steady progress and increasing vitality. The moral tone of the American people is reflected in the new journalism, and the fact that the citizens of the republic desire righteousness is patent to all who seek the underlying motives of journalistic enterprise of the highest type. And this fact is most significant when we remember that these great agencies of publicity, free discussion and education have a direct bearing upon the shaping of the ideals of the inflowing millions of our population. The spirit of the American journalism is communicated to the Americanized representatives of these foreign peoples, and they in turn give it to their dependent fellows through the columns of their publications. We have no right to assume that papers published in foreign tongues stand for Old World anarchy; we should, the rather, heartily concede the fact that these journals, printed in Italian, German, Hebrew, Welsh and other languages, constitute a great missionary agency for doing foundation work in Americanism and altruism. Indeed, the very fact that our citizens in the making eagerly grasp these informing agencies is a prophecy of great things to come. We have here no isolated, lethargic, self-satisfied aggregation of human beings, but we have millions of men who are being inspired by the air of a free country and by her institutions. The newspapers in the hands of these men are as banners waving encouragement to faraway na[illegible] darkness and distress.

When we come to speak [illegible] American politics we [illegible] those who see in Ame[illegible] best only a crude "shirt-sle[illegible] and at its worst a contemp[illegible] loot and graft. And the [illegible] ics of our political life ignor[illegible] consistency in that they [illegible] ment which they take part[illegible] "only an experiment" to [illegible] smoothness of an old gov[illegible] chine. The man who is conte[illegible] a primitive cabin, subject [illegible] of a semi-barbaric life, ma[illegible] ity and peace of a certain [illegible] should be the last person [illegible] man who is battling again[illegible] for better and more ade[illegible] tions. As a nation we [illegible] better house. We have [illegible] labor and blood to secure [illegible] edifice, that our material [illegible] forests of the Old W[illegible] seasoned; that our [illegible] to enjoy [illegible] enterprise. W[illegible] we have not [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] struggles of the [illegible] soul. The student of [illegible] hears the groans [illegible] travailings of the nations through the centuries, and his natural and legitimate query, as he beholds the rise and fall of nations, is, Where lies the goal of the peoples and what justifies the toils and agonies of the race? The answer to this inevitable question is this: Almighty God is leading the nations toward the goal of the highest life, and the struggles of the ages find justification in the birth of the world-soul. And if the fact that God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, so that he became a living soul is sufficient recompense for the bloody brute battles of the world's gray dawn, the thought that He will breathe a soul into the nations should likewise be deemed ample compensation for the gropings and grapplings of the aspirants for national permanency and supremacy.

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Resisting Power.

When a physician is called [illegible] of severe illness, the first [illegible] estimates is the resisting pow[illegible] tient. The chances for his r[illegible] in proportion to his vitality [illegible] little of that at the outset th[illegible] hope of overcoming the disea[illegible] sisting power of persons in f[illegible] such that in an epidemic the[illegible] the disease germs that prost[illegible] One cannot always tell from a[illegible] just how much ability one has [illegible] the inroads of a malady. S[illegible] parently are robust almost [illegible] succumb, while others who [illegible] cover from violent attacks, o[illegible] sipation, unhygienic living, [illegible] surroundings sap one's resistin[illegible] that when a virulent adme[illegible] attack one has strength [illegible] fight it off.

You see that it is not [illegible] flagrancy of the disease as [illegible] ity of the man that [illegible] fault. Just so it [illegible] There are some persons [illegible] right, so sturdy by heri[illegible] practically immune from [illegible] when they are overpower[illegible] cover themselves. [illegible] case is great. On the [illegible] are those who [illegible] temptation are comparat[illegible] the power of evil. How [illegible] counted for? Obviously in [illegible] that the ability to resist [illegible] is to be explained. T[illegible] wholesome moral [illegible] been permitted to become [illegible] evil thoughts; the soul [illegible] miasma and corruption until [illegible] ability to put away temp[illegible]

All this suggests the need [illegible] power both against disease [illegible] sin. A pure, clean, whole[illegible] cal and moral, will make [illegible] against any harm that either

Always at Our Side

Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, the [illegible] deaconess and writer, says:

"A busy woman entered her [illegible] as twilight shades were [illegible] rectly to her desk, turned [illegible] began to write. Page after pa[illegible] The solitude became [illegible] wheeled her chair around a[illegible] of joyful surprise looked s[illegible] face of her dearest friend, [illegible] lounge at her side. 'Why, I [illegible] you were here!' she cried. [illegible] you speak to me?' 'B[illegible] busy. You didn't speak to m[illegible] Jesus—here all the time. The[illegible] of Him, always ready to gr[illegible] smile—but we are so busy [illegible] solitude grows oppres[illegible] turn, and lo, He is at our [illegible] to Him and He speaks to us [illegible] deepest yearnings are satis[illegible]

Men Wanted.

There is nothing we are [illegible] of in our city and country [illegible] When we think of the "ep[illegible] that alarms us, the soci[illegible] disgusts us, the comm[illegible] that startles us, we wo[illegible] opulence in material re[illegible] spread of educational advant[illegible] growing men, true men, as [illegible] Rev. John Thompson, Metho[illegible] Ill.

Joy That Helps.

Christian joy is an [illegible] depth and solemnity. I [illegible] the sadness and str[illegible] never shallow or unre[illegible] strained, tender, sympa[illegible] We know it when we [illegible] any whom we love; it help[illegible] Campbell.

Be at Your Best Alw[illegible]

God's will comes to [illegible] daily circumstances, in [illegible] ly as in great. Meet them [illegible] at your best always, though [illegible] be one of the very least. [illegible] smallest summons by the [illegible] your response.—F. B. Meyer.

R SUNDAY

ED "ULTIMATE

A."

he Rev. J. Alexan-
f Immanuel Con-
-This Country the
the Nations.

encouragement to faraway nations
darkness and distress.

When we come to speak of
American politics we invite the
those who see in American poli
best only a crude "shirt-sleeve
and at its worst a contemptible
loot and graft. And the self-sat
ies of our political life ignore their
consistency in that they expect a
ment which they take pains to
"only an experiment" to run
smoothness of an old governm
chine. The man who is content
a primitive cabin, subject to the
of a semi-barbaric life, may have
ity and peace of a certain kind
should be the last person to need
man who is battling against
for better and more adequate
tions. As a nation we are
better house. We have found that
labor and blood to secure the
edifice, that our material, cut
tecsts of the Old World, is rough
seasoned; that sometimes our
to enter unsuitably into the
enterprise. We at times discover
we have not followed correctly the
the great architect, and then it
essary for us to humble our
ering down part of the structure
all, the building grows, and
portions already begun to challenge
ration of the world. The cri
sits at the cabin door of monarchy
tocracy, begins with vague alarm
the leaking thatch of his abode
rising mansion in the distance.

The nation's social ideal makes
able demands upon every citizen of
public. The world of to-day
the matchless benefactions of our
wealth, and the nations are asking
is that this unprecedented philan
so peculiarly American. It is
imperative claims of our social ideal
he sentiment demands, and men of
recognize the demand as just, that
wealth should be spent for the good
nation and for the good of the
educator feels the same pressure.
the voice of the people summoning
a free search for truth. The
leader recognizes the same stern
ves, so he becomes a mediator,
trator between two great forces.
start in the good Book tells us
Babel a mighty calamity befell
that there the speech of mankind
confused. In the land of ours Babel
versed. The nations are here
to build the greater tower of
the confusion of the Babel tongues
place little by little to a new lang
language of love, spoken by the
millions, so that in a sweeter,
sense than ever before it is to be
the whole earth shall be "of one
and of one speech."

Thides of old, with so shadowy
ception of God that we know not
to classify him as atheist or as
strangely conceived of deity as
the great world temple and so
it as to reveal in its every part
ence of the Creator. The world
time may seem strangely indifferent
that presence of God which the
the race feel to be the most
fact of life. But the world will not
forever contest with mere things
time is to come when the nations
the Divine Presence. When
comes the cry of the peoples
"Wherewith shall we come
Lord?" God grant that in that
day of the world's supreme need
granted unto us as the teacher of
tions to shout the great reply:
showed you, O nations, what is
what doth the Lord require of
do justly, and to love mercy, and
humbly with your God."

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you were here!" she cried. "W
you speak to me?" "Because y
busy. You didn't speak to me.
desire—here all the time. The
of Him, always ready to greet
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to Him and He speaks to us, and
deepest yearnings are satisfied."

Men Wanted.

There is nothing we are so
of in our city and country as
When we think of the "epidemic
that alarms us, the social depr
disgusts us, the commercial
that startles us, we wonder if
opulence in material resources
spread of educational advantages
growing men, true men, as we
Rev. John Thompson, Methodist
Ill.

Joy That Helps.

Christian joy is an experience
repose and solemnity. It never
the sadness and sternness of
never shallow or unreflecting;
reserved, tender, sympathetic.
We know it when we see it in
any whom we love; it helps

Campbell.

Be at Your Best Always.

God's will comes to thee
daily circumstances, in little th
as in great. Meet them be
at your best always, though
be one of the very least.
smallest summons by the
your response.—F. B. Meyer.

THE UNIVERSITY QUILL.

* * *

A Good Old Story of a Dignified Peridical and a Tramp Printer. :: :: :: ::

after the war, a number of gen
who had distinguished them
as officers in the Confederate
ent avored to establish a high
tion of learning. They rented
mansion at Glendale, Tennessee,
ened a set of books for the trans
of business. Among the numer
professors there was a little Col
amed Gapps. He did not appear
fitted to take charge of any of the
ed branches;" he knew nothing
thematics, was short on geogra
crippled as to grammar, blind
elation to the ancient languages
ort, no place could be found for
but as he had contributed fifty
a pair of inciting pistols, a cow
churn, his withdrawal was out of
estion. One day the President
ndale University suggested that,
pps was not fitted for anything
nder the sun, perhaps he could
paper.

institutions of learning should
n publication," said the Presi-
a vigorous exponent of its lit-
progress and I think we can,
afety, put Gapps at the head of
ublication. He is active and
make himself useful in the way
ting advertisements and solicit-
bscriptions. We can secure a
some man who is old in the
ss—to read proof and do other
that may require special training.
us can take a hand at writing
says calculated to give tone to
blication."

President's ideas were accepted.
was delighted. He declared that
st tenderly nursed ambition of
e was to run a paper, "and," he
"to show you how quick I am
upon a suggestion, let me re-
that I have already selected a
tor our periodical. How would
iversity Quill strike you?"

President declared that Gapps'
ess was real inspiration and the
ttee decided to adopt the name.
ght of a suspended weekly was
ial removed to the college;
e next day a strolling printer,
ing such a certain advertisement,
at the university. He was not
long absorbed by the command-
ence of the President; he ex-
d no objection when told that the
ssy quill was to be a classic
ation but, taking off a run-down
nd shaking a pebble out of it,
ed:

d to know I am going to handle
ssies. I am worn out with the
utterances of the country cor-
dent and am sick of the bom-
declarations of the county at-
who writes leaders for the vil-
xponent of political principles.
want to run old Homer as a

President, whispering to a mem-
the Executive Committee, said,
man is a jewel."

al days later the University
ade its appearance. The printer
off the edition on a hand press,
want you to remain with us,"
e President.

lah."

have at last found the oppor-
of expending into something.
must not smoke while at

above all, no liquor must be

right."

ertard that you are to be sub-
to the same rule that governs
dents."

morning when the editor went
composing room he found that
aster was gone. He also found
re edition worked off. A note
e found on top of the bundle of
made this announcement: "I
ailed your foreign list and have
culated the papers pretty gen-
n town. I have worked off an
cumber, thinking that the stu-
might want a few additional
Further information in another
The first column on an edi-
age contained this communica-

he gentlemanly professors of
e Asylum: When your optics
on these lines I shall be on the
winging the bandana hankker-
ntaining one shirt and a pair
y socks. The extreme slimness
ull of fare has driven me to
e. Starvation has never pos-
any charms for me, and asking
ng over rank ham and thin
s has never received my espe-
ation. A man may be
on shadowy food, but he cannot
eyes. The thinness of your
t me challenged my admi-
know as that a man of wonder-
ffness of nerve must have
t with a razor, but when, after
a paint brush, dipping it in beef
painting the bread, you in-
that you had produced a beef
ch, I was compelled to appeal
our ruling. Last night after
I was forced to broil one of my
ers. Ah, learned gentlemen,
petite is too strong for this in-
. Pardon me for expressing
opinions of your faculty. It is
essary for you, Mr. President,
r anything, as your duties con-
only of eating luncheons out of
ut I grieve to notice intellectual
shortcomings on the part of your assistants in idleness. Your professor of mathematics couldn't add up a tabulated statement of election returns, and your professor of botany couldn't distinguish a bunch of smart-weed from a mess of turnip-greens. It is with pain that I speak of your professor of astronomy; he is a well dressed gentleman, but he doesn't know an October star from a June lightning bug. He doesn't know the milky way from a streak of snow in the moonlight—doesn't know the flickering of a barnyard lantern from a threatened eclipse of the sun. Our editor—B. Franklin, what an editor! He couldn't write 'yours truly.' And punctuate! Why, he couldn't place a period after the word sausage. Why, he couldn't slip a comma in between the fool and jimjam. I am on my way, gentlemen, to get something to eat. At the next village I will distribute six yards of patent medicine ads. for a piece of home-made bread and a hard-boiled egg; but that will be better than remaining at your table hearing the cronch of the pithy radish and observing the wind from the fly-brush blow the bread off the table. We may never meet again—we never shall, if I see you first. Yours,

"Professor of Appetite."

The Quill did not appear again; indeed, the great university was laughed into nothingness. The President is now a justice of the peace, while the editor, Colonel Gapps, is roustabout at a tollgate.—Opie P. Read, in Artist Printer.

China and the War.

The underlying belief that the Chinese, if not China, may be made a militant Power probably lies at the bottom of the idea of dividing China. What seems easier than to lop off Manchuria for the Russians, the Yalu for the Japanese, Shantung for the Germans, the upper valley of the Yangtse-Kiang for the French, and the rich coast provinces for the British? But dividing China is like dividing a pond by putting down nets; you may keep the fish from swimming freely about, but, after all, it is one water, and the moment a hole is made in the net it is again one shoal of fish.

This conviction of the physical impossibility of tearing China into fragments immensely strengthens the insistence of the United States that China shall not be nominally divided into spheres of commercial influence, that in all parts of the empire there shall be equal privileges of trade and of intercourse, and here comes in the great solicitude of the Administration over the present war.—Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D., in Harper's Weekly.

Consensus.

"What is your idea of happiness?" was asked.

Said the millionaire: I should be happy if I could spend my money where it would be of some real benefit. This, and a good digestion.

Said the poor man: Happiness is having enough money to spend without anxiety.

Said the society woman: Happiness is rest.

Said the wash woman: To be able to dance all night, and lie abed as long as I wanted to the next morning.

Said the soldier: To live peaceably all the rest of my life.

The sailor: To feel the solid earth under my feet for the rest of my days.

The artist: To paint a picture to please myself, and not the public.

The author: To have time enough to think.

The diplomat: To be myself.

The journalist: To tell the truth.

The wise man: To be a fool.

The fool: To be a wise man.—Life.

Day of Scientific Feeding.

The search for the fountain of youth has not been abandoned, as the numerous dietary experiments abundantly attest. Science is the modern Ponce De Leon. The era of strictly scientific living for the most of us has not dawned, and is afar off, but may we not hope that the time is coming when the most casual caller at the lunch counter will order as many grams of protein, fat, carbohydrates and the rest as his physical or intellectual necessities seem to require? The man who is about to produce an epic will see to it that his bill of fare contains the requisite amount of nitrogen and phosphorus, and that he secures a sufficient number of calories of heat value daily.

Struggle and Strength.

Strength comes only through struggle—through struggle and earnest work—never through a frantic beating against the bars nor through self pity. Ill health is a prison of your own building, a prison wherein you are locked by your own thoughtlessness and lack of self control. Circumstances have something to do with it, and you may have inherited a tendency toward disease. In that case circumstances must be altered and inherited weakness outgrown. Both can be done. Earnest thinking and thoughtful work will move mountains.—Maxwell's Talisman.

When Easter Was Not Popular.

Our New England forefathers were sternly opposed to Lent; they had a grand sufficiency of fast days in the wilderness, in the long, hard winter of want and suffering, when the Pilgrims' cry for help went up in prayer to the Pilgrims' God.

Prosperity, however, seems to have brought changes with it. After the Revolutionary War Easter sermons were preached, especially by the Presbyterians, and churches were decorated with flowers, though New England was the last section to adopt the festival upon which the Pilgrims looked with peculiar abhorrence.

ALASKA AS IT REALLY IS.

FEW HAVE A TRUE IDEA OF ITS ENORMOUS SIZE.

Its Wonderful Natural Riches and Possibilities of Development Celebrated—Grandest Scenery in the World and Sufficient Resources to Support Ten Million People.

The President of the Alaska Geographical Society, writes as follows in the National Magazine:

Alaska is a great empire, of the enormous size of which few people have any just conception. It is more than 550 times as large as the State of Rhode Island and nearly equals in area all the States of the Union east of the Mississippi River. It has the grandest scenery in the world, and resources sufficient comfortably to support ten millions of people.

Through the heart of the vast territory flows the mighty Yukon River, the largest in North America, larger and longer than the Mississippi. On this great river one may ride for more than 2,000 miles with as much comfort as upon the Hudson.

The valley of the Yukon has been pronounced richer than the valley of the Missiouri, and it will undoubtedly some day support an immense population.

People in Pennsylvania are very much interested in coal, and know what a source of wealth it is. I believe that there is more coal in Alaska than in Pennsylvania.

Coal is but one of Alaska's many mineral resources. The enormous deposits of copper in the Copper River region are now attracting great attention. It has even been predicted by Capt. Healy, who was a resident of Montana for twenty-four years and Alaska seventeen years, that Alaska will in the next thirty years produce more mineral wealth than the whole United States has produced in the thirty years just ended.

The Russians made enormous fortunes in furs, and millions more have been made by Americans since the purchase by the United States. Alaska has the richest fisheries of the world. Competent authorities declare its fisheries greater than those of Newfoundland and the North Sea combined.

There are vast forests of timber in Alaska which remain practically untouched.

Alaska is certain to become a great agricultural country. It will some day produce more grain and of a better quality than any State in the Union. It has been within my lifetime that the cultivation of wheat was begun in Manitoba, Dakota and Minnesota, and, as a rule, the further north the better the quality of the grain grown.

The fact that thousands upon thousands of acres of the finest grasses cover the river valleys from four to six feet high is evidence of the great opportunities for stock raising. Cattle can be wintered in southern Alaska with far less difficulty and expense than in Montana, and in many places cattle will look out for themselves and keep fat all winter. I believe that Alaska is certain to become one of the greatest stock raising regions of the world.

The United States Government has for several years past had experts at work carefully investigating its resources and possibilities, and after these years of painstaking investigation makes public its estimate that there are at least 100,000 square miles of territory in Alaska admirably adapted to agriculture. Prof. C. C. Georgeson of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "There could never be a greater misconception in regard to a geographical fact than the popular idea that Alaska is a snow covered waste. As a matter of fact, one can travel from one end of the Yukon to the other in summer and never see snow. On the contrary, one will see a tangle of luxuriant vegetation, large forests and such delicacies as wild raspberries, red currants, huckleberries and cranberries in profusion. In places the grass grows as high as a man's shoulders."

The finest vegetables I have ever eaten were grown on the Yukon and served on the river steamers. Prof. Macoun of the Canadian Government Botanical Department explains this fact by saying that "the vegetables are finer than grown elsewhere in the world because the twenty-four hours of sun in summer rushes the growth so that they have no time to harden or grow tough, and are sweet and delicious and almost melt in the mouth."

The greatest mystery to most people is the climate of Alaska. Cherishing a vague idea of a barren waste of snow and ice, it comes as a rude shock to learn that it is very much like Pennsylvania, New York and New England in summer; and in winter, while cold at the north, peculiarly mild in the south, so mild that from Sitka a thousand miles west the mean winter temperature is very much like that of the city of Washington. Of course, in a region of such vast extent as Alaska, stretching as it does further east and west than from New York to San Francisco, and further north and south than from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, there is naturally a great diversity of climate. The peculiar modifying influence along the whole southern coast for 2,000 miles is the Japanese current, which tempers this region as it does California, Washington and British Columbia.

Over vast areas of the interior the summer is warm and delightful, and vegetation grows with an almost semi-tropical luxuriance. There are millions of birds. The winter in the interior is cold, clear and exhilarating, much the same as in Dakota and Manitoba.

What now is most urgently needed is railroads in all parts of Alaska. They are indispensable, and would prove immensely profitable enterprises. It is strange that capital should be timid about constructing these lines, considering that every mile that has thus far been built has more than paid for itself within a year.

GARDENS OF THE ALCAZAR.

One of Their Greatest Charms Is the Apparent Lack of Cultivation.

The garden of the Alcazar is one garden composed of several, each opening into the other by steps descending from a terrace or through arches in marble or living green.

All the gardens are surrounded with wonderful hedges of myrtle, juniper or box. If the gardens of the Alcazar should be stripped of all but their hedges, palm trees and magnolias they would still be most wonderful. In some places walls about eight feet in height separate the gardens, and against these walls are trained orange and peach trees, with a tangle of jassamine and roses climbing among them as they will. In fact, the flowers grow in such careless and natural profusion and there is seemingly so little cultivation that one might almost think the hoe of the gardener had not visited the place for a hundred years. This very carelessness was one of the greatest charms of the place and added to the effect of age that clung to everything. Modern gardeners would stand aghast at such apparent neglect.

I recognized that the very lack of modern care was artistic and suitable and yet wondered, if the place were mine, whether I could forbear the use of shears, trowel and hoe. The hedges were trimmed. These, with some orange trees growing in a solid mass of gree along some fifty feet of palace wall and reaching to the very roof, alone bore signs of the gardener's shears.

The flower beds were of intricate shapes, filled with a tangled mass of flowers and always surrounded with box. And such box! My heart sank within me when I thought of the box in my garden at home, where not even a hundred mild winters and a hundred rainy summers could give growth like the smallest of that at the Alcazar.

The bouquet that is considered in Seville as a model of beauty and elegance was to our eyes a most hideous thing. In shape like a pyramid, about fourteen inches high, it was formed by fastening a magnolia bud to the top of a smooth, round stick and then winding flowers tightly around the stick, each succeeding row becoming larger, so that at the bottom the bouquet was probably two feet around. It was a frequent sight to see two men carrying a pole between them with from six to a dozen of these bouquets swinging, heads down, from the pole.—Scribner's.

RARE "DEVIL" FLOWERS.

Single Plant Worth $10,000 in a $1,000,000 Orchid Collection.

The flower pot was like a toy. The moss in it would not have made a teaspoonful. Out of the moss two tiny leaves, each less than a half-inch long, peeped. They were variegated leaves, their right halves were green and their left halves white. Pot, earth, leaves and all, this plant would have slipped easily into a man's waistcoat pocket.

And yet $10,000 had been offered for it. It did not weigh an ounce. There was nothing to it but two tiny leaves upon a stem less than an inch long. Yet it was worth $10,000.

It was an orchid in the collection of Mrs. George B. Wilson of Philadelphia. Mrs. Wilson's orchids are said to be the finest in America—some say the finest in the world. The little plant was a cross between a Cattleya aurea and a Cattleya labiata. It was two years old, and it would be five years more before it would begin to bloom. But it was the only orchid in the world with leaves half green and half white, and therefore Sanders, the English collector, seeing it in November, said:

"I will give you $10,000 for it."

But Mrs. Wilson's gardener replied:

"We buy all we can, but we never sell."

Mrs. Wilson lives at Forty-third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, says the New York Tribune. Then years ago she bought the orchids of Erastus Corning of New York—40,000 plants, which Mr. Corning had been forty years in gathering. She engaged for her gardener Alphonse Pericat, who had been head gardener at the orchid farm of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild of Paris, and she sent off, with a roving commission, Henri Barrault, a skilled orchid hunter. For the last ten years, thanks to the daring and the industry of Barrault, and thanks to the patient art of Pericat, her collection has been growing greatly. It is practically a collection that represents fifty years of work. It numbers 20,000 plants, over 2,000 of which are unique, with duplicates nowhere in the world, and it is worth (as Erastus Corning spent $100,000 on it, as Mrs. Wilson has spent $250,000 on it, and as Pericat has propagated from it over 2,000 hybrids), close upon $1,000,000. It is said to be the best collection in America, and Sanders says it is in many respects the best collection in the world.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Panama has declared freedom of worship and belief in the new constitution.

TEA GROWING IN INDIA.

LIFE OF PLANT FROM SEED TO FINISHED PRODUCT.

Stages of Curing the Leaf—Withering, Fermentation and Sorting—Unbroken Buds the Finest Grade—Refiring the Final Process.

Well-cared-for tracts of level or mountainous land are used in India for the cultivation of tea. The term "gardens" is used to denote these tracts, which vary in size from 100 acres in the hill districts of the lower Himalaya mountains to 1500 acres on the plains. The tea bush is raised from seed, which is now carefully planted about one inch deep in a nursery of soft, fertile soil. In the early days of tea planting the seed was sometimes scattered broadcast from the back of an elephant. The young plants require a rich soil and a very moist heat in order to thrive well. When the plants have obtained a height of 12 inches they are transplanted. It is generally considered that a bush requires about 16 square feet of well-cultivated soil around it to gain the best results. The tea is planted in regular rows, either insquares or triangles. The triangular planting, which giving each bush exactly the same space from its neighbors, effects a saving of nearly 15 per cent space, as it is possible to plant 115 bushes in the same area that would be occupied by 100 plants in rectangular planting.

By the third year the plants should be from four to five feet high, and they are then pruned down to about 20 inches, so as to promote the growth of new branches and tender shoots and thus produce a larger number of new leaves. The methods of pruning vary greatly and in some cases the plants are pruned before they are taken from the nursery. The bush is so pruned and trained that instead of growing tall it is kept short and broad in order to furnish a greater plucking surface. When the young bushes have developed succulent shoots upon which there are four or five leaves they are said to have produced their "first bush"—that is, they have sprouted sufficiently to pluck. During the rains successive "flushes" occur at intervals with 15 to 20 days, varying according to the soil, cultivation and climate. The top part of the shoot is the only portion that is plucked. It includes the bud and the first two or three leaves, according as fine, medium or coarse tea is wanted, for tea can only be made from the young and tender leaves, and the younger and tenderer the leaf the better the quality of the tea.

Plucking is performed by turning the thumb downward and nipping off the shoot between the thumb nail and the forefinger. It is done almost entirely by women and children, as it is comparatively easy work and does not require any physical strength. Each plucker carries a large open-mouth bamboo basket about two feet in diameter and three feet in length, tapering toward a rounded bottom. The leaf is thrown into this basket and protected by a covering from the rays of the sun, which would otherwise cause it to turn red. Late in the afternoon the leaf is brought to the factory, where it is carefully weighed and examined by the manager and his assistants and the several amounts entered in a book against each plucker's name. To earn a full day's pay a certain number of pounds of leaf must be brought in. This amount is determined beforehand by the manager, and varies, as it depends upon the condition of the flush. Extra pay is given for whatever quantity is brought in above the required amount of the day, and in this way many good workers earn double pay during the height of the season. The rate of pay for the extra work is always relatively higher than the regular wages in order to offer an inducement for hard work.

The leaf is taken to the withering room after it has been weighed, and evenly spread upon wide trays. The men who spread the leaves work with remarkable dexterity, making a pound of the green leaf cover about one square yard. By morning the leaf is sufficiently withered to be rolled without being broken, and is then taken to the rolling machine. The object of rolling is to liberate the juices of the leaf cell, and during the operation the leaf changes color from a bright green to a slightly yellowish tint. In former years the rolling was done by hand, and 80 pounds was a good day's work for one man; now the machine does about three times that amount in one hour. The rolled leaf is then taken to a cool, dark, moist room, where it is spread out on a cement floor, or in long trays, and covered with a wet cloth, where it is left to ferment or oxidize, which turns the leaf a dull, rusty color. This fermentation is a most important part of the preparation of the tea leaf, and upon the process depend the flavor and appearance. There is no rule for the length of time of the operation, one garden's product requiring six hours, while another may take only two. After fermentation has proceeded far enough, the leaf is rolled again for a few minutes, when it is taken to the firing machine, and subjected to a blast of hot air, between 240 and 300 degrees Fahrenheit, for 20 minutes. This instantly stops fermentation and removes the moisture from the leaf, and causes it to curl up and blacken. It comes out of the machine three-fourths fired, and is then again fired at a much lower temperature. It is now dry and crisp, and is the tea of commerce. During the process of curing it is estimated that about three-quarters of the weight of the green leaf is lost.

The tea is then taken to the sorting room, where it is first spread on a cement floor, and women carefully pick out any foreign matter, such as little sticks and pieces of stone, which somehow find their way into the mass of tea. It is then put into a long sieve in which are wire meshes of different sizes. The tea which drops through the different meshes is called "unbroken tea," which is the finest grade, as it is made up of the tip of the bud and the delicate part of the leaf. The tea which does not find its way through the meshes traverses the entire length of the sieve and falls into large baskets, from which it is taken and placed in a machine to be broken up fine and again sifted and automatically sorted into various grades. The names given to the different qualities are as follows: The unbroken teas are divided into Flowery Orange Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Pekoe Souchong. The broken teas include Broken Orange Pekoe, Broken Pekoe Souchong, Broken Pekoe, Fannings, and Dust. The division into these classes is not uniform among the different tea gardens, and as the names given to the various grades are more or less optional, some confusion arises when attempts at comparison are made. Just before it is packed into lead-lined chests containing 100 pounds, it is refired a short time to remove any traces of moisture gathered while being worked.

LONELY TELEGRAPH LINES.

Repairs in the Australian Desert—Savages and the Wires.

A break occurred about three months ago in the telegraph line that extends up the Shire river from the Zambesi to Lake Nyasa. In such countries, where there is little civilization, weeks sometimes elapse before accidents to the telegraph can be repaired. On this route, however, the stations are only about 50 miles apart and the line is usually put in order within three or four days after the break occurs.

Probably the line with the longest distance between repair stations is that which crosses the great Australian desert from Adelaide on the south to Port Darwin on the north side of the continent, 1700 miles. There are no human inhabitants in the desert, except a few wandering blacks. The stations are about 200 miles apart.

At each station there are usually two operators and four line repairers. They have no nearer neighbors than the occupants of the next station, and of course, the men lead a very lonely life.

Whenever a break occurs two men start from either of the stations between which the line has become unworkable. They take with them camels, loaded with food and water, repair implements and a field telegraph apparatus.

At every ten miles each party taps the wire and communicates with its own station. So each moves on until one or the other finds and repairs the breakages.

Communication being restored, the news is conveyed to the other party and both retrace their steps to their quarters without having seen one another. They very seldom see a white man, except their own comrades.

Many persons have wondered how telegraph lines can be protected from barbarous natives through whose territory they pass. This problem has been successfully solved both in Australia and in Africa, though the method in one continent differs from that in the other.

When the line was being stretched across Australia it was feared that the blacks would constantly interfere with the wire. The plan adopted has worked like a charm and the blacks have never touched the wires, though on several occasions they have attacked the stations and killed operators and repairers.

Every effort was made to fill the savages with awe of the wire. Their nerves and imagination were worked upon by telling every black who was met while the line was being built that the wire was the white fellow's devil, and not a single native came within reach who was not treated to a gratuitous electric shock. There is not a black in Australia who is not convinced that the white fellow's devil is something to let severely alone.

In Africa, on the other hand, every chief of the tribes through whose land the telegraph lines extend is in the pay of one or another of the colonial governments. He receives a small monthly subsidy, and is held responsible for the wire in his territory.

The will of these chiefs is law, and although many hundreds of miles of wire are now extended through various parts of barbarous Africa, only two or three instances have occurred where the natives have interfered with it. In fact, the natives are used to some extent to keep the lines in order.—New York Sun.

Declined to Strike Out.

Danny Coogan, the new baseball coach engaged by the University of Pennsylvania, was a well-known baseball man when he went to the university in the early nineties. He was the receiving end of the famous Bayne-Coogan battery.

When Bayne died poor Danny was nearly heart-broken. Danny was very popular at the university, and possessed a fund of Irish wit and humor that generally kept the crowd a-laughing. He is a little fellow with a big voice.

He tells a good story on himself when he started out in life after college. His father had been giving him good advice about his career.

"All I have to say is this: You are now going out into the world, my son, and you'll find it quite different from college life. The road will be rough and stormy. But strike out, my boy, strike out."

"Not on your life," said Danny. "I'm going to be a baseball player."—Philadelphia Press.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

W. F. DE SHAZO,

Who is out for tax collector, was born and raised in Chilton county in the "Mulberry neighborhood" and is yet a resident of beat 3. He is a young man about 30 years of age, of quiet, sober and industrious habits, and has always voted the populist and republican tickets. He has never been a party to a law suit of any kind whatever, not even as a witness He is apparently ably qualified to fill the position if he is successful.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

Mr. E. H. Adams is out for the office of county treasurer. He is a young man, well qualified for the position, having worked in the office of the probate judge for several years, thereby acquiring a knowledge of county affairs, for which opportunity he feels very grateful to the people of Chilton county, realizing that it was to them he owed thanks. He has always voted the people's ticket, and when his father, Probate Judge S. M. Adams, saw fit to change his politics, Enoch stood true to his first convictions and the people's cause, and says now that he proposes to stand by his convictions, even if kindred and friends oppose.

B. H. WELLS.

Mr. B. H. Bells, who is a candidate for tax collector, was born in Lee county, but when he was ten years old his family moved to Chilton, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Wells was raised as a farmer and has worked at that business all his life. In his early manhood he voted the democratic ticket, but in 1886, when the democrats counted out the rightfully elected officers and put in others and were sustained by democratic courts, he left that party and joined the people, where he still "stands with both feet," for he can't forget the "dotted tickets" that were sent out in this county to catch as many of the honest voters as possible, so they could be thrown out. Mr. Wells is a self-made man, and if elected would efficiently discharge the duties of his office.

MOSES ROBINSON.

In standing for commissioner from the fourth district, Mr. Robinson has many supporters, who maintain that he was one of the best commissioners that this county has ever had. He has served twenty years in this capacity, and from Judge Callen up to the present time he has always been put in office at the proper time to help break in the new probate judge, so it seems very appropriate that he should resume the office this fall and help to initiate the new judge we will put in. One part of his record is especially to be commended. While a commissioner he never missed a meeting of the court, regular or special; snow nor rain could not keep him away from his post of duty. He helped build the jail; also our court house, and is a good man to represent the fourth district, which is the most populous in thecounty, consisting as it does of beats 4, 5, 6 and 10.

T. G. MILLING.

Mr. Milling is a candidate for tax assessor and is highly spoken of by his neighbors in beat 8. In this connection we can not refrain from publishing an extract from a letter on the subject from one of his neighbors, as follows:

* * * *

"I wish to say a few words to let the brethren know that I am yet alive. I wish to say to my populist brethren and friends that since the democratic cloud has blown away and the people's sun is now shining bright and clear our prospects are good, were never better in fact. I am glad to say that Brother T. G. Milling has decided to run for tax assessor. Now, friends, let me say to you that he is the only officer we have asked for in beat 8. We do not ask for him because he lives in beat 8, but because he is the man we want, because he is thoroughly competent to fill the office, because he has done eight years' work and has not made any mistakes. He 'totes fair' with us and I am sure that he will 'tote fair' with the people of Chilton county. If you will all support him he will add strength to our party, for he has a lot of friends in the democratic party who will support him, not for anything he has done for them except he has always 'toted fair.'

"Success to the UNION.

"WILLIAM PRICE."

L. B. POUNDS.

The friends of Mr. L. B. Pounds will find his name in the list of announcements for tax assessor. All we wish to say is that we consider Mr. Pounds too well known to need an introduction to Chilton county people, for he has been a prominent figure in our politics for the last twelve or fifteen years, being one of the pioneers in the organization of the people's party and a strong, active and true worker under any and all circumstances. He was elected to represent Chilton county in the legislature of 1900-01, where he made a good record, securing the passage of several local bills, among which was the uniform text book law, etc. Mr. Pounds is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires, which is a great essential in the consideration of men for places of public service.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

This gentleman, who announces for tax collector, is well known to all members of the people's party, as he has always been with them. He is highly thought of in his community and is spoken of as a man who could accentably fill the position he aspires to. A man's neighbors are pretty good judges of a man's merits.

W. C. ROBINSON.

This gentleman announces for treasurer of our county and is very highly recommended for the office. Though only 35 years old, he has accumulated an independent fortune by his own efforts and is noted as a successful man of business. The county affairs would no doubt be entirely safe in his hands if our people should bestow on him the nomination.

BEAT ONE.

Please give me a little space in your valuable paper.

The farmers in this settlement are taking a great interest in their occupation this year. We have our corn all worked over the first time, and about half done planting cotton. The ground is in fine condition for making a good crop this year.

Now for a little about politics. I'll name a ticket, and if some one else can name a better one, I am with him: For probate judge, L. H. Reynolds; county clerk, J. W. Kicker; treasurer, E. G. Rollins; tax collector, J. W. Thomas; tax assessor, L. B Pounds; superintendent of education, J. W. Moore. This ticket will take all "O. K." in beat one.

FOX HUNTER.

OUR NEW JUDGE.

Hon. T. Scott Sayre is now the judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit. Judge Richardson having resigned his temporary appointment, as contemplated by Governor Jelks when he appointed him to fill Judge Winter's place. Governor Cunningham has appointed Mr. Sayre for the unexpired portion of the term, and as he is sure of election in November there will be no interval. Our county is to be congratulated on getting so good a man to fill the judicial chair.

PRODUCE THE LISTS.

If the "Loafer on the Corner" in last week's banner, who says "I know" will produce the poll sheets of the last democratic primary in this county THE UNION will guarantee to name not one only, but scores of men who were disqualified from voting by the laws of Alabama, but who DID PARTICIPATE in that primary. What the editor of THE UNION has to say about anything, he says in his editorial column, for which he holds himself personally responsible; he does not evade responsibility by writing under an alias.

A GOOD UTTERANCE.

In a number of counties in this state the apparent results of the last democratic primary, held on April 11th are challenged and contests instituted. The following editorial is from the MONTGOMERY JOURNAL of 22d inst. (the Journal is one of the very few democratic papers that has the courage to publish the truth about what goes on in its party). We heartily indorse the article and hope every grand jury in every county will look for and unearth and punish any and all violations of the laws of the state enacted for the ostensible purpose of protecting the ballot box:

PUNISH THE GUILTY.

"The Journal is surprised to note that there has been any fraud, or even cause for charge of fraud in the recent primaries.

"Contests have been instituted in several counties, and this would seem to indicate that the purpose and hopes of the framers of the new constitution and the new primary election law have been thwarted and blasted. Every effort was made to frame a statute under the new constitution that would secure absolutely fair elections and fair primaries. The penalties for fraud were made severe, and the protections that were intended to be thrown around the sacredness of the ballot was regarded as nigh perfect as it could be made under something new and untried; yet in Perry, in Houston, in many other counties, contests have been instituted to right alleged wrongs in the primary.

"These contests argue nothing against primaries, but they argue that the most carefully framed statutes throwing safeguards around the ballot can not always be depended on to prevent partisans in contests of the heated kind that have just been brought to an end in this state from taking all the risks of the severest penalties to secure the success of one candidate and the defeat of the other. But when the Perry committee meets and the committees in the other counties meet to investigate the alleged dishonesty of the primaries, if they find irregularities the matter should not stop there. The guilty persons should be punished.

"The grand juries should be appealed to, indictments found and the severest penalty of the law inflicted.

"Alabama expended a hundred thousand dollars for a new constitution, and the chief purpose of the constitution was to eliminate the ignorant and vicious vote and place the state in the hands of the white people, doing away with any alleged necessity for tampering with the ballot to secure white supremacy and a stable, honest government, and a man who would now steal a vote in the primaries, in a contest within the democratic party, is capable of doing worse things, to express it mildly, and if the Journal rightly judges the sentiment of the people there is no penalty that could be meted out to the offenders that would be regarded as too severe.

"Let the guilty be punished."—Montgomery Journal.

TAX NOTICES.

The delinquent tax notices are published in THE UNION by authority of the tax collector of Chilton county. While the banner can no doubt copy with advantage to itself many articles it finds in THE UNION it should give credit to that paper for such articles. Anything else is downright THEFT and a LIE to its patrons.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

This candidate for treasurer was born in Coosa county about 52 years ago. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He has been a resident of Chilton county about twenty years, during which time he has followed farming for a livelihood. For the past eight or nine years he has been deputy tax collector, which business he understands thoroughly, but his health is too poor to warrant him in offering for that office. Of late years, through an accident by which he lost part of one of his jawbones, he has been practically incapacitated from following a plow. Mr. Harris has been a people's party man since its inception, but has never asked for an office before, but is fully qualified to fill the position he is offering for.

J. BICE.

Mr. Bice is well known by the people in Chilton county, having resided at Strasburg (or Thorsby) for about thirty years, and having been a justice of the peace for a long time. He is competent and well qualified for the office he seeks. It is said that in the twenty years he was a justice that he only had one case reversed by the circuit court. Up to a few years ago Mr. Bice was aligned with the democratic party, but to give it in his own language, he says: "I was a democrat and worked hard for that party, but I finally decided that I was in the wrong party, so I went to the republican party, as that party stands for high tariff, and high tariff means prosperity to the people, and I am with them. If elected I promise to do my best to fill the office so that no one will regret that he voted for me."

Announcements.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904 W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP.
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby annouce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Becky Burnett died Thursday in Clanton of paralysis. She was in Phillip's store doing some shopping and was taken ill, and Dr. N. S. Johnson was called in, who had the lady removed to his home for treatment, but death ensued almost immediately after she was taken in the house. Mrs. Burnett, who was formerly a Miss Martin, leaves a husband, Mr Joe Burnett, and five children, the youngest of which is five years old She had been a sincere and consistent member of New Salem Baptist church for twenty-six years and was beloved by all who knew her—a good neighbor, a kind friend. She was buried at New Salem church on Friday, Rev W. J. Armstrong officiating, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. Ave 7th S

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoe

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. . . Alabam

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE

I have just bought the Moon Stock of goods at a very low pri and it must be sold to make ro for more.

All Calicoes at 5c as long as the last, and other goods in proportion

Also, will give away three Plates with ev $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this will for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto Flo best patent, with every $10.00 Cash sal other goods than flour.

The above offer good until April 5, 1904

WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILLINE MARCH 10th

L. H. REYNOLDS,

JEMISON, ALA.

GEN R L MERCHANDISE A FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Bra "Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alaba

DISPATCH PRINTING C

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers. County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2313-2319 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, A

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchm and Optician

Eyes Correct Fitted

Mail orders promptly

E BIG STORE, Cor. Ave 7th St.

The Head of The Procession.—

Clothing, Hats, Shoes

URNITURE,

ND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

I. MULLINS,

Alabama

OTHER GREAT

RGAIN SALE

ust bought the Moone

ods at a very low price

t be sold to make roo

oes at 5c as long as they

other goods in proportion

e away three Plates with eve

and in addition to this will

h one barrel of DeSoto Flo

ith every $10.00 Cash sale

han flour.

e above offer good

il April 5, 1904

A STOCK OF MILLINE

MARCH 10th

REYNOLDS,

EMISON, ALA.

MERCHANDISE AN

FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

ecial & Mule Bran

the Best on Earth'

C. JONES,

Alaba

CH PRINTING CO

k Makers and Lithographers.

d Office Supplies a Specialty.

BIRMINGHAM, A

ME,

eet

n, Ala.

Practical Watchma and Optician

Eyes Correctl Fitted

Mail orders promptly

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
al—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Term—1st Monday in April.
er Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-

—Hon. Terry Richardson.
tor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem-

eller—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ker—Mrs. S. A Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

Monday in each month.

MMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
st Monday June, 2nd Monday
d Monday August, 1st Monday
er.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

of Probate—S. M. Adams.
urer—Alex G. Dake.
—J. M. Morgan.
tor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

UNTY COMMISSIONERS.

District—W. H. Conway.
d District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
h District—R. C. Riggins.

UPT. OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

NTY CHURCHES

s and clerks are cordially ask-
d the editor any news regard-
churches which they would
blished. Also if there are any
these notices please send cor-

ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
es, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
alem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
T. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
uett, clerk, Verbena.
n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
d Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
d—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

nt Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
J. W Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
ay. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
er—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
n—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
odgers, clerk, Jemison.
Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
nia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
ill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
Barnes, clerk, British.
y—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ney, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
tor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
nia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
dron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
Billingsley, clerk.
lem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
y. G. W. Hill, clerk.
ope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
's Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
t Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
nday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
t Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
t Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
tor; H. C. Latham, clerk,

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
y. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
nce—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt,
y. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

nce—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
ley Robinson, clerk, Clan-

—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
nson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 524—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States . .	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Odd Fellows' lodge of Clanton will celebrate the eighty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the order by a service at the Baptist church on Sunday, May 1st, in the afternoon. Rev. A. C. Swindall will officiate and the lodge will be present in full regalia. Everybody is invited.

W. I. Mullins has a fine line of "James' and Mayer's" buggies for sale.

A number of candidates were in Clanton Saturday, among whom were L. B. Pounds for assessor, Enoch Adams for treasurer, W. F. Deshazo for collector, H. A. J. Harris for treasurer.

W. Q. Childress and T. W. Atchley were in town Saturday.

A large stock of fine watches at Upchurch's drug store.

Madison and Robert Bean were in Clanton Saturday.

I. M. Deason was a welcome visitor Saturday.

G. W. Wilson was in Clanton Saturday.

C. C. Crumpton, of Jemison, was in town Saturday.

J. W. Littlejohn, Jr., and wife and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Culp, Jr., were in Clanton Saturday.

Steel ranges, stoves and the famous "Iron King" for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

N. G. Ward, J. N. Litelejohn, Wiley Gore, George W. Mims, W. R. King, J. W. Hardy, W. M. Geter, W. A. Littlejohn, T. C. Jones, A. H. Collins and Walter Collins were visitors to Clanton Saturday.

Mrs. H. T. Wallace's school at Verbena closed April 22d and she is now at home to attend to her husband's needs.

Miss Alice Strock paid a visit to her parents at Verbena Saturday.

Dr. Matthews' new brick store is nearing completion.

Moses Robinson and W. C., his son, were in Clanton Monday. They are candidates, the first for commissioner and W. C. for treasurer.

W. M. Wilson killed a copper-bellied moccasin Monday in a ditch in his lower field. The snake measured five feet and four inches and was as thick as Mr. Wilson's arm. It must have been an old residenter.

Miss Laura McGehee, of Chapel institute, was a visitor in Clanton Monday.

Dr. W. E. Prescott and wife, of Alpine, are visiting relatives at Verbena this week.

Judson Strock spent Sunday at Verbena.

Why don't you try "Oxolo" at Upchurch's drug store?

G. W. Edwards, candidate for assessor, was in Clanton Monday.

On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Will Dennis, of Collins Chapel, had an addition to the family of a boy, who ONLY weighed 14 pounds. Mother and child both well.

Mr. A. C. Smith and family went to Verbena Friday on a visit to relatives and incidentally took in the Soldiers' home.

Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat and family moved to Lawrence last week, which leaves the Methodist church without a pastor for the present. Mr. Jeffcoat will undergo a course of treatment at Troy and try to regain his health, which has been very bad for the past year. Clanton loses them with regret, but wishes them success wherever they may be.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds was in Clanton Tuesday.

Lee Hayes was in town Tuesday.

J. Bice, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday.

T. J. Hubbard was in town Tuesday.

Miss Macie Crumpton, of Jemison, has been visiting here the past week at her brother's, G. P. Crumpton.

Frank Goodgame is showing some very fine potatoes of this year's crop, his own raising.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. F. Baxter, Miss Lula Donovan.
Tom Martin, Miss Minerva Wyatt.
Charles M. Busby, Miss Sallie A. Shaw.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 12 3-8@12 1-2.
Same time last year, 9 3-8@9 1-2.
Bales received to date, 6,648.
Same period last year, 4,877.

"WHEN THE DEMOCRATS WILL RULE."

"When the lion eats grass like an ox
And the fish-worm swallows the whale;
When terrapins knit woolen socks,
And the hare is outrun by the snail.

"When fish creep over dry land,
And elephants roost in the trees;
When insects in summer are rare,
And snuff never makes people sneeze.

"When plough-shares are made of gold,
And mules on velocipedes ride;
When billy-goats butt from the rear,
And women in dress take no pride.

"When feathers are found on hogs,
And wool on the hydraulic ram;
Then the democratic party will rule,
And this country won't be worth a d—n.

"VERBENA KID."

As the Polish language is placed under restriction in German Poland, Paderewski has forbidden the performance of his new opera, "Manru," in any German theater. He says that if the Polish language is not good enough to be used in Germany the Polish music might jar upon Prussian ears.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Jimmy Bannon, late of Columbus, has signed with Newark.

Flick is batting in his old Philadelphia form for the Clevelands.

Jack Taylor is pitching better ball than ever for the St. Louis Nationals.

That wonderful pair of youngsters, Parent and Ferris, are faster than ever this season.

St. Louis appears to have picked up a jewel in "Spike" Shannon, the outfielder secured from St. Paul.

Comiskey says that he feels sure his reconstructed Chicago Americans will prove the surprise of the season.

Ned Hanlon says that young players overdo themselves in the spring, being anxious to make too good a start.

The great Hans Wagner has not rounded out to his game at all this spring, says a Pittsburg correspondent.

Billy Lauder, the retired New York National third baseman, is finding time from his law studies to coach the Columbia base ball team.

The Detroit Club has taken out a $5000 insurance policy on each one of its players, to guard against loss by railroad or other accidents.

Frank Selee has a great pitching staff, all of his men having made good. Chicago will have a great chance at the National League leaders.

The New Yorks claim that George Browne is the fastest sprinter in the National League, and are willing to match his against any comer for a purse.

Although Hans Wagner is regarded by many as the greatest ball player in America he admits that he has not seen a dozen games of ball in his life as a spectator.

Devlin, the new third baseman of the New York Nationals, is six feet tall, but is an excellent base runner. He led the Eastern League in this department of the game last year.

FINAL PROOF NOTICE.

Department of the Interior. Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. March 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Clanton, Ala., on April 16, 1904, viz.: George W. Littleton, homestead entry No. 32378, for the sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, section 14, tp 23, n of r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz., J. W. Williamson, C. A. Williamson, F. M. Wagoner, A. W. Marcus, all of Jumbo, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK,
tf Clanton, Ala.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL TO RESUME.

The exercises of the university school will be resumed by me at Clanton next September. A strictly private school for fitting boys and girls for business of life, for teaching and for college and university. Will be operated on same plan as heretofore.

E. Y. M'MORRIES.—
tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,

Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904.	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,874,213.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

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The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE

WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.

CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT: ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS: JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT

Full particulars furnished on application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES

Hardware Store

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

By Walter Williams.

Russia's Sacred City.

Moscow, the Old Capital, Place of Shrines and Nihilists. :: ::

TO see a real Russian city it is absolutely necessary for the foreigner to visit Moscow.

Its narrow streets, countless minarets, Moorish architecture, and the ancient walls are full of interest to the stranger. Merchants from Siberia, China, Japan, Persia, Turkey, Syria and all parts of Eastern Europe journey to Moscow to dispose of their wares.

The markets are a babel of strange tongues, intensified by the violent gesticulations of the speakers.

Moscow is the Manchester of Russia and the centre of the commerce and wealth of that vast empire. The sturdy Muscovite merchants begin work early in the morning, and have all their business finished before St. Petersburg confreres are scarcely out of bed.

Napoleon the Great was the most important tourist who ever visited Russia. In the spacious courtyard of the Kremlin there are 869 pieces of cannon which were left behind him in the retreat of 1812.

These cannons, mostly bronze, were originally taken by Napoleon from the Prussians, Austrians, Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese during his various victorious campaigns.

Recently thousands of soldiers have passed through Moscow on their way to Manchuria and Siberia.

They marched through the silent streets at midnight or early in the morning, when the inhabitants were asleep. The military bands and waving of handkerchiefs by wives and sweethearts were missing from the scene. Nothing but the tap-tap of the drum was heard as the soldiers silently marched through the snow-clad streets on their way to the Siberian Railway station.

WHERE WAR IS DECLARED.

It is an ancient custom that war must be proclaimed from Moscow, and nowhere else in the Russian empire. The report that the Czar was to visit Moscow on January 21 gave rise to the rumor that war was to be declared with Japan, and caused a fall of stocks on the Russian markets.

For the Czars, the ancient capital has always been considered dangerous. It is the hotbed of socialism and revolutionary ideas in Russia, and it is the place where the students have been trying to organize revolts against the government during recent years.

On the day of the Feast of St. John (January 19), I went to the Kremlin to see the "blessing of the waters," performed by the Metropolitan and his assistants.

Thousands of peasants rolled in through the "Holy Gate," like a resistless tide, and assembled in the great square of the Kremlin, which overlooks the river. For hours they waited in the snow and icy blast in order to bare their heads and utter prayers as the holy relics were carried past by the priests.

I watched the enormous throng, numbering over 100,000, for three hours, as it was a far more interesting sight than the religious processions.

Men and women with matted hair and dull, staring eyes, trampled over each other without uttering a word. They came shambling along like a vast herd of buffaloes being driven into a stockade. There were no sounds of merry laughter or jesting to be heard on every side, as there would have been in England, but simply a sullen silence that grew oppressive as the hours sped by.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM.

The peasants, standing high up on the church steps, when they wished to come down simply stepped on the people below them without saying a word, although there was really plenty of room to have avoided it. Those who were knocked down just got up, brushed off the hard snow, and looked sullenly after the man or woman who had caused their fall, but said nothing.

The Russian peasants are awful when once aroused, as they have no intelligence to enable them to be reasoned with. The mounted Cossacks can handle them up to a certain point, but when the peasants have stood enough they seize the Cossack and pull him off his horse and throw him on the ground.

Ten years ago there was a strike among workmen of a large mill a little way out of Moscow. The English manager, who was popular with the people, went outside to address the men and try to induce them to return to work.

Without uttering a sound they seized the unfortunate manager and literally rent him to pieces in full view of his horror-stricken wife, who was looking out of an upper window.

These are the wild hordes that the Moscow students are trying to arouse against the government. If once they succeed in getting the peasants to rise, heaven help those they meet on the way, because these terrible, ignorant slaves of the soil will show no mercy to man, woman or child.

MULTITUDES OF SHRINES.

There are about 1,500,000 inhabitants in Moscow, and 1750 churches and chapels. The Church of St. Basil, in the Kremlin, has eleven spires, and each one is a complete and separate chapel.

The Muscovites are more devote even than the people of St. Petersburg, and pray at all hours of the day and night. The streets literally teem with shrines on either side of the way. One the length of Chancery Lane in London would contain about six shrines.

Occupants of sleighs offer a prayer while the driver slows up and also performs his devotions.

Russians try to believe that they only tip on New Year's Day, but this is a myth, as the custom goes on night and day throughout the year. It has to be done on a larger scale on the first day of the year, that is all.

All Russians tip the porters of the hotels or restaurants each time they hang up their coats. Living in hotels is expensive, and hot baths cost 3s. 6d. in the bathroom. There is a police charge on passports at each town, and hotel bills are full of various extras, from candles up. It is absolutely neccessary to have candles in the bedroom in order to see the electric light.

During the present war crisis one did not hear the subject mentioned publicly in St. Petersburg, but at Moscow it was the subject of discussion and argument. The ancient capital is really the Manchester of Russia, and the Muscovite merchants greatly resemble the merchants of that northern English town with their sturdy business-like ways and plain, abrupt form of speech.

The wealth and prosperity of the Russian empire is collected in Moscow, and its men of standing and repute were all strongly against war with any nation. The masses of the common people were simply indifferent. Dynamite would not cause them to turn round quickly.

Beyond the cafe chantants at Ammon, one of the suburbs, and the opera and circus, there is very little in the way of amusements in Moscow.

Nearly every male in Russia wears an order of some kind or other. The most popular one, perhaps, is the "Sons of Continuous Rest." Including Sundays, there are 220 public holidays in Russia and this enables members of the order to act fairly up to its rules.

Uniforms are worn by at least two-thirds of the male population on some excuse or other. Amateur gypsy bandsmen are attired more gorgeously than Cossack officers. Russians pride themselves on the fact that they are the only nation where every individual washes once a week. I do not wish to deny this, as I may have met them on their non-washing days.

Moscow is far more healthy than St. Petersburg, but a dearer town to live in generally. The wealthy inhabitants spend money like water. Restaurants have to pay from 1000 to 1500 pounds sterling per annum for their wine and spirit license. Generally speaking it costs thirty pounds sterling a year to send a child to an ordinary day school, so education is very limited and the majority of the peasants cannot read or write.

The Writing of Letters.

A successful merchant once said: "In my younger days I used to write some pretty 'sassy' letters and signed them with a bold, large signature. On my first visit to New York I called on a house with whom I had done a large business, and introduced myself to the senior partner. He looked down at me a moment and said: 'So this is Mr. Blank, is it? I thought from your letters that you were at least seven feet high.'" A large proportion of people with whom the average man does business, form their impressions of him from correspondence, and as the good opinion of a correspondent, whether buyer or seller, is a valuable asset, the importance of good letter writing is obvious. There are three simple rules to be observed in correspondence. Keep cool, be plain, and boil it down. A "sassy" letter is a good outlet for the feelings, but when it is written the best thing to do is to tear it up. It never accomplishes any good if it is sent. No man raises himself in anybody's estimation by lowering his dignity, and an angry letter is a most undignified performance. A funny or sarcastic business letter is at best a risky experiment. A letter is not always read in the mood of the man who sends it, but of him who receives it, and one can never tell at long range how his correspondent's liver is acting. Time used in rewriting a letter is never wasted. It not only makes that letter better, but it helps to make the next one right the first time. The fewest words which make the meaning plain are enough, and anything more is too much.

The Retort in Kind.

W. D. Howells, the novelist, seldom fails, when any one has animadverted on his corpulence, to come out with a neat retort.

When Mr. Howells was consul at Venice a very lean and long American said to him one day jocosely:

"If I were as fat as you I'd go and hang myself."

"Well," said Mr. Howells, "if I ever take your advice I'll use you for a rope."—New York Tribune.

The Frozen Rabbit Industry.

Consul-General Bray, at Melbourne, Australia, has reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor upon the frozen rabbit industry, which has become an important one in Victoria. During the year 1903, 3,650,000 pairs of rabbits were exported, as compared with 3,244,210 pairs for the year 1902. —Washington Star.

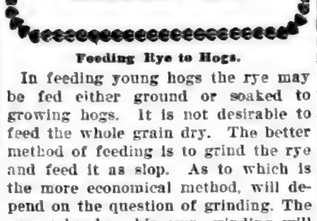
AGRICULTURAL.

Feeding Rye to Hogs.

In feeding young hogs the rye may be fed either ground or soaked to growing hogs. It is not desirable to feed the whole grain dry. The better method of feeding is to grind the rye and feed it as slop. As to which is the more economical method, will depend on the question of grinding. The man who does his own grinding will find it more profitable to grind his rye and mix it with some corn and oats ground, feeding this combination as slop feed. Where it is necessary to pay for the grinding, the soaked grain will probably be more economical, as soaking costs but little; twelve hours' soaking is sufficient. Rye makes a splendid feed for growing pigs. It should be free from the disease known as "ergot," as rye which is thus affected is poisonous to stock.—J. H. Skinner, in Indiana Farmer.

Feeding Sheep in Troughs.

The design of a sheep trough illustrated this week is one which has been found entirely satisfactory, all things considered; it is some little trouble to make it, but its superiority over the average trough is so great that the labor spent in its construction will be well spent. As shown, the trough is twelve feet long, sixteen inches wide, twenty-two inches high, tapered as shown. With the exception of the slats, which are one-half inch thick, and two and one-half inches wide, the trough is made of inch lumber. The sides, which are nailed on the edge of the bottom, are six inches wide. The end pieces, or legs, are three inches wide and extend six inches below the



TROUGH FOR SHEEP.

bottom of the trough as shown. These legs are, of course, fastened securely to the trough after the latter is built and are independent of the rack itself. The rack is built by nailing the slats one foot apart on pieces three inches wide and twelve inches long, and are then hinged to the sides of the trough so that they rest on the edges of the trough when closed. Two hinges on each side (strap hinges, of course,) will be sufficient. At about the middle of the racks a bent hasp is fastened so that when the racks are in place they may be held so by turning the hasp to the other side over a staple and holding it in place with a bit of wood. In this arrangement either rack may be let down and the trough thus filled from either side.—Indianapolis News.

Two Mistakes.

It is a mistake to allow colts and calves to remain out in wood or field through winter storm and cold with no other shelter than a fence corner or tree trunk. Hardening them, some farmers call it. It surely is a case of the survival of the fittest if they survive it and do well. The bony, scraggy colt and calf brought up in the spring may live out its allotted time in spite of such usage, but it is at a loss. If you trust to the mercy of nature, she asks pay for it in shortened days or stunted growth. The other day, passing a large field, I saw one lonely calf, its back parts to the storm, covered with snow, shivering in the fence corner. Not a shed or straw stack in sight. And I thought of the proverb concerning the merciful man. Stock should never be turned into corn stalk or wood pasture in winter without having something provided in the way of shelter, which they can reach in stormy weather. Better not sell off all the straw to the strawboard, and use it in covering rude sheds for cattle and other stock. Our cattle are now far removed from their wild ancestry and do not bear cold and exposure well. Again, it is a second mistake to confine horses and cattle too closely. They require plenty of fresh air. The stables and cow sheds should be as warm as possible to make them, but they should be provided with good ventilators. Cows standing in a close atmosphere, laden with the poisonous exhalations from their own bodies, pass that poison back again to diseased lungs and milk. Some exposure to the cold and fresh air is necessary for the well being of the cow. It is a tonic that shows up quickly in her appearance. You can kill or weaken your stock by lack or care, and sometimes you can weaken them by too much care.—Ida Shepler, in The Epitomist.

Chutes For Grain.

In a great many farm barns the feeding grain is kept on the upper floor, and all that is fed out is carried down in one way or another. An American Agriculturist writer has a barn arranged thus and with no suitable space in the basement for a grain bin. As a way out of the difficulty he put in some grain chutes to run from the bins above, as shown in the accompanying cut. In some cases the chute could be allowed to drop directly from the bin above without any joints. Under few circumstances will a chute with less than half pitch be satisfactory. Oats will run through such a pitch with little difficulty. Wheat or rye will follow even a less slant, but with bulky stuff like ground feed there is considerable danger of clogging.

The interior of the chute ought not to be less than six inches square—six by eight would be even better. The interior should be free from all obstructions. The hopper shaped device just

A GRAIN CHUTE.

under the bin is quite necessary with oats and ground feed to give greater headway. The cut-off (A) is an ordinary draw supported by two cleats on either side. An extension is also made to the rear board of the chute so that it projects about half an inch outward, thus giving chance for holding a bag if necessary.—Connecticut Farmer.

Practical Farm Dairying.

Thinking, perhaps, the experience of a "common" farmer with a common herd would be interesting as well as instructive, I submit this: During the year ended April 1, 1903, our herd averaged a trifle over 300 pounds of butter each. We sold the same at twenty-two cents net. During the last year we sold part of the cows. At the present time I am milking four October cows, which make an average of forty-two pounds a week. It would be somewhat difficult to average them to April 1, but I am confident the four will make 400 pounds each next year. The cows are common Jerseys. Not one is registered. No two are alike, nor is there one which could compete in the show ring. In fact, they are what Mr. Pack would call "scrubs."

They are stabled in a rather cold upground stable, confined in stanchions, and let out twice a day for water and put back immediately, except on pleasant days, when they are given an hour's run. Their feed consists of plenty of good oat straw and timothy hay twice a day, and shredded corn fodder or chaff at noon. The grain ration is four quarts of whole oats and bran mixed and four quarts of buckwheat rinds once a day. They are watered at a trough from which the ice has been removed beforehand. They have no ensilage or summer grain; are well bedded, but never curried. They are treated kindly, but in no sense are they under different conditions than are, or should be, in reach of every farmer. We try to have them dry through September. While I fully agree that cows will do better with scientific surroundings and better breeding, still there is better money for the plain farmer with a common herd of full blooded Ayrshires, but the scrub cow is where we got the start to do so, and, in defense of this much abused beast, will say that many a one with a reasonable chance would surprise the fellows with the high-priced fancies.—Lee Hathaway, in Tribune-Farmer.

Poultry Notes.

See that there is vigor and activity in the male bird.

Changing hens to new quarters is apt to check their laying.

It is best to cook cut clover hay and then mix it hot with ground grain.

Even if the chickens do belong to the wife, you should help her with the heavy work.

Exposing fowls to heavy wind storms is as dangerous to their health as is rainy weather.

Crowded roosts at night will bring colds to the flock about as quickly as anything we know of.

Heavy forcing will no doubt increase the egg yield, but it will cripple the stamina of future generations.

Sifted coal ashes should be spread, several times a week, upon the dropping boards. Never use wood ashes.

Feed the morning mash before giving water to drink. It is a mistake to allow a fowl to become chilled by drinking cold water while the crop is empty.

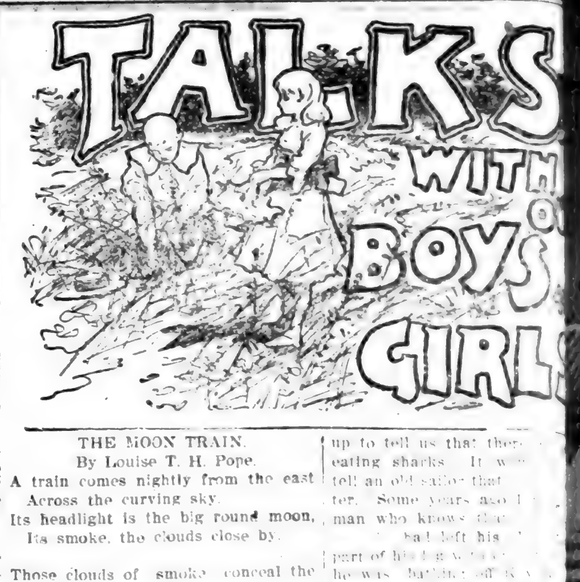
It is a very easy matter to improve the farm flock, and now is the proper time to look over the flock and select a few of the very best pullets and mate them up with the best cockerel upon the farm. They can be confined in a wire netting yard adjacent to a portion of the poultry house.

The use of the lead pencil in putting down in black and white the number of eggs and fowls produced and the price received for them is a good way to change the mistaken belief that hens do not pay for their feed. A record should be kept of the fowls and eggs consumed for family use.

This is the season when many farmers are moving from one locality to another. Changing hens from one place to another is a good way to cause them to stop laying. They may be coaxed to resume operations sooner than they would otherwise by changing their diet. Give something new and they will come to their meals with an appetite.

Durability of Sycamore.

The durability of sycamore wood is vouched for by a specimen in a Cairo museum. It is nearly 6000 years old and is in perfect condition.



THE MOON TRAIN.

By Louise T. H. Pope.

A train comes nightly from the east
Across the curving sky.
Its headlight is the big round moon,
Its smoke, the clouds close by.

Those clouds of smoke conceal the train
I long to have appear;
I watch the brilliant, brilliant light
That makes the path so clear.

The litle sparks of stars fly out
Along the moon train's way;
I'd like to hear the engine puff
And some bright night, I may.

I'd like to see the passengers;
Perhaps a boy like me
Rides on the train to China, now,
But oh! I cannot see.

The splendid headlight blinds my eyes,
The train seems but to creep;
And long before it reaches here,
In bed I'm fast asleep.

—Christian Register.

A LOST CHILD.

Nobody ever called this tiny child Beth, or Bess, or Betty. She was such a solemn little creature, that Elizabeth, though quite a mouthful, suited her best. She took life seriously, this maiden of five summers, and brooded over many things, as she sat in a diminutive rocker, which her mother had secured at the hotel for her special accommodation.

It was a great summer hotel in a fashionable watering place, where the Eldridges were stopping until they secured a permanent boarding-house for the summer. Meanwhile, Elizabeth had been having a very good time, for she was very popular with everyone, from the head waiter to the elevator boy. Indeed her own heart turned to the elevator boy, and she often thought how lonely he would be without a little girl to say "Good morning" to him each day.

When the time of parting came, Elizabeth was very sad indeed. She felt that she couldn't bear to leave her elevator boy, and I'm afraid she cried the least little bit, when he shook hands with her. But she never forgot him, and after they left the hotel, she often spoke of him to the cook's little girl.

It is very nice, if one is in a large boarding-house, to know the cook's little girl. The acquaintanceship brought Elizabeth many outside treats in the kitchen, and here, too, she made friends, as she did in the hotel.

One afternoon Elizabeth was missing; so was the cook's little girl. They were not to be found upon the premises, and soon the alarm spread from house to house along the street. Elizabeth's nurse was frantic; she had gone indoors to get a glass of water, leaving Elizabeth leaning over the railing of the low veranda, talking to the cook's little girl. When she came back, both children had disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed them.

All the afternoon they hunted, going from house to house, store to store. Mr. Eldridge roused the little town, sending scouts in all directions. Many things might have happened; they might have fallen in the lake; they might have been run over, or, worst of all, they might have been carried off by one of the small bands of gypsies infesting the region, and held for ransom. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge were distracted, and the cook folded her arms, and wept and wailed, while dinner waited.

But the nurse, who stood wringing her hands, stopped suddenly, for she had an idea. She ran out of the house straight across the velvety common, to the hotel from which they had moved only a few days before. She was quite out of breath when she reached the elevator, meaning to ring and question the boy. But there was no need, for there, side by side, she found Elizabeth and the cook's little girl, serenely content, and chatting away as if there were no such things as distressed parents and cooks, and sympathetic neighbors.

Elizabeth looked up with a start, as she saw her nurse.

"Have you come for me?" she asked. "Please, Nurse, let me stay for one more time, and we've had such fun!"

"You're to come home at once, you naughty child! To think of the state we've been in!" exclaimed Nurse.

Elizabeth never could understand why she was kissed and cuddled and scolded in the same breath. But the cook's little girl understood perfectly, after the mourning parent had unfolded her arms and administered justice; for cooks' little girls are brought up in a much harder school.

MAN-EATING SHARKS.

Every once in a while one will rise up to tell us that ther[e] eating sharks. It w[as] tell an old sailor that ter. Some years ago [a] man who knows [the] had left his part of his [le]g he was [ha]ving [a]ll [h]is had no [i]dea [o]f [t]he moment it [fe]ll [o]ff eaten the rest of [hi]m in the storm which [d]id our amusement's [wa]s sharks. I made a book ing, and with it we [ca]me of them. One of [o]ur gave me his opinion shark became a ma[n] have often since [th]ought right. Since then I [ha]s same opinion advanced [by] the man-hunting tiger. [W]e not man hunters, any [m]ore all sharks man-eaters. [If] that if a man-eating sha[rk] a man, then any other [sh]ar might also be in the [ne]x would also attack him. [A]s these sharks had done so, [t]o too, became man-eaters. [T]h is like the wolf in one re[s]p gets hurt, any of his compa[n]s may be present will tear pieces without loss of time seen them do it.

We were under sail a[nd] standing west under a li[ght] hardly doing more than steerage way, with the sea a[s] as a mill-pond, when one just after daylight a shark following us about one hund[red] astern of the ship. He ha[d] been doing this all night dorsal fin showed above th[e] he seemed to be a larg[e] hook was thrown to him, [he] notice he took of it wa[s] tle further astern, he [ate] the hook. At noon he w[as] place astern, and leaving out for him, we went to [d]i might get bold enough to hook when we were not thought, but he did not. [At] next came on deck he was astern as before; and no[w] my mind to shoot him. We on board, but I could not u[se] them without the captains sion, and just as I had start[ed] and get his permission, he deck, and seeing the shark fo rhis glass and a rifle. I [ha]d an old Sharp's rifle, and [as] captain stood with his glass me, I fired three shots his fin, the only part on him see, to aim by. I wanted to amidship, and as low down and not have the water de[f]l ball. The first shot was [to] next one not high enough third shot got him, and the hardly hit him when two oth[ers] that none of us had seen [be]fo ed him, one on each side [of] dragged him down.

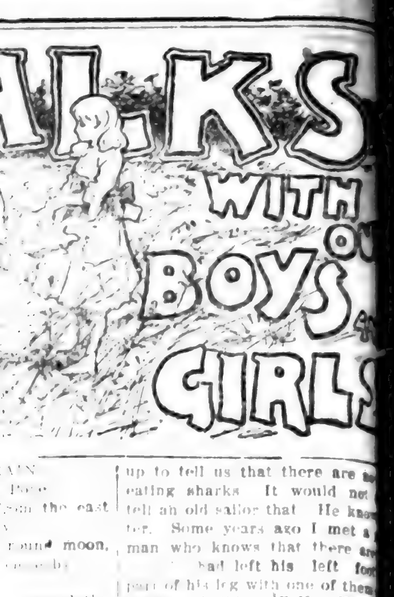
For the next few minut[es] thing seemed to be doing [at] The big shark got to the water twice, throwing him[self] out of it the first time, and a chance to see how large but each time the others p[ul]l below again. They were st[ill] when we had dropped [be]hi stern to be able to see fight terminated. These [sh]a follow a ship day after day, what may be thrown overboa[rd] sailor thinks that it is he [is] to pick up. Some of them refuse him if he did drop ov[er] we found them following us bring up a bucket of kitch[en] and throw it to them, then them the hook; and some [of] generally made the mistake it. When he did we only the rest of them always left and Stream.

Three in Chinese

Religious superstition [is] in Chinese architectur[e]. [A] versal sacredness of [the] three and nine is shown rangement of temple [co]u a triple gateway to [the] of the Imperial Palace, order prevails at the [ga]t the sacred person of when he was in his P[al]a only be approached, even [by] est officials, after three [or] prostrations. The Temple [of] has a triple roof, a [tri]p staircase, and all its myst[ic] ism points either to three [or] tiples.

The health authorities of considering the advisability minced raw horseflesh in [the] tals for the treatment of [tu] and other diseases.

There is now no pitchb[lende] which radium is extracted at the Austrian mines.



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sharks. I made a hook after a
ing and with it we caught a
of them. One of our boat s
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OSPITAL SECRETS.

urse Says: "Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency.

MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

rs. Kate Taylor, a graduated rse of prominence, gives her perience with Peruna in an letter. Her position in so- y and professional standing bine to give special prom- nce to her utterances.

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e finest tonic any man or woman
e who is weak from the after effects
y serious illness.
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lescent cases, and have seen several
tonics used, but I found that
who used Peruna had the quickest

eruna seems to restore vitality, ease bodily vigor and renew h and strength in a wonderfully t time."—MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

view of the great multitude of women
ng from some form of female dis-
and yet unable to find any cure,
Hartman, the renowned specialist on
e catarrhal diseases, has announced
illingness to direct the treatment of
ny cases as make application to him
g the summer months, without
e. Address The Peruna Medicine Co.,
mbus, Ohio.

uit for damages has been filed
st New York publishers for ten
and dollars damages because of
lleged mutilation of a story. The
ation alleged is the cutting down
ten-thousand word story to four
and words, the excisions being
"without regard for the feelings
e reputation of the author, and
ut his consent"

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churches in Japan and over one
and missionaries.

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Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free
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love her and think about business at
me time.

NAM FADELESS DYES color more
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others.

married man's idea of real enjoyment
do things his wife disapproves of.

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ing, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-
ays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

man with a good wife is apt to hear
uch of a good thing.

ure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved
e three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROB-
Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

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iversal peace societies.

To Improve Italian Railways.

Italian State railways, accord-
g report from Rome, will soon
orders for 200 locomotives and
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$100 Reward. $100.

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that there is at least one dreaded dis-
that science has been able to cure in all
es, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh
the only positive cure now known to
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onal disease, requires a constitutional
ent. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-
acting directly upon the blood and mu-
surfaces of the system, thereby destroy-
foundation of the disease, and giving
tient strength by building up the con-
on and assisting nature in doing its
The proprietors have so much faith in
ative powers that they offer One Hun-
Dollars for any case that it fails to cure.
or list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
by Druggists, 75c.
e Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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the Island of Trinidad oil is
amid a huge tropical vegetation,
said to be of first-class illumi-
power.

VERY LOW RATES

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es rate of one fare plus 50 cents
und trip to Chicago and return.
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st and 2d, limit May 10th. By
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une 10th.
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gham, Ala.

UNCLE SAM'S WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING

At the St. Louis Exposition the United States Government Has Erected a Structure Which is a Model of Grace and Beauty.

BY MARK BENNITT.

THE Government Building at the World's Fair ranks with any on the Exposition ground in point of architectural design and sculptural beauty. The architect is Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury. The sculptor is Mr. James Farrington Early, the youngest pupil ever admitted to the Royal Academy.

The exterior of the building is classic, stately and beautiful. The main entrance consists of a portico of eight Ionic columns, five feet in diameter and forty-five feet high, surmounted by an entablature and attic.

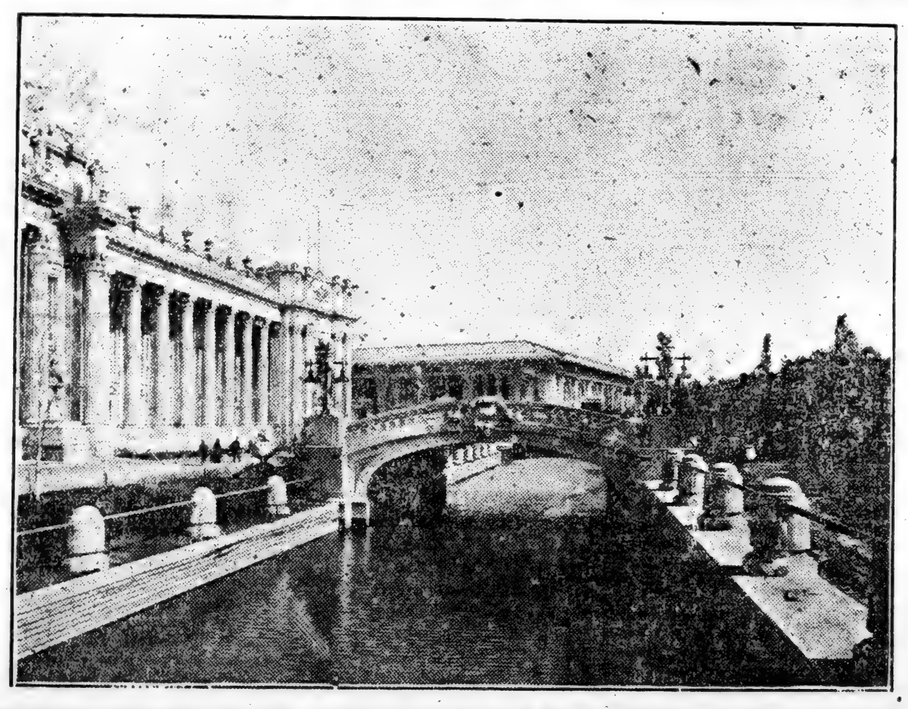
The attic is enriched by eight colossal female figures eleven feet high, representing Music, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Agriculture, Manufactures, Transportation and Commerce.

On each side of the central portico and just above the top of the attic are groups of four figures each. A seated female figure, fourteen feet high, representing America, with a torch in one hand and an eagle at her feet, is surrounded by three young athletes, each ten feet six inches high, typifying the youth and strength of the Republic. Each has a laurel wreath in his hand.

The dome is surmounted by a quadriga, a Goddess of Liberty fourteen feet high, bearing a torch in one hand, and an eagle in the other, standing in the triumphal chariot drawn by four colossal horses. The horses are guided by two nude male figures, each twelve feet high.

The Fisheries Building, which is connected with the United States Government Building by a colonnade, is severely classic in outline. It is as simple as the Greek temple of Poseidon, which still crowns "Sunium's Marbled Steep." Groups of naiads, mermaids, mermen, sportive dolphins, sea shells and tridents adorn every available place. The friezes and crests around the building all suggest the sea.

The central ornament for the United States Government Building proper is the statue of "Armed Liberty." The first plaster cast of this statue was made in Rome by Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. It was used by Clark Mills in 1860 for making the mold in which he cast the bronze statue surmounting the dome of the Capitol in Washington. The height of this statue is nineteen feet six inches. The Government Board appropriated $15,000 for the interior decoration of the Government Building. This work was under the immediate supervision of Miss Grace Lincoln Temple, whose plans, however, were subject to the approval of the members of the United States Government Board.



GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, SHOWING A BRANCH OF THE WATERWAY, THE EDUCATION PALACE ON THE LEFT AND THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY IN THE CENTER.

AUTHOR OF THE WORLD'S FAIR HYMN

The selection of the veteran poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, to write the World's Fair hymn, seems to have been a popular choice. When the question was asked who should be invited to undertake a work of such moment, the name of Mr. Stedman was suggested from many quarters.

The poem has now been completed and set to music by Mr. John K. Paine, of Harvard University. The title is the "Hymn of the West." Permission to hear this notable composition is withheld from the public until the opening day of the Exposition, but that an unusual treat is in store for them is assured.

Poems by Mr. Stedman have been used for musical settings of several of the most distinguished American composers, and he is especially gifted in lyric composition. The song for the World's Fair is considered his best effort.

Mr. Stedman was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1833, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1853. He became editor of the Norwich (Conn.) Tribune and the Winsted (Conn.) Herald, and in 1859 joined the staff of the New York Tribune. He was war correspondent of the New York World from 1861 to 1863. After the war he purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and while devoting his life to literary work, has also carried on a successful business. He has published many volumes of his own poems and is the editor of several collections and libraries of poetry and literature.

Frank Vanderstuken, director of the Cincinnati Orchestra, has written "Louisiana," the World's Fair march, and Henry K. Hadley, of New York, has written the Exposition waltz, "Along the Plaza."

A FEW WORLD'S FAIR FEATURES.

In a short article such as this, one can only refer to such great features as the Philippine exhibit, covering forty acres and containing more than 1000 natives from those far off Pacific Islands; the United States Government Indian exhibit, covering many acres and occupying a large building; the exhibit of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, consisting of an outdoor map of the United States, covering four acres; the great Athletic Field, where the Olympian Games of 1904 will be held; the Aerial Concourse where the airship and balloon contests, having prizes aggregating $200,000, will take place; the Anthropology exhibit; the forty or more State buildings; the outdoor exhibits of the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, covering many acres; the Palace of Horticulture, 400 by 800 feet, containing the largest exhibits of horticulture ever brought together; the beautiful Temple of Fraternity; the magnificent buildings erected by foreign nations; the great Inside Inn, where 6000 guests may find accommodation at rates from $1.50 to $5.00 per day; the extensive Live Stock Pavilion; the great landscape clock, made of flowers.

The black hole of Calcutta was 18 feet square. When Fort Williams was taken, in 1756, by Surajah Dowla, nabob of Bengal, 146 persons were shut up in the black hole. The room afforded each person a space of 26 1-2 inches by 12 inches, which was just sufficient to hold them without their being violently packed together. To this dungeon there was but one small window and the weather being very sultry, the air within could neither circulate nor be changed. In less than an hour many of the prisoners were attacked with extreme difficulty of breathing and several were delirious. In less than four hours many had died in delirium. In five hours all the survivors except those at the grate, were unconscious. Eleven hours after they were imprisoned 23 only of the 146 came out alive and all of these had high fever, from which they were slow in recovering.

Over the trans-Siberian railroad a fast freight train leaves Moscow once a week and reaches Vladivostock in eighteen days and Port Arthur in twenty-one days. During the year 1902 the railway transported over its entire length 1,980,000 tons of freight and 1,370 passengers, though some of the short hauls exhibit much larger figures. The pettiness of this business is shown by a comparison with the same amount of mileage on American roads, on which the amount of freight carried in a year is from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 tons.

EXCURSION RATES

To Pittsburg, Pa., and Return via Southern Railway.

Account conference National Association of Manufacturers Southern railway announces one first class fare plus 25 cents for the round trip to Pittsburg and return. Tickets to be sold May 14th, 15th and 16th, final limit May 21st, 1904.

For tickets, detailed information, etc., see nearest agent or write R. B. Creagh, traveling passenger agent, Birmingham, Ala.; J. C. Lusk, district passenger agent.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.
R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

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$4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50

UNION MADE **SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass

Dropsy CURED

Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman,

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Compound** and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."
—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

The flavor of TOBACCO may be injured by the use of stable and rank organic manures.

Potash

in the form of sulphate produces an improved flavor and a good yield.

Tobacco must have *Potash.*

Our little book, "Tobacco Culture," contains much valuable information, and every tobacco grower can obtain a copy free of charge by writing for it.

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Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad St.

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Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors. Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

Am. 18, 1904.

NoMoreBlindHorses For Specific Ophthalmia. Soon Blindness & other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

PISO'S CURE FOR
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WRITE TODAY TO
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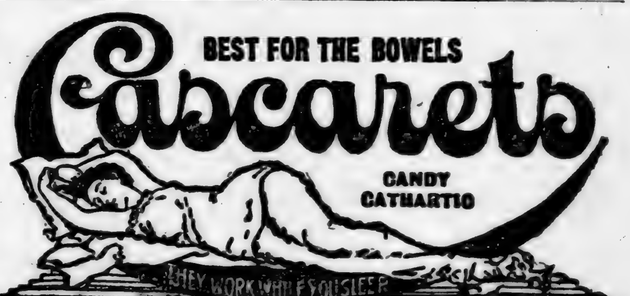

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It star's chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 909

FEET HURT Sweat, Itch, Blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

SUPERSTITIONS OF MECHANICS.

Some Queer Beliefs That Obtain Among Craftsmen.

Cal McSimms, of the Bricklayers' Union, speaking of superstitions known among his craftsmen, said: "Should a bricklayer drop a brick from a wall while at work and break it lengthwise it is a sure token of great luck, and that the man will get money, but if it falls and alights on its end and stands in that position for a moment, he is sure to die in a month.

The painters have only one real superstition, and that is that, if while one of their number is at work fitting a pane of glass he lets it fall, and it is broken into thirteen pieces, he will meet with ill luck within the next twenty-four hours.

Many of the waiters in the restaurants believe if the first order they take in the morning is for ham and eggs they will have good luck all that day. It is a common superstition among the barbers that if a man comes into the shop and has a long beard removed there will be a marriage among the barbers in the place soon.—Kansas City Journal.

"What is the King?"

The Hereros, now in rebellion against Germany, have a pretty fair opinion of themselves and of their chief. One of their songs begins: "What is the King of England, what is the King of Germany compared with thee, O, Mahereo, first among all princes? Have they so many thousand cattle as thou? No! Who is so mighty as thou?" The Hereros despise Europeans. The name for a European is "otyirumbo"—"White thing."

THE CROWS AND THE BALL.

An Invincible Egg That Baffled All Their Attacks.

During a piazza game of ping-pong one of the balls was sent quite a distance out over the lawn, where a crow seized it and bore it off in triumph, evidently thinking it was an egg. After much pecking, from all of which the frolicsome little ball bounced away unbroken, the crow had an excited consultation with several of his fellows, and then deliberately carried the ball to the top of a high tree and let it drop. Again the assembly of black feathered experimenters gathered around in amazement. Was there ever such a remarkable egg? It had fallen from a height that played havoc with their eggs and their little ones as well and yet survived intact! Then one after another tramped on it, cawing loudly all the while.

At last, in sheer exhaustion and disgust, they all gave it up, flew to the top of their favorite tree, and, still cawing loudly, watched one of the ping-pong players came out from the house and carry off the invincible egg that had baffled their boldest attacks.—Boston Watchman.

The Odd Korean Flag.

The Koreans, who have lately recalled their Minister in Washington, attract attention for one reason if for no other. Their peculiar flag adorns their legation building. The body of the flag is white, and in the centre is a design about the size of a football in red and blue, looking very much like huge entwined comma marks. On the top, bottom and sides are short lines of dots and dashes, reminding one of the Morse code alphabet.

DIGGING UP GREECE.

Studying Archaeological Remains to Find How the Ancients Lived.

They are digging up Greece to find out how the men of olden times lived, carried on business and died. According to a dispatch from London, a large number of expeditions under the leadership of scientific men are at work studying archaeological remains.

The American school under the direction of T. W. Heermance will continue its excavations at Corinth, where the difficulties in connection with the expropriation of landowners stopped the work in 1903. These have now been settled.

The British school will now resume its excavations at Palaeocastro, Eastern Crete, where a rich series of Mycenaean vases and terra cottas have been discovered. Trial excavations will be made at Laconia. The first site will be the Temple of Artemis, at Kary.

The French school will continue more completely and more systematically the Delos excavations of 1903, which have already revealed interesting traces of the commercial activity of Roman republican times.

Onions For the Nervous.

Onions eaten raw, with bread and butter, make a capital complexion clearer and nightcap, especially for the nervous person, who is generally inclined to lay awake o' nights and to make up at disheartening early hours of the morning. Slice the onions thin and sprinkle lightly with salt to take off the raw, crude taste, and have the bread thin and a good deal of butter. Talking of nervousness, there is no better nerve food than good butter.

TORONTO SWEPT BY FIRE

Heart of City's Wholesale District Burned Out.

ESTIMATED LOSS IS $10,000,000

Firemen Handicapped by Strong Wind—London, Montreal, Hamilton and Buffalo Send Assistance—Chief Thompson Leaps Six Stories and Escapes With Broken Leg.

Toronto.—Fire swept through a section of Toronto's wholesale business district, causing a loss which is estimated at over $10,000,000.

The fire started in a factory in Wellington street. In less than an hour the flames had spread from building to building on both sides of the street, until the whole block was a mass of flames and the fire was utterly beyond the control of the local department.

Appeals were sent to every surrounding city, where fire-fighting apparatus could be obtained, asking for assistance. Montreal, London, Hamilton and Buffalo at once responded.

The Fire Department was almost overwhelmed, so rapid was the spread of the flames, fanned as they were by the wind, and finding ready fuel in the big wholesale houses and their inflammable stores. They hardly knew where to use their water, being driven back again and again from the stands they endeavored to hold.

The tremendous heat prevented them, in many instances, from taking positions near enough to the burning buildings to use their apparatus effectively, and walls fell with loud crashes and heavy rumbling, making their work extremely perilous.

The following places are among those that have been destroyed: Gillespie, Ansley & Co., hats and furs; Dignum & Moneypenny, importers; Comfort Soap Works; Davis & Henderson, wholesale stationers; Jessop Steel Company's building, occupied by R. B. Hutchinson & Co., wholesale woolens; Alcott, Sargent & Westwood, fishing tackle; Dodd's Medicine Company; Western Steamship Company; Richard L. Baker Company, agents; E. T. Corset Company; C. H. Westwood & Co., fishing tackle; Garland Manufacturing Company, F. H. Cragg, agent; Rothschilds Brothers & Company, manufacturers; C. W. Bangard & Co., brokers; Richie & Ramsay Company, paper manufacturers; Thomas Hoskin, manufacturers' agent; Kinleith Paper Company; Andrew Muirhead, wholesale paints; E. W. Gilmore & Brother, silverware; W. H. Payne & Co., commission agents; R. M. Slater & Co., wholesale dry-goods; International Brokers, Limited; Gale Manufacturing Company; Whiteman & Brown Brothers, wholesale stationers; Ralph Smith & Co., lithographers; George H. Hess, Son & Co., window shades; Menzies Manufacturing Company, window shades; H. F. Sharp & Co., photograph supplies; Crown Hotel; Office Specialty Company.

At that time the firemen believed that the fire was under control, but a shift in the wind sent the flames roaring down Bay street, destroying every building on both sides of the street, from the National Club down to Front street.

Nothing could resist the force of the flames as they swept down Bay street toward the lake, and the firemen fought back the fire from the side streets, confining the fire zone to the one thoroughfare wherever possible. Several frame buildings which threatened to cause a spread of the fire were blown up with dynamite.

Chief Thompson of the Fire Department and George Dowkes of Montreal were cut off by the flames while directing the work of firemen from a roof. Thompson jumped six stories to the ground and miraculously escaped with a broken leg. A mass of tangled wires broke his fall near the ground.

TREATY WITH US URGED.

General Council of the Bar of England Eager For Such a Step.

London, England.—The General Council of the Bar of England at the annual meeting unanimously passed the following resolution proposed by Sir Edward Clarke, former Solicitor General:

"This meeting expresses strong approval of the conclusion by this country of treaties of arbitration with other countries and also of manifestations in Canada and in the United States in favor of a similar treaty between this country and the United States. The meeting trusts that the General Council of the Bar will take advantage of every opportunity of co-operating with the legal authorities of Canada and the United States for the attainment of this object."

A suggestion was made that the Attorney General, Sir Robert B. Finlay, on his forthcoming visit to the United States should convey the resolution to the congress of lawyers, to be held at the St. Louis Exhibition.

Joseph Marx Caught.

Joseph Marx, seventy years old, a farmer of Colchester, Conn., who is charged with the murder of his farm hand, John Pavil, on the night of April 8, was arrested in New York City.

Probably the largest check ever drawn as regards the amount of paper used was delivered to the Catholic university of America in Washington by the Knights of Columbus for the establishment of a chair of secular history. The check, beautifully engrossed, measures 8 by 4 feet. It contains the names of all the councils that contributed to the fund and was drawn to the order of the Catholic university and signed by the officials of the Knights.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF RESIGNS

Blamed For the Several Disasters to Czar's Fleet.

RUSSIAN TROOPS INVADE KOREA

Three Officers and Fifty-five Russian Seamen Perished on the Bezstrashni—Engineers to Repair Russian Warships—Foreign Representatives to Join Japanese Army.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Viceroy Alexieff has applied by telegraph to the Emperor to be relieved of his position of Viceroy in the Far East.

While no official announcement has yet been made, there is reason to believe that the above statement is correct.

The immediate cause of the Viceroy's application is reported to be the appointment of Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, one of Admiral Alexieff's strongest enemies and sharpest critics, as successor to the late Vice-Admiral Makaroff in command of the Russian Navy in the Far East.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff had an interview with the Czar and discussed with his Majesty the question of his (Skrydloff's) relations with Alexieff.

Skrydloff has not hesitated in talking to his friends to charge Alexieff with responsibility for the disasters to the Pacific Squadron, by his division of the fleet, which segregated four armored cruisers at Vladivostok and stationed the Variag and Korietz at Chemulpo.

It is said that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff in his interview let his Majesty understand that he does not care to assume command of the fleet until Alexieff has withdrawn. Therefore, the two men will not meet at Port Arthur.

Viceroy Alexieff recommended the appointment of either Vice Admiral Deubassoff or Vice Admiral Makaroff to command the fleet in succession to Vice Admiral Stark. The Czar selected Makaroff and at the same time issued a special ukase maxing him absolutely independent.

This was the first blow publicly given to Alexieff. The second was the appointment of General Kuropatkin as Commander-in-chief of the army in Manchuria. Kuropatkin was opposed to the policy of Manchurian annexation and stated to the Chinese Minister to Russia, Mr. Hoo Wei Teh, that the whole trouble originated with Alexieff.

By his withdrawal from the Far East Alexieff will not only lose the dignified position of direct representative of the Emperor, but the salary of $56,000 and an allowance of $25,000 per annum.

When Alexieff severs his connection none of the men responsible for the policy pursued before the war will be in power, M. Bezobrazoff having already lost the confidence of his Majesty.

Russians Again Invading Korea.

Tokio.—One thousand Russian troops are reported to occupy Yonggan in Northeastern Korea.

A detachment of forty Cossacks has appeared for a second time at Sungjin (about 150 miles north of Gensan), where they burned the Japanese settlement and seized the post and the telegraph offices. There were no Japanese troops present.

Another detachment of seventy-five Russian soldiers has advanced as far south as Packchong, about seventy-five miles down the coast from Sungjin.

Loss on the Bezstrashni.

London.—A dispatch from Odessa says it has been definitely ascertained that three officers and fifty-five seamen perished when the destroyer Bezstrashni was sunk by the Japanese at Port Arthur on April 13.

To Repair Russian Warships.

Sebastopol.—The number of engineers and artificers who will proceed from this place to Port Arthur has been increased to 1500, depleting the Black Sea shipyards. The Franco-Belgian Company at Nikolaieff will lend fifty-six men.

It is understood that in addition to repairing the warships they will build torpedo boat destroyers at Port Arthur.

To Let the Attaches Go.

Tokio.—It is reported that the military headquarters will be advanced in the near future and that the first contingent of foreign military attaches, including Colonel Crowder and Captain March of the United States Army, will proceed to the front.

A brilliant court garden party that was planned for the foreign military officers and distinguished visitors was later abandoned.

Mrs. Griscom, wife of the American Minister, and Mrs. Frederick Bronson were received by the Empress at a special audience.

Pittsburg Teachers Demand More Pay.

More than 1000 schoolteachers, of Pittsburg, Pa., met at the North School and enrolled as members of an organization which has for its object to obtain an increase of salaries. The teachers will demand a minimum salary of $45 a month and a maximum of $75. There is conflict between the teachers of the primary and grammar grades as to salaries.

Trying Weather on Fruit.

Fruit has experienced a week of trying conditions throughout the central valleys and Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

As a rubber-producing state, Colorado is making a bid for the attention of the world. Within the last few months experiments with a species of sage brush that grows wild over an immense mountainous area have proven that rubber of fine quality can be produced from the shrub. Companies have been organized for the purpose of developing the new industry. Special machinery has been invented for the manufacture of the rubber.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 1.

Subject: Prayer and Promise, Luke xi., 1-13—Golden Text, Luke xi., 9—Memory Verses, 11-13—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Christ teaching His disciples to pray (vs. 1-4). 1. "Was praying." It was the habit of Christ to pray. Many instances are referred to in the gospels besides the general statement in Heb. 5: 7. "When He ceased." Perhaps He was praying such a powerful prayer as to arouse the feeling that they knew not how to pray, and needed to be taught. "Teach us to pray." They knew that prayer was important, and they had a desire for ability to pray aright. "As John also taught." Each new dispensation may not only have its new unfolding of truths, but its new revelations may open new modes of access, and new topics of prayer and modes of worship. A different prayer was offered in the Mosaic ritual from the patriarchal form. John opened up a new scope of prayer; and this new dispensation requires of Jesus to set the range of prayer in accordance with the new range of truth, and the new position of man with God.

2. "Say." The beauty and value of the lessons in the Lord's prayer arise from: 1. The tone of holy confidence; it teaches us to approach God as our Father (Rom. 8: 15), in love as well as holy fear. 2. Its absolute unselfishness; it is offered for all the brotherhood of man. 3. Its entire spirituality; of its seven petitions, one only is for any earthly boon, and that only for the simplest. 4. Its brevity and absence of all vain repetitions (Eccl. 5: 2). 5. Its simpliicity, which requires not learning, but only holiness and sincerity for its universal comprehension. For these reasons the Fathers called it the "epitome of the gospel" and "the pearl of prayers." "Our Father." An expression of love and condescension. Here are two grand ideas: 1. That tender and respectful love which we should feel for God, such as that which children feel for their fathers. 2. That strong confidence in God's love to us, such as fathers have for their children. This relation dictates to us reverence for His person, zeal for His honor, obedience to His will, submission to His dispensations and chastisements, and resemblance to His nature. "Which art in heaven." In the former clause we express His nearness to us, in this His distance from us. In this we contrast Him with the fathers we have here below, and so raise our souls to that "heaven" where He dwells, and that majesty and glory which are there, as in their proper home.

3. "Give us." The good things of this life are the gifts of God. This teaches us our dependence upon Him, and is a lesson of contentment, frugality and patient labor, moderation, benevolence and faith. "Day by day." In the order in which our needs are felt. "Our daily bread." Life's most common necessity. Strength to gain it, skill to earn it, power to eat it—all are from God. From Him the soil, the seed, the sun, the harvest. This includes a prayer for the instruction of God's word, which is often compared to food (Job 23: 12; 1 Tim. 4: 6), and for the assistance and support of His grace, for strength to do His will, for that bread which endureth unto everlasting life.

4. "Forgive us our sins." Sin is here represented as a debt. Man has nothing to pay; if his debts are not forgiven they must stand charged against him forever. Sin is an old debt, a just debt, a great and growing debt. "We also forgive." Else how could we entreat Thee for pardon? "Not into temptation." As the prayer for daily bread raises us above care for to-day, and the prayer for the forgiveness of sins is meant to quiet us concerning the past, so is the prayer against temptation a weapon for the uncertain future, that we may not fall again under the might of evil. "Deliver us from evil." From all the wicked fascination and miserable results of sin.

II. The parable of the importunate borrower (vs. 5-8). 5. "He said." Although idle repetitions in prayer are forbidden, yet persistency and importunity in prayer, wrestling with God and not letting Him go until He has blessed us, are here distinctly taught. See Luke 18: 1-8. "Midnight." In those hot countries it is common, where it can be done safely, to travel in the night. "Lend me." It was usual with the Jews to borrow bread from one another; and certain rules are laid down when and upon what condition this is to be done. 6. "Friend; is come." Benighted, belated, and who has lost his way. A strong reason why he should have prompt relief.

7. "Trouble me not." The trouble made him insensible both of the urgency of the case and the claims of friendship. "In bed." We learn from travelers that it is usual in the East for a whole family to sleep in the same room, each laying his mattress on the floor. "I cannot." Without exertion, which was equal to "I will not." 8. "His importunity." Literally, his shamelessness; that is, his unblushing persistence. His perseverance in asking and stating his own inability to supply a friend. "As many." His reluctance once overcome, all the claims of friendship and necessity are felt to the full.

III. The disciples used to persistency in prayer (vs. 9-13). 9. "I say unto you." We have it from Christ's own mouth, who knows His Father's mind, and in whom all promises are yea and amen. "Ask, seek, knock." This verse contains very important directions. In everything, by prayer and supplication, we are to make our requests known unto God; then we are to "seek," continue to ask and knock at the door of His mercy. Our approaches to God should be with earnestness and in sincerity. These three words include the ideas of want and loss. We are destitute of all spiritual good, and have lost God, and are in danger of losing eternal life; be in earnest; be importunate; ask with confidence and humility; seek with care and application; knock loudly and long. 10. "Every one receiveth, etc." Christ binds Himself to hear and answer. No soul can pray in vain that prays as God has directed. But our asking must be in harmony with the will of God, and in faith (James 4: 2, 3).

11, 12. "If a son shall ask, etc." From that which the friend will do, the discourse of the Saviour rises even to that which one could expect of a "father;" and from that which an imperfect earthly father does even to that which the perfect Father in heaven bestows. The stone represents to us useless gifts, the serpent and the scorpion things which are really harmful. If human fathers would not give either one or the other to their children, then it is impossible that our father in heaven will mock the prayers of His children who call upon Him. 13. "Being evil." Sinful people are ready and anxious to give good gifts to their children. From natural affection they are ready to provide everything necessary to their support and comfort.

Safe Breakers Get Thirty-five Cents.

Robbers entered the office of the Pittsburg, Pa., Filtration Commission and bound and gagged George Stewart, a watchman, and the janitor, Lee Lowry, and his wife. They blew open the safe with nitro-glycerine. They got a few trinkets and thirty-five cents from the janitor.

State Convention at Columbus.

A formal call for the Democratic State Convention at Columbus, O., May 24 and 25, was sent out.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The State of Alabama
Chilton County

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

W. A. Johnson: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, tp 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.28.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.00.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. M. Aycock or Owner Unknown: Sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.30.

BEAT NO. 2

G. G. Bridgen: N 1-2 of ne 1-4 and n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 13; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 23, r 13. Tax and costs, $7.97.

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.08.

BEAT NO. 4.

Estate of Hugh L. Gardner, Sam. Will John, guardian: Se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and w 1-2 of se 1-4 and e 1-2 of sw 1-4, less 12 acres, sec 22, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $8.75.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of se 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t 22, r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, r 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 22, r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres, sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, r 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $52.16.

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.27

Owner Unknown: W 1-2 of sw 1-4 sec 21, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $3.27.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAfee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $3.01.

BEAT NO. 7.

Mrs. M. E. Dunlap: S 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 27, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.24

Allen P. Howison or Owner Unknown: Nw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 15, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.65.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $4.71.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 1, t 23, r 14; ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.46.

A. L. Wambem or Owner Unknown: N 1-2 of se 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 31, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.72.

This is to notify you to appear before the probate court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 9th day of May, 1904, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioner's fees will be added and collected.

This 4th day of April, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS
Judge of Probate.
tf

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala
tf

LOST

Bull yearling, color, yellow and white pied, mixed Durham and Holstein breed. When last heard from just west of Clanton, had a small bell on a rope collar, no marks. Liberal reward paid for return of this animal or for information that leads to his recovery.

D. C. HONEYCUTT
tf Thorsby, Ala

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CLANTON, ALABAMA.

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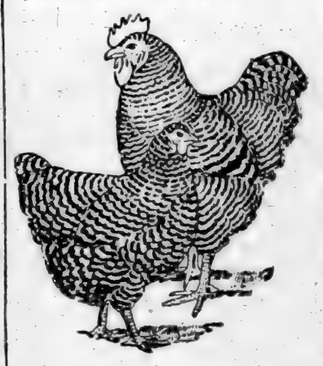

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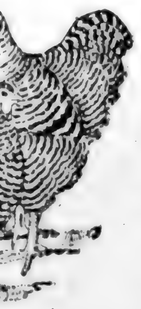
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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA. MAY 5, 1904. NO. 6.

THE BIRMINGHAM

8,000-Ton Cruiser, Will be Ready in Two Years

can now be stated positively that navy department will name one the new cruisers for the city of ingham. Congressman Under- d made this request of Secretary Le Navy Moody recently, and the y agreed to grant it if the presi- approved of the suggestion. The ident has given his approval. he new cruiser, which has already authorized, will be 8,000 tons will be built within the next two rs. The mayor of Birmingham will he proper time be asked to name young lady who will christen the at the launching and the people Birmingham will be expected to ide the new cruiser with a silver ice.

The M. E. Conference.

s the day for the assembling of the gates to the thirty-first general ference of the Methodist Episcopal rch approaches, general interest in gathering of representative chmen from all parts of the civ- d world becomes greater, and n Bishop Merrill calls it to order Los Angeles, Cal., Wednesday it pected that 748 out of a total of accredited delegates will be in r seats or the first time in the history of Methodist general conference en delegates will have seats in conference and a vote in the di- ion of church affairs. he colored delegates, of which e are seventy-five, will make an t to have one of their race elect- bishop

Expenses are Low.

he expenditures of the United es government are much less in portion to population than those any other leading nations of the d. This fact is shown by a state- t just published by the depart- t of commerce and labor, through bureau of statistics, showing the lation, revenues, expenditures and btedness of the principal countries e world. It shows that while the nditure of the United States, with 0,000 of people, is $640,000,000; of the United Kingdom, with 0,000 of people, is $898,000,000; of France, with 39,000,000 people, 5,000,000; that of Germany, with 0,000 people, $553,000,000.

Two Suicides.

wis E. Rafield, a resident of Mo- committed suicide at his home tting his throat with a razor. He found in a dying condition by a bor who heard his groans. hen asked why he did such a he said that his wife was going e and that there was no peace im on earth. died two hours after being . The man's wife is dying.

. Sid Marsh, of Clintonville, com- d suicide Friday night. Deceas- as prominent in social circles. ause is assigned for the rash Mr. and Mrs. Marsh had been supper, when the woman left able. She soon returned and, re- g her place at the table, swal- the contents of a box of strych- In a few minutes, while gasp- or breath, she told her husband he was going to leave him.

Accidentally Shot.

Tuscaloosa little Gertie, the 7- ld daughter of A. J. Wilson, was entally shot by her 10-year-old r, who was playing with a load- caliber revolver. The bullet en- her cheek and came out of her

ard R. McDavid Monday morn- ssumed the duties of secretary te. His first official act was uance of a commission to Scott as judge of the fifteenth judi- rcuit.

mingham is entertaining the thir- ond grand lodge of the Knights thias.

Boy Drowned.

le in bathing in Warrior river y with a number of boys Fred n, aged 14, son of Richard n, a prominent merchant of a, was drowned. The little had finished his bathing and to have been sitting on the washing his feet, when he slip- to the river, where there was feet of water.

Monday morning the safe of orence hotel, Birmingham, was d open and $500 belonging to lanta baseball team stolen. No

Japanese forces in the battle of numbered 100,000 men.

NEW INDUSTRIES

To Begin Operations in the Southern States at an Early Date.

ALABAMA.

Anniston—Harness factory.
Birmingham—$125,000 development company.
Mobile—Brick works.

FLORIDA.

Cedar Keys—Canning factory.
Wauchula—$50,000 crate factory.

GEORGIA.

Adrian—Water works.
Greensboro—Ice factory.
Tifton—$15,000 turpentine distillery.

LOUISIANA.

Baldwin—Cotton gin.
Iberville—$16,000 cotton gin company.
Keatchie—Saw mill.
Lake Charles—Dry kiln.
New Orleans—$20,000 paint factory; packing plant; $100,000 electric power plant; $200,000 enameling works.
Welsh—$45,000 rice mill.
Whitecastle—Cotton gin.

MISSISSIPPI.

Clayton—Shingle mill.
Columbus—$25,000 foundry and machine company.
Gaffney—$5,000 supply company.
Gulfport—$30,000 supply company.
Ocean Spring—Electric light plant.
Weathersby—Saw mill.

TENNESSEE.

Athens—$50,000 woolen mills.
Caldwell—Electric light and power
Centerville—$15,0,000 fertilizer factory.
Dickson—$5,000 brick works.
Greenville—Broom factory.
Halls—$8,000 flouring mill.
Knoxville—Coal and coke company.
Lawrenceville—Stave factory. plant.
Manchester—Saw mill.
Nashville—$10,000 dry kiln; $200,000 railroad shops.
Parsons—Flour and grist mill.

Pig Iron.

Iron production in Alabama is holding up. Furnaces are breaking records. The Republic company is making more than 700 tons of iron daily at three furnaces at Thomas. The Sloss company has six or seven furnaces in operation, and each furnace is turning out 200 tons and more daily. Other companies report good production. The shipments equal the production.

Work on new furnaces is being pushed, two iron makers being under way, one at Woodward, belonging to the Woodward Iron Company, and the other at Ensley, belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Up to July 1st sales have already been made which will require almost steady production, while a few orders have been booked for delivery after that period, and there is an inquiry for iron which guarantees a steady business to the first of November.

The Canal Commission's Work.

The sanitary officers connected with the isthmian canal commission find they have a task on their hands. They have returned from a month's trip to the isthmus, where they went over the field. Nowhere were there the commonest facilities for the preservation of health. In all the isthmus the doctors found but one bath room.

So far as the quarters for employes along the route of the proposed canal were concerned nothing for the preservation of health had been considered. The first step will be the creation of a water supply and sewerage system. There will have to be medical attendants for forty thousand people.

The Illinois Central announces the immediate expenditure of $250,000 on its machine shops in Memphis. It is the intention of the system to double the capacity in the shops there and to increase its shop force at Memphis by the employment of 500 additional men.

Three hundred persons assembled to hear the opening sermon of the missionary conference of the M. E. church, south, at Waco, Tex. The conference will be in session some days.

New corporations in the eastern states during April, with a capital of $1,000,000 and over, reached $74,700,000 against $83,050,000 in March.

Statistics show that manufacturing industries in Chattanooga in 1903 increased their business 27 per cent. To provide for this increase, $1,600,000 were expended in improvements. New industries were established to the amount of $1,000,000; or, in other words, Chattanooga manufacturing industries augmented their capital by an amount exceeding $2,500,000 in one year. In 1902 the total value of the manufacturing interests of Chattanooga was over $16,000,000. At the close of 1903 this value was over $19,000,000. In manufacturing growth Chattanooga surpassed any city of equal size in the United States.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE

Sustained by Birmingham on Sunday Morning.

Birmingham Sunday morning suffered its most destructive fire since the early nineties, when the six-story Caldwell hotel and a block of buildings were destroyed.

Sunday's result is three handsome four-story brick buildings on the south side of First avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, in the heart of the business district, and making up a part of one of the most substantial business blocks in the city, with another smaller building almost totally destroyed. It now appears as if new structures will be erected for probably two hundred feet along First avenue.

The loss from the fire is estimated to be nearly $150,000, with between $75,000 and $85,000 insurance.

The fire started in the one-story establishment of A. T. Killian, wholesale grocer and produce merchant at No. 2023 Morris avenue, from an unknown cause. The building occupied partly by Killian is a one-story brick structure belonging to parties in Mobile. The flames originated in the rear of this store, spreading to the place of business of P. Giacoppazzi, No. 2021 Morris avenue, which was also a one-story building.

When the flames were discovered they were shooting out of the rear of the Killian and the Giacoppazzi buildings. This latter contained a large stock of fireworks. It was just before daylight and the shooting flames lighted up the skies brilliantly and the fire could be seen for miles.

All of the apparatus in the fire department of Birmingham, including the aerial truck, was brought into service.

The principal losers are:

	Damage.	Insurance.
John W. Tomlinson. ..	$10,000	13,000
Mrs. E. W. Turner ..	10,000	10,000
Geo. P. Harrison	30,000	16,000
Caldwell & Meinetts (office building)	10,000	20,000
P. Giacoppazzi	4,500	3,500
Turn Verein Society ..	5,000	2,500
T. V. Boardman	25,000	10,000
W. D. Colby	7,500	5,000
Underwriters' Real Estate & Ins. Co.	5,000	3,000
Attorneys and others, including Confederate Veterans	15,000	5,000
Robert Garry & Co. (damage by smoke and water)	5,000	5,000

It is claimed by the owners of the office building that the structure can be repaired and put in good condition for the sum of $7,500.

Colonel Tomlinson states that his building will be rebuilt immediately.

Colonel W. H. Denson, who had offices in the Harrison building, was probably one of the heaviest losers by the fire. Besides his office fixtures he lost a library of 2500 volumes which he valued at $10,000, his insurance amounting to only $3,000. Included in the library of Colonel Denson was a complete set of the Alabama reports, there being eighteen volumes of the old series and 137 volumes of the "First Alabama Reports."

"I have lost all of professional life practically," declares Colonel Denson. "There are between 2500 and 3000 attorneys at law in Alabama, but there are only 87 sets of reports left. There were also included in my library a full set of the Reports of the British Parliament of 1857, the time of the monetary crises." A number of other attorneys lost their libraries also.

Gadsden sporting men have organized the Etowah Game and Fish Protective Association, which has for its aims the protection of all kinds of game and the encouragement of stocking the streams of the county with fish by the government.

On account of the increased receipts at the Anniston postoffice for the last year the salary of the postmaster will be increased another $100 when the apportionments are made in June. In the matter of postoffice revenue Anniston is the fifth and perhaps the fourth office in the state, Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery and possibly Selma alone exceeding her.

Lee County Improvements.

The new Phenix-Girard bank, with a capital stock to begin with of $25,000, will open its doors next week. It is reported that a wholesale house is to be established at an early date. Much building is going on. The Columbus Railroad Company now operates car lines through Phenix City and Girard, and the opening up of these new lines has aided much in the development of the two cities.

At Opelika W. O. Harrell is moving the ruins of the Planters' warehouse burned some time ago, and it is rumored will build new stores on the lot. He has a large wholesale house in contemplation. Colonel Lum Dukes will soon erect two stores.

TREASURER ROBBED.

Marengo County's Funds Stolen by Masked Men.

Marengo county's treasurer, Mr. Brasfield, was in his office at a late hour Friday night in the court house at Demopolis preparing his books and other things so as to be in readiness for court this week, and standing with his back turned to the door and did not hear the footsteps of any one approaching.

He turned to face three pistols pointed toward his head by three masked men, who commanded him to throw up his hands. The safe was open at the time and while two held him up the third proceeded to empty the safe of its contents. After getting all that they could, something like $5,000, with a pistol still held upon Mr. Brasfield they backed out of the court house with their boodle and that was the last thing seen or heard of them.

Mr. Brasfield immediately notified Sheriff Hasty and his deputies, who made every effort in their power to catch the thieves. Mr. Brasfield has held the office for the past eight years. The robbers are supposed to be white men.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Huntsville Man Committed a Double Crime Friday.

As she was in the act of laying her baby in bed at midnight Fleming Froman, of Dallas mills, near Huntsville, shot his wife, followed her as she ran into the yard, cut her throat and then inflicted fatal wounds upon himself. Neighbors heard the shots and rushed to the place, Froman meeting them at the gate. He stood there with his throat horribly gashed and told what he had done; then going back to the body of his wife he cut his throat again and fell dead beside her.

Crushed to Death.

Oscar Crauswell, a well known man, met a violent death Saturday at noon at one of the Tennessee company's mines. He was at work about a new piece of machinery and was in some manner caught and crushed to death. The unfortunate young man was but twenty-two years of age and had been married only two months. He had been with the Tennessee company since he was ten years of age.

Restored to Her Parents.

Lucy Cole, who was abandoned in Florence last fall by a tribe of wandering gypsies, has been identified positively as Laura Nation, who disappeared eight years ago from her home in Elwood, Kas., when she was three years old. The child was identified by birthmarks. Her parents live in St. Joseph, Mo. James W. Nation, who believes he has now found his long lost child, was in affluent circumstances when she disappeared eight years ago, but he has spent everything he possessed in a hitherto vain search for her and is now driving a delivery wagon in St. Joseph.

Damages for Blind Girl.

Miss Rosie Middleton, a blind girl of Phenix City, has received $10,500 damages from the Pennsylvania railroad, the result of injuries she received last December in a wreck.

Miss Middleton has been a teacher in a blind academy up north and last Christmas was traveling to a town near Philadelphia to visit relatives when her train was wrecked. The road gave her $10,500 voluntarily, this amount being agreed upon as reasonable.

At Elkhart, Ind., the rays of the sun focused through a gold fish jar, set fire to the clothing of a woman who was sleeping in a chair near an open window and the flames were extinguished only after she had been severely burned.

The government of the republic of Panama has indicated its desire to have $1,000,000 of the amount to be paid to that country on account of the canal purchase transmitted to J. P. Morgan & Co., their fiscal agents, at New York, the remaining $9,000,000 to await the arrival of the Panama minister in June.

Fatally Burned.

At Prattville while Mrs. Martha Hearn was standing before the fire her clothing took fire and before assistance could reach her all her clothing was burned off. The burn proved be so serious that she died. She was 72 years old.

A party of Guntersville people have chartered a steamboat for a trip to the St. Louis exposition. The steamer will leave Guntersville early this summer and will make a leisurely passage down the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers. The boat will be well stocked with everything conducive to the comfort of the passengers.

AMONG LAWMAKERS

At the Seat of Government at Washington.

APRIL 28TH.

President Pro Tem Frye adjourned the senate sine die at 2 p. m. today, the hour fixed by resolution of the two houses of congress. The occurrence was devoid of unusual incident and the final close of the session was but slightly different from the end of an ordinary day's sifting.

The senate began its day's work at 10:30 a. m., but the greater part of the time was devoted to a political debate.

The only important acts of legislation during the day were the presentation and acceptance of conference reports on the Panama canal government and emergency river and harbor bills. Neither report aroused debate.

The closing day of the second session of the house of the Fifty-eighth congress was made notable by the demonstration which was evoked by a resolution offered by Mr. Williams, the minority leader, testifying to the courtesy and impartial manner in which Speaker Cannon had presided over the house.

Many conference reports were agreed to on bills which had been in dispute between the two houses. The only debate of any importance was on the bill providing for the restoration to the naval academy of three cadets who had been dismissed for hazing, the house voting overwhelmingly against it.

At 2:10 the gavel fell and the fifty-eighth congress concluded.

ADDED TO THE NAVY.

Uncle Sam Has Another Cruiser, the California.

The armored cruiser California was launched Thursday at the ship yards of the Union Iron works. She was christened by Miss Florence May Pardee, daughter of Governor Pardee, of the state of California.

The cruiser California is supposed to embody the latest and best in vessels of her class. There are to be five vessels like her. She will cost complete $5,000,000. Her principal dimensions are: Length of load water line 503 feet, extreme breadth 69 1-2 feet, mean draught 24 feet and displacement 13,400 tons. She will have a belt of steel armor 7 1-2 inches wide on the water line and varying in thickness from 3 1-2 to 6 inches, as well as the 5-inch casement above the belt of armor for 232 feet of the vessel's length.

The total number of bills introduced in the house during the session just ended was 15,756 and in the senate 5,087. Most of these were of a private nature, involving appropriations for claims or pensions. The total number of private laws approved by the president up to noon Friday was 1441. The total number of public laws 181, and the total number of resolutions which have become law 37. The agregate number of bills was not above the average of a long session, but the number of private bills passed was far in excess of those generally enacted during a similar term. The total number of reports on bills in the house alone was 2943, or nearly double the usual number. The amount of public business transacted was below the average.

The naval board appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the bursting of two 8-inch guns on the Iowa February 5 last, has reported to the secretary that the board finds that in the firing of the guns all precautions were taken. The report says that "when the forgings of the guns were being machined at the gun factory defects developed and the guns were rejected, but on the protest of the manufacturer the guns were accepted.

The bill introduced by Senator Pettus relating to the settlement of the claims of states for organizing, equipping and subsisting volunteers between their muster in and their acceptance for service in the war with Spain, has become a law. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi are interested in the bill.

IN SIX WEEKS

Payments on Spanish War Claims Will be Made.

Under the terms of the general deficiency appropriation bill, which has been approved by the president, the claims of the several states for expenses incurred during the Spanish war may be filed until January 1, 1906. Practically all of these claims have been filed with the auditor for the war department.

Tennessee and Mississippi will receive about $20,000 each and Alabama $30,000.

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Woman's Realm

TOO MUCH BLAMING.

Praise Helps Children More Often Than Reproof.

The fable of the competition between the sun and the wind as to who could first prevail upon the traveler to cast off his cloak is so well known that it will not bear repetition, and yet the wisdom that it teaches is seldom utilized. Unfortunately it comes much easier to humanity to coerce than to persuade, to blame than to praise, and to command rather than to request. Especially is this the case in our relations with children and dependants. Teachers and parents are much more apt to think they can obtain desired results by exhorting and reproving than by trying to discover the good that is in their charges and developing it by praise and encouragement, and yet it is certain that by this latter method the wished for improvement can be much more easily arrived at. "Mother always takes it for granted when I try to do right," said a child recently, "but when I do anything wrong she always jumps on me," which is a very true criticism, which might be applied in many cases.

The house mistress detects and sharply reproves any negligence on the part of her servants, but she seldom, if ever, praises the daily tasks that are correctly done. Unless some especially brilliant work is shown, teachers rarely commend. Right doing, as the child says, is taken for granted, and it is only the faults that are made much of. "I always find that blame does much more harm than good," said a woman who has been very successful in her dealings with children. Praise awakens ambition, reproof discourages it. Children are not naturally logical and "preaching," as they call it, about the effects of sin, etc., has very little effect upon them, whereas, on the other hand, they are wonderfully responsive to direct commendation and can almost always be persuaded to make an effort by sympathy and appreciation. Children are often very trying. It is hard to refrain from blaming them if it is deserved and even more difficult sometimes to find cause for praise in an unruly boy or girl, but if the effort is made the result will probably be encouraging.

Woman in the Home.

"Emerson says: 'A sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of good women.' Not infrequently the child at her knee is not more readily shaped, by the mother, into an agreeable and promising member of the family than is the husband imperceptibly moulded into a gracious, cordial and agreeable gentleman,' says Mary A. Livermore in Success. "For the child, the best school of manners, as of character, is always the home, if the mother be the right sort of woman. Children are imitators and instinctively copy the manners, gestures, speech, habits and morals of their parents. If love and gentleness pervades the home—if head and heart wisely bear rule—if the daily life is righteous and gracious—if the family government is just and sensible, and the father and mother live up to the standard of their own precepts—we may expect the children will reach adult life upright, self-centred, gracious and useful.

"I have sometimes thought that breakfast should be stricken from the list of family meals, and be served to the individuals of the household in the privacy of their rooms, so frequently does it become a joyless feast. Unless the greatest care be taken, the breakfast table becomes a veritable dump, where each one unloads the grievances of the night. One has not 'slept a wink;' another was scared by a 'horrible' dream; a third, 'nearly died' from an aching tooth; a fourth is dismal because of a depressing nightmare, and so on. If to these enlivening details be added a doleful disarray of dress, tousled hair and a sour disapproval of the weather, the news and the food, the most appetizing breakfast will pall on the taste, and the day will be badly begun. More important than the matter of cooking is it that the family gather around the table cheerful, joyous and in abounding good spirits. Good digestion waits on those who season their food with laughter and fun, and, if we have cares and worries, it is wise to let them wait until after the matutinal meal."

True courtesy is only the application of the golden rule to our social conduct. "A noble and attractive everyday bearing comes of goodness, unselfishness, sincerity and refinement, and these are bred in years, not in moments." They are not the result of an instinct, or an inspiration. They come of a noble character, that cannot be reached until after many struggles and conflicts.

The Petticoated Drummer.

The daughter of the regiment, with her little drum, is known to lovers of romance and opera comique, but the woman drummer who travels about with sample cases and an order book is practically unknown in this land of feminine enterprise. Several women travel as agents for schools, and half a dozen sell perfume, soaps and cosmetics "on the road." Many are book agents, and two represent dressmaking establishments. But in the last case the "drummers" are French women and travel for French establishments. A woman who recently started on a tour as a drummer for basket work came back discouraged, although she had booked many orders and fully satisfied her firm. She met no women, she said, and had more unpleasant experiences in six weeks than in a previous business career of fifteen years.

Although this woman's case may be an exception, it would seem that the female commercial traveler is a diminishing rather than an increasing factor in trade circles. Some few, it is certain, have established themselves in it, and notably in the sale of corsets, underwear and baby clothing. One energetic woman is well known in the stationery trade as traveling with inks, pencils and so forth, and another in the service of a large firm dealing in such medical requisites as bandages and aseptic dressings also proved successful. But prejudices die hard, and in unexpected ways they have been too strong for the lady traveler to overcome. Thus, a few years ago, a wholesale grocery house tried the experiment of sending out a number of good-looking young women attired in the latest of fashion. The first orders they booked fully justified its calculations, but on the next rounds the fair travelers found themselves received by the wives of the retailers, who did not permit themselves to be cajoled by smiles or smart raiment into launching forth upon extravagances for which there was no local market. Travelers are rather clannish, and at the hotels they frequent the feminine traveler is shown to the dining room, not being allowed to join the cafe clique, and is apt to find herself "not altogether popular with the men of the profession," as the basket drummer put it.

A Wedding.

"There is distinct difference in the use and application of the words 'wedding' and 'marriage' nowadays," said a feminine passenger on the street car the other day.

"Of course every girl who contemplates getting married wants to have a 'wedding.' The word 'wedding' carries with it visions of a gown that is a dream of beauty, a gorgeous display of flowers, handsome ushers, and in fact everything that goes to make up an elaborate function at one of the fashionable churches. The word to her means days of preparation for the momentous event, scores of gifts from loving friends and the numerous little parties and affairs that always precede it.

"On the other hand, what does a 'marriage' signify? When I hear the word I always think of a justice of the peace or of a runaway match or of an occasion where 'only a few intimate friends were present.' So don't ask me if I am looking forward to my 'marriage' with all sorts of happy feelings. I want you to understand that I am going to have a 'wedding.'"

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

Parrot green is a leader in fashionable tints.

White shades grade from chalk color to the deepest ivory.

Silk bouillonnees are superseding ruchings in popularity.

Persian bands figure conspicuously in the season's trimmings.

Ribbon bows with their ends frayed out represent a new notion.

White will be worn more than ever during the coming summer.

Soft, pliable materials are given the preference by Dame Fashion.

Ombre effects in ribbon and chiffons are utilized for millinery purposes.

The garland idea will be the keynote of the trimmings for the coming season.

Shanting embroidered with white pastilles, both in ecru and pastel shades, is in favor.

With these very short skirts boots must be more than neat—they must be positively pretty.

Linen collars are very much worn with tailor gowns. The most fashionable of them are of the turn-over styles to be worn with ribbons. Hemstitching, embroidered dots, and even borders of hand embroidery are seen on stiff linen collars nowadays.

On the whole, the best laces for waists are Bruges or Renaissance. Either of these laces trims well with lace, velvet or other applications. They also give good service and can be used as long as anything is left of them. The Renaissance combines most beautifully with chiffon and mousseline de soie.

A lace blouse worn with a blue velvet walking gown was admired at a recent picture show. The wearer removed the coat of her gown in the excessively hot rooms, showing a string-colored lace blouse striped with an inset design of blue velvet motifs. The design suggested grape leaves, but it was too conventional to recognize with certainty. The motifs were small and were connected with a tendril line of blue chenille embroidery in which was a touch of gold.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

The Sad Case of Tommy Dchool.

Little Tommy Dchool
Had a dreadful time at school,
For spelling and pronouncing made him sad.
When they taught him rough was ruff,
He insisted that dough was duff;
He drove his patient teacher nearly mad.
When he found that tough was tuff,
He replied that bough was buff;
And he wept upon his desk when others roared.
When he said that cough was corf,
And rough was surely rorf,
Her wrath the patient teacher on him poured.
But when Tommy was a man,
Believe me, ye who can,
He made a dictionary all himself;
And every fearful word
Was spelled as it was heard,
And the volume brought him hoards of honest pelf.

—Mary Alden.

The Magic Triangle.

A very interesting experiment may be performed as follows: With a wet lead pencil point draw on a piece of thick paper a triangle—whether the sides are equal or not makes no difference. Lay it on the surface of a basin of water with the drawing up, and very carefully fill the space inside the dampened lines with water, so that there will be a triangular basin of water on the swimming sheet of paper. (The water will not extend beyond the wet lines of the drawing.) Now, taking a pin or a needle, or any thin, smooth, sharp-pointed instrument, dip its point into this triangular basin, anywhere but at its centre of area—say, very nearly at one of the angles. Be careful not to touch the paper and so prevent its free motion in any direction, and you will find that no matter where the point is placed, the paper will move on the water until the centre of area comes under the point. This centre of area may be indicated before placing the paper on the water by drawing lines from any two angles to the centres of the opposite sides; where the two lines cross will be the desired place.

If a square be drawn instead of a triangle, and similarly treated, it will move until the intersection of its diagonals comes under the pin point; and no matter what figure be drawn, it will move along the water so as to bring its centre of area directly under the point.—St. Nicholas.

Biographical Nonsense.

This is a nice game for an afternoon party, and may be played by an number of people. Before the party starts the hostess must have the following prepared:

— was born —, the same year when — discovered —, by sailing through the — in a —. His father was a native of —; his mother of —. He was educated of —, in the city —. His first voyage, which was a long one, was from — to —. He wrote three books before he was — years of age. They were —, and —, and —. He performed the miraculous feat of — with —. He was a great —, and one we shall ever —.

In appearance he was —, being rather — of stature. His nose was —, his eyes —, his mouth —, and hair the color of — adorned his head. He invariably carried in his hand a — and a—, by which he was always known, and with which he is represented to this day. He died at the advanced age of—

Then, when all the guests are seated for the game, one player is given a pencil and a piece of paper, and is requested to write the following:

The name of a noted man.
A date between the flood and the present year.
The name of a noted man.
A country.
The name of a river or some other body of water.
Some kind of vessel. (Examples, warship, rowboat).
A country.
A country.
The name of a school.
A city.
A city, town or country.
A city, town or country.
A number.
The names of three books.
A wonderful performance.
The name of a well-known person.
A professional man. (Examples, doctor, lawyer.)
A word expressive of occupation, such as reader, writer, lecturer.
A term expressing the feeling entertained for another person. (Examples, love, remember, forget).
A term descriptive of some one's appearance.
A word denoting size.
A term describing form (square, pointed, etc.,
A color.
A word denoting size or shape.
The name of an article of some decided color.
The name of any article.
The name of any article.
A number of years.

When this is completed, the game itself is ready to start. The hostess takes possession of the papers that she has prepared, and gives the other one to the player on her right, who begins by reading the first thing on her paper, which is a man's name, and then quickly passing the paper to her right hand neighbor. The hostess then continues reading, pausing at every blank, which must be instantly filled. To make the biography read smoothly it is very necessary to pass the paper quickly from one player to the next. The ridiculous combinations found in this game are very funny, and it is well named "Biographical Nonsense."

Rain Dwarfs.

Did you ever watch the rain as it strikes the sidewalk? If not, be sure you do so the next time there is a heavy shower. As each raindrop strikes the sidewalk the force of its fall makes it rebound, and when it does so it almost looks like a wee, wee person throwing up its arms as if in great surprise.

Little Freddie Brown had often noticed this, and he declared that when the raindrops bounded up they not only looked really and truly fairies—rain dwarfs.

One day, when there was a shower, Freddie put on his raincoat, his rubber cap and boots, and went out to see if he couldn't find out more about the rain-dwarfs. There was a nice, quiet place in his own yard where there was a sidewalk that went directly by the veranda, and here Freddie sat down in the hammock and looked for rain dwarfs.

"Oh, please won't a rain dwarf come over here and talk with me?"

Just as he said this he heard two big splashes of water right beside him on the veranda railing. They came so suddenly he was quite startled and, as he looked at them, instead of the water he expected to see, there stood two little rain dwarfs, jumping up and down.

They were transparent you could look through them.

"Here we are!" they cried, still jumping.

"Oh! how d'ye do?" said Freddie. "Won't you sit down and we'll talk together?"

"Sit down!" shouted one little dwarf, as he went on jumping. "Why, if we should even stand still for a single instant we'd break all to pieces."

"But don't you get awful tired of jumping all the time?" asked Freddie.

"Do you get tired of breathing?" questioned the other dwarf, who had not spoken before. What queer voices they had. It sounded like rain pattering when they spoke.

"Why, no!" answered Freddie, in surprise. "But that's different, you know."

"Not at all!" said both the dwarfs together, shutting and opening rapidly their wee, twinkling silver eyes, until Freddie couldn't help laughing.

"Where is your home?" asked Freddie.

"Everywhere," said one dwarf. "Sometimes in the sky, sometimes in the ocean and sometimes we're dancing on the ground."

"Dear me!" said the little boy, "I wish I could be a rain dwarf. It must be lots of fun."

"It's easy enough to become one," replied one of the wee men. "All you have to do is to shut your right eye, open your left, jump up and down and say:

Rain, rain, come today.
And never, never go away."

Freddie got out of the hammock and began jumping, while saying,

Rain, rain, come today.
And never, never go away.

keeping his right eye shut and his left eye open.

When he first began to say it and to jump, he felt how solid and heavy he was; but the more he jumped the lighter he became. Then he felt himself growing shorter and shorter, until he found he was no taller than the dwarfs on the veranda railing, on which he was standing, or rather jumping, much to his surprise. In fact, he had become a rain dwarf, too!

"Hooray!" he shouted and he and the other two dwarfs took hold of hands and jumped down on the sidewalk, where there were hundreds of rain dwarfs, dancing and throwing up their arms in great glee.

Freddie was sure that he had never had such a good time in all his life. When he was nothing but a little boy he used to get tired after jumping and running a while; but now the more he jumped and danced about the more he felt like it.

Pretty soon the sun began shining, though it was still raining. It seemed to Freddie that the rain dwarfs were jumping more lightly, and they looked strange and misty. He began to feel very queer and so light that it wasn't exactly pleasant.

Then the rain stopped entirely, and he found he was jumping no longer, but that he was floating up, up, drawn by a very hot sunbeam that had turned him to nothing but vapor.

It was not long before he found himself above the treetops, then above the hills, then away above the mountains. He didn't mind the hot sunbeam any more, and only thought what fun it was to be up so high until he began to wonder how he could get down on the earth again, and if he would ever see his mother and father and sister.

That made him homesick; and he put his funny, misty hands up to his funny, vapory face and began to cry, when, presto! he was turned into a through the air, oh, so fast; and then he fell thump on the sidewalk, and, as he bounded back he found he was a little fat boy named Freddie Brown who had gone asleep in the hammock and tumbled out of it.—Florence Peltier in Indianapolis News.

In Florida.

She—"Oh, George, why can't we just be friends?"

He—"We can, but I don't see why that should prevent our getting married. Some married couples get along without quarreling."—St. Louis Star.

Humor of Today

Sure Sign.

"So you think he's a genius, do you?"

"I know it. He's always hungry, and poverty makes him see stars."—Atlanta Constitution.

Easy.

Miss Pert—"Can you diagnose lonesomeness, Dr. Steel?"

Dr. Steel—"Certainly. Its chief characteristic is an all-gone feeling."—Detroit Free Press.

Part of Her.

Doctor—"Your wife must keep out of excitement."

Mr. Brisque—"She can't, doctor. She carries it around with her."—Indianapolis Journal.

Close Quarters.

Oldwed—"Do you and your wife quarrel?"

Newwed—"No; we live in a flat, and there is no room for argument."—Manitoba Free Press.

Danger of a Wreck.

"We are told to 'cast our bread on the waters,'" said the young wife.

"But don't you do it," said her husband. "A vessel might run against it and get wrecked."—What to Eat.

Those Bright Girls.

She—"In a college town the girls are made to walk on one side of the street and the boys on the other."

He—"There's nothing to prevent the girls from looking on the sunny side, I suppose."—Yonkers Statesman.

It Holds Them.

"It always makes me mad to talk to an actor. He pretends to listen politely, but his attention is wandering all the time. Ever notice it?"

"No. I always talk to them about themselves."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nothing Done.

"I don't think I'll wager with you," said the baker. "You haven't the dough."

"That may be," replied the butcher, "but I don't see you putting up any stakes."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

An Emergency Man.

Eleanor—"Cook says she must go; we live so far out it gives her the blues."

Edgar—"Tell her she can't go; we will hire a nice lady companion to cheer her up."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Point of View.

"Kissing," said the coy maid, "should be strictly private."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the strenuous youth. "Just think of what we would have missed if the discoverer of kissing had never made it public."—Chicago News.

His Memory Was Good.

Angry Wife—"It seems to me we've been married a century. I can't even remember when or where we first met."

Husband (emphatically)—"I can. It was at a dinner party, where there were thirteen at table."—Tit-Bits.

Hard Luck.

"Well, if that ain't just my luck! Here I've went an' lost that excuse I was bringin' the teacher for bein' absent yesterday. An' it took me three hours to write it, too!"—New York American.

As Others See Them.

Vegetarian—"Don't you know that the strongest animals are all vegetarians, the elephant being the most powerful?"

Carnivorous Friend—"That's right. If they weren't so strong they never would be able to stand a vegetable diet."

A Sudden Change.

Higgins—"Do you believe that any person's hair ever turned gray in a single night?"

Wister—"Oh, I don't know! Should think it might happen. Once I knew a young woman's hair which turned from red to golden in a single day. It was the day she came into a fortune."—Boston Transcript.

Bound to Get Him.

The lady arose and drew her boa tighter. "Then your answer is no?" she said in husky tones.

"My dear lady," the man remarked in his gentlest manner, "I told you eight years ago that I could not marry you, and I have not changed my mind."

The lady paused in the doorway. "I will see you again in four years," she said.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SUNDAY SCH

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COM FOR MAY 8.

Subject: Watchfulness. Luke xii. Golden Text, Luke xii., 37. Verses, 35-36.—Commentary Day's Lesson.

I. The duty of watchfulness 35. "Girded about." This to the long robes of the Eas who wear must bind up to gage in any active employ had just admonished them anxiety about temporal affa and now He gives an admon fulness. Be active, diligent ready; let all hindrances be the way. "Lights burning was likely to go out in night, and to order to see Him their duty. "From the wedding days were completed wa Preparation is to be to 36. The best way to seven days. Last week these servants watch and burning lamps awaiting master and rap at the he approach [illegible] coming of our Master. W ger longing and [illegible] ation. "May [illegible] will thus "open [illegible] have something [illegible] get ready. They will not themselves.

37. "Blessed." Those w blessed and are ing [illegible] Master. "When He [illegible] return to sit from the [illegible] at the end of the world w en to Himself His bride each individual He comes w suddenly before a man death. "Shall find watching to watch against temptations and without. "Gird himself "Whatever we do for God return for us. It is unnec to wait upon their servan Christ was among His disciple served. See John 13: 4, 5. nities the joy with which ceived into the other world Jesus, who has gone before them, and has told them that will honor them (John 12: 2 second or third watch." adopted the Roman custom the night into four watches watch was from 6 to 9, the se 9 to 12, the third from 12 to from 3 to 6.

39. "Had known what hour holder's ignorance of the time thief would come is the reason does not watch. He cannot awake, so he has to go to sleep robbed. But our ignorance is for wakefulness, because we can tually awake all through life holder watches to prevent, but in that for which the watch "Would have watched." In the State punishes, but leaves the and detection of theft and robb individual interested. Hence man is necessary and importan where." 40. "Be ye therefore re ways ready so he will never be awares. Watchfulness insure readiness insures safety. marks the way to sin and de scriptural preparation includes and conversion. "Cometh; when not." See 1 Thess. 5: 2; 2 Pet. should resist the temptation t drowsiness. Nothing is much w a sleepy religion (Rev. 3: 16).

II. The faithful servant. 41-44). 41. "Peter said." was the one who afterward mo the admonition (Matt. 26: 74). bad a manner forgot it. Those in most danger are often as by words of warning." "Unto to all." Is meant for us as for all men?

42. "Faithful and wise steward steward was a middle person master and slave, and had the whole household. It was a pe fidence in which faithfulness was As the steward to the rest of the so should the apostles stand ence to other believers. Faith before wise because the true heart comes from faithfulness make ruler." That one would had previously proven himself wise, who attended to his du his master's absence with the that he did when he was pre give; ment." As God's stewards be ready to give out to others places at our disposal.

43. "Blessed." He is bles deed; he rejoices because he the faithful performance of his his lord, and he is blessed promotion. "Shall find so see here what Christ means by "not gazing up into the heaven but the faithful performance "Over all." So each saint God's possessions even now 22). "The reward is both out ward; more glories and bless and larger capacities for use enjoyment." To him that hat given.

III. The profligate servant 45-48). 45. "Say in his heart." of being faithful, the servant plan wickedness and to actually sin, a different "portion", will ed him upon his Lord's return. His coming." The fact that Ch ing is delayed causes the love wax cold (2 Pet. 3: 3, 4). drink." Self-indulgence is a sin. "To be drunken." This a common and terribly destru Christ's time, but it is the 46. "When he looketh not." will come suddenly and call an account. "In sunder." most terrible method of exec inals, anciently. "With the Read Rev. 21: 8. This verse awful doom of the ungodly. forms of punishment are used punishment that will come to pentant sinner.

47. "Which knew." Either from received information, or because the revelation was God will hold us accountable what we know, but for what have known by putting forth fort. "Be beaten." This is a the Jewish custom of bea ties. "Many stripes." and justly punished. Thos many privileges, who are who have clear gospel light not repent, shall be far punished than others. Exce and punishment (Luke 10: 17; 2 Pet. 2: 21). 48. "Tho That knew not fully, for thing as absolute moral ig 1: 20; 2: 14, 15). The refere those who had comparatively edge.

Safe Blowers Cause $60,0

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"From the wedding." The Jewish
dings were conducted with great
The ceremony was usually performed
evening. The festivities lasted from th
seven days. Then when He cometh
these servants waited, with girded
and burning lights, already to meet
master and run at his bidding as s
he approached, so we are to wait f
coming of our Master. Wait (1) w
eager longing, and (2) with joyous
tation. "May open; immediately."
will thus "open immediately." The
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To a Friend in Bermuda.

Of all fair creatures, I'd like to say,
One that appeals to me
Is the rollicking, frolicking green moray,
That wriggles beneath the sea.

You'll bring me one about twelve feet
long,
With its melting eyes of gray,
And I'll sing you a grateful song
Of the beautiful, green moray.

Its whiskers one would be all too
good
For use that man live on hay;
If you can, procure him you certainly
should
Such a beautiful green moray.

Should his whiskers be red and his tail
be white,
His belly a navy blue,
And his body resemble the stars at night,
I'll be deeply obliged to you.

I hope you won't deem that I ask too
much,
For life is still young and gay;
But I surely would like to be placed in
touch
With a beautiful green moray.

—Samuel Dechant.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LADY

By GEORGE BEARDSLEY.

Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Publishing Company.

In Vista there was no political
paper in Nebraska—long before
Jack went into politics—the edi-
tor of the Platteville Weekly News
to "size things up for himself
the people by holding a beauty
test. "Who is the most beautiful
lady in Vista county?" was his edi-
torial and local leader every week for
months. He also sandwiched
in between the Pill Ad. and
the discovering announcement
that lots of cobs would be taken
in subscription. Every
issue of the News from September 1
to 30 contained a copy of
the Ballot:

Platteville Weekly News.	:
MOST BEAUTIFUL LADY	:
CONTEST.	:
One Vote For	:
	:
The Most Beautiful Lady	:
in Vista Co., Neb.	:

"I would vote this ticket as
often as he had copies of it cut
from the paper. A new subscriber
got to five votes out of hand.
The lady would be awarded
a solid gold watch and chain."
The balloting opened without much
excitement. At the end of the first week
the score stood:

Marjorie Traylor	7
Katherine Ormsby	6
Maggie Heyward	6
Jessie Biggelowe	1

That Marjorie Traylor led was no
surprise. The guess was general that
no one could keep up the pace.
Only Miss Heyward, some were un-
kind enough to suspect that her pupils
would be constrained by policy to
change their votes her way—just as
they took her the biggest red straw-
berries. At the bottom of the list
was a modest. The fair Jessie was
known as "some country girl with
rich folks," people surmised.

The battle raged on the fray. "Vote
for the most beautiful lady. Cut out
the ballot on page 3." Subscribe for
the News and cast five votes for the
most beautiful lady in Vista county."
A load of cobs will be taken at this
office on subscription." The editor
made no sign of this as ever. Every
issue of the paper except the patent
insides contained the offer in black
face. But it looked as though the
people thought more of their cobs
than they did of their newspaper.

The second and third week the bal-
lot remained with no change in
order of the favorites. The high-
est now had 31 votes. Jessie Bigge-
lowe gained one vote each week, and

"Vote for the most beautiful lady."

Jessie's smile broadened to a
regular ha! ha! The wag, Ernest Som-
erville, who was voting for the mysteri-
ous Jessie. But Editor Jack declared
he didn't know; the ballot came
through the mails.

Meanwhile the editor called for
"A load of cobs on subscription."
At the end of nine weeks the ballot-
ing stood as follows: Miss Heyward,
87; Miss Ormsby, 74; Miss Traylor,
85; Miss Alice Bracken, 40; Miss
Biggelowe, 9. Jessie, the unknown
dark horse pace, but, as Ernest Somer-
ville complacent over the school
leader's fine lead—said, "Jessie
couldn't win now if all the other nags
were pulled."

"Cut out the ballot and keep the
ball rolling," sang the editor. "Three
weeks more tell the tale. Pay your
subscription and vote for your favor-
ite! Step up to the News office and
vote like a man!" Meanwhile, for
him—Prosperity. He had beefsteak
every day for dinner. And after din-
ner he smoked a cigar—seemed like
Sunday the week around. But still
the desire of his heart was cobs.
Readers at a distance used to open
the paper with the standing family

"Kill that corn-cob notice, Jimmie!"

joke, "Well, wonder if the News man's
got his cobs yet."

At length the final week of the con-
test rolled around. Katherine led the
list with 88; Miss Heyward, 87 (the
school and Somerville stood by her
loyally); Marjorie, 85. All the betting
was on these three. It seemed plain
no one else would be in the race at
the finish. The last days saw much
quiet activity among the young men
about town. Each exerted himself to
the utmost to throw the scale for his
favorite. Left-over copies of the News
went off like seats for a prize fight.
New subscriptions poured in, some-
times two, three a day. Editor Jack felt
so prosperous that he was almost
tempted to the reckless extravagance
of going out and paying cash for a
load of cobs. Winter was on in full
blast now and splitting goods boxes
for kindling disagreed with the edi-
torial humor. But he controlled him-
self, and only put a double head on
the notice for cobs—"Cobs on Sub-
scription!"

Saturday morning, the last day of
the contest, Jack sat at the editorial
table making the final count of the
ballots just before going to press. The
door of the sanctum opened slowly,
and a burly countryman, with light
hair and a very red face, stepped in-
side.

"You the editor?" said he.

"Yes, sir, that's me."

"Well, my name's Slavin—Bill Sla-
vin—from fourteen miles 'tother side
the river. Used to live in town, be-
fore you come." His eye was on the
piles of ballots. "Hear as how you
want some cobs on subscription," he
said.

Jack started up, but went on count-
ing "Ye—es," he said, with business
reserve, "I could use a load—twenty-
seven, thirty-six, forty-one," the cobs
at last! they threw him clear out of
count.

"Couldn't use more'n one load, I
reckon," said the countryman, shuf-
fling his feet.

"Heavens, yes, twenty loads," cried
Jack, thinking what a time he had had
of getting any.

"Done!" says Slavin, on the instant.
Jack looked up wild-eyed. "Send me
the paper for twenty years," went on
the farmer, coolly. "Start deliver the
cobs Monday. How's the votin'?"

Jack began to see the light. He fin-
ished the count, read the votes of
the first three, Miss Heyward leading
with 89.

"That there Miss Heyward's the
schoolma'am, ain't it? I remember
her, 'fore your time." Jack recalled
the story he'd heard of how Maggie
Heyward had thrashed a bully years
ago, and Slavin sounded like the
name.

"How 'bout the tail enders?" said
Slavin, carelessly.

Jack read them off, bringing up the
rear with Miss Jessie Biggelowe,
eleven.

"Um-m-hum," assented the farmer,
blushing like a sugar-beet. "Now if
you don't mind, jest cast a even hun-
dred fer Miss Jessie—an' I guess she's
a winner out, eh? What's that, who
is she? Say, what's this here 'lection
fer, anyhow? She's first money, that's
who she is, gol-durn; an' some day,
if I don't make any mistake, she's
goin' to be Mrs. Bill Slavin—gol-durn-
ed if she ain't! Good-day to you."

The editor ran the fingers of both
hands through his hair, walked over
and spit on the stove. Then he went
back to the table and wrote this head-
line in tremendous letters: EXTRA!
EXTRA! Then he shouted into the
back room: "Kill that corn-cob notice,
Jimmie!"

And that day's paper as a sensation
maker, stands alone in the history of
Vista county journalism.

ACTOR'S IDEA OF HAPPY DEATH.

Mansfield Tells How One Thespian Got Revenge on a Manager.

Richard Mansfield was discussing
the subject of vengeance.

"Vengeance, as a rule," he said,
"should be left to the gods. I can't
help sympathizing, though, with the
vengeance that a stage villain took on
his manager last year in the West.

"The villain was supposed, at the
end of the fifth act, to plunge a knife
in his heart, and to die very hard,
rolling and kicking all over the stage.

"When his cue came he did plunge
in the knife, but then, instead of dying
he lay down on the floor, crossed his
legs and burst into loud, long laugh-
ter, the dagger still sticking, mind
you, in his breast.

"The audience was amazed and stu-
pefied at such unreasonable conduct.
The actors on the stage could not go
on, for they were amazed and stupe-
fied, too. The manager nearly beside
himself, hissed from the wings in a
loud whisper:

"'You fool, what are you laughing
at? This is your death scene.'

"'Death scene?' said the recumbent
villain. 'Yes, I know it is, and with
such a salary as you give me, death
comes as a happy release.'"

HIS IDEA OF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Small Pupil in Doubt as to Whether It Was a Hen or a Rooster.

"During one of my visits through
the country districts," said the pro-
fessor, "I happened to reach a small
village where they were to have a
flag raising at the schoolhouse. After
the banner had been flung to the
breeze, there was an exhibition of
drawings which the pupils had made,
and of the work they had done during
the year.

"The teacher recited to them, 'The
Landing of the Pilgrims,' and after
she had finished she requested each
pupil to try and draw from his or her
imagination a picture of Plymouth
Rock.

"Most of them went to work at
once, but one little fellow hesitated,
and at length raised his hand.

"'Well, Willie, what is it?' asked
the teacher.

"'Please ma'am, do you want us to
draw a hen or a rooster?'"

Rule of the Game.

They were playing a little social
game of poker in the parlor, the
young gentleman acting as instructor
to the ladies.

"It is not your turn to bet now,
Miss Primleigh," he remarked; "you
have the advantage of not having to
bet until the others have all said."

"Why so?" she inquired.

"Because you have the age on us,"
he responded.

She was his bitterest enemy from
that time on.—New Orleans Times-
Democrat.

Two Pictures.

I.

An old farmhouse with meadows wide
And sweet with clover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be."

II.

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long:
"Oh! could I only tread once more
The field path to the farmhouse door,
The old, green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be."

—Universalist Leader.

Brave Answer.

"John Henry, why did you go to
bed with your clothes on last night?"
asked Mrs. Gibbins.

"Because it was cold," bravely
answered John Henry, who couldn't
remember anything at all about hav-
ing gone to bed, but who was quick
witted.—Buffalo Express.

Not on the Mouth.

Nell—He has been very attentive
to me and last night he tried to kiss
me.

Belle—Well, it's all right to be at-
tentive, but that was overdoing it.

Nell—Oh, no; he underdid it. He
only succeeded in kissing me on the
chin.

May Adopt Metric System.

A petition in support of the bill for
the adoption of the metric weights
and measures, which will be introduc-
ed in the House of Lords by Lord Bel-
haven and seconded by Lord Kelvin,
is being extensively signed through-
out the British kingdom.

Fight on American Lumber.

As a means of keeping American
lumber out of Canada, lumbermen of
the Canadian Northwest have agreed
to reduce the price $1 per 1,000 feet,
providing that the railroads would
also reduce rates from 40 cents a hun-
dred to 33 cents.

HOW UTE CHARMED A GRIZLY.

Indian Found Bear Susceptible to the Powers of Argument.

"The most interesting story I ever
heard came from the lips of old 'Buck-
skin Charley,' chief of the Southern
Utes," said J. P. Altberger of Philadel-
phia.

"As told by a white man the narra-
tive is tame, indeed, lacking the dra-
matic action and eloquence of the red
warrior. It was about a meeting with
a big grizzly bear in the mountains
of Colorado. Charley was out looking
for deer. He was equipped with an
old-fashioned, single-barrel, muzzle-
loading rifle, which put him at a ter-
rible disadvantage, when he was sud-
denly confronted by one of the big-
gest specimens of the grizzly he ever
saw.

"'I jumped behind big tree very
quick,' he said, 'and Mr. Bear came
close, rearing up on his hind legs. I
was scared to shoot, only having one
barrel. Then I commenced to talk. I
said: 'Mr. Bear, I am your friend. I
come out after deer. I hope you go
away and so I kill deer and leave big
piece of meat for you.' Then the bear
seemed to get friendly and he dropped
on his legs to the ground, much as to
say he'd like a piece of deer, and then
he run off into the mountains."—
Washington Post.

GRASS TO HOLD CANAL BANKS.

Experiments Made by the Engineers in Charge of Ditch at Suez.

It has been discovered by the engi-
neers who are occupied with the main-
tenance of the Suez canal that the best
of all methods of protecting the banks
from crumbling and decay is provided
by the natural growth of reeds which
fringe the channel for some distance
below Ismailia on the African side,
and some rather interesting attempts
have been lately made to plant new
beds in other parts of the canal.

It is stated that the local species of
reed with which the experiment has
been so far made will not live in salt
or very brackish water in the early
stages of its growth, though it will
bear transplanting later, and that at
present the serviceableness of the nat-
ural means of protection is conse-
quently limited.

Where the water is sufficiently free
from brine, however, the network of
roots is found to put a facing on the
loose soil of the banks more success-
ful and permanent than a wall of
brick or stone, and it would probably
not be difficult to discover and estab-
lish some coarse sedge or other plant
of the sea marshes.—Country Life.

AT HOME ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Bashful Contractor Not Fitted for Public Speaking Gives Odd Excuse.

Elmer E. Johnston, executive com-
missioner of the Washington World's
fair exhibit is attracting a great deal
of favorable attention in St. Louis.
Recently Mr. Johnston gave the St.
Louis people some strong advice
against extortion, and the other day
he told a reporter a little story.

"Seeing all these buildings up," he
said, "reminds me of a hospital dedi-
cation that I attended last October.
We had the builder of the hospital
there and we called on him to make
a speech. He was a big, ruddy chap,
timid and embarrassed. He got up,
bowed awkwardly and began:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, I guess I
am better fitted for the scaffold than
for public speaking.'"

Overstepping the Limit.

When Meredith P. Gentry was de-
feated for the governorship of Ten-
nessee by Andrew Johnson, afterward
president, he was much chagrined,
principally, he said, because he "had
been run over by that great calf," as
he contemptuously designated John-
son. Gentry's melancholy over the re-
sult of the election increased as time
passed and he went into a decline.
So some of his friends visited him
in order to cheer him up and, as was
the custom in those days, emptied
several demijohns of whisky during
the evening. It was very late before
they thought of retiring and then Gen-
try announced that, as there was a
clergyman present (Parson Brown-
low), he would request him to offer up
a prayer before the company went to
bed. Brother Brownlow, whose spe-
cialty was exhortation, began to pray.
He included everything in his peti-
tion and at last said: "and O Lord, if
in thy infinite mercy it be possible,
have mercy also upon Andrew John-
son." Gentry was on his feet in an
instant. "Stop, Mr. Brownlow, stop!"
he exclaimed. "You will exhaust the
fount of infinite mercy."

Lack of Cuss Words in Japan.

The poor, benighted heathen cannot
swear
In Japan;
They possess no ardent cuss words over
there
In Japan.
When the wind blows off their hats,
When their darlings prove untrue,
When they slip and crack their slats,
O I wonder what they do
In Japan?

Does the hammer never fall upon a
thumb
In Japan?
Do insistent bill collectors never come
In Japan?
When they think they've got downstairs
And the bottom's far away,
If the Jap man never swears,
O I wonder what they say,
In Japan?

Do they never miss the last car out at
at night
In Japan?
Do they never hit the sidewalk when
they light,
In Japan?
When they put in all their cash
And are therefore brought to grief
When the market goes to smash,
How do they obtain relief,
In Japan?

Do the people never chance to step on
tacks
In Japan?
Do they never get their fingers caught in
cracks,
In Japan?
When they don new clothes and find
At the office, far away,
That they've left their keys behind,
O I wonder what they say,
In Japan?

Good Hit Was Wasted

Queer situations come to pass now
and then in baseball which puzzle
players, umpire and spectators alike
for the moment and one of the queer-
est happened in the Eastern League in
a game between Providence and Bro-
cton. Tommy Bannon, one of those
base runners inclined to do the unex-
pected on the bases, was at the bat
for Brocton and Patsy Flaherty of the
same team was on second base. Ban-
non cut loose with all his might at a
straight ball, and the next instant the
leather was shrieking in line flight
toward center field. The center field-
er was seen to put up his hands for
the ball, which was going straight at
him. The sun was in the center
fielder's eyes and he slightly misjudg-
ed the ball, which sailed just over his
head. But as he had his hands all
set for the whizzing pellet, some
thought he had caught the ball. Ban-
non saw that the ball had not been
caught and with head down tore
around the bases, kicking up clouds
of dust en route. He was reposing on
third base by the time the ball was
fielded in.

The captain of the Providence team,
as soon as things had quieted down a
bit, ran up to Umpire Hunt, mean-
time getting the ball and tagging Ban-
non, and made the claim that Bannon
was out.

"No, that don't go," exclaimed the
umpire. "Bannon touched all the
bases all right."

The Providence captain reiterated
his contention, and again Hunt de-
clared the man safe.

"But," protested the Providence
man, "what is Flaherty doing on sec-
ond base?"

The umpire looked, and, sure
enough there was Flaherty on second
base, and the man who had batted
after him a base ahead of him—an
absurd situation. Flaherty had
thought the ball was caught, and had
stuck to his base, and Bannon, without
noticing him, in the excitement, had
run past him. There was nothing for
the umpire to do but call Bannon out.

The next time Bannon came to bat
there was nobody on base, and a
bleacherite sang out in earsplitting
tones the following timely advice:

"Now, then, Tommy, soak it, and
this time run as far as you like!"

The Speed of Storks

No living thing, not even a scared
jack-rabbit, can travel with the speed
displayed by such birds as the stork
and the northern bluethroat. Not
only do these birds fly with a speed
which can hardly be conceived, but
they keep up their rapid flight for one
or two thousand miles at a stretch
without apparently tiring.

Evidence has been collected recent-
ly which shows that the bluethroat
flies from Central Africa to the shores
of the North Sea, a distance of 1,600
miles, in less than a day and a night,
and making it, moreover, in one un-
interrupted flight.

The storks, which spend their sum-
mers in Austria-Hungary and their
winters in India and Central Africa,
are also marvelous travelers, and
make their journeys twice a year in
one unbroken flight each time.

From Budapest in Hungary, to La-
hore in India, is about 2,400 miles in
an air line, and the storks make the
journey in twenty-four hours, thus
traveling at the rate of 100 miles an
hour for the whole distance. The
storks which spend the summer in
Central Europe and the winter in Cen-
tral Africa travel with the same rapid-
ity.

Slatin Pasha, an Austrian in the ser-
vice of the Khedive, and now gover-
nor of the Central African province of
Darfur, was for many years a captive
in the hands of the Mahdi and the
Khalifa when the dervishes killed Gor-
don and established their empire, now
overthrown, in the Soudan. One day,
at Omdurman, he saw a stork with a
metal band attached to one of its
hind legs. He caught the bird and
found engraved upon the band the
name of an old friend in Austria.

He wrote a note to his friend and
tied it to the metal band. When the
stork returned to Austria for the sum-
mer the friend saw the letter, caught
the stork and read the message, which
was the first certain assurance that
the outside world received that Slatin
was still alive.

This stork, as proved by the dates,
made the journey from Omdurman to
the Austrian country place, a distance
of nearly 3,000 miles, at a speed of
more than 100 miles an hour.

Didn't Know the Name

Mlle. Duval, until recently head of
the French department of Smith col-
lege, spent one summer in a tiny coun-
try town in New England. She was
very much worried as the days passed
because she did not receive an ex-
pected letter from France. Every
morning and every evening she would
inquire of the postmaster if there
were a letter for Mlle. Duval, and
each time he would shake his head
solemnly after he had shuffled
through a package of mail. After two
weeks had passed she became almost
desperate with worry, and sat down
to write a letter to France, asking
what was the trouble. She mailed her
letter that evening and asked the
usual question. As usual, the post-
master shook his head. Then a sud-
den thought struck her. "Have you
any uncalled for letters?" she asked.

"Oh, yes; yes, indeed!" said the
postmaster, pompously; "but they
ain't any of 'em yourn." Then he
launched into a little discourse on un-
called for letters and concluded with,
"Why, sometimes I have a letter for a
week before it is called for. I've got
one now I've had for two weeks, and
there ain't nobody asked for it. As
near as I can make out, it's addressed
to Millie Devil."

"It's mine," declared Mlle. Duval,
but it took her fully fifteen minutes
to convince the postmaster that Mlle.
was an abbreviation for mademoiselle
and that the name "Duval" may easily
appear to be something else, if not
written carefully.

The Face of Death

The bit of toil, set hard between the
teeth,
Gave suddenly, and seemed to yield, as if
The iron hand that drove repented it.
"Now in the name of Him who gave thee
power
To make me beast of burden to thy rein,
Give answer, Life!" I cried. "What
freak hast thou?
Why play'st thou with me, mocking me
withal?
Thou masked thing that darest not show
thy face!
I know that thou must drive, and I must
run;
I know that thou art master, and I
slave;
I know that though I weary to my heart
Of thee, yet must I urge me on and on,
A harnessed creature, lashed unto the
end."
But while I flung these bitter, brawling
words
Into the very ears and brain of Life,
And waited, quivering, for the hissing
whip,
Behold, a wonder did befall; for lo,
The too familiar harness loosed, and
down
From every gall and smart dropped si-
lently;
And, as I turned, there in the dusk one
stood,
And drew the mask from off my driver's
brows.
Then all the sons of morning sang to me
Within my soul, for, as my soul doth
live,
The face I saw was the dear face of
Death.
Oh, blinding beautiful it is to see!
Half angel and half lover, and all mine.
And heavenly sweet the commune that
we have,
Drawn arm to arm and heart to heart
at last—
One traveler—along a shining road;
God in the burning bush beside the way.
—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in the Feb-
ruary Century.

TOLD OF THE STATESMEN.

Proof That Lawmakers Can at Times Be Humorous.

Representative William Sulzer of
New York was standing in the mem-
ber's lobby in rapt contemplation of
the oil portraits of former speakers.
Speaker Cannon came along.

"Hello, William," he said.

"How are you, Uncle Joe?" Sulzer
effervesced. "Uncle Joe, you are the
best looking man I ever saw."

"I am glad you think so, William,"
Cannon replied, without the quiver
of an eyelash.

"Yes, sir, you are also the smartest
and the shrewdest and the kindest
and most successful man I ever
knew."

"Well," observed Cannon, "it has
taken you a long time to find that
out, William; but I am glad you have
seen light at last."

"Furthermore, Uncle Joe," contin-
ued Sulzer, "you are the best man I
ever knew. You are good, absolutely
good. I often wonder when I sit in
the house and watch you, why it is
that angel Gabriel does not float down
through the glass roof some morning
and carry you away to the fields of
everlasting bliss."

"Well, William," said Cannon, "I
have wondered about that myself at
times, but, under the rules of the
house of representatives, such action
would require unanimous consent,
and, William, somebody would be sure
to object."

Senator Scott of West Virginia was
making an earnest plea for an in-
crease of pension for a man who lost
both eyes in the war. He said that a
man who had had both legs amputa-
ted received $100 a month.

"It is nothing but justice," de-
claimed Mr. Scott. "I merely desire to
put the eyeless man on the same
plane with the legless."—Chicago In-
ter Ocean.

If it's necessary to lie in a man's favor do it while he is alive instead of hiring a marble-cutter to do it after he is dead.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

EDITORIAL.

OUR NEW JUDGE.

Judge T. Scott Sayre took charge of the fifteenth judicial circuit on Monday last and opened his first court in Montgomery county. He will be in Chilton and hold the regular non-jury civil term the third Monday in July. The extra court session announced by Judge Richardson has been rescinded by Judge Sayre, as he thinks it would put Chilton county to needless expense.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

It would be well for all of our readers to study the address of the board which has been readjusting the county. It gives them full information about electing district trustees, etc. The board has worked hard; it has not been an easy task. There are sixty-four rival schools provided for, and the three incorporated towns of Clanton, Jemison and Thorsby make 67 districts in the county.

GOVERNOR CUNNINGHAM.

In a personal interview with Lieutenant and Acting Governor Cunningham last Friday he spoke quite freely of his intentions as to running the office during his tenure; all appointments will be made by him except of those who would form part of Governor Jelks' official family; in such cases Governor Jelks will be consulted as to his preference. Governor Cunningham also spoke quite strongly of his desire to break up the "lynching habit," and said he would do all in his power to enforce the laws of Alabama. This was in reference to the Baldwin county affair, and the lynching which occurred in Autauga county last Saturday will no doubt spur him to renewed effort. It is to be hoped that the governor will be successful (and if properly backed up by the circuit judges he will be) in wiping this black blot from the record of our state. He is a very able man and covers every inch of the gubernatorial chair.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

In introducing Mr. Letcher last week as a candidate for tax collector we omitted to state that he has been a resident and taxpayer of this county since 1870 and was also a confederate soldier during the war between the states, was wounded three times, one of his hands being now disabled by a wound received at that time. He was a candidate four years ago for this same office and lost the nomination by a small margin.

ROBERT M. SMITH.

Mr. Smith, who is a candidate for treasurer, has been a resident of this county for many years and is fully competent by education, having been a school teacher in former years. He is well fixed as regards this world's goods, and to judge by the careful way in which he cares for his own money, would make a good custodian of the people's cash. He ran for sheriff four years ago, but owing to the lateness of his entry and sickness he was defeated, but he did not sour on the party on that account, but still votes the people's and republican tickets.

SAM W. COLLINS.

This young man, who is a candidate for circuit clerk, was born and reared in Chilton county, and is a son of Sank Collins, of Collins Chapel, who we all know and respect. Sam was educated in the public school and Concord High school and Blount college, with a course in Massey's business college. He took a first grade teacher's license when he was sixteen years old and has taught school at Davis and Lomax, in this county, so his competency is well assured. His parentage is a guarantee of the soundness of his political principles and his moral and religious upbringing.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

This gentleman was born in Coosa county, but has lived in Chilton since he was five years old; has a good common school education and a course at Massey's Business college at Montgomery; enlisted as a volunteer in the war with Spain, and saw active service in Cuba; was raised from private to quartermaster sergeant, which speaks well for his service record. He says: "I have always aligned myself with the people's party of this county." Is now and has been for some time past postmaster at Rushton P. O. No doubt would make a good clerk.

ANDREW J. WILSON.

This candidate for treasurer was born in Chilton county about forty-seven years ago; was raised on the farm and has always followed that vocation. A couple of months since he was the victim of a runaway accident and fractured his ankle in two places; is now walking on crutches and does not know when he will be rid of them, if ever. He has never offered for office before and has always voted the people's party and republican tickets, and feels competent to fill the office to the satisfaction of the public, if successful in obtaining the nomination

The following was handed to THE UNION for publication by Frank Goodgame, who says the agreement represents the majority of the Thorsby faction of the republicans of this county, commonly called the "black and tans:"

"We, the undersigned members of the republican executive committee of Chilton county, agree to go into the people's primary. We have republican candidates who have announced for office subject to the action of said primary, and we recommend that all republicans go into said primary and vote for their choice. We further agree to indorse and support the nominations made in said primary.

J. F. Goodgame, W. H. Goodgame, D. N. Riggins, J. M. Wilson, C. L. Glasscock, A. J. Glass, T. C. Abbott, W. R. Crofford, W. J. Atcheson, W. F. Foshee, Secar Harris, chairman.

The following letter explains itself, but the editor of THE UNION wishes to say in this connection to any of the people of Chilton county who wish to get up a "rural route," he will be glad to assist them in any way that lies in his power; also to help Congressman Bowie in his very laudable desire.

"Anniston, Ala., May 2, 1904.

"Editor Union, Clanton, Ala.

"Dear Sir: We have now fifty-six rural delivery routes in the fourth congressional district of Alabama already established and between thirty and forty petitions pending.

It is my ambition to have one hundred routes established if possible by January 1st. It is difficult to overstate the great importance of this service to our rural communities, and it is of almost as much if not quite as much importance to the towns from which the service originates.

"I have been making an earnest effort to have a special agent in my district to investigate the pending petitions, and I now inclose you a copy of a letter from the fourth assistant postmaster general, which explains the delay. From this letter I infer that some time during the summer I can safely rely upon a special agent.

"They claim that preference is given as far as practicable to priority of filing. In order to get this service extended to communities which do not now have it and which have no petitions pending, requests should be sent in to me as soon as possible. I will furnish any one desiring the same with all necessary blanks and information and will file the petitions promptly in the order in which they are received.

"I shall make an earnest effort to have a special agent in my district in the summer to remain there until his work is finished, but in any event it will be of advantage to any community desiring this service to forward petitions just as soon as possible. With just a little more help I can have the one hundred routes established by the 1st of next January. Can we not put our shoulders to the wheel and get it done?

"Yours very truly,
"SYDNEY J. BOWIE"

"Postoffice Department. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Washington, D. C., April 18, 1904.

"Hon. Sydney J. Bowie, House of Representatives.

"Sir: Replying to your letter of the 4th inst from Anniston, Ala., urging that the pending petitions for rural free delivery service in your district be investigated, you are advised that the department is expediting this work as rapidly as possible consistent with good service. As you are aware petitions are being taken up in their order of filing. The oldest petition in your district was filed October, 1903, and there are still pending in Alabama and other states in the southern division a considerable number of petitions filed previous to that time. It is hoped that work may be taken up in your district early in the coming summer. Very respectfully,

(Signed) "J. L. BRISTOW,
"Fourth Assist. Postmaster Gen."

JEMISON.

Please allow me a few words. I see by the last UNION that there are plenty of candidates for the people's primary, but that's all right; they are all good men, but can't all be nominated, of course. But we'll try and select the best or rather the most popular ones. And then what? Well, we will elect them in November by the largest majority yet. I'm surprised to not see Professor J. H. Anderson's announcement last week. How about you, Professor? Where are you at? Let us hear from you. Success to THE UNION and the people's party in the county, and the republican party in the state and nation.

A CITIZEN.

Clanton, Ala., May 3, 1904.

Dear Editor—Please allow me space in your paper. I wish to say to my friends of Chilton county and of the community: My thanks to you all are unexpressible for your kindness and help in my misfortune. I have always said that good friends were better than money, and I still say so. When I got home and found that all we had was burnt to ashes I was like a lost man; I did not know which way to go, nor what steps to take. But thinking the matter over I decided that where there's a will there's a way provided, and I found it so. The Good Book says for us to help one another, and when we help one another the Lord is sure to help us. My heartfelt thanks and best wishes to all. Yours respectfully, J. A. CULP, JR.

CLANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

All are invited to attend the commencement exercises at 10 a. m. Thursday, May 12th. Prof. H. J. Willingham, of Wetumpka, will deliver an address. The final examinations will begin next Monday.

H. T. WALLACE, Principal.

IN MEMORIAM.

James R. Viars was born in Kentucky in 1842, his father moved with him to Ohio when he was about two years old. In 1877 he returned south and married and settled in this state. He joined the Masons in 1886 and was noted for his zeal and fidelity to the order the remainder of his life. He died March 30th, 1904, at his home near Clear Creek, Ala., and was buried with Masonic honors the next day at Providence church. He was a Royal Arch Mason.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That we bow to the will of God in this dispensation of His providence and faithfully trust Him for our brother's eternal life.

2. That we tender our fraternal sympathy and assurance to the bereaved family.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this lodge and a copy be sent to the family.

4. That we respectfully ask the county papers to publish these facts and resolutions.

WM. T. WILSON,
I. WINDSOR,
J. L. RUFFIN,
Committee.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The regular first Sunday services were held by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Swindall, who preached to a very large congregation in the morning. There was an extra service in the afternoon at 3:30 for the Odd Fellows' lodge, who thus celebrated their 85th anniversary of the founding of their order. The lodge marched to the church in full regalia and the church was packed to the doors with their friends and relatives, who heard a very eloquent discourse, which well repaid them for coming out. At the close of the morning service a short, informal conference of the church was held and the pastor and Brother W. I. Mullins were elected to represent the church at the southern Baptist convention, which will meet in Nashville next week, and a purse of $15 was made up and presented to Pastor Swindall, in order that he might make the trip with comfort to himself.

Announcements.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904 W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP,
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby annouce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

SINGING.

The fifth annual session of the Salem Singing society will be held at Salem church on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody is invited. Come with your baskets and books.

T. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
L. A. CALLOWAY, Secretary.
tf

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. . . Alabama

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN SALE

I have just bought the Moore Stock of goods at a very low price and it must be sold to make room for more.

All Calicoes at 5c as long as the last, and other goods in proportion

Also, will give away three Plates with each $5 Cash sale, and in addition to this will sell for $5.50 Cash one barrel of DeSoto Flour best patent, with every $10.00 Cash sale of other goods than flour.

The above offer good until April 5, 1904

WILL OPEN A STOCK OF MILLINERY MARCH 10th

L. H. REYNOLDS

JEMISON, ALA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - - Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers
County and Office Supplies a Specialty

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judson Strock
W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robinson, J. M. Potts
Watts Moore
Ed Smitherman.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT
1st Term—1st Monday in April
2nd Term—3rd Monday in July
3rd Term—1st Monday in November
T. Scott Sayre
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka
Court Reporter—E. B. Deason, Clanton

CHANCERY COURT
1st Term—2nd Monday in March
2nd Term—2nd Monday in September
Register—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Ashville
Clerk—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton

COUNTY COURT
1st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT
1st Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
1st Monday August, 1st Monday

COUNTY OFFICERS
Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams
Register—Alex G. Dake
Treasurer—J. M. Morgan
Sheriff—J. O. Middleton
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1st District—W. H. Conway
2nd District—Alex Glasscock
3rd District—W. A. Green
4th District—R. C. Riggins

SUPT. OF EDUCATION
J. W. Moore, Clanton

STATE SENATOR
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to hand the editor any news regarding churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send correct

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
Clanton—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor; Jno. Jr., clerk, Plantersville
Jemison—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Thorsby—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Verbena—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday Pratt, clerk, Verbena.
Rushton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Liberty Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Mt. Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Providence Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Bear Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Mt. Olive—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Mt. Creek Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Mt. Zion—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Mt. Moriah—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Mt. Pleasant—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Mt. Vernon—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Rogers, clerk, Jemison.
Mt. Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.
Verbena—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Wetumpka—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; Barnes, clerk, British.
Zion—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Lackey, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudder; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
Union—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Hebron Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand. J. H. Wilson, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. George Trawick, clerk.
Hebron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; Billingsley, clerk.
Jemison—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Liberty—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pleasant Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethel Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 4th Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Mt. Olive Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, 4th Sunday. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Bethel Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman; H. C. Latham, clerk.
Hebron Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Union—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Union—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Pleasant Rest—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; Deason, clerk, Rushton.
Mt. Pleasant—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday. J. Billingsley, clerk
Mt. Olive—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday.

THE BIG STORE,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

oods, Clothing, Hats, Sho
FURNITURE,
INS AND BURIAL NECESSITIE
W. I. MULLINS,
n. . . Alaban

ANOTHER GREAT
BARGAIN SALE

ve just bought the Moor
of goods at a very low pri
must be sold to make ro
re.

Calicoes at 5c as long as the
and other goods in proportio

ll give away three Plates with ev
sale, and in addition to this will
0 Cash one barrel of DeSoto Fl
nt, with every $10.00 Cash sal
ods than flour.

The above offer good
until April 5, 1904

OPEN A STOCK OF MILLINE
MARCH 10th

H. REYNOLDS,
JEMISON, ALA.

R L MERCHANDISE A
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Special & Mule Bra
Are the Best on Earth
. C. JONES,
- - - Alab

ATCH PRINTING C
k Book Makers and Lithographers
ty and Office Supplies a Specialty.
timates.
nis Ave., BIRMINGHAM,

L
AME,
st Street
ngham, Ala.

Practical Watchm
and Optician
Eyes Correct
Fitted
Mail orders promptly

Y OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
Term—1st Monday in April.
er Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem

—T. Scott Sayre.
or—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

HANCERY COURT.
Term—2nd Monday in March.
erm—2nd Monday in Septem

ellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An
r—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT.
Monday in each month.

MMISSIONERS' COURT.
onday February, 1st Monday
t Monday June, 2nd Monday
Monday August, 1st Monday

COUNTY OFFICERS.
of Probate—S. M. Adams.
rer—Alex G. Dake.
—J. M. Morgan.
or—J. O. Middleton.
ssessor—A. C. Mims.
ollector—T. J. Hubbard.

NTY COMMISSIONERS.
District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
District—R. C. Riggins.

PT OF EDUCATION.
W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
J. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

NTY CHURCHES

s and clerks are cordially ask
d the editor any news regard
churches which they would
lished. Also if there are any
these notices please send cor

SSIONARY BAPTISTS.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
es, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
alem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
ett, clerk, Verbena.
n—Rev. A. ust Swindall, 1st
d Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
off
Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
d—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm
st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

ut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
ay. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
er—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
odgers, clerk, Jemison.
Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
nia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
ill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas
Barnes, clerk, British.
y—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ney, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud
er: W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
nia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
dron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
Billingsley, clerk.
lem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
y. G. W. Hill, clerk.
pe—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom
nday: D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
t Grove—Rev. G. W. Free
er: H. C. Latham, clerk,

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
r. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
nce—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
y. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

nce—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-

Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
inson, clerk, Rushton.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday, Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States.	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL ITEMS.

H. O. Bean was a welcome visitor Saturday.

H. A. J. Harris was in town Saturday and had his daughter, Miss Teressie with him, the first time she has been out of the house for fourteen months.

Ex-Sheriff Kilgore was a welcome caller Saturday.

Go and buy one of those fine 'Smith and Mayer" buggies at W. I. Mullins'.

W. S. Adams was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

B. F. Massey was in Clanton Saturday.

G. W. Thomas was in town Monday.

A large stock of fine watches at Upchurch's drug store.

William Moore, of Cooper, was a pleasant visitor Monday, and we hope his health will improve soon

W. C. Robinson was in Clanton Monday.

L. A. Calloway, of Rushton, was a welcome caller Monday.

Steel ranges, stoves and the celebrated "Iron King" for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

T. J. Hubbard was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Glasscock were in Clanton Monday.

A. J. Wilson was a welcome visitor Monday.

Why don't you try "Oxolo" at Upchurch's drug store?

L. B. Pounds was in Clanton Monday.

Ben Wells was in town Monday.

Jesse Hayes was in Clanton Tuesday.

R. A. Thomas, our Clanton barber, brought in another nice lot of fish Tuesday, fresh from the Coosa.

R. J. Williams was a welcome visitor Tuesday.

J. M. Maddox and W. R. Taylor were in Clanton Tuesday.

H. I. Honeycutt spent Wednesday in town.

Ed Smitherman is quite sick with fever, which was aggravated by a serious fall he had last week.

Sheriff Morgan spent last Friday in Montgomery.

George Mims, of Collins Chapel, was in Clanton Wednesday.

Squire Milford, of Kincheon, was in town Wednesday.

Governor Cunningham has appointed Walter A. Pinson notary public at Mountain Creek.

Ernest Hopkins is farming near Clanton this summer; trying to build himself up physically. Hope he will succeed in both efforts.

Miss Gertrude Prescott will return home to Verbena this week from West End, where she has been teaching.

Professor Robert Jones, of Stanton, the "Childs postle," is visiting Clanton this week.

Messrs. Goodgame, Headley, Driver and Johnson went out this week in the employ of the American Portrait Company.

Several of our good Baptist ladies contemplate attending the Southern Baptist convention at Nashville next week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

R. L. Cooley, Miss Ellen Moore.
W. N. Jones, Miss Ida Busby.
W. B. Harville, Miss Ruby Letcher.

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Young men and women contemplating entering the state university next September will have an opportunity to take the written examinations for entrance to the freshman class near their homes. An examination for this purpose will be conducted by the county superintendent of education at the county seat on Saturday, May 21st, 1904, beginning at 9 a. m. This arrangement permits students to take the entrance examination soon after the close of their studies in school, and without the necessity of a trip to Tuscaloosa. All young persons expecting to take this examination should report at once to the county superintendent. tf

OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

B. Y. McMorries Takes Drug to Alleviate Pain—Will Recover.

B. Y. McMorries, bookkeeper for Greene & Co., who took an overdose of morphine early yesterday afternoon, is resting easy and will recover. Mr. McMorries has been ill for several days, and it is thougnt by his employers and others that he took the drug to alleviate pain, not being aware of the quantity he was taking.

He was found in a room on the second floor of the building used by the undertaking establishment about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in an unconscious condition. Physicians were immediately summoned and they worked with him until assured that he was out of danger.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

NOTICE.

Clanton, Ala., May 3, 1904.

We, the school redistricting board of Chilton county, have this day completed the work of laying out the county into school districts. We have exerted our best efforts and energies, with the best information that we could gather from the several communities in the county, to so locate these districts that in each one there can be a good school; provided the people will come together and put forth the proper efforts and use the advantages which this change has given them. It is of vital importance that each and every one should know at an early date the district in which he or she is placed, and this they may know with very little trouble, for, as the law provides, we have written out a description of each district, giving the name and number of each, and submitted the same to the probate judge, to be recorded in his office. The law requires the QUALIFIED VOTERS in each district to MEET on the FIRST SATURDAY in JULY, 1904, and there ELECT three district trustees, and these trustees MUST on the 1st day of AUGUST, 1904, take the enumeration of the children between the ages of seven and twenty-one in their district and REPORT the same to the county superintendent. Hence it is very needful that you should know your district; otherwise you will lose your appropriation for the next two years. The poll tax paid in each school district will be used for that district only, so you should know your district, so you can give the tax collector the NAME and NUMBER of it when you pay the poll tax. If you fail to do this the collector will not know to which district to apply the money. We earnestly trust and insist that every parent will put forth energy and determination to inform themselves on these vital points and to make stronger efforts and greater sacrifices than ever before to educate their children, who are to be our future men and women. It would be well for all persons interested to clip the above information for future reference.

Very respectfully,
ALEX GLASSCOCK,
Chairman;
R. F. SIMS,
J. W. MOORE,
Secretary;
Redistricting Board.

BEAT 3.

April 30, 1904.

Editor Union—I ask space in your paper to say a few words about politics. Since Rev. J. H. Thomas declared himself a candidate for the office of tax collector, I hear a lot of people speak of his qualifications as tax collector. They all seem to think that he is fully qualified to fill the office and most of them are highly in favor of him as tax collector, while there are a few that object to him from the fact that he is a preacher, and they say "if we elect him we will ruin him as a preacher," and they have no good reasons for saying so; they are judging the future by the past, but we should not judge a good man by the way some selfish, fickleminded man has acted in the past. I do not believe that J. H. Thomas being tax collector would prevent him from preaching, for I believe if a man is called of God to preach the gospel that he will preach it, politics or no politics. And again, I can not see why that collecting the tax of Chilton county would require any more of J. H. Thomas' time than making a living on a farm would require; and nine-tenths of the men who I hear objecting to him because he is a preacher are folks who do not attend preaching once in six months, and some of the most objective ones live within a reasonable distance of the church where their membership is, and have not seen inside of its walls in eighteen months, and it don't look to me like that they care very much for preachers. It's only prejudice. In conclusion, I will say that I know Brother Thomas well and like him as a preacher and a neighbor, and shall give him my full support in the primary July 26th. Success to THE UNION.

A SUBSCRIBER.

J. A. HONEYCUTT KILLED.

J. A. Honeycutt, son of Marion Honeycutt, of Jemison, was shot and instantly killed by Station Agent John K. Hubbard at Boyles station, on the L. and N. railroad, on last Wednesday. Two shots were fired into him, one in the abdomen and one in the lungs. Immediately after the shooting Hubbard surrendered to the authorities and was locked up, but has since been released on bail. His account of the tragedy follows. Honeycutt is dead and can't tell his side of the story:

"The trouble between the two men is said to have arisen over some information given to a constable by Hubbard concerning the length of time Honeycutt had been employed in the vicinity of Boyles. It appears that the officer was seeking information for the purpose of collecting road tax and asked Honeycutt how long he had lived in that precinct. Honeycutt is said to have replied: 'Only a few days.'

"The constable then went to Mr. Hubbard, the agent of the Louisville and Nashville, and asked him how long Honeycutt had been working there. Not knowing the object of the inquiry, Hubbard replied: 'Something like two months.'

"Shortly after noon yesterday Honeycutt appeared at the office of Mr. Hubbard, and is said to have told Hubbard: 'This is a pretty way you have of telling lies on me.' Hubbard laughed and asked for an explanation.

"Witnesses say that Honeycutt insisted on his remark, and when asked for an explanation, said: 'I will explain myself,' and with that struck Hubbard in the face. Hubbard fell against the stove and was cut on the bridge of the nose. He fell again and was bruised on the head. Hubbard, it is said, then reached for a drawer in which he kept his pistol, but failed to secure the weapon.

"Honeycutt knocked him down again and began choking him. Hubbard then struggled until he reached the drawer, and securing the pistol, fired twice. Honeycutt fell and died immediately."

Honeycutt was buried in Jemison Friday. He leaves a widow and eight children and was very highly esteemed in Jemison by all his neighbors.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE

WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.

CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT — ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. — JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

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For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, aud will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

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The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

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Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

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There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

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We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES

Hardware Store

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

THE MINISTRY OF MEMORY.

O memory, dip thy finger-tip
In some cool well of distant youth,
And touch the doubter's drying lip
With but one drop of love and truth.

O fallen in the desert lands,
A traveller by mistaken ways,
Behold, among the trembling sands,
The crystal spring of earlier days!

In Bin Seventy-seven

BY ALBERT W. TOLMAN.

Two hundred feet in length and almost half as much in width, the elevator rose a hundred and fifty feet in air. Through two large doors in the ends ran railroad-tracks, leading through the base of the building. Near the wooden one-story office, snuggling close to its immense neighbor, a dizzy ladder of steel rounds, riveted to the side of the elevator, led straight up to the roof.

To the north stretched the business portion of the city; to the south the glittering harbor unrolled its broad expanse. Hundreds of cars stood in the adjoining freight-yard; and at the docks below three long, black ocean liners, with funnels banded red and white, snored drowsily through their steam-pipes, while into their yawning holds the grain was poured by the exhaustless spouts.

Archie Braithwait was a student at a business college in the city. His spare time was largely spent in getting an idea of the different industries of the place.

On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons he had no recitations, and to these half-days he looked forward with much pleasure. He had already visited the electric-light plants, the potteries, a shoe-factory and the rolling mills.

The elevator came next on his schedule. Every morning, when he went down to his work, he saw across a half-mile of lower roofs the colossal structure against the eastern sky.

Suggestive of great transactions, it fascinated the young man, and it was with considerable satisfaction that at last, one Saturday afternoon, he found himself in the shadow of the building, with a pass from the superintendent giving him the freedom of the plant.

Before entering the elevator he stood for a few minutes, taking in the details outside. The huge steel ships, stretching their ponderous length so peacefully in the muddy docks; the high, sharp bows, with their columns of white draft marks; the sailors swung on dangling stages, painting the iron sides; the shouts of the stevedores—all combined to make the scene fascinating.

But time was passing. Braithwait turned reluctantly from the wharves, and passing through fearless flocks of pigeons and English sparrows, plump from feasting on the spilled kernels, entered the door of the elevator.

The next two hours were of absorbing interest. He explored the place from top to bottom, until he understood what was done to the grain from the time it was taken from the cars until it was loaded on the steamers.

Few men were in sight, and no one asked him for his pass. Everybody was too busy to be curious, and apparently took it for granted that any stranger in the building had good reason for being there.

It was cold in the building. Sudden drafts swooped down from unexpected quarters. The air was filled with a fine powder, which strewed the floors. Dusty electric bulbs lighted the semi-darkness. Speaking-tubes ran here and there.

There was a sound of rushing grain; the floors shook with the rumble of machinery. By pressing a button or pulling a lever all those gigantic processes could be modified or checked.

In the course of his explorations Braithwait came to the "spout-floor," pierced with numerous large, round holes. Here great movable spouts of iron conveyed the grain from the garners above into the bins beneath the holes, which were fitted with hinged iron covers. Some of the covers were thrown entirely back; others, lifted to an angle of more than sixty degrees, were held up by sticks. The student moved gingerly among them, for he had no inclination to test the depth of the black cavities. Far down the long, dusty room, more than a hundred and fifty feet distant, two men were busy shifting the spouts; but they paid no attention to him.

At the very end of the floor was an opening, with stick-propped cover, and painted on the boards beside it, in black, dust-covered figures, its number, "77."

Braithwait wondered if this bin was full enough to allow him to see the top of the grain it contained. He stooped down to peer within. Utter blackness met his gaze. How it happened he cannot tell to this day, but as he rose his foot slid along the slippery floor, and he shot downward into the pit.

As he passed through the opening he made an ineffectual grasp at its edge, but instead struck the stick that held the cover up. Down it came, and while he still hung suspended in mid-air all light from above was blotted out, and he was left in total darkness.

The terrible sensation of falling that unknown distance he will never forget. How far beneath him was the grain? It might be ten, twenty, thirty, forty feet. Perhaps the bin contained no grain at all, in which event he would fall sixty feet before his bones were shattered on the hard timbers. These ideas passed like lightning through his brain. Then with a shock the motion ceased. He had fallen head first, but turned a half-somersault on his way down, alighting up to his knees in a yielding substance that broke the shock of his fall. He found afterward that the distance could not have been more than twenty feet, but the total strangeness of the place, and the terrible uncertainty as to when and where he would bring up, made it seem three times as great.

Braithwait's first feeling was one of thankfulness that none of his bones were broken. With his thumb and forefinger he tried the substance into which he had fallen. The kernels were small and elliptical, and he knew that he was in a bin of wheat. It was absolutely dark; not the faintest glimmer from any source relieved the Egyptian blackness. The air was dry and free from dust and the odor of the grain was not unpleasant. The young man did not realize at first he was in a position of any peril. He felt annoyed, and angry with himself for being so careless. But it was useless to stand idle, blaming himself for something that had passed. The thing was to get back to the floor, but how?

Might there not be a ladder on the side of the bin? Braithwait felt his way round the walls, but discovered none. The investigation showed him that his prison was square, with a side of about fifteen feet. He could feel the timbers quiver with the vibration from the machinery. Deadened sounds came to him from without. He heard the muffled whistle of a locomotive in the adjoining freight-yard. Could he make noise enough to attract the notice of the workers on the floor above?

For two or three minutes he shouted at the top of his lungs, filling the bin with clamorous echoes, but the closed trap kept the men from hearing him. Then with sickening force came a sense of his peril that left him weak and faint. What if they should begin to draw off the wheat before he could get out? He would surely be smothered in the sinking mass.

The thought roused him like a knife-stab. Round and round the bin he hurried, slumping deep in the grain with every step, feeling in vain along the smooth walls for something to which he might cling. With clenched fists he hammered on the wood, hoping that some one would hear the sound and understand his danger. But his blows, drowned by the reverberation of the machinery, were no more audible outside than the steps of a fly on a window-pane.

Terror seized him. He felt himself in the grasp of a great automatic monster. To that heartless mechanism he was no more than one of the innumerable grains which it was its function to store and deliver at the bidding of its masters.

He was standing near the middle of the bin when the thing he dreaded happened. Beneath his feet came a shifting, sliding motion, and the surface sank a little, just the slightest bit; but he could not have been more appalled had the solid ground been suddenly torn from under him. They were drawing off the wheat through the opening at the bottom! Before he knew it, he had sunk above his ankles. He leaped away from the treacherous center, and crowded himself back into one of the corners.

Whenever a compartment filled with particles is emptied through an orifice below, the substance falls from the top: down through the entire mass and directly above the aperture sink a core, which is constantly fed at the summit by particles from the sides sliding into the cavity.

If one has ever watched in an hour glass some grain larger than the others hang for a time on the edge of the vortex until the supporting grains fall away from under it and it rolls down the slope to disappear in the central quicksand, one will understand the peril that threatened Braithwait. Once let him be dragged within the influence of the suction, and nothing could save him from being buried alive in the smothering grain.

The student never thought harder or faster than he did during the next few seconds. All was quiet in the bin save for the soft sliding of the myriad kernels toward the invisible depression in the center. He realized clearly the only course which held out the least hope of safety.

Throwing off his overcoat, he tossed it aside in the blackness. Then with hands and feet he began to scoop the grain away from his corner and push it toward the center. The cavity thus made gave him a brief respite, until the sinking of its wall set him digging desperately again.

Thus he fought and struggled in the blackness, until utter fatigue overcame him. His muscles ached almost to numbness. His breath came short. He was drenched with perspiration. But there was no cessation in the movement of the grain. Slowly it gained upon him as he made his losing fight. The horror of the death that impended goaded him to extreme efforts, but his diminished strength could not cope with the steady sinking of the wheat. Oh, if they would only close the spout below!

The catastrophe, long averted, came at last. The edge crumbled beneath his feet; he slipped, staggered, fell! Down the steep slope he rolled, madly trying to check his progress by thrusting his arms and legs into the yielding mass; but to no avail. His hands grasped only the sliding kernels.

In a moment he was above the central vortex. Wild with terror, he put forth the most desperate efforts to climb the sides of the pit. Again and again he seemed to be in a fair way to regain the top; but each time, after he had crept up a little distance, the grain would slip beneath him, carrying him back to the bottom. The moment came at last when he could not free his ankles from the clutch of the grain. Down he sank in the quagmire, lower—lower—lower! A resistless power beneath seemed to be grasping his feet in a clutch that neither increased nor loosened. There was something terrible about its sameness.

Now the grain reached his knees, now it was half way up his thighs, now he was buried to the waist. Higher and higher it crept, until it was close unde rhis armpits. In a very short time it would be over his head, and he would die horribly under the choking kernels.

But help came to Braithwait just as all hope was leaving him. Heavy steps shuffled along the floor overhead. The sinking man realized that it was his last opportunity, and cry after cry burst from his lips.

His shouts were heard. The steps halted for a moment, then the cover above was flung suddenly back, admitting the first light that had reached the prisoner's eyes since he had fallen, through the opening and the trap had clanged shut. A red face, with bristling dusty-white mustache, peered into the blackness of the bin.

The wheat was sliding over Braithwaith's shoulders as he uttered one last hoarse, inarticulate cry. The man above could see nothing, but he understood; and his quick understanding was the sinking student's salvation.

Braithwait heard him run along the floor to a speaking-tube, and guessed that the order to stop the flow of wheat was being given. Then all at once the motion beneath his feet ceased, and he knew that he was saved.

A rope ladder was lowered into the bin, and two men, with a lantern and shovels, soon released the student from what had almost been a living tomb. It was half an hour before his strength came back enough to allow him to climb to the floor above; and to this day, he never sees an elevator without recalling his fight for life in bin seventy-seven.—Youth's Companion.

Smugglers of London Clothes.

"That case in Boston a few days ago," said a Nassau street tailor, "about several expensive suits of Easter clothing being found in the hold of a Liverpool liner, waiting until the steward who was going to smuggle them to American customers could get them ashore, is part of a game played ever week here in New York. We have an association that has been trying to stop it for years, but we haven't made much headway. The trouble with the Boston man was, probably, that he was new at the game. You can't catch the old hands on the New York liners like that. Of course, the well known Boston lawyers to whom the three suits were addressed did not know anything about them. Do you suppose they would have owned up if they did? They won't pay for them either. Those suits are a dead loss to the London tailor. But you can gamble that the man who brought them over will be out of the smuggling business after this.

"Every spring and every winter agents of fashionable London tailors stop at the uptown hotels and make a display of their samples. They know their old customers, but every new one has to have a bang-up introduction. It's like the sidedoor business of a saloon on Sundays. There are hundreds of men in New York who order their clothes in London every year who have never crossed the pond. They are measured here, and their clothes are delivered to New York tailors who stand in with the foreigners. The customer gets his clothes at this tailor's, free of duty. How, he doesn't know. But he has to pay the New York tailor for making the alterations. After all, he gets little out of the deal but the London cut, styles six months in advance of New York, and a suit or overcoat that doesn't fit. But they will do it."—New York Press.

"Green Dutchman" One Honest Man.

Gottlieb Wittier, who forty years ago found a box containing $62,000 in gold and government bonds, stolen from the United States paymaster, and which he immediately returned to General Fremont, is dead.

For forty years he conducted one of the largest contracting enterprises in Missouri. During the civil war he was engaged by the United States Government in the construction of forts along the Mississippi River, and while building a fort in South St. Louis a tin box was unearthed. Mr. Witter found it where it had been thrown aside by the workmen. A lock on the side aroused his curiosity, and he pried open the lid. Covered with brown paper was a pile of gold and Government bonds.

Mr. Wittler at once drove to Gen. Fremont's headquarters at Eighth street and Chouteau avenue.

As he walked from the office an officer remarked: "That green Dutchman could have kept this money."

To this Gen. Fremont replied: "I wish we had a few more of such green Dutch in this country. He is one honest man."—St. Louis Chronicle.

Quaint and Curious

When a Russian dies he is buried with a paper in his hands. On this is written his Christian name, as well as a prayer.

In the window of a Dunmow (England) hostelry appears the notice: "The Encyclopedia Britannica at your service within."

The nine-year-old son of Professor Wiener, of Harvard University, is said to be a master of several dead languages, higher mathematics and sciences.

There is often to be seen in the streets of Cork, Ireland, a respectable looking man, accompanied by a tame goose, which follows him through the busiest thoroughfares.

"Don't bury me on Thursday," were the dying words of John Penn, an English member of Parliament. "There is a little girl opposite who is going to be married on that day, and it would be grewsome."

During a prolonged attack of hiccoughs Thomas McDonald, of Plymouth, Pa., was the victim of a peculiar injury. The paroxysms became so violent that two of his ribs snapped and were seriously fractured.

The two oldest secret trade processes now in existence are considered to be the manufacture of Chinese red, or vermilion, and that method of inlaying the hardest steel with gold and silver which seems to have been practiced at Damascus ages ago, and is known only to the Syrian smiths and their pupils to this day.

Master Hallie Elco, of North Star, Mich., eleven years old, is perhaps the largest boy of his age in the State. He is larger than either of his parents, since he weighs 246½ pounds, while his father weighs 217 pounds and his mother 150. Master Elco stands five feet three inches high, has a breast measurement of forty-five inches and a belt measure of forty-seven inches.

Russian Bear Story.

There are two kinds of bears in Russia. Here is a true story of one: Two girls, ages five and thirteen, were attacked by a huge bea, and the younger was carried off, while the elder, terror-stricken, fled home a d gave the alarm. For three days the inhabitants of three villages sought in vain for the lost child. Finally a cordon was drawn around an extensive tract of forest, and the searchers closing in, discovered the bear and her booty in a dense thicket. The child was perfectly unharmed, and reclined in a deep, mossy couch made for her by the bear. She had gotten over her first fright and had subsisted fairly well on nuts and other forest fruits brought her by the gentle monster. The freakish but kindly disposed animal was summarily killed by the villagers.—New York Press.

Trees Survive Baltimore Fire.

In the burned district there are two trees which, though having been subjected to a heat which melted iron and caused strong buildings to crumble and fall, are still standing, and are apparently uninjured. One is on Frederick street, near Baltimore street, just opposite the site of the Odeon Theatre, and the other is in the rear of the ruins of the Southern Electric Company's place on Fayette street, near Calvert street. The tree on Frederick street is in remarkably good condition, and does not in the least show the effects of fire, although the heat at that point must have been intense, as not a building in that section was left standing. The limbs and branches of the other tree were burned to some extent, and it was almost completely buried beneath a great pile of debris.—Baltimore American.

Russia's Big Problem.

The transportation problem before Russia is more difficult than the public realizes. Assuming the problem is to move 100,000 troops, mobilized along the Siberian road, between Irkutsk and St. Petersburg, the distance from St. Petersburg to the seat of war is 6000 miles. It is safe, therefore, to assume there is an average train haul of 3000 miles for this movement. Applying the haul to this country, it means moving 100,000 troops and supplies from Salt Lake City to Southern Florida on a single track, lightly constructed road, with short passing tracks, limited water supply and all the limited facilities that go with such a road with light tonnage.—The Railway World.

Eliminated the "Almond Eye."

Prince Micchi, grandson of the Emperor of Japan and heir presumptive to the throne, is a strong, healthy youngster of three years and is the first baby in the royal house who has been allowed to have his hair grow like a European or American child. Soon after his birth a slight surgical operation was performed at the outer part of his eyelids, the result being that the little fellow's visual organs have not any of the "almond eye" shape peculiar to his race. Prince Micchi's wedding is already under consideration, three tiny ladies being especially regarded as possibilities.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Thunder clouds sometimes reach a thickness of eight miles, with the varying strata of damp mist and frozen snow and ice particles.

The most prized of the singing insects of Japan is a black beetle called "susumushi," or "insect bell." Its singing resembles the dainty sound of a sweet-toned bell.

The heat lost by radiation from bare pipes containing steam at one hundred pounds pressure has been estimated by Prof. S. P. Thompson to be that of about two tons of coal a year for each ten square feet of pipe surface.

Carbon monoxeid has been recently found to play a more important part in poisoning by tobacco smoke than nicotine. This poisonous gas forms a considerable part of the smoke, and, as much of the smoke from cigarettes is inhaled, it is thought to explain the harmfulness of this use of tobacco.

A new system of wireless telegraphy is based on a detector of electric waves described by W. Schloemilch, a German. The detector depends on the property that when electric waves fall on a polarized electrolytic cell placed in circuit with a source of current of slightly higher electromotive force the current in the circuit is increased from some cause.

Westrumite, the invention of Herr van Westrum, is a mixture of oil, which may be diluted as desired, and sprinkled over a road with an ordinary watering cart. The water evaporates, leaving the westrumite as a moist film, which absolutely prevents the arising of dust. Tested in London on a dry roadway where every vehicle raised clouds of dust, the material so effected the surface that several automobiles at highest speed raised no dust whatever.

The camera records of human emotions obtained at Geneva by Dr. E. Magnin and M. Edward Flegenheimer, are of remarkable artistic and scientific value. The experiments have been made upon a very susceptible hypnotic subject, who has been influenced by both musical and oral suggestion, and the entire range of human passions—joy, anger, fear, sadness, gluttony, greed, etc.—have been recorded in about five hundred photographs of the woman under the various forms of suggestion. The intensity of the expressions is said to have been rarely equaled by the great artists.

Fox Farm a Failure.

A gentleman by the name of Skillings of Bangor recently started a new industry on an island off the coast between Machias and Jonesport, Me. This was fox raising. He believed that there was money to be made in raising foxes for their hides and so leased what is known as Triton island some distance off the coast. Having secured the island he went west and bought about sixty of the finest furred and most hardy foxes he could find, paying for some of them as high as $500 apiece. These he placed on the island last fall and started his fox farm with every prospect that his novel plan would be a success.

Of course, the island being some distance from the land it was impossible for the foxes to get off and so fences were not necessary. This winter came with its cold weather and gradually the water between Triton island and the main land closed slowly in until finally the wide passage was covered with thick ice which could support a man or a team, for that matter.

All this had been going on so quietly that Mr. Skillings had quite failed to think of what this rapidly forming ice might mean to his new industry, and one morning he awoke to find that every fox owned had escaped from the island to the main land and had taken to the heavy growth of timber which covers much of this section of the coast. Mr. Skillings instituted searches and scoured the surrounding country, but he has not succeeded in recovering one of the animals. The 60 foxes, many of which were extremely valuable, aggregated an amount of many thousand of dollars and the loss gives every indication of being a total one.—Portland Express.

An Exhorbitant Dentist.

High prices often prevail in frontier towns, and those who live in new settlements become accustomed to the charges and think little about it. A man who recently returned from the Klondike tells a good story.

"People get used to paying big money for trifles," he said, "and two dollars for a box of sardines or five dollars for a pound of bad coffee came to be regarded as reasonable prices. But once I had the surprise of hearing an unexpectedly low price named. It was like this: I had a jumping toothache—was nearly wild with it—and went to a shanty where I was told there was a dentist. A rough-looking fellow told me that he was the dentist and I asked him to draw my tooth. He looked me over, got his forceps fastened on my tooth, and yanked it out after a couple of hard twists.

"How much?" I asked.

"Well, two dollars, I guess," said the dentist.

I paid him, although my jaw still ached badly.

"That's the cheapest thing I've seen round here," I remarked, as I gave him the money.

"Well," he said, "I thought I'd make it low, because on account of the bad light I pulled the wrong tooth.

I had to go the next day and have the bad tooth out, and he made matters square by charging me ten dollars.—New York Tribune.

According to a Philade... ian, in a generation or t... will average the same st... ropeans. It is only their ... are short, he says, and ... from their habit of sitting ... ed position on the floor ... customs are being adopted ... thinks the little brown ma... lengthen out. Of course ... brother physicians pooh-p... tion. They point out that ... almost unknown among Hi... on the whole, are rather l...

Japan's war office is flo... plications from men of e... condition of life for permi... to the front. They come ... expired soldiers and boys ... to enlist in the army in ... manner. The ages of the ... range from 14 to 70. Ma... following the Samouri c... their applications with ... blood and several are w... in blood. The authorities ... that 500,000 volunteers w... obtainable.

The warrant under w... Bunyan was apprehended ... in jail at Bedford for six ... ing the reign of Charles ... at auction in London ... for $1,525. The warrant ... signed by thirteen justi... peace, baronets and seve... charged the tinker with ... law by preaching and ... erwise than "according to ... or practice of the Church ... land."

Suicide of lovers in Japan ... heart-death, passion-death ... death. When a youth and ... would die together, being ... marriage by stern parents ... themselves fast together ... with the girl's long crepe ... and leap into a deep lake ... way of committing "heart ... for the lovers to make a ... for themselves, write letters ... parents and mix sometimes ... with their rice wine, and ... forever.

Four Americans and three ... make up the supreme ... Philippines. The chief ... lano, is fifty-seven years ... two years he was justice ... torial supreme court at ... sociate Justice Florentino ... sixty, a specialist in ... Two of his sons are now in ... States, studying at Wa... tice Victorino Maya was ... like his two native asso... nila lawyer.

Habitual drunkards after ... in Montreal, Quebec, ... the option of paying a ... ing imprisonment or taki... cure. At present there ... two under treatment, ... homes and twelve at the ... patient is expected to ... doses of the prescribed m... day, and is warned not ... intoxicating liquors during ... trial.

A project is on foot in ... for restoring the sphinx ... great pyramid of Ghizeh ... nal condition. Thick lay... completely cover the hea... monument, while the lowe... obscured by accumulations ... It is proposed to clear all ... mulations away and to clea... completely.

Mrs. Charles King, of C... ti, Tex., owns more land ... er woman in the world. ... was a famous cattle bree... left her 1,300,000 acres in ... dalgo, Starr and Cameron ... and there are now about ... on her ranges. The vast ... be kept intact until her ... child comes of age.

The French government ... proposes to establish a w... in every village where the ... ulation is large enough ... women being prevented ... cial customs from consu... physicians. In Algiers a ... has already been opened ...

The Chicago Journal ha... chased by John C. Eastm... manager of Hearst's Ame... its inauguration. The Jou... oldest daily newspaper in ... ing been established in ...

Electric Lighting.

The use of electric light... York State alone has in... 2000 per cent. in ten y... use of electricity for po... creased in the decade alm... cent.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLE... LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY mak... senior partner of the firm of ... Co., doing business in the ... County and State aforesaid, ... firm will pay the sum of ONE ... LARS for each and every ... that cannot be cured by the ... CATARRH CURE. FRANK ...

Sworn to before me and sub... presence, this 6th ... ber, A. D., 1886. A. W. ...

{SEAL.}

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken ... acts directly on the blood and ... faces of the system. Send for ... free. F. J. CHENEY & Co...

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for ...

Has Spent Lifetime in ...

Reverend Dr. Edwin R... pastor of the Greenland, N... gational Church for fifty ... and is still healthy and s... work of the ministry. He ... enty-three years old.

RU-NA, A VALUA... WRIT...

the Ailments Peculiar to the ... ex Are Due to Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs.

... Ikemball, M. D., 534 Vir... ..., N. Y., is a graduate ... of Buffalo, class 1884, ... in the practice of medi... that city since then. She writes ...:

"My conviction, supported by ... is that Peruna is a ... preparation for all ca... nnections. I have taken ... of Peruna myself and ... fine. I shall continue to ..." —Rachael J. Kemball, M.D.

... cured thousands of cases of ... ness. As a rule, however, be... is resorted to several other ... been tried in vain. A great ... patients have taken local ... submitted themselves to surgical ... and taken all sorts of doctor's ... at any result.

... of so many failures is the ... diseases peculiar to the female ... sex are not common... ly recognized as be... ing caused by ca... tarrh. These organs ... mucous membranes. Any mu... ane is subject to catarrh.

... one organ is exactly the same ... of any other organ. What will ... of the head will also cure ca... ... pelvic organs. Peruna cures ... simply because it cures the ca...

... the women afflicted with pelvic ...

... year 1893 the people of the ... tates drank 3,623,913,194 gal... timulants, for which they ... 1,633,379, breaking all the ... previous years.

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... AL SHINGLE ... MACHINE

... BEATS THEM ALL"

... E to WOMEN

... e Trial Box and book of in... s absolutely Free and Post... ugh to prove the value of ... ne Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

...mula of a noted Boston physician, ... with great success as a Vaginal ... Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal ... Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, ...oreness of mucus membrane.

... treatment of female ills Paxtine is ...le. Used as a Vaginal Wash wo... ... the world to produce its equal for ...ness. It is a revelation in cleansing ...ng power; it kills all germs which ...lammation and discharges.

...ing druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. ...yours does not, send to us for it. Don't ...stitute — there is nothing like Paxtine. ...for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

...ON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

NCE NOTES.

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KILLING AT BLOCTON

John Harsook Fatally Wounded by A. H. Watson—Boy Wounded.

John Harsook was shot and fatally wounded by A. H. Watson, mine boss, at Blocton, Monday afternoon, and a boy named Roberts was dangerously wounded. Harsook died later and Watson is in jail. Watson and Roberts were engaged in a difficulty and began to fight. Both men were having it rough and tumble when Watson pulled his gun and began to shoot at the boy, one shot taking effect in his arm. Harsook, who was standing near by, as soon as he heard the shooting, began to run. He was not engaged in the difficulty at all and is said not to have been concerned in the previous misunderstanding that led to the trouble. There is said to have been bad blood existing between Watson and Harsook, however. According to common report, as soon as Harsook started to run Watson shot at him, one of the bullets causing the fatal wound.

The Second Time.

Early Tuesday morning the Birmingham novelty works was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss on the building and machinery, as well as immense piles of lumber, amounts to $25,000. No insurance was carried. Seven other buildings were burned as the fire spread. No alarm was turned in to the fire department until the fire was almost beyond control. One year ago the same concern was burned out on the same spot. The total loss reaches $30,000.

Quarreled About a Girl.

Sunday Erskin Walker was shot and instantly killed by Bud Edmonds at the Hinds cotton gin near New Hope. They quarreled about a girl and in the fight Edmonds pulled a pistol and shot Walker through the heart. Edmonds has not been captured. He is a son of Trion Edmonds, a well known planter.

Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement covers the monthly movement to the close of April. Compared with last year it shows a decrease for the month in round figures of 191,000 bales, compared with year before last a decrease of 73,000 and with 1901 a decrease of 201,000. Northern spinners took during April 64,015 bales, against 144,117 last year. Foreign exports for the eight months of the season have been 5,537,960 bales, showing a decrease under last season of 670,065 and a decrease under the same period year before last.

Selma will during May be the place of meeting of three conventions. The first will be that of the Alabama Underwriters' Association, the next the forty-fourth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Alabama, which will meet on Wednesday, May 11th. The last will be of the Red Men, which will be held on the 17th, 18th and 19th.

W. F. Fullington, owner and manager of the Queen City Lumber Company at Gadsden, has just completed a large stave and heading mill at a cost of $12,000, and which will work thirty-five men. The plant has been completed and placed in operation.

At Blossburg, Ala., some thieves entered the station office of the Southern railway and rifled the safe of $70.24 cash and several pay checks. They then attempted to rob the safe of the Tennessee company, but failed.

In Talladega county's second primary the majorities are: Probate judge, G. J. Sorrell, 171; tax collector, Max Adams, 472; treasurer, J. E. Knox, 237; superintendent of education, J. P. Oliver 789.

H. G. Donald and W. H. Slaughter, Alabama candidates for admission to the naval academy, have successfully passed their mental examinations.

The Alabama Bankers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Montgomery May 11th and 12th. An elaborate program for the entertaining of the visitors has been arranged.

Henry county's books have been examined and reported upon. There was a slight discrepancy in the accounts of two officers, but these were promptly adjusted.

J. L. Watters fell into a pit of scalding hot water at Ensley and his feet and lower limbs were badly scalded. He is foreman of labor at the furnaces.

Gadsden is to have another new furnace. It will be erected by the Alabama Consolidated company alongside the new one recently completed.

Owing to the failure of the water supply of the Alabama Steel and Wire Company's rod mill the plant has been forced to close for a few days.

The sugar production of Mexico is estimated at about 100,000 tons, and that of molasses at about 50,000 tons.

Anniston has a new broom factory.

The greatness of little things finds frequent illustration in railroad operation, comments a writer in the Engineering Review. A case has just been discovered where nine years ago an error of five cents was made in the computation of a rate-sheet between two given points. It was found upon investigation that as a result of this error the two railroads operating between the two points have lost upward of $17,000 during that time.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT

By the Japanese to Bottle Up Port Arthur.

Another attempt was made by the Japanese to block the entrance to Port Arthur. This attempt was on a much grander scale than any heretofore made. It is reported that twelve ships of 3,000 tons each had been prepared by the Japanese, but for some unknown reason two of them never attempted to approach the entrance.

It is said that two Japanese torpedo boats were sunk, the remainder withdrawing in a damaged condition. Eight fireships were sunk and very few of their crews were saved. Most of them were killed. The Russians made several prisoners.

The vatican has received a report from the apostolic vicarite of Korea, who says that he has been obliged to withdraw all missionaries from the northern part of Korea, as the Japanese feared they might exercise an influence favorable to Russia.

The Japanese, knowing the Russians would intercept wireless messages, tried a trick to deceive and worry them. For several nights in succession they sent wireless telegraphy orders to prepare for a landing of fireships and attack by submarine boats.

It is rumored the Russian plans of mobilization have been sold through the treachery of an official at Warsaw. New plans have been laid and the Russian government has sent an agent to Germany, Italy and France to buy vessels.

The Russian official report says from 3,000 to 4,000 were killed at the capture of New Chwang.

Russia has ordered a large number of ambulance dogs.

The Red Cross.

A plan for the general reorganization of the Red Cross is submitted to representatives of the parties to the controversy in that organization. The plan contemplates the issuance of a new charter by congress which shall vest the control of the affairs of the organization in a central governing body of eighteen persons. Of these six are to be appointed by the president, who is also to designate the presiding officer. For the present the remaining twelve members are to be chosen by the general association, the understanding being that representatives of both elements would be chosen.

No One Responsible.

The board of inquiry held that the explosion on the Missouri was caused by an inexplicable combustion of oxygen with certain gases formed by the incomplete combustion of powder. The officers and crew are completely exonerated from any blame and the board recommends that no further proceedings be had. The form of powder used is to be changed.

Our Exports.

Exports of manufactures still promise to exceed in the fiscal year 1904 those of any preceding year. The nine months' figures of the fiscal year, just announced by the department of commerce and labor, show a total of seventeen million dollars greater than the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1900, in which the exports of manufactures reached their highest figures.

President Roosevelt has again given Dr. W. D. Crum a recess appointment as collector at Charleston, S. C.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.

4t

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK.

tf Clanton, Ala.

Who could forebode that Japan would develop so much naval ability in a generation? It is hardly longer than that since she dropped her junk system, obsolescent through countless ages, old as the Pandects of Mann or Noah's Ark. Now on Neptune's fields she copes with the proudest and lays them low.

IN MEMORIAM OF J. A. HONEYCUTT,

Who was born April 6th, 1868, and died April 27th, 1904. He was born and reared in this community. In 1887 he was married to Miss Arminda Sims, of one of the best known families of the county. Mrs. Honeycutt and their six children survive him. For many years he has been a trusted employe of the railroads and at the time of his death was foreman of an extra gang on the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Boyles, Ala.

His Death

was caused in contending for a principle pertaining to himself and crew. A man had been meddling with him and his men so as to disorganize his forces. When he called to remonstrate with the offender some hot words passed between them; then they began a physical contest in which Mr. Honeycutt was getting the better, when his opponent reached for a pistol and shot him twice with fatal results.

His Remains

were met at the train next morning by a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends and were carried to his residence to await interment at 3 p. m.

His Funeral.

The Masons and Odd Fellows met at their respective halls, then came together and marched to the residence to escort the body to the Baptist church, of which he was a member, where the most solemn exercises were conducted by his pastor, Rev. I. Windsor, to one of the largest assemblies ever witnessed in this place.

This unusually large concourse of people attests his popularity at his home. In addition to every available member of the local lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows there were quite a number of Royal Arch Masons from the Clanton lodge, of which he was also an honored member. His body was accompanied to the cemetery by almost the entire assembly, led by his brethren of the three lodges, and deposited in the grave with Masonic and Odd Fellow ceremonies and honors. Whereas we recognized Brother Honeycutt a loyal citizen, agreeable neighbor, faithful friend, indulgent father, affectionate husband, humble Christian and zealous Mason, in all of which capacities he manifested a large warm-heartedness and whole-souled fidelity; therefore, be it

Resolved, first, That we bow in humble submission to God's decrees, and in our sorrows, surrounded by the dark, mystic veil, we, through faith, say, "Thy will be done."

Second, That we extend our fraternal sympathy, interest and assurance to our brother's family in their inestimable loss and deepest affliction.

Third, That this report be spread upon the minutes of the lodge and a copy be sent to the family.

Fourth, That we respectfully request the Union and the Banner to publish these resolutions.

J. L. RUFFIN,
D. L. LANGSTON,
J. WINDSOR,
Committee.

MAPLE SPRINGS.

Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely. We have on the roll about seventy-five scholars. Rev. J. L. Hand filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday, preaching an excellent sermon from the cxix Psalm to a large congregation. The singing at Brother E. D. Hands' was much enjoyed by all present. So have another singing, Mr. Hand, and we'll come again. There are a lot of candidates out on our ticket, and we think they are all good men. This is my first time, but I hope to come again. WHO DO YOU RECKON.

LOMAX.

Health of our community is good except for a few cases of whooping cough. Farmers are about through planting and are getting very good stands of cotton, but would be glad to see a good rain, with warm weather following it. Mrs. Nettie Aldridge and M. H. Bussey, of Clanton, visited our burg Saturday and Sunday. It is a question with our people here as to who will be our next probate judge, Dake or Reynolds. Success to THE UNION and its readers.

OBSERVER.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

Dr. Rainsford revealed in a few words the worst evil of modern "financeering" when, speaking of the Metropolitan as a convenient illustration, he said to the New Rochelle People's Forum: "New York has been asleep while vast fortunes in franchises which ought to go to the coffers of the city have been diverted to the pockets of individuals. Great properties which are capable of paying vast dividends are watered so that they pay the most frugal returns, and as a result the employes are expected to work long hours for small wages."

King Christian of Denmark celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday in excellent health.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The State of Alabama
Chilton County

The tax collector of Chilton county has filed in my office a list of delinquent taxpayers and of real estate upon which taxes are due. The persons named below or owners unknown are reported as delinquent, and the following real estate is reported as assessed to them, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.00.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.74.

R. M. Aycock or Owner Unknown: Sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 29, t 23, r 12 Tax and costs, $2.30.

BEAT NO. 2

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.08.

BEAT NO. 4.

Estate of Hugh L. Gardner, Sam. Will John, guardian: Se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and w 1-2 of se 1-4 and e 1-2 of sw 1-4, less 12 acres, sec 22, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $8.75.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of se 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t 22, r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, r 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4 sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 22, r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres, sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, r 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $52.16.

Mag-etic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $2.27

Owner Unknown: W 1-2 of sw 1-4 sec 21, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $3.27.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAtee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $3.01.

BEAT NO. 7.

Mrs. M. E. Dunlap: S 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 27, t 21, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.24

Allen P. Howison or Owner Unknown: Nw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 15, t 23, r 12. Tax and costs, $2.65.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $4.71.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 4, t 23, r 14; ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.46.

A. L. Wambem or Owner Unknown: N 1-2 of se 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 31, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $2.72.

This is to notify you to appear before the probate court of said county at the next term thereof, commencing Monday, the 9th day of May, 1904, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why a decree for the sale of said real estate should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you, and for fees and costs. After the decree is granted in each of the above cases, additional costs in the way of tax commissioner's fees will be added and collected.

This 4th day of April, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS
Judge of Probate.

tf

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala

tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904.	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,874,213.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

If You Want To Please Your Wife

Buy her a Bottle of

DR. TICHENOR'S ANTISEPTIC

To use when the Children get Hurt or have Colic.

Nothing "Just as good" in such

A most complete Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods,

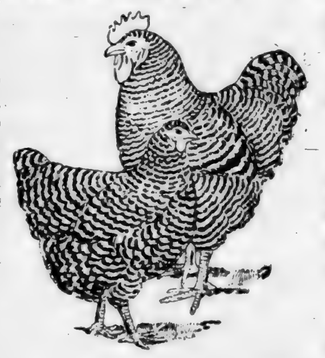
The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS



WE have as good CHICKENS as there are in the Barred Plymouth Rock

And you may have them for fresh eggs for 50c. If you want them shipped add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can

MRS. W. M.
Maplesville, Ala.

IT IS A FACT

That nothing but the mind can make money without Advertising.

We want your advertising.

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereby We Can Offer That Practical and Instructive Newspaper

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of Alabama for the full line of State News contained in each issue, will be furnished in connection with Our Paper at a Remarkably Low Price.

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all generally engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family reading, the Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensable. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, and meets the requirements of the entire family. It is a favorite throughout the South, and no one should be without it.

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year -
Weekly Advertiser one year -

Both for $1.25.

LOST

Bull yearling, color, yellow and white pied, mixed Durham and Holstein breed. When last heard from just west of Clanton, had a small bell on a rope collar, no marks. Liberal reward paid for return of this animal or for information that leads to his recovery.

D. C. HONEYCUTT
tf Thorsby, Ala

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VOL. II.

...ENTZ'S BODY FOUND

...ered in the Mountains Near Big Stone Gap, Va.

...APPEARED LAST OCTOBER

...ng Man Went Out Riding Alone ... Squatters Were Enemies and ... Never Again Seen Alive—Mountaineers Offered to Release Him For ... Ransom a Few Weeks Ago.

...one Gap, Va. There was a great ... that Edward L. Wentz, son ... millionaire mine owner, of Pe... who disappeared on Oct... and whose body was found ... few days ago, was helped ... mountaineers for months and not ... few weeks before the body was ...ed. It is now known that the ...t where the body was found ...arched over scores of times by ...ll army of men organized for ...t for the missing man by his ...

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Commission to Have Legislative Authority.

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Buy her a Bottle of

DR. TICHENOR
ANTISEPTIC

se when the Children
Hurt or have Colic.

Nothing "Just as good" in such c

host complete
Stock of General Merc
dise, Dress Goods,
Millinery
rtment

Is complete in every detail and is in
of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara
of St. Louis

P. D. WILS

ALABAMA.

LAWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good
CHICK
as there are in the
Barred Plymouth R
And you may have
fresh eggs for 50c.
want them shipped
add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can

MRS. W. N
Maplesville, A

IS A FAC

hat nothing but the mint
n make money without
dvertising.

want your advertis

ave Perfected Arrangements Where
Practical and Instructive Newspa

THE WEEKLY
ADVERTISER

n throughout the State of A
for the full line of State N
ined in each issue, will be
d in connection with Our P
on at a Remarkably Low Pr

Best County News. Best Sporting
News. Best Market and Finan
cial Page. Best State News.

age, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all
ged in agricultural pursuits, or family li
Advertiser will be found well nigh indispen
re, bright and practical all the way through
he requirements of the entire family. It is p
hout the South, and no one should be with

Our Great Special Offer:
Weekly Union one year -
kly Advertiser one year -
Both for $1.25.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA. MAY 12, 1904. NO. 7.

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HENRY M. STANLEY DEAD

Noted African Explorer Passes Away at His Home in London.

Succumbs to Pleurisy and Heart Trouble—His Great Work Opening Darkest Africa—Served as a Confederate.

London.—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the noted African explorer, who had been ill with pleurisy, complicated with heart trouble, for some time, died at his home No. 2 Richmond Terrace.

Sir Henry Morton Stanley, G. C. B., D. C. L. and LL. D., the man who found Livingstone, who led the expedition which relieved Emin Pasha and brought him out of a hostile country through the forests of the Congo to civilization, was a Welshman by birth.

His name was originally John Rowlands. He was reared in a poorhouse, near St. Asaph, began life as a cabin boy, and got to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a merchant, whose name he took.

He served in the Confederate Army and as ensign on the ironclad Ticonderoga. After the war he went as a newspaper correspondent to Turkey.

In 1869 James Gordon Bennett started him off for Africa to find Dr. David Livingstone, the explorer and missionary, of whom nothing had been heard for two years. He reached Zanzibar in January, 1871, organized his search expedition and started for the inland in March, with 192 native followers.

He found Livingstone at Ujiji, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, in the following November, furnished him with supplies, explored the lake with him, and then left him just as Livingstone started out on his last expedition, in which he died.

Stanley got back to England in March, 1872, and found himself famous. The British Association entertained him, Queen Victoria sent him a gold and diamond snuff box, and the Royal Geographical Society dined him.

In 1873 he was sent to Africa again and explored Lake Victoria Nyanza after great hardships. He descended the Congo in a memorable trip of eight months and got back to civilization on a Portuguese man-of-war. He received the cross of the Legion of Honor after that.

Then, in succession, he explored the Congo, and founded the present Congo Free State, and Stanley Pool on the Upper Congo is named after him. His last great work was the relief of Emin Pasha.

Several notable books of travel and exploration were written by him. After his return in triumph from the rescue of Emin Pasha he married Miss Dorothy Tennant, the eldest daughter of Sir George Tennant and an artist of note.

He was elected to Parliament from the Lambeth division of London and took a prominent part there. He was sixty-three years old.

DROWNED TO SAVE HER BOY.

Woman Gives Her Own Life For Her Infant Son.

Norfolk, Va.—Rather than see her two-year-old boy drown, Mrs. Kate Dorman sacrificed her life. Mrs. Dorman, with her sisters, Mrs. Kuhn and Mrs. Landweher and Earl Dorman, two years old, were driving over Lynn Haven River, near Norfolk, in a carriage drawn by a mule. While on the bridge the animal became unmanageable and backed the vehicle and its occupants into the river. John Williams, a negro, was fishing in a boat some distance away. He heard the screams of the women and rowed to the scene. After a struggle he saved Mrs. Kuhn and Mrs. Landweher and was in the act of saving Mrs. Dorman, when she begged the negro to save her boy. This was accomplished, but when the boat returned Mrs. Dorman had gone down.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Steel Worker Slipped Into Hopper of Red Hot Metal.

Chicago.—On his way home to dinner Hans Anderson, an employe of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, made a mis-step while walking on the edge of a hopper of boiling metal. He slipped, but clung to the edge while his feet burned off; then, his strength gone, he slipped with a shriek to his death in the seething mass below. In a few moments his body was literally consumed.

The tragedy occurred at midnight, and is considered one of the most terrible of all the instances of violent death that have been known among the steel workers at South Chicago.

BANKER SHOOTS 2 MERCHANTS.

One a Relative, With Whom He Had Quarreled—Slayer a State Leader.

Luling, Texas.—S. M. Nixon, a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and a wealthy banker, shot and killed Robert W. Malone and Colonel John Veasey, both wealthy merchants of this place. The double tragedy occurred at an hour when few people were on the street. The affair has caused intense excitement owing to the political and business prominence of the men concerned. Nixon and Malone were related by marriage. They had a quarrel about four years ago over a business matter and had been bitter enemies ever since, so the tragedy was not entirely unexpected.

Gold From China.

The steamer China arrived at San Francisco, Cal., bringing $3,334,350 in gold yen from Japan.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

United States Attorney Grigsby, of Nome district, Alaska, has resigned under charges.

Investigation of the Post Office Department will be continued during the summer.

A $5000 silver service given by the State for the battleship South Dakota has been received at the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department.

Postmaster-General Payne has returned from his sea voyage, improved in health.

Wendell Phillips Stafford, of Vermont, has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt were entertained at dinner by Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Jeter C. Pritchard, of North Carolina, to be United States Judge for the Fourth Judicial District.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

J. G. Brioso, member of the Executive Council, and Robert Todd, Mayor of San Juan, have been elected delegates at the Republican convention to represent the island at the Republican National convention. Party dissensions were bitter and caused disturbances during the session. Santiago Viva and P. J. Besosa will go as substitutes.

DOMESTIC.

Shortly after taking office Police Commissioner Woodville, at New Orleans, La., furnished the police with a complete list of the gambling houses in the city and ordered them to arrest the proprietors.

Harris E. Dexter, fourteen years old, of Randolph, Mass., who confessed to killing his ten-year-old brother, was found not guilty of causing the death.

Proprietors of shows along the Pike in the St. Louis Fair hope to obtain permission to open their places on Sunday.

May day strikes and lockouts involving thousands of workmen were reported throughout the country.

Henry Bilz, of Lake View, N. J., went down a ninety-foot rope into the Passaic Falls chasm to rescue a small fox terrier that some heartless person had thrown over the rocks.

Dr. August Greth of San Francisco, took an eight-mile trip across country toward San Jose in his new airship. A broken valve in the motor brought the voyage to an end.

While Mrs. Fleming Frohman was putting her baby to bed at Huntsville, Ala., her husband killed her and then inflicted fatal wounds upon himself.

Judge Gaynor discharged the ball players who were arrested in Brooklyn to test the Sunday law and going outside of his decision scored the police and described Sunday ball playing and golf as innocent and healthful amusements.

District Attorney Jerome declared that the Western Union directors were morally responsible for the continuance of poolselling, so long as the telegraph company continued to sell the racing news to poolrooms.

Arrangements were completed for the payment of the $10,000,000 due to the Republic of Panama for the canal concession.

It was announced at Ithaca that charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker would be heard on May 24.

It was reported in Salt Lake City that the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, at a meeting in Indianapolis, had decided to call off the coal strike in the Western fields.

Whitelaw Reid was elected Chancellor and St. Clair McKelway Vice-Chancellor by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Rhode Island Republicans in State convention elected National delegates, and strongly indorsed President Roosevelt, pledging him support.

A jury in Rock Rapids, Iowa, found Charles Rocker guilty of the murder of August Schroeder, at Doon, Iowa, June 30, 1901, and fixed the penalty at death.

"Bob" Taylor, a criminal with police records in Indiana, Colorado and California, killed two men and wounded Sheriff Denholm before allowing himself to be taken prisoner, at Tacoma, Wash.

Four lives were lost in the burning of the Bryan House, a three-story brick structure, in Lansing Mich. The dead are: Jerome C. Stiles, Grand Rapids; John Holland, Ransom Bingman and James Ray, Lansing.

Mrs. Edith J. Hollis, indicted for the murder of her husband, Delaware T. Hollis, of Camden, Del., November 11, was acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict of "not guilty by reason of insanity."

FOREIGN.

The American schooner Irene, which cleared from Key West three months ago for Nicaragua, has been captured by the Cuban revenue cutter Atrana while fishing for sponges close to the north coast of Pinar del Rio.

Reinforcements of 1500 men will be sent from Berlin to German Southwest Africa, with two batteries of field guns. Military authorities think that the suppression of the rebellion may require a year.

Berlin was surprised by the appearance of the Kaiser on horseback in Unter den Linden, his first visit to the capital since his return from the Mediterranean.

Tests of four Russian submarine boats at Port Arthur were reported successful.

THEY SAVED THE BANK

Maryland Villagers Rallied and Drove Off a Robber Gang.

The Quaker Settlement of Sandy Springs Assembled at the Call of a Second Paul Revere—Burglars Foiled.

Sandy Springs, Md.—Five masked and heavily armed men made a desperate attempt to loot the vault of the Sandy Springs Savings Bank at 1 a. m. Their plans were carried out in true Western style. After the first explosion, which partly wrecked the big steel vault, in which there was nearly $200,000 in cash, a hastily organized vigilance committee of citizens appeared on the scene and the robbers fled, covering their retreat by a fusillade of revolver and rifle shots. The vigilance committee replied with revolvers and shot guns and the running fight continued through the main streets of the little town, and several miles out in the country, where the desperadoes scattered and escaped.

Within the past two years several unsuccessful attempts have been made to rob the savings bank. It is generally known that the institution is wealthy, and that large sums of money are constantly kept on hand. Sandy Springs is a Quaker settlement, and the farmers and even their hired hands are thrifty.

Last week three strangers came to town and put up at the best hotel. They were plentifully supplied with money and spent it freely, but for one reason or another Sandy Springs was not favorably impressed. It was noticed that the strangers very frequently had money changed in the savings bank and that they seemed to be extremely interested in the vaults and in the architecture of the building. Last Saturday they left town.

On the night of the attempt at robbery, T. L. Thomas, the Secretary of the bank, was walking toward his home, about a mile outside of Sandy Springs. He came across five men, three of them carrying satchels, and all of them masked, walking in the direction of the bank.

The men did not see Mr. Thomas, and he immediately left the main road and took a short cut back to the town, where he hurried up and down the street like a twentieth century Paul Revere, arousing the citizens and urging them to make for the savings bank with all the heavy artillery they could get together on such short notice.

Sandy Springs is not a very big place, and it was not very long before scantily clad men and boys, some of them armed and some of them not, were hurrying from their homes and making on the run for the savings bank building.

But before any of them reached it there was a terrific explosion which shattered the windows of the houses on Main street near the bank.

One of the excited vigilantes fired his shotgun at long range and this started a fusillade which lasted fully half an hour. The five bank robbers replied with rifles and revolvers as they retreated toward the open country, and the main street in the morning looked as if it had been gone over with a furrow.

Not a citizen was even touched by a bullet, however, and the robbers were not hurt, either. At any rate, they got away.

When the bank vault was examined, it was found that a charge of nitroglycerine had been inserted in holes drilled around the lock. The door was partly wrecked, but the hinges and lock held, and before the burglars had time to fire a second charge, the vigilance committee arrived on the scene.

Sandy Springs, which, in addition to being a Quaker settlement, is operated on the community of interest plan, was made the subject of a lengthy report by the Bureau of Labor several years ago. It was pointed out as a model settlement of its kind. The Friends in Sandy Springs treat their laborers well, provide them with homes, pay them well, and see that they save a fair proportion of their wages.

OLD RANGE FIGHT BREAKS OUT.

Cowboys Burn a Sheep Herders' Camp and Kill 3000 Sheep.

Laramie, Wyo.—A clash between the cattlemen and sheepmen took place thirty miles south of here, in which the cowboys succeeded in capturing fifteen sheep herders and killing 3000 head of sheep. The captured herders were tied to trees, where they remained all night. Their camp and equipment were burned.

The trouble is the old one of the range, the passage of a large band of sheep, killing the grass, and the cattlemen demand that no sheep be permitted to graze on the range. Further trouble is expected, as the sheepmen say that they will refuse to be run out. All parties are armed.

General's Daughter a Suicide.

"There will be no to-morrow this time," said Edith Sutherland, thirty-two years old, to her mother, who found her in her room at their home in Washington, D. C., suffering from an overdose of laudanum, self administered. The young woman died early next morning. Miss Sutherland was the daughter of the late General Sutherland, Surgeon-General of the army. She had been ill for a long time.

British Steamer Ashore.

The British steamship Craikneuk, from Matanzas with 4000 tons of sugar, ran ashore in a storm on Brigantine Shoals.

COLLEGE PRANKS

Lead to Serious Consequences at East Lake.

The custom of rocking college boys who pay social visits to the young ladies of East Lake came very near resulting seriously on Monday for a student named Palmer and young John Williams.

It seems that Mrs. W. A. Williams, the mother of John Williams, is the only real sufferer, having fainted when she saw her son pursuing Palmer with a gun.

It seems that young Palmer was on the way to see a young lady, when a crowd of East Lake boys began rocking him. Palmer, not taking to his feet as was expected, attacked the crowd and severely thrashed the brother of John Williams. It is charged that John Williams procured a gun and went to the campus in search of the student who whipped his brother. It seems that Mrs. Williams followed him to the campus, begging him not to do anything rash. Seeing him determined, she gave way, and it is reported that she fainted on the road and was carried home. Williams made a demonstration at Palmer and a warrant was issued for his arrest. It is charged that he covered young Palmer with a pistol, but for some reason did not fire.

BITTEN BY A DOG

John Looney, of Hartselle, Died of Hydrophobia.

Mr. John Looney, who lived one mile from Hartselle, died Sunday night of hydrophobia. He had no idea what his trouble was until about two hours before his death. The telling him seemed to hasten the end, for he was in his right mind very little after being told. His paroxysms were so severe that he had to be bound down. About six weeks ago he was bitten by a dog. A most complete diagnosis was made before the physicians would pronounce upon the disease. The sight of water would throw the man into a fit, and in the latter part of his sufferings even the thought of water had the same effect.

Killed on His Birthday.

While out hunting with a party of friends near Short Creek, Mack Hibbs was accidentally shot and killed by a shotgun in the hands of Eugene Street, one of his best friends. Mr. Hibbs was celebrating his twenty-fifth birthday. Street, who is 15 years of age, was walking in front of Mr. Hibbs, with his gun on his shoulder. The weapon was cocked and young Street stumbled in some way, causing the gun to go off, the shot entering Mr. Hibbs' breast a few inches above the heart. He died instantly.

The Southeastern Tariff Association has rerated Birmingham on a second-class insurance basis.

Suicide of Chinaman.

Charley Wing, the Chinaman who attempted to commit suicide by hanging in Mobile Friday afternoon died as a result of his injuries. Wing is reported to be one of the wealthiest Chinamen in the south and had large interests in Mobile.

The condition of Philip Cosminsky, city editor of the Mobile Herald, who was severely beaten by relatives of Chief of Police Case, against whom Mr. Cosminsky had filed charges, is said to be precarious. Duncan J. and R. J. Case, son and nephew of the chief, have been arrested on the charge of assault to murder. Suit has been entered against Duncan Case by Mr. Cosminsky's attorney for $20,000 civil damages.

The steel plant of the Alabama Steel and Wire company at Gadsden will be making steel in a few more weeks. The plumbers and steam fitters are busy making all connections for the start. Several of the open hearth furnaces have been dried out.

Plans are being drawn for a handsome new opera house in Decatur to replace the one destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. The new opera house will seat about 1,200 people, and it will be thoroughly modern. The cost will be about $20,000.

The carnival at Birmingham last week netted the orphans a little over $1,000.

Jefferson county will vote on June 20th on the questions of levying a special tax of 10 cents on the $100 for school purposes and on a bond issue for the enlarging of the court house.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a final dividend of 74.6 per cent in favor of creditors of the Eufaula National bank.

A deed has just been filed in Jefferson county for a piece of ground in Bessemer containing only twelve square feet

M. M. Kuffner, of Piper, has been appointed assistant state mine inspector by Acting Governor Cunningham.

A boiler at the Gate City rolling mill exploded Tuesday. A slight fire succeeding was the only damage.

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6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
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. I will ope

ws, and from your

.lands' caress.

eyes, and mine shall veil,
.t to seek or chide;
.d within your will I lie
.e seaweed in the tide.
Margaret Fuller, in the Century.

Bob's Marriage.

(By Helen Forrest Graves.)

The depot clock was pointing to the hour of five, the huge, fire-throated locomotive in the covered space beyond, was giving several premonitory shrieks as a signal that it was ready to start; there was the inevitable rush of people in peril of being too late, the commotion of checking baggage, and lifting toddling little children on board, and still the "young person" so anxiously expected by Robert Morrison did not arrive.

He walked hurriedly up and down the floor, ever and anon comparing his watch with the clock on the wall, and eagerly scanning the faces of all the newcomers, but in vain.

"Please buy a bouquet, sir? Only five cents?"

The voice was very sweet; the face that belonged to it sweeter yet. But Mr. Morrison was too much perturbed to heed them.

"No, no—don't bother me," he said, petulantly. "Conductor, is this the last train that stops at Olive Hill?"

"The last train, sir. Anything wrong, sir?"

"Confound it—yes—everything's wrong! I was to bring up a waitress for my sister, and the creature hasn't come."

"She was to have met you here, sir?"

"Yes—at a quarter to five."

"Happens very often, sir," said the conductor. "Can't put any dependence at all on that class of women."

And away he bristled. Mr. Robert Morrison was about to follow, muttering discontentedly to himself, when a light hand fell on his arm. He turned round, and, to his surprise, encountered the timid blue eyes of the bouquet seller.

"Pardon me, sir," she said, in an accent unmistakably foreign, "but the domestic you expected has disappointed you?"

"Yes."

"If you would take me—I can wait well at table; I would make myself generally useful to madam, your sister. Oh, sir, I am so tired of trying to sell flowers."

"But you have no recommendation?"

"How should I, sir? I am a stranger in your country. My name is Desiree Fontaine."

Mr. Morrison was sorely puzzled how to act. This little Desiree's face was not only pretty, but it was innocent looking. To be sure it was rather an unprecedented manner of engaging a girl, but what was he to do? Mrs. Ferrars expected him to bring her a waitress; there was to be a state dinner party on the morrow, and he scarcely knew what was best to do.

As he meditated, tugging at his mustache, the train gave its parting shriek. There was no further time for deliberation.

"Come on, then," he cried, making a rush for the hindermost car. "I'll risk it, by Jupiter!"

Desiree followed him, light and swift as a young fawn, and the next minute they were in motion. There was no receding now.

"Well, I've been and gone and done it," said Mr. Morrison to himself, as he glanced furtively at the girl who sat beside him. "What will Lizzie say? But what was a fellow to do, under all the circumstances? Besides, if she is half as smart as she is pretty, she'll do well enough. As for making off with the spoons, and the cake baskets, she hasn't got that kind of a face. We can but give the poor thing a trial, at all events."

Mr. Morrison, blundering masculine creature though he was, was quite right about Desiree Fontaine's face. It was pure and innocent as a child's, shadowed with crispy little rings of golden-brown hair, and dimpled round the mouth; while the blue eyes, large, and soft, and shy, were modestly averted. Her dress was plain, even to shabbiness, and in one hand, well-shaped though sun-browned, she held the two or three little bouquets she had been unable to dispose of in the depot.

"What wages do you want, Desiree?" said Mr. Morrison, abruptly breaking the silence that was beginning to be a little awkward.

Desiree grew scarlet as the carnation in the center of her biggest bouquet.

"I never took wages before," she siad, a little impulsively.

"But you will have to now, I suppose."

"What you choose to give me?"

"Twelve dollars a month?"

"Yes—anything!"

Bob felt a little awkward. Desiree Fontaine was not in the least like the Hibernian damsels he had that morning haggled with at the crowded intelligence office.

"I don't want to be inquisitive," he said, "but——"

"You want to know who I am," interrupted Desiree. "I am French—I came to this country because my relatives were all dead. I have an uncle here to whom I wrote that I would come to the country. I hoped that he would meet me at the landing of the steamer, but he was not there. I have sought for him in vain. I can only fear that he must be dead."

"But you speak English well."

"Do I?" Desiree's face brightened. "I was at an English school near Paris for four years."

"I should think that you might get a place as a teacher."

Desiree shook her head.

"I have tried. I answered advertisements for a governess—then for a seamtress, but nobody would take me, for I knew no one and had no recommendations. I have been here selling bouquets for a week, but I earned so little—oh, so little! Sometimes I went to bed without my supper because I had not a penny to buy it!"

Bob was silent. Somehow his heart ached for this poor young creature with the dove-like blue eyes, and the fresh pink and white complexion.

"I hope Lizzie will have the good sense to like her," he thought; "but there's no accounting for the freaks of women."

It was nearly dark when they reached Olive Hill; quite so when the carriage that had been sent to the station to meet the train, deposited them at Mrs. Foulke Ferrars' door.

"Did you bring me a girl, Bob?" was his sister's first question, hurled at him through the darkness.

"Yes, I did."

Bob triumphantly produced Desiree. Mrs. Ferrars eyed her keenly, seemed not displeased with her youth and blushes, asked one or two kind questions, and then delivered her over to the care of the housekeeper, a grim old Scotch widow.

"Where did you get her, Bob?—at the French intelligence office?"

"Oh, I picked her up," said Bob, evasively.

"Did she have a good recommendation?"

"First-rate," was the reckless answer.

"Written?"

"No, verbal."

"Where did she live last?"

But Bob at this point went off into ecstasies over the first tooth of his niece, a small morsel of humanity some eight or nine months old. Mrs. Foulke Ferrars fell at once into the trap, and Desiree's "references" were forgotten.

The French girl proved a quick, handy waitress, ready to learn, and singularly graceful. Everybody liked her, and Bob best of all.

"Upon my word, Bob," said Mr. Ferrars, one day, when the dessert was placed upon the table, and Desiree had withdrawn, "you do nothing but stare at the little Parisienne! I do believe you are falling in love with her!"

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Ferrars, glancing quickly up. "Bob is far too sensible for such a piece of Quixotism as that."

"I do not know that it would be Quixotism," said Bob, stoutly. "She's certainly pretty."

"She is not a lady!"

"But I maintain that she is a lady!"

"What absurdity, Bob!"

"Well, then, will you be good enough to tell me what constitutes a lady."

"Birth—education—refinement."

"Desiree is educated and refined."

"She is only a servant."

"I maintain that she is a lady for all that!"

Bob clung so resolutely to his view of the subject that Mrs. Ferrars took the first opportunity to tell her husband confidentially that she thought she should send Desiree away.

"What for?" ejaculated Foulke Ferrars, open-mouthed.

"Oh, dear!" said his wife, petulantly; "men are so stupid. Don't you see that Bob is falling in love with her?"

"That's rather hard on the poor girl, isn't it, to punish her for Bob's folly?"

Mrs. Foulke Ferrars' face grew rigid.

"I shall discharge her," she said. "A servant has no business to be prettier and more attractive than others of her caste, and I saw Bob talking to her last night in the garden."

So when Mr. Robert Morrison came home from the city the next night, a tall, freckle-faced young man, a neprew of the Scotch housekeeper, was waiting on the table, and he looked in vain for the light-footed blue-eyed French girl.

"Where is Desiree?" was his first question.

"I have discharged her."

Bob's brow grew dark, but Mrs. Ferrars met his eye with bold defiance.

"What was this for?" he asked, sternly.

"Bob, you know you were getting too fond of her. I have some regard for the poor girl's character, if you have none."

"Desiree Fontaine is a girl amply able to take care of her own character. You have done a cruel and unfeeling thing, Lizzie."

"I suppose I can turn away a servant when I please."

"Where has she gone?"

"I do not know nor care."

"And consequently you imagined that I should not be able to discover her whereabouts. You will find that your precautions have been in vain."

That was all that was said on the subject, and Mrs. Ferrars began after a day or two to hope that her brother had forgotten his penchant for the pretty waitress.

Just a fortnight after that there was another dinner party, and the freckle-faced young man waited. Bob did not come up until the last train, and arrived in time for dessert, with its red and golden wines, peaches and temples of tinted ice. With him came another guest, unexpectedly detained, M. Fabilion, the French banker, in whose honor Mrs. Ferrars' dinner had been specially given.

He was a dignified, white-haired old man, whose wealth had made him neither arrogant nor assuming.

"You must pardon my want of punctuality," said the old gentleman, with his graceful foreign bow to the lady of the house, as she welcomed him to a seat at her own right hand, "but I have this day had a great and unexpected pleasure."

"Indeed?" cried Mrs. Foulke Ferrars, all smiles.

"A niece, my only surviving relative, has been restored to me. We have strangely been kept apart by that fate which you Americans call circumstance. She came here in the steamer ten months ago; I expected her in that steamer, but not until this last trip. She could not find me, my poor niece; she knew not even my name, which had been changed to meet the conditions of an eccentric bequest. Ah, the poor girl! it is a romance, upon my word."

"And why did you not bring Mademoiselle Fabilion with you? We should have been so happy," began Mrs. Ferrars.

"Pardon, madam," interrupted the banker, "she is 'mademoiselle' no longer. She was this morning married to one who has disinterestedly wooed and won her in her humblest estate."

Mrs. Ferrars was a little disappointed. She had already begun to for plans for Bob's benefit.

"I am married, too," observed Bob, as it were, incidentally.

"You, Bob! And to whom?" shrieked his sister.

"To Desiree Fontaine!"

Mrs. Ferrars, pale as death, was just about to open her lips with a torrent of reproaches, when the old French banker suavely interposed.

"This is a riddle—an enigma of which I alone chance to possess the clew. Prepare yourself, madam—allow me to greet you as a relative!—Desiree Fontaine is my niece—Mr. Robert Morrison, who married her this morning before a happy accident made us acquainted with our relationship, is consequently my nepaew."

And M. Fabillon went on to tell the astonished guests how the clergyman who had performed the ceremony was an old friend of his own, and recognized the bride's name as that of the niece for whom his friend had searched so long and so vainly.

"And you may imagine my gratification," said M. Fabillon, with the courteous foreign bow again, "when I learned that the husband of my Desiree's choice was Mr. Ferrars' brother-in-law."

Mrs. Foulke Ferrars grew red and white; she hardly knew what to say, and the few hurried congratulations that she finally stammered forth were indistinct and confused enough, while Bob sat by, maliciously enjoying her embarrassment.

Mr. Morrison took the next train back to town; he had only come up to witness the denouement of this little life romance, and was impatient, bridegroom-like, to return to Desiree.

But as he made his adieu, he whispered roguishly in his sister's ear:

"Now what do you think about what constitutes a lady?"

"Now what do you think about what constitutes a lady?"

And Mrs. Ferrars answered, blushing:

"Do have a little mercy, Bob? How was I to know that my waitress was the great French banker's niece?"

"I knew that she was a precious jewel," answered the young husband, enthusiastically.

Nor did Mrs. Foulke Ferrars contradict him this time.—New York Weekly.

The Man of the Moment.

When they saw him coming along—case in hand—they rushed to the door and called and beckoned and made frantic gestures.

As soon as he was within the house they almost dragged him upstairs and into the bedroom, where she lay, gasping, and so very, very pale.

"What do you think?" three of them cried at once.

He was painfully shocked and distressed.

"I think she is a very sick woman," he said.

They waited a second, and then one said:

"What shall we do first?"

He looked surprised.

"I should call a doctor," he said, emphatically.

At that they all screamed at once: "But aren't you a doctor?"

He started violently and stared at them in amazement. "No, I'm a piano tuner," he replied.—Town Topics.

Johannesburg, South Africa, is renaming its streets on the American system by numbers.

Instead of Iron.

In Iceland horses are shod with sheep's horn; in the Soudan a kind of sock made of camel's skin is used for the purpose. A German not long ago invented a horseshoe of paper, prepared by saturating with oil, turpentine, and other ingredients. Thin layers of such paper are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained; and the shoes thus made are durable and impenetrable by moisture.

Railroad travel in Brazil is discontinued on Sundays.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "JONAH'S SEA EXPERIENCES."

The Rev. Dr. John R. Mackay Shows How Human Effort and Human Influence Wither Quickly Under Sarcasm—Jonah Has Suffered in This Way.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. John R. MacKay, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, preached Sunday morning on "The Significance of Jonah's Sea Experience." The text was from Jonah i:12. Dr. MacKay said:

One of the surest ways to ruin any cause is to be able successfully to heap ridicule upon it. Make it ridiculous and you have ruined it. As soon as it becomes the butt of common talk and the standing joke for the funny column of the newspaper its power is gone, its influence sealed. And so soon as an individual becomes the centre of a community's jokes and sneers his influence is gone. Human effort and influence wither more quickly under sarcasm and ridicule than in any other way. In this way many a good cause and many a good person has suffered at the hands of persons who have never seriously tried to understand the cause or the person. In this way many a great human heart has been placed upon its Calvary and made to bleed and suffer the keenest agony. In this way many a noble, sincere, sensitive soul is going through its Gethsemane or is being nailed to its cross on this very Sabbath day.

This is how I believe the work and life of Jonah have suffered. Unthinkingly, unfeelingly, sarcastically, people have associated Jonah with a whale, and a joke being the easiest and cheapest way of showing wisdom they have exhausted all their wisdom there.

We cannot keep too often reminding ourselves that we shall continue to miss the true meaning of the Bible and most of its great teaching unless we remember that every incident mentioned in the Old Testament gives not only the story of some person, with all the local coloring surrounding him as a man and an individual, but also and more important, that there is a great world truth to be revealed, and this individual, with his local coloring, has been chosen as the medium through which to reveal and teach that truth. And, therefore, the great Bible difficulties, with so many, have arisen because they have been satisfied to centre all their thought and interest on the individual and his local details, and in this way have missed the great truth intended to be taught—a truth so great that were it grasped it would then become a key by which to open up and understand the incident itself.

This is how Jonah has suffered at our hands. And our task is now in a few words to take another look at Jonah—to try and see him in the light of the great truth intended to be taught and see if thereby we can the better understand the story itself.

Bethink yourselves back into the earlier stages and gradual growth of the human race. To them as to us there came problems to be solved. We have the benefit of their efforts and can profit by them in our problems. But the further back we go the less and less did they have to help them solve their problems. Yet they felt the full force of each one and had to make an effort of some sort to solve it. The problem was not always the same. Sometimes it was social, sometimes it was physical, sometimes it was national, sometimes it was intellectual, sometimes it was moral. If it took a religious phase it was either national or moral or intellectual. Men felt the presence of God impinging upon them. They have forced themselves to formulate certain conceptions about Him. Then they found that certain of their experiences did not agree with these conceptions of God. And there their difficulties arose. This is the meaning of the book of Jonah. Whoever wrote the book felt the difficulty of a great intellectual and national problem. This led him to take the story of the Prophet Jonah, that, having thrown it into a parabolic form, he might the better through it explain to the people what he thought was God's own solution of this particular problem.

What, then, was that difficulty, that problem? The people of Israel believed that the love and sympathy of God were confined to themselves. His care, His favor, His blessings were for them and them alone. God was their God and all the rest of the world was outside. There was but one human family that had a divine relationship, and that was Jewish. Quite true, there were other nations, and they had to live, but they had to live without God. He did not belong to them, they had no claim upon Him. That was the real traditional Jewish feeling.

But a few people were growing up who had a newer and truer conception of God, and a broader outlook upon man. One of them felt he would like to relieve this narrow, limited, wrong conception of God. This led him to write the book, and in doing so he took Jonah as the representative of the old narrow Jewish idea, and showed how Jonah's ideas became broadened, and thus taught the broad, full love of God for all men—taught not only the clemency of God, but also that He loves all men. There, then, is the national problem, to teach that God is God of all men and loves them; and the intellectual problem, to teach the Jewish people and all other people that God is everywhere. Let us see, then, how this double sided problem was solved and satisfactorily illustrated in Jonah's experiences—that God is everywhere and that God loves all men.

Jonah did not believe this. God was not everywhere as Jehovah. This Jonah had been taught and this he believed. This was the very atmosphere in which he lived and moved and had his being. This was his babyhood's lisping, his boyhood's teaching and his manhood's patriotism. But one day there broke into his mind a new thought: "Why should not God care for the people in that other city just as well as He does for the people in this city? Why should Jerusalem be any more favored than Nineveh? The people are not Jews, but why should God not care for them just as well as if they were Jews? Why should there not be a brotherhood of mankind stronger than all the limits of national and family prejudice? Why not?" That thought came to Jonah like a voice which seemed to say to him, "Then, Jonah, why don't you go and tell them about God? Why don't you go and tell them they may have God's favor as well as other people?" This thought so burned itself into Jonah's mind and heart that he felt it must be God's will also to bless other people beside Jews. But Jonah being a dyed-in-the-wool Jew could not tolerate that. He therefore said, "Now, if I get out of the country for a while this thought will leave me, for God is not everywhere to press it upon me as He is in Israel." He did not care very much where he went if only he could get away from that voice. The voice troubled him. He felt that voice was calling him to do something he was sure was right, but he did not wish to do it. This is the sphere in which we so often are Jonahs. That voice we have always heard, and like Jonah we have tried to stifle it. Yea, we get just as angry with God and our friends when they dare to keep suggesting it to us; we do not want to hear about the right when we don't want to do it. Jonah, therefore, fled. He did not care where. That ship going to Tarshish was opportune. It made him decide that the safest place for him would be at sea. God was never known to have spoken to a Jew on the sea. And so now Jonah felt he would be safe from God and that voice. That is why he so rapidly and peacefully got asleep.

Now that is just why a storm was necessary. Jonah had to learn, and through him all men had to learn, that God is present as much on sea as upon land—on an ocean greyhound as on a Tarshish merchantman. And Jonah learned it. And Jonah accepted it. At once he admitted, "I have done wrong, cast me into the sea." And the storm ceased. The lesson had been learned, and through Jonah the Israelites learned that God is everywhere, and no man can get away from Him. That a fish should pick him up and cast him ashore is a mere incident of the parable. It is simply that part of the story which teaches that if a man repents God will receive him and care for him and give him another chance. It is the divine exposition of man's "other chance"—a chance to redeem his past and go forward to do God's will—go forward to accomplish the particular form of service for which his life has been endowed and prepared.

To have learned that God is everywhere was also to learn that since God is God there can be no limit to His divine love—that God has love and blessing for all people and every person. So that in Jonah being cast into the sea, it was not a punishment, but one method of a fuller revelation of the care and love of God for those who became willing to obey Him. Our sorrow is not a punishment, but a method for a higher and fuller revelation of God's love and blessing. There is often a little tinge of atheism in our thought about Christian trouble or sorrow. It does not seem right to speak of any Christian sorrow as something allowed of God and overruled to a higher purpose. All Christian sorrow, as well as all Christian experiences are but different methods of God's own through which He gives higher and fuller revelations of His love and blessing, and develops His people to better fitness for service. And this is what Jonah learned, and having learned it he went at once to that city of Nineveh and delivered the message God had given him to deliver. He tells the Ninevites all he knows about the love of God. He tells them also all about the pure and righteous demands of God, and that if they persist in living their awful lives of selfishness and sin destruction must come to them as it must come to all men who persist in sinning.

The city did repent and God did bless the people. And in this way Jonah learned that the very blessings he had himself received and his people had received were not for themselves alone, but also for others—Nineveh and every other Nineveh that needed the knowledge of the love and righteousness of God. It is this that makes this parable of Jonah so like the parables of Jesus—illustrations of the love of God and of what God expects from those who already have been blessed.

And this second thought was just as vividly taught as the first one. After preaching for about five weeks in Nineveh, Jonah thought God was showing too much favor to this city. He was granting it too many blessings. This he regarded as a very painful reflection upon Jewish traditions, and this he resented. At the close of a day's preaching he went out into the country to think it all out and have a real satisfactory grumble about it all by himself. He sat down near to a large, big leaved gourd, whose refreshing shade, as the sun moved around, kept its burning rays from harming him. Next morning he went back to the same place, but the gourd had withered during the night. Jonah got angry, and in his indignation pitied the gourd thus destroyed so soon. But as he cooled off and his reason and his heart again asserted themselves, that voice seemed again to speak within him, "Jonah, what a foolish, unreasonable creature you are! Here you pity this gourd, and yet you find fault with and upbraid God because He has shown His pitying love and blessing toward these people of Nineveh—are not sinful, sorrowing human beings of more value than a gourd?" That was enough for Jonah. He was satisfied God did care for the people of Nineveh, and that it was Godlike to do so; yea, and what was more important, that His love and blessing were to be made known to them through the people already blessed. That is the teaching of the book of Jonah; that is the lesson Jonah learned, that he must offer God missionary service as well as worship, that he must offer God service as well as love, that to carry the message of God's love to his fellow men is to worship God.

Do you know, I think that is what God still asks? And yet, and yet, I sometimes think we rebel against the thought of it quite as much as Jonah did. That is why I have been led to bring this study of Jonah this morning. If we are not going to help the people of our Nineveh, who is going to do it? Like Jonah, we spend enough upon ourselves; we do not deny ourselves a single thing we set our hearts upon—social parties, theatres, entertainment, home comforts, bodily comforts, travel by land and sea. And these have all their own place—but we must not forget the people in Nineveh. In addition to our own care for ourselves and our worship, we have one other responsibility—the people in Nineveh. For them I speak this morning. We may take to sea as Jonah did, but it is not a very profitable business. Much better respond to the Lord gladly. True, we do not say with Jonah that God is not everywhere, or that His love is not for every creature—that is the very essence of our creed, but we may say with Jonah, Let some one else help Nineveh, I don't want to do it; if Nineveh can't take care of itself and some one must help them, let some one else do so. This is not what we are going to say to-day. We are going to say, rather, tell us where our Nineveh is, tell us how we can best help at this particular time and we will do it! My answer is, this home mission offering is our Nineveh.

Why should we? Because it is Godlike. God Himself is our supreme example. Because it is good for us to give—we feel our brotherhood better and the joy of giving becomes ours. Because new American communities need our help to fill them with hope, and by church privileges inspire them with those same God-given principles and truths that have made New England and New York, that have made ourselves and given us our prosperous environment. For God's sake, for our own sake, for America's sake, this is our opportunity. We want these people to know the same God we know and to speak to Him as confidently as we do and call Him "Father." When these people come together on Sundays we want them to be able to say with us "Our Father." When they gather their little, white-robed children around them at the even hour, we want them, children and parents together, to say "Our Father." When they come to lay any of these little ones out on the hillside and place upon the marker the words "Our Darling," we want them also confidingly to say, "My Father." And when they themselves come to the edge of the deep waters and wonder what ferryboat is to bear them across their Jordan we want them trustfully, lovingly, to be able to put their hands outward and upward and say, "My Father." That is out Nineveh. Will you help? Help us unto Him!

"I'll Not Forget to Keep You."

She was only a poor, sick, old woman, but a royal soul dwelt within her homely body. The deaconess found her, after climbing a long, dark stairway, in a poor little room, dark, but neat and clean. On a tiny table lay an open Bible, and opposite the bed hung a picture of the Good Sherherd.

"Ay, my dear lady," she said, when the deaconess spoke of the picture, "many a time I lie here all alone looking at Him and at the little lamb He carries so tenderly, and sometimes He seems to look at me so kindly that I can almost hear Him saying, 'I'll not forget to keep you.'" The deaconess went away feeling stronger for the simple expression of faith.

True greatness lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

THE SUNDAY S

INTERNATIONAL LESSON C FOR MAY 15

Subject: The Prodigal Son, L 24—Golden Text, Hosea ory Verses, 17-19—Commo Day's Lesson.

I. Leaving home (vs. 11 tain man." The simple beginning of the most be parables. The man is G God the Father. "Two Jews. The idea that the sents the Jews and the ties is foreign to the pa acter the two sons may sentative of mankind, to examples of two great tion from God: the el self-righteousness, the by his unrighteousness.

12. "The younger" ly wicked persons, sc and sinners. He thoughtless, careless, confident, and could "Give me." It has East for sons portion of the father's lifetime.

13. "Not many days upon his course and lost This shadows forth the national and (2) indiv "Gathered all together astray from God when his journey." He was er's government and de erty. As soon as the re grace is taken off, we journey the prodigal to sinner in his departure went into a "far country and virtue. "Wasted h sinners waste the gifts G The worldly life is always It wastes body and soul time, talents and all that valuable. Sinners was t Sabbaths, their religious heavenly inheritance and return. "With riotous 30 we see how low he mind and soul were debased.

II. In distress (vs. 14-16 He did not stop until his gone. His passions reign sents the sinner who has t mercy, favor and love of G wilfully rejected the salvation. It seems that he spent all very enjoyment of sin is brief. "A mine." The soul living at a dis God, and shut out from inter Him, will very soon feel its own tiness. A mighty famine will f want." Real want is soul w prodigal now felt the effects o pated course. The steps dow "apostasy, profligacy, penalty." 24: 34. The soul has many cra the pleasures, riches and hono world can never satisfy it.

15. "Joined himself to a citiz same wicked life that before sented by riotous living is here ed by servile living, for sinners fect slaves. The devil is the that country; he is both in city try. Sinners join themselves t go at his bidding (John 8: 34; a pendent upon him for their li feed swine." This was doubly and especially so to a Jew. "Th tion at the end of a course of s represented." Shame, contempt tress are wedded to sin, and ca divorced.

16. "With the husks." The h not the pods of some other fruit fruit of the carob tree, used fo swine." He was driven to the of trying to satisfy his hunger food that was fit only for swin ners endeavor to satisfy the earthly and sensual delights gave unto him." Those who called his friends now deserted had taken his money and then aside. Satan's agents do the sa The saloonkeeper will rob a m money, health and character, kick him out of the back door t

III. The decision to return 17. "He came to himself." Sin the reason. A state of sin is folly and madness, but the mad the heart (Eccl. 9: 3).

18. "I will arise." He had left his own free will and he must the same way. God compels n do right. "And go." Following ion there must be an effort put returning to God there is someth "I have sinned." The first thing to make a full confession of John 1: 9; Job 33: 27, 28). Aga on." Against God. "And before He had also sinned against father. It is ever a token of th of repentance when one views sins committed against others as sions against God.

IV. The return and the welcom 21). 20. "He arose." He immed all of these things that he had upon. "Great way off." He s slowly, in rags, in disgrace, ou about his welcome. "His father The father was ever watching f turn. So God knows when we ward Him. Sin has made the great, but as soon as the lost one return the Father has Compassion ran, etc." This represents the with which God receives return ners. The running to welcome co to the seeking in our Lord's ou bles. 21. "I have sinned." He m confession personal; he abases This is always the result of true ance. "No more worthy." All t tents feel their unworthiness. conscious that they deserve not death, and their only hope is in t of Christ.

V. Forgiveness and rejoicing (v 22. "But the father." The father wait until he had finished his In this we see the great affect father and his willingness to forg to his servants." The father's and he instantly issues orders t his return. "Bring forth quickly Let us show at once by your act the wanderer is fully forgiven stated. "Put a ring on his hand. of affection and that he was a There is no license given here the body, as some have vainly show. The true standard for s ing is given by Paul and Peter 9. 10; I Pet. 3: 3, 4). 23. "Be me joyful and happy. The Bible children of God license to show When Christ restores the wander is general rejoicing and he is tru treated as a son. The best that G given him, and the past is entirel out. 24. "Was dead." Lost to given up to all evil. "Is alive again was special cause for rejoicing would not be partaker of this joy.

Composer Dvorak Dies in Pr

At Prague, Bohemia, Dr. A Dvorak, the noted composer, of the Conservatory of Music at and formerly director of the N Conservatory of Music, died plexy. He was sixty-two years

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WHERE WAS FL

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The Lady From H Wanted to Kn

HERE was once a relic of the glacial age in Boston who was discovered by a hardy explorer from the wilds of Chicago and nt here to preside over his department. The relic was male sex, and her sex attitude exceedingly chilly reflection on the blithesome solicitors whose it was to get her signature to contracts for their various you what sh who was a hero pets Ar "I am bound to get an ol contract from that old lady nation depends on it. I am now to t a fellow who cares enough t tled their wills on the old lady all in vain. But they did not d the depth of misery in the last days I home, sat down and thought ht. he asked himself of an uncertain in?"

minutes he sat still while the volved. Then his eyes r proper answer to that noble his head ladies of an uncertain age interested in cats," was the put it to himself. "I will tell story If anything, could be expect t a slight thaw in the icy at which surrounds her? has such a softening, such a influence as humor? I will d lady a funny cat story." e problem solved he acquired thought was an amusing story rat, and thus equipped again s card to the feminine adver nager from Boston. Artfully d the conversation into the di of felines, and at the proper he began his great experiment. ife of a friend of mine who Jersey City," he began, "had arest pet a handsome tabby s called Flossy. The tabby a great old age, and finally, in course of time, became de his sad event happened in the me, and it was therefore im to provide Flossy a fitting in the frozen earth. My wife, in her dilemma, appealed sband. Every morning on his s office in the city my friend from the Jersey shore on the

' said his wife, 'I am anxious sy shall have a proper burial. rap the remains neatly in a nd when you cross the river ning you can commit them to

tainly,' said my friend. The as neatly wrapped in brown d he carried it in one hand left the house. While waiting the ferryboat to start he got versation with a friend, who interesting that when he got oat on the New York side he at he still had Flossy in his n.

never mind,' he said to him- keep Flossy here at the office, n I go home to-night I'll take and drop her into the river.' dingly he dismissed Flossy s mind entirely and plunged day's work."

dvertising solicitor, who was e story, was glad to note that me he had reached this point arrative he had succeeded in the close attention not only of from Boston, but as well that our or five clerks and steno in the room. They had all work and were listening eag is story. Already he saw suc d, and with that as an inspir told the rest of the story with animation and enthusiasm. ed the old lady from Boston in the eye and went on.

evening came he picked up still wrapped in her brown roud, and took a car from his wn to the ferryboat. At the it happened, he met again the ith whom he had talked dur trip across the river in the They exchanged salutations, lf unconsciously, he noticed friend also carried a brown rcel in one hand.

wo men walked into the cabin down together on the plush seats which ran along one side oom. Between was a vacant which they laid their respect dles.

alk between them was on the s for a rise in Metropolitan subject on which my friend's as especially well posted. And friend held an interest of sev sand dollars in the stock, it is understand why he was deeply d in what he could learn of its e.

y rate he listened so closely to that presently the boat land he dock in Jersey City, and he with a shock to remember that ngain forgotten to decently in ay. But he picked up his bun the vacant seat and went on milling at the curious train of tances which had resulted in ring Flossy on his hands. Hav ell developed sense of humor, nd felt no anger at fate for him such a trick. It was mere d joke on himself. That was

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12. "The younger." He repres ly wicked persons, such as the and sinners. He also repre thoughtless, careless youth. Ha confident, and could easily be "Give me." It has been a custo East for sons to demand and re portion of the inheritance father's lifetime.

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WHERE WAS FLOSSY?

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The Lady From Boston Wanted to Know.

HERE was once a relic of the glacial age in Boston who was discovered by a hardy explorer from the wilds of Chicago and ont here to preside over his ing department. The relic was male sex, and her icy attitude exceedingly chilly effect on the blithesome solicitors whose it was to get her signature to ing contracts for their various

ell you what," said one of the who was a most persevering l. I am bound to get an ad- contract from that old lady. ation depends on it. I am me now to think of a scheme." low solicitors smiled. They ried their wiles on the old lady, in vain. But they did not do to the depth of intellect pos- by the man they laughed at. t home sat down and thought ght

?" he asked himself, "are maid- s of an uncertain age chiefly d in?"

e nut-like he sat still while the revolved. Then, like an inspir- he proper answer to that riddle to his head

en ladies of an uncertain age dly interested in cats," was the put it to himself. "I will tell r story

If anything, could be expect- art a slight thaw in the icy at- e which surrounds her? e has such a softening, such a ing influence as humor? I will old lady a funny cat story."

he problem solved he acquired thought was an amusing story cat, and thus equipped again his card to the feminine adver- anager from Boston. Artfully ed the conversation into the di- of felines, and at the proper he began his great experiment. wife of a friend of mine who Jersey City," he began, "had dearest pet a handsome tabby was called Flossy. The tabby a great old age, and finally, in course of time, became de- This sad event happened in the time, and it was therefore im- to provide Flossy a fitting e in the frozen earth. My wife, in her dilemma, appealed husband. Every morning on his his office in the city my friend from the Jersey shore on the

," said his wife, 'I am anxious ssy shall have a proper burial. wrap the remains neatly in a nd when you cross the river rning you can commit them to

dy,' said my friend. The was neatly wrapped in brown nd he carried it in one hand e left the house. While wait- the ferryboat to start he got versation with a friend, who so interesting that when he got boat on the New York side he hat he still had Flossy in his on.

never mind,' he said to him- ll keep Flossy here at the office. en I go home to-night I'll take g and drop her into the river.'

dingly he dismissed Flossy s mind entirely and plunged day's work."

dvertising solicitor, who was he story, was glad to note that time he had reached this point narrative he had succeeded in the close attention not only of from Boston, but as well that four or five clerks and steno- s in the room. They had all ir work and were listening eag- his story. Already he saw suc- ead, and with that as an inspir- told the rest of the story with l animation and enthusiasm. ed the old lady from Boston t in the eye and went on.

n evening came he picked up still wrapped in her brown hroud, and took a car from his own to the ferryboat. At the it happened, he met again the with whom he had talked dur- trip across the river in the g. They exchanged salutations, alf unconsciously, he noticed friend also carried a brown arcel in one hand.

two men walked into the cabin t down together on the plush seats which ran along one side room. Between was a vacant which they laid their respect- odies.

talk between them was on the ts for a rise in Metropolitan subject on which my friend's was especially well posted. And friend held an interest of sev- usand dollars in the stock, it is understand why he was deeply ed in what he could learn of its ts.

any rate he listened so closely to ry that presently the boat land- the dock in Jersey City, and he with a shock to remember that again forgotten to decently in- sy. But he picked up his bun- m the vacant seat and went on smiling at the curious train of stances which had resulted in ring Flossy on his hands. Hav- well developed sense of humor, end felt no anger at fate for him such a trick. It was mere- ood joke on himself. That was

Wild Dogs in Pennsylvania.

A pack of wild dogs almost as savage as wolves has been discovered in the wilds of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania.

These wild curs are believed to be the offspring of two dogs once owned by a hermit who lived in the wilds. When the old man was taken in charge by the poor overseer the dogs remained in the woods.

They were even then wolf-like in their habits and haunts, and the wild canines now infesting the "slushings" are doubtless the offspring of these. Hunters will endeavor to exterminate the pack before they become more numerous. Wild dogs are known to have attacked men, so that the territory in which they live holds new terrors for those who find it necessary to go into that section.—Washington Times.

At School in the Philippines.

Tom Bieler recently went from Kansas to the Philippines. At Bahol he visited a village school.

"When I stepped into the schoolroom," says Bieler, "all the children jumped up on their feet and said 'Good afternoon.' I asked the teacher if it was recess, but he said it wasn't. The pupils talked loud and ran around the room where they pleased. When one of them read he would holler as loud as he could. While I was in the room a dog and a goat came in, but no one paid any attention to them. The teacher said a dog fight in the room would cause them to quit anything and watch the fight."—Eureka (Kan.) Messenger.

Here's a New One.

A new swindle is being worked by a pair of strangers in Southern Michigan, according to the Auburn (Ind.) Dispatch. A stranger appears on the road apparently searching for a lost valuable diamond ring, but leaves after getting some responsible person interested, offering $100 for the return of the ring. Soon after his departure a tramp appears and picks up what appears to be the missing ring. The person who has been offered $100 reward for its return sees an opportunity to make a stake by giving the tramp a liberal sum for it, but fails to find the owner. He then consults a diamond expert and learns that the sparkler is worth about fifteen cents.

The Water Hat.

The Berlin fire brigade is experimenting with a device called a water hat. It consists of the addition to the ordinary helmit of a circular hose which sprays water at an angle of forty-five degrees in a downward direction. The pipe which leads to this hose is to be attached to the nozzle of an ordinary fire hose.

When in use the fireman is protected as far as his head and face are concerned, by a curtain of water, which besides its coolness, gives him pure air to breathe, even in the midst of a dense smoke, as it acts as a condensing medium and also as a filterer.—New York Tribune.

The Iron Sands of Java.

A curious sight on the coast of Java is a long stretch of shore, about twenty-nine miles in length, where the sand is filled with particles of magnetic iron. In some places it is said that the surface sand contains eighty per cent. of iron. It can be smelted, and a company has been formed to exploit the deposits.

THE MILE A MINUTE MAN

WHY HIS HAIR MAY GROW GRAY IN A SINGLE NIGHT.

His Life May Pay for a Lapse of Judgment, But He Never Loses His Nerve—Caution Is Not Always Winner.

"For my part, I believe the reason for the recent epidemic of wrecks," said a commercial traveler in the smoking compartment of a Pullman car, "is due to the fact that the nerves of the engineers are brought to such a high tension after a number of bad accidents that they lose control of themselves."

"That's just where you are wrong," quietly said a gray-haired man with a tanned, weather-beaten face, who sat near the window smoking a cigar. "I think you will all credit me with knowing what I am talking about, as I have been a railroad engineer for the last 30 years; have run all kinds of engines, from a mine dummy to a hundred-ton passenger engine with a seven-foo wheel, and have railroaded on all the principal lines in the United States.

"The great majority of people seem to have the idea that the engineer of a fast train is always in fear of runins and collisions, and that he is under such a nervous strain that he sometimes has to be lifted from the cab when he reaches the end of his run. That isn't so. An engineer has too many duties, such as watching his signals, keeping water in his engine, and seeing that he is on his schedule time, to have much time to worry himself about accidents that are likely to happen. As long as he pays the proper attention to his own train he knows that is al he can do, and that if anything goes wrong it is beyond his control. So he doesn't take up any of his time worrying. Accidents will happen, no matter how much care is taken to prevent them, and sometimes there can't be found any reason for them, but you may be sure that they are never caused through the engineer losing his nerve.

"If an engineer were under half the strain most people suppose him to be he wouldn't last a dozen trips, but you will find that men live to grow old at engineering, just the same as at any other work—that is, if they are suited to the business and have no bad luck. As a rule they are men of good, strong nerves and with little imagination. Of course, I don't mean that all engineers are alike. There are good and ordinary and fast and slow engineers. And it is a curious fact that it is not always the slow, cautious man who gets along with the fewest accidents.

"One of the fastest engineers I ever knew was one of the safest, and yet he would come safely through after taking chances that would have made another man's hair stand on end. One thing he did I'll remember all my life. I was firing for him at the time and I thought that this was the last of us. We came into the station hauling an accommodation train, with the engine running on one side—that is, the gear on one side had broken down and he had disconnected it, taken off the side rods, and tied up the piston. All the power thus had to come from the good side. This doesn't interfere with an engine's speed—at least going down hill—but of course she is much more likely to give way in that condition than when she is in good order.

"The station was at the top of a steep grade and we were coming down. Our train had just five minutes to get to the next station, at the bottom of the hill, four and a half miles below, and side track for an express coming from the opposite direction.

"Well, the engineer wanted to make the run, but the conductor got off the train and said that he didn't want to commit suicide. If the engineer was bound to kill himself he would have to do it alone, said the conductor, but he finally was persuaded to get aboard, and away we went. Never before or since have I had such a ride. From the way we flew down that grade I thought we would never reach the bottom except in a pile. But we reached the side track safely, after all, and pulled into it just in time to miss the express, for it came through a moment later as fast as it could travel, as its engineer made a dash for the grade, and it didn't miss the rear end of our hind coach six inches as it was drawn into the siding.

"Yet that engineer is still running, and he has had fewer accidents than many a slower and more careful man.

"There is always a certain amount of excitement in the life of an engineer, but it gets to be just the same as any other work a man is doing year in and year out. I sometimes see pictures in magazines showing the engineer in a confab with his fireman. His train all the time supposed to be traveling at a gait of a mile a minute. You will never see anything like that in real life. An engineer always must have his hand on the throttle and his eyes glued straight ahead. The fraction of a second sometimes will make all the difference in the world, for you are likely to find a signal set against you at the most unexpected places, and it is strictly necessary that you see it just as soon as you can.

"While going along with an express as fast as the engine could turn a wheel the other day I came suddenly upon a brakeman waving a red flag. I threw on the air and then reversed the engine, for I could tell by the way the brakeman was waving that we were close on his train. Well, we came to a stop not an engine's length from the engine of a way train that had crossed on my track to get some cars out of a siding, and hadn't time to get out of my way. The brakeman had had hard work to get up the track far enough to give me the warning, so that I would have room to stop in. If I had been having one of those chats that you see in the pictures there would have been a grand smash-up, and I wouldn't be talking to you now.

"Some years ago when Robert Garrett was vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, he came to Grafton, West Va., with a number of friends in a train made up of private cars bound west. He wanted to reach Parkersburg, the end of the next division, as fast as it was possible to run there. This division—104 miles long—was the roughest on the whole road, which was saying a good deal at that time. In the 104 miles there were 24 tunnels and 48 bridges, and the road went up hill and down through the whole distance. Some of the grades were over 120 feet to the mile and five miles long, not to speak of the sharp curves. Of course, fast time was almost out of the question.

"George Robinet, one of the fastest engineers on the road, had charge of the special train. The first stop was to be Clarksburg, 22 1-2 miles away. George took his train as fast as he could up the hills, and when he reached the top he would simply let it drop down the other side. He reached Clarksburg in 22 minutes with a party of thoroughly scared passengers. When the train stopped at the station Mr. Garrett came forward to the engine and thanked Robinet for his fine run, but said that he had changed his mind about being in a hury to reach Parkersburg, and ordered him to proceed at a reduced gait. The fast run ended right there, and may be it was a good thing it did, for if he had kept on at such speed the train probably would have landed at the bottom of a ravine.

"Afterward, while Robinet was running a fast rain on the Baltimore and Ohio, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, his engine jumped from the rails when it was going over the bridge crossing the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, Md. Nobody to this day knows what caused the engine to leave the track. It was one of the things for which there is no explanation.

"This bridge is fully 150 feet above the surface of the water, and has no sides at one part of it. There is just the under framework, with the crossties and rails laid on top. The train was going fairly fast at the time, and after leaving the rails the engine bumped along the cross-ties for a hundred feet before coming to a stop, the guard rail being the only thing that saved the whole train from going over into the river. A glance out of a car window at this point is enough to make a person dizzy, so you can imagine the effect this had on Robinet. The experience caused his hair to turn snow white in a single day. But even that didn't make him lose his nerve, and to this day he is running one of the fastest trains over the same division."—New York Sunday Times.

A KINGDOM OF GODS.

No Less Than 8,000,000 Worshipped by the Japanese.

Japan cannot yet be said to be a Christian country, remarked the Rev. George Mannington, in an address at the Congregational church, New Malden, though there is a great deal that is Christian in it, and large numbers of the people are really Christians. But Christianity is certainly not the chief religion; Buddhism occupies that place, says the London Daily News.

Buddhism, he continued, is a very dreary sort of a religion, for it teaches that the chief purpose of man ought to be to deny himself his desires until he has none left; then he will be rewarded by losing his existence in nothingness. And yet Buddhism teaches much that is good. It says you must be truthful, pure, honest and sober, and you must not kill; you must put away covetousness, deceit, anger, pride, suspicion, ingratitude and cruelty to animals; you must reverence your parents, obey your elders and be ever calm, resigned and forgiving. The people believe that those who fail in these duties will be born again in the form of animals and pass through great sufferings. But those who fulfil them will be born again in a higher state than before. But while much of this teaching is excellent, the Buddhist worship is idolatrous.

The people prostrate themselves before idols, one of which, made of wood, is supposed to heal people of their ailments. If a man has a bad arm, for instance, he goes and rubs his right hand on the arm of the idol, and then with the same hand rubs his own arm, believing that healing virtue is communicated from the idol.

Another religion of the Japanese is called Shintoism. This teaches the worship of the sun goddess and her descendants, the Japanese emperors, or mikados, as they are called. Then, again, departed heroes and learned men are worshipped. So, also, are the ancestors of the people, as in China. Little tablets recording the names of the deceased are hung up in the homes, and the Japanese children are taught to pray to them. And in most of the homes may be found some of all what are known as the seven household gods—the gods of riches, food, contentment, long life, love, learning and fame. It is said that there are no less than eight millions of gods worshipped by the Japanese.

Praying is made very easy. In the streets are tall posts with prayers printed on them, and with a small wheel attached. Anyone passing by can give the wheel a turn, and that counts as a prayer. The people in the second largest of the 3850 islands of which the empire is composed worship the bear, and reverence the sun, moon, fire, wind and water.

HOW FLOODS ARE FOUGHT.

WESTERNERS COMBINE EFFORTS AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY.

Banks Built of Earth in Bogs—Many Devices Resorted to for the Purpose of Diverting the Rush of Water—Weaving a Big Mattress.

The great floods which have proved so disastrous in Michigan, Indiana, Illionis and other parts of the West are largely due to the formation of the country. Any one who has traveled through the middle West knows that for miles and miles the railroad lines are built over prairie and other land which does not contain a piece of stone the size of a hen's egg. The southern part of Indiana and Illinois, as well as Michigan, also contain large areas of lowland swamps or marshes in the United States. Consequently the beds of many of the rivers are composed of loose material, which is easily washed out, and the natural banks offer but little resistance to the flood currents. This is shown by the fact that in many places the sides of the channels are carried away, making great gaps through which the water flows, inundating farm land and forming inland lakes.

Therefore, high water in the Western river means far more to the people in the vicinity than in New England, for example, where so many of the streams flow over the beds which have been hollowed out of the rock in some instances, and where the sides of the channels are so strongly protected by nature that no artificial work is needed. Only those who have seen the effect of a flood in the West realize the ravages which it can cause and for this reason the residents in the vicinity of a water course which is liable to break its bank, organize themselves into a sort of committee of the whole to look out for breaks and to make repairs. When the water has reached a height where it is considered dangerous, the alarm is given and every man able to handle shovel hastens to the weak spot. If the stream is a large one, flat boats are often used to aid in protecting the banks. If stone of any kind can be procured, they are loaded with this material, hauled to the scene of operations, where the volunteer workmen remove the material and crudely fashion it into breast works, as they might be called, along the top of the bank. Sometimes the stone is placed in masses of brush wood cut from the nearest trees, in order to hold it together more firmly, but as already stated, the middle West is a country where stone cannot always be obtained, so the custom which is followed by the levee protectors in the South, of using sand bags, is in vogue to a considerable extent. Anything in the shape of a bag which will hold sand, flour sacks, cement bags etc., are filled from the nearest sand pit, although sometimes even this cannot be procured and ordinary dirt is substituted. This sort of protection, however, will resist the force of the flood current about as effectually as the sand bag forts have protected garrisons from the musketry of the enemy. They can be filled so easily that a few men can load a boat with them in a comparatively short time and built in walls three or four feet high they have often prevented a very serious break in an embankment.

The ordinary shovel is also a very effective weapon in flood fighting in the West, and the residents of the low lands are experts in throwing up walls of earth when their fields and gardens are in danger of being overflowed. Many a disaster of this kind has been only averted by hundreds of men working not only all day but all night, relieving each other in shifts, raising the natural wall confining the stream as rapidly as the waters have increased in height. In cases of emergency convicts are also pressed into service, working side by side with the free men.

The Western rivers have a trick of eating underneath the bank, and sometimes have broken from their bounds in this way before the watchers realized that any serious damage was being done. Here timber work comes in very handy if it can be built strongly enough to keep from being washed away. If the stream is not too deep, planking can be driven into the bottom and packed up with sand bags, brushwood and any other "filling" which is convenient, while it is also re-enforced by beams extending from the earth bank, their shore ends being firmly imbedded in the bank. These crude coffer dams, as they might be called, are often used to keep back the water while the embankment itself is being raised and strengthened. The pile driver is also a great aid in fighting the floods in this part of the country, and as on the Mississippi, a number of floating pile drivers are kept on the larger streams. When there is danger of a break they are taken to the spot and a row of tree trunks or branches, or possibly rails from the nearest fence, if no other timber is available, are driven into the bottom of the water course in an oblique direction from the shore if not parallel with it. This serves to divert the force while it does not directly restrain the flood water, and in many instances has prevented widespread disaster.

The use of artificial embankments, or levees, is becoming more and more extensive in the West, owing to the treacherous nature of the streams, and some of those which have been built in Southern Indiana are among the longest in the United States, with the exception of the works which confine the Mis... the Western le... earthwork, some ... idly constructed. O... fective kinds is what ... mattress levee. It tak... from the manner in which ... A great mat, or mattress, is ... ufactured by weaving bran... trees together. Some of these ... are 50 feet in length when built. T... are sunk to the bottom of the ... the edge at the shore, and extending ... to a point near the highwater mark. They are held down by being weighted with some stone or other heavy material. The mattress keeps the stone from sinking into the soft bottom, and if built strongly enough they will protect a shore of even quicksand from being washed away.—Philadelphia Record.

UNCLE SAM'S CIGARS.

Plight of a Man Who Tried to Get the Best of the Customs.

Among the men, cigars and cigarettes cause much trouble. The regulations permit a person to bring in for his own consumption fifty cigars or three hundred cigarettes, the ruling of the department being that for customs purposes fifty cigars equal that many cigarettes. Travelers are always arriving who do not know the regulations or who try to evade them. Nine times out of ten the traveler whose conscience wants to make it a personal matter with the inspector, and acts as if he thought thrashing the official would get his cigars in free. Then he cools down a little and offers to pay the duty on all over fifty and take them all. There he strikes a new cause of rage. The smallest number of cigars that can be imported is three thousand. All under that and over fifty are seized. The inspector endeavors to explain that he did not make the law, and is responsible only for its execution as he finds it; but that seldom works, and the traveller goes away breathing fire, and mad with desire for vengeance.

A man came in from Havana recently with a box of cigars out of which he had smoked fifteen. There were eighty-five left. The inspector who examined his baggage told him he could have only fifty. The man declared that it was an outrage, and intimated that he believed it to be perpetrated for the inspector's personal amusement.

"Who gets the rest?" he demanded.

"They are seized for the government, was the reply.

Thereupon it was evident to the man that the outrage was for the benefit as well as the amusement of the inspector.

"I don't suppose you smoke?" he sneered.

"Not on duty," suavely replied the inspector.

"Well, you won't smoke these off duty," cried the man, and began to break them up.

"Hold on;" said the inspector, "you mustn't do that."

"Why not?" demanded the man. "They are my cigars."

"No, they are not," replied the inspector," they belong to the government."

No words could fit the situation, and the man went away. A little later he charged into the office of the law division, prepared to tear down the Custom House. He wanted to know, and he wanted his information quickly.

"Not my cigars, heh? Well, they hadn't been brought in yet."

"Oh, yes, they had they were considerably inside the three mile limit when you had them on the pier."

A little argument cooled him off, and he finally said:

"Well, I'll take my fifty, and you can have the rest."

"You haven't got fifty now," said the official.

"Haven't got fifty?" he screamed. "I'd like to know why I haven't. You said all along I could have fifty."

"Yes, but you broke them up."

"I didn't do any such thing. I broke up the extra thirty-five."

"Oh, no; those are Uncle Sam's. You were breaking up your own. But I don't think you destroyed them all. There are about fifteen still left for you."

And he had to do the best he could to seem content with fifteen. All of which shows again how foolish it is to kick against the pricks. Most men do it, however, and sometimes they beat Uncle Sam out of his cigars. There have been instances where men so situated pitched the whole supply overboard in their rage.—From "Hide and Seek With the Customs" in the Century.

A Green Hand.

President Hill of the Great Northern tells a story illustrative of the way in which American workingmen cherish the standards of their handicraft. He believes this zeal in upholding ideals of what constitutes good work permeates all classes.

With one of the section gangs of the Great Northern a raw recruit was set to work cutting weeds and cleaning up the right of way. The new man worked hard, but, of course, was subjected to critical attention on the part of the rest of the gang.

The division superintendent happened that way, talked to the foreman.

"Pat, how's the new man?" was asked.

"Oh, he's all roight on straight worruk," was the reply, "but when it comes to trimmin' up 'round a telegraph pole he aint in it, at all, at all."—Philadelphia Post.

...NION.

...ery Thursday at Clan... county, Alabama.

...s C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

...scription price, in advance, per ..., $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist exexutive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

EDITORIAL.

THE SITUATION.

The regular republican delegation from this county to the state convention at Birmingham on May 10th was acknowledged and seated by the STATE COMMITTEE, and participated in the temporary organization of the convention. Postmaster Hutchins, of Huntsville, was elected temporary chairman and appointed a committee of nine on credentials for the permanent organization, headed by O. R. Hundley, of Huntsville. This committee repudiated the action of the state committee and ousted the regular republican delegates and put in their place the delegates nominated by the bolting faction that met at Thorsby last February. The convention was of, by and for office holders, and in actions, if not in words, said: "No others need apply." The republicans of Chilton county will "bide their time." Their opportunity will come, for the domination of true republicans by federal office holders can not continue forever.

There were federal officials "galore" there, collectors, marshals and postmasters of all classes, mostly the lower class.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Some letters are laid over to be printed next week, so "possess your souls with patience."

A. C. MIMS.

In connection with Mr. Mims' announcement for probate judge, THE UNION gives his own words, as they cover the ground fully: "I wish to say to the voters and people generally of Chilton county that I feel myself under lasting obligations to them for their hearty support in the past and for their kindness to me while traveling among them in the discharge of the duties of my office of tax assessor, and if they should see proper to elect me to the office that I now seek I assure them that I will in the future, as in the past, do all that I can for the interest of all the people, feeling myself the servant of the people. Of course the duties of my present office will prevent me from canvassing among the people of the county, and indeed I do not think it necessary, as all the people know me, and know my manner of doing business."

Yours very sincerely,
A. C. MIMS.

T. J. HUBBARD.

It is scarcely worth while to introduce Mr. Hubbard to the voters of Chilton. He is well known and liked by all the people, and has made one of the best tax collectors the county has ever had. He is always ready to make his final settlement with the county and state long before the law will permit, and has ever been one of the first to make settlements with the state auditor. He is always courteous in his treatment of the people, making no distinction. Mr. Hubbard has been asked by many to make the race again and we are glad to see that the gentlemen who bring him out put their names to their act, and don t use the expression "friends" and not give any name to the "friends." He has made a good officer, and with these words we pass it to the people to decide.

MOSES A. KILLGORE.

The many friends of Mr. Killgore will find his announcement in this issue as a candidate for tax collector He is well known in our county, as he has been an active worker in politics for years. He voted his last democratic ticket in 1886, helped to organize the people's party and has voted with that party and the republicans ever since. He says: "I believe in 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' a government 'of the people, by the people and for the people,' and a high protective tariff."

R. P. KENDRICK.

Mr. Kendrick, who announces in this issue, as a candidate for commissioner from the third district, is a resident of beat 8 and a well known and respected citizen. We take the liberty to quote from a letter written by one of his nearest neighbors, Secar Harris, Esq., of Pletcher. Mr. Harris says: "Mr. Kendrick is a successful farmer and a deacon in the Baptist church, and is highly thought of in the community where he lives, and has always voted the populist ticket."

The movement to form rifle clubs in our various States deserves encouragement. Our modern rifles are as different as might well be imagined from those which were used by Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett, but the best traditions of American marksmanship ought to be upheld.

The Philadelphia Press is leading an admirable movement which has the backing of many of the clergymen of the State against the immoral and fraudulent features of the average county fair as it exists in that commonwealth. Other States need similar reform in the same field.

An Iowa woman is charged with sending poisoned candy by mail to a woman in South Dakota, who died from eating it. Now it has been discovered that the Iowa woman cannot be extradited for trial in South Dakota because she was not present in that State when the crime was committed. Great is the law!

It's an old and true saying that "there's nothing new under the sun." The art of land surveying owes its origin to the fact that the Egyptians were unable to keep permanent monuments on land which was overflowed every year by the Nile. Under such circumstances it became necessary to have some means of reidentifying the various pieces of land. The instruments and mathematical methods of astronomy, with suitable modifications, were used by the Egyptians for the purpose.

"After all," as the brilliant and melancholy Rufus Choate said, "a book is the only immortality;" and sometimes when a book is attacked and even denounced, its destiny of fame is only confirmed; as the vivacious and cheery pope, Pio Nono, when asked by a too daring author to help on his latest publication, suggested that he could only aid it by putting it in the "Index Expurgatorius." Yet if a book is to be left unread at last, the fault must ultimately rest on the author, even as the brilliant Lady Eastlake complained, when she wrote of modern English novelists, "Things are written now to be read once, and no more; that is, they are read as often as they deserve. A book in old times took five years to write, and was read five hundred times by five hundred people. Now it is written in three months, and read once by five hundred thousand people. That's the proper proportion."

LOMAX.

Rain is needed.

The farmers are chopping cotton.

J. S. Jackson, of Shelby county, visited his father, W. A. Jackson, at this place last week.

Mrs. W. W. Jones is on the sick list this week.

We hear that A. E. Teel is down with the measles.

Money goes like a race horse and comes like a snail, which is a reason why you should save all you can by patronizing the Jackson-Robinson store at Lomax.

Spring time has struck the country. It makes it bright and gay. The birds are singing sweet, throughout the live long day. The woods and fields are blooming with blossoms rich and rare. 'Tis spring time in the country, with trees no longer bare.

OBSERVER

Stanton, Ala., May 7, 1904.

Editor Union—I am not a politician, neither do I presume to dictate to the people's party or any other party. However, I employ this method of recording what I know of a good man. Mr. Thomas G. Milling, of beat 8, who is a candidate for tax assessor of Chilton county. I have known Brother Milling a number of years and have found him to be an enterprising, conscientious gentleman, a self-made man, worthy the confidence of the best citizens. Mr. Milling has served as deputy assessor in beat 8 for a good many years and has given entire satisfaction, thereby proving his ability to fill the position, the nomination to which he seeks at the hands of the people. Perhaps no other man in Chilton better understands the valuation of property. His party would do itself an honor by giving him the indorsement in July. Yours very truly,

ROBERT JONES.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County:

By virtue of decrees rendered by the probate court at the May term of said court, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in Clanton, in said county, within the legal hours of sale, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1904,

the following described real estate, for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1903, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs $3.73.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $4 47

BEAT NO. 2

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.69.

BEAT NO. 4.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of se 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t 22, r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16: nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 22, r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres, sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, r 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $62.22.

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $4.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAfee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $4.67.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $7.14.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4 sec. 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.39.

This 9th day of May, 1904.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

The steel plant of the Alabama Steel and Wire company at Gadsden will be making steel in a few more weeks. The plumbers and steam fitters are busy making all connections for the start. Several of the open hearth furnaces have been dried out.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

Announcements.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary uly 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904 W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP.
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE.

We, the undersigned friends of T. J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904; R. J. Williams, H. W. Varden, C. L. Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry, J. L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,**

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Sh...
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITI...

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. ... Alab...

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Br...
"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Ala...

DISPATCH PRINTING ...

Blank Book Makers and Lithographe...
County and Office Supplies a Specia...

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., -:- BIRMINGHAM

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watch... and Optician
Eyes Corre...
Fitted ...
Mail orders prompt...

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK.

SINGING.

The fifth annual session of the Salem Singing society will be held at Salem church on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody is invited. Come with your baskets and books.

T. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
L. A. CALLOWAY, Secretary.
tf

John Findlay Wallace, of Chicago, general manager of the Illinois Central railroad, has accepted the appointment of chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama canal. Mr. Wallace will receive a salary of $25,000 a year. Mr. Wallace will take up his work with the commission on June 1st.

Many believe that E. L. Wentz, the young Kentucky millionaire, who has been missing for months, but whose body was found Sunday, committed suicide. Two arrests have been made, however, charging murder.

Professor Landacre, the eminent zoologist, says the prominent nerves are composed of fibers which connect with the five primary sense organs. Some people's most prominent nerve connects only with the sense of touch.

The Rev. Mr. Conwell, of Boston, says the only reason a young man goes to church nowadays is because his best girl is there. The church that "gits thar fust" with the most girls will therefore have the congregation.

A Boston hotel proprietor has hit upon a clever and polite system for preventing the mysterious disappearance of tableware. As a compliment he would mark all dishes with the initials of his patrons. He might extend the innovation to napkins and towels.

At Buffalo, the internati... tion of the Young Men's C... sociation of North Ameri... Wednesday. The conven... the fiftieth anniversary o... international convention i... It has brought about 1,400... representing 600 city assoc... student associations, 200 ... sociations and a large num... cellaneous associations.

"He came to his death b... dental discharge of his ... is the verdict of the cor... which for nearly two days... investigating the circumst... conditions surrounding th... Edward L. Wentz. His b... lieves the young man was...

At the last regular sitt... Mississippi supreme court ... brated Whit Owens case w... and the famous prisoner ... been four times before th... court on murder charges ... serve a life sentence in t... tiary.

An Illinois Central train ... ed one mile north of Middl... engine was turned over o... William Hadaway, of Wa... Miss., was killed. The f... mail clerk were hurt.

Meridian, Miss., will soo... other manufacturing enter... factory, which will be es... an early date with a capi... $10,000.

Secretary Shaw has ord... call on the depository ban... them to transfer to the tr... before May 25th approxi... 000,000.

It is reported that the ... inet resigned in consequ... sure by the emperor, w... them of neglecting their ...

The new Meridian co... now under construction, ... ing rapidly. The compan... ized at $30,000.

Russia has charged Ja... ing on a Red Cross train...

Georgia estimates her p... 5,000 car loads.

Last week Mississippi ... killings.

The new prune trust h... the boarding house victim... lier view of huge combina... tal.

...Y OFFICIALS

...Judson Strock.
...W. M. Wilson, R. G. Rob...
...Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...Watts Moore.
...Ed Smitherman.

...TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
...Term—1st Monday in April.
... Term—3rd Monday in July.
...erm—1st Monday in Novem...
...—T. Scott Sayre
...—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT
... Term—2nd Monday in March
... Term—2nd Monday in Septem...
...ellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...r—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT
...Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT
...Monday February, 1st Monday; ... 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday ... 3rd Monday August, 1st Monday ...er.

COUNTY OFFICERS
...of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...urer—Alex G. Dake.
...—J. M. Morgan.
...tor—J. O. Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
...District—W. H. Conway.
... District—Alex Glasscock.
... District—W. A. Green.
... District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
...J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
...W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
...L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

...UNTY CHURCHES

...rs and clerks are cordially ask... ...nd the editor any news regard... ...r churches which they would ...blished. Also if there are any ... these notices please send cor...

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...nes, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...
...C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...son—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ... Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...ny—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ...luett, clerk, Verbena.
...n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...

...Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ... V. J. Gragg, clerk.
... Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, ... J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...rd—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ... T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...s Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...

...nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coopers. ...h—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ... W. B. Jones, clerk.
... Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...day. J. M. Huckabee, clerk. ...h—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ... M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...n—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...zer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...on—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ... Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
... Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ... W. M. Wood, clerk.
...donia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ... H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
... Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
...erry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...eazey, clerk, Randolph.
... Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud... ...astor; W. M. Rochuck, clerk, ...

... Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ... D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
... Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ... George Trawick, clerk.
...Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... W. Billingsley, clerk.
...Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ... Henry Smith, clerk.
...ms' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ... I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...ant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom... ...Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...ant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ... W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...ant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free... ...astor; H. C. Latham, clerk, ...

... Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...day. J. J. McDowell, clerk. ...dence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, ...day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...dence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ... Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan...
...—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...obinson, clerk, Rushton.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ... W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

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—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

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FOR SALE.
Special & Mule Bra
Are the Best on Earth
C. JONES,
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Book Makers and Lithographer
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is Ave., BIRMINGHAM,

AME,
Practical Watch
and Optician
Eyes Corre
Fitted
Street
gham, Ala.
Mail orders promptly

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol-
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

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er Term—3rd Monday in July,
Term—1st Monday in Novem-

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itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

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nd District—Alex Glasscock.
d District—W. A. Green.
th District—R. C. Riggins.

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-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
bany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

e Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
y. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
ler Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
cord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
y. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
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nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
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nth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
y. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
neer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
lson—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
ty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
y: W. M. Wood, clerk.
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y. Henry Smith, clerk.
ims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
sant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
sant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
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pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
.
lar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
idence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt,
nday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

idence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-

—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
ah—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
n—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engb, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard) .	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States . .	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Enoch Adams was in Clanton Saturday.

Mrs. A. Horn and daughter, of Thorsby, were in town Saturday.

J. W. Culp paid us a welcome visit Saturday.

Lee Vickers, Joe Logan, B. F. and P. J. Massey andRobert Littlejohn went to the Coosa river Friday on a fishing trip. The fish were not biting, so they had "fisherman's luck," but enjoyed themselves, being a companionable party.

Go and buy one of those "Smith & Mayer" buggies at W. I. Mullins'.

Lum Smith was in Clanton Saturday.

C. D. Foshee, of Billingsley, was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Moses A. Killgore was in Clanton Saturday.

Elbert Littlejohn was in town Saturday.

W. A. Huckabee, of Cooper, was a pleasant caller Saturday.

A large stock of fine watches at Upchurch's drug store.

J. M. Gray, of Energy, was a welcome visitor Saturday.

J. F. Hayes and T. W. Atchley were in Clanton Saturday.

W. H. Conway was in town Saturday.

J. Ans Baker spent Saturday in town.

R. H. Bean was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

J. E. Littlejohn, Sr., was a welcome caller Saturday.

Rev. B. H. Vickers was in Clanton Saturday.

Steel Ranges, Stoves and the celebrated "Iron King" at W. I. Mullins'.

R. J. Downs, of Cooper, was a pleasant caller Saturday.

W. L. House spent Saturday in town.

J. O. Wesson was in Clanton Saturday.

Why don't you buy "Oxolo" at Upchurch's drug store?

Robert Jones, the "child's apostle," was a pleasant caller Saturday.

J. W. G. Kicker has been quite ill, but is now convalescing and we are glad to say will soon be out.

Squire Milford was in Clanton Wednesday.

C. N. and J. N. Dennis were in town Wednesday.

R. M. Smith, who is candidate for treasurer, has had quite a sharp attack of rheumatism.

A. C. Mims was in Clanton Wednesday.

L. A. Calloway, of Rushton, was in town Wednesday and says his candidacy is progressing favorably.

Scott Caverno, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Wednesday.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Frank Goodgame is quite sick.

Alderman W. M. Wilson and Captain Middleton went to Birmingham Wednesday.

D. C. Honeycutt, of Thorsby, has recovered his yearling that he advertised in THE UNION. It pays to put our notices in a paper that is read by the people.

John Vaughan, of Maplesville, who was convicted a year ago for killing a negro at that place, and who was entenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, has been paroled by Governo Cunningham.

W. C. Robinson was in Clanton Wednesday.

William Mims has been appointed postmaster at Burwell, vice W. N Pierce, dead.

Clint Veazey was in Clanton Thursday and got the Union so he could get posted.

Walter Gray went to Birmingham today

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. A. Riddle and Miss Florence Lelia Atkinson. B. D. Thompson and Miss Eliza Goodgame. Robert L. Varner and Miss Sadie Z. Brown.

COLORED.

Louis Price and Sallie Anderson.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK.
tf Clanton, Ala.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 8, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.

RIDDLE-ATKINSON.

Mr. W. A. Riddle and Miss Florence Lelia Atkinson were married at the court house in Clanton on Wednesday by Judge Adams. The groom is a flagman on the Louisville and Nashville railroad and is a very popular young man. The bride is a daughter of Allen Atkinson, of Jemison, and is held in high esteem by all her friends and acquaintances. The young couple will reside in Birmingham and THE UNION wishes them health, wealth and happiness.

LONESOME VALLEY.

People are all smiles in this community. We had a nice rain Saturday and anticipate a large crop of 10-cent cotton.

A large congregation attended Bethel Sunday to hear Rev. J. W. Cox preach an excellent sermon.

J. B. White is busy these nights catching lightning bugs to cross with his bees as they can furnish their own light and work nights as well as days, so look out for a large crop of honey.

B. H. Wells, candidate for tax collector, is busy electioneering.

H. M. Shaver and J. R. Scott spent Sunday with their best girls. There are rumors of a wedding soon.

J. H. Middleton and T. L. Kicker are turning out a quantity of fine lumber at their new mill.

B. H. Wells and R. A. Hancock ran a fox squirrel up a tree last week and shot it, and they say that it weighed four pounds to the quarter.

Success to THE UNION and its readers.

YOUNG SPROUT.

It was hoped and thought by the people of Alabama that the day of dishonest elections was passed, but complaint from portions of the state go to prove that the recent elections were far from fair and honest.—Dadeville Spot Cash

Clanton, Ala., May 9, 1904

Editor Union:

A few words through your columns to the people of Chilton county. I notice a letter in last week's banner over the signature of "Democrat," in which he said: "Let us organize and learn the history of the two great parties, that of Jefferson and Jackson on the one hand, and Roosevelt on the other." He also said, "Let us put forth every effort to bring Chilton county into line with the other counties of this great state." Now, in reply to the part of his letter where he refers to Jefferson and Jackson democracy, I want to say that the nearest thing to Jefferson and Jackson democracy is the republican party, and as to bringing Chilton county into line with the other counties of this great state, I wonder if "Democrat" wants to bring Chilton into line with Dallas county when it is said Dallas has negro jurors on every panel. Now, Mr. "Democrat," what about Grant, Lincoln, Harrison and McKinley? Most of you say they were good men and made good presidents, but you now they are all dead, and when President Roosevelt is dead and out of your way, some of you will say that he made a good president, and then it will be the next republican president that will be the bad fellow. What about Grover Cleveland that lined with Fred Douglass, and who, when he was governor of New York state, signed a bill providing for mixed schools? And again, what about John T. Morgan? It is in black and white that he voted for Fred Douglass for marshal of the District of Columbia. Well, it is like democracy on dress parade said when he was out hunting for an issue, and failed to find it, he then decided to use the negro for an issue. He said he thanked God for the negro, for he could always make an issue out of him. So I want to say to "Democrat" drop your whip. We are ready to meet you on that issue; not only that, but any other.

MOSES A. KILLGORE.

A delinquent subscriber was dying and the editor dropped in to see him. "How do you feel?" asked the pencil pusher. "All looks bright before me," gasped the subscriber. "I thought so," said the editor. "You'll see the blaze in about ten minutes.—Dadeville Spot Cash.

Clanton, Ala., May 9, 1904.

Editor Union:

Will you allow me space in your columns to say a few words to the people in the various school districts in regard to the selection of their district trustees. You should be very careful to elect men who have the spirit of education at heart—men whom you know will push and strive to build up and maintain a good school in the district. You have them, and for the good of your children and community, morally and religiously, as well as intellectually, do elect them.

Very respectfully,
J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904.	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,374,212.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

At Buffalo, the international
tion of the Young Men's Chr
sociation of North America
Wednesday. The convention
the fiftieth anniversary of
international convention in
It has brought about 1,400
representing 600 city associa
student associations, 200 ra
sociations and a large numb
cellaneous associations.

"He came to his death by
dental discharge of his ow
is the verdict of the coron
which for nearly two days
investigating the circumstan
conditions surrounding the
Edward L. Wentz. His fa
lieves the young man was

At the last regular sittin
Mississippi supreme court
brated Whit Owens case wa
and the famous prisoner
been four times before the
court on murder charges
serve a life sentence in th
tiary.

An Illinois Central train w
ed one mile north of Middlebo
engine was turned over and
William Hadaway, of Wate
Miss., was killed. The fire
mail clerk were hurt.

Meridian, Miss., will soon
other manufacturing enterpr
factory, which will be estab
an early date with a capital
$10,000.

Secretary Shaw has order
call on the depository banks
them to transfer to the treas
before May 25th approximat
000,000.

It is reported that the Ko
inet resigned in consequenc
sure by the emperor, who
them of neglecting their d

The new Meridian cotto
now under construction, is
ing rapidly. The company
ized at $30,000.

Russia has charged Japa
ing on a Red Cross train.

Georgia estimates her pea
5,000 car loads.

Last week Mississippi h
killings.

The new prune trust has
the boarding house victims
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ital.

MMISSIONER.
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Chilton county, sub-
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1904
OSES ROBINSON.

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ISSIONER from the
T of Chilton county,
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1904
R. P. KENDRICK.

NGING.
al session of the Su-
ety will be held a
the fourth Sunday in
is invited. Come
s and books.
INSON, Chairman.
AY, Secretary
tf

Wallace, of Chicago,
of the Illinois Cen-
accepted the ap-
f engineer in charge
n of the Panama ca-
will receive a salary
r. Mr. Wallace will
k with the commis-

hat E. L. Wentz, the
millionaire, who has
months, but whose
Sunday, committed
sts have been made,
murder

cre, the eminent zoo-
prominent nerves are
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sense organs. Some
minent nerve connects
se of touch.

Conwell, of Boston,
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the most girls will
congregation.

l proprietor has hit
nd polite system for
mysterious disappear-
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ll dishes with the ini-
ns. He might extend
napkins and towels.

..My Specialty.

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT — ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. — JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles.

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES
Hardware Store
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

THE RAT.

A Tale of the "Third Degree.

By J. RAMSEY REESE.

The chief of the detectives sat alone in Mulberry street. From behind the green swinging door which led from his private office to the assembly room and the Rogues' Gallery he could hear a rumble of voices while the detective sergeants talked over the crooks who had been "stood up" at roll call for identification and future remembering. The system of memories at Police Headquarters is primary, but undeniably effective.

He could even distinguish the click of the brass catches as some one searching through the "gallery" unloosened panel after panel of the hinged wall photograph album. The chief's brows were contracted and he pulled at his beard. He had not been head of the Central Office for many months, and, besides, he was alone and might allow himself momentary relaxation of feature forbidden him in the presence of his subordinates, who must be impressed with an official front.

It was annoying—worse than annoying—it was dangerous. The murder was a week old, and already the newspapers were in full cry over the inefficiency of the department. He knew that the Detective Bureau was expected to "make good." And "making good" meant making arrests. If the situation had not been a desperate one he would not have ordered the bringing in The Rat the night before. Warren and Murphy had taken him in McTurk's, with the Sing Sing cell chalk tint still in his face. He had not been out six weeks, and he was very drunk. And so the Rat had been taken, and the chief of the detectives had sent across the street to say that reporters might call at four and be told how the mystery had been solved. He sighed heavily as he reflected, for the Detective Bureau was more to be desired than a precinct. And he had been long enough in uniform to relish the privilege of wearing citizens' clothes, to say nothing of having his picture printed in the newspapers a great many times, with astute remarks upon crime which he frequently distributed, neatly typewritten.

He looked at his watch. It was half after three. Then he leaned forward in his chair and touched an electric desk button. A uniform sergeant responded. The chief nodded. "Harry" he said, "bring in The Rat."

The green door opened and closed, and opened again as The Rat entered. He slouched half way across the room, and, turning, glared at the chief, who said "Good morning" affably enough and pointed to a chair placed so that the light from the courtyard would strike the face of its occupant fairly.

His appearance did not belie his title—this man—The Rat. He was a sharp featured, stunted creature, with thin hair tha grew far down upon his neck and clustered about his eyes, which were set strangely close together. His mouth lacked the curve of expression, without which no mouth is human; and the upper lips was so short that it gave one the impression of being continually drawn back in an ugly sneer. Not a pleasant spectacle to dwell upon was The Rat.

The chief looked at him hungrily. "If I could only make him stand for it," he thought, "it would be the prettiest sort of a story. He looks the part. The papers would print diagrams of his head, and sent women reporters to write about inherited criminal instinct. It would square me for six months." This is what the chief thought. What he said was, "So you've come back to us, eh"

The Rat swore. "Cut that out," said the chief, pleasantly. "You're sober now. We're only holding you till you tell us where you were Tuesday night. That's all. They found 'Dutch' Gallagher over on Crystal Square early Wednesday morning. There was a knife and a red handkerchief, Rat. These!" With a quick movement the chief whipped the knife and handkerchief from the top drawer of his desk and held them towards the prisoner. But The Rat was emotionless. He looked at the detective and the objects he held in his hand. There was no surprise or fright, only hatred in his gaze.

The chief leaned over the desk. His voice was soft and almost appealing. It came from between his lips that were well-nigh locked, and he touched The Rat's arm. "It's silk with a bloodstain."

The prisoner swore again—comprehensively. "I ain't afraid of your third degree," he snarled, "Bring it along. I know it's coming. They told me all about it up the river. There's a greengoods man up there in tier 7, named Burke. He works in the bakehouse because he ain't no good on the store piles. He's got one side of his face stove in, and three fingers twisted together where two of your wardmen give him the jitsu turn. You hired a stoolpidgeon to squeal on him, and because he wouldn't split on a pal, you done him." The man's voice rose to half a scream. "You done him," he howled, "just as you'll do me."

"Don't be a fool," said the chief gently. There were beads of perspiration on his brow. He would have liked to beat in the face of the sodden creature in front of him. But instead he purred to him. "This was different, Rat," he said wheedlingly. "Gallagher was drunk. You know he was always ugly when he was drunk. There was fight. He was going to kill you, and you killed him. You killed him—in self-defence. You understand—in self-defence."

The Rat leered openly. "Doyers street f'r you," he chuckled with a cunning look. "Doyers street and the long pipe dreams."

The chief threw himself back in his chair, disgustedly. The electric fan whirred upon the shelf above his head, fluttering the loose desk papers, and twisting awry the coarse red locks about The Rat's forehead. Otherwise it was very still, and it was also very warm. They had taken the bracelets of the prisoner, and he sat twiddling his greasy felt hat between uncertain thumbs. The chief chewed an unlighted cigar and walked to the open window. As he stood gazing gloomily down into the gray courtyard, there came the sudden flourishing notes of a street piano, playing to the urchins from Mott street on the strip of asphalt beyond. He could hear the echo of the happy children's voices while they flocked to the music box. He knew just how it looked, although the dirty brick wall hid it from him.

There was the smiling-faced Italian girl with the tambourine, gathering the nickels from the idlers strung precariously along the iron basement railing, watching the dancing. Even the nurses from St. Barnabas's Home next door were peeping appreciatively out of the downstairs windows. The piano was finishing the final bars of the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," left over from the last stopping place on Elizabeth street. The chief wondered why.

Then here was a quick pause as the man at the crank turned the change stop, and a gay waltz tune floated over the brick wall into the courtyard. By the shrill little cries of delight that followed it, the chief knew the children were dancing. He turned away from the window dejectedly. The piano rasped upon his nerves. As he turned he saw the Rat sitting upon the edge of the chair, his head raised towards the sound of the playing, and swaying to the echoing rhythm. The chief stared for an instant and then slid softly into his seat behind the desk, as the street piano rippled:

"There's just one girl in the world for me.
Only one girl has my sym-pa-thee.
She's not so very pretty, nor yet of high degree,
But there's just one girl in this world for me."

The Rat was mumbling to himself and smiling as if he were remembering something pleasant. His lips were curled back to the gums, and his enjoyment was not edifying, and when his gaze wandered past that of the chief, the head of the Detective Bureau knew that it penetrated the gray cartridge paper of the wall behind him, and knew, too, that The Rat's mood was far flung. The man was still jerking his head with the staccato tempo of the piano.

"Coney. Coney and two camp-stools on the deck by the dago fidlers both ways," he muttered. He said it aloud, but it was as if he were talking to himself. The chief's hand moved towards the electric push-button and then paused irresolute. The outpouring notes of the street piano trickled like cool water through the room closeness.

"Coney in the summertime," repeated The Rat vacuously. "It's God's own country. Coney f'r me of a Sunday afternoon wit' the sunshine and the trolleys jamful 'S the limit, what!" He swelled out his sparrow chest proudly towards the playing: "'S the limit," he chuckled. "Wit' a shine and a new celluroid rim on and nickel stogie in yer transom, yer on f'r yer money, and yer it. Say, I've danced in Stauch's wit' Mame."

The Rat's voice softened almost imperceptibly, but the chief caught the change and gripped the sides of his chair, breathing irregularly as if afraid to break the spell.

"There was a job of dishwashin' at the Tivoli; six plunks comin' reg'lar every week wit' now and then a small pik in the pool room over the Volks Garden. I was wearin' real clothes and I made good. It was me swell front what won out wit' Mame. I wasn't pretty, but me front sent me home in a canter. And Mame wasn't no chowder party pal. She'd a mem'ry overnight and a good eye f'r a white man. And the man what says she was struck on 'Dutch" Gallagher's a liar.

"There's just one girl in this world for me," rippled the piano from outside, with a final burst of treble. Then the music ceased suddenly with the hollow knock the lid of a box makes when it is let fall. And at the sound, The Rat's head drooped upon his breast again.

The chief's right hand crept slowly to the pencil tray and scrawled a few words upon a piece of paper which he gently tore from a yellow pad. "Keep the Guiney playing. Don't let him stop," the pencil traced. He looked furtively at The Rat. The little man's head was still sunken upon his soiled waistcoat, and he did not notice when the other tiptoed to the green door and thrusting a hand out beyond, tiptoed back again to the desk, waiting. The renewed tinkle of the piano floated into the courtyard, and the detective smiled as he distinguished the tune. It was the refrain of a sentimental ballad, which made the audience at Tony Castor's applaud wet-eyed. The chief had watched them do it more than once. So he stared at the shrunken man before him expectantly.

Seems to me it sounded like the birds at play,
Darling,
Sue, dear, don't believe I'm chaffing.
Bless your heart, I love you in the same old way."

Slowly The Rat raised him from his lethargy. His bent shoulders quivered, and he was no longer the huddled heap in the chair, inert and limp. Up went his head as he listened—up, until his gaze met that of the chief.

"Look here," he said hoarsely. "He let her starve. He let her starve on the top floor of a Cannon street tenement. I wasn't wise to it up the river. I wasn't wise to it. I kept hammering away on a Sing Sing stone pile, thinkin' he was lookin' after her. Why, I believed him square. It was stripes and the stone pile f'r me, and f'r him the Bowery of a Sat'rday night wit' the easy come-ons ready waitin' on the pavement.

"He come ter see me in the Tombs before they took me up. 'I'll look after Mame, s'elp me,' he said. And wit' that I horsed the deputies in the smokin' car and give me pedigree in the warden's office like the real thing. I thought 'Dutch' was right. The calendar ain't turning like no roulette wheel up at Sing Sing. But it went a heap faster wit' the letters from 'Dutch' what give Mame's love at the end. Mame didn't write. She wasn't no scholar. And how was I to know that 'Dutch' was lyin'?"

The Rat halted waveringly. But the piano refrain sent him plunging on. "They took me good conduct time off and I got me ticket of leave. And I was f'r the home route wit' a new suit of paper clothes and me stone-pile cush in 'em. I hadn't let 'em know I was comin'. I wanted to surprise Mame. It was dark w'en I got ter Cannon street: I meets Sweeney, the janitor, on the top of the stoop, after rushin' the can. 'Fifth floor?" I asks, thinkin' maybe Mame had moved. Sweeney eyes me and says, 'Wot're you haudin' me?' 'Mame Gilligan, you mutt,' I says, and pushin' past him made as if ter go upstairs.

"Sweeney crossed himself, and wit' that I knowed there was somethin' gone wrong. It struck me cold before he spoke, and I've never felt warm since—but once." The Rat's yellow teeth rasped against one another like a terrier worrying a bone. He went on thickly.

"'Didn't they put you next?' says Sweeney. 'Next ter what?' I asks. 'Mame Gilligan's dead in Bellevue these six months' he says."

The Rat put one hand to his head painfully. "When Sweeney says that somethin' busted in here," he said. "I've been gone a bit in me nut ever since, but not too much gone f'r findin' 'Dutch' Gallagher. Why, a dog wouldn't have treated Mame the way he'd done it. She'd been starved. The ambulance doctor what come when Sweeney found her senseless in the hall said she hadn't ben eatin' enough f'r weeks. 'Dutch' had left her. She'd hocked everything she had except the ring I'd bought her. They buried her wit' that on. He'd been writin' to me and sendin' me Mame's love after she was dead, and he knowed it. I'd been doin' the time f'r both of us, and he'd let Mame starve."

Calmly The Rat's hand went out to where the knife lay upon the desk by the stained handkerchief. The chief did not stop him. His breath was coming and going in little puffs, and his mouth was trembling at the corners, as if he were trying to be very calm and found it hard work. The Rat took up the knife as he might have grasped a friendly old pipe. He crocked his fingers about the handle and weighed the blade in his grasp. It was all mechanically, jerkily done.

"He was dealin' faro in a brace game on Fourteenth street," he said. "I waited f'r him that night. And when I seen him leave I followed him. When he got to Chrystie street I was wit' him, but he didn't know it. I sneaked up them stairs behind him quiet as death, and when I turned around at the top landin' ter look by the gaslight if anyone was followin', I seen Mame walkin' up after me and pointin' toward 'Dutch' on ahead, and I knewed then I was doin' what was right."

The Rat's voice wavered for the moment. His lips parted drily, and he licked them with a swollen tongue. It was as if he were going on. Then, of a sudden, there came the hollow sound of the street piano stop, as the Italian at the crank changed tunes. The chief started to his feet with a smothered curse. In through the open window crept the music:

"Break the news to mother.
Just tell her that I love her.
Just say to her I—"

Like one startled from an awful dream, The Rat shivered and rolled his eyes in a quick effort to find their true focus. His stare fell upon the face of the eager watcher, and then upon his own hands with the open knife. Outside, the street piano wailed industriously. The detective met his rush with the heavy nickel butt of the telephone receiver fair upon the forehead.

From behind the green swinging doors rushed two in uniform. They looked from the unconscious man to the chief, who was tugging at his beard—with his arms crossed. "And the papers will say we gave him the 'Third Degree,'" he said smiling vaguely.

To a little group in the room came the incessant vox humana of the street hurdy-gurdy.

"Take him out," said the chief shortly. "He'll be all right in an hour." And for God's sake stop that piano."—New York Post.

WOMAN REVOLUTIONIZED ARCHITECTURE.

"Build me a veranda with a house attachment," said a rich Georgian to his Northern architect, "that's what I want." These few words in the brusque vernacular of the business man tersely express the wishes of most Southern house builders of the present day.

Ten years ago the ubiquitous Southern veranda, though often of great length (especially in the old fashioned white columned houses when it often became a colonnade extending around three sides of a parallelogram), was usually narrow. Some one, somewhere, built a square veranda the size of an average room. The chances are it was a woman architect and contractor of her own summer bungalow. Women, as designers of houses, are celebrated for their disregard of precedent; their independence (if this is the proper word) in the fact of it. Without the slightest compunction a woman will knock any architectural rule of three into a cocked hat if it happens to be in her way. Some one saw the square veranda, liked it and copied it. In a few years' time it was a fad. In the South verandas are necessary. The idea of a square veranda, roomy, furnished with all the luxurious accessories of modren life, "open air parlors," as some one has happily styled them, supplied an actual demand. Unlike most fads, this one had common sense behind it and as a result has been influential in revolutionizing building styles that have obtained for centuries.—Architects and Builders Magazine.

MISS LOWE'S LIFE WORK.

In a little rural village known as Tooting, in the neighborhood of London, dwells an elderly woman whose days have not all been passed amid such peaceful and uneventful surroundings. This interesting individual is Miss Lowe, the only surviving ed, is Miss Lowe, the only surviving child of Sir Hudson Lowe, governor of St. Helana at the time that Napoleon was banished to that island. Miss Lowe was born at St. Helena during the reign of George III., and has devoted many years to a vindication of the charges made against her father in his treatment of the exiled emperor of France. She has in her possession important papers of her father's, and it was the careful examination of these documents that gave Dr. Rose the data upon which to base his reply to Lord Rosebery's estimate of Sir Hudson Lowe's treatment of his famous prisoner. A daughter of one of Sir Hundson Lowe's subordinates at St. Helena has supplemented Dr. Rose's material with extracts from notes and journals left by her father, and it is Miss Lowe's expectation that through the efforts of these interested friends her father's name may be vindicated and a true and impartial account given to the world of the manner in which he performed the arduous task that was assigned to him as guardian of the banished French ruler. For many years Miss Lowe has been in receipt of a pension from the British government, and is the oldest pensioner on the civil service list.

AN AFTERNOON TEA.

Mrs. Winfield S. Durbin, wife of the Governor of Indiana, has evolved a plan for entertaining her large circle of friends that is worth copying. Mrs. Durbin sends out invitations for a series of buffet high teas on Mondays. She invites fifty friends to each tea and in this manner entertains 200. For these occasions she has with her two or three friends from out of town and she decorates her parlors with a quantity of artistically arranged roses and ferns, or any flower she pleases. The guests are served first with delicious chicken salad and sandwiches on Royal Dresden plates, and coffee is served with this. Then Nestlerode, with a cap of whipped cream, is served in stem glasses on beautiful Chinese medallion plates. Macaroons are served with the cream. This form of entertainment is within the reach of hostesses of the most limited incomes and yet it is considered worth while by a woman who represents the highest official position in the State.—What to Eat.

A BRILLIANT WOMAN.

The recent appointment of Miss L. Tomn to the lectureship in modern economic history at the London School of Economics and Political Science is the more interesting in that it was made by the Senate of the University of London. Miss Tomn's career has been a brilliant one; for, while she was at Girton College, she took, in 1894, first class honors in two triposes—history and law. Her previous education was obtained at Truro High School, for she is Cornish, and between school and college she spent three years in Germany, France and Italy. On leaving Cambridge Miss Tomn read law with Sir Frederick Pollock, and had the advantage of working for a time in a solicitor's office. She gained a research studentship at the London School of Economics, and edited a French book on the Referendum. Miss Tomn has also done a considerable amount of literary work, writing for several of the more important reviews and journals.

SHE'S A COLUMBIA PROFESSOR.

Miss Margaret Maltby, head of the department of physics at Barnard, is the first woman appointed to a professorship by the trustees of Columbia College. She is a graduate of Oberlin College, where she took the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. She then took the degree of bachelor of science in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After that she went to the University of Gottingen, where she took her doctorate in two years, and gave a year to research work under Nernst, the physicist. One year she spent as private assistant to President Kohlrausch, at the Physikalisch-Technische Reich sanstalt at Charlottenburg. After her year there Miss Maltby spent a year at Clark University.

A WOMAN TEA TASTER.

As an expert tea taster Miss Minnie C. Albro of Minneapolis has won success. She is employed by a large wholesale and retail house as an expert tea taster and tea blender and is probably the only woman engaged in that line of work in the country. She can tell at once, upon tasting a tea, what country it comes from, what variety it is, and also how fine a grade. She can tell whether a tea of a given country has been grown upon a mountain or in a valley, since there is a distinct difference in flavor. With between fifty and sixty different kinds and grades of tea to handle constantly she knows at a glance where each belongs.

A PITIFUL EX-EMPRESS.

Empress Eugenie, once the chief figure of the second empire in France, now passes her old age unnoticed in the seclusion of her English home. Three rooms in the house are kept as shrines. Relics of the first Napoleon fill the one; belongings sacred to the memory of Eugenie's husband are kept in another; the playthings of the prince imperial and the trappings of the horse from which he fell to die, together with the childish things of eternal importance to mothers, are the occupants of a third large apartment in the Farnborough home.

JET HATS.

Jets make a very handsome hat trimming. They wear a long time and, though a good quality of jet is not cheap, it is a good investment. One of the handsomest of spring toques is covered with dangling jets. It is a round toque, all laid in many folds; and along the lines of the folds there is an abundance of jet. The tiny jet danglers look very pretty indeed. And, to finish the hat, there are jet balls at the side, each ball hanging from a sliky cord. Three or four balls hang so low as to almost touch the ear.

GOWNS OF ONE TONE.

Gowns all of a tone are coming in this year. There are ever so many blue dresses that are blue from beginning to end. Dress material, lace, ribbons, belt and stocks are all blue. And there are countless tan dresses with no other coloring than the tan. Tan linen, tan batiste, tan lawn, tan crape or tan gowns of any kind are trimmed with lace of a slightly deeper tone, and finished up with tan ribbons, to be removed and freshened once or twice a year.

FADS AND FANCIES.

Gooseberries are favorites in fruit trimming for hats.

Chiffon boas in delicate colorings for evening wear are fringed with silk tassels.

Gilt and diminutive tassels adorn stock collars and barthas.

Among the latest patterns in gold braid are the Greek key, basket, shell and floral designs.

Waterproof parasols, available for rain or shine, are the latest novelty.

Parasols of moire antique have been introduced in Paris.

Straw passementerie similar to that used for dress trimming is employed for parasol decorations.

As an accompaniment to the tailored suit the crush leather belt takes the lead.

For bag handles, straps and braids have replaced the stiff leather handle of the previous season.

Gold filigree buttons are much used for trimming purposes.

Rhinestone hearts are much worn here and in Paris.

Shaped veils have made their appearance. They are cut circular and fit over the hat perfectly.

Canvas galloons in Oriental patterns most effectively trim gowns of light weight wool fabrics.

Dainty toques of peach color straw braid are draped with lace in corresponding tint.

Linen tailored suits are being fashioned in Paris not alone from white linen, but also from flax, pale blue, lavendar, pale mauve, sulphur and light pink.

For making 1,000 cigarettes in a Japanese factory a girl gets 8 sen, equal to four cents.

PEARLS OF THOU

It takes less sense to find all than to be fair with

No life overflows with room only for its own

There is nothing w the art of living for

When the universe riddle it becomes a

The honest man his virtue. He refuses utation.

A man doesn't ar ness to his wife by the world.

"A light heart mi visage. A light h Is not felt. A man o ored in his blood th Foes. A cat-footed ant foe. A vigo body is like a fine light."

If we always comm truth that I bulb of the Cathe stage of a Hotte no that th ship between we should ask high appearance deavor to and look

AN EXPERT PIC

He Rode in a Brougha Fashionable V

The old man, an Detectives Comm L division recorded ing to six months' reputed to be one o and, in his heyday, th ful, pickpocket in Lo proceeds of his profe drive in a brougham.

Read is in his seventies elegantly dressed alway able white beard, and g he was sometimes mista of the realm. When h deception was the greate voice was clear and cult

He was once a master West End, but for many y netted large sums in cons his mania for collecting o purses. He was an earnes fashionable bazaars, weddi er ceremonies and function by crowds of wealthy wome detectives said, another of was to follow bishops at services.

To all these affairs it was to drive up in his brougha in the rare cases when upon him, he possibly es strong evidence of respect possession of a private car believed that to that end ways made his own clothes were perfectly provided for His covert coat could be hanging over his wrist, yet ed was it with slits tha would be gliding through of it all the time in and o people's pockets.

The departure of the boats in the holiday season tracted him. He was a m siderable education, and so his gift of assumed dignity even when caught almost he would escape the conse the aid of his plausible tong in a large measure due to h backs of outside seats o omnibuses had to be altere News.

Shrove Tuesday Wedding

Shrove Tuesday weddin land are exceedingly co sometimes among the poo are celebrated in strange cir es. There is a story of a y ant girl being aroused ou the night of Shrove Tues married before midnight to do Irish Australasian whom never seen, though he was her parents, who made the turned out a happy marri young people usually take philosophically, believing parents know best how to happy. This anecdote is Tipperary girl: "Biddy," a friend, "are ye goin' off thi "Musha, I don't know that, dy, "but they're sittin' o stairs"—meaning that ma was in progress. Another lates to a number of weddi place in a Munster church Tuesday. "An' where's yer Joe?" one swain was asked Mick, I couldn't tell ye; bu she's up there amonst the and ribbons in the front row He learned who she was names were called out.

Interesting Map.

A map of America and which was respon naming of the new wor cus Vespucci, instead of co lumbia, in honor of Chris lumbus, will be one of the relics exhibited at the W from the Vatican. The map at the town of St. Die Martin Waldseemuller, and cently found by Prof. F. paring a map of the world then known, Waldseemuller across a letter from Am pucci to his patron, Lorenz ici, dated 1501, in which he the newly discovered conti seemuller marked this prac known terra firma America first heard of it through Vespucci. The latter probably knew that the new land called by his name, and it was fault that Columbus did the honor due for making discovery.—Pittsburg Gazette.

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THE RAT.

A Tale of the "Third Degree.

By J. RAMSEY REESE.

The chief of the detectives sat alone in Mulberry street. From behind the green swinging door which led from his private office to the assembly room and the Rogues' Gallery he could hear a rumble of voices while the detective sergeants talked over the crooks who had been "stood up" at roll call for identification and future remembering. The system of memories at Police Headquarters is primary, but undeniably effective.

He could even distinguish the click of the brass catches as some one searching through the "gallery" unloosened panel after panel of the hinged wall photograph album. The chief's brows were contracted and he pulled at his beard. He had not been head of the Central Office for many months, and, besides, he was alone and might allow himself momentary relaxation of feature forbidden him in the presence of his subordinates, who must be impressed with an official front.

It was annoying—worse than annoying—it was dangerous. The murder was a week old, and already the newspapers were in full cry over the inefficiency of the department. He knew that the Detective Bureau was expected to "make good." And "making good" meant making arrests. If the situation had not been a desperate one he would not have ordered the bringing in The Rat the night before. Warren and Murphy had taken him in McTurk's, with the Sing Sing cell chalk tint still in his face. He had not been out six weeks, and he was very drunk. And so the Rat had been taken, and the chief of the detectives had sent across the street to say that reporters might call at four and be told how the mystery had been solved. He sighed heavily as he reflected, for the Detective Bureau was more to be desired than a precinct. And he had been long enough in uniform to relish the privilege of wearing citizens' clothes, to say nothing of having his picture printed in the newspapers a great many times, with astute remarks upon crime which he frequently distributed, neatly typewritten.

He looked at his watch. It was half after three. Then he leaned forward in his chair and touched an electric desk button. A uniform sergeant responded. The chief nodded. "Harry" he said, "bring in The Rat."

The green door opened and closed, and opened again as The Rat entered. He slouched half way across the room, and, turning, glared at the chief, who said "Good morning" affably enough and pointed to a chair placed so that the light from the courtyard would strike the face of its occupant fairly.

His appearance did not belie his title—this man—The Rat. He was a sharp featured, stunted creature, with thin hair tha grew far down upon his neck and clustered about his eyes, which were set strangely close together. His mouth lacked the curve of expression, without which no mouth is human; and the upper lips was so short that it gave one the impression of being continually drawn back in an ugly sneer. Not a pleasant spectacle to dwell upon was The Rat.

The chief looked at him hungrily. "If I could only make him stand for it," he thought, "it would be the prettiest sort of a story. He looks the part. The papers would print diagrams of his head, and sent women reporters to write about inherited criminal instinct. It would square me for six months." This is what the chief thought. What he said was, "So you've come back to us, eh"

The Rat swore. "Cut that out," said the chief, pleasantly. "You're sober now. We're only holding you till you tell us where you were Tuesday night. That's all. They found 'Dutch' Gallagher over on Crystal Square early Wednesday morning. There was a knife and a red handkerchief, Rat. These!" With a quick movement the chief whipped the knife and handkerchief from the top drawer of his desk and held them towards the prisoner. But The Rat was emotionless. He looked at the detective and the objects he held in his hand. There was no surprise or fright, only hatred in his gaze.

The chief leaned over the desk. His voice was soft and almost appealing. It came from between his lips that were well-nigh locked, and he touched The Rat's arm. "It's silk with a bloodstain."

The prisoner swore again—comprehensively. "I ain't afraid of your third degree," he snarled, "Bring it along. I know it's coming. They told me all about it up the river. There's a greengoods man up there in tier 7, named Burke. He works in the bakehouse because he ain't no good on the stone piles. He's got one side of his face stove in, and three fingers twisted together where two of your wardmen give him the jitsu turn. You hired a stoolpidgeon to squeal on him, and because he wouldn't split on a pal, you done him." The man's voice rose to half a scream. "You done him," he howled, "just as you'll do me."

"Don't be a fool," said the chief gently. There were beads of perspiration on his brow. He would have liked to beat in the face of the sodden creature in front of him. But instead he purred to him. "This was different, Rat," he said wheedlingly. "Gallagher was drunk. You know he was always ugly when he was drunk. There was fight. He was going to kill you, and you killed him. You killed him—in self-defence. You understand—in self-defence."

The Rat leered openly. "Doyers street f'r you," he chuckled with a cunning look. "Doyers street and the long pipe dreams."

The chief threw himself back in his chair, disgustedly. The electric fan whirred upon the shelf above his head, fluttering the loose desk papers, and twisting awry the coarse red locks about The Rat's forehead. Otherwise it was very still, and it was also very warm. They had taken the bracelets of the prisoner, and he sat twiddling his greasy felt hat between uncertain thumbs. The chief chewed an unlighted cigar and walked to the open window. As he stood gazing gloomily down into the gray courtyard, there came the sudden flourishing notes of a street piano, playing to the urchins from Mott street on the strip of asphalt beyond. He could hear the echo of the happy children's voices while they flocked to the music box. He knew just how it looked, although the dirty brick wall hid it from him.

There was the smiling-faced Italian girl with the tambourine, gathering the nickels from the idlers strung precariously along the iron basement railing, watching the dancing. Even the nurses from St. Barnabas's Home next door were peeping appreciatively out of the downstairs windows. The piano was finishing the final bars of the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," left over from the last stopping place on Elizabeth street. The chief wondered why.

Then here was a quick pause as the man at the crank turned the change stop, and a gay waltz tune floated over the brick wall into the courtyard. By the shrill little cries of delight that followed it, the chief knew the children were dancing. He turned away from the window dejectedly. The piano rasped upon his nerves. As he turned he saw the Rat sitting upon the edge of the chair, his head raised towards the sound of the playing, and swaying to the echoing rhythm. The chief stared for an instant and then slid softly into his seat behind the desk, as the street piano rippled:

"There's just one girl in the world for me.
Only one girl has my sym-pa-thee.
She's not so very pretty, nor yet of high degree,
But there's just one girl in this world for me."

The Rat was mumbling to himself and smiling as if he were remembering something pleasant. His lips were curled back to the gums, and his enjoyment was not edifying, and when his gaze wandered past that of the chief, the head of the Detective Bureau knew that it penetrated the gray cartridge paper of the wall behind him, and knew, too, that The Rat's mood was far flung. The man was still jerking his head with the staccato tempo of the piano.

"Coney. Coney and two camp-stools on the deck by the dago fidlers both ways," he muttered. He said it aloud, but it was as if he were talking to himself. The chief's hand moved towards the electric push-button and then paused irresolute. The outpouring notes of the street piano trickled like cool water through the room closeness.

"Coney in the summertime," repeated The Rat vacuously. "It's God's own country. Coney f'r me of a Sunday afternoon wit' the sunshine and the trolleys jamful 'S the limit, what!" He swelled out his sparrow chest proudly towards the playing: "'S the limit," he chuckled. "Wit' a shine and a new celluroid rim on and nickel stogie in yer transom, yer on f'r yer money, and yer it. Say, I've danced in Stauch's wit' Mame."

The Rat's voice softened almost imperceptibly, but the chief caught the change and gripped the sides of his chair, breathing irregularly as if afraid to break the spell.

"There was a job of dishwashin' at the Tivoli; six plunks comin' reg'lar every week wit' now and then a small pik in the pool room over the Volks Garden. I was wearin' real clothes and I made good. It was me swell front what won out wit' Mame. I wasn't pretty, but me front sent me home in a canter. And Mame wasn't no chowder party pal. She'd a mem'ry overnight and a good eye f'r a white man. And the man what says she was struck on 'Dutch" Gallagher's a liar.

"There's just one girl in this world for me," rippled the piano from outside, with a final burst of treble. Then the music ceased suddenly with the hollow knock the lid of a box makes when it is let fall. And at the sound, The Rat's head drooped upon his breast again.

The chief's right hand crept slowly to the pencil tray and scrawled a few words upon a piece of paper which he gently tore from a yellow pad. "Keep the Guiney playing. Don't let him stop," the pencil traced. He looked furtively at The Rat. The little man's head was still sunken upon his soiled waistcoat, and he did not notice when the other tiptoed to the green door and thrusting a hand out beyond, tiptoed back again to the desk, waiting. The renewed tinkle of the piano floated into the courtyard, and the detective smiled as he distinguished the tune. It was the refrain of a sentimental ballad, which made the audience at Tony Castor's applaud weteyed. The chief had watched them do it more than once. So he stared at the shrunken man before him expectantly.

Seems to me it sounded like the birds at play,
Darling,
Sue, dear, don't believe I'm chaffing.
Bless your heart, I love you in the same old way."

Slowly The Rat raised him from his lethargy. His bent shoulders quivered, and he was no longer the huddled heap in the chair, inert and limp. Up went his head as he listened—up, until his gaze met that of the chief.

"Look here," he said hoarsely. "He let her starve. He let her starve on the top floor of a Cannon street tenemnt. I wasn't wise to it up the river. I wasn't wise to it. I kept hammering away on a Sing Sing stone pile, thinkin' he was lookin' after her. Why, I believed him square. It was stripes and the stone pile f'r me, and f'r him the Bowery of a Sat'rday night wit' the easy come-ons ready waitin' on the pavement.

"He come ter see me in the Tombs before they took me up. 'I'll look after Mame, s'elp me,' he said. And wit' that I horsed the deputies in the smokin' car and give me pedigree in the warden's office like the real thing. I thought 'Dutch' was right. The calendar ain't turning like no roulette wheel up at Sing Sing. But it went a heap faster wit' the letters from 'Dutch' what give Mame's love at the end. Mame didn't write. She wasn't no scholar. And how was I to know that 'Dutch' was lyin'?"

The Rat halted waveringly. But the piano refrain sent him plunging on. "They took me good conduct time off and I got me ticket of leave. And I was f'r the home route wit' a new suit of paper clothes and me stone-pile cush in 'em. I hadn't let 'em know I was comin'. I wanted to surprise Mame. It was dark w'en I got ter Cannon street. I meets Sweeney, the janitor, on the top of the stoop, after rushin' the can. 'Fifth floor?" I asks, thinkin' maybe Mame had moved. Sweeney eyes me and says, 'Wot're you handin' me?' 'Mame Gilligan, you mutt,' I says, and pushin' past him made as if ter go upstairs.

"Sweeney crossed himself, and wit' that I knowed there was somethin' gone wrong. It struck me cold before he spoke, and I've never felt warm since—but once." The Rat's yellow teeth rasped against one another like a terrier worrying a bone. He went on thickly.

"'Didn't they put you next?' says Sweeney. 'Next ter what?' I asks. 'Mame Gilligan's dead in Bellevue these six months' he says."

The Rat put one hand to his head painfully. "When Sweeney says that somethin' busted in here," he said. "I've been gone a bit in me nut ever since, but not too much gone f'r findin' 'Dutch' Gallagher. Why, a dog wouldn't have treated Mame the way he'd done it. She'd been starved. The ambulance doctor what come when Sweeney found her senseless in the hall said she hadn't ben eatin' enough f'r weeks. 'Dutch' had left her. She'd hocked everything she had except the ring I'd bought her. They buried her wit' that on. He'd been writin' to me and sendin' me Mame's love after she was dead, and he knowed it. I'd been doin' the time f'r both of us, and he'd let Mame starve."

Calmly The Rat's hand went out to where the knife lay upon the desk by the stained handkerchief. The chief did not stop him. His breath was coming and going in little puffs, and his mouth was trembling at the corners, as if he were trying to be very calm and found it hard work. The Rat took up the knife as he might have grasped a friendly old pipe. He crooked his fingers about the handle and weighed the blade in his grasp. It was all mechanically, jerkily done.

"He was dealin' faro in a brace game on Fourteenth street," he said. "I waited f'r him that night. And when I seen him leave I followed him. When he got to Chrystie street I was wit' him, but he didn't know it. I sneaked up them stairs behind him quiet as death, and when I turned around at the top landin' ter look by the gaslight if anyone was followin', I seen Mame walkin' up after me and pointin' toward 'Dutch' on ahead, and I knewed then I was doin' what was right."

The Rat's voice wavered for the moment. His lips parted drily, and he licked them with a swollen tongue. It was as if he were going on. Then, of a sudden, there came the hollow sound of the street piano stop, as the Italian at the crank changed tunes. The chief started to his feet with a smothered curse. In through the open window crept the music:

"Break the news to mother.
Just tell her that I love her.
Just say to her I—"

Like one startled from an awful dream, The Rat shivered and rolled his eyes in a quick effort to find their true focus. His stare fell upon the face of the eager watcher, and then upon his own hands with the open knife. Outside, the street piano wailed industriously. The detective met his rush with the heavy nickel butt of the telephone receiver fair upon the forehead.

From behind the green swinging doors rushed two in uniform. They looked from the unconscious man to the chief, who was tugging at his beard with his arms crossed. "And the papers will say we gave him the 'Third Degree,'" he said smiling vaguely.

To a little group in the room came the incessant vox humana of the street hurdy-gurdy.

"Take him out," said the chief shortly. "He'll be all right in an hour." And for God's sake stop that piano."—New York Post.

WOMAN REVOLUTIONIZED ARCHITECTURE.

"Build me a veranda with a house attachment," said a rich Georgian to his Northern architect, "that's what I want." These few words in the brusque vernacular of the business man tersely express the wishes of most Southern house builders of the present day.

Ten years ago the ubiquitous Southern veranda, though often of great length (especially in the old fashioned white columned houses when it often became a colonnade extending around three sides of a parallelogram), was usually narrow. Some one, somewhere, built a square veranda the size of an average room. The chances are it was a woman architect and contractor of her own summer bungalow. Women, as designers of houses, are celebrated for their disregard of precedent; their independence (if this is the proper word) in the fact of it. Without the slightest compunction a woman will knock any architectural rule of three into a cocked hat if it happens to be in her way. Some one saw the square veranda, liked it and copied it. In a few years' time it was a fad. In the South verandas are necessary. The idea of a square veranda, roomy, furnished with all the luxurious accessories of modren life, "open air parlors," as some one has happily styled them, supplied an actual demand. Unlike most fads, this one had common sense behind it and as a result has been influential in revolutionizing building styles that have obtained for centuries.—Architects and Builders Magazine.

MISS LOWE'S LIFE WORK.

In a little rural village known as Tooting, in the neighborhood of London, dwells an elderly woman whose days have not all been passed amid such peaceful and uneventful surroundings. This interesting individual is Miss Lowe, the only surviving ed, is Miss Lowe, the only surviving child of Sir Hudson Lowe, governor of St. Helana at the time that Napoleon was banished to that island. Miss Lowe was born at St. Helena during the reign of George III., and has devoted many years to a vindication of the charges made against her father in his treatment of the exiled emperor of France. She has in her possession important papers of her father's, and it was the careful examination of these documents that gave Dr. Rose the data upon which to base his reply to Lord Rosebery's estimate of Sir Hudson Lowe's treatment of his famous prisoner. A daughter of one of Sir Hundson Lowe's subordinates at St. Helena has supplemented Dr. Rose's material with extracts from notes and journals left by her father, and it is Miss Lowe's expectation that through the efforts of these interested friends her father's name may be vindicated and a true and impartial account given to the world of the manner in which he performed the arduous task that was assigned to him as guardian of the banished French ruler. For many years Miss Lowe has been in receipt of a pension from the British government, and is the oldest pensioner on the civil service list.

AN AFTERNOON TEA.

Mrs. Winfield S. Durbin, wife of the Governor of Indiana, has evolved a plan for entertaining her large circle of friends that is worth copying. Mrs. Durbin sends out invitations for a series of buffet high teas on Mondays. She invites fifty friends to each tea and in this manner entertains 200. For these occasions she has with her two or three friends from out of town and she decorates her parlors with a quantity of artistically arranged roses and ferns, or any flower she pleases. The guests are served first with delicious chicken salad and sandwiches on Royal Dresden plates, and coffee is served with this. Then Nestlerode, with a cap of whipped cream, is served in stem glasses on beautiful Chinese medallion plates. Macaroons are served with the cream. This form of entertainment is within the reach of hostesses of the most limited incomes and yet it is considered worth while by a woman who represents the highest official position in the State.—What to Eat.

A BRILLIANT WOMAN.

The recent appointment of Miss L. Tomn to the lectureship in modern economic history at the London School of Economics and Political Science is the more interesting in that it was made by the Senate of the University of London. Miss Tomn's career has been a brilliant one; for, while she was at Girton College, she took, in 1894, first class honors in two triposes—history and law. Her previous education was obtained at Truro High School, for she is Cornish, and between school and college she spent three years in Germany, France and Italy. On leaving Cambridge Miss Tomn read law with Sir Frederick Pollock, and had the advantage of working for a time in a solicitor's office. She gained a research studentship at the London School of Economics, and edited a French book on the Referendum. Miss Tomn has also done a considerable amount of literary work, writing for several of the more important reviews and journals.

SHE'S A COLUMBIA PROFESSOR.

Miss Margaret Maltby, head of the department of physics at Barnard, is the first woman appointed to a professorship by the trustees of Columbia College. She is a graduate of Oberlin College, where she took the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. She then took the degree of bachelor of science in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After that she went to the University of Gottingen, where she took her doctorate in two years, and gave a year to research work under Nernst, the physicist. One year she spent as private assistant to President Kohlrausch, at the Physikalisch-Technische Reich sanstalt at Charlottenburg. After her year there Miss Maltby spent a year at Clark University.

A WOMAN TEA TASTER.

As an expert tea taster Miss Minnie C. Albro of Minneapolis has won success. She is employed by a large wholesale and retail house as an expert tea taster and tea blender and is probably the only woman engaged in that line of work in the country. She can tell at once, upon tasting a tea, what country it comes from, what variety it is, and also how fine a grade. She can tell whether a tea of a given country has been grown upon a mountain or in a valley, since there is a distinct difference in flavor. With between fifty and sixty different kinds and grades of tea to handle constantly she knows at a glance where each belongs.

A PITIFUL EX-EMPRESS.

Empress Eugenie, once the chief figure of the second empire in France, now passes her old age unnoticed in the seclusion of her English home. Three rooms in the house are kept as shrines. Relics of the first Napoleon fill the one; belongings sacred to the memory of Eugenie's husband are kept in another; the playthings of the prince imperial and the trappings of the horse from which he fell to die, together with the childish things of eternal importance to mothers, are the occupants of a third large apartment in the Farnborough home.

JET HATS.

Jets make a very handsome hat trimming. They wear a long time and, though a good quality of jet is not cheap, it is a good investment. One of the handsomest of spring toques is covered with dangling jets. It is a round toque, all laid in many folds; and along the lines of the folds there is an abundance of jet. The tiny jet danglers look very pretty indeed. And, to finish the hat, there are jet balls at the side, each ball hanging from a silky cord. Three or four balls hang so low as to almost touch the ear.

GOWNS OF ONE TONE.

Gowns all of a tone are coming in this year. There are ever so many blue dresses that are blue from beginning to end. Dress material, lace, ribbons, belt and stocks are all blue. And there are countless tan dresses with no other coloring than the tan. Tan linen, tan batiste, tan lawn, tan crape or tan gowns of any kind are trimmed with lace of a slightly deeper tone, and finished up with tan ribbons, to be removed and freshened once or twice a year.

FADS AND FANCIES.

Gooseberries are favorites in fruit trimming for hats.

Chiffon boas in delicate colorings for evening wear are fringed with sil ktassels.

Gilt and diminutive tassels adorn stock collars and barthas.

Among the latest patterns in gold braid are the Greek key, basket, shell and floral designs.

Waterproof parasols, available for rain or shine, are the latest novelty.

Parasols of moire antique have been introduced in Paris.

Straw passementerie similar to that used for dress trimming is employed for parasol decorations.

As an accompaniment to the tailored suit the crush leather belt takes the lead.

For bag handles, straps and braids have replaced the stiff leather handle of the previous season.

Gold filigree buttons are much used for trimming purposes.

Rhinestone hearts are much worn here and in Paris.

Shaped veils have made their appearance. They are cut circular and fit over the hat perfectly.

Canvas galloons in Oriental patterns most effectively trim gowns of light weight wool fabrics.

Dainty toques of peach color straw braid are draped with lace in corresponding tint.

Linen tailored suits are being fashioned in Paris not alone from white linen, but also from flax, pale blue, lavendar, pale mauve, sulphur and light pink.

For making 1,000 cigarettes in a Japanese factory a girl gets 8 sen, equal to four cents.

PEARLS OF THO

It takes less sense to
all than to be fair with

No life overflows with
room only for its own

There is nothing wo
the art of living for

When the universe
riddle it becomes a

The honest man
his virtue. He refuse
utation.

A man doesn't atte
ness to his wife by
the world.

"A blithe heart ma
visage. A burden w
is not felt. A man h
oned in his blood th
ples. A careless wa
ant foe. A virtuo
body is like a fine p
light."

If we always
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bule of the everlasting
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we should ackno
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AN EXPERT PIC

He Rode in a Brougham
Fashionable W

The old man, Jam
Detectives Collins and
L division succeeded
ing to six months' h
reputed to be one of
and, in his heyday, the
ful, pickpocket in Lo
proceeds of his profess
drive in a brougham.

Read is in his seventie
elegantly dressed always
able white beard, and
he was sometimes mista
of the realm. When h
deception was the grea
voice was clear and cultiv

He was once a master
West End, but for many
netted large sums in co
his mania for collecting
purses. He was an earne
fashionable bazaars, weddi
er ceremonies and funeral
by crowds of wealthy wo
detectives said, another of
was to follow bishops at
services.

To all these affairs it was
to drive up in his brough
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upon him, he possibly esca
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possession of a private ca
believed that to that end
ways made his own clothe
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His covert coat could be
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ed was it with slits tha
would be gliding through
of it all the time in and o
people's pockets.

The departure of the
boats in the holiday seas
tracted him. He was a m
siderable education, and s
his gift of assumed dignity
even when caught almost
he would escape the conse
the aid of his plausible ton
in a large measure due to h
backs of outside seats o
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News.

Shrove Tuesday Wedding

Shrove Tuesday weddi
land are exceedingly co
sometimes among the peas
are celebrated in strange c
es. There is a story of a y
ant girl being aroused out
the night of Shrove Tues
married before midnight t
do Irish Australasian who
never seen, though he wa
her parents, who made the
turned out a happy mar
young people usually take
philosophically, believing
parents know best how to
happy. This anecdote is
Tipperary girl: "Biddy,"
friend, "are ye goin' off th
"Musha, I don't know that,"
dy, "but they're sittin' o
stairs"—meaning that ma
was in progress. Another
lates to a number of weddi
place in a Munster church
Tuesday. "An' where's ye
Joe?" one swain was asked
Mick, I couldn't tell ye; bu
she's up there amonst the
and ribbons in the front ro
He learned who she was
names were called out.

Interesting Map.

A map of America, mad
and which was responsib
naming of the new world
cus Vespucci, instead of ca
lumbia; in honor of Chris
lumbus, will be one of the
relics exhibited at the W
from the Vatican. The map
at the town of St. Die, L
Martin Waldseemuller, and
cently found by Prof. Fishe
paring a map of the world,
then known. Waldseemuller
across a letter from Ame
pucci to his patron, Lorenz
ici, dated 1501, in which he
the newly discovered conti
seemuller marked this pra
known terra firma America,
first heard of it through
Vespucci. The latter probab
knew that the new land
called by his name, and it w
fault that Columbus did n
the honor due for making
ery.—Pittsburg Gazette.

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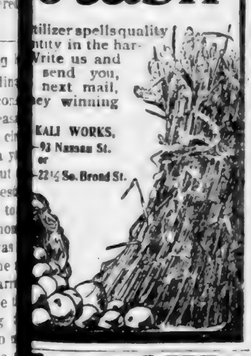

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E. E. F BIR BUYS The Large the PIANOS G People F South

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E. E. PIA BIRM AL

The word to be derived owes its ori lish publicat Dun, a fam the time of to have bee agement of and so succe debts that h ial, and wh pay it grew to say, "Wh

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Pos $5,0 GEORGIA-ALABA

PISO CURES Best Cough in tim CON

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TEA TASTER

...Miss Minnie
...won suc-
...by a large
...ion as ex-
...a blender and is
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...in flavor. With
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...to handle constantly
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...EX EMPRESS.

...nis once the chief
...nd empire in France,
...old age unnoticed in
...her English home.
...The house are kept as
...of the first Napoleon
...ngings sacred to the
...nie's husband are
...the playthings of the
...and the trappings of
...which he fell to die,
...childish things of
...ce to mothers, are
...a third large apart-
...rnborough home.

...T HATS.

...very handsome hat
...wear a long time and,
...quality of jet is not
...ood investment. One
...est of spring toques
...dangling jets. It is
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...es of the folds there
...of jet. The tiny jet
...y pretty indeed. And,
...there are jet balls
...ball hanging from a
...e or four balls hang
...ost touch the ear.

OF ONE TONE.

...tone are coming in
...e are ever so many
...t are blue from be-
...Dress material, lace,
...d stocks are all blue.
...countless tan dresses
...oloring than the tan.
...batiste, tan lawn, tan
...wns of any kind are
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...shed up with tan rib-
...moved and freshened
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...ND FANCIES.

...are favorites in fruit
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...ar are fringed with

...native tassels adorn
...Parisian
...ress patterns in gold
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...ue antique have been
...ris
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...straps and braids
...stiff leather handle
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...ttons are much used
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...ave made their ap-
...are cut circular and
...perfectly.
...s in Oriental pat-
...ively trim gowns of
...l fabrics.
...of peach color straw
...with lace in corres-

...suits are being fash-
...or alone from white
...from flax, pale blue,
...mauve, sulphur and

...000 cigarettes in a
...a girl gets 8 sen,
...ts.

PEARLS OF THO...

It takes less sense to find ... all than to be fair with ...

No life overflows with ... room only for its own ...

There is nothing worth ... the art of living for not...

When the universe ... riddle it becomes a revel...

The honest man does ... his virtue. He refuses to ... utation.

A man doesn't atone for ... ness to his wife by his ... the world.

"A blithe heart makes a ... visage. A burden which ... is not felt. A man had bet... oned in his blood than in ... ples. A careless watch invi... ant foe. A virtuous mind ... body is like a fine picture ... light."

If we always bore in mind ... emn truth, that life is but ... bule of the everlasting temp... stage of a progress that ... no limit, the novitiate or ... ship both of heart and intell... we should ackno ledge more ... high importance of the trus... deavor to fulfill its duties i... and holler spirit.—W. H. D.

AN EXPERT PICKPOC...

He Rode in a Brougham and ... Fashionable Wedding.

The old man, James Re... Detectives Collins and Wate... L division succeeded recently ... ing to six months' hard l... reputed to be one of the ma... and, in his heyday, the most ... ful, pickpocket in London, ... proceeds of his profession h... drive in a brougham.

Read is in his seventieth y... elegantly dressed always, w... able white beard, and glossy ... he was sometimes mistaken ... of the realm. When he ... deception was the greater, ... voice was clear and cultivate...

He was once a master tail... West End, but for many yea... netted large sums in conse... his mania for collecting othe... purses. He was an earnest ... fashionable bazaars, weddings ... er ceremonies and functions ... by crowds of wealthy women ... detectives said, another of his ... was to follow bishops at co... services.

To all these affairs it was h... to drive up in his brougham ... in the rare cases when susp... upon him, he possibly escape... strong evidence of respectabil... possession of a private carria... believed that to that end h... ways made his own clothes, ... were perfectly provided for t... His covert coat could be a... hanging over his wrist, yet s... ed was it with slits that ... would be gliding through t... of it all the time in and out ... people's pockets.

The departure of the C... boats in the holiday season ... tracted him. He was a ma... siderable education, and so ... his gift of assumed dignity t... even when caught almost re... he would escape the conseq... the aid of his plausible tongue ... in a large measure due to hi... backs of outside seats on ... omnibuses had to be altered. ... News.

Shrove Tuesday Wedding I...

Shrove Tuesday wedding ... land are exceedingly comm... sometimes among the peasa... are celebrated in strange circ... es. There is a story of a yo... ant girl being aroused out ... the night of Shrove Tuesda... married before midnight to ... do Irish Australasian whom ... never seen, though he was ... her parents, who made the m... turned out a happy marri... young people usually take th... philosophically, believing th... parents know best how to m... happy. This anecdote is t... Tipperary girl: "Biddy," sa... friend, "are ye goin' off this ... "Musha, I don't know that," ... dy, "but they're sittin' on ... stairs"—meaning, that mat... was in progress. Another ... lates to a number of weddin... place in a Munster church ... Tuesday. "An' where's yer ... Joe?" one swain was asked. ... Mick, I couldn't tell ye; but ... she's up there amongst the ... and ribbons in the front row." He learned who she was ... names were called out.

Interesting Map.

A map of America, made ... and which was responsible ... naming of the new world f... cus Vespucci, instead of calli... lumbia, in honor of Christo... lumbus, will be one of the in... relics exhibited at the Wo... from the Vatican. The map w... at the town of St. Die, Lor... Martin Waldseemuller, and ... cently found by Prof. Fisher, ... paring a map of the world, ... then known. Waldseemuller ... across a letter from Amer... pucci to his patron, Lorenzo ... ici, date 1 1501, in which he r... the newly discovered contin... seemuller marked this prac... known terra firma America. ... first heard of it through ... Vespucci. The latter probab... knew that the new land ... called by his name, and it w... fault that Columbus did n... the honor due for making t... ery.—Pittsburg Gazette.

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Skin Cure and
est of emollients.
treatment at once
falling hair, removes
scales, and dandruff,
ys hair parasites,
irritated, itching sur-
timulates the hair fol-
oosens the scalp skin,
s the roots with energy
urishment and makes
r grow upon a sweet,
ome, healthy scalp,
ll else fails.

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to your land and your crop
good. Plenty of

otash

ilizer spells quality
antity in the har-
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send you,
next mail,
ney winning

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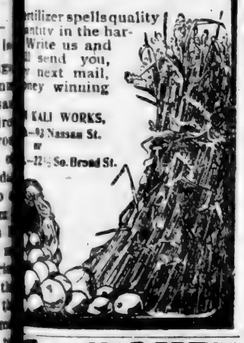

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ula of a noted Boston physician, with great success as a Vaginal
corrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal
ore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts,
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Used as a Vaginal Wash we
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s. It is a revelation in cleansing
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mation and discharges.
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y does not, send to us for it. Don't
ide—there is nothing like Paxtine.
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Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 3 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 10 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Am. 20, 1904.

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Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

E. E. FORBES BIRMINGHAM BUYS OUT F. G. FITE

The Largest House Buys Out the Next Largest.

PIANOS GO AT FACTORY COST

People From All Over the South Purchase Pianos by Mail.

The E. E. Forbes Piano Co. have bought the entire stock of the Frank G. Fite Music House, and so large and unusual was the purchase that all the Birmingham papers commented upon it.

The Birmingham News said:

"Mr. Fite, desiring to close his Birmingham store, and rather than repack his big stock, sold the whole $40,000 worth of pianos to the E. E. Forbes Piano Co."

The Birmingham Ledger said:

"Think of a beautiful upright piano worth $250, but sold for $147 50, or one worth $325 for $193.50, but this is the opportunity afforded by the enormous purchase of the E. E. Forbes Co., when they absorbed the entire piano stock of the well-known Frank G. Fite Music House."

The papers may well talk about this great purchase—nothing like it was ever before accomplished in the south, and the result is that "well-known high-grade pianos are being sold at factory prices."

So many orders have been received by us from various places in the south without any notice of the sale being made, excepting what has appeared in the Birmingham papers, that we have caused an advertisement to be published in nearly every southern paper, knowing well that no other piano house in the south can begin to sell good instruments at the low price we are asking for these pianos.

One man who lives down on the coast ordered a Gabler and said that after he had paid the freight the price was still $75 less than he could have bought it for in the large city in which he lives.

We have likewise reduced all prices on our large stock of pianos to keep pace with this sacrifice sale, and as we carry the best pianos in the world, including,

Chickering,	Mason & Hamlin,
Forbes,	Kranich & Bach,
Mathusheck,	Everett,

And other well-known pianos. You will appreciate what a wonderful saving opportunity this piano sale offers—on the pianos for which we are agents you can save from $50 to $75, while this is the way prices are marked on the pianos bought from the F. G. Fite Co.:

New Pianos (in either mahogany or walnut cases):

Original Price.	Can now be bought for
$250	$147 50
300	178 50
325	193 50
350	223 50
400	268 50
500	338 50

Piano Players (Slightly Used).

Apollonette	$125 00
Angelus	135 00
Pianola	155 00
Cecilian	185 00
Apollo	200 00

Regina Music Boxes and music at almost your own price.

Remember that every piano is marked in plain figures and consequently any one from a distance may purchase by mail and get it just as cheap as a person who lives in town.

Don't forget this opportunity even if you have not the full amount, but bear in mind that we will accept a part of the price in cash and allow you to pay the balance on easy, convenient terms. If you want a piano and expect to buy one in the next two years it will pay you to avail yourself of the present sale and our

Special Long-Time Payment Offer.

For it will save you from $50 to $261.50, according to the price piano which you buy.

Write us at once. Remember that we guarantee every piano that we sell.

E. E. FORBES PIANO CO. BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA

The word "dun," generally supposed to be derived from the French donney, owes its origin, according to an English publication of 1708, to one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff of Lincoln in the time of Henry VII. Dun is said to have been so shrewd in the management of his unpleasant business and so successful in the collection of debts that his name became proverbial, and whenever a man refused to pay it grew into a prevalent custom to say, "Why don't you 'Dun' him?"

$500 Given Away

Write us or ask an Alabastino dealer for particulars and free sample card of

Alabastine

The Sanitary Wall Coating

Destroys disease germs and vermin. Never rubs or scales. You can apply it—mix with cold water. Beautiful effects in white and delicate tints. Not a disease-breeding, out-of-date hot-water glue preparation. Buy Alabastine in 5 lb. packages, properly labelled, of paint, hardware and drug dealers. "Hints on Decorating," and our Artists' Ideas free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.

Positions GUARANTEED BY A $5,000 BANK DEPOSIT

Railroad Fare Paid. 500 FREE Courses Offered. Board at Cost. Write Quick

GEORGIA-ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A farmer of New Jersey has just into possession of what he says is the oldest plow in America. According to tradition the plow is two hundred and fifty years old, having been brought over by the Dutch to New Amsterdam in 1654. It remained in one family for over two hundred years and then was purchased at an auction sale by the father of the present owner. This, they say, is the plow which was used in breaking the ground for the famous Hackettstown-German Valley turnpike over which the revolutionary forces drew their cannon after the battle of Trenton, and when they were on their way to the defense of the famous Jockey Hollow road. It is built on the same principal as plows of today, except it has a wooden moldboard and a wrought iron share. All the nuts have tail burrs on them for tightening and loosening with a hammer, for in the old days there were no wrenches. There is but one handle which is to be held with the left hand, the right hand for guiding the horse.

Ernest Delinge, late secretary of Don Jame de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for pawning the famous jeweled necklace of Marie Antoinette, which descended to Don Jame. The necklace originally belonged to Marie Theresse of Austria, later passing to Marie Antoinette. Lately Don Jame had left it with his sister, Princess Alice de Bourbon. The latter missed the necklace and an investigation located it where it had been hypothecated for $64,000. Delinge maintained that he was carrying out the transaction for Don Jame, but the court held differently.

It is believed that before very long the Dead sea will be exploited for industrial purposes. French engineers are at work on three different projects. The level of the Dead sea being more than 1,300 feet below that of the Mediterranean and Red seas, it is thought by connecting either of these two seas by means of a canal with the Dead sea a stream of water would flow with a velocity calculated to produce some 25 horsepower. There is no danger, it is asserted, of an overflowing of the Dead sea, for the waters there evaporate at so great a rate (6,000,000 tons a day) that the incoming waters would make no appreciable difference in the level.

Earl Leonard, the man who had one of his fingers grated to his face for a nose, has been deluged with letters from young women who want to marry him.

The government of Greece has authorized the English institute of archaeology to carry out excavations in Lakonia.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Every old woman likes to tell how beautiful she was when a girl.

How to Clean Laces.

To clean delicate laces, take a large glass jar, cover with old cotton and spread the lace carefully on it. Set the bottle in warm Ivory Soap suds and leave for an hour. If stains are difficult to remove, place in the sun and they will disappear. Rinse by dipping the bottle in clear water.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

About nine-tenths of what people say doesn't amount to anything.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

If fault finding were a paying occupation more people would be wealthy.

Looms Large.

Worried by the frequent appearance of typographical errors in his newspaper, a Kansas editor says that a typographical error is a hard thing to find in a proof, but in the printed and completed paper it looms up like a fat lady in a group of vegetarians.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Looks Suspicious.

A Chicago man refuses to testify in court whether he had a bank account of $2,000,000 or not, on the grounds that he might incriminate himself. Must not have had it. Any man with that much money is in no danger of being incriminated.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

If a married man admits he's a fool it is his wife's duty to agree with him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Don't trust to luck to do anything you can do yourself.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

An egotist is a man who expects a woman to marry him for himself alone.

Any one can dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES; no experience required.

The average man has no use for a chronic kicker—unless she is a ballet girl.

SECOND-HAND TAG DEALERS.

Clever Men Profiting by the Going Abroad Humbug.

Perhaps there never was a time in the history of the world when humbugs were so common as they are at present. Only a few weeks ago dealers in trunks, harness and leather were amused over an article which appeared in one of their trade journals, stating that, on one of the back streets of New York an enterprising soul is doing a lively business in the sale of second-hand valise and trunk tags to those who are anxious to cut a wide swath when they return to their homes in the west and south. How this enterprising chap manages to obtain the tags is a mystery which the article does not explain, but he is prepared for a moderate charge to check one's baggage from Constantinople to Cairo, Brindisi, Geneva, or any other old place. Speaking of this rather common phrase of vanity, one of the leading leather goods dealers of Washington said:

"I saw the article about the second-hand tag dealer, and no doubt it is quite correct. If there is anything of which people are particularly vain it is the foreign tags on their baggage. This is more particularly the case with those who have returned from their first trip across the water, and are anxious that every one should know the fact. We have in our establishment an extensive repair shop, and every now and then we receive hat boxes, steamer trunks, grips, valises, traveling bags and so on, that are as full of foreign tags as a dead wall is of theatrical and patent medicine posters. In all such cases the preson who sends the baggage leaves very explicit and positive oders that under no circumstances are those tags to be removed.

"Once upon a time we had in our shop a wideawake boy who did odd jobs about the place, and who was as ambitious as he was industrious and well-behaved. Evidently he felt that the best plan to obtain an advance in salary was to keep everlastingly busy, and I am free to admit he was about the hardest worker I have ever seen. One morning before the men came down to their work, this lad found himself without anything to do. He had literally worked himself out of a job, and anxious that on our arrival we should find him busy, he began pottering about in search of something to occupy his hands. In an evil moment his eye fell upon a large grip that was plastered over with tags from nearly every hotel and city in Europe, from Moscow to Palermo and from Queenstown to Odessa. With admirable industry he set perseveringly to work removing the tags. He had about finished the job when one of the workmen entered and rescued the grip on which there still remained a few suggestions of Swiss watering places.

"When the customer received his grip minus some 12 or 15 tags, he shed tears of anguish, and said things calculated to make the angels weep. He was the maddest man in Washington and roasted our establishment right royally as a place where the workmen had no more gumption than to clean up a man's valise as bright and tagless as the day he purchased it."—Washington Post.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Tame snakes are used in Morocco to clear houses of rats and mice.

There is at least one place in the world the name of which has no vowels in it. That place is the village of Ws, near Paris.

The largest spider in the world has been found in Sumatra. Its body is nine inches in circumference and its legs spread seventeen inches.

The composition of London mud has been investigated. Very little earth was found in it. It is composed of "carbon or unconsumed smoke."

The greatest of all mountain railways is that which ascends Mt. Lowe, in southern California, to an altitude of six thousand feet at a forty-eight percent grade.

Henry Marr of Columbus, Ind., a farmer, lives in a house exactly in the middle of this great country. A stone in his barn lot marks the spot named by the census officials.

Women nowadays fill many and various occupations formerly monopolized by men, but there is probably only one country in the world where they act as butchers. That country is Paraguay, where nearly all the butchers are women. Women act as butchers in all the shops, and very skillful they are in cutting up the meat and retailing it to customers.

First Novelist of Japan.

Alzaki Tokutaro, better known as Koyo Sang, died recently in Japan. Koyo Sang may rightly be called the father of the Japanese novel. He was the first writer to introduce realistic fiction into his native country. Indeed before his time the so-called Japanese novels consisted merely of dialogues and pithy sayings. Character painting, plots, and the like were entirely unknown. When his books depicting real life first appeared they created a great stir throughout the country. Since then, however, several of the younger writers have followed in the footsteps of Koyo Sang, and in this, as in many other matters, the Japanese promise to adopt the methods of America and Europe, and will undoubtedly in the near future create a characteristic and interesting literature.—Boston Transcript.

"I Have Every Reason to Praise Pe-ru-na,"

WRITES MRS. KANE, OF CHICAGO.

Mrs. K. Kane, 172 Sebor Street, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"Peruna has been used so long in our family that I do not know how I could get along without it. I have given it to all of my children at different times when they suffered with croup, colds and the many ailments that children are subject to, and am pleased to say that it has kept them in splendid health. I have also used it for a catarrhal difficulty of long standing and it cured me in a short time, so I have every reason to praise Peruna."—Mrs. K. Kane.

Pe-ru-na Protects the Entire Household Against Catarrhal Diseases.

One of the greatest foes with which every family has to contend is our changeable climate. To protect the family from colds and coughs is always a serious problem, and often impossible.

Sooner or later it is the inevitable fate of every one to catch cold. Care in avoiding exposure and the use of proper clothing will protect from the frequency and perhaps the severity of colds, but with the greatest of precautions they will come. This is a settled fact of human experience. Everybody must expect to be caught somewhere or somehow.

Perhaps it will be wet feet, or a draught, or damp clothes, or it may be one of a thousand other little mishaps, but no one is shrewd enough to always avoid the inevitable catching cold.

There is no fact of medical science better known than that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Thousands of families in all parts of the United States are protected from colds and catarrh by Peruna. Once in the family Peruna always stays. No home can spare Peruna after the first trial of it.

We have on file many thousand testimonials like the ones given above. We can only give our readers a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements we are receiving every month. No other physician in the world has received such a volume of enthusiastic and grateful letters of thanks as Dr. Hartman for Peruna.

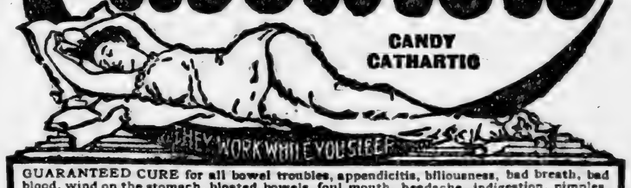
Mrs. A. Hobson, 225 Washington St., Lansing, Mich., writes:

"Peruna has been such a blessing to my only child, as well as myself, that I feel obliged to give my testimonial. He has always suffered from catarrh of the head and throat, and I had to use extra precautions so as not to have him exposed to damp or cold weather. Last year he was taken with la grippe, and as it was a severe case, caused me much anxiety. No medicine helped him till he took Peruna. I noticed an improvement at once and in three weeks he was a different child; the grippe had been completely cured and I noticed that the catarrh was made better. He kept taking it two weeks longer, when he was entirely well. I now use it off and on for colds, cramps, indigestion or general malposition, and find it superior to any doctors or medicine I ever tried. It keeps me, as well as my child, in perfect health, and I gladly recommend it to mothers."—Mrs. A. Hobson.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today, under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 908

FEET HURT Sweat, Itch, Blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

When King Edward smokes a cigar the bands are religiously torn into four pieces every time. The reason is that once, at Marienbad, it came to the ear of the king that a band from around one of the royal cigars, which was stamped with the royal arms, had been sold by an indiscreet waiter for five guineas. The man who bought it attached it to a similarly made cigar and went around showing the cigar to his friends, saying it had been given to him by the king.

Dusseldorf newspapers announce the death of an armless painter named Siepen, who became quite noted for his pictures. He painted with his left foot. Many of his pictures are in England.

BE WARNED!

Heed nature's warning! Pain tells of lurking disease. Backache is kidney pain—a warning of kidney ills. Urinary troubles, too, come to tell you the kidneys are sick. Constant weariness, headaches, dizzy spells, days of pain, nights of unrest, are danger signals warning you to cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have made thousands of permanent cures.

Frank D. Overbaugh, cattle-buyer and farmer, Catskill, N. Y., says: "Doctors told me ten years ago that I had Bright's disease, and said they could do nothing to save me. My back ached so I could not stand it to even drive about, and passages of the kidney secretions were so frequent as to annoy me greatly. I was growing worse all the time, but Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have been well ever since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Overbaugh will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

MOORE & HANDLEY HARDWARE CO.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

We are Headquarters for

MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

For Engines, Boilers and Pumps,
The best, I've heard folk say,
Can be found at Moore & Handley's
On 20th and Avenue "A."

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

SAFEBLOWERS' TRIAL

Driscoll Convicted — Russell Attempts to Escape.

Albert Driscoll, charged with blowing up the safe of the Montgomery theater last December, was convicted of burglary with a recommendation for mercy. The defense made a plea that the court here had not jurisdiction in that the men had been sent here for safe keeping, and were literally under the authority of the Mobile court, where they were bound over shortly after being captured on charges of carrying concealed weapons. The court overruled the objection and ordered the trial to proceed.

J. E. Russell, alias Eddie Callahan, charged with safe blowing, made a desperate attempt to escape. Albert Driscoll, arrested with Russell, was on trial and Russell being a witness was sent to the witness room. Chief of Police Case, of Mobile, also a witness, volunteered to guard him. Russell leaped clear from the second story window, 20 feet to the ground.

He got on his feet and plunged forward on his face. Almost immediately he began to crawl toward the fence, dragging his foot which was crushed. When the prisoner jumped several officers ran down stairs and Detective Lacy of Mobile, caught him. He was enraged at his failure and said if he had not struck the coping he would have gotten away.

Will Issue Bonds.

The election for the purpose of authorizing a bond issue by Montgomery for the purposes of building new school houses, enlarging the water works system and constructing new sewers carried by a vote of 334 to 8. Those parts of the city recently taken in voted solidly for the issue, for it means public improvements for them.

The bond issue was first proposed in a message to the city council by Mayor Thomas H. Carr two months ago. He pointed out that the needs were imperative and should be met. So confident were the officials that the measure would be carried that they have gone to work on school buildings already. One to cost $22,000 is going up at Highland park, and one to cost $21,000 at South Montgomery. Still another will be constructed at West End. These three, with furniture, will cost the city more than $80,000. The school at Herron street, burned some time ago, is being reconstructed and will soon be finished. It is costing $15,000, which is being provided by the insurance companies.

The money from the bond issue is to be divided as follows: For water works extension, $200,000; for schools, $100,000; sewers, $50,000. The additions of the water works are to include a new stand tower and pump.

Murder in Lauderdale.

William Hammonds, a prominent farmer living at Lexington, twenty-three miles east of Florence, was murdered Sunday at his home while his family was away at church. They found him lying in a pool of blood on his face with his head beaten to a pulp, apparently with a hammer. So badly was he mutilated and clotted with blood that it was impossible to tell whether he had been shot or not.

Negro Shoots Four Men.

Saturday was pay day at Altoona and the men drank freely. Resulting from a fight Tom Walden is dying and Tom Thornhill, Ed Collier and Will Kent are more or less fatally wounded. These are white men and were wounded by Tom Wilson, a negro, who used a repeating shotgun, firing four times. The negro escaped, but is being pursued by a posse.

It is reported that the Italian colony at Palermo, near Mobile, is sadly in need of common necessities.

A few days ago B. J. Gardner, a turpentine distiller near Andalusia, discharged a young man named Wright. Saturday Wright's father, Jim Wright, aged 65, while drinking, stabbed Gardner through the heart. Wright is in jail.

The Ensley rod mill is again in full blast.

Twelve Tons of Go...

Twelve tons of gold were reduced to a molten state at the United States mint Monday. At the same time the coinage department began the work of converting the mass into gold eagles. Within the next few days about $12,000,000 will be coined. The melting of twelve tons of gold in one day is said to break all records for mint melting.

An iron bridge has been ordered constructed across Little Cahaba river on the line between Jefferson and Shelby counties. The bridge is to be built near Parker's mill and will cost several hundred dollars.

In a bloody fight at Montgomery A. T. Gamble, manager of a trading stamps concern, was beaten up by Joe Perry, a well known young man of the city. Gamble was arrested Saturday on a warrant charging assault and battery on Miss Bertha Perry, a sister of Joe's. It was alleged that Miss Perry, who was employed in the trading stamps agency, had been struck by Gamble in a misunderstanding about the business of the agency.

THROWN OUT OF COURT.

Judge Jones Renders His Decision in the Hallier Case.

Judge Thomas G. Jones has handed down a decision in the conspiracy case of Charles Moore et al. sustaining the demurrers of the defendant's attorneys and throwing the case out of the federal courts.

The defendants, six in number, were accused of assaulting Joe Hallier, a white man, and B. L. Greer, a negro, because they attempted to organize a local of the United Mine Workers of America at Empire. Judge Jones' reasons for throwing the matter out of court were, first, that the right to establish a labor organization was not a right conferred by the constitution of the United States, and that a conspiracy to interfere with it was not a hindrance to the constitutional rights of a citizen; and second, that the other offenses charged in the indictment were punishable by the state courts, but were not such as the federal courts take cognizance of.

When the case had its first hearing the claims of Hallier against the six alleged conspirators were denied because it was proven that he was a citizen of Wales.

International Courtesy.

The sultan, it is learned, is being kept in touch with happenings in the far east. Russia and Japan are vieing with each other in their efforts to keep Abdul well informed. The mikado has authorized a special service telegram from Tokio to Constantinople and now the Russian general staff has arranged a like service from St. Petersburg and sends daily telegrams. The Russians wish to ingratiate themselves in the sultan's favor so as to obtain permission for the Russian Black Sea fleet to pass through. The Japanese wish to keep the sultan from giving such permission.

It is stated that Russia will not press her charge against Japan for what she terms a breach of international law by the Japanese's first attack at Chemulpo and Port Arthur. Baron Hayashi says that the Japanese previous to the attacks on Chemulpo and Port Arthur interrupted cables between Port Arthur and Vladivostock, showing that the Russians were prepared to attack Sasebo with the Port Arthur fleet on February 13, without a preliminary declaration of war. The cables also disclosed the fact that a farewell dinner had been arranged for the officers engaged in the proposed attack.

All classes of banks and trust companies are subscribing to the Japanese $50,000,000 loan, taking it at 93 1-2 per cent. Preparations are being made for offering the loan to the public immediately. The president of one of the principal trust companies that has subscribed said that there was no sentiment about the transaction, and that the Russian loan would be taken just as well.

Renewed energy is being expended on the preparations of the second Russian Pacific squadron, which will consist of eleven ironclads and seventeen cruisers. Acording to the last announcement the fleet is not expected to sail until some time in July, going by the outside route.

Russia is paying out something like $750,000 a day as war expenses, and to meet this extra drain upon the treasury they are paring down all their running expenses, education is suffering from that paring process.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have completed the formation of the syndicate which is to handle $25,000,000 of the Japanese loan, which is to be placed in this country. The syndicate will comprise several important banks.

It is believed that a portion of the Russian Vladivostock fleet has been shut out, and is now in the sea of Japan, trying to evade the Japanese.

Port Arthur's coal supply is sufficient for only six weeks.

To the Unexplored Country.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, was attacked by pleurisy a fortnight ago and died at his London residence Tuesday. His illness was complicated by chronic heart trouble.

The convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held in Washington May 11-12.

It is announced at the navy department that the battleship Missouri, now en route from Pensacola, where she has concluded her target practice, to Newport News, will be given final acceptance trial immediately on arrival without waiting for repairs, which may be found necessary in consequence of the recent explosion.

Timothy Murray, chief master-at-arms at the New York navy yard, said to be the only survivor of Admiral Farragut's fleet, at the battle of Mobile bay, has applied for retirement. Murray, as a powder boy, was a member of Admiral Farragut's own crew on his flagship.

Chile's cabinet has resigned.

It is estimated that something like 9,000,000 words have been uttered in the halls of congress this session. Something like 5,800 pages constitute this session's Congressional Record.

The payment of the forty million dollars for the Panama canal today leaves a deficit in the treasury of $39,367,471.36.

Harry Shorter, the newly appointed insurance commissioner, took hold Monday morning.

JOURNALIST DEAD

Lucian Julian Walker Passed Away Saturday

Lucien Julien Walker died of heart failure early Saturday morning after a short illness. Mr. Walker had been in poor health for several months past, but his condition did not become alarming until Tuesday. Mr. Walker was about 43 years of age. He was associated at one time with Governor Jelks on the Eufaula Times.

Early in the eighties Mr. Walker secured a department clerkship in Washington, and in 1885 Mr. Cleveland appointed him consul to Dunfermline, Scotland. He filled the office for nearly five years and in 1893 Mr. Cleveland sent him as consul to Cork. He remained there about a year after Mr. Cleveland retired from the presidency.

At Anniston Next.

Anniston was decided upon as the convention city for the seventy-fourth annual session of the Episcopalian council and May 9 as the date.

Grace church, of Anniston, made the council a proposition to turn over to them the Noble institute, provided they would endow same with $50,000, with the understanding that same should be used as a state school for young ladies. Quite a discussion ensued, after which it was decided to try to raise $1,000 by the first of January, this amount to be expended in making an effort in getting the $50,000.

Fatally Injured.

R. L. Martin, a young white man, fell from a Western of Alabama railway train and sustained injuries which will prove fatal.

LATER—R. L. Martin, the young man who was run over by the Western of Alabama train and thought to be fatally injured, has a chance for his life. The injury was a frightful one, the left leg being crushed so that the surgeons upon reaching the wounded man clipped the leg from the body with a pair of scissors. He may after all pull through, though the doctors will not hold out any encouragement.

Paint Mills Burned.

Fire destroyed the Birmingham paint mills, the stock of that company and partially the building and plant of Beatty Bros., machinists, Sunday afternoon in Birmingham. The total loss, it is estimated, will be more than $55,000, with about $39,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the entire building filled with paints, varnishes and other combustibles was completely enveloped in flames five minutes after the fire started.

Peculiar Accident.

Herman, the 8-year-old son of John Wagnon, of East Gadsden, happened to a peculiar and painful accident while driving the cows home. Boy-like he had hold of the cow's tail when the cow made a run for home with the boy holding on. He was thrown against a rail fence and one end of a fence rail stuck into his left thigh. He was thrown with such force as to drive the end of the rail into the flesh to the bone.

Accidentally Shot.

J. Wolse, a young white man of 20, was accidentally shot near Cardiff while hunting. The bullet circled around the brain inside the skull. Half of the bullet was found inside the head, while the other piece came out nearly opposite where it entered. It is almost impossible for him to recover.

Secretary of State E. R. McDavid has appointed Harry Shorter, of Eufaula, to be deputy insurance commissioner, and reappointed A. C. Sexton private secretary to the secretary of state.

Arrangements are being made by the Huntsville chapter Daughters of the Confederacy, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Confederate soldiers. More than $2,000 has been secured for the purpose by the concentrated efforts of the ladies during the past two or three years, and a contract for the monument will be let at an early date.

Struck the Tank.

At Tuscaloosa, while trying to steal a ride, Oliver Martin was struck by the water tank which rendered him unconscious for a long while. So severe was the blow that Martin's skull was fractured, but it is thought that he will recover.

It cost B. B. Comer $10,522.80 to be nominated for the presidency of the Alabama railroad commission, $3,232.25 being for stamps. John V. Smith spent $3,357. O. W. Underwood spent $160 to be nominated for congress.

It has been definitely decided not to hold a state fair in Montgomery this fall.

The Japanese are not spending more than is absolutely necessary. Related families who have occupied two houses are closing one and two families enter one house. No one is putting money into repairs, etc. To such an extent is economy practiced that it seems to threaten productive industry and bring trouble upon the laboring classes.

The treasury surplus, which was $54,000,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year was on Friday wiped out and a deficit left of $132,259. The total expenditures since July 1 have been $460,000,000.

New Southern Industries.

ALABAMA.

Anniston—Broom factory.
Birmingham—Machine shops.
Decatur—Lumber company.
Gadsden—Furnace; $12,000 stave and heading mill.
Talladega—$100,000 phosphate and guano factory.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville—$100,000 fertilizer factory.
Tallahassee—$300,000 land and turpentine company.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Foundry and machine shops.
Augusta—Oil company.
Cuthbert—Ice factory.
Pendergrass—$15,000 oil mill.
Pooler—$15,000 brick works.
Savannah—$100,000 investment company.
Statesboro—Electric light plant.
Thomson—$25,000 water works and electric light plant.
Turnerville—Saw mill.
Waycross—Planing mill; variety works.

LOUISIANA.

Abbeville—Rice mill.
Mansfield—$50,000 oil mill.
Maringouin—$6,000 cotton gin.
Welsh—Oil company.
Whitecastle—Woodworking plant.

MISSISSIPPI.

Clarksdale—$10,000 cold storage plant.
Hattiesburg—$50,000 cracker factory.
Laurel—Telephone system.

TENNESSEE.

Dickson—$5,000 brick works.
Edgewood—Brick works.
Huntington—$6,000 tobacco factory.
Springfield—$35,000 water works and electric light plant.

Will Ply the Coosa.

Captain E. G. Lafollette has organized the Coosa River Transportation Company, and will commence at once the active construction of a boat to ply the Coosa river in the interest of Gadsden. The boat will be modern and substantial and will be one hundred and twenty-five feet long with a twenty-six foot beam. The company owns now ten barges. The boat will be run by a one-hundred and fifty horse power engine and an eighteen-foot wheel. It will take four months to complete the work and it will be ready for the fall trade.

New Iron Making Method.

Tests are being made in the Birmingham district with fluorine, a refined product of fluorspar found in the district. This product has been recently made and tried in other places, and is proving successful. It is estimated that two pounds of fluorine will remove all but the merest trace of sulphur and phosphorous from a ton of iron.

Moving to Anniston.

Preparations have been completed for the removal of the Union Glass factory from Anderson, Ind., to Anniston, Ala. One hundred glass blowers and their families will go with the factory.

Bradstreets says: Crop preparations and planting has made good progress, the present outlook being that while the winter wheat crop will be short, the acreage in spring wheat, oats and corn will be heavily increased. The formal dissolution of the Lake Ore association was an unsettling feature in the iron trade. The iron trade is quieter with prices distinctly weaker.

A strike of the linemen who were putting up the trolley wires has brought the work on the electric car line between Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia to a standstill and deferred the date for the operation of the line indefinitely.

The contracts for two steel bridges near Columbus, Ga., have been let to the Southern Bridge Company, of Birmingham, Ala., for $7,371 cash.

At Selma four large buildings are being completed—the Elks' home, the Carnegie library, the city hall and the first Baptist church. The latter is the only stone building in the city.

Oil has been struck at Jamestown, Tenn. The well flows 500 barrels an hour.

A paper mill is to be established at Huntsville.

According to the census bureau the boll weevil destroyed 739,360 bales, worth $49,272,989, but the insect left untouched in Texas 2,650,000 bales, and for these bales she received 3 additional cents per pound, or fifteen dollars a bale. In the entire country the result was still better, assuming that the boll weevil added 3 cents a pound to the crop. The south's net gain from the boll weevil totals $100,727,011.

The Pennsylvania system is seeking a rail that will last longer than the Bessemer product. A test is to be made of the manganese steel rail.

A jail delivery at Gadsden was narrowly averted Saturday night.

Demand for press seats at the two national conventions far exceeds the capacity of the space set apart for the newspapers of the country. At the Chicago convention 290 seats were set apart in the press reservation, and already there have been received 1,300 applications.

For those people who are interested in making away with boll weevils it may be stated that paris green is an effective remedy when sprinkled on the cotton plants.

Admissions to the world's fair from the second to the seventh days were 137,708.

A World's Record.

Good records were made by the Iowa's guns in the annual target practice just completed at Pensacola. The Iowa's 12-inch guns made 42 shots and 34 hits. One 12-inch made 11 shots and 11 hits. This equals the record made by the British ship Ocean in 1902, when she broke the world's record, and in the case of the Iowa the record is all the more creditable because her guns are of an old type.

Owing to some misunderstandings between the Tennessee company and the Alabama Steel and Wire company, the rod mill did not resume operations as was expected.

The coal tar colors on the market in 1894 numbered 454 distinct compounds. A new survey enumerates 695 products, the actual number of new dyes being 330, as 59 have been dropped from the list as obsolete.

The treasury department... rant for $50,874 in favor ... of Texas, that being the ... propriated at the last ... gress for the state for ... curred in maintaining a ... ment in Greer county, ... is now a part of Oklaho...

At Progresso, Yucatan ... been raided by the police ... tured two Americans by ... Ford and Williams, who ... manufacturing counterfeit ... large quantity of mate... in one room, where ope... been in full activity.

Chicago reports an ave... violent deaths per month.

The Declaration of ... containing 7,800 letters, ... duced by photography to ... size of a pin head, and ... through a microscope ... distinctly.

Just Before You Ge... Hurt Buy a Bottle

Tallassee, Ala., May 30, 1903.
We have used Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic in our families and our stock for several years and have to say it is the best we ever tried for Wounds, Burns, etc.
We use nothing else as a remedy for Colic in our horses and mules, and it has never failed.
C. P. WOODALL.
W. W. WOODALL.

Pine Grove, Ala., Aug...
I have used and sold D... Antiseptic for more than ... the best thing I have ... healing cuts, burns or ... Wounds and for Nau... era Morbus and Flux ... better. Everybody is ... it.
R...

Buena Vista, Ala., June 6, 1903.
I sell and use Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic. My customers are pleased with it and I like it so well that I always keep it in my house, ready for use when needed at any time.
J. J. FINKLEA.

Andalusia, Ala., Ap...
I consider Dr. Tichen... an indispensable family ... is superior to anything ... for healing Cuts, Bruise... any kind of Wounds and ... vise its use in such case...
B. H. ZE...
Prop. D...

50 cents and 50 cents by all drug-gists.

A most complet...

Stock of General Mer... dise, Dress Goods,

The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is ... of a first-class milliner, Miss Cla... of St. Louis

P. D. WILS...

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY Y...

WE have as goo... CHICK... as there are in the ... Barred Plymouth ...
And you may have ... fresh eggs for 50c. ... want them shipp... add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we c...

MRS. W. ...
Maplesville.

We Have Perfected Arrangements Wh... That Practical and Instructive News...

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of ... bama for the full line of State ... contained in each issue, will be ... nished in connection with Our ... lication at a Remarkably Low ...

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for ... ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family ... Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indis... It is pure, bright and practical all the way thr... meets the requirements of the entire family. It ... throughout the South, and no one should be ...

Our Great Special Offe...

The Weekly Union one year ...
Weekly Advertiser one year ...

Both for $1.25.

TH...

L. II.

FFORD WORK

ew Industries Will ed Operators.

ALABAMA.

...m—$100,000 iron working ...
...—Canning factory.
...0,000 construction compa...
...contracting company.
...ment works.
...000 oil mill.

GEORGIA.

...Harness factory.
...—Fertilizer factory.
...50,000 woolen mill.
...—Fertilizer factory.
...10,000 development com...

...le—$25,000 oil mill.

...OUISIANA.

...ns—Chemical plant; steel ...facturing plant; develop...y; soap factory.

...MISSISSIPPI.

...—$10,000 water works.
...—Gas works.
...—$30,000 furniture fac...
...Machine works.
...$50,000 lumber company.
...—$60,000 compress and oil ...
...0,000 hardware company.
...$20,000 ladder company.
...y—Clothing factory.
...—$100,000 hardware com...
...ure factory.

...TENNESSEE.

...—Saw mill.
...ve mill.
...Lime works.
...Casket factory; furniture ...
...$15,000 electric company; ...working plant.

...o New Orleans.

...ly a year of negotiation ...uld, on behalf of the St. ...n Mountain and the Tex...ic railroads, and B. F. ...behalf of the Rock Island-...n, have signed a contract ... Rock Island-Frisco sys... access to New Orleans ...over the Gould system ...is Central. The contract ...ety-nine years.

...leans the Frisco and the ...lway will jointly occupy ... which will cost approxi...0,000. Rock Island-Fris... begin running into New ...e Mississippi River route ...905.

...Iron Company of Attalla ...e charcoal ovens in Gads... to the Southern Car ... Company, some fifty in ... will operate them. The ... purchased a lot of wood ...okee Logging Company, ...m, and will bring it down ...he furnace of the com...ia has been idle for some ... will soon be started up ...

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...Barton has resigned the ... the Red Cross Society ...ed by Mrs. John A. Lo...

...span of telegraph wire ...s six thousand feet in ...s over the River Keit...

...l erect a temple in New ...

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New Zealan... continue to ... tial tariff.

... Sir H. M. ... Admiral ...

Captain ... gaged ... ...ial plans for ... ...ing power ... with his adm... fairs.

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May 30, 1903. Tichenor's Anti- and our stock and have to say it ed for Wounds,

Pine Grove, Ala., August I have used and sold Dr. Antiseptic for more than a the best thing I have ever healing cuts, burns or an Wounds and for Nausea, era Morbus and Flux there better. Everybody is deli R. H

P. WOODALL S. WOODALL

Andalusia, Ala., April I consider Dr. Tichenor's an indispensable family m is superior to anything we for healing Cuts, Bruises, any kind of Wounds and I vise its use in such cases. B. H. ZE Prop. Din

Ala., June 6, 1903. Dr. Tichenor's Anti- are pleased it so well that I my house, ready for at any time. J. J. FINKLEA

cents and 50 cents by all drug gists.

ost complete
Stock of General Mer
dise, Dress Goods,
Millinery
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is complete in every detail and is k of a first-class milliner, Miss Clar of St. Louis
P. D. WILS
ALABAMA.

LAWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good CHICK as there are in the Barred Plymouth And you may have fresh eggs for 50c. want them shippe add 10c for packing. Give us a trial and we can
MRS. W. M Maplesville,

ve Perfected Arrangements Whe Practical and Instructive Newsp
THE WEEKLY
ADVERTISER
throughout the State of for the full line of State ned in each issue, will be d in connection with Our n at a RemarKably Low
Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Finan cial Page. Best State News.
ge, Suburban Residents, and in fact for a ed in agricultural pursuits, or family Advertiser will be found well nigh indis , bright and practical all the way thro requirements of the entire family. It is out the South, and no one should be w
Our Great Special Offer
Weekly Union one year -
ly Advertiser one year -
Both for $1.25.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA. MAY 19. 1904. NO. 8.

AFFORD WORK

New Industries Will ed Operators.

ALABAMA.
—$100,000 iron working
—Canning factory.
,000 construction compa- contracting company. ment works. ,000 oil mill.

GEORGIA.
—Harness factory. —Fertilizer factory. $50,000 woolen mill. —Fertilizer factory. $10,000 development com-

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ay erect a temple in New

A $2,000,000 Bill.

The Jamestown exposition to be held at Hampton Roads in 1907, commemorating the first permanent English settlement in America will be the first exposition in which the negro will have a prominent part. A stock company known as the Negro Development and Exposition Company of America, whose entire membership is negroes, has been organized under the laws of Virginia. This company has undertaken to have a negro exhibition at the Jamestown exposition such as the world has never seen. A bill is now pending in congress to pay to this company $2,000,000 for the bounties due negro claimants growing out of the civil war, and which claims have never been presented.

Methodist Bishops.

The Methodist general conference, it is said, retired from active church work six of its venerable bishops. They are Edward G. Andrews, John M. Walden, of Cincinnati, John H. Vincent, of Zurich, Switzerland; Willard F. Mallalieu, of Boston; Cyrus D. Foss, of Philadelphia, and Stephen M. Merrill (by request). The action of the conference with the two vacancies resulting from the deaths of Bishops Ninde and Hurst during the last quadrennium makes necessary the election of eight bishops by the present conference.

Boys Worth More Than Girls.

A boy'sh life is twice as valuable as a girl's, according to a decision of the Essex county circuit court at Newark, N. J. The suits grew out of a trolley accident in which nine high school pupils were killed. When the cases were tried the trolley company acknowledged its liability, and the jury was asked simply to fix the amount of damages to be paid in each case, the only testimony taken being to show the character of the deceased and the estimated future earning capacity of each.

One Hundred and Eighty Second Lieutenants.

According to figures prepared at the war department there will be a chance for the appointment of about fifteen civilians to the rank of second lieutenant in the regular army this year. There are 180 vacancies in the grade, 124 to be filled by the graduating class at West Point, and the remainder, except fifteen from those who have already passed their examinations.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, Senators Hale, Bacon and Penrose and Representatives Hemenway, Meyer and Dalzell arrived at Pensacola on the dispatch boat Dolphin, having been on an inspection tour of the coaling station at Guantanamo. They were welcomed by United States Senator Mallory, a party of thirty prominent citizens. The Dolphin will go to Mobile, where a few hours will be spent, and from there to New Orleans and Vicksburg.

John W. Mayhall, of Marshall county, makes the claim that he is the youngest confederate veteran living. Mr. Mayhall is about fifteen months younger than any other person who claims this distinction. At the age of fourteen years, four months and seven days he enlisted.

A witness before the pure food commission, speaking for the manufacturers of preserves, claimed that 60 per cent of the "jellies" made in the United States are imitations composed of glucose and coloring matter. Some jellies, he said, contained no fruit at all.

W. F. King, chief astronomer for the Canadian government, is making arrangements for the survey of the Alaskan boundary according to the tribunal award, in conjunction with United States Commissioner Tillman. The party expects to begin the survey in June.

The New Orleans arrived at Che Foo with Rear Admiral Stirling.

Grand Duke Cyril is a physical wreck as a result of his experience when the battleship Petropavlovsk was destroyed.

New Zealand's imports from England continue to decrease, despite preferential tariff.

Decision has been made not to bury Sir H. M. Stanley in Westminster Abbey.

Captain Nash, of the Royal Engineers, is in Ottawa, Canada, preparing plans for new fortifications, some of which will be along the American border.

St. Petersburg reports that the Czar may go to the front.

By the explosion of a balloon which, in descending in Paris, touched the side of a house, sheets of flame were driven into a window of the dwelling and eight occupants were burned or otherwise injured.

The Russian General Staff expects a decisive battle in Manchuria within six weeks, the rainy season being due at the end of that time.

Count Von Bulow, according to a special cable dispatch from Berlin, is losing power owing to public discontent with his administration of imperial affairs.

UNIVERSITY SUES

For Timber Cut from Land Which it Claims.

Eighteen suits have been filed by the trustees of the University of Alabama for $43,000 cash damages and for land valued at $200,000, claimed to be the property of the university.

The suits involve a number of prominent men and land holders in the vicinity of Bessemer. The largest single suits are for $20,000 against the Krebs Manufacturing Company and Francis M. Hogg. It is claimed that the defendants to each of these suits converted to their own use quantities of timber estimated in each case at 1,750,000 feet of lumber and 2,000 crossties. It is alleged that defendants are practically squatters on university lands and do not hold valid title to them.

COTTON WAREHOUSE BURNED.

One Hundred and Thirty-five Bales of the Staple Damaged.

A fire of unknown origin practically destroyed the warehouse occupied by the Birmingham Cotton Storage and Commission Co. When the department reached the scene the building was filled with flames and the roof was ready to fall in.

The building was the property of the Birmingham Warehouse and Transfer Company. It was erected about one year ago and cost about $7,000. It was insured for $4,000. In the building were stored many bales of cotton and a great quantity of machinery and merchandise. About 135 bales of cotton were more or less damaged. The cotton was valued at $8,000.

State Can Not Help Vulcan.

An effort to have the state appropriate $5,000 to apply on the payment for Vulcan, the big iron man, has failed. Acting Governor Cunningham has decided that the law does not afford any opportunity to expend this amount of money in such a cause. The governor has found, though, that there may be appropriated from the funds of the commissioner of agriculture and industries as much as $500 per month for the expenses of exhibiting at "international and state expositions," but at no time must this exceed $500 in any one month.

The Cost of Office.

The total expenses of all the candidates for state, district and circuit offices at the democratic primary of April 12th was $62,602.77.

Among the successful candidates B. B. Comer, for president of the railroad commission, spent the most, $10,522.80, and E. B. Altman and A. A. Evans, candidates for the judgeship in the 11th and 3d circuits, the least, $35.

Among the unsuccessful candidates, Captain Hobson spent $4,429.04 in his campaign, while W. H. Sawtell risked $5.25 on the eleventh circuit solicitorship.

May Not Get School Funds.

Some of the counties in the state stand a chance to lose out on school appropriations for next year. Several have made no provision this year to take a school census because the appropriation to pay for such work is only $2 per day. If this census is not taken, however, there will be no basis of estimate for appropriation when the state board meets on next August, and those delinquent may find theemselves minus the money to run the schools next year.

M. K. Clements, for eleven years president of the North Alabama Agricultural school at Athens, tendered his resignation to the board of trustees, though he had three years more to serve under his term of office.

A Suspect.

Frank Barber, a well known character about Ripley, is suspected of being implicated in the killing of Julius Wadnick, who was shot to death near that place Wednesday. A note book said to belong to Barber was found near the scene of the crime and there were blood stains upon it. Efforts are being made to locate him.

Half Way Out.

Another attempt was made last Friday night to saw out of the Montgomery jail. William McCormack, white, of Akron, Ohio, sentenced to five years for burglary, was caught in the act of sawing his way to liberty. The bar was sawed half way through. He was in the same cell with J. E. Russell, who has twice attempted to saw his way out. The saw was found.

The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church will convene in Mobile Thursday, May 19, and remain in session ten days. Delegates are expected from all the Southern states.

JAPANESE CRUISER TORPEDOED

By Young Russian Officer with Squad in a Steam Launch.

A small naphtha launch in command of a young Russian naval officer, who had with him three jackies, placed a torpedo against a Japanese cruiser, blowing it up.

When darkness fell the launch crept out of Port Arthur, hugging the shore with no lights aboard, and no glow from the engines to betray her presence. Slipping through the torpedo boat pickets and selecting the nearest warship, a big armored cruiser, she stole toward her and succeeded in exploding against her side a single torpedo.

A correspondent says the general staff considers the blockade of Port Arthur as unimportant. The correspondent adds that he is informed that the railroad has been destroyed since May 14th over a distance of twenty-eight miles. General Kuropatkin, he declares, seems more confident, though it appears that he still has a serious difference with Viceroy Alexieff, who has complained in a telegram to the emperor which did not pass through the hands of the military censorship, that Kuropatkin does not heed his orders or advice. It is the general desire that Kuropatkin shall be the sole head of military operations.

The Japanese government has recently bought 250 American-made freight cars to be put in service on the Kobe railway. The order for the freight cars to be put in service on the Kobe railway. The order for the freight cars followed closely the rush order for the locomotives recently shipped by the Boldwin people.

The Japanese propose, it is stated, to drive General Kuropatkin's forces into Mongolia, which would place the Russians in the position of invaders of neutral territory, and enable reprisals by General Ma's army, which it is asserted is kept in that region for that special object.

The Russians on May 11 apprehending the presence of a Japanese squadron meant an attempt to capture Dalny, blew up the piers and quietly evacuated the place.

The Japanese officers shot as spies bequeathed $500 to the Russian Red Cross in consideration of their kind treatment.

It is reported that the Japanese are planning a great assault on Port Arthur.

Two Killed.

In a fight at a railroad camp near Copper Ridge tunnel, on the Knoxville, LaFollette and Jellico railroad, Night Walking Boss Andy Johnson, of Harriman, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded by George Earl, an Alabama negro employed on the works.

Earl was in turn shot and instantly killed by Deputy Sheriff Estis. Earl is said to have fled from Alabama following the commission of a murder.

A Longer Course.

The present session of the Gadsden public schools will end this week. There will be no graduating class this year because of the addition of another grade by the board of education.

The United States civil service commission announces that on June 22 an examination will be held to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill several vacancies in the position of bookkeeper in the Philippine service at $1,200 per annum and other similar vacancies as they may occur in that service. The age limit is 18 to 40 years.

An experiment in soil bacteria is being made by W. M. Campbell, a planter near Florence, which may prove of value to the section. He has made a study of bacteria infection of soil for various crops and decided to make a test on an acre of cow peas.

Driscoll, the Montgomery safeblower, was given twenty years.

Preparations are being made for the teachers' institute of Jackson county to be held at Bridgeport May 24-25. An elaborate program has been arranged by County Superintendent Bridges, and a large number of teachers are expected.

Harrison, the 13-year-old son of Mayor Atkins, of Selma, accidentally shot himself Saturday.

The city council of Huntsville is urging the Southern and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railways to construct a modern union passenger station in that city. The railroads are considering the matter.

The Sophomore declamation contest for the C. H. Thomas medal, which took place Friday night was creditable. The prize was awarded to Edward Kirby Chambers, of Eutaw.

The hotely at Lay Spring, ten miles above Gadsden, is nearing completion. The building will contain some thirty rooms and will be ready for guests by the 1st of June.

Twenty-two new cottages are being erected in Alabama City.

THORSBY.

I notice in last week's banner that they seem to think they have X-rays hid on a pole concerning Bibb county affairs. I admit I was a little off concerning that "Temple of Justice" for which I ask pardon for not being up to date in that matter. But, Mr. Pratt need not have used such harsh terms as "base lie" lest he be caught by the same measure, as will appear from the following letter, which speaks for itself:

"Randolph, Ala., April 22, 1904.

"Hon. * * * *

"Thorsby, Ala.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"In answer to yours of the 18th inst. I will say that the actual cost of the court house was $46,672. This includes cost of clock at $800, also C. H. furniture, $2,100. It was built by issuing bonds by commissioners' court, WITHOUT consent of the people. It might have been built for $30,000 had it been let to lowest responsible bidder, but this was not done, and while it is a splendid building and the people would feel proud of it had it been built on an economical place; but it has cost at least $16,000 more than it should. I hope the above is the information asked for and will say further that I had the honor to be the chairman of the committee to examine the books for the grand jury last fall term, and found the above to be the actual cost of court house, furniture, etc. If the above will be of interest to you, I assure you it is cheerfully furnished. I am as ever your old friend,

"B. V. WASHBURN."

Now, in comparing the statements of these two gentlemen, you will observe considerable discrepancy in figures, also Mr. Pratt tells us "there is no bonded debt," etc. Now, Mr. Pratt, where and how did you get the money to make such a grand display? And you say it is all to be paid up within eight years, and yet you owe no bonds, have a full treasury, etc. Now don't those statements appear a little mixed? Again, you tell us that about all your county officials are ex-populists. Yes, we understand that some of you fellows by dickering with the demmies got yourselves some mighty good jobs, and you say the people are satisfied. I guess you mean you fellows who hold the jobs, of course. And how about that private letting of the contract to build your "temple of justice?" Don't you reckon somebody got a considerable rake off to put feathers in the nest? Now, we have some ex-pops over this way who have been trying to run the same sort of game with the demmies that you fellows have played and they are making mighty poor headway, and while you very generously offer to pay my way over to our place, I say, ah, thank you, but I don't think the information would be very reliable unless it tallies better than your figures in your Billingsley letter, besides you had better keep your "dough" to pay your own way over here so as to help out your friends, the ex-pops, who are running on their merits. But they have so little that it seems they will run short before election day. Now, I will say in conclusion that while we admit being off in some of my former statements for want of correct data, I feel richly repaid by the state of affairs which this correspondence has brought to light; that while it is true that you have steel bridges, road machines and a new "temple of justice," yet there stands out an enormous debt, and the report of the state examiner has express allusion to this fact, together with the fearfully low rate of assessments, etc., which facts Mr. Pratt never mentions. Now, what sort of howl, think you, would come from Jericho did such a state of affairs in Chilton county exist under populist rule? One more point and I am done. Why do those fellows who are after my hide not say something about my charges as to former conditions in this county, a thing over which Judge Adams used to swell, when he was telling the people how disastrous it would be to again give the democrats control until he would almost "bust his income?" Yet, what ex-pops do may be all right, but as for "me and mine," if we are to have democrats, let us have the pure breed, those who are so from principle.

X-RAY.

News has been received from Artesia, Miss., announcing the death of Jack Summersell, an engineer on the Mobile and Ohio, who formerly resided in Tuscaloosa.

The board of directors of the Selma National bank elected E. Carlisle Melvin, of Selma, president to succeed John Carraway, who tendered his resignation.

Captain William B. Craig, of the Abbott Rifles, Selma, tendered his resignation as the commanding officer of that company.

Over one-half the sugar product of the world is extracted from beets.

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THEY ARE SIXTY-SEVEN.

I met a little Mormon girl;
Just eighteen, she said,
She was, and was dressed with one big curl
Her back dangled from her head.
Th

She had a simple way, and bland;
Her speech was soft and cool,
And in her honest, widespread hand
She bore a milking stool.

"How many children, little maid,
Are in your family?"
"How many? Sixty-seven," she said,
And shyly looked at me.

Her hazel eyes to mine she raised,
And then she cast them down.
"I did not ask," I said, amazed,
"The census of your town.

"How many children 'round your door
Disport in childish glee?"
"Just sixty-seven," she said, once more,
And smiled again at me.

"Forty of us at Provo dwell;
At Ogden there are nine;
The good ship Jane, they sail her well—
Twelve brothers, dear, of mine."

"I see at last. Your meaning's clear,"
Said I, with laughter merry;
"Is it an orphanage, my dear,
Or a female seminary?"

"My father kind is drawing near,"
The little maid replied;
"He's been to roam; he's bringing home
Another brand new bride.

"With father dear we dwell at peace;
Our mothers are eleven;
'Round every door there's room for more
And we are sixty-seven."

And then I left in dumb dismay
The maid with eyes like heaven;
But as I left I heard her say,
"And I'm the oldest, by the way,
Of all the sixty-seven."

(Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.

While Breakfast Waited.

By Otho B. Senga.

They sat at the extreme ends of the garden seat. The man glared resentfully at the girl; the girl gazed serenely off into the distance.

"Isn't this a deuce of an awkward position?" he began, moodily.

"Pardon me, I am sitting as gracefully as I know how."

"It isn't that—you know what I mean—you know what is expected of us."

"I could hardly help knowing," wearily. "I've heard nothing else for the last six years."

"That's right; we may as well be perfectly honest. No one need be surprised if I say I've hated you all that time, even though I haven't seen you."

"Well, I haven't loved you," tartly.

"No, I suppose not; I dare say it has been as bad for you as for me."

"Oh, worse; infinitely worse!"

"I don't know why worse—" defensively.

"Oh, everything is always worse for a woman. A girl always has her ideals—"

"And, I don't in the least correspond—" tentatively, with evident anxiety.

"Not in the least," promptly.

"What is the matter with me, I'd like to know?" slightly aggressive.

"Well, since you'd 'like to know,' you are too conceited."

"Conceited? Me? Well, I like that! You're talking frank, to say the least."

"I can afford to be—I'm not trying to captivate you."

"I can readily believe that. Anything else?"

"You are not tall enough."

"I measure five feet eleven inches+" hotly.

"My ideal," calmly, "is six feet two. Then you are too fat—you don't take exercise—"

"Great Scott! Hear her!" addressing the landscape. "And I train like a prize fighter!"

"I am glad you do," patronizingly. "You would be actually obese if you didn't."

The man fairly gasped with rage.

"It was you, I believe, who suggested being perfectly honest," she remarked.

A long silence. The girl scanned the hazy blue of the New Hampshire hill; the man watched her face, noting the beauty of the curve from ear to chin, and the fine, proud poise of the head.

"Do you know," he said suddenly, "if I had met you anywhere else, not knowing you are Helene Hunter, whose lands join mine—I am sick of hearing about these lands—I should have fallen in love with you?"

"I would expect you to," indifferently.

"You would?"

"Certainly; I consider that I am well worth falling in love with."

"Oho! Nothing conceited about her, now is there?" appealing to the landscape. "And yet," continuing meditatively, "you aren't at all like the girl I've always imagined—"

"Tell me about her," imperiously.

"She is dainty and petite." Miss Hunter, being five feet nine, looked her contempt. "A most bewitching blonde." Miss Hunter's dark head moved a trifle higher. "She has the most exquisite complexion I ever saw—By the way, I wish you'd turn that parasol a little; that green lining makes you look positively ghastly."

"I know that," hastily. "That is the reason I brought it." The olive cheek flushed and the crimson lip quivered.

"But beautiful as she is personally," with increasing enthusiasm, "it is her disposition that I most admire." The parasol was slowly and cautiously lowered to the ground. "She is so sweet and patient and gentle—"

"A modern female Moses, I dare say!"

"And never indulges in sarcasm," firmly, "and is always anxious to please others— Oh, well," leaving the subject with seeming reluctance, "this will never do. It's understood that I ought to propose to you—" inquiringly.

"Of course, it is expected of you. But never mind," consolingly, "you know I am going to refuse."

"Oh, as to that," magnanimously, "you may do as you like. I'm at your mercy—"

"I'd have to refuse, after that speech," she cried passionately, "whether I wanted to or not!"

"I suppose all the members of both families will be raging," musingly, ignoring her blaze of anger. "They have planned ever since we were children. Every letter I've had from Aunt Polly has been filled with the most flattering descriptions of you. Of course, you have improved some," judicially critical, "in the last six years, Helene," suddenly, "do you remember the day you fell off the bridge at Stony Brook, and cut your head, and came so near drowning?"

"I remember," very gently. "I must have drowned but for you. And you carried me home in your arms, a full mile."

"I believe I did. And you had terribly long legs—" reminiscently.

"I've got enough to stand on now," she retorted with spirit, "which is more than you will have, with the relatives, if you don't propose pretty soon!"

"Well, I'm going to. You don't feel a bit like falling in love—" enxiously.

"Not with you. Do you feel any symptoms of anything of the kind?"

"Nary symp. Well, here goes—I suppose we may as well get the awkward job over with. Helene, Miss Hunter—ahem—ahem—"

"It must be very painful," with pretended concern. "Perhaps you had better wait a while. You know you only reached home last night. We might be forgiven if we failed to understand why we were sent out to take a walk in the garden before breakfast."

"No, it will have to be done sooner or later, and it may as well be now. Hold your parasol back of you, will you? I'm positive Aunt Polly is looking out of the south window."

"You said the lining was unbecoming—"

"And you said you didn't care—"

"Well, any woman wants to look her best when receiving a proposal. Of course, I haven't the exquisite complexion of your divinity—"

"Who said I had any divinity? I didn't. I haven't even thought of any other woman since we—while you—you with your six-feet-two ideal, your Adonis, who isn't fat—"

"Don't get excited. I can see a pair of field-glasses leveled from the vines on our north piazza, and I have no doubt Aunt Mollie is behind them."

"They've spoiled everything for us, Helene, the aunts and the uncles on both sides. If they'd let us alone, as we were six years ago; but they concocted this scheme of joining the lands—and us—and this is the result! You hate me—"

"Aunt Kitty is waving her handkerchief, Philip. We must go in. Are you going to finish that proposal or not?"

"Yes, I am," with grim determination. "Helene Hunter, will you be my wife?"

"No, I will not. There, that's done with. Aunt Molly is expecting you to breakfast with us, Phil."

"And Aunt Polly is expecting you at our house. Don't hurry, Helene. I say, Helene, it's an awful pity we couldn't like one another—"

"It does seem so," sighing and sinking back upon the seat again.

"It will be a dreadful disappointment to all these old people," regretfully. "You see, we being orphans, and owning all these lands—isn't the air sweet with the roses, Helene?—and such friends as we were in childhood, they really had a right to expect—"

"I know. Isn't it terrible? I really dread to meet Aunt Mollie and Aunt Kitty, and as for poor Uncle Charlie—"

"Uncle Ben will grieve himself sick, and Aunt Polly will be furious—"

"Heavens, yes; I'll be actually afraid to go near your house again. I won't dare let any of them know that I refused you."

"I'll tell you, Helene," soothingly, "if you think it will make matters any easier for you, you can propose to me, and I'll refuse—"

"Philip Parkhurst, you are perfectly odious!"

"Not at all," argumentatively. "It's like this: I propose to you—you refuse; you propose to me—I decline. None of the relatives can attach any blame to either of us."

"That does sound like a good plan—"

"Good! Why, it's simply great!" with enthusiasm. "Now go ahead."

"Put the parasol behind you, then. Aunt Mollie and Aunt Kitty are both on the piazza now."

"Never mind; that's only a manifestation of interest. And Aunt Polly is still gazing from the south window. However I'll take the parasol if you wish."

"Yes, do; my back is toward your Aunt Polly, but I believe the others could see what I am saying—they have the field-glasses."

The parasol is carefully adjusted.

"Is the green lining very unbecoming, Helene?"

"How absurd! As if that made any difference to a man!"

"Oh, well, on an occasion like this, you know— Now, all ready!"

"I wish you'd close your eyes, Phil. This is very embarrassing, I never proposed to any one before, you know—"

"Oh, didn't you?" innocently.

"Philip Parkhurst, how dare you!"

"Excuse me, excuse me—of course not. I was thinking of something else—"

"Right in the midst of a proposal!"

"It wasn't exactly in the midst, Helene; just on the verge, so to speak. I was wondering if it would be polite for me to refuse—er-coming from a lady, you see—I hardly know—is there any authority—"

"You are very sure you'll refuse, Phil—"

"Very sure. I wouldn't, though," opening his eyes sudenly, and speaking with force and decision, "if it weren't for that infernal bean-pole ideal of yours—"

"And I would never have refused you, only for that blonde dwarf with the amiable disposition."

"Go on, Helene," he said, chokingly.

"Close your eyes again. Now—" A long pause. "My goodness! isn't it awful? I don't believe a woman would let a man flounder around and not lend a helping hand."

"Impossible, Helene; it takes both hands to hold the parasol. Unless you'd like me to put that down—"

"No, no, don't. They are all on the piazza now— Uncle Charlie and all; and," glancing fearfully over her shoulder, "oh, Phil, your Aunt Polly is fairly flattening her nose against the south window."

A prodigious forced yawn is the only reply.

"Are you sure your eyes are tightly closed, Phil?"

"Glued, actually glued, Helene."

"Well," hesitatingly, her breath coming short and fast, "Philip Parkhurst, will you marry me?"

The parasol went flying through the air, and the man caught the girl in a quick embrace. "Sure thing, Helene! Never was so glad before in all my life!"

"Oh, don't, don't, Phil. They're all looking—"

"Of course they are; but you don't care—now we're engaged, do you, Helene?"

"Phil," reproachfully, "do you think that was fair?"

"Well, you needn't have grown up to be so bewilderingly beautiful—"

"I wanted to," laughing joyously. "I was so afraid I wouldn't be pretty when you came back.? I knew you'd think of me as you saw me last."

"Helene, you do love me, don't you?"

"A little—"

"That's enough—it'll grow; I'll see to that. Dearest, haven't you known all these years that I loved you?"

"Yes," shyly, "I knew by my own feelings."

"You adorable—"

"Don't, Phil; Aunt Kitty is ringing the bell."

"Just a second. Are you sure we're engaged?"

"Very sure, Phil dear."

"And you love me? Say it, Helene."

"And I love you, Phil."

He drew her hand through his arm, tenderly. "All right, sweetheart; now we'll have breakfast."—Woman's Home Companion.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In Mexico the family of a dead duelist can claim support from the person who shot him.

The Ainu women in Japan tattoo their faces to give them the appearance of men with whiskers.

In the course of a murder trial at Cape Town recently the defendant, an aged Malay trader, admitted that he had 27 wives.

In the schools of Rhenish, Prussia, a change of stockings and shoes is provided for the use in school of children who arrive with wet feet.

The wives of Siamese noblemen have their hair cut in pompadour style. It is usually about one and a half inches in length and sticks up straight, like the hairs in a blacking brush.

The most expensive fur is that of the of the black fox of Kamschatka, the skin of which, when dressed, becomes a very attractive blue. A single skin is worth as much as $1000.

Ohio has come to the front with a new injunction. It was granted to a man to prevent his wife from going on a strike, and now she has got to do all the housework or be in contempt of court.

Dusseldorff newspapers announce the death of an armless painter named Siepen, who became quite noted for his genre pictures. He painted with his left foot. Many of his pictures are in England.

Cat That Summoned Maid to Open Door.

A wonderful cat attracted the attention of every one who yesterday passed up or down Eighth street on the west side between Locust and Spruce. Pussy was pure white. She was standing upon the step railing of a house which was just high enough to enable her to reach the electric button with her paw. She manipulated this so vigorously that the door was soon opened by a servant, who picked pussy up, took her in her arms, entered the house and closed the door. It was the sentiment of all who witnessed the trick that Maria, or whatever her name might be, was a bright cat.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

SOUND FRUITS SECURED BY SPRAYING.

Insects are so numerous and diseases of trees are multiplying so rapidly that they will destroy the fruit unless checked by using chemicals. About three applications of Bordeaux Mixture are necessary per year to secure sound apples, peaches and pears. Any reader of the Southern Agriculturalist can successfully use this chemical by dissolving six pounds of sulphate of copper in two gallons of warm water, and as many pounds of quick lime in a different wooden vessel, and mixing the two into a barrel containing forty gallons of water. The sulphate of copper will prevent leaf curl of the peach, leaf blight on the apple and pear, cracking of the pear and quince, and indeed all kinds of fungus troubles. It induces health in the tree, causes the fruit to be fair, and greatly improves the chances of a profitable crop. This is the formula for pear and apple trees, but it is too strong for the more tender leaf of the peach. The water must be added to the quantity to make the mixture amount to eighty gallons before using on peach trees. Every orchardist should own a sprayer to guarantee good, healthy fruit free from fungous growth.—Southern Agriculturist.

WORKED BY HAND.

It is of course always a good plan to have the garden in nice straight rows so that you can get at everything with the wheel hoe; but there are one or two exceptions. Outside of the hot-bed and the cold frames there are a few early crops which can be worked by hand in the old-fashioned way better than any other. Take for instance beets. Are you fond of beet greens? Beet greens with the young beets included, when they are getting big enough to be called beets—perhaps the size of your little finger if you have a small one—make a dish fit for a king, and the peer of all the other greens. Well, if you do like them, throw up a little bed about 3 1-2 x8 feet, high enough so that it will drain off with the first few days, and make it just as rich as it will hold. Then plant your beet seed in rows lengthwise about five inches apart and thick. Put in a few radishes if you like. These will come off early and get out of the way. If kept well weeded and scratched these beets will soon need thinning and this process can be kept up almost ad infinitum. A dozen or more messes of greens can be taken from this bed and finally leave a full stand of beets. There seems to be no end to the thinning required for such a bed.

RINGING THE PIGS.

Ringing the pigs to prevent their rooting is a necessary evil at best, and should be done in the right way both for the accomplishment of the object in view as well as to cause the pig as little suffering as possible. To make the ring stay in well, see that it takes in all of the snout gristle, but have it large enough not to cramp or bind the flesh enclosed. In a young growing animal, if not properly adjusted, the flesh will soon fill out the ring and cause a constant irritation to the flesh, sometimes causing the snout to mortify and slough off. Most rings, too, close inside the flesh.

This should not be. If this kind of ring is used take a small pair of pliers after the ring is closed in nose and turn ring gently around, till the points of ring are exposed and lap outside of flesh. Use bright new rings, free from rust, and apply few drops of turpentine to wound when ring is inserted.

HEN'S ECONOMICAL AGE.

The tendency of many chicken men is to keep hens far beyond the eco- Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Utah Agricultural Experiment Station show that two pens of brown leghorns average 175 eggs per fowl the first year, 132 tthe second, and 116 the third. The experiment station of the North Carolina Agricultural College reports, in a bulletin, as the result of elaborate and careful experiments, "that for high production, weight of eggs produced, and economy in production, pullets far outstrip hens." A single white Wyandotte hen at the Maine agricultural experiment station laid 219 eggs the first year, 162 the second and 72 the third. There is no question that young, vigorous stock is the best to keep. Hens get lazy with age, and turn their food into fat instead of eggs. Kill them off, even at a sacrifice. They are seldom worth their rations after the first moult.

KEEPING LITTLE CHICKS HEALTHY.

The first day the little chicks make their exit from the shell they will want nothing but warmth. The second day boil a fresh egg and crumble the yellow part of it for the little chirpers.

This feed can be continued about five days, then soak whole wheat bread in skimmed milk, squeezed dry and crumbled. For the next few days give fine cracked grain, principally wheat and oat meal, and seeds, fed in litter or chaff. During the day they should be given what they will eat up clean of soft food, which should be dry and crumbly. Skim milk and cottage cheese are valuable foods. To raise chickens successfully you must keep they warm, dry, clean, busy, hungry and growing.

TO DEVELOP LARGE PEACHES.

Thinning fruit upon peach trees is a necessity for obtaining large fruit. There are generally two blooms where there should be but one. The fruit is a great exhauster of the tree. Be certain to pull off half of the small peaches when they are half the size of a plum. It is a wonderful strain upon the tree to develop a thousand peach stones. Knock off half the young fruit and at time of ripening there will be more peach meat than if all the young fruit had been left on the trees.

A GOOD IDEA.

It is always a good idea to make a small rich bed and sow half a dozen short rows of onion seed for growing "sets" for next year. The largest of these sets will make a fine little pickling onion. Sets sell at 20 to 25 cents a quart and is more of a pleasure than a trouble to raise a peck of them from such a little bed as above noted.

WHAT GIVES SUCCESS

Crude carbolic acid should be kept on the farm where there are poultry. The kerosene emulsion can be made at any home where soap and kerosene oil are used. Add a pint of crude carbolic acid to two gallons of emulsion, and put a few drops about the fowl's neck, under wings and sprinkle it on the walls of the hen house. These little things are what give success to chicken raising.

WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN.

The uneducated people once, and may now, laugh at articles in the Southern Agriculturist about insects, but when they learn that the insects are costing truck growers and farmers more than the education of their children, the laugh is on the other side of the mouth.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

Plant sunflower seed in the fence corners and other places that are vacant. The seed will be excellent for feeding poultry in the fall, and the oil in the seed will give a glossy color to the plumage.

BEES ARE USEFUL.

Bees should be on every farm where there is an orchard or an acre of clover. The bees guarantee a better stand of fruit.

WHEN HENS ARE SET.

When hens are set put some powdered sulphur in the nest. The heat of the hen's body will cause the sulphur to give off an odor that kills lice and mites.

France's Educated Farmers.

In France, as in the United States, agriculture engages fully one-half of the population. Since 182, when the Institute of Roville was founded by Dombasle near Nancy, the French free training system has, with many ups and downs, gradually extended until it covers all France and all forms of soil culture.

French children under government training are first put in primary schools, thereafter to pass up through all departments to the National Institute. It must be admitted that the term "French peasant" means something vastly more than a farmer of any other nation. When the French boy emerges from the institute he is no yokel, but an educated man who can make the most of the smallest area of soil. He knows familiarly all life on the farm, animate and inanimate, also all objects, organic and inorganic. He is fully equipped to create wealth from the smallest means. Through him we understand the vast combined wealth of the French peasantry. Were such a system in vogue and compulsory in America, forty million farm workers would be elevated from a homely and commonplace existence to an educated mass, capable of wresting untold riches out of the vast soil which today is often worked in the most ignorant and humdrum manner, producing a mere living per family, and generally mortgaged beyond its present worth. —Harper's Weekly.

An Italian Brigand's Horse.

Among South Italian brigands even their horses are taught to resist the officers of the law. During the encounter at Rana Bucca, in which the brigand Mirto was killed, the gendarmerie was amazed by the furious behavior of his horse, which lashed out on all sides, and succeeded in injuring one of the officers. On inquiry afterward among the prisoners taken it was ascertained that the horse had been trained to behave in this way by being repeatedly flogged until he kicked one of the brigands, dressed as a carabineer, approaching him. The horse at last became such an adept that he might be relied upon to kick and rear furiously at the mere sight of a uniform.

Lighting the House.

In the lighting of houses light judiciously shaded suits the majority. The ficial lighting is to sacrifice ness and warmth of the house walls. The light color being pale should be used largely comfortable and more have the light down and warming the room, than to have cold and chill from a wax candle is not practical but for purer prefer to

Covered Bread.

A to a dried should be over the run in the be made of color, the or any A covered value on able for and hardwood with a Tricle of and the as if it by the hand. way is also down walls or The covers should be they can be taken off and washed.

To Save Work.

There are few women lived long in narrow quarters learning the advantages nails or hooks. To hang as possible in order to save space for things that cannot up, is the principal that them. Jelly molds and pans or muffin tins, dish boards and chopping bowl up, as well as mixing spoons ing forks, egg beaters, lifters and cake turners. Save go further than this, and tack row wooden cleat along the nails driven into it to spread knives for different parts carving knife, the bread and small meat and vegetable

All these labor-saving are admirable, and the should have many of them. There is no danger that be made too easy for her. What helps she can have there large province of her work to or less drugery. Even if a into her housekeeping the would or should bestow upon calling or profession, she it, as she would in anything good deal that is more works. The more she can the more energy she will bestow upon those parts of tion that demand mind and muscle. In another article kitchen helps will be Christine Terhune Herrick delphia.

Recipes.

Cream Dressing—Mix a spoonful of salt, half a of mustard, half a table sugar, one egg, well beaten blespoonfuls of melted fourths of a cup of cream one-fourth cup of vinegar vinegar very slowly; cook ing water, stirring constantly thickens; strain and cool.

Baked Beans—Soak a quart white beans over night in Pour off all the water, fresh and pour off again the fire with enough fresh cover the beans, and half a ful of soda. When the to boil pour it off at once beans in a colander. Allow water to run through them thoroughly. This gives firmness which keeps them ting "mushy."

Butter Cakes—Set a sponge of one pint of water, one of butter, one teaspoon a yeast cake dissolved in of tepid water and one when light add one cup water and flour enough to dough; knead five minutes the bowl and put in a rise several hours; roll inch thick and cut with ter; cover with a cloth 20 minutes; then cook greased griddle; when set turn once; do this several

Fig Cake—Two cups of cup of butter, one cup of one teaspoonful of soda of raising chopped fine, pound of figs, cinnamon to flavor. Beat together butter, add the eggs, have been beaten together the soda in the cup of enough sifted flour to make as pound cake. Cut the figs and press well in the dough to prevent burning. Bake in layers, putting each layer while warm. This recipe makes two cakes.

...'S LADY DRUMMERS.

...WOMEN SUCCESSFUL AS ...MERCIAL TRAVELERS.

...prising How Many Are Employed Touring Among Doctors in the...ests of the Big Manufacturing ...mists.

...are known to be ... many ... on the road. Of course that ...travel" in ... and ribbons, is ... on the ... is by no means ... ... represents a ... and more ...

...ental ... ...dows ... ...ven ... ...ed ... ...ed ... ...ed

DEN

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Lighting the House.

In the lighting of houses, p
light judiciously shaded is w
suits the majority. The ide
ficial lighting is to suggest th
ness and warmth of sunlig
the house walls. The only
light color being pale yello
should be used largely. It is
comfortable and more econo
have the light down low, sur
and warming the occupants
room, than to have it stan
cold and chill from a distan
wax candle is untidy, and its
not practicable for reading
but for general purposes the
purer or softer light. Many
prefer to have their drawin
under shades.

Covered Brooms.

A covered broom is a gen
to a tired housewife. Thes
should be made in bag fashi
over the brush part of the br
tied on somewhat closely with
run in the upper hem. Thes
be made of cotton flannel
color, the best being dark
or any shade that does no
A covered broom is of cou
none on hard floors or carpets, but
table for sweeping kitchen o
and hardwood floor. Go over
with a covered broom, and
floors can be easily
and the floor polished as
as if the floor had rubbed wit
bees. A room covere
way is also excellent for
down walls or for sweeping
The covers should be made
they can be taken off and
washed.

To Save Work.

There are few women w
lived long in narrow quarters
learning the advantages of
nails or hooks. To hang up
as possible in order to econo
space for things that cannot
up, is the principal that
them. Jelly molds and set
pans or muffin tins, dish pa
boards and chopping bowls
up, as well as mixing spoo
ing forks, egg beaters, ladl
mers and cake turners. Som
go further than this, and ha
row wooden cleat along the
nails driven into it to spa
knives for different purp
carving knife, the bread k
small meat and vegetable k

All these labor-saving co
are admirable, and the ho
should have many of them a
There is no danger that her
be made too easy for her. W
helps she can have there
large province of her work th
or less drudgery. Even if a wo
into her housekeeping the
would or should bestow upon
calling or profession, she w
it, as she would in anythi
good deal that is more l
work. The more she can li
the more energy she will h
stow upon those parts of he
tion that demand mind m
muscle. In another article
kitchen helps will be con
Christine Terhune Herrick,
delphia.

Recipes.

Cream Dressing—Mix a l
spoonful of salt, half a tab
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D'S LADY DRUMMERS.

WOMEN SUCCESSFUL AS MERCIAL TRAVELERS.

prising How Many Are Em- Touring Among Doctors in rests of the Big Manufactur- mists.

are known to be 155 lady com- on the road. Of course, that travel" in trousseaux, baby and ribbons, is the obvious on the feminine commercial. is by no means follows. One most successful among the sla- fficial lighting is to suggest th represents a high-class under- and does remarkably well at

pecial mission is to call on be- ladies and persuade them to ence general arrangements expert hands. She makes £200 and £300 a year at new and depressing business— soon get used to it," she

er specialty of hers is to ar- or the funerals of babies and children. In fact, the undertaker has put the entire branch of department under her direction. Strange enough, the births, mar- and death columns of a daily paper keeps several lady travel- ers busy, brings them a very fair in- come, and grist to the mill of their em-

women travelers—there are more, but the writer happens both—earn a salary of 15s. a and commissions on all business ade for their firms in baby feeding bottles, and nursery es. Their clientele comes from mainly corner of various news-

ministers of the "feminine don't call on brides to be and to furnish the wedding gown, entire trousseau, as the case Once a commercial does ed, as traveler for a corset makers. Her fath- stepped before her. From the first tooth she learned secrets of the trade when her was at home in "off the road" Many of his customers her well, and when the old man and doing his entire round she among the clients she knew and thus gradually succeeded to Canvassing for a laundry is an ideal for feminine energies, number of women employed is rapidly increasing.

their business to keep an eye the quiet houses within their and to make a prompt call on servants.

before the kettle is unpack- removal van the canvasser laundry presents her business the lady of the house. dry is one of the first requi- the newcomer, and the suc- canvasser is she who arrives the moving in scene. fluctuate according to the of the persuasive tip to her the lady canvasser, so that to speak of the industrial commercial traveling for Some firms offer a fairly good and small commissions. Others "pay by results," offer no but give a very good commis- over their representative's expenses.

mercial traveling the survivi- fittest is a quick process. A likes to canvassing soon from the road if she has for the task.

question of quick returns. can bring in business or Aptitude for this shows and it is a good paying possessor.

travellers are said to be

man who has employed commercial sisterhood experience is that a woman mark at once—or not at learns more by experience than a woman does. Un- traveler brings business mouth I know she hasn't the

ping how many women in touring among doc- the interests of the big manu- chemists. They take round tabloids, compressed drugs, and surgical dressings. Orth- among the dentist with new artificial teeth, the latest with washes and painless sorts for the dentist's chamber."

constitution, an unfailingly- and pleasing manners in-trade of the success- commercial.

knocking about in all being incessantly on the go. suits best the outdoor woman. Several of the most are good hockey players all-round athletes, used to conditions of weather. A woman, sensitive to quick cli- fatigue, would be of no use on

It is an occupation calling, things, for a hardy constitu- this, the lady traveler in- by the writer agree that the offers a pleasant and remun- life. But it's very hard work," unanimous verdict.— London Chronicle.

MOND OF 1,000 CARATS.

About $25,000,000—Philoso- Stone Discovered by Pinta. operations on his eyes within years have rendered the retirment of Mr. Streeter, the veteran jeweler and expert in precious stones, imperative. Mr. Streeter's establishment in Bond street is as well known as the Bank, and sometimes nearly as valuable.

Beneath the shop is a capacious safe which often contains as much as a million pounds' worth of valuables. It stands on a base of concrete to prevent tunnelling, and is fitted with four steel doors, to disturb which means the ringing of alarm bells in all parts of the building. A guard of men sleep near it every night, and a powerful dog prowls round its iron walls.

Mr. Streeter has in his possession what he considers to be the finest diamond in the world. It was once the property of the Emperor of Delhi, and is valued at $14,000. The largest diamond he has ever seen weighed about one thousand carats, and is owned by a syndicate of dealers. Its value complete would be about £5,000,000, but it is now being cut up.

The son of Henry Russell, who was originally Mr. Streeter's partner, once owned the whole of the site of the present Kimberley diamond mines. After working it at considerable profit Russell and his partner sold the ground for £500. It is now worth probably £300,000,000. A small shanty which the miners had erected was sold separately for a few pounds. It was subsequently discovered that mud with which its walls were plastered was literally full of diamonds in the rough.

"I have probably," said Mr. Streeter, "the finest collection of opals in the world. It is in the form of a necklace and pendant, the latter being a single stone 1 1-2 inches by 1 inch. The most remarkable point with reference to this unique collection is that it was cut from one block of solid opal. It is worth £1,700."

It was Mr. Streeter who was instrumental in exposing the notorious Pinta, who claimed to have discovered the philosopher's stone. His method consisted in having a bag of gold dust concealed up his sleeve, from which, by an ingenious contrivance, he was able to squeeze the powdered metal unnoticed into the crucible. By this means he was able to melt a sovereign and produce three or four times its weight in metal.—London Daily Mail.

HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

Temperature of Bahrin 11 Degrees Higher Than That of Death Valley.

"Death Valley in Southern California is usually referred to as the hottest spot on earth, but it isn't quite that," Jer. Ralph Eyling tells me. "This rather unpleasant distinction belongs to a portion of the shore of the Persian Gulf at and in the vicinity of Bahrin.

"Statistics prove that the mean annual temperature of the Persian Gulf furnace is 11 degrees higher than that of Death Valley, and the aridness of both places is about one a par, though I am inclined to believe, if my recollection of the records is not blunted, that a little brackish water has been found in a few isolated springs on the alkali surface of Death Valley, whereas there is no water at al to be found on the shore of the Gulf anywhere within a radius of nearly 200 miles.

"Yet, while Death Valley is inhabited by practically none and permanent life there is deemed well nigh impossible, Bahrin has a population of several thousand people and has had an existence as a village for many centuries. Of course the people are stunted mentally and to a slightly less extent physically, a fact due to the fearful conditions under which they live; but they do live there and are probably the nearest approach to salamanders in the human family. What do they do for water and food? Why, the latter is brought to them in boats and sold in exchange for the fertilizer they dig from the desert, and the latter they have in fairly good abundance near them. You thought I said there was no water within several hundred miles of the place. Well, so I did—on the land—but there are a number of fresh water springs on the bed of the saline gulf within a few hundred yards from the shore.

"It is probably the only place on earth where fresh drinking water is secured from a salty sea. The water gushes up in considerable volume from these springs and is secured by divers. The gulf is only about 30 feet deep at this point. The divers plunge to the bottom with empty goatskins and place the orifice of the skin bag directly over the mouth of the spring; it fills in a few seconds, and the diver closes the orifice and is pulled back to the boat by a rope. That is the way the water supply for the community on shore is procured. The springs are supposed to be due to underground streams which have their origin in the green hills of Osman, over 500 miles inland."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Value of Cinemetograph.

The cinemetograph seems to have been rather successfully used by Parisian surgeons for a very novel purpose—namely, that of exhibiting to medical students how typical surgical operations should be carried out.

Autos for Firemen.

The German city of Frankfurt has voted 55,000 marks for an automobile addition to the fire department.

Stephen Gerard left one of the finest private libraries in the United States when he died, but where it is now no one knows.

THE HARBOR LIGHT.

By Caroline McCormick.

When all the garden's cold and dark,
And I have had my tea,
The great big blazing harbor-light
wakes up and winks at me.

It winks and blinks with both eyes,
and rolls its head around,
But shining soft or glaring, still it
never makes a sound.

I know exactly what it means, the
same as if it said,
"The time has come for boys and
birds and boats to be in bed."

And then I know that nurse will soon
be calling me up stairs
To tuck me safely into bed and hear
me say my prayers.

Before the sunshine goes away, the
birds high in their nest
Put down their heads and go to sleep
beneath their mother's breast.

But when the little boats go out upon
the sea to roam,
They haven't any mother dear, or
nurse, to call them home.

And so they surely understand the
signals of the light,
Because it's most of all for them a-
shining in the night.

The white eye shines like whispering:
"Come back, my dear ones, do;
Lie close to me and fold your sails,
and I'll take care of you.'

The red eye glares: "You naughty
boats, wherever have you been?
The whales will eat you every one, so
hurry now, come in!"

One time I stayed up very late, till
all the stars were lit,
But they're not big, and can't turn
round, and they're not bright
a bit.

I s'pose they can't help being stars,
no matter how they try;
P'raps any way they're harbor-lights
for boats up in the sky.

And they must be quite far away, for
what do you suppose?
It's queer of course and yet it's true,
because my father knows—

If we were up there where the stars
are shining, oh, so small,
We'd never see our great big blazing
harbor-light at all.
—Youth's Companion.

TRAITS OF THE HORSE.

There is something about a highly organized, intensely nervous horse that makes him quick to form likes or dislikes, says Francis M. Ware, in Our Noblest Friend the Horse. Horses are perfectly submissive in the hands of some men, although they have never seen them before.

A certain "horse dentist" was sent for to attend to the teeth of a very savage stallion, but, through a mistake, was not informed that the animal was vicious. He came, and finding no one in charge of the stable, and seeing that there was only one stallion there, concluded that that was the patient. He entered the stall and was busily working on the stallion's teeth when the man in charge returned.

The groom could scarcely believe his eyes, as he had himself for years been the only one who could handle the horse. The secret of it was that the doctor, not knowing that the horse was vicious, had no fear, and the horse accepted him, very probably, since he did not speak, as his regular attendant.

Certain race horses have been known either to fly into a frightful rage or to shake and sweat with dread when they heard the voice of a jockey who had brutally punished them in a race; yet this same rider could stand directly before them and no demonstration followed so long as he did not use his voice; but the merest whisper was enough to excite them.

One well known race mare was so upset every day by hearing the trainer's voice giving orders to the boy rider when at exercise that nothing could be done with her until a code of signals was arranged by means of a stick. From that day, although the trainer changed his appearance in no respect, she was perfectly quiet and tractable, in spite of the fact that the man was always about her, both in and out of the stable. He might be in her box for a long time, handle her in any way, but if he spoke she would fly at him instantly, and act like a wild thing for some time afterward.

Certain race horses also take such a violent antipathy to certain riders that they will not try to race when ridden by them, but sulk and refuse to run; nor are these boys those who have abused them.

A PANSY PLAY.

Aunty Nell came into the room with a box of spools in one hand and a bowl of pansies in the other.

"I've brought you some spools to play with," said said. "and grandma sent you these pansies. Look, dear! There are great purple ones, and all kinds."

Maisie turned away with a slight gesture of disgust. "I'm sorry," continued aunty, "that you can't have your playthings, but if you see them while you still have the fever we should have to burn them when you got well, you know, for they would be infected."

As she spoke, Aunty Nell was busy arranging the flowrs and spools on a low stand within easy reach from the bedside. Then she bustled out of the room.

"As if I were baby enough to play with spools!" said Maisie, after aunty had gone. "But the pansies are darlings," she continued, after a minute's reflection. "I wish I could play with them; they look so much like real persons. Now that great big purple one 'specially. Those yellow spots on it make a nose and mouth and eyes as much as anything. That tall black one is certainly a minister, he's so serious and dignified. And here, this dear little white one is sister Amy. The yellow center is just the color of her hair." The white pansy offered a suggestion to Maisie, for Amy had been married a few weeks before, and the ceremony had made a deep impression upon the little girl.

"I believe I'll play a wedding," and Maisie tumbled the flowers out on the counterpane. But a difficulty presented itself immediately, for although the pansies had faces, they had no feet. "I can't make 'em stand up!" wailed Maisie. Just then a happy thought struck her. The spools were the very thing, and the spoolbox would do for the church.

Within three minutes each pansy was standing straight and stiff in a spool. "You'll have to stay at home," said Maisie, as she tenderly placed a bent one back in the bowl. "We'll play that you're our invalid, but we'll bring you some wedding cake—if we have any."

Then the little girl arranged the flowers as the people were at her sister's wedding. The minister stood up in front, and the bride and groom, with the bridesmaids and groomsman, stood facing him.

After the wedding Maisie busied herself in discovering whom each of the pansies resembled. Some of them looked so much like dumb animals that she played circus with them.

She was just putting the camel, which was the flower with the crooked stem, through his paces when aunty came in, and Maisie told her that if ever she knew any little boys or girls so sick they could not have their toys, she was going to send them a big bunch of pansies.—Cora Thornson, in the Youth's Companion.

HIDDEN IN SIGHT.

A new form of "hide and seek" which is "hidden in sight"—a very pretty game. All must go out of the room except one, who then places the thing to be found, such as a thimble or a cotton reel, so that any one can see it, but will not notice it without looking rather hard. A thimble is not easily seen on a bright iron fender, and a reel of cotton takes a good deal of finding when properly placed on some mantelpiece ornament or even on the top of a picture frame.

Here is another secret: Tell the seekers that they must find a handkerchief. Tie it round the handle of the door (if it is a white one); show the seekers politely in, and shut the door after them, so that they do not touch the handle. They will take a long time to find the handkerchief. It is a strict rule of the game that the first finder of an object does not make known his discovery. He just sits down. One by one the seekers sit down, until only one remains standing, and then it is time for some one to tell him and for the party to get to another game.

EVERY BOY SHOULD LEARN—

To be kind to all animals.
To treat his sisters courteously.
To be manly and courageous.
To ride, row and swim.
To do carpenter work.
To bring up coal and chop wood.
To shut doors without slamming.
To sew on buttons and darn a stocking.
To do errands promptly and cheerfully.
To shut the door in winter to keep the cold out.

THE FAME OF JAPAN.

EVERY NATIVE SEEMS TO BE AN ORNITHOLOGIST BY NATURE.

Animals and Birds of Japan—A Kind of Deer Valuable as Game—Falconry of the Daimios—Birds of Prey Very Numerous.

In Japan, equally with northern China, the quadrumana are found north than in other parts of the globe. The sight of humming birds in the more or less temperate regions of the Pacific Coast of North America is not so surprising as the presence of an active and prolific race of monkeys among the pine groves of Japan, says the London Spectator. They are rather large apes, with speckled red faces and a most unpleasant cast of countenance, and, to judge from the behavior of those kept in captivity, have considerably more than the average degree of monkey intelligence. They seem quite indifferent to cold, though the forests which they inhabit are frequently visited by deep falls of snow. They are largely herbivorous creatures, devouring tree shoots, leaves, and other vegetables, and do not appear to invade the cultivated ground, as do the baboons of South Africa. They are adepts at throwing sticks and stones in self-defence, a trick which is well known to the natives in the forests which they frequent.

The red deer and its varieties, such as the splendid stag known as the "maral" in Manchuria and Siberia, are not found beyond the limits of the continent. But in the Japanese or sika deer Britain's Far Eastern allies possess an animal so handsome, hardy, and excellent in venison that its highly sucessful introduction into English parks is a matter for congratulation. It is a short, sturdy, strong looking deer, and the stags carry handsome horns, though by no means so large in proportion as are those of the Indian axis stag. In Winter the fur is thick and of a dark brown, in Summer it is of a bright fawn color, dappled with white spots. The race is prolific, and the stags are so courageous that they have been known to fight and kill red deer of far greater size when confined in the same park with our native stags.

The fur seals still come to their old "rookeries" on one or more of the small islands belonging to Japan in Behring Sea, but their number is rapidly dwindling there as elsewhere.

But it is in bird life that the natural history of the islands is most remarkable, and the list of interesting species is by no means confined to the wild ducks and cranes which are such a favorite subject in the national art. Among what may be called the popular birds of the country are the cuckoo and the "jenny wren;" and it is somewhat curious that public fancy has always preferred to delineate the storks, cranes, ducks, and geese of the rice marshes and rivers rather than the birds of the garden and the field. If the cranes have a religious association, the same cannot be said of the other waterfowl.

But every Japanese seems to be a florist and ornithologist by nature, and the ease of observing the water birds, and the decorative characters of their plumage probably determined the popular preference for their presence, not only on the pools and ponds, but also in almost every form of picture and decorative design. Birds of prey are very numerous. Among these is a fine set eagle, not greatly differing from the splendid Korea sea eagle, one of the largest of its race. The goshawk also breeds there in numbers, nesting chiefly in the pine trees. It was the favorite bird of the sporting diamios in the old days, and the young were regularly taken from the nests and brought up "at back," much on the same principle as the goshawk is or was in Europe.

They were flown at pheasants mainly, and also at cranes and geese, which were approached by the aid of a stalking horse when feeding on the rice fields and the stubbles in harvest time. A very interesting bird, not exactly a raptor, but allied in habits, is a large butcher bird. It preys on frogs, and lives mainly by the side of the reed beds and water channels. The most striking of the Japanese birds is one of the "copper pheasants," a brilliantly colored but rather scarce creature.

But the Japenese variety of the common pheasant is also a remarkable bird. In it the splendid green which decorates the neck only of the "English" pheasant, or the ring necked Chinese pheasant, and when crossed with these greatly improves the size of the progeny.

JAPAN'S COAL TREASURES.

Little Kingdom Exports Over Seven Million Tons Annually.

Till quite lately Japan was exporting over seven million tons of coal yearly, as against four million tons in 1894. The countries of the Far East really now look to Japan for their coal. As a fact, however, Japanese coal is of an inferior quality. It is very bituminous, with much smoke and ash, and adheres to the bars or gratings; it does not coke very well either, but it possesses the immense advantage of being found in a region that can be reached only at considerable cost and delay by either British or American coal.

The island of Kiou Siou is the principal coal basin that is being worked in Japan. It is affirmed, nevertheless, from a geological survey that has been made, that Yezo contains 600,000,000 tons of the precious combustible, or about as much as can be assigned to all the rest of Japan. Of this 600,000,000 tons somewhat less than one-half is located below the sea level. There is evidently plenty to go on with, even if the figures are not in reality about five times too small, as some experts contend. Now coal beds have been struck at Shinano, Nogato and at Akia.

The importance of the coal industry in Japan, however, can be deduced from the fact that the Yubari Coal Mining Company employs 3,700 workmen. Analysis of the grade of coal, when desicated, gives 52.24 per cent. carbon, 42.89 per cent. gas and tar, and 4.57 per cent. red cinder. It furnishes 57.11 per cent. of coke.

The beds of Kiou Sion are by far the most important in Japan, being to the northwest of the island over against Corea. All the coal from this section gives too generous a proportion of ash and sulphur and from 38 to 40 per cent. of combustible gas. The quality is but medium, but it sells readily at remunerative prices in the Far East, especially as the workings are not deep and the mining and handling are inexpensive. This coal is freighted largely from Moji in the Strait of Shimonese Ki, which is the shipping port for coal. It is quoted in the ports of Kiou Siou at from 6 to 7 yen per ton, or from $3 to $3.50 delivered at Shanghai, household coal is sold at from $4 to $5.50. Cardiff or Welsh coal in the same place costs from $8 to $12 a ton, coal from Australia or Tonkin never fetches more than from $5 to $6 per ton.—New York Commercial.

Bad Habits.

Mrs. Jennings looked through her glasses at her sister, Miss Sprawle, with considerable severity.

"This neighborhood has got into strange ways the last few years, or else I notice it more as I get further along," she said, "and lest I should get into the same way, I want you to remind me now and then, Mary.

"If you find me backbiting like that hateful, stingy Annabel Powder or Lucy White, that had better look to her own saucy, bad mannered girl, and her boy, that's the poorest scholar in Number One, or if you catch me growing close fisted like the minister's wife, that has never returned the cupful of sugar she borrowed that time the delegates came, or long winded like Jane Larkin, who interrupted me in the very midst of my telling her about Sally's twins and went on about her spindling grandson for most fifteen minutes without stoping, I want you should tell me frankly.

"And that's not all," said Mrs. Jennings as Miss Sprawle opened her mouth to speak. "If you find me getting inquisitive like Helen Lane, that's asked me three times when my birthday comes and what year I was born after my having to go to the town records to find out her age, I want you to mention it freely, and I shall do the same by you.

"If folks don't help each other, what's the good of being set in families? You've got a little habit of interrupting, Mary, that's growing on you, and I'm going to do what I can to help you break it up."—Waverley Magazine.

The Gold Mines of Korea.

Korea is to a certain extent a gold-producing country; gold is exported from that empire to the amount of about $2,500,000 annually. This gold occurs in alluvial deposits and in veins in tthe rocks. The alluvial deposits are worked to advantage by the natives; the methods, although rather primitive, are perhaps the best when one considers the cheapness of labor. The mechanical difficulties of getting the gold from veins are rather too much for the Korean. The ore grinding machinery consists of two stones, the motive power a squatting native; very naturally the product is not large. The introduction of modern machinery has been hindered by two causes—the nature of the Government and the price of coal. All the coal used must be obtained from Japan, although there is evidence that Korea contains coal beds sufficient for her needs if permission could be obtained to work them.—Collier's.

Performing Unpleasant Duties.

"The very next time you have something unpleasant to do, something to which you bring an unwilling mind," says a writer in Harper's Bazar, "just repeat the following formula to yourself, and say it over and over again until you believe it: 'This which I am doing now is what, in the circumstances, I prefer to do at this moment, above all other things. Of course, then, I enjoy it!' This self-restraint, faithfully applied during dishwashing, bedmaking, sweeping, dusting, housecleaning, stocking darning, and all the monotonous duties of a home woman, may be relied on to bring floods of sunshine everywhere. The work is done in less time, and with less frection, then ever before, an atmosphere of peace and serenity pervades the whole household, the soul of the worker is enlarged. It is worth trying. Try it at once, dear readers, and let me hear what the result is."

Autos Have Their Own Field.

A leading vehicle trade journal of France says that the automobile, in spite of its rapid development, has not done the carriage builders, outside of Paris any harm, and has only affected the builders of heavy carriages in that city.

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Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist exzutive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY *26th, 1904.*

A. J. WILSON.

In introducing Mr. Wilson as a candidate a couple of weeks ago we stated that he had never run for office before. We made a mistake; he did run for sheriff some years since, but it did not hurt him much, and now he is as good as ever.

A WELCOME RAIN.

The showers Sunday and Monday culminated in a general rain Monday night all over the state. We needed it badly, and we ought to thank the "Giver of all good things." Prospects are good for cotton and corn, but oats will be very slim in most parts of our county.

DANIEL C. GANDY.

The latest aspirant for the nomination as tax assessor is Daniel C. Gandy, a resident of beat 8. This gentleman is about 45 years of age, and as a neighbor of his writes to us: "Mr. Gandy was born and raised in Chilton county. He is a gentleman in every respect and has been in active business life for several years. He has been with the People's party since its organization and is qualified for the office of tax assessor beyond a doubt. You can not say more for him than he deserves." Further than this, no man needs, so we pass Mr. Gandy up to the people for their verdict in July.

FREE TRIP TO ST. LOUIS.

The Montgomery Advertiser offers to send to St. Louis, free of every expense, all persons sending in their office fifteen (15) new yearly orders for the Daily and Sunday Advertiser, or a number of short time orders equal to fifteen annual orders. This is a great opportunity for some of our young people. The Advertiser is in the front rank of Alabama papers, and it should not be difficult to get fifteen subscribers to a first class paper for one year.

CANDIDATES' EXPENSES.

The last legislature passed a primary election law which had a clause in it providing that all county candidates in a primary election should within thirty days after such election file a sworn statement with the judge of probate, setting out and itemizing the expenses of their canvass in said election. The candidates for offices elected by the voters of more than one county file their sworn statements with the secretary of state; they have complied with the law and daily papers have published the amount spent by each candidate. We thought that the statements of those who were running in the county of Chilton on April 11th would be of interest to our readers, and asked the probate judge (S. M. Adams) to be allowed to make a copy of them for publication, and he absolutely refused to let us even see them. They may not be in his office by reason of the candidates not complying with the law, but the judge gave as the reason for his refusal that THE UNION could not get anything from HIS OFFICE. HIS office, indeed, it is the people's office and he is their SERVANT, put in charge of it. The great majority of those who voted to put him there were very much deceived in the man, but they will rectify that mistake next November and he will have to vacate HIS office.

ENERGY.

Just a few words on the political situation in Chilton county. It seems like Sam Adams and the banner man are very free to spend their opinions. I have never made much of anything but tobacco spit, but think I have got as good a right to my opinion as they have. In the first place, I want to say for once and all that it is not my purpose to slur or reflect on any conscientious democrat. We have a few men in Chilton that their sense of duty has bid them to act with the democratic party, and the most ignorant can not fail to perceive it, nor the most callous to respect them; for there is a number of them now that are openly declaring that they will not vote for Sam Adams. No doubt in my mind but the ghost of Thomas Jefferson has been made to shudder with horror at the mockery of his name. The judge says: "A few men want office, and nothing else; that these men know that they are not standing for anything else, and they know that the position they take will continue a bad state of feeling, and that it is only a question of time when the democrats will control Chilton, and they know it will be better for the people when this is the case." Dear readers, why didn't this Christian Adams that says he "ain't out to take back nor apologize for nothing he has ever said" tell us that in 1898? Then we could have elected what he said was a "lying, thieving democrat," or that "unrespectable Honeycutt" probate judge of Chilton if there is anything the judge is most desirous of it is to put Chilton in line with other democratic counties of Alabama. Would you, judge, really put Chilton in line with Dallas? Tell us if you would disgrace those beautiful women you write about with a negro jury. The judge says "our farmers are improving in all lines, beautifying their homes and improving their lands." Tell us, please, who we owe our prosperity to. Do we owe it to the democrats? How many farmers in Chilton that make their living by plowing (the class of men you said in 1898 were the business men of the county) that were able to beautify their homes from 1893 to 1897? Tell the truth; ain't it a fact that there are numbers of men that LOST their homes under your beloved democratic administration? Ain't it a fact that your beloved Grover Cleveland caused honest men to tramp up and down the country, hunting for work and could not find it? Didn't President Cleveland keep a negro in the land office at Montgomery? Didn't your democratic friends appoint negro election managers in Elmore county? Again the judge says "the people have been told that the democrats are thieves and liars until some people believe it, but everybody knows they have quit their old methods." Now, let me say right here if you had waited until they had held one honest election, the people would have more confidence in you. As regards General Weaver going to the democrats, it is nothing strange in the history of the populists. There has been a number of men to get fat and go to the democrats, hence our being a set of outlawed populists is nothing new. In conclusion I want to say every man that has an abiding interest in his county, nail this to your banner: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," we'll vote Sam Adams next November low.

A TRUE JEFFERSONIAN.

HEART TO HEART TALKS.

How confident and bold we are when "all is well" and everything is prosperous around us. We feel as if we would never need help; we can steer our own way and make our progress by ourselves, but let some cloud arise that our efforts can not dispell and then we feel our utter helplessness. I saw a good illustration of this fact not long since. Some writer said: "It makes a good deal of difference whether you take hold of God or God takes hold of you. Said a father: My little girl refused to let me take hold of her hand when we were walking together. She thought she could go alone. But when we came to a place which was slippery she took hold, first of my little finger and then, as it grew more icy, of my whole hand. As we went on and it was growing worse she let go entirely and said: 'Papa, take hold of me.' She knew I was strong and that she could not fall unless I fell. And now," says the writer, "I have been slipping, slipping for the last eleven years, and the reason is that I have not put my hand into the hand of God, I have not let Him take hold of me."

How true this is, even Christians try and walk alone; then, like the child who first took only a finger, they take quite as frail a hold of the hand, but as the way grows rougher they try and clasp the whole hand, and at last when the waves of trouble almost envelope the soul they let go and cry: "Lord, take hold of me." They feel their insecurity and know how feeble has been their clasp of the hand that alone can hold them up. The desire of every heart should be "My hand in His."—Atlanta Constitution.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Gadsden, Ala., May 16, 1904.
Special to the Birmingham News.

To Hold Mass Meeting.

The republicans, populists, independents and others held a conferece in Gadsden Saturday and there was a good attendance. After considerable discussion in which many took the view they had the best chance of their lives to win in this county, the citizens' executive committee of Etowah county was formed with Dr. J. A. Hurst, of Walnut Grove, as chairman, and Thomas H. Stephens, of Gadsden, as secretary. These men were authorized to call a mass meeting to be held in this city on Saturday, July 16, to nominate candidates for all the county offices.

COOPERS.

As politics are warming up some, I want to air some of my views. Well, the "dems" have got the worst job on their hands that they have had since 1886, and the majority of them acknowledge "the corn." I was standing close to some "dems" the other day and I heard one of them say to the other: "Well, H., we have got the bitterest pill to swallow this fall we've had in many a day." G. says: "Yes, but we have got it to do now, but we have made a mistake by nominating Adams." I've seen men from all over the county, both populists and democrats, and they all say it will be an easy walkover for the people's party this fall. Boys, I reckon you saw that piece in the banner signed "Democrat" last week, in which he says that McKinley carried Chilton county. but he says that for the foolish idea of appointing negroes to office. Now, Mr. Democrat, which is the worst, the president appointing a few negroes to office or the commissioners of Dallas county putting negroes on the jury to try the rights of property and the liberty of man, or a democratic probate judge and sheriff and clerk appointing them managers of elections, which they done down in Lowndes county two years ago, or the people of Huntsville electing a negro alderman? So you see that the president is not the only man that appoints negroes to office. And about trusts, I reckon he forgets the great railroad trust case that Attorney General Knox carried to the United States supreme court, and when that august tribunal rendered their decision there were three dissenting votes, and two of those votes were cast by the only two democrats that sit on that bench. So you see that it is political "rot" for a democrat to holler negro or trusts. With the ticket that we will put out on July 26th in the field the democrats will "flee the wrath to come" and their vote will be so small it will take them years before they can muster up courage enough to put out a ticket against us, and they will agree with "Verbena Kid" in THE UNION a couple of weeks ago. Boys, these are the views of an old line populist.

"VOTER."

Jemison, Ala., May 16, 1904.

Editor of the Union—Please allow me space to express to the people of Chilton county my gratitude to them for the honor conferred on me in twice electing me tax collector of Chilton county. I feel deeply grateful for the honor done me and have always endeavored to show my appreciation of the same by a faithful discharge of the duties of the office impartially and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Feeling so truly grateful and highly appreciating what has already been done for me, I have not felt willing to ask the people to elect me for a third time, and when solicited to do so have declined and frequently stated I would not enter into a contest with my friends for the nomination. But as my friends have put my name before the people, I feel that I would be ungrateful to them if I were to refuse them the privilege of voting for me if they desire to do so. I have endeavored to the utmost of my ability to be faithful to my friends and always ready to respond to any call or demand made on me. And now I am perfectly willing to leave it to the people to decide, having in mind at all times a due regard for the feelings and opinions of those who do not agree with me. A have tried to be perfectly fair in the discharge of the duties of the office in the past and if I am so fortunate as to be favored with the office again will follow the same rule of conduct in the future. I desire to thank you most heartily for what has been done for me, and again pledging myself to the cause of the people, I am, respectfully,

T. J. HUBBARD.

Twenty-two new cottages are being erected in Alabama City.

Announcements.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce mysen as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP,
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby annouce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county. subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county. subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE.

We, the undersigned friends of T. J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904; R. J. Williams, H. W. Varden, C. L. Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry, J. L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,**

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, S

FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITI

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alab

GEN. R. L. MERCHANDISE

FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Br

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, Ala

DISPATCH PRINTING

Blank Book Makers and Lithographe
County and Office Supplies a Specia

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watc and Optician

Eyes Corre Fitted

Mail orders prompt

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,

Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital .. ..$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904. 17,636,527.61
Surplus as to policy holders 6,874,213.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK,
tf Clanton, Ala.

More than 5000 cyclists from the many cities made a run through the park system, Boston, Mass., after Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles had addressed them.

The University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team defeated the College of the City of New York on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, by the one-sided score of six to nothing.

Edmund Russell, captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team, and five other members of the squad have been dismissed from the training table by Shell, the coach.

NEWSY GLEANI

New York is suffering of measles.

It is now sure that Russi an exhibit at the St. Louis

Mrs. Joseph Jones, just lin, was welcomed to New sons, who have made their country.

The original indictment Burr for treason and were found in an old bo mond, Va.

New York theatrical ma levy a tax of ten cents eac mentary tickets, expecti $300,000 yearly for the Acto

The syndicate which t bulk of the $32,000,000 is York City bonds have for and will clear at least $3 deal.

Superintendent Straubmu York City, who says many east side schools in order petty thefts, claims that te ditions breed thieves.

John Campbell Smith, o City, who seven years ag $1,000,000, is a bankrupt. his fortune vanished imm lowing the Sully failure.

Robert Treat Paine to meeting in New York City $100,000,000 more annually our navy than to support schools.

President William De Wi Bowdoin College, in an Brunswick, Me., favored t tion of whites and negroes church and society, where are numerous.

Joseph Battell, of Middl has bought Ellen Moun rises 4000 feet above the to ren, Vt., and purposes to co a park for the benefit of the the Green Mountain State.

The National Ga

The Boston club has cl claim to Joe Bean's services

Strang is playing a bette second than he did at third lyn.

"The Montreal grounds," Pulliam, "are the prettiest b in existence."

The Boston National t er than last season both and fielding.

There were 177 players American League in 1903, for each team.

All the roads on the No can continent have an about the numbering of t trains south or westbound numbers, those going nor are designated by even nu

In the socialist party pl form there is a plank adv "co-operative commonwealth mental control of all means tion and distribution.

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, H. G. Rol-
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
al—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
Term—1st Monday in April.
er Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-
—T. Scott Sayre.
ior—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
Term—2nd Monday in March
Term—2nd Monday in Septem
cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ter—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT
Monday in each month.

MMISSIONERS' COURT
Monday February, 1st Monday
st Monday June, 2nd Monday
d Monday August, 1st Monday
er.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
of Probate—S. M. Adams.
urer—Alex G. Dake.
—J. M. Morgan.
tor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

UNTY COMMISSIONERS.
District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
District—R. C. Riggins.

UPT. OF EDUCATION.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

NTY CHURCHES

s and clerks are cordially ask-
d the editor any news regard-
churches which they would
lished. Also if there are any
these notices please send cor-

SSIONARY BAPTISTS.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
nes, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
alem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
nett, clerk, Verbena.
n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
d—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
ut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
y. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
er—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
n—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
odgers, clerk, Jemison.
Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
nia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
ill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
. Barnes, clerk, British.
y—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
zey, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
tor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
. H. Wilson, clerk.
nia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
dron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
. Billingsley, clerk.
lem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
y; G. W. Hill, clerk.
pe—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
t Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
nday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
t Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
t Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
or; H. C. Latham, clerk,
Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
y. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
ce—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt
. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-
ce—Rev. W. J. Armstrong
ley Robinson, clerk, Clan
Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor
nson, clerk, Rushton.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-

day. J. Dea
Thorsby—
Robert Jone
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Sunday. T.

NORWE
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Rocky Mou
Mr. Carroll,
service every
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FRATER
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473—Tuesday
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Surplus in Uni

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WALLACE
Clanton,

THE BIG STORE,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

oods, Clothing, Hats, Sh

FURNITURE,

NE AND BURIAL NECESSITIES

W. I. MULLINS,

n. . . Alab

R L MERCHANDISE

FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Special & Mule Bra

Are the Best on Earth"

C. JONES,

- - - Alab

ATCH PRINTING C

Book Makers and Lithographers

y and Office Supplies a Specialt

mates.

is Ave., -:- BIRMINGHAM,

L

AME,

Street

gham, Ala.

Practical Watch

and Optician

Eyes Corre

Fitted

Mail orders prompt

tion to the office of
f education for Chil
ect to the action of
primary July 26th,
J. W. MOORE.

UAL STATEMENT.

Insurance Associa-
na (Chilton Coun-
Branch).
ors ending February
association has been
this county, it has
sessments to pay 24
ntning, 1; wind, 3;
OTAL of the sixteen
$2.24 3-4 per hun-
verage YEARLY as-
cents on each hun-
surance, which is a
half of one per cent

ALEX G. DAKE.
ilton Co. Branch.
sworn to before me
February, 1904.
S M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.

UNDERWRITERS,
rance Company of
and the Fire As-
Philadelphia, Pa.
. . . . . $ 3,500,000.00
1, 1904. 17,636,517.61
hold-
. . . . . 6,674,213.35
ED_ER, Agent,
Alabama.

OCK'S LETTER.

sorghum, ground-
a general line of

es, corquet sets,
rs and mandolins.
ranteed.

r shoes talk for
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and our prices are

e glad to compare
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s very truly.
SON STROCK,
Clanton, Ala.

cyclists from the
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Nelson A. Miles had

Pennsylvania la-
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York on Franklin
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of the squad
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TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
ell—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Rol-
J. L. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
bal—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

g Term—1st Monday in April.
ber Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-

—T. Scott Sayre.
itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

g Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem-

cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-

ster—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

Monday in each month.

OMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
surer—Alex G. Dake.
ff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

OUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
th District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

NTY CHURCHES

rs and clerks are cordially ask-
nd the editor any news regard-
ir churches which they would
blished. Also if there are any
n these notices please send cor-

ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

e—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
ones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
son—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
ny—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Hiett, clerk, Verbena.
on—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
d Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
rd—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

nt Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
h—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
day. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
h—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
ner—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
y Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
onia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
ry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ney, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
stor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
nia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
etron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
Billingsley, clerk.
alem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
ay; G. W. Hill, clerk.
ope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
's Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
t Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
nday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
t Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
ter; H. C. Latham, clerk,

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
ay. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
ace—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt
y. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

ace—Rev. W. J. Armstrong
ffey Robinson, clerk, Clan

Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor
inson, clerk, Rushton.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. B. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL ITEMS.

W. C. Headley was a pleasant visitor Friday.

G. W. Williams, of Autauga county, was a welcome visitor at the Union office Friday. He has been sick several months, but is getting better now.

L. B. Pounds was in Clanton Saturday.

Chattanooga plows and cane mills at W. I. Mullins'.

M. A. Kilgore was in town Saturday shaking hands with his friends.

M. A. Bates was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Don't forget to see Upchurch when in need of spectacles.

M. F. Lett was in Clanton Saturday.

J. W. and H. W. Varden were in town Saturday.

R. M. Smith is still suffering from rheumatism.

George W. Edwards was in Clanton Saturday.

"James and Mayers'" bugies for sale by W. I. Mullins.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and little daughter were in town Saturday.

Lee Vickers and G. L. Foshee were in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Smith spent Saturday in town.

H. A. J. Harris was in Clanton Saturday.

James M. Moore, the painter, was home for Sunday. He is assistant foreman at the Soldiers' home, Mountain Creek, which is fast becoming a "thing of beauty."

Drink "Peptonilla" at Upchurch's soda fount.

Mrs. Frank Goodgame is getting better slowly.

Mrs. J. P. VanDerveer has been ill, but is improving.

N. G. Ward was in Clanton Tuesday.

M. C. Williams was in town Tuesday.

Matt Dobson, of Coosa county, is visiting friends near Clanton.

W. C. Ray, who has been confined to his house by illness for several months, was out a while Tuesday.

J. O. Wesson was in town Tuesday.

W. L. McDowell and four other hands chopped 30 acres of cotton in two days. Great work.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thomas M. Jones and Mrs. D. A. Stevens. I. B. Edwards and Miss Alice Barnett J. E. Maudlin and Miss Meelie Muse.

Colored—Carmat Hays and Estelle Dupree.

S. S. CONVENTION OF BEAT 9.

To Be Held at Thorsby Normal School House, Sunday, May 29, 1904.

PROGRAMME.

9:30 a. m., devotional service—The president.

10 a. m., "What is the Way to Make the Sunday School Grow?"—Mrs. John Winslow, Mrs. George Kile.

10:25 a. m., "Use of the Bible in the Sunday School"—L. B. Pounds, A. Horn.

10:50 a. m., "Use of Sunday School Literature in the Sunday School"—F. Elland, T. G. Williams.

11:15 a. m., "How May We Reach and Interest those Who are Not Now Interested in the Sunday School?"—R. A. Rasco, W. A. Mims.

12 m.—Adjournment for dinner.

1:30 p. m., song service in Christian Harmony.

2 p. m., "What Are the Necessary Qualifications of a Sunday School Teacher?"—Miss M. L. Hall, Miss Anna Olson.

2:25 p. m., "Power of Kind Words and Deeds"—J. Williams, Mrs. Simonton.

2:50 p. m., "Duties of Superintendent to His School"—J. J. Stanley, S. E. Norton.

3:15 p. m., "How to Get Parents to Attend the Sunday School"—J. W. Hayes, Willie Mims.

You are cordially invited to come and bring your baskets, prepared to stay all day.

J. BICE, President.

—tf

LOMAX.

Cotton chopping is in full headway here, corn and cotton looking well Oats will be almost a failure. Sabbath school and singing at Bethany was well attended last Sunday. J. P. Robinson was absent from our midst last Sunday. Can any one give information as to his whereabouts? Mrs Nettie Aldridge, of Clanton, visited our burg Sunday. We were asked a few days ago, "had Mr. Rasco taken charge of the office of county superintendent?" We said he only has charge of a nomination, and if he gets charge of the office he'll have charge of another man's property. Mrs. W. W. Jones is quite sick, but we hope she may soon recover.

OBSERVER.

TWO LETTERS.

(The following letters explain themselves, and all should read them as a matter of justice to the man in question.—Editor Union.)

Clanton, Ala., May 13, 1904.

Mr. E. G. Rollins, Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir: We have been hearing that Mr. George W. Edwards is not competent for lack of education to assess the taxes of Chilton county if he should be elected. If this be true we want to know the facts. If it is not true the people should know it. I have been requested by friends of Mr. Edwards to get your opinion in this matter regardless of your choice of the candidates that we have before us to be voted for in July. Please answer at once. Yours truly,

LEE VICKERS.

Clanton, Ala., May 14, 1904.

Mr. Lee Vickers, Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir—Yours of 13th inst received and contents noted. Yes, George W. Edwards is competent to do all the work necessary to be done in the assessor's office in this county. He can make his own plats and check every acre of land returned, and make out his own books without help from any man. His education is above an average in this county. If he should come round your way, try him on land and the value of property and see what you get. So far as I know all the candidates out for this office are nice men and will if elected do their duty. I can not afford to show any partiality to any one, as all are my friends. Yours truly, E. G. ROLLINS.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County:

By virtue of decrees rendered by the probate court at the May term of said court, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in Clanton, in said county, within the legal hours of sale, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1904,

the following described real estate, for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1903, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs $3.73.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $4.47.

BEAT NO. 2

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.69.

BEAT NO. 4.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of se 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t 22, r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 22, r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres, sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, r 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $62.22.

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $4.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAtee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $4.67.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $7.14.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4 sec. 5. t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.39.

This 9th day of May, 1904.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

The steel plant of the Alabama Steel and Wire company at Gadsden will be making steel in a few more weeks. The plumbers and steam fitters are busy making all connections for the start. Several of the open hearth furnaces have been dried out.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK.

SINGING.

The fifth annual session of the Salem Singing society will be held at Salem church on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody is invited. Come with your baskets and books.

T. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
L. A. CALLOWAY, Secretary.
tf

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

NEWSY GLEANIN

New York is suffering a
of measles.

It is now sure that Russia
an exhibit at the St. Louis E

Mrs. Joseph Jones, just
lin, was welcomed to New Y
sons, who have made their
country.

The original indictments
Burr for treason and mi
were found in an old book
mond, Va.

New York theatrical man
levy a tax of ten cents each
mentary tickets, expecting
$300,000 yearly for the Actor

The syndicate which too
bulk of the $32,000,000 issu
York City bonds have form
and will clear at least $300,
deal.

Superintendent Straubmull
York City, who says many
east side schools in order
petty thefts, claims that ten
ditions breed thieves.

John Campbell Smith, of
City, who seven years ago
$1,000,000, is a bankrupt.
his fortune vanished immed
lowing the Sully failure.

Robert Treat Paine tol
meeting in New York City t
$100,000,000 more annually t
our navy than to support th
schools.

President William De Wit
Bowdoin College, in an
Brunswick, Me., favored th
tion of whites and negroes
church and society, where th
are numerous.

Joseph Battell, of Middle
has bought Ellen Mounta
rises 4000 feet above the to
ren, Vt., and purposes to con
a park for the benefit of the
the Green Mountain State.

The National Game

The Boston club has giv
claim to Joe Bean's services.

Strang is playing a better
second than he did at third
lyn.

"The Montreal grounds,"
Pullman, "are the prettiest ba
in existence."

The Boston National team
er than last season both
and fielding.

There were 177 players tr
American League in 1903, t
for each team.

All the roads on the Nort
can continent have an
about the numbering of tr
trains south or westbound
numbers, those going north
are designated by even num

In the socialist party pla
form there is a plank advoc
"co-operative commonwealth"
mental control of all means
tion and distribution.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.

SHOES that are Reliable.

SHOES made to Wear.

NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE

WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.

CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT
ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton

SEC.-TREAS.
JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

HARDWARE.

For everything in Hardware come to the Hardware Store.

Harness and Saddles

We offer you good material in this line for as little money as you will find anywhere, and will sell you any piece or part of harness you may need. Saddle blankets, stirrups and leathers, girths, halters, saddle pads, buggy and wagon whips, buggy top nuts, whip sockets, horse clips, terrets, rings etc.

Carpenter and Farming Tools.

The result of buying sorry tools is money wasted and a displeased customer, therefore we carry a good grade. Disston & Simmons saws, Stanley planes, levels, adzes, axes, level glasses and all tools generally used.

Wagon Material.

Full supply on hand at all times of tires, hubs, rims, spokes shafts, irons and rods and all repair parts.

Stoves.

There are none better than the Rural Jewel and Steel Ranges, made of good heavy material and furnish the most heat for the least fuel.

Clocks and Lamps.

We can certainly please you, for nothing better and more ornamental was ever shown in Clanton.

See our line glassware, steel enamelled ware, crockery and cutlery before you buy.

Our feed cutters, corn shellers and disc harrows will prove profitable if tried.

Call on us when in town.

SPEIGENER & JONES

Hardware Store

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "NEED OF A REVIVAL"

The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxam Says That We Require a Fresh Conviction of the Reality of Salvation—Too Much Absorption in the Pursuit of Riches.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In Plymouth Church the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., preached Sunday morning. Dr. Moxom's subject was "The Need of a Revival." He took his text from Habakkuk iii: 2: "O Jehovah, revive Thy work in the midst of the years; in the midst of the years make it known; in wrath remember mercy." Dr. Moxom said:

In times past, when the church was in a low state of religious vitality, the more spiritual of the members, distressed by the absence of vigorous life and burdened by the condition of the multitude who were looked upon as lost, sought a revival of religion. They sought by prayer, earnest and long continued, to deepen their own experience of divine grace; they sought by communion with others of like mind and by mutual exhortation to increase their zeal in the service of God; they sought by means of pungent and powerful preaching to arouse sluggish Christians and awaken careless sinners.

The "protracted meeting," as it was called, was simply a continuous series of meetings for preaching and prayer and exhortation and confession. The preacher wrought upon the consciences of men by setting forth God's claims on them and their neglect of duty. He wrought upon the fears of men by denunciations of the imminent danger and certain and terrible punishment of impenitent sinners. He wrought upon the hearts of men by vivid presentations of the love of God and portrayals of the self-sacrifice of the Son of God in making atonement for the sins of mankind on the cross. Often, if not always, much was made of the physical sufferings of Christ. Much was made also of the material pains of perdition.

An important accompaniment of the preacher's work was the work of private visitation and appeal, and the testimony of religious experience. Men told, with astonishing frankness, their sins, their doubts and fears, their repentance, their self-surrender and their joy and peace in the conscious experience of pardon. They talked of God's dealings with them with a familiarity that would be shocking, were it not, on the whole, so reverent.

The result of these combined efforts often was the awakening of a community; the meeting house was thronged with hearers, many became alarmed on account of their sins, backsliders were filled with compunction and reclaimed to their neglected fealty, the indifferent were aroused and convicted and brought to a state of deep contrition. There were numerous conversions, and the testimony of the converts increased the religious fervor of believers and produced conviction of sin and desire of salvation in other unbelievers. Considerable numbers were added to the church, and for a time the whole community was raised to a higher level of religious life, and in many instances to a higher morality.

Usually, after a time, the revival was followed by a gradual relapse into formality of religious service, coldness of religious temper, and indifference to the higher claims of the church. Fever was followed by chill, until, after months or years, a new demand arose for "a season of refreshing from the Lord." This intermittency of religious life was a characteristic feature of Protestant church life for many generations—a period covering quite 200 years. This period, extending from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, was marked by great crises of religious awakening. Notable among them were those signalized by the names of Edwards, Wesley, Whitefield, Summerfield and, later, Finney and Moody.

That "revivals of religion," in what may now be called the historic sense, did great good cannot successfully be disputed; nor can it be denied that they also did much harm. On the whole, the good was in excess of the harm. "Revivals" were in accord with the religious ideas prevalent at the time, and were a natural product of those ideas. During their hectic existence many individual men and women were transformed from lives of wickedness or vanity to lives of virtue and unselfish service to their fellow men. Reverence for God was deepened and faith in God was stimulated and nourished.

The evils were incident to the mistaken theology that held supreme place in the churches and largely supplanted the simplicity of the gospel of Christ. These evils were very great, and the effect of them still remains, though in diminishing degree. Among them may be noted a false, or at least, mistaken and inadequate, motive for Christian propaganda, a mischievous separation between religion and morality, an unnatural and feverish piety that, on the one hand, became a morbid sentimentalism, or, on the other, degenerated into a formalism not less real because often it was not ritualistic.

Wrong ideas of God and Christ and sin and salvation and righteousness and the hereafter were rooted so deep that they could be destroyed only by a criticism so drastic that it has seemed to tear up fundamental truth of the spiritual life. A kind of orthodoxy was established that perpetuated, if it did not create, opposition between nature and providence, science and faith, the business of life and the interests of the immortal soul. It produced an artificiality of life which stimulated self-deception and hypocrisy and gave great opportunity and scope to the bigot. Much of the irreligion of to-day, or what is rather indiscriminately called irreligion, is simply reaction, though often unconscious, from the unreality of yesterday.

At the present time an attempt is being made to restore the revival methods of last century. Organizations have been formed the more efficiently to prosecute this attempt. In the nature of the case, the attempt will fail. It will fail because it is not in accord with prevailing ideas of religion—of God and man and their mutual relations and of human development and destiny. The principle of evolution has overthrown, not the truths, but the structural principles and the elaborate theory of the old theology. The new biology has made necessary a new theology, and a new theology is already diffused in the atmosphere of the common thought.

But I speak of this attempt now not to criticise it; I would rather welcome it if it contained any promise of real good. I speak of it particularly because it indicates and emphasizes a growing feeling that all is not right with the church and society today, and the deepening surmise, if it is not yet generally a conviction, that we are in great need of a true revival of religion.

No one can justly criticise the present life of our country without recognizing and confessing that it presents to the view very many features which awaken feelings of gratitude and hope. Charity was never so abundant and wise. The morals of the average business man were never better. Laws were never more humane and just. Politics were never less corrupt. The beneficent enterprises of the Christian church in all the world were never so intelligent and sympathetic and efficient. Whatever abatements we must make, because of certain obvious and perplexing facts, these propositions are, in the main, true.

On the other hand there is an absorbing devotion to the pursuit of riches. The haste to be rich is like an epidemic fever. There is an exaggerated appreciation of mere materiality. This widely affects commercial and industrial enterprise. Many corporations strive, by attempted monopoly, to increase profits already large, or, by combination and the promotion of vast schemes for further consolidation, seek to turn paper securities into money. Many of these schemes, in effect, if not in intention, are fraudulent. Labor unions, overstepping their legitimate purpose of protecting laboring men from oppression and securing for them a just share of the products of labor, are seeking to create a labor oligarchy and to extort money from employers in excess of what many industries can bear, and limiting the opportunities of the unskilled for entering the ranks of skilled artisans. Fraud, bribery, extortion, and even blackmail have become startlingly common.

Society is full of unrest and discontent because of the exaggerated estimate put upon material possessions. Side by side with great strenuousness in the pursuit of wealth there is, on the part of many who have achieved or inherited fortunes, increasing luxury and self-indulgence. This is reproduced, in varying degrees, in every stratum of society, from the most to the least wealthy. There are also, apparently, an increase of irreverence for what is sacred, an indifference to tradition that amounts sometimes to contempt for long established principles, and a growth of race prejudice and selfish passion manifested in frequent eruptions of furious or cynical lawlessness. Religion, confounded with dogma or ritual, is held by many in little esteem, and the church is neglected by thousands who once gave it their support and by thousands more who, in the natural course of life, should be among its supporters. In the churches there is a lack of spiritual fervor and a decline of faith in God.

I think that I have not misstated the actual conditions. With no taint of pessimism in my mood; on the contrary, with a high appreciation of all the good in the present life of our country, I am forced to the conviction that there is great need now of a revival of true religion. What does this mean? What is the religion a revival of which we need? It is a great and controlling sense of God, as the Creator, Sovereign, Father and Saviour of the soul.

The nineteenth century was distinguished by the emergencies of a new and deeper sense of the worth of man. This dramatically began in the upheaval of the French Revolution. It was manifested in the growing demand for popular liberty, in the rise of the workingman, in the extension of political suffrage, in the development of popular education, in the rapid growth of the Sunday-school, in the spread of the missionary spirit, in a new care for children, in prison reform, in the breaking down of religious exclusiveness and the tyranny of dogma, and in many other ways. The twentieth century calls for a fresh awakening of the sense of God as the source and law and goal of human existence, both individual and social.

We need a reperception of the reality of God in the world. Avowed atheism, the positive denial of God, is rare; practical atheism is common. Many men have not God "in all their thoughts." They have a widened idea of law in the universe, but it is vague and impersonal. They need to realize afresh the integrity of the divine government. There is a divine government of the world—a government that makes for good and against evil, that is the foundation and source of all just human law, that is the ground of individual and social responsibility and that rewards righteousness and punishes wickedness.

This sense of God as a sovereign must be vitalized by the sense of God as the Infinite Person. If I seem to limit the divine Being by using terms that are properly applicable only to finite being and human modes of thought, it is to be said that the term personality does not necessarily imply any limitation. We must think of God under forms of our own rational and moral being, and our very nature demands the answer of a divine person to the persistent and illimitable needs of the human person.

For a time many have lost the personal God in impersonal law and impersonal force. The divine immanence is grasped in a way that excludes the complementary idea of transcendence. There cannot be real transcendence without personality. The being who thinks and wills and loves, even in finite limits, is greater than an impersonal universe. Man is greater than God, if God be only law. But he craves a deity whom he can revere and trust and love with all the force of personal being. As the mind needs and demands the fundamental conception of unity in order to a rational interpretation of the world; as the conscience needs and demands the sense of universal and inviolable law, so the heart needs and demands the consciousness of a perfect and responsive goodness—the Almighty Father—manifesting and exercising compassion, love and providence and revealing Himself in communion with His child. These expressions must have vivid meaning as expressions of reality. The rule of God is in and over the soul, as well as in and over the material world, and this rule is the manifestation of God as the Holy Spirit.

We need a renewed sense of the reality of revelation as a past and present communication of the divine will to man. A mere historic God is remote and ineffective. He must be contemporary. If He spoke once He must still speak; not in ways of theophany and miracle, but in ways that are authentic and authoritative to consciousness. This does not invalidate historic revelation, but it clears it of error and confusion. Jesus represents and embodies both. He knew the historic revelation as it was expressed in the life and literature of the Hebrew people, and in some measure formed His thought on its disclosures of the divine nature and will. But He knew also its defects and limitations, and He knew God immediately, as man may legitimately and naturally know Him, because He is God's child. So there is need of a new sense of Jesus as man in full communion with God.

Finally, we need a new sense of the reality of the soul. Once men ignored the body, save as they indulged or abused it. We have come to appreciate its importance and to care for it in countless ways, but it bulks too large on our view. It is not an end, but an instrument. The soul is in an organism, but is not it nor a mere affluence from it. The soul is the man. Personality is the crowning fact. It means knowledge, power, character, immortality. If man is only a cunning organism he needs and asks no immortality. But, because he is a person—a spiritual being, with power to think and will and love, with memory and forecast, with unmeasured capacity for joy and sorrow, with a sense for truth and righteousness and God—in his best moments he requires immortality that he may have scope adequate to his consciousness of power, actual or attainable; and he takes his hunger for it as God's assurance that the promise of present experience will have fulfillment in the future. In his baser moments, having exhausted his body by labor or by dissipation, he longs only for rest from weariness of nerves or the tyranny of appetite. Then immortality has no charm, and belief in it sinks into a doubt and often into a denial. It is not science, but subjection to sensation till it rules us, that breeds the doubt of immortality. When we live on the higher planes of our being we feel the real significance of life, and catch glimpses of its far stretching horizon.

The reality of God as sovereign and father, the reality of revelation as a past and present experience of divine communication, the reality of salvation as a fulfillment of life, and the reality of the soul as the imperishable person—these, freshly seen and felt as the great and permanent elements of human experience, will new create the august and commanding sense of duty, dissolve and dissipate the materialism which degrades our nature, ennoble life by giving it a new value, revive the spirit of prayer and worship and put new energy into all our moral enterprise. It is our shallowness, or utter want, of spiritual life that robs us of power and joy as children of God.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 22.

Subject: Jesus Teaches Humility, Mark x., 35-45—Golden Text, Mark x., 45—Memory Verses, 43-45—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. An ambitious request (vs. 35-37). 35. "James and John." According to Matt. 20: 20, they made this request through their mother, Salome. She was one of the constant attendants of our Lord, and now falling on her knees, made her request. Nothing could have been more ill-timed than this selfish petition when He was going forth to His death. "Sons of Zebedee.") "The father, though named, never appears in gospel history after their discipleship; from which it is inferred that he was either dead or of an insignificant character." "Saying." However faulty the conduct of Salome appears on this occasion, she manifested a true, undying love for the Saviour in the most trying times of His subsequent sufferings. She was not solely attracted to Him by the ties of self-interest or hopes of royal bounty. She stood by Him to the last at the cross, and was among the earliest who came to embalm Him at the grave. "Master." Matthew says that Salome came worshiping Him. She recognized Him as the divine King—the Messiah. Her reverence was none the less real from the fact that she came desiring a favor at His hand.

36. "What would ye?" He could not promise in a general way to grant their requests; they must state definitely what it is they desire. Here is an argument in favor of special prayer. 37. "Grant unto us." This request: 1. Displayed their ignorance of Christ's plans. They were looking for a kingdom of this world and a temporal Messiah. 2. Was marked by forwardness and presumption. 3. Was characterized by worldliness. It apparently looked no further than the present life.

II. Christ's reply (vs. 38-40). 38. "Ye know not." You do not know the nature of your request, nor what it would involve. You suppose that if granted it would be attended only with honor and happiness; whereas, it would require much suffering and trial. "How often is it that our desires, and perhaps even our prayers, would ruin us if granted? Hence Christians are generally, with much justice, careful how they specify before God in prayer the particular blessing they desire. They may in their ignorance ask things that God sees not best. "The cup." To drink of a cup often, in the Scriptures, signifies to be afflicted, or sometimes to be punished (Is. 51: 17, 22; Psa. 75: 8). The figure is taken from a feast, where the master of the household distributes to his children and servants their allowance. The "cup" is used to represent the dispensation of providence; the Almighty as our common Father appointing to each of us our share of joy or suffering.

39. "We can." This was the decision of the two brothers. The half unconscious, yet presumptuous reply was no doubt uttered under the impression that the struggle was to take place at Jerusalem, in which, perhaps, they were to fight by His side, and they declared themselves ready for the trial. Their reply was simply the language of human firmness. "Ye shall, indeed, etc." You shall undergo sufferings patterned after Mine. They had yet to learn how serious their words were; afterwards they were enabled to drink of that cup and to be baptized with that baptism. To St. James was given strength to be steadfast unto death and to be the first martyr of the apostolic band (Acts 12: 2). Although John survived all of the apostles and died a natural death, yet all antiquity ascribes to him the glory of living in the spirit of martyrdom (Rev. 1: 9).

40. "Not mine to give." As a special favor. This must not be understood to mean that Christ does not reward His followers, for such a statement would be at variance with the uniform testimony of the Scriptures (Matt. 25: 31-40; John 5: 22-29). Rewards and punishments will be given in accordance with certain fixed rules and principles. In the distribution of heavenly honors no favor or partiality is shown. "For whom; prepared." The true meaning is that such distinction could not be given except to those "for whom it is prepared." And for whom is heavenly honor prepared? Not to every one who saith Lord, Lord; but to the holy in heart, to the "Israelite indeed," to the true circumcision (Rom. 2: 29; Phil. 3: 3), to the one who enters in at the "strait gate" (Matt. 7: 13, 14) and who presses "toward the mark" (Phil. 3: 14).

III. "A lesson in humility (vs. 41-45). 41. "The ten." The other ten apostles. "Heard it." Heard of this bold request made by Salome and her sons. "Much displeased." Moved with indignation. The sons of Zebedee had been in a better social position than most of their brethren, and this attempt to secure a pre-eminence of honor kindled a storm of jealousy. 42. "Saith unto them." Our Lord soothed their jealousy by assuring them that in His kingdom there were no lordships. "Accounted to rule, etc." That is, those who are in a position to exercise authority and dominion, such as princes and governors, use their power to gratify their worldly ambitions and their love of ruling. 43. "Not so among you" (R. V.) The principles of My kingdom are entirely different and are peculiar to themselves. There are to be no ranks and no high sounding titles. All are to be on a level—the rich, the poor, the bond, the free, the learned and the unlearned. He will be the most distinguished who shows the greatest humility. Our Lord does not here mean that there shall be no orders in the Christian Church, or even in heaven. But these church orders are founded on the principle of service rather than lordship. The officer of the church is truly the servant of the church, and if he exercise authority from any other motive he is guilty of worldly ambition. He is repeating the misdoings of James and John. "Will be great." There is a holy ambition which every true Christian should possess, an ambition not for place, but for ability to serve.

44. "The chiefest." The only superiority here to be sought is a superiority in labors and suffering for the common good. If any would be great let him be the greatest servant. 45. "Came: to minister." Jesus points to Himself as an example for them to follow. He was not a self-seeker and came not to be ministered unto; but He came to minister—to serve. This was the character of His life. The Son of Man ministers to the sons of men. "To give His life." The Son of Man showed Himself the greatest of all by enduring the greatest sufferings and making the greatest sacrifice of all. "A ransom." The literal meaning is a price paid for the redemption of captives. Christ died in the place of sinners. "For many." This does not always mean many. All the great poets of the world are not many. But the persons for whom Christ died are many—incalculably numerous; not one has been left out.

Captain F. W. Dickens, now in command of the navy yard at Pensacola, will succeed Captain Wilde as commandant of the League Island navy yard.

Felix Hubbard, Opelika's blind man, is dead. He was one of the land marks of the town.

The supposed boll weevil found at Newton, Miss., is proven to be another insect.

During April Gadsden handled 2,187 cars. Alabama City handled 1,399.

Alabama Red Men are in session at Selma.

Vassili Verestchagin, the celebrated painter, who was among those lost by the sinking of the Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur, was a man in many ways remarkable. Few modern painters have been more discussed. His name is connected with scenes of war, and he spent a considerable part of his life following the route of armies or studying the localities where great battles were fought. The painter's mission, as he conceived it, was to depict the horrors of war, in their grim truth, in order that the world might learn how cruel and wicked a thing it is for armed men to be sent to do battle against one another.

Scientific investigation has discovered that that troublesome disease, dyspepsia, can be cured by short intervals of exposure to intense cold, followed by hearty eating. A Swiss gentleman produced an artificial temperature in a pit which caused the thermometer to sink to 110 degrees below zero. Among other experiments he exposed himself for a brief interval to this temperature. On emerging he found himself intensely hungry and ate freely. The process was repeated several times, and he found himself cured of chronic indigestion, from which he had suffered for years.

A correspondent writing from Constantinople gives details of the collection of jewels in the sultan's treasury. "The turbans of all the sultans since Mahomet II," says he, "are there, all glittering with rare and large gems of the purest water. There are also the royal throne of Persia, carried off by the Turks in 1514, and covered with more than 20,000 rubies, emeralds and fine pearls, and also the throne of Suleiman I, from the dome of which there hangs over the head of the caliph an emerald six inches long and four deep. These two thrones are the chief objects in the collection."

Forty-four hundred and forty-nine injuries resulted from the celebrations of July 4, 1903, in the country at large. There were 406 deaths due to lockjaw for which the toy pistol was responsible. Other forms of mortal injury took sixty victims. There were ten persons who were made blind, seventy-five who lost one eye, fifty-four who lost hands, arms or legs, 174 who lost fingers and 3,670 who received other injuries.

At a recent meeting of French cotton manufacturers in Paris one of their number admitted that he had tested cotton grown in the Soudan and that it was unfit for manufacturing purposes—that it never could compete with American cotton. He went on to say that nowhere else in the world could cotton be grown equal to that grown in the United States.

Henry Marr, just a plain farmer, who lives near Columbus, Bartholomey county, Ind., is the center man of the population of the whole United States. The census bureau has found that the exact center of population at the census of 1900 was in "Hen Marr's barn lot." The spot was recently marked by a monument.

Yuan Shi-kai, viceroy of Pechili, China, has issued a proclamation dealing with yellow journalists, and has published the same in the papers of his province. The first paragraph reads: "Any one creating wild rumors calculated to alarm or produce doubt in the people's mind will be beheaded."

Managers of department stores in Chicago have announced that the pompadour when worn on the heads of their various shopgirls must be forever abolished. It is claimed that a girl who wears her hair in this fashion is extremely negligent of her duties.

The conquest of Egypt by the Saracens deprived Europe of papyrus and caused a sort of hiatus in the history of the world for the simple reason that people making records, etc., scratched out ancient writings on that parchment in order to use it over again, thus losing to the world most valuable records.

A loon was shot recently in Connecticut, and when it was opened, twelve hours later, five salt water frogs were found inside it. Three of them were alive and frisky, while the others were in a comatose state, and afterwards died.

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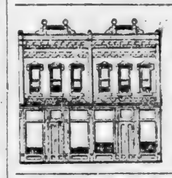

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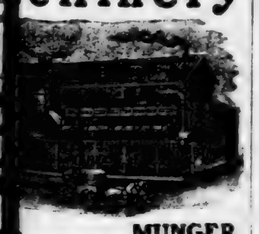

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ttention. Fifty thousand letters from wome
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulate
makes those periods painless.

EAD WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E
ham's Vegetable Compound has great
fitted me. I will tell you how I suffere
trouble was painful menstruation. I felt
month went by that I was getting worse
severe bearing-down pains in my back a
men.
"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pi
medicine. I did so and am now free
pain during my periods."—JESSIE C. L
1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOME
Remember, every woman is c
invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham
is anything about her symptoms
not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's ad
her advice is free and cheerfully given to e
who asks for it. Her advice has restored to
e hundred thousand women. Why don't
sters?

FEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and s
testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Ly

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For all kinds and sizes of Store Buildings. We furnish all mate
Southern Store Fronts. Write us about your pr
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CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and quote you an e
Place on cars at your depot.
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We give you all the style of an elegant
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WHILE YOU SLEEP
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The bankers of Hood R
refuse to accept saloon de
mayor (whose wife is pr
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because the councilmen
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The formula of a noted Bost
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Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic C
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In local treatment of female
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All leading druggists keep Pax
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Write for the Free Box of P
B. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg

Am. 21, 1904.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson'

GREAT PIANO SALE

E. FORBES CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,

s and People of the Buy Pianos Cheaper They Have Ever Known Before.

E. Forbes Piano Co.'s sale
nk G Fite pianos continues,
eat many people from all
he south have already avail-
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Some of them have paid cash
s have preferred to take ad-
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part of Alabama and in a
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and even Texas. The ad-
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just as cheap and just as sat-
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People from a distance
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$10 cash and $2.50 per month.
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for an upright piano if the
prefers. No matter in what
e state or in what part of
you live, if you want to own
you should buy one in this
people from every part and
ion of the south are availing
s of this opportunity.

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a $350 piano in Mahogany
paid but $223.50 for it, there-
more than a hundred dollars
to the freight.

n from Montgomery

a $250 piano in Walnut case
$147.50 for it and only part
sh. The rest we agreed to
y time payments.

n from Texas

a Pianola for $155 which
ly shop worn, but in every
was as good as new and yet
50 after paying the freight.

man in eastern Geor-

d read the many news arti-
this Piano Sale wrote us
he did not have the money
s that she could not afford
all, but that she liked music
d to know if we did not
music boxes. We answer-
did, and after some corre-
sold her a Regina music

atter in what part of the
e south you live, we want to
you. Tell us what you want
in the next mail will come
essary information.

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most most complete line of any
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Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 3 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

DR. J. H. McLEAN'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Pleasant Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SOCIETY WRECKED HER LIFE.

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless.

Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores.

A Pretty New York Woman's Recovery the Talk of Her Numerous Friends.

Mrs. J. E. Finn, 83 East High street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—"A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look for some other means of restoring my health.

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Elkton, Ohio, writes:

"I owe my health and life to Peruna. We rarely call in a physician; in fact, it has been years since I have taken any other medicine than yours. I am afraid of drugs, and although I have been sick many times I have taken only your medicines. They are wonderful, indeed. We have a very large house and entertain a great deal and I do all my own work, thanks to Peruna."—Mrs. J. W. Reynolds.

In Society.

A woman in society is obliged to keep late hours. She must attend receptions and balls. She seldom allows herself a quiet evening at home. Her whole time is taken up in keeping engagements or entertaining in her own home.

Her system becomes completely run down as a consequence. She soon finds herself in a condition known as systemic catarrh. This has also been called catarrhal nervousness.

If every society woman could know the value of Peruna at such a time, if they could realize the invigorating, strengthening effect that Peruna would have, how much misery could be avoided.

Letters from society women all over the United States testify to the fact that Peruna is the tonic for a run down, depleted nervous system.

Free Treatment for Women.

Any woman wishing to be placed on the list of Dr. Hartman's patients for free home treatment and advice should immediately send name and symptoms, duration of disease and treatment already tried. Directions for the first month's treatment will be promptly mailed free of charge. No free medicine will be supplied by the doctor, but all necessary directions will be furnished.

Read what the above ladies have to say of Peruna as a cure for these cases.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

FEET HURT Sweat, Itch, Blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GA., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

AT THE FIRST SIGN

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humors Use

CUTICURA

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the CUTICURA Treatment, consisting of warm baths with CUTICURA Soap, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Torturing, Disfiguring Humors from Infancy to Age."

MOORE & HANDLEY HARDWARE CO.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

We are Headquarters for

MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Weldon, Ala., May 7, 1904.
"Moore & Handley Hardware Co.,
"Birmingham, Ala.

"Gentlemen:

"The Rival Shingle Machine that I purchased of you some time since is giving perfect satisfaction. I call it a 'Dandy.' I can cut twenty-five (25) thousand per day on it. I can safely recommend the Rival Shingle Machine to any one that is wanting a One Block Mill.

"Yours truly,
"W. A. WILDER."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who thinks a good deal of his wife should not attempt to conceal his thoughts when he is alone with her.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

We often hear of a middle aged man, but never of a middle aged woman. A woman is either young or old.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

If you will take the trouble to investigate you will discover that a popular man has no radical opinions.

Dry Rot in Big Trees.

The famous oak trees about the University of California are, many of them, suffering from dry rot. The decayed matter is to be removed and the cavities formed thereby are to be disinfected with coal tar and filled with cement.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Railroad on Cypress.

The Island of Cypress in the Mediterranean, will soon have a railroad from coast to coast. The amount of 8,000,000 francs has been appropriated for its construction. Engineers with their staffs have already arrived on the ground.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

There seems, indeed, to be no doubt that Russia was brought to a crisis of her fate, when, without adequate provocation or preparation, she was plunged by her bureaucracy into a war with a highly trained and well equipped antagonist at the further end of Asia.

French economists are asserting that when a monopoly becomes injurious it shou'd be bought by the State and managed in the interest of the public. This question has gone so far beyond the theory that M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, has seriously thought of taking in hand the refining of oil.

The wages of a common soldier in the regular army of Russia do not amount to more than one cent a day, though his food, clothing and equipment are provided by the government. His regular allowances for spending money for all purposes is just a little more than a ruble a year, but extras of various kinds bring the grand total up to a little less than $4. This sum is supposed to cover all his expenditures for tobacco, spirits and luxuries of every kind. The enlisted men in the United States army are paid more than three times that amount per month.

"As things are nowadays in the theater we never see a really good dramatic performance," declared Minnie Fiske, the actress. "I mean that there are always one or two or more players who are not thoroughly fitted to their parts; they are out or tune. No good conductor would think of leading an orchestra in which there was a single instrument out of tune. He must have and does have trained musicians capable of giving the precise value of every note in the score. But in our casts of today, be they never so small, there is always at least one actor out of tune."

After the overcoming of disheartening difficulties and the expenditure of six million dollars, the "Lucin cut-off" across the Great Salt Lake has been opened to regular railroad traffic. The cut-off shortens the distance between Ogden and Reno forty-three miles, but more important than the saving of distance is the abolishment of steep grades. The first through freight between the two cities mentioned was able to save seven hours on the old running time. The cost, therefore, was only a little over eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars an hour.

A modern navy is not one of the cheap luxuries. Senator Hale has stated that the Navy Department proposes to retire the battleships "Oregon," "Indiana," "Massachusetts" and "Texas" to the purposes of coast defence in 1908. The "Oregon" was launched only in 1896, so that her life as a first-class fighting ship will be only twelve years. The "Oregon" cost $5,000,000, but the battleships are now costing $8,000,000. Any war ship now becomes virtually obsolete in a dozen or fifteen years, and we must figure on practically a new navy at the end of that period. A merchant steamer lasts on the average twenty years. It is well known that the big naval guns are also very short-lived. The biggest are worthless after a hundred shots. The metal becomes crystallized by the shock of the explosions and loses its tensile strength, thus making it dangerous.

The United States now leads the world in the production of salt, furnishing 23 per cent. of the entire supply. Great Britain is second, Germany third and France fourth. The world's total production is 12,000,000 short tons. Recent figures show that the production of salt in this country exceeds 20,000,000 barrels, which is nearly four times as much as it was twenty years ago. Of this total more than 2,000,000 barrels is table and dairy salt, and more than 7,000,000 barrels common salt. The States producing the greatest amount of salt are Michigan and New York, each with more than 7,000,000 barrels annually and Kansas and Ohio with about 2,000,000 and 1,000,000 barrels respectively, followed by California, Utah and West Virginia. The output in other States is comparatively small. In point of purity as well as the amount of production of salt the United States leads.

A certain condescension with which military critics have been congratulating Japan upon her sucessful application of our teachings is changing to an uncomfortable sense that we Occidentals are every day learning hard lessons from Japan. The demonstration of the efficacy of unarmored vessels, the successful operation of contact mines as a means of offence, all new chapters to naval theory and we may not lightly flatter ourselves that these formidable inventions are merely the obvious application of our teachings. No; this remarkable mastery of the machinery framed by the Western mind denotes not simply that the Japanese have caught up with us and surpassed us in a single generation of conscious imitation; it means rather that in feudal Japan there were qualities of mind stable enough to bear the impact of new facts and accurate enough to master them. The successes of Japan to-day in scientific warfare are due to that immemorial discipline of hand, heart, and head which has made the Japanese mind.

WOMAN'S WORLD TALKS

SEALING FRUIT CANS.

When canning fruits, the juice should be allowed to overflow the top after the rubber has been put on. Seal the can without wiping this juice off, as it thickens when cold and helps the make the can air-tight.

WHEN BOILING VEGETABLES.

When boiling vegetables be sure the water is not at boiling point before putting in the vegetables to be cooked. It it is cold or lukewarm the freshness and flavor will soak into the water. Place the saucepan over the hottest part of the stove, so that it will boil as quickly as possible, and be careful that the boiling does not cease until the contents are thoroughly cooked and ready to be dished.—Chicago Daily News.

YOUR EVERYDAY CLOTHES.

Do you ever think of airing your clothes? No? You think that when you wear them they get aired. So they do, but not thoroughly and properly as they ought to.

To keep your clothes in really good condition you should brush and shake and air them every little while.

The dress or suit you wear every day should have a daily shaking and brushing and thorough going over once a week. You will be rewarded for your pains, as your clothes will last much longer and look much better.

If it is wool or dark material the dust gets ground in and very soon the whole dress has a rusty appearance that with a little pains and care you might have avoided.

Pressing is a great renovator and skirts particularly need it once in a while, as they get hard wear and are apt to be pulled out of shape and get knee holes, which certainly are pretty.

There is another advantage about airing your clothes that is most important. It keeps them fresh and clean. Nothing is more advantage than an odor of cooking or stale perfume on any ones clothes.

To be fresh and clean and neat is the way to be always attractive, and every girl can be and should be all three.—New York Journal.

CLEAN HOUSE TOO SOON.

Most housewives commence to clean house too soon. When it is too early to dump the furnace or put away the stoves, for fear of "colds' for the family, it is too soon to think of housecleaning. Housecleaning before the furnace is out means a house that must be cleaned again before the summer is over, declares Mary Taylor-Rott in the April Housekeeper. Then too, if it is too cold to be without a fire, it is too cold to have the house open, and the things out of doors airing. So try, first of all, postponing the date of cleaning house until much later than usual. Wait until it is sufficiently warm to have the stoves taken down, or the furnace dumped, until all the windows can be thrown wide to let in the air and sunlight that are worth more than all the scrubbings to make the home a healthful place in which to live.

What would we think of a dressmaker who could not tell what she had done with our goods, our trimmings, or our linings? What would we think of the lawyer who said, "Oh, yes, I remember seeing such a paper somewhere, but I can't just remember where; I'll hunt it up in a few days"? This in reply to our request for a certain paper we had entrusted to his keeping. We would at once say that it was a very poor sort of a lawyer, and a worse kind of dressmaker who didn't keep track of their client's belongings in a more businesslike way! And yet—remember the things you put away last year when you cleaned house, that you have not been able to find since! Think of the numbers of things you find every time you clean house; articles you had forgotten that you possessed! This speaks for itself, and no home can be run without friction until business methods are applied to the machinery of that home. Then will there be no more 'white slaves," no more "Americanitis," among housewives.

ALL ABOUT THE HOUSE.

A compartive novelty in portieres is one made of denim with border of applique leather.

Curtains of Arabian and Cluny lace retain the prestige which they have enjoyed for some time past.

In curtains the leader is the filet Italienne, a handsome drapery, the cost of which puts it beyond the reach of any but the most wealthy householders.

A pretty fancy in the form of a bonbon dish is a Japanese design in bisque or porcelain representing a young girl carrying a basket in either hand. Each of the receptables is filled with bonbons.

A new kind of orange knife has made its appearance this spring. It has a hook of barb at the end of the back blade which prevents its penetrating beyond a certain depth of the rind, which is more easily removed than with the ordinary knife. The reverse side of this knife is a regular blade.

ROLL CALL IN COREA.

Slowly died the last red sunbeam, slowly came the hush of night
Where the moon-illumined stronghold of the bearded Muscovite
Broke the landscape's rolling contour in a fair Corean vale.
Many a warrior's heart was heavy, many a warrior's cheek was pale
For the bloody fight was o'er
Silenced was the cannon's roar.
All was quiet as a form without a soul
And, before the call of taps,
Several non-commissioned chaps
Volunteered half-heartedly to call the roll.

Major Hitthedopesky! Present.
Major Fourflushoffsky! Here.
Brave old Spikethegunsky, absent.
Bugler Blowsky, standing near.
Punkeroff is here, and Snifsky,
Pretzelvich and Michael Stiffsky,
Up spake Quartermaster Biffsky.
"Can't lose me, boys never fear!"

Present, too, were Bobtail Straightsky,
Aceupsky Blufferoff,
Cushioncaromsky, Pingpongsky,
Vladimir Onelungeroff,
Butterinsky, Maltesecatsky
Lageroff and Antifatsky,
Ivan Caseyatthebatsky
And the selfish Feetintroff.

Not to mention many more with appellations much the same
Who retorted "Here" and "Present" when the time to answer came.

Slowly spread the crimson sunrise, and the birdies in the trees
Sang a song that sounded bully to the Muscovite main squeeze.
"By my beardsky!" muttered he,
"'Twas a glorious victoree!
Valiant Spikethegunsky had to go, poor soul!
But the only other chap
Was the non-commissioned yap
Who succumbed to lockjaw when he called the roll.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

JUST FOR FUN

Mother Goldfish—Where have you been, Willie? Willie—Only just around the globe, ma.—Chicago News.

"Know him?" "I should say so! We are husbands-in-law." "Eh?" "Our wives were divorced from the same man."

Prisoner—I struck him, but he struck me first. Magistrate—What did he strike you for? Prisoner—For five dollars.

"Papa," said Jack, as he gazed at his week's allowance, 10 cents, "do you know what I'd do if I was an awful rich king? I'd increase my allowance to 25 cents a week."—Harper's Young People.

"Yes, they were made one," she told the youngster who had been puzzled by the term. "Which one?" he asked. "Oh, they haven't had time to find that out yet," she explained.—Chicago Post.

Mr. Grumpps—What idiotic things they do print on the women's page of this newspaper! Mrs. Grumpps—Yes; I wish they would discharge the fellow, and put a woman in charge of it."—New York Weekly.

Amateur—This is my latest attempt at a landscape. May I ask what you think of the perspective? Artist—The perspective is its strong point. The farther away you stand the better it looks.—Chicago Tribune.

The Trouble with a Tutor—Do you go to school, Willie? queried the visitor. No, said Willie, who has a tutor. School comes to me. I wish it didn't, too. Some days are too wet for me to go out, but there ain't any too wet for Mr. Diggins.—Harper's Young People.

"I wonder," dubiously cogitated Mr. Walker Farr, the eminent ten-twenty-and-thirty-cents-admission tragedian, "whether——" (he paused, as the clamor of the audience rose higher and higher) "they are applauding my efforts or daring me to 'come out?'"—Smart Set.

He—You say there are no flowers for the dinner table. Where are the chrysanthemums I sent home? She—Oh, George, don't speak so loud. You might hurt Bridget's feelings. She did n't understand what they were, and has cooked them in milk."—Glasgow Evening Times.

A little girl went into a neighbor's house one day, and some apple-parings lay on a plate on the table. After sitting awhile, she said, "I smell apples." "Yes," the lady replied, "I guess you smell thes applee parings on the plate." "No, no," said she, "'tain't them I smell. I smell whole apples."

Mending Fire Bricks.

There are few things more unsatisfactory than modern fire linings. The fire bricks are easily cracked and sometimes last only a few months, when they ought to last for years. It is a great mistake to allow the fire bricks to get into bad condition. There is an iron plate back of the fire bricks in every stove, but this is easily burned through, and it costs a large sum to replace it; therefore, cracks in the fire bed of the stove should be mended at once and badly broken bricks should be replaced.

A durable cement for cracked fire bricks can be made at home, and will hold the cracked bricks together for several years. Mix equal quantities of powdered soapstone, which may be purchased from any druggist, and common salt together, and add enough water to make a paste. The mixture hardens very rapidly after it is put on, and as the soapstone is fireproof it makes a lasting cement. Pumice stone is sometimes substituted for the soapstone, but does not last as well. In case of an emergency, equal parts of salt and finely sifted ashes mixed to a stiff paste will make a suitable temporary cement, and will last until something more durable can be obtained.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

Of a United States Mail Wagon In the Heart of a City is Accidentally Foiled.

THREE CHICAGO HIGHWAYMEN

Held Up a Registered Mail Wagon, but Pistol Discharge Prevents Accomplishment of Purpose.

Three highwaymen attempted to rob a United States registered mail wagon near the Chicago and Northwestern railroad station. The accidental discharge of a revolver frustrated their plans and they escaped after a street fight. It was this wagon that Marx, Vandine and Neidermeier, the car barn bandits, planned to rob during their brief career as desperadoes. The police believe Tuesday's highwaymen were inspired to attempt the daring crime by the story of the men hanged on April 22d.

The contents of the wagon was valued at several thousand dollars. When the driver, E. J. Graff, was driving past an alley three men ran out into the street in front of his team. Two of the men tried to stop the horses by grabbing the bridles, and the third undertook to climb onto the seat. The one who was making the effort on the wagon fired a shot, which was apparently accidental, and the horses jumped. Graff plied the whip at the same time, and the team lunged ahead. Shots were fired after the wagon, but the driver would not stop.

Two policemen saw one of the men and fired at him. The highwayman returned the shots and ran, making good his escape. The other men slipped away during the revolver fight.

A BATTLE EXPECTED

Near Mukden, Where Russian and Japanese are in Numbers.

The fighting line is steadily nearing Mukden, where Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters still remain. It is now known that the Japanese are almost within striking distance of the Russians, and that the forces protecting Liao Yang are stretching eastward, from the railroad along the Mao Tien mountain range.

The Japanese are advancing in three columns and are now north of Siuyen and Feng Wang Cheng. Two columns are reported to be working further to the northward with the object of turning the Russian position and advancing upon Mukden.

Numerous small engagements have been fought, but no decisive action has taken place.

Port Arthur is now completely isolated by the Japanese expedition at Polandien.

Two Residences Burned at Sheffield.

Fire broke out in the residence of Major Doud at Sheffield, burning the building to ashes. The property belonged to J. B. Lagomarsino and was valued at $5,000, with $1,600 insurance. There was no insurance on the furniture of the tenant. A residence to the north owned by Mrs. R. C. Randolph, of Montgomery, and tenanted by M. A. Hopkins, caught fire from the Doud residence and was also entirely consumed along with considerable furniture, part of which had been stored in the building by Mrs. Randolph. The loss was $3,500 with $1,500 insurance. A chest of silver valued at $1,500, belonging to Mrs. Randolph, was saved from the flames. The tenant had no insurance on his furniture.

Among the valuables lost by Mrs. Randolph was an autograph letter signed by George Washington, which she had had for many years.

A special dispatch from Essen says the Russo-Japanese war has caused great activity in the Krupp works in the production of both cannon and shipbuilding materials. Large orders for field guns have been received and the shell department is very busy.

Reports from Governor Jelks say he continues to improve.

ADMITS THE KILLING.

But Has Not Given Himself Up as Promised.

News has been received of a killing which occurred near Cusseta Sunday morning. John Henry McCard, a young white man, shot and instantly killed Doc Reed, a negro. McCard told a number of people of the killing, claiming self-defense.

McCard started toward Lafayette, saying that he was going to surrender, but it is thought he afterwards changed his mind.

Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish ships at Santiago, is reported very ill.

DEDICATION OF VULCAN.

Ceremony Will Probably Take Place About June 1st—The Fund Grows.

The statue of Vulcan will be officially dedicated in St. Louis about June 1st. Telegrams state that the last car has arrived at the exposition grounds and that everything will be in readiness in a few days. It is probable that a Birmingham young lady will be selected to christen the big statue. The programme of exercises will be completed in a few days.

CAN NOT REACH PORT ARTHUR,

So He May be Sent to the Next Best Place—the Baltic.

The probability that there will be no further communication with Port Arthur, thus preventing Vice Admiral Skrydloff from assuming command of the Russian squadron there, has led to the suggestion that Skrydloff return from the far east and hoist his flag as commander of the Baltic squadron, which is destined for the far east. Whatever Admiral Skrydloff's future plans may be, the admiralty says he will certainly proceed to Vladivostock and inspect the squadron there. The report that Vladivostock is blockaded is denied at the admiralty. Telegrams received from Rear Admiral Jessen do not refer to the presence of a single Japanese ship.

It is said that the Russians would not have the slightest objection to a blockade at Vladivostock, since it would tie up a Japanese squadron.

RHODE ISLAND LAUNCHED

And Immediately Runs Into a Mud Bank—Not Injured.

The battleship Rhode Island was successfully launched Tuesday at the yards of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company.

After the ship left the ways the launching crew experienced an unexpected disaster. The great craft had attained such headway that she could not be stopped in deep water and her anchor failing to hold, her stern was forced into a mud bank. Three tugs made fast to her as soon as possible, but the tide fell rapidly and they were unable to move her. The company sent to Boston for additional tugs, and it was expected the battleship would be released before the next flood tide. The naval inspector who was on the scene expressed the opinion that as the bottom was soft the ship would not be damaged.

PRINCE PU LUN SPEAKS TO STUDENTS.

Chinaman Believes American Success is Based on Diffusion of Knowledge.

Prince Pu Lun, of China, has made an address to an audience of 700 students at the University of Chicago. The prince said in part: "From the time I landed at San Francisco during my entire visit to your country I have been most surprised to find that every man and woman in America is educated. This, I believe, is the basis of the success of the American people."

General Wong also spoke, making a plea for the easy admission to the United States of Chinese students. He said: "One-fourth of the Chinese students who were in this country when I was in college at Yale have since fallen in battle, shot in front."

DEATH RATHER THAN DISGRACE.

John D. Budd, Accountant, Locks Himself in and Cuts His Throat—Arrested on a Serious Charge.

Rather than face the disgrace of a public trial, John D. Budd, of Hoboken, N. J., slashed his throat with a pocket knife and will die. He was arrested, together with a lawyer and four other residents of Hoboken, charged with having abused young children. Fifteen charges have been made thus far against them. The expose caused a sensation.

Budd, who is a bookkeeper 45 years old, has been released on $5,000 bail after a night in jail. He went at once to his bachelor apartment and barred the door to all callers. After brooding for several hours he slashed his throat repeatedly, and had bled almost to death when found.

Hearings by the congressional merchant marine commission, consisting of five senators and five representatives, will begin at New York next Monday. The commission has been instructed to investigate and report at the next session as to what legislation, if any, is desirable for the development of the American merchant marine and commerce.

WILL MOVE STOVE PLANT.

Fort Payne Concern May Select Birmingham.

Birmingham will likely get the plant of the Standard stove works of Fort Payne. Efforts were made to get the plant located in Columbus, Miss., and it is understood that a proposition to that end was made to the company. However, it is learned that the arrangements will hardly be carried out and Mr. Saunders, who is at the head of the concern, states that in all probability the plant will be removed to Birmingham. This industry gives employment to about forty men, and quite a number of stoves are turned out complete daily.

Rev. John G. Murray, formerly of Birmingham, has been elected bishop of the diocese of Kentucky. About a year ago he accepted a call to Baltimore and soon after was elected bishop of Mississippi, but declined the position.

It is claimed that a plant has been produced which will drive mosquitoes away and keep them away from the place where it grows. A number of them have been planted near Miami, Fla.

Monroe Tyler, a white man, had his leg crushed while working at a saw mill near Belle Ellen.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY

To be Laid Between New Decatur and Moulton

WILL DEVELOP A VIRGIN SECTION

Rich in Iron, Timber, Coal and Agricultural Lands.

Parties from the Decaturs, Florence and elsewhere are contemplating the building of an electric street railroad from New Decatur to Moulton, about twenty miles. The road will carry not only passengers but freight as well.

The proposed line will run through coal, iron, timber and agricultural sections. The route has been surveyed.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

The Illinois Central Enters Birmingham Over Frisco System.

In return for the use of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley tracks from Baton Rouge to New Orleans the Frisco gives the Illinois Central an entry into the coal and iron fields of Birmingham over the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham. The contract is to run for ninety-nine years.

Shock Proved Fatal.

Mrs. M. T. Williams, of East Lake, is dying.

Last Monday John Williams, her son, who had become involved in a dispute with a college student, armed himself with a pistol and left the house in search of the student. The mother, seeing him with the weapon and divining his purpose, was stricken unconscious and has remained in that condition ever since, with the exception of lucid intervals of a minute or two.

New Cotton Mill.

The capacity of the Jacksonville, Ala., cotton mill is to be 11,000 spindles, and work toward its erection is to be begun immediately. A contract for the manufacture of 1,000,000 brick has been let, and the assembling of other material for the mill has already begun. It is estimated that the mill will be in operation by the time the new cotton crop comes in.

Largest in the South.

Preparations which have been going on for some time at Woodward ore mine No. 1 for the installation of a new ore crusher are completed, and the largest ore crusher in the south is being placed, and will be in operation about the first of June. All the ore dug at both mines will be crushed at No. 1, the new crusher having a capacity of 4,000 tons per day.

Land Company Wins.

The United States supreme court affirmed the opinion of the court of claims in the case of the United States vs. the Alabama State Land company involving a claim of $15,000 collected from squatters on lands granted to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company. The decision was favorable to the land company.

Will Help Vulcan.

Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole has guaranteed to the Vulcan fund between $200 and $300 monthly during the seven months of the St. Louis exposition, the whole to aggregate not less than $1,500.

The forty-ninth Southern Baptist convention which has been in session at Nashville, Tenn., since Friday last, completed its work Monday night and adjourned to meet next year in Kansas City. It was announced that almost $350,000 had been raised during the year for foreign missions.

Selma reports the capture of an 8-foot alligator. It may become the property of the Birmingham zoo.

Will Lowe, a prisoner convicted for participation in the cow stealing cases which came up from the lower edge of Montgomery county, was paroled by Governor Cunningham. Tom Crittenden, his associate, was paroled several weeks ago.

Elks of the Alabama State Association are in first annual session in Birmingham.

On July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, the rural free delivery service is to be reorganized and the new schedule of pay for carriers and the regulations relative to the carrying of merchandise will become operative.

A telegram states that Joe Thompson, a young man killed by a train Saturday night at Zebulon, Ga., is thought to have been a resident of Phenix City, Ala.

Miss Mary Loving, of Fairland, had the misfortune to fall in a grate and have her arm severely burned. Physicians are trying to save the member.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Julian, one of Tuscumbia's oldest residents, died Friday. She was the mother of F. N. Julian, clerk of the last legislature.

Children and a Gun.

The nine-year-old son of Mr. W. J. Gibson, of Collinsville, Miss., was playing with a shotgun. In some manner the 10-year-old son of Mr. H. L. Harwell, who was near by, was shot by the former and instantly killed. The load from the gun entered beneath the chin and practically blew the head of the Harwell child off.

New Decatur reports a $12,000 saw log deal.

GOVERNOR BLANCHARD,

Of Louisiana, Was Inaugurated Monday.

Newton C. Blanchard was inaugurated as governor and Jared Y. Sanders as lieutenant governor of Louisiana Monday. State troops and the naval reserve steamer Stranger participated in the ceremonies.

In his inaugural address Governor Blanchard made an appeal for larger appropriations and liberal and progressive legislation promoting education. He proposed a million dollar bond issue to build school houses. He recommended the refunding of the state debt of $11,000,000, now bearing interest at 4 per cent, into long term 3 per cent bonds; larger appropriations for the confederate veterans; the passage of laws suppressing gambling; the promotion of good feeling between capital and labor; the regulation of trusts, and laws in the interest of good roads.

MISSISSIPPI QUILLDRIVERS.

Annual Meeting at McComb City—Then to the World's Fair.

The Mississippi Press Association meets in regular annual session at McComb City next Monday morning. After the session the annual outing will be taken. This year the editors will go to the world's fair.

Governor Vardaman is on the programmee to deliver an address at the press convention, and also to speak before the world's press parliament, which is to be convened at St. Louis on the day following the arrival of the Mississippi editors. Congressman John Sharp Williams, the democratic minority leader, will also address the McComb convention on "The Functions of the Press."

TWO GEORGIA BANKS

Were Closed to Business Monday—Bank Examiner Coming.

At Macon, Ga., the I. C. Plants Sons' bank failed to open its doors Monday morning, but posted a notice that it would not open. The First National bank opened at 9 o'clock, but later closed, posting a notice that it would not open, pending the arrival of the bank examiner. No official statement of the bank's condition has been given out. It is reported unofficially that the First National numbers among its depositors the Central of Georgia Railroad company and many large manufacturing concerns.

Mr. Plant, president of both banks, has an insurance of $800,000 on his life for the benefit of his creditors, and dollar for dollar, it is said, will be paid.

Daily Burned Out.

The plant of the Augusta, Ga., Evening Herald was completely destroyed by fire Monday night. At one time the fire threatened seriously the Chronicle building, the Western Union and Commercial club. The Herald's complete outfit of linotypes, press, stereotype plant, files, etc., are destroyed. The paper will be issued from the Chronicle office until a new plant can be secured.

The loss is large and covered by insurance.

Japs Lose a Cruiser.

The Japanese cruiser Miyako was lost while assisting in the operations of clearing the Russian mines from Kerr bay. Five mines were discovered and exploded and the work was being suspended for the day when the Miyako struck an undiscovered mine. Thirty-two of the crew were lost.

The nineteenth annual convention of the National Editorial association, comprising 500 delegates, representing the state press organizations of the United States, convened in St. Louis Monday.

Appeal to the Mississippi supreme court has been taken in the case of James Whitt, convicted in the circuit court of Tate county of murder and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 10th, at Senatobia. Whitt's crime was the murder of a companion named Buster Thomason, which occurred on Christmas last.

The second quarterly report of Professor William Alex Sutherland, in charge of the Filipino students in the United States, has been received by the bureau on insular affairs. President Sutherland speaks of satisfactory progress made in their school work.

Major General S. R. Keesler, commanding the Mississippi division of the state national guard, has appointed Hon. W. M. Hamner, of Greenwood, to the position of assistant paymaster general, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

The Mississippi valley includes ten of the United States and the greater portion of twenty-two states and territories.

Panama Canal Officials Arrive.

The steamer City of Washington, from New York May 10th, with Major General Davis, governor of the Panama canal zone, Major Black and their secretaries on board, arrived at Colon Tuesday.

Final preparations for the trip of 600 Porto Rican school teachers to the United States in July are being made.

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The Mississippi valley includes ten of the United States and the greater portion of twenty-two states and territories.

Just Before You Get Hurt Buy a Bottle

Tallassee, Ala., May 30, 1903.
We have used Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic in our families and our stock for several years and have to say it is the best we ever tried for Wounds, Burns, etc.
We use nothing else as a remedy for Colic in our horses and mules, and it has never failed.
C. P. WOODALL.
W. W. WOODALL.

Buena Vista, Ala., June 6, 1903.
I sell and use Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic. My customers are pleased with it and I like it so well that I always keep it in my house, ready for use when needed at any time.
J. J. FINKLEA.

Pine Grove, Ala., August 22
I have used and sold Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic for more than a year. It is the best thing I have ever used for healing cuts, burns or any kind of Wounds and for Nausea, Colic, Cholera Morbus and Flux there is nothing better. Everybody is delighted with it.
R. H. O[illegible]

Andalusia, Ala., April 8,
I consider Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic an indispensable family medicine. It is superior to anything we ever used for healing Cuts, Bruises, Burns or any kind of Wounds and I always advise its use in such cases.
B. H. ZEIGLER,
Prop. Dixie H[illegible]

10 cents and 50 cents by all druggists.

A most complete

Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods, [illegible]

The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara [illegible] of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS

WE have as good CHICKENS as there are in the country. Barred Plymouth Rocks.

And you may have 15 fresh eggs for 50c. If you want them shipped add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can please you.

MRS. W. NIX
Maplesville, Ala.

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The Mississippi valley incre
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Before You Get
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, May 30, 1903.
Tichenor's Anti-
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WOODALL.
W. WOODALL.

., June 6, 1903.
Tichenor's Anti-
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t any time.
J. J. FINKLEA.

Pine Grove, Ala., August 22,
I have used and sold Dr. Tich
Antiseptic for more than a year.
the best thing I have ever tri
healing cuts, burns or any k
Wounds and for Nausea, Colic,
era Morbus and Flux there is n
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Andalusia, Ala., April 8, 1
I consider Dr. Tichenor's Anti
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is superior to anything we ever
for healing Cuts, Bruises, Burn
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B. H. ZEIGLE
Prop. Dixie Ho

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f St. Louis
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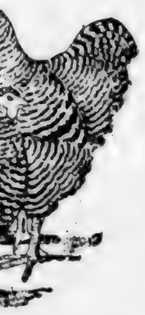
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as there are in the cou
Barred Plymouth Roc
And you may have 15
fresh eggs for 50c. If
want them shipped p
add 10c for packing.
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MRS. W. NIX
Maplesville, Ala

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., MAY 26, 1904. NO. 9.

SE LOSE TWO SHIPS

tleship Sunk by Russian
a Cruiser in Collision.

OW TO MIKADO'S NAVY

Out of Crews of 1000
Saved From Death in the
Disasters Off Blocked Har-
leship Was One of Latest
Happened Off Port Arthur.

—In the midst of its vic-
Japan's navy has sus-
most severe loss off Port Ar-
of her greatest battleships,
e, going down after strik-
, and the powerful cruiser
king after a collision in a
the cruiser Kasuga.
ority of the crew of 300 car-
he cruiser Yoshino and but
Hatsuse complement of 741
saved.
g to dispatches received
ons war centres it would ap-
the battleship Hatsuse fell
a Russian mine much in the
ner as the Japanese trapped
several Russian vessels.
he Petropavlovsk was de-
with Admiral Makaroff, the
at Port Arthur attempted
plan as the Japanese—that
out torpedo boats at night
ding mines where the en-
appeared a few hours before.
re especially planted off the
an promontory, which was
e point from which Japan-
clads bombarded Port Ar-

d appear that the Hatsuse
e of these mines, was partly
signalled for help, but al-
ntly struck another mine
down.
miral Togo in his official re-
kio on the disaster to the
nd Yoshino says:
t from Rear Admiral Dewa
he cruisers Kasuga and Yos-
ed during a fog off Port
e Yoshino sank, only ninety
w being saved.
same day the battleship
ruck a Russian mine and

etails of the disaster, Vice
ogo says:
inutes past 1 o'clock in the
in a deep fog off Port Ar-
Kasuga rammed the Yoshino,
latter in a few minutes.
her crew were saved.
me morning the Hatsuse
ing off Port Arthur, cover-
ding of the soldiers, struck
knots southeast of the har-
e. She signalled for help
tly struck another mine.
In half an hour. Three
f her crew were saved by
boats."

PS DRIVEN BACK.

Guard 13 Defeated By the
Cossacks.

nburg, Russia.—The follow-
has been received from Gen.
in, the Russian Command-
in the Far East:
.—A party of Cossacks en-
tachment of the Japanese
ard in the mountainous dis-
ward of Fengwangcheng.
ng began at 8 a. m. and
2:30 in the afternoon. The
were successively dislodged
positions extending over
metres, and were pursued
y, eighteen kilometres north
ngcheng.
was six Cossacks wounded,
killed and eight wounded.
nd no trace of the enemy in
ka Valley as far as the
ing to Changoulin Pass,
kilometres north of Feng-
, or in the Aiho Valley
Saimatsa-Kuantien road as
ntsianlintsa, an area of
metres.
ron of Japanese cavalry
Kuantien for Saimatsa re-
of our patrols at Schaogo,
metres from Kuptien. The
ed without loss."
ral Staff attaches import-
s Russian success against
wing of the Japanese ad-
ving that they have out-
movement that was des-
ircumvent Gen. Kouropatkin.
pers treat the engagement
victory. They say that the
made four bayonet charges
Japanese.

ES ON THE YALU.

ere Buried After the Battle
Russian Corpses.

on, D. C.—The Japanese le-
received a despatch giving
of the Japanese losses in
of the Yalu River, and of the
dious, etc., captured there.

roki reports the exact num-
alties in the battle of the
Japanese side as 218
ding five officers, and 783
including thirty-three of-
irteen hundred and sixty-
an corpses were buried by
e forces and 613 Russian
were taken. Guns and
of war captured consisted of
three-inch quick-firing
eight quick-firing machine
rifles, a number of horses
quantities of ammunition,
tents, etc. At Fengwang-
antities of ammunition, cloth-
provisions were captured."

SOCIAL FEUD IN CHICAGO

Woman Discovers Rival's Husband to Be an Ex-Convict.

Mrs. Springer, Rejected by the D. A. R., Has Set Out to Get Even.

Chicago.—A feud between two ambitious women has exposed a skeleton long hidden in the family of Julius A. Coleman, a successful attorney and author of the Mechanics' Lien law of Illinois.

Mrs. Coleman, his wife, is the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a brilliant woman with an interesting family. She has written a history of the American Constitution, which is published this week in St. Louis.

Mrs. Warren Springer applied for admission to the D. A. R. and was rejected. Then she began war on the Colemans.

Now disbarment proceedings have been taken against Mr. Coleman before the Supreme Court of this State. It is alleged that in 1881 Coleman was found guilty of an insurance swindle in Indiana and sentenced to the penitentiary. The Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association brought the proceedings. The charge against him is "evasive omission" in not mentioning the Indiana trouble when he signed an affidavit of good moral character which obtained him license to practise law here. Charges of extortion also have been made in the disbarment proceedings.

Mrs. Springer is the wife of a prominent real estate operator. She has taken a leading part in women's club affairs for ten years, and is at present President of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, an organization distinct from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Springer had a double interest in finding out all she could about Coleman, because a suit which the attorney brought against her husband was over property that she had decided to present to the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. After this suit had been won by Mr. Springer Attorney Coleman had him indicted for perjury, and it was then that Mrs. Springer assumed, in self-defense, as she avers, the role of detective.

Charles C. Gilbert, who has undertaken to defend Coleman, says: "It is true that Mr. Coleman was convicted of crime in Evansville in 1881, but he was sick and could not defend himself. He was brought into court on a stretcher. He never went to the penitentiary, for he fled to foreign lands, and later returned and obtained a pardon. There has been no effort to conceal the conviction."

Coleman was accused of inducing a man named Richardson to insure his life for $20,000 and disappear. Coleman escaped from the prison hospital. Mrs. Coleman nursed her husband through his trial, and when he escaped she supported her young family by her own endeavors.

Mrs. Springer collected all the evidence and obtained certified copies of the court records. Then began the movement to expose and disbar Coleman. He is now a man of middle age.

Mrs. Springer says: "This trouble grew out of my gift to the Daughters of the Revolution of the ground at Nos. 175-189 West Polk street for use as a playground and workshop for poor children. We knew nothing whatever of Coleman's past until a woman, a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Coleman is Regent, came to my house and informed me that Mr. Coleman was an ex-convict. She said that other facts could be had at Evansville. We collected the facts."

FOR A MENTAL SHOCK—$40,000.

Bay State Supreme Court Sustains Verdict Against New Haven Road.

Boston, Mass.—A verdict of $40,000 against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, given to Frank J. Cashin, of Springfield, by a lower court for mental injury resulting from an accident, was sustained by the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff was the victim of a collision at Avon, Mass., in which six persons were killed and about forty injured. It was contended that Mr. Cashin sustained a serious mental shock which has resulted in melancholia.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR $3 THEFT.

'Twas Oliver's Third Offence and Judge Takes Advantage of the Statute.

Mason, Mich.—Lewis Oliver, who with Frederick Lesarge, stole $3 and two hats from a butcher shop, has been sent to the Marquette prison for life by Judge Wist. It was Oliver's third offence for burglary.

Judge Wist says that the statute provides that where a prisoner has been twice sentenced for felony and is again arrested he may be sentenced for life. He says a life sentence is not made mandatory, but he believes that in this case it is justified.

Knockout Blow to Poolrooms.

The most powerful blow ever dealt to the poolrooms of New York City was struck when the police in several precincts descended simultaneously on twenty-two suspected pool-rooms in Manhattan, arresting seventy prisoners and seizing 752 telephones, fifteen telegraph instruments and a large collection of racing charts and other gambling paraphernalia.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Department of Agriculture Issues a Statement—Cotton Export.

The department of agriculture has issued a report on the nation's farm surplus. It gives $4,500,000,000 as a conservative estimate of the value of the farm products in this country not fed to live stock in 1903 on the basis of the census valuation. The value of the exported farm products in this country in 1903 was $878,471,451, and the highest value reached during the last eleven years was $951,628,331 in 1901, due chiefly to cotton.

The value of the exported farm products of this country is concentrated mostly in a few principal products. Of it, in 1903, cotton constituted 36 per cent, grain and grain products 25 per cent, meat and meat products and live animals 24 per cent. Adding to bacco, the exports of which were valued at more than $35,000,000, oil cake and oil cake meal $19,839,279, fruits and nuts more than $18,000,000 and vegetable oils more than $16,000,000 gives a total of eight classes of products each with export value of more than $10,000,000 that comprise almost 96 per cent of the entire farm exports of 1903.

Within recent years, ending with 1903, the cotton exports have been between three and four billion pounds and the exported fraction of the crop has been between 63 and 11 per cent for a long series of years. The fraction of the wheat crop exported in the last dozen years has been about 31 to 41 per cent and the exported wheat and wheat flour have yearly averaged somewhat more than 200,000,000 bushels since 1897, before which period for many years the quantity was usually 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels less.

Only a small portion of the corn or maize crop is exported as corn.

WARSHIPS TO MOROCCO

To Enforce Claim Against the Bandits.

A very brief cablegram came to the state deparement from Consul Gummere at Tangier, Morocco, which confirmed the press reports that Ion Perdicaris, the American citizen who, with his stepson, Cromwell Varley, a British subject, was kidnaped by bandits, were being well treated by the Moorish brigands by whom they were kidnaped. The authorities, according to the dispatch, are in communication with the bandits regarding the two men, and it is expected that terms of ransom are the subject of negotiations.

Naval officials are awaiting news of the arrival of Admiral Chadwick at Fayal with the South Atlantic squadron and that of the European squadron under Admiral Jewell at the Azores. The administration will send vessels of either of these squadrons to Morocco for the moral effect it will have on the officials of that country in the event the release of Perdicaris is not brought about in the meantime.

Probate Judge S. M. Adams, and nominee of democrats for re-election, has handed a written statement to the chairman of the democratic executive committee in which he states that for reasons about which the public has no concern he tendered his resignation as nominee for the office of judge of probate of Chilton.

This year, as for some years past, all the medals given at and by the Tuscaloosa schools were won by girls. Misses Katie Holt, Frances Foster, Rose Agnes Cotter and Eunice Lowry were the winners.

A correspondent writes it is a mistaken view that the farmers of central Alabama have increased their cotton acreage by a neglect of food crops. Immense fields of corn are in luxuriant growth, and just now the haymowers are busily at work making the first cutting of Johnston grass.

A jail delivery occurred at Hattiesburg, Miss., in which two prisoners, Jake Susky and J. H. Howard, held on the charge of being dangerous and suspicious, made good their escape.

A man supposed to be Frank Duncan, the noted safe blower, has been arrested at Brinson City, N. C., and is held waiting identification.

At Atlanta, Ga., the Brady Union Stockyards Company was placed in the hands of a receiver. Judge Newman, of the United States district court, named T. D. Meador, vice president of the Lowry National bank, as receiver. The liabilities of the firm are placed at $125,000, with assets of $180,000.

A fast freight on the Southern railroad broke in two near Fearn's Switch and five cars were derailed and wrecked. A great deal of damage was done and traffic was blocked half a day, but nobody was hurt.

The trial of the Gardino brothers at Birmingham for the murder of their uncle at Pratt City resulted in a disagreement.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION

To Be Curtailed Nearly One-Third.

Within the next thirty days the production of pig iron will, it is stated, be greatly curtailed at the furnaces in all parts of the United States. The proposed reduction is not by united action which is variously estimated from 20 to 30 per cent of the present output. The furnaces to be most quickly affected are those which have been in operation the longest, the new furnaces have more modern machinery and equipment and can turn out iron at a less price than their competitors. The production of pig iron during 1903 was 19,000,000 tons. Experts assert that unless there is improvement in the near future the total for the current year will not exceed 14,000,000.

CIGAR MAKING

In Alabama Reaches Highest Figure in Its History.

The report of the revenue offices at Birmingham regarding the cigar industry in Alabama for the twelve months ending January 1, 1904, shows that the manufacture of cigars in the state experienced a great increase over the preceding year. During 1903 there were manufactured in Alabama 6,787,349 cigars, for which 116,959 pounds of tobacco were used. During the year 1902 there were manufactured 6,322,534 cigars, for which 107,423 pounds of tobacco were used.

Throughout the state there were last year fifty-six factories in operation as against thirty-six for the year before. Last year six factories were closed, compared with nine for the preceding twelve months.

Mobile furnishes a great part of the revenue on cigars, there being twenty-two factories in that city.

TO HELP FARMERS.

New Industry Planned to be Located in Huntsville.

A stock company with a capital of $150,000 has been organized by J. M. Keyser, manager of the Huntsville plant of the Alabama Cotton Oil company, and J. E. Butler, of New Hope, for the purpose of establishing and operating a cotton oil mill, ginning plant, soap factory and fertilizer factory. The enterprise will be located in Huntsville and its principal owners are residents of the Tennessee valley.

The mill will be operated in the interests of the farmer. The company will ask for free water and exemption from taxation for a term of years. Mr. Keyser resigned as manager for the American company and expects to have the new industries in operation for the approaching season's business.

DROWNED HIMSELF.

Selmian Jumps Into Alabama River While on a Spree.

Otto Rauchfuss, a Selma paper hanger, drowned himself Sunday by jumping in the Alabama river.

Rauchfuss, better known as Skeets, left the city in a skiff with John Whitaker, a painter. They were bound for Sand Bar, several miles down the river on a fishing trip of several days and others were to join them. Whitaker returned to Selma alone and said that "Skeets" without warning stood up in the boat, a lighted cigar between his teeth and said: "Goodby, John," and jumped overboard. Whitaker says his companion never came to the surface again.

The new auditorium of the Judson college at Marion, Ala., was formally opened to the public Sunday by the delivery of the commencement sermon by the Rev. Lansing Burrows, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn.

Professor E. B. Paul has been selected as superintendent of Albertville's schools for the ensuing year.

The medal at the declamatory contest of the sophomore students of Howard college was won by J. G. Fulmer, after a close contest with a number of others.

Charles Johnson, the Altoona negro who was implicated in the shooting of four white men, has been given a preliminary hearing and discharged.

Montgomery may secure the next meeting of the Southern Cane Growers' Association, which has a membership of something like 1,000 delegates. Colonel D. G. Purse, president of the association and of the chamber of commerce of Savannah, conferred with Commissioner of Agriculture Poole with a view of finding out if the city wanted the meeting, which it surely does, as he was informed.

At the annual meeting of the governing board of the ninth district agricultural school at Blountsville, Dr J. A. B. Lovett was re-elected president and J. M. Atkinson to the chair of language and literature. J. O. Webb, of Pensacola, was elected to the chair of mathematics.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Treasury Department drew a warrant for $9,000,000 in favor of J. P. Morgan & Co., to complete payment for the Panama Canal right of way.

Force and not diplomacy will figure in the case of the kidnaping at Tangier of Ion Perdicaris and his stepson.

The United States Supreme Court upheld the action of the immigration authorities at the port of New York in ordering the deportation of John Turner, the English anarchist.

The whole United States South Atlantic Squadron was ordered to Tangier to aid in rescuing Ion Perdicaris, the American captured by bandits.

The proceeds of the recent Russian Red Cross fair and bazaar were something over $17,000.

It was predicted that owing to heavy withdrawals from the United States Treasury the available cash balance would be reduced to $165,000,000 in June.

Because orders from the Navy Department will separate them from their wives and sweethearts during the summer months, officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron are discontented.

President Roosevelt has appointed Jerome B. Peterson, of Brooklyn, consul at Porto Cabello, Venezuela. Mr. Peterson is a negro, and one of the proprietors of the New York Age.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Faustino Guillermo, formerly a revolutionary general, but latterly a leader of San Miguel outlaws, was hanged at Pasig for brigandage and murder.

Former Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd and Chief Clerk N. S. Mahulu, of Honolulu, P. I., were arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

The Moro Piang is friendly to the United States. Everything is quiet in Cottabato Valley; people are planting crops and are anxious to have Ali's band taken.

The Moros who attacked the American troops on May 8 and killed two officers and several men, may be severely punished by Major General Leonard Wood.

Captain L. H. Kunns, enrolling clerk of the Legislature of San Juan, Porto Rico, died at Canton, Ohio.

DOMESTIC.

The United States Government will arrange to receive wireless messages from foreign war ships whenever asked to do so.

Five children were drowned in a cloudburst near Austin, Texas.

Independent long-distance telephone men meeting at St. Louis practically arranged a direct service between Pittsburg and Kansas City.

Six out of sixteen members of a charivari party, three of them women, at Romeo, Mich., were shot while serenading a newly-married couple.

The Army of the Potomac and the Connecticut Department of the Grand Army of the Republic met to hold reunions in Hartford, Conn.

Tobacco growers asked Attorney-General Knox to proceed against the Tobacco Trust.

Philadelphia Poles celebrated the 114th anniversary of the signing of the constitution of Poland.

The United States warships were ordered to Chefoo, within one day's steaming of Newchwang.

The steamer Doric, just in at San Francisco from the Orient, brought $2,225,000 in gold coin from Japan.

Owing to the war in the Far East, which has demoralized trade, the China Commercial Steamship Company will withdraw its vessels between Portland, Ore., and Hongkong.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association has received a valuable gift, an original portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, presented by Mrs. Ida A. Richardson, Vice-Regent for Louisiana.

Mrs. Eddy issued a new Christian Science by-law putting a ban on clubs made up exclusively of men or of women.

Permits were granted for the new tunnels to connect New York and Jersey City.

The thirty-fifth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America closed at Buffalo.

The platfrom which will be submitted to the Republican National Convention at Chicago has been practically completed.

Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, in his inaugural speech, condemns lynching and urges the education of the negro.

FOREIGN.

Many wounded men from the Yalu are passing through Moukden on the way to Harbin.

Brazilian authorities stopped a British ship in the Amazon with a cargo of ammunition destined for the Peruvian military forces.

M. Pleske, the Russian ex-Minister of Finance, died as the result of an injury to his spine sustained months ago in a carriage accident.

About 111 officers of the British army have qualified as interpreters in the Russian language.

John Morley, M. P., the distinguished litterateur and biographer of Gladstone, is the great-grandson of Duncan McAllum, a Methodist preacher, and the grand-nephew of Dr. Daniel McAllum, also a Methodist preacher. His mother was a Methodist class leader.

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In Chillicothe, Ohio, girls have been employed as street car conductors. Because they could not do the switching they have been discharged and men hired.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DONALD SAGE MACKAY.

Subject: "The Value of a Day"—We Should Not Waste Effort in Talking Platitudes About the Shortness of Time—Let Us Be Up and Doing.

NEW YORK CITY.—A sermon preached Sunday evening by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, in Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, had for its subject "The Value of a Day." The text was from John xi:9: "Are there not twelve hours in the day?" Dr. MacKay said:

My text this evening is Christ's definition of a day: "Are there not twelve hours in the day?" And what of it? you ask. This much at least: The day is a great deal longer than some people seem to imagine. It is indeed one of the dreariest, as it is one of the oldest of moral reflections, which forever dwells upon the shortness of time and the swiftness of its flight. More mournful eloquence and doleful poetry have been inspired by that one theme than by any other in the catalogue of human thought. Of course, time is short, and its flight is swift, but are there not twelve hours in the day? To each man sufficient time has been given to do the task assigned to him. That is the solemn practical truth emphasized by our Saviour here, and it is one that perhaps we hardly ever think of; not the shortness of time, but its sufficiency for the tasks of life. Are there not twelve hours in the day? That is our subject, the value of a day, abundance of time to do the duties which must be done, to bear the burdens which must be borne, to face the trials which God sends.

At the outset I want to see how these words of Christ rebuke two very opposite, but very common, tempers which men assume in regard to time and its opportunities. On the one hand, Christ rebukes here that morbid spirit which in hopeless impotence is forever bewailing the shortness of time, its loss of opportunities in the past and its smallness of opportunities in the present. "O, if I had only done so and so twenty years ago, how much better off I had been to-day," one man exclaims, and he sits down in a sort of sentimental fatalism, bewailing his unhappy lot, making no real effort to better it. To such a man Christ says in effect, "Never mind the past; it is gone; you cannot recall it; but are there not twelve hours in the day? Do the best you can with this day and its precious hours." Vain regrets for the past are the worst kind of dissipation of the present.

But, on the other hand, these words not less strongly rebuke that opposite spirit, which, because life seems to stretch through a long vista of seventy or eighty years, is prodigal of its time, thinks that the duties of the present can well enough be mortgaged on the opportunities of the future. "What does it matter, after all, if a young man squanders a few years in sowing his wild oats? Nature is generous. You can bank on her resources. A few years of misspent time—well, it won't matter twenty years after this." So in effect many men argue. So they stake life and immortality on the chances of the future. And to that tempter Christ says: "Are there not twelve hours in the day?" Only twelve! Steal ten of them for sin to-day and you cannot give twenty-two of them for God to-morrow. Only twelve hours! Sufficient to do life's duties in, but not sufficient to serve God and the devil in. Twelve hours! Abundance of time, but not a moment too much, not a second too many.

"Are there not twelve hours in the day?" It was Jesus Christ who asked that question. Have you never been struck with what I must call the frugality of Christ, not only in respect of time, but of everything else? Christ was pre-eminently a frugal man, not prodigal with His resources, not spendthrift with His powers. He had the riches of the universe in His grasp. No millionaire that ever lived could command such resources; and yet when out of these resources He had fed a multitude of 5000 people, what was it He said to His disciples? "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost." He was anxious for the crumbs. Frugal, not parsimonious, He realized the value of the little things in life.

So, too, in this matter of time. From everlasting to everlasting He is God. "Before Abraham was, I am," the heir of all the ages. And yet He counts life by its hours, twelve hours in the day, while we, the frail, helpless children of a day, presume to measure life by its years. How old are you? And the young man in the exuberance of his vitality counts life by its years, and replies: "Twenty, thirty years old." "How old art thou?" said Pharaoh to the aged Jacob. And the patriarch, though he was 137 years old at the time, counted his life by its days, and Jacob said unto Pharaoh: "Few and evil have the days of the years of my pilgrimage been." It was by its days that the old man reckoned life.

So, too, you remember the prayer of Moses: "So teach us to number," not our years, but "our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

Have you ever noticed how much more keenly this sense of the value of a day is forced home upon us the nearer we come to eternity? It is when the soul stands upon the shore of a boundless eternity that it begins to think of how much a day, an hour, a moment means. "A million of money for an inch of time," cried the great English queen, after six long years on a throne. A million of money for an inch of time! The nearer we get to eternity the more precious the moments become. And Christ, who lived in the atmosphere of eternity and who alone hath immortality, counted life by its hours, twelve hours in the day—enough, but not enough and to spare.

I want, of course, this evening to emphasize especially the spiritual aspect of this subject, and yet it cannot be out of place altogether to remember that this power of using the hours of a day and gathering up these precious fragments of time, frequently called "odd moments," is really the secret of some of the most successful lives. One of the striking testimonials of biography, indeed, is this, that a great many enduring reputations in the world have been built out of the "odd moments" of life. Men otherwise long since forgotten are remembered to-day for what they achieved in odd moments, in the twelve hours of the day. One of the best translations of Lucretius, the great Latin writer, was the work of a busy London doctor while going his daily round among his patients. A great musician learned French and Italian while riding from one musical pupil to another. Kirke White learned Greek while walking to and from a lawyer's office, so that he was enabled to graduate with honors in the university. One of the ablest legal treatises in the French language was written by a man in the somewhat depressing interval which precedes the serving of the evening meal, after he had come home from his office. Elihu Burritt taught himself eighteen ancient languages and twenty-two European languages while waiting for the horses to be shod in his blacksmith shop. Such examples teach us forcibly enough how abundant are the hours of the day for the noblest tasks of life, if we would but seek grace to use them aright. "Redeeming the time," says the apostle. How many of us ask God's grace each day we rise, to use the twelve hours aright, for His glory and for the benefit of our fellow men?

Do we realize this privilege of twelve hours a day sufficiently? I am quite sure if we did we should not say so often as we do that we have no time. We should not waste so much time in talking platitudes about the shortness of time. We should be up and doing, living life in earnest, and not in spasms. Yet think how many squander these precious twelve hours day by day. Think, for example, of the hours of idle reveries, useless, aimless dreaming, respectable loafing, that many of us give ourselves up to throughout the day. It is not perhaps that our thoughts are vicious or impure, but simply that our minds get into a state of suspended animation, during which an uncurbed fancy makes havoc of our will power, paralyzes our energy, and robs us of the day's most precious opportunities. Meditation, indeed, is not idleness—quiet, restful thought, in which the soul dreams its visions for service, is not wasted time. But the mistake so many of us make is that our moments of meditation are lost in hours of idle dreaming which leads us nowhere save only into the mazes of selfish indulgence and sentimental fancy. Twelve hours in the day, and how many lost in foolish dreaming?

Think, too, what waste in gossip, in needless, thoughtless talk. It is not that we are deliberate scandal-mongers, but simply that to pass the time we indulge in a kind of talk about our neighbors and friends, the results of which for evil are greater than we may ever know. Who can estimate the reputations that have been wrecked, the lives of promise that have been crippled, the usefulness for good in the world that has been checked by the retailing of evil slander throughout the twelve hours of the day?

Once more, think of the hours consumed in the pursuit of merely selfish pleasure. Indifferent to the bitter cry of outcast humanity, callous to the great moral needs of the hour that come knocking at our doors, how many of us use up the twelve hours in the pursuit of schemes whose one purpose is for self and self alone. Busy we may be, but so busy with the affairs of self that we have no time to spend for the common good, for the needs of man, or the glory of God. Twelve hours! and all of them strangled upon the altar of self—not one given up to God, to wing its way upward like incense before the eternal throne!

Look back upon the week just gone, with its treasury of hours, and what record have they left upon the tablets of the soul? How many hours of last week witnessed you on your knees before God? How many hours did you give to prayer? How many hours did you give to studying the Bible? How many to thinking thoughts of love and translating them into deeds of kindness? How many to crucifying self and enthroning Christ? How many? Perhaps not even one. And yet on these hours we are building character for eternity; out of these hours is growing that immortal self with which at last we must stand before the judgment seat of God. Twelve hours in the day to work out your salvation, and how many men are using these twelve hours in working out their perdition!

How, then, are we going to redeem our days, make the most of those twelve hours, so that at last no upbraiding memory shall recall them with sorrow and shame?

I would not be so foolish as to say that this power to use time aright means that we are to fill up each separate hour with some determined, conscious effort. That would be impossible, and, even if it were possible, it would turn us into self-conscious prigs and moral pedants. You cannot detach every hour and say, as Franklin said in his diary, that this hour will be devoted to such an such a duty, that hour to some other duty, and so on. That would destroy a great deal of the inspiration of life and would turn existence into a grinding machine. No, the hours are to be redeemed, not so much by what we do in them as by the spirit we bring to them, by the temper in which we use them. Let every day be begun with its season of special prayer. Let it have its moments shut off for communion with God. And then these moments, however brief, of consecrated prayer, will give a tonic to the rest of the day which will make impossible that flippant dissipation of time which is so ruinous to character.

There are two things that this spirit of prayer will produce in our use of the twelve hours in the day. First, prayer produces a sense of urgency, a spirit of haste, if you like, but not a spirit of hurry. It intensifies the thought that time is short and yet enough for each one of us to do something for God. It is that feeling of urgency in regard to each day as it comes that it should leave the record of something attempted, something given for God and our fellow men, that gives richness to life, a beauty to character, a sunny radiance to the soul, that makes earth the threshold of heaven. Nothing is more disgusting than to meet people who simply loaf through life, without any sense of urgency. As the saying goes, they do not care whether school keeps or not. They are not worried about the world's necessities. What we want is this sense of urgency. Time is short, and yet long enough with prayer to do something that will abide when we have passed away. That is the first thing that prayer brings to the twelve hours of the day.

The second thing is a sense of calmness, a spirit of serenity. How often we fret and worry beneath the pressure of life! The friction of care reduces the effectiveness of our energy. Many men are wearing themselves out before their time, simply because they have this hallucination that there is not time enough. They get into a fever of worry because the days are too short. But prayer brings to us the thought that God has given us time enough, and all He asks from us is to live and work by the day. In His service we are only day laborers. With to-morrow we have nothing to do. The command is, "Go, work to-day," and the promise is, "I will pay you a penny a day." God's wages are paid, not by the month nor the week, but by the day. Each day brings its duty, but each day brings its grace and strength and blessing as well:

"Build a little fence of trust
Around to-day.
Fill the pace with loving work,
And therein stay.
Look not through the sheltering bars
Upon to-morrow;
God will help thee bear what comes
Of joy or sorrow."

With some of us here this evening the day of life is young. The morning light still lends freshness to your youthful ardor. But with others of us it is already the eleventh hour, the eleventh hour in life's busy day. Although we know it not, the dusk of time is falling fast. The twilight of our years is deepening and high up in the belfry of the soul

"The curfew tolls the knell of passing day."

And yet through the silence of this eleventh hour, through the shadowed marketplace of your life's activities, you may hear to-night the voice of infinite love and tenderness calling, and calling yet again: "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" It is the eleventh hour, and Christ claims that eleventh hour. Redeem the time in His service. Consecrate it to His glory, and you will in nowise lose your reward. To-day if ye will hear His voice—and remember, "There are twelve hours in the day."

Affliction That Pays.

A psalmist once said: "It is good for me that I have been afflicted; that I might learn Thy statutes." He might not have sought the ways of God had he not found his own ways hedged about him. His experience was that of a great number of men who discovered riches in affliction which were otherwise not to be found. The depth of human love and sympathy would never be known were it not for affliction. Through sorrow there has often come a wealth of love and affection, marvelous in its sweetness and power. It was not until he was afflicted that the psalmist saw the glory of the holy law. It is in affliction also that the story of human love shines out, richer by far because it is charged with the holy love of God. Yes, it is a dear price to pay, but in the after-glow we shall be able to say that it was worth paying.—Baptist Union.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 29.

Subject: The Passover, Matt. xxvi., 17-30—Golden Text, 1 Cor. v., 7—Memory Verses, 26-28—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The preparation for the meal (vs. 17-19). 17. "First day of the feast." The 14th of Nisan was the day of preparation and hence called the first day of the feast, a though the feast properly did not begin until the 15th of Nisan, which, according to the Jewish reckoning, commenced immediately after sunset of the 14th, and was the day on which the Passover was eaten. The celebration continued until the 21st (Exod. 12: 18-20). "Of unleavened bread." So called because at this feast only unleavened bread was allowed. It symbolized three things: 1. The haste with which they fled from Egypt, not having time to wait for bread to rise (Exod. 12: 34, 39). 2. Their sufferings in Egypt, hence called the bread of affliction (Deut. 16: 3). 3. Their purity as a consecrated nation, since fermentation was the beginning of putrefaction, and leaven was thus a symbol of impurity. "Where wilt Thou." Jesus had no home of His own and the disciples knew that some place must be chosen at once. "That we prepare." That which was required consisted of a room furnished with table and couches; and for food, unleavened bread, bitter herbs and a paschal lamb, which must be slain in the temple between 3 and 5 o'clock, and cooked in a private house.

18. "Go into the city." Luke says that Peter and John were sent. They were now at Bethany and Jesus sends them to Jerusalem. "To such a man." It is probable that this meant some person with whom Christ was well acquainted, and who was known to the disciples. Mark and Luke state that they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water, whom they were to follow. "Say unto him." Say unto the master of the house, who was probably a disciple, but secretly, like many others, for fear of the Jews (John 12: 42); and this may explain the suppression of his name. "The Master saith." The teacher saith.

19. "Did as Jesus had appointed them." They obeyed in every particular, and found everything to happen as Jesus had foretold. Those who would have Christ's presence with them must strictly observe His instructions.

II. Events during the eating of the Passover (vs. 20-25). 20. "The even was come." It was probably while the sun was beginning to decline in the horizon that Jesus and the disciples descended once more over the Mount of Olives into the holy city. "Sat down." Or reclined, according to the custom of that time. Their feet were extended away from the table and not under it.

It was at this time that the disciples strove among themselves as to which should be accounted the greatest (Luke 22: 24). The strife probably began when they were taking their positions at the table. It is suggested that this contention is the probable reason for some of the exhortations in John 13: 1-20, and for the washing of the disciples' feet. Possibly those sought the places of honor at the table who had been especially honored on other occasions.

21. "As they did eat." The Passover, not the memorial supper. He tasted first the unleavened bread and the bitter herbs before the lamb was served. "One of you." How sad! One who is pledged to be faithful and true. Jesus was troubled in spirit (John 13: 21). "Shall betray Me." Judas had already agreed to betray Him. This announcement would give him an opportunity to repent, but this he did not do.

22. "Exceeding sorrowful." Because He was to be betrayed, and because one of their number was about to perform the dastardly act. "Is it I?" They also asked themselves the questions (Luke 22: 23). 23. "He that dippeth." The thought of verse 21 is repeated. It was at this point that Peter beckoned to John, who was leaning on Jesus' bosom, to ask Jesus who it should be (John 13: 22-27); and Jesus probably gave them a sign by which they knew. Knives and forks and plates for each guest were unknown. The food was piled in a great circular dish, over it was pored the broth, and the guests with their fingers dipped a piece of meat or of barley cake into the broth, and thus ate it.

24. "Goeth." To the cross and to death. "As it is written." In such scriptures as Isaiah 53. "Woe unto that man." A sad statement of a terrible fact. Jesus had previously told of His betrayal and death, but it must be remembered that the betrayer acted voluntarily; the prophecy did not compel him to sin, but merely told that in the natural course of events he would sin. "Had not been born." This proves conclusively that for the lost soul there is no redemption. 25. "Is it I?" Judas tried to cover his hypocrisy and wickedness by asking this question. He knew that he was even then seeking an opportunity to do this very thing, and if he had not been spiritually blind he would have known that Jesus knew all about it, too.

III. The memorial supper (vs. 26-30). 26. "Took bread." Took the loaf or thin cake of unleavened bread, which was before Him. "Blessed it." Invoked the blessing of God upon it. "Brake it." The act was designed to shadow forth the wounding, piercing and breaking of Christ's body on the cross. "This is My body." This bread represents My body. 27. "The cup." The word "wine" is not used, but "cup," "the fruit of the vine" (v. 29), so that "unfermented grape juice was all that was used." "Gave thanks." It was like giving thanks over the shedding of His own blood. "Drink ye all." They were all to drink of this. Mark says, "They all drank of it."

28. "Is My blood." Represents My blood. "Of the covenant" (R. V.) It was an old covenant renewed, and thus a new promise to men that God would provide a great salvation. "For many." For all mankind. "Remission of sins." "For the taking away of sins." But although the atonement is made, yet no man's sins are taken away only as he repents and turns to God.

29. "Not drink henceforth." He would not eat and drink with them again; this was their last meal together. "When I drink it new." When I drink new wine—"wine of a different nature from this"—in the kingdom of God. Here is a pledge to them that they would again assemble, in the kingdom of glory, to commemorate the triumph of Christ and His kingdom. 30. "Sung an hymn." Which was always sung at the close of the paschal feast; it consisted of six psalms, from Psa. 113 to 118. "Into the Mount of Olives." Where Jesus suffered in the garden of Gethsemane and was betrayed.

Norway's coast line—17,000 miles in a straight line—becomes 1,200 miles if followed around the fjords. In these fjords are over 150,000 islands.

Many Maine Divorces.

In his address at the annual convention of the Maine Episcopal Diocese at Portland, Bishop Codman laid particular stress on the prevalence of divorce in the State. He said that during the past year there had been one divorce to every seven marriages in Maine.

Incendiary Burns Bank.

Fire burned every store but two in Waverly, Va. The loss is $48,000. The blaze was of incendiary origin. The Bank of Waverly was burned, leaving the vaults intact.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The boll weevil, according to a report just issued by the Census Bureau, damaged the cotton crop last year in ninety-six of the 178 counties in Texas to the extent of $49,272,898.

A Providence automobilist on a recent trip to Boston passed sixteen automobiles either broken down entirely or temporarily held up for repairs. Automobiling is a great sport, especially suited to machinists and carriage builders.

The Emperor Menelik has written a letter to the King of Italy informing him that he will no longer celebrate the anniversary of Adowa by military demonstration, and will in future commemorate it only by a religious festival in honor of the Abyssinians and Italians who fell on the field of battle.

The population of the greater part of Australia is stationary or declining. The only substantial increase is in the new mining region of Western Australia. With an area almost as great as that of the United States, the entire Commonwealth does not have as many people as Ohio.

More sentiment is being created each year in China among the women and girls as to unbinding the feet, and all the women who are employed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are required to unbind them.

Note the change in condition of women in one province of India, where, fifty years ago, among the 17,000,000 people, not seventeen women could be found that could read. Now there are scores of high schools, a college, and women are graduating every year in the university.

Richard Bullock Seawell, the oldest native-born resident of Raleigh, N. C., died a few days ago. The pallbearers at his funeral were six of his former slaves and among the principal mourners was Harry Boykin, who was for many years his slave and for whom Mr. Seawell called repeatedly during his last illness. Though Harry is more than 80 years old, is feeble and lives several miles from the Seawell home, he went there every day, and when his old master died stood weeping at the foot of the bed.

A unique record of engine-driving is reported. Robert Maybank, who has had close on to 52 years' service on the London and Southwestern Railway, has traveled on his engine during this period about 2,000,000 miles, and has never once been late for duty. He was fireman on the train which, in 1863, conveyed the King, then Prince of Wales, from Windsor to Waterloo to meet his bride. During the whole of his long service he has never had an accident to a train under his charge.

Expensive dress is not, as is too hastily assumed, the exclusive privilege of civilized womanhood. Not infrequently a semi-savage girl has a wardrobe consisting of furs which would be worth from one to two thousand pounds. Grundeman, the explorer, relates how one fair Greenlander wore a dress of sealskin with a hood of that costly fur, the silver fox. The garment was lined with fur of the young seal-otter, and there was a fringe of wolverene tails. About one hundred and forty pounds is probably the average worth of the dress of Indian women on the Columbia and Fraser rivers.

During the last year many of the young women of the Illinois and Michigan towns have formed small clubs that have become very popular among the country folk, announces the Chicago Record-Herald. To a great extent the clubs are formed o working girls who are employed during the day. The clubs are all small in membership, few numbering more than five. The girls act together in matters that to them seem best calculated to advance their condition socially and intellectually. They buy books and read them together, talk about them and occasionally they hold a social function. In some of the towns there are a half dozen of these small clubs, all of the members being young women workers of the community. A representative organization of this nature is the Cleo Club of Genoa, Ill. There are five members, all earning their own living.

In spite of mammoth steel arch, girder, and cantilever bridges, the stone-arch bridge is still employed under certain conditions, and the largest structure of this kind in the world is now in course of erection at Plauen, Saxony, states Harper's Weekly. This bridge will have a span of 295 feet, exceeding by twenty feet the famous Luxembourg bridge opened last year, and by still more the Morbegno bridge in Lombardy and the Cabin John bridge near Washington, D. C., which have held in turn the record as the longest stone-arch bridges. The Plauen bridge differs from the Luxembourg bridge in being of masonry throughout, instead of consisting of two parallel arches connected by iron and concrete. Its cost is estimated at about $120,000, a sum made possible by the low cost of labor in Saxony and the abundant supplies of suitable stone in the vicinity. It is an arch crossing a valley, and a good example of modern stone work.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Goodness is never impaired by being imparted.

A warm heart has something in it beside spice.

Unity depends more on purpose than on proximity.

He who advances always has the advantage in life's struggle.

Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when the soul is kneeling, no matter what the attitude of the body may be.—Victor Hugo.

"The habit of blaming others when things go wrong is an insidious and dangerous one. Far more is it the purpose to inquire within whether the fault of much of it may not lie at home."

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.—Selected.

The whole secret of remaining young in spite of years, and even of gray hairs, is to cherish enthusiasm in one's self, by poetry, by contemplation, by charity—that is, in fewer words, by the maintenance of harmony in the soul.—Amiel's Journal.

GROVE LOOKS LIKE A CAMP.

How the Orange Trees of Florida Are Protected from Frost.

Orange culture in Florida has received a severe shock by the recent frosts that have killed the buds and dissipated the hope of gathing a profitable harvest during the coming summer. The growers have taken to giving their trees as much attention as is showered upon any invalid that visits that state in search of health. There are several ways of protecting, the fruit trees, but to the northerner the most novel is that of individual tent coverings for them.

Many of the tents are similar in shape to those used for military purposes and large enough to hold a dozen soldiers comfortably. Where they are made entirely of canvas they are attached to a wooden pole driven into the ground and firmly bedded.

From the top of the pole extends a cross-piece which supports the top of the canvas when the tent is in use. Below the crosspiece is fastened a wooden hoop large enough to completely encircle the tree. When there is no danger of a frost, the canvas is folded against the supporting post and tied so loosely that it can be unfastened by a mere pull of the hand. When the engineer of the railroad train passing through the orange country of Florida blows a prolonged blast with the whistle of the locomotive you can see men, women and children hastening toward the orange groves as the people in a country town run to put out a fire.

The whistle is a signal to them that a cold wave is coming, and unless they take steps to fight it, a few hours may mean the loss of a year's work and perhaps ruin. This is why everybody who can help, from a grandfather down to the youngster of 10, starts for the orange orchard.

The canvas fastenings are untied, the cloth pulled around the hoop and over the top by a jerk of the cord attached. Then the ends of the canvas are fastened securely. Only one person is required to cover a single tree, unless it is unusually large. The work of drawing the tent requires only a few seconds, but where there are 3000 or 4000 trees in a grove, time is indeed precious. Only a few hours may elapse before a frost comes, and it is often necessary to work far into the night with the aid of lanterns.—Baltimore Sun.

The Canary Is King.

The recent sale in London of a pair of canaries for £70 has directed public attention to the "boom" now raging in London in these diminutive pets. Since King Edward took up the hobby of canary breeding prices have been steadily rising, and in many instances birds have changed hands for four times their weight in gold. The most expensive variety are those with crests, or topknots of feathers. Perfect crested canaries are very difficult to breed and they are subject to blindness the crest being cultivated to such an extent that it grows over the eyes and "crests" range from £5 to £40. Norwich plain-head canaries are far more popular, but do not realize such high prices. At Huddersfield show recently a young bird, in its first season, was sold by auction for £15 10s. Plain-head Norwich are bred almost exclusively for color properties, the most highly colored specimen invariably heading the list.—New York Tribune.

Animals Become Insane.

Insanity in the human subject is supposed by some to have no analogue in the lower animals. Yet many cases, according to Dr. Sneilson, will lead to the permanent loss of self-control. Cattle driven from the country through a crowded town will often work themselves into a frenzy. Horses have gone mad on the battlefield. At Balaklava an Arabian horse turned on his attendant, threw him down and, kneeling on him, attacked him like an infuriated dog. An instance is related of a docile horse suddenly going mad on a hot day. Everything that came in its way it seized in its teeth and shook as a terrier does a rat. A scientist of authority even goes so far as to prove by what appears to be incontestable evidence that cats, dogs and monkeys have been observed to have delusions very similar to those of insane people.—London Globe.

THE PROSAIC AGE.

If dairymaids wore diamonds
And shepherds evening dress,
If "sweetly scented roses"
Resembled watercress;
If thrushes ceased to "warble"
And skies to "smile in blue"
If meadows discontinued
Whatever 't is they do;

If "bounding ocean billows"
Should "sweep no more the
If all the "moonlit evenings
Were in receivers' hands;
If larks grew pessimistic,
And every "summer breeze"
Should join a labor union,
And rhyme no more with "

If all the "sturdy peasants"
Had derby hats and canes,
And every "lovely landscape"
Were packed with railway
If "timid deer" the sidewalks
Of Broadway should elect
And nightingales use language
Which parrots now affect.

If "gentle lambs" attacked
With murderous intent;
If pigeons came and bit you,
As "through the land you
If "rosy dawns" grew scarcer,
And "blushing girls" extinct—
Ah, me! poetic fancies
No longer would be inked!

Harvard Lam

JUST FOR F

Gadsby—That fellow N
regular fortune-hunter. Ra
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"They are mere nobodies
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like nobodies to be some
Puck.

Curioso—Your name is Ephr
it? How'd your parents came
you that name? Modestus—
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Record-Herald.

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pear to strange faces. When
boxes were filled this season
were replaced by others, as is
usual custom. This operation d
commend itself to the bees,
taxes their proverbial industry
great an extent in a season o
flowers, like the past.

Seemingly, a council was held
the question of a winter's supp
food duly considered and soon c
into effect. Some wise bee fou
small hole in the attic, where
more pounds of honey was s
At once all the forces of the col
were summoned, and with deter
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ferred every particle of honey
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The bees got back what had bee
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England Homestead.

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000,000, of which imports form a
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BABET'S

Friday

Oh, I was born at
in Devon.
And I was born
child of sor
So I can see the
and hear
And I can
man fr
I hear the grass
maid wields
Only a lover's whisp
her ear
Before the wild
Come! I know
That she will
heart beats
For Friday's
what
And never
sun that
And I was
last of
And I'm
for
Pall Mall Gazette

om the summit of a certain ample
near Champrosay the view is rare
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BABET'S SACRIFICE

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was some years back. Now— ey are still happy, Pierre and Have they not each other, and they not their little brown to cheer them? But, beyond they are very poor.

"Our roses are adorable this summer, adorable—is it not so, my Pierre?"

Babet accompanied her quickly summoned smile with this cheery remark as the old man turned round after his bird-feeding. The thrush had continued its warbling and was again sending forth a flood of song.

"Oh, listen, father! Did you ever hear such singing?" It was a child who spoke, and she clutched at the man's sleeve to arrest his attention. The man was an English artist, who had just rented for the summer a pretty, coquettish French chalet two miles beyond. "Did you ever hear such singing?" repeated the child enthusiastically.

The man confessed that he had not. In the woods of Senart, near the chalet they had taken, there were choirs of thrushes, blackbirds and other songsters, but not one of these free warblers could be compared for full-

"You haven't forgotten me, then?"

ness of melody to this captive bird, hanging up there among the vines. The two strangers remained on the road listening for some seconds; then the man walked up toward the cottage, made the acquaintance of the old couple and asked if they would be willing to part with the thrush.

"No, oh, no, monsieur!" said Pierre decidedly. "We couldn't get along without Chrysostome."

But Babet did not speak. At first a rather blank look came over her face. This blankness quickly gave place to a look of agitation, of distress. She clasped her hands nervously and worked her fingers. A vision of Burgundy and other dainties for her Pierre had suddenly floated across her vision.

"I would give you a fair price for the bird," the stranger went on. "I would like to have it for my little daughter. In fact, you may name your own price."

Pierre was about to repudiate the offer again when he caught Babet's eye. She was already speaking.

"And monsieur's little daughter would be very good to the bird?" She lifted up her worn, gentle face, and eyed him anxiously. Poor Pierre hesitated and stumbled a little before he was able to stammer vaguely:

"You are going to sell our Chrysostome, Babet?"

"Yes, yes," she said, decidedly. But she gave her head a sort of helpless nod, and looked down at her blue apron.

The artist paid double the sum named, and said he would send a servant that afternoon to claim his purchase.

When the servant arrived at the chalet with the bird, the cage was placed in a large window in one of the drawing-rooms. The window opened to the sun and to the fragrance and greenery of the garden. But not a note, not a sound came from the melancholy thrush. It drooped and hung its head as if moulting. They fed, they whistled, they coaxed; but it remained motionless and moping.

The artist was indignant. He had not really pressed the old people to sell their bird; he had given them double the sum named and now! It was not in his nature to be suspicious but it certainly looked as if another thrush had been palmed off upon him in place of the magnificent songster he had heard that morning.

However, he gave the bird several days' trial. At length, patience was exhausted, and he sent for its late owner to remonstrate with him upon his deception.

Pierre trudged heavily into the room, hat in hand, and the artist turned around, armed with some righteous rebuke.

But neither he nor Pierre was allowed to speak; for no sooner had the old man made his appearance in the room than the thrush leaped down from its perch, flapped its wings joyously and burst into so triumphant a song that the whole room seemed to vibrate with its melody.

"What Chrysostome, le joli Chrysostome," said the old man, going up close to the wicker cage, "you haven't forgotten me, then?"

Forgotten him, indeed! The bird extended its slender body, expanded its soft chest and filled its little lungs. Its song of greeting rose upon the voluble air with the splendor of invisible color and the artist found himself thinking. And all the while it kept moving from side to side in the cage—dancing with joy, one might say.

Yes, there could be no doubt about it; it was the same bird that had so charmed the ears of the artist and is little daughter at the foot of the hill near Champrosay. But, like the Hebrew captives, it had not been able to sing its songs in a strange land.

"You can have your bird, my old man," the artist said with a smile. And then, to Carolyn:

"We would not part such loving friends for boxes of bon-bons, would we, dear?"

So off together they trudged, happy Pierre and Chrysostome, Chrysostome still in full song. And Babet wept for joy at their return.—New York Press.

A SHRINKAGE IN VALUES.

Poet's Experience With the Child of His Brain.

The eager poet wrapped it up carefully and set out for the city, where the leading magazine editors sat in judgment on such as his—or, rather, on such as might not hope to be quite as his, and it was night when he came to the city. At the hotel where he chose to lodge he passed it to the clerk, with instructions to place it in the safe, where valuables were kept for security.

"What value?" the clerk inquired.

The poet's face flushed with pride.

"It is, perhaps, scarcely possible to place a value upon it, but——"

"Say two hundred?" suggested the busy and practical clerk.

"That is, perhaps, something of the sort they will place on it," replied the poet, with a deprecatory curl of his lip. "Yes;" say two hundred," and he sighed.

The clerk checked it at two hundred, and put it away in the safe. Next morning the poet arose, paid for his lodge, received it safely into his hands again, and went forth. The afternoon was waning when the poet, looking wan and weary, stood again at the hotel desk, with it (no longer with a large I) in his hand.

"Ah!" said the clerk. "Care for it again? Same value, I suppose?"

"Well—er—ah—not exactly," said the poet, still eagerly, but of a different variety of eager. "I think—er—ah—what I was going to say, was—er—as a matter of fact—er—could you let me have half a dollar on it?"

The clerk said he couldn't hardly do it just then, and the poet took it and went back to his humble village, where he opened a tin shop and did quite well.—New York Times.

School Teachers' Salaries.

A summary of the salaries paid to the school teachers in the chief European countries appeared recently in several American newspapers. This report showed that the salaries of teachers in England range from an average of $350 for men to $250, or even as low as $200, for women. The lowest annual salary paid to a full-fledged teacher in Belgium is $192. In Denmark city teachers begin with $230 and village teachers with $182. The average for a country or village teacher in Prussia is $218 per year, although Berlin teachers receive from $315 to $650; women are paid from $140 to $400. France has an irreducible minimum of $220. Holland $160, Portugal $96 for the country and $108 for the city and Sweden and Norway $136 for men and less than $60 for women. The average salary in Switzerland is $340 for men and $275 for women. Greece divides its teachers into classes, those in the first receiving a maximum salary of $26 per month, those in the second $16, and those in the third $13. Teachers' salaries in Spain vary from $100 per year in the villages to $480 in Madrid.

Royal Discipline in Italy.

When the King of Italy came to the throne he determined to lessen the expenses of the royal household and to abolish sinecures. Being an early riser, he turned up one morning at the office of the household at eight o'clock, and found two attendants lazily beginning to dust the furniture. Being anxious to dictate some letters, and finding no one to write them, he seized a duster from one of the alarmed men, and having dusted one of the desks, sat down and occupied the next hour and a half in writing the letters himself. When at half-past nine one of the clerks sauntered in he was staggered to see the King sitting there.

The King, looking at his watch significantly asked him at what time he and his still absent colleagues were supposed to commence work. "Eight o'clock, sire," was the faltering reply. "Ah, I see you have not enough to do. I must get rid of some of you." He was as good as his word, and there has not been another case of unpunctuality in that department from that day to this.

TOO BUSY TO MAKE NOISE.

Kindergarten Scholar Was Engaged in Pretty Hard Task.

According to the Kansas City Star, a kindergarten teacher of that city was incapacitated from work one day recently by a somewhat startling incident.

The subject of the lecture and object lesson was animals, birds and then more animals.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I want each of you to think of some animal or bird and try for a moment to be like the particular one you are thinking about, and make the same kind of noises they are in the habit of making."

Here was the command. Here the finale:

Instantly the schoolroom became a menagerie. Lions roaring, dogs barking, birds singing and twittering, cows lowing, calves bleating, cats meowing, etc., all in an uproar and excitement—all, with one single exception.

Off in a remote corner a little fellow was sitting perfectly still, apparently indifferent and unmindful of all the rest. The teacher observing him, approached and said:

"Waldo, why are you not taking part with the other children?"

Waving her off with a deprecating hand and wide, rebuking eyes, he fervently whispered:

"Sh—sh—sh, teacher! I'm a 'ooster, and I'm a-layin' a aig!"

WHAT CHINESE NAMES MEAN.

Geographical Prefixes and Suffixes All Have a Significance.

A few definitions of Chinese geographical prefixes and suffixes may be of service in elucidating the nomenclature of current war news. First, prefixes: Ta, as in Taku, means great, and siao, as in Siao-Ping-Thou, means small. Pei or pe, nan, tung and si are respectively north, south, east and west. Thus the Pei-Ho is the North River, etc. Shang and hai are upper and lower. Pai, hei and whang are white, black and yellow. Suffixes are more numerous and familiar. Kiang, ho tchuan, ula, muren and tchu each and all mean river. Thus Yalu Kiang and Liao Ho are simply Yalu River and Liao River. Shui, kou, thsuan, khi, gol and ussu are unfamiliar terms, meaning a brook or small river. Hu, nor and omo mean lake, as in the well-known Lob Nor and Kosso Gol. Po, tse and tien mean a small lake or swamp, or a town situated near such a place. Hai means sea; thus Whang-Hai is the Yellow Sea, Tung-Hai is the Eastern Sea and Nan-Hai is the Southern Sea. Tao and sometime shan means island, but shan more often means a mountain range. Ling is a pass over a mountain range.

He Won With Western Methods.

Lieut. Somerville of the British navy recently related the following in an address before the Royal Geographical Society: "The New rapid of the Yangtse was formed in 1896. The land slipped in after the heavy rains and filled up the bed of the river. No one up above knew anything about it and as the junks were coming down 500 were wrecked in a whirlpool at the foot of the rapid. The story is that it was the work of a dragon. A friend of mine—Ferdinand Tyler—was sent up there by the Chinese government and he tried to exorcise the dragon. This landslip, so it was said, had been formed by the dragon turning over in his sleep. Mr. Tyler telegraphed to ask permission to begin. They telegraphed him that first of all the ancient methods must be tried to see if the dragon could not be moved and then, if he would not move, western methods might be attempted. Well, the dragon would not move and Mr. Tyler started with dynamite and shifted a bit of the river."

Lipton's Gallantry.

That Sir Thomas Lipton is much of a Chesterfield needs no confirmation, though this story, which is added testimony, shows that he happily turned a well-worn joke and gave comfort in defeat. Among his guests on the Erin one day before the races were sailed was a fetching miss of seventeen who wished him a sweeping success.

"I'm confident I've the better boat," said he. "And yet one should not always be too sure."

"Yes," she assented coyly. "There's many a slip between the cup and the Lip."

"I would be amply compensated for defeat," he replied, with a bow, "if the slip were a slip of a girl like you."—New York Herald.

Largest Searchlight.

The General Electric Company of St. Louis is building the largest searchlight made. It is to take 300 amperes, and the lens is seven feet in diameter. It will be used on top of a tower which is being built adjoining the world's fair grounds. It is not unlikely that experiments with telephony over this searchlight beam will be made during the progress of the fair.

Love and Money.

When Love dies, alack!
The whole world puts on black;
The light of day
Turns to lead gray;
The roses sicken and fade,
The song of the birds is still,
Music is hushed and afraid,
And all that was good is ill;
The heart is a broken thing;
The blood runs pale and cold;
Of this bereft
There is nothing left
But the greed and gain of gold.

—William J. Lampton.

Irishmen Seek Land.

The town of Castlemartyr, County Cork, forms part of the estate of the Earl of Shannon, and is to be sold at auction. The householders and the tenants of land within the township area will bid with a view to becoming absolute owners.

Pioneer Was a Traveler

George Weimer, aged 90, died last Monday on his farm near Roulette, Pa., where he had lived for seventy years. He was the last of the pioneer woodsmen and raftsmen of the Allegheny and Susquehanna headwaters, and was famous as a pedestrian and runner in his early days.

Once, being on a rafting trip down the river, he walked from Jersey shore to Roulette, seventy miles, between breakfast and early bedtime, or in about seventeen hours, over a rough and hilly wilderness road, with a stop of only an hour for rest and refreshments during the entire journey. The reason he made it he always explained by saying:

"I had always called on my girl that night of the week, and I wasn't going to let a little matter of seventy miles fool me out of it that night."

Laroy Lyman of Roulette shot at a deer in the hills back of that place one day, and called to Weimer to fetch one of his dogs. The dog would not follow the deer's track, and Weimer himself took after the deer.

When Weimer started the dog took the track and went ahead and overtook the deer, a buck. The deer fought the dog and scared it so that when Weimer came up it would only keep at its heels, the deer having started on again.

Weimer followed the deer over ridges, down hollows, across streams, and through swamps and tangled thickets, giving it no rest, and at last drove it into the open and toward the Alleghany river.

The deer at last entered a field that lay between the woods and the river. There Weimer caught it. Lyman's shot had not hit it.

The dog came lagging and panting in a few minutes afterward and lay down in a fence corner, tired out. He had run the deer, as near as could be calculated by the turnings and twistings of the course, not less than eleven miles.

Leaving the deer at the farm to be called for, he started back home, the nearest way being over the hills, seven miles. He arrived there an hour ahead of his dog.—New York Sun.

The Half Cent Piece

The half-cent piece was the coin of the smallest denomination ever made by this country. It enjoys the distinction also of being the first coin issued and also the first whose denomination was discontinued. The United States mint was established in 1792, and copper half-cents and cents were issued in 1793. Half the total number of half-cents issued were coined previous to 1810, after which year their coinage, with few exceptions, was limited. None was coined for circulation from 1812 to 1824, nor from 1836 to 1848. Finally, in 1857, their coinage, with that of the big copper cent, was discontinued. On account of their limited issue in the last years of their coinage they practically had disappeared from the channels of trade.

The needs of adopting the half-cent as our lowest value-computing factor for a coin were made in the early days of the republic. Colonial half-cents and British farthings of the same commercial value were then in circulation, and many articles were priced and sold in half-cents. With the progress of the nation values rose and the needs for a half-cent disappeared, and their use following the first decade of the century was almost entirely confined to multiples.

While all other discontinued types and denominations of United States coin have found oblivion, the half-cent is the only one of which treasury reports do not record some portion of the issue redeemed. This singular and unexplained fact has been one of frequent comment and inquiry from mint and treasury officials.

Ferran Zarbe of St. Louis sent two half-cent pieces to Washington for redemption. He now prizes highly the little voucher calling for "one cent," and which was sent to him with that amount of current coin in exchange for the two half-cent pieces he had forwarded.

Strokes Used in Rowing

If the embryo oarsman should take seriously all that is said about the difference between the so-called English long stroke he never would become proficient. As a matter of fact, there is as much short rowing in England as there is in this country. The difference is not national, but solely one between good rowing and bad rowing. In theory there is only one perfect stroke, but the difficulty is in imparting the knowledge and putting it into practice. A long stroke is not necessarily a slow one, although it is not possible to exceed a certain limit without sacrificing length, on account of the time necessarily consumed in the recovery. There is nothing gained by a good beginning if the momentum acquired is to be let go off at once. As long as the stroke is held on to the pace will continue without extra exertion, but immediately the oars are taken out of the water the speed begins to slacken and the rushing forward that invariably accompanies short rowing brings the boat almost to a standstill before the next stroke is ready to be given. The long stroke is the vindication of the sliding seat, and the object of every coach should be to obtain the maximum of length with the minimum of effort.

Coaches frequently overlook the fact that the 140-pound man can drive a five-inch blade thru weighing 168 pound and why the lighter man could short or is late at the finish. Half or three quarters of an inch trimmed off the edge of his blade will quickly mend the trouble. The crew that catches the beginning quickest holds it longest and brings its oars out cleanest is the one that never feels the wash of an opponent's rudder.—Leslie's Weekly.

Can All Be Borne

How much the heart may bear, and yet not break!
How much the flesh may suffer, and not die!
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh;
Death chooses his own time; till that is sworn,
All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife,
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life,
Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal,
That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,
This also can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill;
We seek some small escape; we weep and pray;
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still;
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn,
But that it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life;
We hold it closer, dearer than our own;
Anon it faints and falls in deathly strife,
Leaving us stunned, and stricken, and alone;
But ah; we do not die with those we mourn—
This also can be borne.

Behold, we live through all things—famine, thirst,
Bereavement, pain; all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body—but we cannot die,
Though we be sick, and tired, and faint, and worn—
Lo, all things can be borne!

—Elizabeth Akers Allen.

His Boldness Saved Him

Isabel Hapgood, the translator of many of Count Tolstoy's books, once visited the great novelist, and during her visit he told her a story of an ancestor of his.

This ancestor, an army officer, was an excellent mimic. One day he was mimicking the Emperor Paul to a group of his friends when Paul himself entered, and for some moments looked on unperceived at the antics of the young man.

Tolstoy finally turned, and, beholding the Emperor, he bowed his head and was silent.

"Go on, sir," said Paul. "Continue your performance."

The young man hesitated a moment, and then, folding his arms and reproducing every gesture and intonation of his sovereign, he said:

"Tolstoy, you deserve to be degraded, but I remember the thoughtlessness of youth, and you are pardoned."

The Czar smiled slightly at this speech.

"Well, be it so," he said.—New York Tribune.

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist exexutive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRI- ON TUES WILL BE HELD 26th, 1904. JULY

NOTICE.

The committee on arrangements for primary election, also the executive committee of the populist party, are hereby called to meet at Clanton on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1904. All candidates before the PEOPLE'S primary are also requested to meet said committee to arrange the expense of said primary.

W. H. SHAW,
tf Chairman Pop. Ex. Com.

M. F. LETT.

Mr. M. F. Lett has announced for the office of tax collector. He is a resident of beat 6 and is well known as a good Christian citizen and neighbor. He is a self-made man with a public school education, but competent to fill the office which he asks for, and has voted with the people's party ever since it was organized, and now votes with the republicans on national issues. Is of good "old line whig" ancestry, as shown by his name of Millard Fillmore.

J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

Mr. Littlejohn is a candidate for treasurer. He was born and reared in Chilton county, being a son of Noah Littlejohn, Esq., whom the most of us know and respect. The name of Littlejohn is a guarantee of his fidelity to the principles of the people's organization in this country. Formerly a farmer, for a number of years past he has been in the mercantile business as salesman for P. D. Wilson, of Clanton. He is well qualified both by nature, education and experience to fill this position

A CAMPAIGN LIE.

A story was told around Clanton Tuesday morning to the effect that Hon. L. H. Reynolds had withdrawn from the race for the probate judge ship of this county. We could not believe this possible, as he is not an "in and outer" of that kind, so telephoned to him at Jemison, asking as to the truth of the tale and Mr. Reynolds answered saying "it was absolutely false." So there is another lie nailed to the fence, one made out of whole cloth, but it is very evident that "the wish was father to the thought."

HOW IS THIS?

The following, clipped from the Sunday Advertiser, "lets a cat or two out of the bag." For instance, after the appeals that have been made to the people of this county to come into the democratic ranks and that there would be perfect equality, harmony, etc., and so on, it is quite refreshing to have Mr. Gulledge say "the old line democrats hesitated at first to support Judge Adams because of his PAST AFFILIATION with the POPULISTS." That shows you what they meant by "all coming together" that they would do the ruling and the people would be allowed "to pay the freight." Yes, the hyena and the lamb laid down together, BUT the lamb was INSIDE the hyena. Again Mr. Gulledge says: "His last decision was to step down and out, and let the populists, republicans and independents take it." Bless your soul, we've always had it. Every man of sound sense in the county knew that the nominees of the people's primary in July would be elected "hands down" in November. The democrats might have nominated a man who would not have been beaten so badly as the one they did put up, but there never was any chance for them to win. The vote on April 11th demonstrated that beyond a doubt:

"Relative to the withdrawal of Hon. S. M. Adams, of Chilton county, late nominee for probate judge," said Mr. J. A. Gulledge, of Verbena, who was in town last night, "he is especially antagonized by the democrats of his own town. My information is that a recent municipal election at Clanton was the main cause of the antagonism to him.

"The old line democrats of Chilton county hesitated at first to support Judge Adams because of his past affiliation with the populists, but his stand in favor of democracy since the ratification of the new constitution had caused the most skeptical to believe that he had been and is still honest in politics. With a majority of the democrats of Chilton great regret is expressed at his withdrawal.

"I don't think the antagonism was sufficient to have caused the withdrawal of Judge Adams under ordinary circumstances, but when he saw his home town knifing him, being gritty and disposed to fight back, his last decision was to step down and out and let the populists, republicans and independents take it.

"There has been some reference, which I construe to intimate that Judge Adams will return to the populist party. I have no idea of this, believing that he got all he ever claimed in the adoption of the new constitution."—Montgomery Advertiser.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

Another political reputation laid away in the democratic "Golgotha."

IN THE SOUP.

The democrats have concluded to have beat meetings on June 4th to elect delegates to a convention at Clanton June 11th to nominate some one in Adams' place, and try and get on the edge of the soup bowl. Poor things!

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

This gentleman, who is a candidate for the office of tax collector, was born and reared in Chilton county, is a resident of beat 6, a farmer by occupation, of high moral character and good business qualifications, and possesses a good education and would make a first-class officer. He has voted with the people's party since its organization in this county, and is still with them, though state and nationally he votes a republican ticket. Mr. Kicker offered for tax assessor some years since and he carried his home beat by a large majority, which is a good indication of the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors. He has been confined to the home by sickness for some weeks, but is getting well fast now. This sickness accounts for the delay in his announcement.

Thorsby, Ala., May 25, 1904.

Editor Union:

I see again that some curmudgeon who signs himself as Joseph W. Cox has made a painful attempt through the Banner to hit X-Ray, and he reminds one of a snake in dog days. It is said that they are blind in dog days and consequently they are striking out at every noise they hear, so it is with our ex-pop—pop-lol—ie, who acknowledges that he has got no more sense than to desert his former principles (whatever they were) and go to the so-called democrats for safety from the negro, which shows that he is like some others, hopeless imbeciles when they prate about negroes, mixed schools, etc., and if you tell them what Cleveland did in dining negroes at his table, signing bills for mixed schools, etc., also that demmies are putting negroes on jury duty at this day right here in Alabama, why, sir, they will stare at you like a cow would at her last year's calf and then stick their fool heads in the sand.

Now, Mr. Cox went off half cocked and makes a cowardly thrust in the dark, supposing that he knows who X-Ray is and proceeds to do him up in what he no doubt considers grand style, and thereby exposes both his ignorance and pusillanimous venom.

But when the X-Ray is applied to the case I think it will reveal the fact that while Cox's name is signed to that epistle, yet under the crust is shown the animus of some other party who has felt the sting of X-Ray's lance on former occasion. Yes, "the hands are the hands of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob," so now, Mr. Cox, if you are really curious to know who X-Ray is and will agree to meet him before a public audience and discuss the public questions of the day either political, social or religious, we will prove that you understand very little of either subject, and will prove to you that you neither believe in the precepts of the Bible nor practice them.

And, furthermore, if you have any judgment to discern facts and figures, by referring to last week's Union, first page, you will see that your rejoicing over Judge Pratt's letter was quite untimely, and that he simply put his head in the trap while trying to cover up a bad state of affairs in which he figures most prominently with the glamor of bombastic display and impudent bragadocia while the poor toilers and tax payers are saddled with a heavy bonded debt which he denies, yet the facts are sadly against him. X-RAY.

Clanton, Ala., May 22, 1904.

Editor Union:

I come again for a few lines to the public. Gentlemen, I think as we have so many candidates we ought to have a candidates' meeting, called by the chairmen of the republican and populist parties, and in the call invite every republican and populist voter in the county to come to said candidates' meeting. I think the people ought to know how many of those candidates are willing to roll up their sleeves and walk out in the political battle field and work for the ticket when it is nominated. Some people when they get defeated become sore and instead of working for the ticket they speak slightly about the nominees and especially about the one who succeeded over him. I hope that will not be the case of any of our candidates, but I think the people ought to have the opportunity of hearing the candidates express themselves along that line. I hope to hear from all that favors this meeting in next issue You could just write enough to let the people know whether you favored it or not, so the editor could get them all in one paper. I don't think it would do the candidates any harm, for without a mere accident some one of them will get defeated. So you see we could have one jolly day before defeat. I hope to hear from a good many of you candidates and also others next week whether you favor such meeting or not.

Respectfully,
MOSES A. KILLGORE.

TIGER AT THE DEPOT.

John Griffin, a colored man of Clanton, was arraigned before United States Commissioner John A. Elmore yesterday on a charge of operating a "blind tiger" under the cotton platform at the Clanton depot.

The government evidence went to prove that Griffin, in addition to running an unlicensed whiskey house at his residence, had a box-like contrivance under the cotton platform, where he worked, which contained liquor in different quantities and was sold around the depot.

He was held to await the action of the federal grand jury and in default of a $200 bond was committed to the Montgomery county jail.—Montgomery Advertiser.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 3, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
tf Judge of Probate.

In China a mile is anything from a quarter of a mile to a mile and three quarters, according to the province in which it may happen to be.

The entire German possessions in Africa aggregate an area of 1,024,693 square miles.

SOUGHT THE CZAR'S LIFE

When Arrested Girl Had Bomb in Her Possession.

Miss Merezhevsky Had Seat on Grand Stand During Spring Review—Admitted Intention to Hurl Missile.

Breslau, Prussia.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Breslau Zeitung reports that the authorities detected and thwarted a plot to attack the Emperor with a bomb during the spring parade in St. Petersburg.

The Emperor always reviews the parade on horseback, taking a position before and slightly to one side of the pavilion from which the Empress and Grand Duchesses view the pageant. The municipality erects a grand stand, tickets to which are sold publicly, the names and addresses of the buyers being noted.

As persons in the loges or front rows could easily throw an object to the place where the Emperor stands, the authorities naturally reserve the right of cancelling the sales of tickets, if the buyers are not known to be absolutely trustworthy, and they subject the occupants of the grand stand to the closest scrutiny.

Just before the Emperor arrived on the parade ground, it was noticed that Miss Merezhevsky, daughter of Prof. Merezhevsky, a leading Russian psychiatriast and Privy Councilor, who occupied one of the loges nearest the pavilion, was nervous and excited. Risking a scandal should their suspicions prove to be unfounded, the authorities ordered her arrest, which was effected unobtrusively.

A search disclosed a skillfully constructed bomb concealed in her clothing. The girl did not deny her intention of hurling the missile at the Emperor, but refused to give any other information.

Miss Merezhevsky has been an attendant at the courses in the women's university. It is rumored that she has been hanged, and her aged father is completely prostrated.

DYING HE SHIELDS MURDERER.

Florist, Stabbed With Knife, Says He Was Injured by Falling On Glass.

Philadelphia, Pa.—George F. Kreuger, a florist of Narbeth, is dead at his home, having been murdered, although in his dying breath he declared that he had been injured by falling on glass in the greenhouse.

He told this story, it is believed, either to protect his old mother from the notoriety that would follow were he to have told of the murder, or else he protected some one who stabbed him.

Kreuger went to one of his greenhouses to attend to some flowers. A short while later he returned to the house fatally stabbed and dying An examination of his wounds showed that they had been made by a sharp knife.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

500,000 Banana Trees Destroyed in Central America.

New Orleans.—The steamer Anselm, from Puerto Cortez, brings the news of destructive storms on the Central American coast, particularly the coast of Honduras, entailing the destruction of 500,000 banana trees and a loss of over $250,000. The worst sufferers were American fruit growers who recently purchased lands in Honduras. Probaly 500,000 full grown trees, with fruit hanging on them, were destroyed. British Honduras has also suffered in all branches of agriculture from the storms and unprecedented cold weather and heavy rains.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital ....$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904. 17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders 6,874,213.35

WALLACE G. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

SINGING.

The fifth annual session of the Salem Singing society will be held at Salem church on the fourth Sunday in May. Everybody is invited. Come with your baskets and books.

T. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
L. A. CALLOWAY, Secretary.
tf

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The second quarterly conference for Clanton circuit, Methodist Protestant church, will be held at Mount Pisgah church, three and a half miles south east of Clanton, the fourth Sunday in June and Saturday before. Dinner on the grounds.

tf T. F. DAVIS, Pastor.

The Sak's Store
Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Child en.
Our Mail Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.
Write for Catalogue

Announcements.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce mysen as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904

A. C. MIMS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904 W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP.
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby annouce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETT

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE.

We, the undersigned friends of J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. Williams, H. W. Varden, J. Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. M...

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton county.

By virtue of decrees rendered in the probate court at the May term of said court, I will proceed to sell at the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in Clanton, Chilton county, within the legal hours of sale on

FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1904,

the following described real estate for the taxes and costs due the state for the year 1903, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs $3.73.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs and costs.

BEAT NO. 2

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 15, and costs, $3.69.

BEAT NO. 4.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 36; 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 32, t nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t Tax and costs, $62.22.

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAtee: Nw 1-4 of sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t Tax and costs, $7.14.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs.

This 9th day of May, 1904.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Col...

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will May 16th for the benefit of expect to take the state exam in July, and any others who take any special work. From that every teacher will be to stand an examination on ture next January, special will be given to that subject. who desire can get instruction expression and physical culture Good board can be had with families at reasonable rates. ther information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton.
tf

The steel plant of the Alabama and Wire company at Gadsden making steel in a few more The plumbers and steam fitters busy making all connections start. Several of the open furnaces have been dried out

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as didate for commissioner from fourth district of Chilton county ject to the action of the PEOPLE primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON

I hereby announce myself as didate for COMMISSIONER from THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton subject to the action of the PEOPLE primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, peas, chufas and a general seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet also violins, guitars and Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes the themselves. We handle only brand, "Red Seal," and our very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK
tf Clanton.

ements.

F PROBATE

e myself as a can-
e of judge of pro
nty, subject to the
LE'S primary July
ALEX G. DAKE.

e myself as a can-
e of judge of pro
nty, subject to the
LE'S primary July

H REYNOLDS.

e myself as a can-
e of judge of pro-
nty, subject to the
LE'S primary, July

A. C. MIMS.

CUIT COURT.

e myself as a can-
e of clerk of the
lton county, sub-
the people's pri-
04.

W. COLLINS.

myself as a can-
of clerk of the
lton county, sub-
the people's pri-

A CALLOWAY.

ASURER.

myself as a can-
of treasurer of
ect to the action
primary, July 26,
LETTLEJOHN

myself as a can-
of treasurer for
ject to the action
mary, July 26th,
RT M. SMITH.

myself as a can-
of treasurer for
ject to the action
mary, July 26th,
W J. WILSON.

myself as a can-
of treasurer for
ject to the action
primary July 26,
C. ROBINSON.

myself as a can-
of treasurer of
ject to the PEO
26, 1904.
A. J. HARRIS.

myself as a can-
of treasurer for
ect to the action
ary July 26, 1904.
H H. ADAMS.

myself as a can-
of treasurer of
ect to the action
primary, July 26,
H. THOMAS

myself as a can-
of tax collector
ubject to the ac-
primary July 26,
F. DESHAZO.

myself as a can-
of tax collector
ubject to the ac-
primary July 26,
M F. LETT

myself as a can-
of tax collector
subject to the ac-
'S primary July

G. KICKER

myself as a can-
of tax collector
subject to the
E'S primary July

N H. WELLS.

myself as a can-
of tax collector
ubject to the ac-
primary July 26,
W. EDWARDS.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor
subject to the ac-
primary July 26,
B. POUNDS.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor
subject to the ac-
primary July 26,
G. MILLING.

LLECTOR.

myself as a can-
of tax collector
ubject to the ac-
primary on July

WALDRUP.
quire" Waldrup.)

myself a candi-
f tax collector of
ect to the action
ary on July 26th,
H. THOMAS

SSESSOR.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor
subject to the ac-
primary, July 26,
IEL C. GANDY.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor of
ect to the action
rimary, July 26th,
W. EDWARDS.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor
subject to the ac-
primary July 26,
B. POUNDS.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor
subject to the ac-
primary July 26,
G. MILLING.

LLECTOR.

myself as a can-
of tax collector
ubject to the ac-
primary on July

A. J. BICE.

tion of the PEOPLE'S pri
26, 1904.
JOHN J. LE

I hereby announce myself a
didate for the office of tax
for Chilton county, subject
tion of the PEOPLE'S prim
26, 1904. MOSES A. KILL

We, the undersigned friend
J. HUBBARD, do hereby a
nim as a candidate for re-e
the office of tax collector for
county, subject to the action
PEOPLE'S primary July 26,
J. Williams, H W. Varden,
Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh
L. Thomas, J. L. Smith.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDU
TION.

I hereby announce myself as
didate for re-election to the
superintendent of education f
ton county, subject to the ac
the PEOPLE'S primary July
1904. J. W. MO

TAX COLLECTOR'S SAL
The State of Alabama, Chilton
By virtue of decrees rende
the probate court at the May
said court, I will proceed to
the highest bidder for cash, be
court house door, in Clanton,
county, within the legal hours
on

FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, 190
the following described real
for the taxes and costs due t
for the year 1903, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne
se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15.
costs $3.73.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1
30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs,

BEAT NO. 2

John Shaw or Owner Unknow
1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 1
and costs, $3.69.

BEAT NO. 4.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in
ner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30,
16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner
1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15;
of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 an
of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e
ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec
r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1
1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 1
r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17,
16; s 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 32, t 2
nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec
r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 33,
16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-
1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 1
r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10
sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-
1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2,
15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 2
Tax and costs, $62.22.

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of
sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and co

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAtee: Nw 1-4 of n
sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1
ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of
and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 2
Tax and costs, $7.14.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1
5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs,
This 9th day of May, 1904.
T. J. HUBBAR
Tax Colle

SUMMER NORMAL SCHO

A summer normal school wi
May 16th for the benefit of a
expect to take the state exam
in July, and any others who
take any special work. From
that every teacher will be r
to stand an examination on
ture next January, special a
will be given to that subject.
who desire can get instructio
expression and physical cultur
Good board can be had with
families at reasonable rates.
ther information address
H. T. WALLA
Principal High School, Clanton.
tf

The steel plant of the Alaba
and Wire company at Gadsden
making steel in a few more
The plumbers and steam fitt
busy making all connections
start. Several of the open
furnaces have been dried out.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself a
didate for commissioner fro
fourth district of Chilton coun
ject to the action of the PE
primary July 26, 1904.
MOSES ROBIN

I hereby announce myself a
didate for COMMISSIONER fr
THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton
subject to the action of the PE
primary, July 26, 1904.
R. P. KENDR

JUDSON STROCK'S LETT

Johnson grass, sorghum,
peas, chufas and a general
seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet
also violins, guitars and ma
Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes ta
themselves. We handle only
brand, "Red Seal," and our pri
very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to m
prices with any one.
Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROC
tf Clanton,

TY OFFICIALS

Judge Str
W. M. W. B. G. Rob-
L. Mullins, J. Potts.
Watts M.
Smitha.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
Monday in April.
rd Monday in July.
Monday in Novem-

Sayre.
Lloyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Deason, Clanton.

ANCERY COURT.
2nd Monday in March.
2nd Monday in Septem

Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.
day in each month.

MISSIONERS' COURT.
day February, 1st Monday
Monday June, 2nd Monday
Monday August, 1st Monday

UNTY OFFICERS.
Probate—S. M. Adams.
—Alex G. Dake.
J. M. Morgan.
—J. O. Middleton.
ssor—A. C. Mims.
ector—T. J. Hubbard.

TY COMMISSIONERS.
trict—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
District—R. C. Riggins.

T. OF EDUCATION.
W. Moore, Clanton.

TATE SENATOR.
R. Oliver, Calera.

EPRESENTATIVE.
H. Reynolds, Jemison.

TY CHURCHES

nd clerks are cordially ask-
the editor any news regard-
churches which they would
shed. Also if there are any
ese notices please send cor-

IONARY BAPTISTS.
Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
m—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
ilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
t, clerk, Verbena.
—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

ek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
W. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
Samons, clerk, Jemison.
—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

Creek—Rev. S. L. Hand,
W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
oads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
—Rev. P. G. Manesa, pas-
Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
dgers, clerk, Jemison.
Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
n—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
ll—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
Barnes, clerk, British.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ney, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
r; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

ton—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
H. Wilson, clerk.
n—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
ron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
Billingsley, clerk.
em—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
; G. W. Hill, clerk.
pe—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Grove—Rev. J. H. Tliom-
nday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
r; H. C. Latham, clerk,

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
v. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
ce—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

ce—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
ley Robinson, clerk, Clan-

Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
nson, clerk, Rushton.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. A. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.24
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

Locals and Personals

H. T. Littlejohn was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds was in Clanton Friday.

Chattanooga Cane Mills and Plows on sale at W. I. Mullins'.

There were a number of candidates in town last Saturday, among whom were W. F. Deshazo of Lily, M. F. Lett, R. M. Smith, A. C. Mims and A. G. Dake.

M. C. and L. H. Williams were visitors in Clanton Saturday.

Don't forget to see Upchurch when in need of spectacles.

R. J. Williams was in town Saturday.

J. H. Lundy was in Clanton Saturday.

Celebrated James and Mayer's buggies for sale at W. L. Mullins'.

C. W. Hubbard and wife visited Clanton Saturday.

Wiley Foshee is a visitor at his daughter's, Mrs. Wiley Littlejohn.

J. W. Hubbard and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Drink "Peptonilla" at Upchurch's soda fount.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Littlejohn, Jr., visited Clanton Saturday.

J. M. Bean, of Collins chapel, was in town Saturday.

There were a number of Clanton people that attended the Sunday singing at Salem last Sunday.

J. Wiley Littlejohn, N. A. Kicker and W. T. Callen went to Montgomery Monday, where they join the "Seaboard" excursion to Florida. The party expects to be absent about a week.

J. P. Robinson, of Lomax, was a welcome visitor Monday.

G. W. Wilson was in town Monday.

J. Hance Allred left Monday for his home in East Lake, where he is in business for himself. He has been on a visit to his parents at Rushton for a few days recruiting his health.

The Baptist Ladies' Aid Society will serve ice cream at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Moore, Eighth street and Fifth avenue, Friday, the 27th inst., afternoon and evening, beginning at 4 o'clock.

Miss Maude Prescott will return from Sheffield, where she has been teaching school, to her home in Verbena this week.

Judson Strock attended church at Mount Pisgah Sunday and heard Rev. T. F. Davis preach an excellent sermon.

T. J. Downing was a welcome visitor Tuesday.

A. J. Wilson was in town Tuesday.

J. A. Mitchell, of Verbena, was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. G. Higgins visited the capital city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Crumpton paid a visit to his father at Jemison Sunday.

Perry Edwards, of Washington county, is visiting friends near Clanton for a short time.

J. N. Dennis was in Clanton Wednesday.

J. Bice was in Clanton Saturday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Colored.

Robert B. Wilson and Martha B. Hardy. Arthur Foshee and Ella Lenoir.

Jemison, May 9, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say just a few words. I want to thank my friends for the many compliments they have given me through the columns of your paper, and also thank them for the confidence they had in me in soliciting me to enter the race for tax assessor. I feel highly honored and flattered, and will say that that confidence shall never be betrayed. On one occasion once in life I went to an influential friend for a recommendation, and in that recommendation he stated "that I was true to trust" and so by the help of the Almighty, I mean to live up to that one clause. After considering the matter very closely I've decided not to enter the race. I think that there are enough now in the race for the different offices, and they are all good men and any of them that should be elected would fill the office with credit to themselves and our county. I am personally acquainted with all who have announced and would be willing to trust them with the affairs of our county. Of course I have my choice among them, but if I fail to get that choice I will shoulder to the wheel and help elect them in November. Did I say elect? Yes, of course, we have the winning ticket. I've never thought that I was much of a party man, but after summing it up I have aligned myself with the people's party and republicans since I cast my first ballot. Now some fellow will say, now, Anderson, did I not see a letter in the banner some time ago where you were denouncing republicanism? Yes, but I did not write that letter. A close friend of mine suggested that I let him write a short piece stating that I was not a delegate at large to that convention held at Thorsby, which I represented to, but I never authorized him to state that I was not in sympathy with them. He thought it best he said to write a piece, as it would have some tendency to cast some reflections on me in my school work yet I've let it go that way until now the time has presented itself for me to express myself and let the people know where I stand. I feel free of conscience and right in so doing. I had rather feel so than to hold any office in Chilton county. When you have another convention, boys, let me know. Yours for good times and no panics,

JOHN H. ANDERSON.

RANDOLPH.

May 21, 1904.

Editor Union:

I thought I would speak a few words to the voters. As all the candidates are farmers and have got their work to tend to, we or I haven't got time to canvass among the people, and I hope that they will not think hard of us. I would be glad to visit each man and have a good time talking over the issues of our campaign. We have so many candidates that I think two primaries would have been best, but I don't know. I still hold "special favors to none," but it seems like some men think they deserve special terms, but our platform says different. When men don't practice what they preach others will quit listening to them, so I believe in standing by our principles. Now let me ask the people to turn out and vote for the man of their choice, and I will stand by the result. Again let me say to the people to excuse me for not going around to see you. I'll promise you, if elected, to spend and be spent to discharge my duties as tax collector, but if you do not see fit to give me the job of collecting the taxes I'll be content with your choice, but let me say that I reckon that I am as needy a man as is in the race and have done all in my power to the upbuilding of the people's party. I've stuck to our principles through thick and thin.

Yours very truly,
S. E. WALDRUP.

S. S. CONVENTION OF BEAT 9.

To Be Held at Thorsby Normal School House, Sunday, May 29, 1904.

PROGRAMME.

9:30 a. m., devotional service—The president.

10 a. m., "What is the Way to Make the Sunday School Grow?"—Mrs. John Winslow, Mrs. George Kile.

10:25 a. m., "Use of the Bible in the Sunday School"—L. B. Pounds, A. Horn.

10:50 a. m., "Use of Sunday School Literature in the Sunday School"—F. Eiland, T. G. Williams.

11:15 a. m., "How May We Reach and Interest those Who are Not Now Interested in the Sunday School?"—R. A. Rasco, W. A. Mims.

12 m.—Adjournment for dinner.

1:30 p. m., song service in Christian Harmony.

2 p. m., "What Are the Necessary Qualifications of a Sunday School Teacher?"—Miss M. L. Hall, Miss Anna Olson.

2:25 p. m., "Power of Kind Words and Deeds"—J. Williams, Mrs. Simonton.

2:50 p. m., "Duties of Superintendent to His School"—J. J. Stanley, S. T. Norton.

3:15 p. m., "How to Get Parents to Attend the Sunday School"—J. W. Hayes, Willie Mims.

You are cordially invited to come and bring your baskets, prepared to stay all day.

J. BICE, President.

—tf

A COLORED EVENT.

There was quite a stir in the colored circles of Clanton and vicinity Thursday evening, May 19th. The event was the marriage of Mattie B. Hardie to R. B. Wilson, and it took place at Salem Baptist church (colored) at 8:30 p. m. Judge Adams performed the ceremony in the presence of a crowded house of invited guests. After the wedding a reception was tendered the happy pair by the Colored Home Mutual Benefit Society at the lodge room across the street, where refreshments of different kinds were served, everything passing off pleasantly. There were a number of presents given the pair, among which was a sum of money from the society. By the way, this society is doing a good work among our negro population. Its aims are "to bury our dead and care for our sick," and although only a small monthly sum is paid by each member, it has paid all claims and has "money in the bank." When a member is sick or dies they don't go round with a subscription list, but go to their fund and do it themselves which is the only true independence. K. Draper is high chief and Crofford Reed is assistant chief, while a board of directors composed of Henry Larkins, Sam McCall, Joe Williams, Alex Dickinson and Jim Sherman manage the money affairs wisely and conservatively.

OUR NEW PREACHER.

Rev. R. R. Ellison, successor to Rev. D B. H. Jeffcoat as pastor in charge of the Clanton circuit of the M. E. church, south, held his first services in Clanton Methodist church Sunday last. The new divine belongs in Hurtsboro, Ala., but comes to Clanton direct from Vanderbilt university at Nashville. He is a young man about 25 years of age seemingly and a bachelor. The congregation seemed to be well pleased with his discourse and we hope and trust he will do good work in this community. There are to be some changes in the circuit which we will announce later when fully decided on. Welcome to Clanton, brother.

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SHOES that are Reliable.

SHOES made to Wear.

NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

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THE RUNAWAY.

Ever since the world was young,
Striving fast and faster,
Runaway and ready Tongue
Tries to be the master.
If you'll only hark a bit,
Not a moment has he quit.

But he has the honest wit,
When he meets disaster,
To perceive that Think-a-bit
Is the greater master;
And next time, if he is wise,
He lets Think-a-bit advise.
—Youth's Companion.

MR. BOSTON IN A CAB.

Mr. Boston was so named for two reasons—because he lived in Boston, and because he was a Boston bull-terrier. He was addresed as Mr. Boston because he was such a dignified, well-behaved puppy.

Every morning he went out with his mistress to take the air and do the marketing. They stopped at the grocer's—that's where the dog-biscuit comes from—and the butcher's—don't the bones there make one's mouth water!—and the bakeshop, where there are such delicious smells.

Sometimes they drove in a cab to the big shops farther down-town. Here Mr. Boston stopped in the cab while his mistress did her errands, for he was not acquainted in these shops and might not have been welcome.

One morning he got very tired waiting. He had watched the people passing on the sidewalk for a long time, smiled at all the children, and growled suspiciously at a man who coaxed him to follow. He was so bored that he yielded to temptation when it strolled by in the shape of a white cat.

The cabman, reading a paper on his high perch up behind, did not see Mr. Boston leap out, nor did he notice a streak of white followed by a streak of brown flash round the corner.

The white cat lived in a fur-store near by—she was returning from a call upon her friend, the restaurant cook—so she knew the alleys and cat-holes of the neighborhood well, and soon left an excited little dog barking indignantly at a hole altogether too small for him to enter.

When Mr. Boston calmed down and started to retrace his steps, he could not remember just how he had come. The people hurrying this way and that confused and bewildered him. It was a great relief when he at last discovered a hansom cab drawn up to the curbing. He had jumped out of a cab, so now he jumped in. But it was not the same cab.

"Get out of there!" called the driver, very rudely.

"Wow-wow!" replied Mr. Boston, affably, which means "How-do!" and he politely offered to shake hands.

Then the cabman looked at his passenger more carefully, and saw that he was a valuable dog. He examined his collar-plate and found the mistress' name and address.

"I shouldn't wonder if I would get a pretty good fare for driving you home," he said, more respectfully than he had spoken before.

Mr. Boston again offered his paw, as if to say, "Here's my hand on it."

The man climbed up on his seat and drove off. Several times he peered down through the little trap-door in the roof, and chuckled to see Mr. Boston sitting straight and dignified, and looking as composed and self-satisfied as if he were in the daily habit of ordering cabmen about.

The mistress, very sad at the thought of her little dog lost in a great city, drove up to the house just as Mr. Boston arrived, and she paid his fare—and more besides—as the cabman had thought she would do.—Mary A. Hopkins in the Youth's Companion.

ON THE MANTEL-SHELF.

The Japanese doll got up very early one morning and harnessed his wooden cow to the cart that he might go to town.

He traveled and traveled along the mantel-shelf a great way. The wooden cow did not go very fast, so the Japanese doll saw all the sights along the way.

Suddenly he heard some one calling, "Jappy, Jappy, Jappy, stop!"

And the Japanese doll said, "So Bossy! So Bossy!" to the cow, and the cow stopped.

Then the doll saw who it was that had called to him; it was a paper nun. She was standing now in front of the wooden cow, with a great earthen jar in her arms as big as a tub.

"Your cow looked so hot and thirsty," said the paper nun, "That I thought I would bring her something to drink."

"You are very kind," said the doll, as the nun set the jar down in the roadway.

The cow sniffed it and then drank it all up, for it was full of milk instead of water.

A little Maltese kitten had followed the nun, and while the cow was busy drinking the milk the kitten crept from behind the nun's skirts to lap up some spatters of milk around the bottom of the jar.

Just then a loud and very peculiar noise from away down the road—I mean the mantel-shelf—made the kitten scamper off for safety.

The nun and the Japanese doll looked down the road in the direction from which the sound came. Even the wooden cow turned her head and the kitten peeped around from the shelter of the nun's black skirt.

What they saw was a yellow china chicken coming with a hand-organ. When it came up to them the chicken stopped, and it played such a merry tune that the kitten came out in the road where it could hear better.

The nun clapped her hands, for she was good natured and liked a bit of music now and then; while the Japanese doll leaned over the rail of his cart and said to the chicken, "That is a very pretty tune, sir."

The doll had just finished speaking when the sun rose. Its bright rays shone in at the window and clear across the room. That made the mantel-shelf folk all stop just where they were; they never move about by daylight. And when little girl Margaret came down stairs there she saw the Japanese doll and the wooden cow and the paper nun and the kitten and the chicken with the hand-organ.—Clifton Johnson in St. Nicholas.

REAL BRAVERY.

When Morton was a little boy, writes Emma C. Dowd, his father and mother paid little attention to his bumps and bruises, and so he learned not to mind them himself.

One day, when he was five years old, he was playing with his dearest friend, Wilfred, across the street. Morton was at the head of the back stairs—a long, steep flight; and somehow he lost his balance, and down he tumbled, from top to bottom.

Hearing the noise and the screams of the other children, Wilfred's mother and a neighbor who was there, together with Ann, the kitchen girl, rushed to the spot. Morton reached the foot of the stairs, and turning to look at the way by which he had come, he said, cheerily:

"That was quite a fall, wasn't it?"

On an earlier occasion Morton displayed even greater bravery and endurance. He was on a visit to an uncle with his father and mother, and they had been for a drive in his uncle's carriage. The small boy wanted a longer ride, and the coachman, who taken a fancy to the lad, said that he might go round to the stable, and that he would bring him home when he came. So Morton jumped in again, happy enough. The coachman gave the door a bang. Alas, one of the little hands chanced to be right in the way of that door! Nobody saw it, but they heard a sudden cry of pain. When they turned, the little fellow's lip was quivering, but not even a whimper did he make.

"That was my thumb!" he remarked, holding it up to view.

Of course everybody was sorry, for they all knew how such an injury hurts; but although it was enough to cause the loss of the nail, there was never any further ado about it.—Youth's Companion.

COMPANIONSHIP IN READING.

One of the advantages in reading the best books is in their fitting themselves to any age. If you keep to the so-called "juvenile books" you will lose the pleasure of having the sympathy and companionship of your parents in the reading. The best books are for older and younger readers alike, and parents and children may enjoy them together, thus doubling the pleasure of reading. That young readers love to discuss the books they read is evident from the letters sent to this department. It is enjoyable to find whether your views of a book, its incidents and characters, are shared by others. Agreement is gratifying, and disagreement is interesting, even if discussion should fail to convince either that the other has taken the truer view.—From "Books and

NEW HAITIAN STAMPS.

The Republic of Haiti has added a new set to its recent commemorative issue. The values are one, two, five, ten, twenty and fifty cents. It seems to be necessary to use upon this regular issue the same "control stamp," to prevent fraud, which was employed upon the commemorative series. This mars their appearance, and it will be good for collectors if this surcharging is discontinued.—From the Stamp Page of St. Nicholas.

The Schoolboy's Dream.

'Twas the half-year's last day, a festal one;
Light tasks and feast and sport, hoop, cricket, kite,
Employed us fully, 'till the summer night
Stole o'er the roofs of happy Alderton.
Homer indoors, and field games out of school,
Made medley of my dreams; for, when I slept,
The quaintest vision o'er my fancy swept,
That ever served the lordship of misrule;
Our hoops through gods and heroes ran amuck;
Our kites o'erhung the fleet, a public gaze;
And one wild ball the great Achilles struck—
Oh! how he towered and lightened at the stroke!
But, tho' his formal pardon I bespoke,
I told him plainly 'twas our holidays.
—Charles T. Turner, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

Blind Mary's Singing School.

One player must be blindfolded to take the part of teacher. The rest of the party compose the class, and sit in a line facing her.

She then informs her class that they will begin the leson by singing the scales. The head girl or the one at the end of the line, immediately sings "ah!" and the next, "am!" a little higher or lower just as she chooses, and so it goes all the way down the line, each singing a note in any way that she may wish. The teacher must listen attentively, and any time she thinks she recognizes a voice, she stops the class, and calls the singer by name. If she guesses correctly, she changes places with the pupil who in turn becomes teacher, but if not, she must keep on guessing.

Every time a new teacher is selected, the whole class must change seats, so that the voices may not be recognized by the direction from which they come.

A little variety may be introduced into the game by singing a well known song instead of scales, each pupil singing the word which comes to her to supply. It is the privilege of each teacher to direct her class to sing whatever she may choose, either song or exercise.—Indianapolis News.

Fire Pictures.

This is a very pretty trick, especially if it is performed in a darkened room. You show your friends a blank sheet of paper (the room must be light enough to let them see that it is blank). Then you strike a match, blow it out, and touch the paper with the glowing top of the match. A spark travels over the paper, following a very crooked course, and finally goes out. Then you open the shutters or turn up the lights, and, behold, you see on the sheet of paper a burnt picture or design, which has been traced by the spark.

The secret of the trick is that the paper, though it appears blank, has really had the picture drawn on it beforehand. It is not drawn with a pencil or pen and ink, but with a fine brush, ap en or a pointed stick dipped in a strong solution of saltpeter. The paper should not be glazed. Thin white wrapping paper is a good kind.

The solution is colorless, and leaves no stain, though the picture is really there, drawn in saltpeter. Now, saltpeter, which is also called nitre and potassium nitrate, is, as you may know, one of the ingredients of gunpowder, and it is used in making powder for the same reason for which we use it in this trick—because it contains a great deal of oxygen and is easily decomposed. When gunpowder explodes the oxygen from the saltpeter combines with, or burns, the sulphur and charcoal, so that no air is needed from outside. Just so the saltpeter makes the paper easier to light and burn along the lines of the drawing. By the way, these lines should be all connected together. If a part of the picture is entirely separate from the rest, it will be "left out in the cold." Of course, you must apply the match to one of the lines, which you can do easily enough by moving it across the paper near where you know there are some lines, until the spark catches.

And then don't throw the match down carelessly, for it might set something on fire, even without saltpeter. You cannot be too careful in handling fire. The saltpeter solution should be very strong—as strong as you can make it.—New York Mail and Express.

Curious Sea Occupations.

New York's great maritime business has given rise to many queer sea occupations.

One of these is the business of acting as life savers for the big excursion boats and barges. Owing to the crowds on these craft, there always is danger that someone will fall overboard and drown before the big vessels can be stopped. Hence it has become the practice to tow a rowboat astern. In this sits a strong swimmer, who is clad lightly so that he can act instantly. If any one falls overboard, he casts off the slip knot that holds his craft to the big boat, and in a moment is off to the rescue.

Most of these life savers own their own boats. They are generally beautiful craft, capable of riding any sea and extremely swift.

The same type of rowboat is used by the Whitehall boatmen, whose business it is to row down to meet incoming ships, take the hawser from them and carry it to the tugboats that are to tow them up. Whenever a steamships docks at New York, one or more of these boatmen keeps his little boat darting here and there betwen ship and pier, or ship and tugboat, carrying the hawsers. It is much quicker and safer than attempting to throw the huge ropes, and the business is a profitable one. The men often row from 10 to 15 miles in all kinds of weather to meet a ship.

Another occupation that the owner of small rowboats follow in the harbor is that of dredging up lost articles. If a ship loses an anchor or anchor cable, these men pounce on the spot and throw out big grappling irons. Then they row up and down over the grounds until they succeed in catching it. They are wonderfully expert both at finding a location where something has been lost and at feeling the slightest touch of the grappling iron when it slides over the sought for object. It happens with regularity that a passenger, in a hurry to get aboard a ship or leave it, drops his valise or other luggage overboard. As the stuff usually is heavy enough to sink immediately, the grappler is in great demand, and he appears on the scene with surprising promptness, as if he could scent the need for his services. Often the recoverd luggage is valuable enough to assure this queer fisherman a fat reward.—New York Press.

A Duke at Five.

There is an old story that once, when Queen Elizabeth was asked to confer a peerage upon one of her subjects, she replied: "I have knighted him for valor, that is the highest honor I have in my power to bestow." If the great queen abode royally by her decision in the instances of such heroes as Drake, Frobisher and Hawkins, whom she merely knighted, she changed her mind in the case of her own brilliant kinsman, Thomas Sackville. For on the same day (June 8, 1567) on which the Duke of Norfolk knighted him in her presence, she caused him to be raised to the peerage as Baron Buckhurst of Buckhurst, in Sussex. A year before this time she had given him the Manor of Knole in Kent, with its old house, which was built in part some three hundred years before. He did not, however, obtain full possession of this property until many years later ,1603), and in the same year he ceased to be simply Baron Buckhurst, for James I. then created him Earl of Dorset. He at once set to work to rebuild part of the house, and, by employing 200 workmen for two years, completed the task. It is this house which stands today in its beautiful park, one of the most famous of the manor houses of England. It covers four acres of ground, and with its many wonders—its 52 staircases (one for each week of the year), its 365 rooms (one for each day), its 540 windows, its recently discovered priest's cell—many of the readers of St. Nicholas are familiar, for Vita Sackville-West has aroused a new interest in her home by her letter, printed in the League of November, 1902.

Her father, Lord Sackville, who was British minister to the United States, 1881-1888, is the present owner of Knole Park.

There is no Duke of Dorset now, for the last time that the title descended from father to son was more than a hundred years ago, in 1799, when George John Frederick Sackville found himself (by the death of his father), at the age of five, fourth duke of Dorset, being also Earl of Dorset, Earl of Middlesex, Baron Buckhurst of Buckhurst and Baron Cranfield of Cranfield. Rather a heavy load for one small boy to carry! For he was a boy like other boys, even if he came to a dukedom and ranked next to a price before ever he had come to a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

He grew up in the beautiful county of Kent, known as the "Garden of England," and we can imagine him playing with his little sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, among the stately beeches of Knole Park—perhaps, too, playing at hide-and-seek in those 365 rooms, which all belonged to him. Later he went to school at Harrow, and to college at Oxford. He must have been clever, for his university gave him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law before he was 20 years old, and very few people (and most of those gray-haired) can write "D. C. L. Oxon." after their names nowadays. He must also have been popular, for he was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the militia of Sevenoaks (the nearest town to Knole) at the same age.

There has been very little recorded of his short early life, and there was, alas, no later life to chronicle. At the age of 21 he was killed by a fall from his horse in the huntingfield, when on a visit to his mother in Ireland. The title went to his cousin, who was the fifth and last Duke of Dorset. Thus George John Frederick never lived to gain the fame of his great ancestor, the poet and statesman, the first Earl of Dorset.—Margaret Jackson in St. Nicholas.

On the Menu.

Cannibal King—That missionary made an awful fuss, didn't he?

Head Chief—Terrible, sir. His struggles were frightful.

Cannibal King—Well, serve him as a piece de resistance.—Town Topics.

Australia exported during the year 1903 more than 20,000,000 frozen rabbits and rabbit skins.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN LONDON.

The American Register, speaking of the luncheon given last week in honor of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society of American Women in London, said in the course of a two column story:

"The 300 exquisitely frocked guests, women representing literary, artistic, scientific and philanthropic London, sat at tables brightly bedecked with flowers and under the interwining flags of Britain and America, making the scene a cheery one. The ladies of the society took advantage of the occasion to present Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, who is practically the pioneer of the society, and the retiring president, a badge of the society, which comprises the American flag, the Union Jack, the shield and coat of arms of London, and the American Eagle set in diamonds, an exquisite example of the jeweler's craft.

"Mrs. Griffin, who was a member of the executive committee of the hospital ship Maine, is one of the principal women who has fostered the growth of the society and seen it expand from small beginnings; in fact, the initial step in its formation was taken by Mrs. Griffin herself, in response to a desire expressed by English ladies that they might know more of American women collectively. The organization, which now numbers over 150 members of the most promised American women in London, had its beginning at a tea at which Mrs. Griffin was the hostess. "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

The rooms of the society, formerly at Prince Piccadilly, are now at 5a Pall Mall East, and by the voluntary labor and generosity of the members, they have been made most cheerful and artistically attractive.

Mrs. Griffin has retired from the president's chair with well won laurels, feeling assured that the good work which she so successfully inaugurated will be carried on in the same spirit by her successor, Mrs. Webster Glynes, one of the most charming members of the society, and formerly well known in New York as Mrs. Ella M. Dietz Clymer.

MARRIED WOMEN AS WAGE-EARNERS.

The American prejudice against wage-earning by married women appears in the effort occasionally made to make the employment of teachers in the public school terminate with marriage. But thousands of American married women do earn wages, thousands more would gladly do so if they could, and other thousands would be happier off if they did. The prejudice against it seems disadvantageous. American men, as a rule, prefer to support their wives if they can. If an American married woman works for pay, it is either because it gives her pleasure or because her husband's income is insufficient. She does not do it as a matter of course. How long she can keep it up depends upon what the work is, and upon other circumstances. If she has children, that, of course, interferes with her wage-earning if it does not stop it altogether, and general acceptance of a custom which would restrict or discourage child-bearing is not to the public advantage. Marriage tends, and should tend, to withdraw women from wage-earning, but it need not stop it per se and abruptly. To make marriage a bar to future wage-earning by a woman operates in restriction of marriage, and that is at least as much against public policy as restriction of child-bearing.—Harper's Weekly.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The brides who are going into new homes full of shiny furniture will save money by spending a little for white oilcloth. I did not lock by barn door until after my horse was stolen. Now, however, under all the scarfs on my dressers and chiffoniers and washstands are covers of white oilcloth, cut the same shape as the linen covers, but a trifle smaller. For the centerpieces and doylies on my polished tables, I cut the mats of thin white rubber sheeting. If the doyly is of drawn work or lace, I cut the protection only large enough for the linen center, or just the size of the jardiniere or vase which sits upon it. Compared with the expense of having a table top scraped and repolished or varnished, the oilcloth costs very little.—Good Housekeeping.

JAPANESE BABIES.

The babies of all except the richest Japanese are carried about on the back of an elder sister or brother from the time they are a few months old. The poorer the parents the sooner the baby is fastened on to the back of some elder member of the family, and it is not uncommon in the poorer quarters of a Japanese city to see a group of children six or eight years old playing in the streets, each of whom bears a tiny baby sister or brother fastened with a few straps to its back.

These straps are just sufficient to prevent the baby from falling to the ground, leaving the comfort of its posture entirely dependent on its own exertions. Japanese baby earning control of its ... almost impossible ... child from your arm ... it cling on with both ...

The dressing of a ... a simple matter. It ... but miniature kimono ... varying with the ... weather. These ... one inside the other ... put on. Then they ... the floor and baby ... them. They are long ... the baby's feet, and ... also long enough to ... Practically there is ... and the process of ... ese baby takes but ... utes of its mother's ... Tribune.

HOME OF MRS. HETTY SO...

A picturesque, but ... old building known ... Farm, was recently, ... Birmingham, England, ... George Eliot will be ... This house figures ... "Adam Bede" as the ... mortal Mrs. Poyser ... tunate niece, Hetty S... elist was born within ... the place, and Americ... scenes of her early, ... been shown this hous... road to Nuneaton.

Who has now purch... whether it must go t... other romantic landm... yet been divulged, but ... Poyser farm was poi... great admirer of Geo... lady said she had ra... than in the finest hous... and I've no doubt she ... Boston Herald.

POSED AS A ...

A silver-haired Ameri... still living who posed fo... as the Queen of Engl... still recalls with a sh... den of forty pounds of ... which she wore for so ... hours. Shortly after ... of Queen Victoria the ... George and St. Andrew ... phia commissioned Tho... paint a portrait of the ... coronation robes. The ... England, accompanied ... ter Blanche, a young la... summers. The Queen ... graciously and sat for ... head was finished. She ... quished the task to the ... ter, who sat dressed in ... robes for many a long d... received $40,000 for the ... Miss Blanche was made ... autograph letter from t... the present of a diamon...

WOMEN LESS SE...

Many great doctors ... that women are braver ... to physical pain than ... say that women are less ... it. Experiments on ov... women led to the conclu... were not more than hal... to pain at the top of t... as the average man. T... is readily believed by ... dentists. It indeed see... provision of Providence ... to whom pain is a birt... enjoy protection from ... and cruelest pangs.

ENGLISH STORY OF WOMEN.

King Edward recently ... cherry stones on his pl... lic function. The momen... table a crowd of Ame... scrambled for them, wit... it is said, of handing t... their descendants as fam... —London Daily Mail.

MORE RIDE-ASTRIDE WORN.

After long centuries, t... ladies riding skirts is ch... old form of side-saddle s... way to the new style o... skirt. Orders are comi... vided skirts in increasin... The Ladies' Tailor.

FADS OF THE SE...

Another fad is the w... with a fancy rhinestone ... in the middle.

Still another fancy is ... ton, with a little frill ... around it. And there is ... chou, which has wings ... wings, with a long, sle... tened in the middle to ... body of the butterfly.

The covering of button ... make a very fascinating ... useful pastime for the w... ingenious. Button molds ... with Japanese silk and ... touched up with water c... color designs are seen u... them to make the colors ...

Button molds are cover... vet and these are set in ... lace knots with lace ... from the lace knot. A... molds that are covered ... silk, with lace sewed ove...

ENATOR FROM SOUT...
Recommends Pe-ru-...
yspepsia and Stomac...
Catarrh of the ...
Called Dys...
to Produc...
tion is ...
Hence, Pepsin ...
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These Remed...
Seat of th...
is Re...
tor M. C. Butler.
derive prompt and satis... from the use of Peruna, ... to Dr. Hartman, giving a ... of your case, and he will be ... you his valuable advice ...
Hartman, President of The ...rium, Columbus, O.
BEST FOR THE BOWE...
Cascar...
CAND... CATHA...
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
ED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, bl... the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, heada... ng, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. Wh... are sick. Constipation kills more people than all ... ailments and long years of suffering. No matter w... today, for you will never get well and stay well ... er advice, start with Cascarets today under abs... ed. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never ... Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or N...
...tions Guarante...
MITED MEANS OR EDUCATION NO HI... L OUR 6,000 GRADUATES AT WORK. ... WRITE TODAY ... GA.-ALA. BUS. COLL...
to WOMEN
al Box and book of in... olutely Free and Post... to prove the value of ...
oilet Antiseptic
Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.
a noted Boston physician, ... great success as a Vaginal ... rhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal ... Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, ... of mucus membrane.
ent of female ills Paxtine is ... as a Vaginal Wash we ... ld to produce its equal for ... is a revelation in cleansing ... er; it kills all germs which ... ion and discharges. ... ists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. ... not, send to us for it. Don't ... there is nothing like Paxtine. ... ree Box of Paxtine to-day. ... 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.
WOOLLEY'S
& WHISKY
TIDOTE
...ently at your own home. ...n, of DeQueen, Ark., says: ... ago I was cured of the ... r medicine, and have con... best of health since." ...tstall, of Lovington, Va., ... to say that I firmly believe ... and permanently cured of ... I have never even so much ... it in any form since I took ... now 18 months ago. It was ... ever invented." ...wnsend, of Shreveport, La., ... opium. I have taken no ... yours, and I make no mis... that my health is better now ... my life, and I owe it to you ... It has been twelve years ... by your treatment." ... thousands of such testimon... ion to use them. A treat... any recommendations from ... ed patients must be good. ... Antidote has imitators, (as ... Ave)—perhaps you have tried ... there is nothing like Wool... the test of thirty years. No ... who uses opium or whiskey in ... has friends so afflicted, ... write to ... H. WOOLLEY, ...yer Street, Atlanta, Ga., ...ese diseases, which he will ...idential.
...n. 22, 1904.
Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
...moves all swelling in 5 to 20 ...ys; effects a permanent cure ... to 60 days. Trial treatment ...en free. Nothing can be fairer ... Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, ...cialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.
Smal... result ... Po... in the s... duces siz... We have ... valuable ... books which ... explain more ... fully the fer... tilizing value ... of Potash. ... We will ... send them ... free to any ... farmer who ... writes for ... them. ... GERMAN... New York—93 N... Au...
Avery &...
AVERY ...
51-53 South F... —AL...
MACH...
Reliable Frick... Sizes. ...

BEST IMPROVE...
Large Engin... promptly. Shi... Circular Saws, ... Steam Governo... Mill Supplies. ...
$500 ...
particulars and ... Al... The San... Destroys disc... rats or mice in ... cold water. ... delicate tints. ... of-date hot-wa... Alabastine to ... boiled, of paint... Rints on Dec... ideas free. A... 105 Fulton St., B...
NoMoreBlindi... Sore Eyes, Harry Co...

HEN IN LONDON.

egister, speaking of
n last week in hon-
niversary of the
ociety of American
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EN AS WAGE-
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Marriage fends,
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porates in restric-
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bearing.—Harper's

WARNING.
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horse was stolen.
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BABIES.
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The dressing of a
a simple matter. It
but miniature kimono
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them. They are long
the baby's feet, and
also long enough to co
Practically there is only
and the process of dre
ese baby takes but two
utes of its mother's
Tribune.

HOME OF MRS.
HETTY SOR
A picturesque, but
old building known as
Farm, was recently sold
Birmingham, England,
George Eliot will be inte
This house figures co
"Adam Bede" as the ho
mortal Mrs. Poyser an
tunate niece, Hetty Sore
elist was born within th
the place, and American
scenes of her early days
been shown this house
road to Nuneaton.
Who has now purcha
whether it must go the
other romantic landmar
yet been divulged, but o
Poyser farm was point
great admirer of Georg
lady said she had rath
than in the finest house
and I've no doubt she m
Boston Herald.

POSED AS A QU
A silver-haired Americ
still living who posed for
as the Queen of Englan
still recalls with a shud
den of forty pounds of
which she wore for so
hours. Shortly after th
of Queen Victoria the
George and St. Andrew
phia commissioned Thom
paint a portrait of the
coronation robes. The a
England, accompanied by
ter Blanche, a young lady
summers. The Queen
graciously and sat for
head was finished. She
quished the task to the a
ter, who sat dressed in
robes for many a long da
received $40,000 for the
Miss Blanche was made
autograph letter from th
the present of a diamond

WOMEN LESS SEN
Many great doctors
that women are braver
to physical pain than
say that women are less
it. Experiments on ove
women led to the conclus
were not more than half
to pain at the top of th
as the average man. Th
is readily believed by
dentists. It indeed seems
provision of Providence
to whom pain is a 'birth
enjoy protection from
and cruelest pangs.

ENGLISH STORY OF
WOMEN.
King Edward recently
cherry stones on his pla
lic function. The momen
table a crowd of Amer
scrambled for them, with
it is said, of handing th
their descendants as family
—London Daily Mail.

MORE RIDE-ASTRIDE
WORN.
After long centuries, th
ladies riding skirts is cha
old form of side-saddle sh
way to the new style of
skirt. Orders are coming
vided skirts in increasing
The Ladies' Tailor.

FADS OF THE SE
Another fad is the wi
with a fancy rhinestone b
in the middle.
Still another fancy is a
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around it. And there is a
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wings, with a long, sleek
tened in the middle to re
body of the butterfly.
The covering of button
make a very fascinating
useful pastime for the wo
ingenious. Button molds
with Japanese silk and
touched up with water co
color designs are seen
them to make the colors
Button molds are cover
vet and these are set in t
lace knots with lace
from the lace knot. And
molds that are covered
silk, with lace sewed over

ENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA
Recommends Pe-ru-na
yspepsia and Stomach Trouble.

Catarrh of the Stomach is Generally Called Dyspepsia—Something to Prcduce Artificial Digestion is Generally Taken.

Hence, Pepsin, Pancreatin and a Host of Other Digestive Remedies Has Been Invented.

These Remedies Do Not Reach the Seat of the Difficulty, Which is Really Catarrh.

ator M. C. Butler.

EX. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

The only rational way to cure dyspepsia is to remove the catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh. Peruna does not produce artificial digestion. It cures catarrh and leaves the stomach to perform digestion in a natural way. This is vastly better and safer than resorting to artificial methods or narcotics.

Peruna has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peruna cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peruna cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peruna cures it, as well in this location as in any other.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Perunia is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.

...t derive prompt and satis-
... from the use of Peruna,
... to Dr. Hartman, giving a
... of your case, and he will be
...e you his valuable advice

... Hartman, President of The
...arium, Columbus, O.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

...D CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad ...the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, ...ng, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move ...are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It ...ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking ...Today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels ...ar advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or ...ney back. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and ...Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

...tions Guaranteed BY A $5,000 BANK DEPOSIT
...ITED MEANS OR EDUCATION NO HINDRANCE.
...L OUR 6,000 GRADUATES AT WORK.
WRITE TODAY TO
GA.-ALA. BUS. COLLEGE, Macon Ga.

...to WOMEN
...al Box and book of in-
...olutely Free and Post-
...to prove the value of
Toilet Antiseptic
Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.
...a noted Boston physician, ...great success as a Vaginal ...rrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal ...Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, ...s of mucus membrane.
...ent of female ills Paxtine is ...ed as a Vaginal Wash we ...eved to produce its equal for ...like a revelation in cleansing ...ge; it kills all germs which ...ion and discharges.
...ists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. ...not, send to us for it. Don't ...there is nothing like Paxtine. ...Free Box of Paxtine to-day. ...7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

WOOLLEY'S
...& WHISKY
...TIDOTE
...ently at your own home.
...n. of DeQueen, Ark., says: ...ago I was cured of the ...r medicine, and have con- ...best of health since."
...mall, of Lovingston, Va., ...e to say that I firmly believe ...and permanently cured of ...s I have never even so much ...in any form since I took ...ew 18 months ago. It was ...ter invested."
...wsend, of Shreveport, La., ...opium. I have taken no ...yours, and I make no mis- ...that my health is better now ...my life, and I owe it to you ...It has been twelve years ...your treatment."
...thousands of such testimon- ...en to use them. A treat- ...ny recommendations from ...ed patients must be good. ...Antidote has imitators, (as ...have—perhaps you have tried ...there is nothing like Wool- ...the test of thirty years. No ...sees opium or whiskey in ...he has friends so afflicted, ...write to
...M. WOOLLEY,
...yer Street, Atlanta, Ga.,
...ese diseases, which he will ...idential.

...n, 22, 1904.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
...moves all swelling in 8 to 20 ...ays; effects a permanent cure ...to 60 days. Trial treatment ...free. Nothing can be fairer ...Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, ...Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Small Potatoes
result from a lack of
Potash
in the soil. Potash produces size and quality.

We have valuable books which explain more fully the fertilizing value of Potash. We will send them free to any farmer who writes for them.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—99 Nassau Street, or Atlanta, Ga.—32½ So. Broad St.

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SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

$500 Given Away
Write us or ask an Alabastino dealer for particulars and free sample card of
Alabastine
The Sanitary Wall Coating
Destroys disease germs and vermin. Never rubs or scales. You can apply it—mix with cold water. Beautiful effects in white and delicate tints. Not a disease-breeding, out-of-date hot-water glue preparation. Buy Alabastine in 5 lb. packages, properly labelled, of paint, hardware and drug dealers. "Hints on Decorating," and our Artists' ideas free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness & other Sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

PATHETIC INDIAN TALES

RELATED BY ONE WHO HAS LIVED AMONG THEM.

The Burial of Beautiful Blossom—The Name Indian is a Misnomer—The Red Man Hates a Half-breed—The Aristocratic Cheyennes.

Tears came to the eyes of many members of the New York Indian Association as Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury, New England field secretary of the American Missionary association, told of the burial of Beautiful Blossom, the youngest child of the Rev. Mr. Wachacwastiwm, an ordained clergyman; of the healing of Eagle Feather, deserted, with her three children, by her husband, Swallow; of the burning of an aged Indian mother at the stake by her son, because he said she was too old any longer to spear the salmon or snare the rabbit, and of the erection, less than three years later, of a church on the spot where her little heap of gray ashes had fallen.

"There is a difference between knowing about Indians and knowing Indians," said Mrs. Woodbury. "I don't suppose I know very much about Indians, but I think I may say I know Indians. I can almost claim to belong to them, for I have been among them all my life, and have been invited to membership in one of the tribes. In my girlhood there were usually from one to half a dozen Indians rolled in buffalo robes sleeping around my father's open fire of a night, and I used to go into their wigwams freely, making them little presents and sometimes buying their baskets and bead work. I recall one day going to one of their tepees where two of the young braves looked curiously at me.

"'H'm; that Vose girl!' said one, 'make good squaw.'

A Cause of Reproach.

"The name 'Indian' is a misnomer. They are not Indians. They are native Americans, the only native Americans. Nor are they red men. They may be brown, copper, or practically white. They have no pigment under the skin, as a negro has, and with civilization they whiten. For an Indian to have a fair skin is a cause of reproach among the fiercer tribes. The North American Indian is the native aristocrat of this country, and he is proud of his birth.

"I once asked the daughter of an old chief, who had become converted and taken a new name, 'How many Indians go back to the blanket?' 'Almost none of the second generation,' she replied; 'of course, of the first generation some go back, but I have heard of white people who backslide. However civilized an Indian family may be, it has a tepee, and in summer for a little while it likes to go off and pitch the tepee far away from man and play heathen for a few weeks. The Indian wants to brown himself in the smoke of his fire, go around in the blistering sun hatless, and have a vacation from civilization. I have known white men who liked to play heathen a little while.

"The new name of this girl's father was Kitto, after the author of the history of the Bible. He was one of a band of hostile Indians who were imprisoned as a consequence of some warlike raids. Father Ridge went among them and converted them, and when President Lincoln pardoned them they marched out, 200 strong, singing the fifty-first Psalm to the tune of 'Old Hundred.' When an Indian becomes a Christian and is baptized, they give him a new name to indicate something that he is to struggle to attain to. This is simply an adaptation of the Indian system of nomenclature. An Indian father who calls his son Shoot-in-the-Ear thereby expresses his hope that when the boy grows up he will be able to shoot his foe or his quarry straight and clean in the ear. I know one Indian who christened himself Eli Abraham. I suppose he admired both characters and annexed them to his Indian name, in the hope of attaining to their virtues.

They Are Very Religious.

"Indians hate half breeds. Once I had this same young girl with me at a meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, when a young negro preacher who was almost white, thinking to show his friendliness, said to her, 'I have a little Indian blood in me.' The girl drew herself up, and, looking at him in scorn, said: 'You have a little Indian blood in you. Then I thank God that I am not like you.'"

Indians, according to Mrs. Woodbury, are pre-eminently religious. "If it were not for their religious wants, they would ask very little odds of the missionary and Indian associations of the country," she said.

"You may recall how aboout 15 years ago the Messiah craze swept over the Sioux, who number about one-third of all the Indians. The advent of the Messiah, they believed, was to be heralded by an immense tidal wave, which would land on the prairies all the buffalo the Indian could ever want to hunt or eat, and would bury all the white men three feet deep. Messiah would bring for every Indian a shirt, a ghost shirt, which would render him invulnerable to the white man. They thought that the Messiah was coming to make a temporal kingdom, so they destroyed all their totems and became a godless nation. Some burned up their totems. Others, more prudent, hids theirs in the ground, thinking that if the Messiah did not come, they might prove useful again. Poor Wolf hid his totem in a haystack out in a field, and the lightning struck the haystack and burned up the totem.

"But the Messiah did not come, nor the buffalo, nor the ghost shirts. Instead, the government intervened. My point, however, is that the Sioux were left a literally godless people, and that in consequence they came crowding into the schools to learn 'the shining Jesus way.'

The Aristocrats.

"I was in Oklahoma at one of the distributions of the government semi-annual dividend. For acres the land was dotted with Indian tepees, but between the tepees of the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes there was a broad avenue, for the Cheyenne is the aristocrat of the Indians. Any Arapahoe would feel himself flattered to be asked, 'Are you a Cheyenne?' and every Cheyenne would feel himself insulted to be asked, 'Are you an Arapahoe?' Over the plain a thousand Indians came driving, each with two or four of their ponies, their blankets flying, and followed by packs of Indian dogs, half dog and half coyote.

"Here was Black Wolf, with 70 gashes received in the willow dance and the ghost dance, and there was old Left Hand, whose wife was doctoring his rheumatism.

"I visited the tepee of Lowing Buffalo, who is 103 years old, if son, who is a Christian, is to be believed. On the other side of the fire was his aged wife, paralyzed from the waist down and nearly blind. Opposite sat Eagle Feather, their daughter, very sorrowful because her husband, Swallow, had left her. The poor thing was sitting, her hands clasped over her heart, and all she would say was 'Heap sick about Swallow.' I got out my Testament and read part of the eleventh chapter of Matthew, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' I saw her face begin to soften. Then we sang, 'Rock of Ages' and 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus,' and the missionary who was with me offered prayer.

"One day, years before, that same missionary came upon a little pile of gray ashes in the grass. 'That is where I burned my mother day before yesterday,' a young brave told him.

"'What was the disease?'

"'She had none, but she was old—she could no longer spear salmon or snare rabbits.'

"That day he showed me a church which had been built where the old Indian woman had been burned to death, and as I looked at it three young Indian men came slowly up the path. Two of them had their arms interlaced to form an armchair, in which they carried their old mother, while the third followed, carrying a blanket to put around her. There were no backs to the seats, so one of the boys sat beside his mother, and she leaned against him and rested her head on his shoulder, as they all listened to the Gospel. So much had Christianity accomplished in three years!

"And then there was the time when Beautiful Blossom died. They laid her in a little white coffin, but, as there were no flowers at that season, they took some yellow tissue paper they found in a missionary box, and twisting it into a cross and some little flowers, placed them in the coffin. All the old chiefs—warriors who had slain their men and knew what it was to dabble in human blood—came to the funeral.

THE OCEAN'S DERELICTS.

Timber-Laden Craft That Menace the Safety of the Seas.

After going over the impressive list of marine accidents caused in past years by collision with floating derelicts, the reader naturally wonders how many of the recorded catastrophes could have been prevented by systematic methods of dealing with these dangers to navigation. In the ten-year period from 1893 to 1902 there were 51 collisions with derelicts. In three of these—one somewhat doubtful—the vessel striking was a total loss; in 37 it was seriously damaged, and in 11 slightly damaged. A great many Norwegian lumber vessels plying from southern ports on the United States coast become derelicts. This is explained paradoxically as the indirect result of the Norwegian's expert seamanship and his confidence as a sailor, which makes him willing to trust in old weather-logged craft, foredoomed to wreck, but continued in use by him till they give way under the stress of actual trial.

Dynamite is the agency usually suggested to destroy these vessels, but dynamite will not accomplish everything. A ship, even an unseaworthy one, is a substantially built structure, and the explosion that will rend it into fragments too small to endanger another vessel striking them must be tremendous. If the ship floats upside down the task is still harder and the wrecking crew must cut into the hull in order to place the charges.

The case of the lumber schooner Drisko is typical. She was sighted by the San Francisco a few years ago, waterlogged and deeply sunk in the water. It was found impossible to tow her to port, and the officers of the San Francisco determined on the torpedo treatment. Three torpedoes, containing 34 pounds of guncotton apiece, were accordingly attached to the keel of the derelict and exploded. They did a great deal of damage, of course, but the obstinate craft remained afloat. Five more torpedoes were then exploded under the keel, and this time back and frames were broken. The San Franfisco then rammed the derelict amidships, and thus cut it in two. The cargo began to slip out and the two parts to sink. As they went down the cruiser fired shells into the stern by way of finishing touches.—London Daily News.

The Jesuits are to be permitted to settle again in Germany, after an exclusion of thirty-two years.

Much has been heard of the efficacy of the Japanese explosive projectiles. The powder used is the invention of a Japanese. He claims that with regard to explosive force, the powder stands next to blasting gelatin and on a much higher level than dynamite or guncotton. A handful exploded on an iron plate one and one-half inches thick forces a hole through the plate. At a special test made two years ago, a six-inch shell loaded with guncotton made a hole a little larger than its own diameter in the target and burst with trifling effect in the backing of coal. A shell charged with Shimose powder tore an aperture three feet in diameter. The composition is handled with the greatest safety, and it costs only about one half of guncotton.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently completed its shipment of twenty-four locomotives ordered by the Japanese government. The engines were taken apart and placed in boxes and framework and then placed in box cars so they could not be seen from the outside, the Japanese government and the Baldwins being anxious to keep the matter a secret. The engines are intended for use in Korea on the Seoul-Kobe railroad. American mechanics will set up the engines.

In the presidential election of 1900 there were 13,858,638 votes cast.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

When a leap year girl proposes it's up to the young man to lose his self-possession.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease
A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A faint heart is more apt to win the fair lady than a faint bank account

The Sault canal connecting Lake Superior with the other inland seas is the greatest commerce carrier in the world. Through it last year passed 35,000,000 tons of ore, lumber, grain and other freight.

Patent medicines are never sold in the apothecary shops of Sweden. The Government limits the number of these shops, and there are only 350 in the whole country, Stockholm, with a population of 300,000, having only twenty-two.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Employes in Japanese cotton factories get only eight to eighteen cents for a day's work of eleven or twelve hours. This work, however, is much less strenuous than in this country, and much time is wasted in loafing, talking, laughing and drinking tea.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Conscience doesn't make cowards of literary romancers.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Some men have a keen sense of humor, judging by the pointless stories they tell.

Overheard on the Pike.

Mr. Easy—"Why should people visiting The Exposition at night use more Allen's Foot-Ease than in daytime?"
Miss Foote—"Because under the brilliant illumination of the grounds, every foot becomes an acre!"
Mr. Easy—"Fair. Only fair! Pray, conduct me to the nearest drug store and I promise never to accept a substitute for you or for Allen's Foot-Ease." * * * *
Foot Note—The twain will be made one in June.

A poor girl's idea of a mercenary wretch is a young man who marries a rich widow.

MOORE & HANDLEY
HARDWARE CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
We are Headquarters for
MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS
Send for Catalogue and Prices.
See our Engines, Boilers and Saw Mill outfits, also steam and hand Pumps and Gardener Governors. We can furnish you anything you want in the machinery or hardware line.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

TIRED, SUFFERING WOMEN.
Women run down and endure daily tortures through neglecting the kidneys. Kidney backache makes housework a burden; rest is impossible; sleep fitful; appetite gives out and you are tired all the time. Can't be well until the kidneys are well. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have restored thousands of suffering women to health and vigor.

Mrs. William Wallace, of 18 Capitol street, Concord, N. H., says: "I was in the early stages of Bright's Disease, and were it not for Doan's Kidney Pills I would not be living to-day. Pain in the back was so intense that at night I had to get out of bed until the paroxysm of pain passed away. I was languid and tired and hadn't the strength to lift a kettle of water. I could not work, but a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me, and two boxes absolutely cured me."
A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Wallace will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

One of the important news centers of London is the inner lobby of the house of commons. No newspaper man has access to that place unless he is entitled to a seat in the press gallery—a rare privilege. Not all London journals have representatives in the reporters' gallery. Alfred Harmsworth had to buy a Scotch newspaper, with a time-honored title to a gallery seat, to get a representative of his widely circulated Daily Mail in the gallery and inner lobby.

In 1903 the value of cargoes loaded at New Orleans wharves was 69 per cent greater than total for 1883; the shipments of grain alone were so large that a million more bushels were exported from New Orleans than from New York.

Feet Hurt.
Sweat, itch, blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., Atlanta, Ga., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

A justice of the peace of East Poughkeepsie, N. Y., requires all persons brought before him on a charge of drunkenness, to sign a pledge to gain a suspension of sentence.

FOR WOMEN
Especially Mothers
The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, and Beautifying Properties of
Cuticura SOAP
Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of Priceless Value.
For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, ulcerations, and inflammations of women, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, CUTICURA Soap and CUTICURA Ointment are priceless.
Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify."

The Largest Photograph in the World.

AT the recent Dresden Exhibition of German Civic Life, the Neue Photographische Ges. Berlin Steglitz exhibited a photograph which is said to be the largest ever taken. This gigantic picture measures twelve meters by one and one-half meters (thirty-nine feet eight inches by four feet eleven inches).

The photograph represents the Bay of Naples, and was taken from Castel San Marino, the highest point behind Naples, from which the eye commands the whole city and bay as far as Mount Vesuvius and Capri. In order to secure as extensive a panorama as possible, six different views on as many plates, measuring twenty-one by twenty-seven centimeters (eight and one-tenth inches by ten and one-half inches) were first taken. From these six plates, which were designed with a view to being connected to one another in a continuous series, six enlargements, one and one-half by two meters (four feet eleven inches by six feet seven inches) in size were prepared by means of an apparatus with a lens thirty-two centimeters (one foot) in diameter. The enlargements were made directly on silver bromide paper. The inherent difficulty of connecting the single plates so as to avoid any break was overcome so successfully that it is practically impossible to detect the boundary line of any two plates. According to their character, the six negatives were exposed for unequal periods, varying between one-half and one and one-fourth hours.

In order to develop the picture, a huge wheel was made of specially prepared wood. The wheel was four meters (thirteen and twelve one-hundredths feet) in diameter and one and three-fourths meters (five and one-half feet) in breadth, the periphery thus being twelve and one-half meters (forty-one feet), and containing ninety slats intended for receiving the photographic paper. There were further used three large tanks about seventy and one-half cubic feet in capacity, intended respectively for the developing, clearing and fixing solutions, acetic acid and sodium hydroxide solutions. Each tank could be shifted about on five iron wheels moving along rails sixteen meters (fifty-two and forty-eight hundredths feet) in length. A gigantic water tank, fifteen meters (forty-nine and one-fifth feet) in length, two meters (six and fifty-six one-hundredths feet) in breadth, and three-fourths meter (two and forty-six one-hundredths feet) in height, having a total capacity as high as 470.68 cubic feet, was further used.

On account of the large developing wheel used, the paper was developed by night in the open air. Before developing the picture, the exposed paper, fitted with a protecting cover, was laid over the slats of the wheel. The wheel was then set rotating. As it turned, it dipped the lower part of the paper into the developing liquid. The light portions were especially treated with sponges impregnated with energetic developers. Portions whose development was too rapid were checked by means of iced acetic acid solutions. An iron oxalate developer was used.

After first interrupting the developing process by projecting iced acetic acid on the photograph by means of a hand pump, the paper was conveyed into an acetic acid bath, where the clearing process was completed after twenty minutes' time. The picture, after an intense rinsing, was transferred into the fixing bath, where it remained three-quarters of an hour. After another rinsing the photograph was thence conveyed into the large washing tank above mentioned, where it remained for about eight hours, while a continuous supply and withdrawal of water took place. The total consumption of water used in washing the print was about 10,593 cubic feet.

After the water was drawn off, the picture was stretched out on wooden bars attached to the upper edge of the tank, where it remained for about ten hours before it was completely dried.—Berlin Correspondent of the Scientific American.

The Newspaper First.

The man whose concern makes most of the tin signs used in this country is an observer of advertising matter. His experience indicates that tin signs are most valuable as an adjunct of newspaper publicity. He says: "My business is best when newspaper advertising is best, and my customers who are most successful in business are those who use newspaper space."

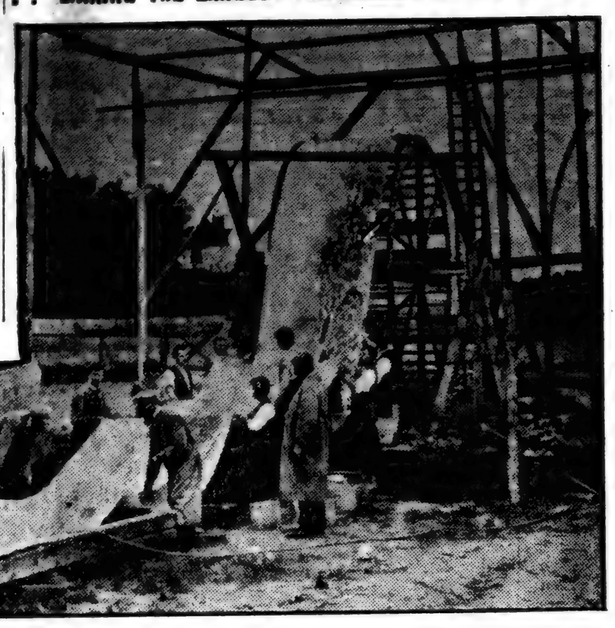
In Korea dog meat is in great request at certain seasons.

CAUGHT BY HIS CURIOSITY.

Method of Entrapping a Tiger For the Purposes of Exhibition.

The trap shown in the accompanying cut, from Pearson's Weekly, shows the method pursued in capturing a tiger for exhibition purposes when it is desired particularly not to mar his fine fur in any manner.

:: MAKING THE LARGEST PHOTOGRAPH IN THE WORLD. ::



:: Unreeling the Print Into the Clearing Bath. ::

The principle of the trap is much the same as that of an ordinary mouse trap. A great square inclosure is erected in a likely place in the depths of the forest. It is constructed of strong logs, fastened together as securely as possible. In the inside of this inclosure is placed a large looking glass, while the

MIRROR IN THE TIGER TRAP.

top, or lid, is fastened in the air and attached to a strong spring. In the course of time the tiger is almost sure to pass in the direction of the trap, in which case he is always much interested in his reflection in the mirror, and will climb inside in order to discover what this curious thing is. As he clambers over the side and drops to the ground the spring of the lid is released, with the result that the animal is caught, and cannot possibly make his escape until the lid is removed. There are holes in each side of the inclosure, provided for the purpose of doping the infuriated tiger when once he has fallen a victim to curiosity.

Justifiable Homicide.

A man went into the office of the News at Mortonville, Kan., a few days ago and announced: "I've come to kill a printer."

"Any printer in particular?" asked the foreman.

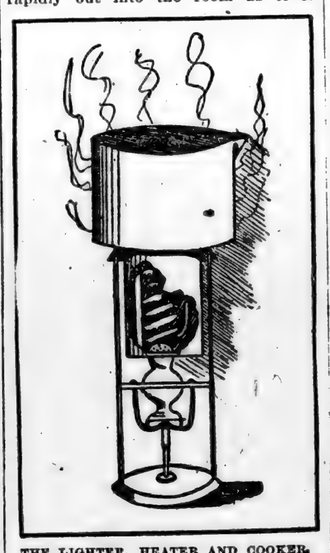
"Oh, any one will do. I would prefer a small one, but I've got to make some sort of a show at fight or leave home, since the paper called my wife's tea party a 'swill affair.'"—Minneapolis Journal.

A seaman, whose body was found in the Thames River, England, was tattoed from head to foot.

ECONOMY IN FLAME.

In the household fire is used for three purposes — illumination, heating and cooking—and generally it requires a separate and distinct apparatus for each of these purposes.

Some good genius has invented an affair which combines all these principles in one. Light from the flame of a lamp at the base of the machine is diffused throughout the room. The upper part of the flame heats an oven attachment, and in doing so passes through a coil of pipe, the air in which flows rapidly out into the room as it is



THE LIGHTER, HEATER AND COOKER.

heated, and is replaced by cooler air, which in turn reaches a high temperature.

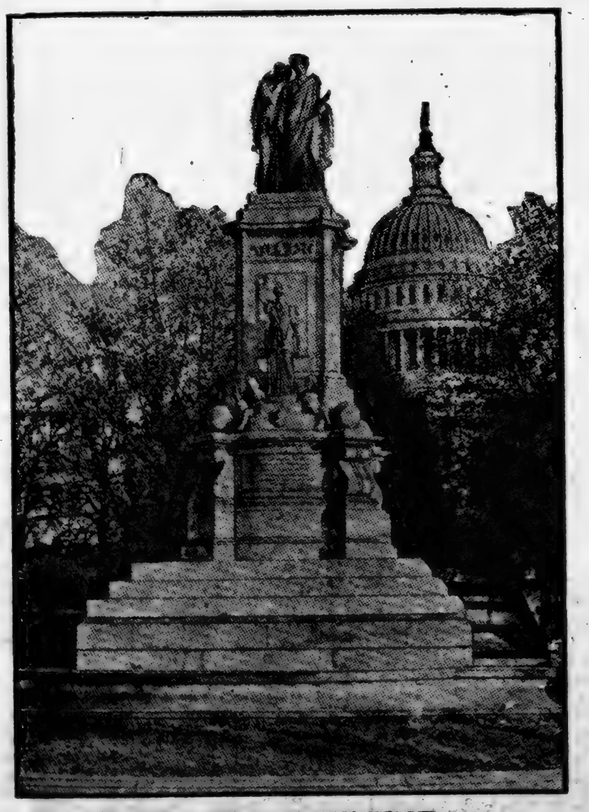
Burr Indictments Found.

After having been given up as lost for many years, the original indictments on which Aaron Burr was tried for treason and misdemeanor, respectively, were found at Richmond, Va., in the archives of the United States Circuit Court.

Each indictment contains the indorsement "Not guilty" in the hand of the jury foreman.—New York Times.

Fifty-two Years: No Vacation.

George H. Tiffany, who worked without a vacation fifty-two years at a printer's case, died recently at Jamestown, N. Y.



PEACE MONUMENT.
Washington.

Quaint and Curious

The velocity of the wind at the height of one mile above the earth is four times as great as at the surface.

A man worth $5,000,000 to-day is no richer, as related to the aggregated wealth of the United States, than a man worth $370,000 in 1850.

In the fortified rock of Gibraltar there are sixty-two miles of tunnels. They are stocked with an ample supply of arms, ammunition and provisions, in readiness for a siege.

It is not generally known that the fur seal was once a land animal. The baby seals are actually afraid of the water, they would drown, if thrown into it, and have to learn to swim by repeated efforts. When once they have been taught to swim, however, they soon forget to walk.

The largest room in the world, under one roof and unbroken pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a whole battalion can maneuver in it. By night twenty thousand wax tapers give it a beautiful appearance. The roof is a single arch of iron.

After ten years' incessant labor, Mrs. Lizzie Hoffman, of Anthony, has finished what is probably the oddest bedquilt in the country. It is a patch quilt made of 14,600 pieces of silk of all kinds and colors, and every piece of silk came from a different bride's hat. During ten years Mrs. Hoffman has been collecting these pieces.

Koreans wear full mourning for their fathers. The dress is of hemp cloth, with hempen girdle. A face shield is used to show that the wearer is a sinner and must not speak to any one unless addressed. The costume is retained for three years, the shield for three months. This is worn for a father only, secondary mourning is worn for a mother, and no mourning at all for a wife. The hat is of wicker.

WAR IN COLOMBIA.

No Milk For the General's Coffee, so the Enemy Escaped.

During the last revolution in Colombia, says the World's Work, General Perez was in command of the Government troops at Cali. One day news arrived that the Liberals had captured a neighboring town, and Perez was ordered to start with his army at 7 o'clock the next morning to attack them. He made a patriotic speech to the soldiers, ordered coffee to be ready at half past 6 at a local hotel, and made ready for war.

At the appointed hour next morning the troops paraded in the municipal square. The General strutted to and fro before them, waiting for his coffee, and telling his men what terrible things he was about to do to the revolutionists. But a complication arose. Almost every one in Colombia takes coffee black, but General Perez must have milk in his.

In this case there was no milk. The nearest cows were four miles out of town. The General, fuming and impatient, sent a soldier to the distant farm. His staff urged him to march without the milk, but he refused. He sent a second soldier to hurry the first, and a third to hurry the second. Till noon the army stood on parade in the broiling sun, while the General fussed and fretted. Then back came the soldiers and reported that the cows were dry and there was no milk.

"No milk!" thundered the General, in a rage. "Then I will not march. By to-morrow morning, innkeeper, you must find some milk somewhere."

The army was dismissed and scouts scoured the country for milk. The next morning at half past 6 the cafe au lait was ready, and at 7 the army was set on the march; but the Liberal troops had already moved to strike some other city.

Plucking the Ostrich.

When a year old, the plumage of the ostrich is usually large enough and fine enough to began plucking, which is one of the most difficult and dangerous operations of ostriculture. A few of them are driven into a small corral, when one by one they are pushed into a small angular enclosure, and a long, narrow bag is placed over the head, with a hole in the end to breathe through. Then one man holds the bird, while the operator skillfully clips and pulls at the feathers that are ripe. Blinded, the bird becomes very tame, but care is exercised by the men to avoid the kicks that necessarily are included by the creature in this performance. When a feather root is hurt, injury is done that can never be remedied, for when a socket is pulled out, a feather can never grow again. The short feathers are pulled out without any apparent pain to the creature, as they are ripe and would fall off in the course of nature if not extricated by the skilled operator. The heavy wing feathers are cut off with heavy scissors, the stumps being left in the skin. These stumps are ripe for extraction about three months after a plucking takes place.

Sewing Machines in Honduras.

The only American machine that is popular in Honduras is the sewing machine, which is in practical use throughout the republic.

Japanese troops from their supposedly impregnable fastnesses at Feng-yangcheng.

The price of meat in Moscow has risen twenty-five per cent., owing to the heavy shipments to the Far East.

Fire burned every store in Waverly, Va. The loss is $ blaze was of incendiary Bank of Waverly was b The vaults intact.

Just Before You Ge Hurt Buy a Bottle

Tallassee, Ala., May 30, 1903.

We have used Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic in our families and our stock for several years and have to say it is the best we ever tried for Wounds, Burns, etc.

We use nothing else as a remedy for Colic in our horses and mules, and it has never failed.

C. P. WOODALL.
W. W. WOODALL.

Buena Vista, Ala., June 6, 1903.

I sell and use Dr. Tichenor's Antiseptic. My customers are pleased with it and I like it so well that I always keep it in my house, ready for use when needed at any time.

J. J. FINKLEA.

Pine Grove, Ala., August

I have used and sold Dr. Antiseptic for more than a the best thing I have ev healing cuts, burns or s Wounds and for Nausea, era Morbus and Flux there better. Everybody is deli it. R.

Andalusia, Ala., Apri

I consider Dr. Tichenor's an indispensable family m is superior to anything we for healing Cuts, Bruises, any kind of Wounds and I vise its use in such cases.

B. H. ZE
Prop. Du

10 cents and 50 cents by all drug gists.

A most complete

Stock of General Merc dise, Dress Goods,

The Millinery Department

is complete in every detail and is in of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara of St. Louis

P. D. WILS

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good CHICK as there are in the Barred Plymouth R And you may have fresh eggs for 50c. want them shipped add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can

MRS. W. N
Maplesville, A

GEN R L MERCHANDISE FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Br
"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Ala

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whe That Practical and Instructive Newspa

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of bama for the full line of State N contained in each issue, will be nished in connection with Our lication at a Remarkably Low P

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family i Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indis It is pure, bright and practical all the way throu meets the requirements of the entire family. It is throughout the South, and no one should be wit

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year -
Weekly Advertiser one year -

Both for $1.25.

TH

OL. II.

ay School Convention

day schools of beat 9 held ton at Thorsby on Sunday, ust. There was a large at- including a number from mong whom were Professor ore and W. M. Wilson. Din erved on the grounds of the There wasn't any lack of s to eat, all furnished by adies of the beat, the Chil oneycutts and many others orium of the college was ith an attentive congrega listened with interest to the of a list of well chosen which bore directly on the our Sabbath schools. Ex ous talks were made by J. W. Moore, J. Williams, ev. I. Windsor, R. A. Rasco, ns, J. J. Stanley, S E Nor W. Hayes; but the honors ed off by the ladies, whose the subjects assigned them re and thought, and are re ere as for the benefit of the could not be there to hear J. Bice, ably assisted by dent A. Horn, conducted the in a highly successful Miss Anna Howard acted as It was a day well spent and at "It was good to be

W. C. E.

THE BEST WAY TO THE SABBATH SCHOOL GROW?

Mrs. John L. Winslow.

nday school is the door rch, and in order to get ev enter through this door im t amount of work to be hich we are richly reward are the phases to consider this great work. Perhaps any more importance than or development and prog is the Sunday school to the plant life, good, nutri must be given the young, ts just budding forth, that e nourished sufficiently to eir full size; and so it is ung plants in the Sabbath must have the proper them growing in interest day school. "Train up a e way he should go and old he will not depart from keep the children in the ool, then when they grow and womanhood they will for Sunday school work. t a school that can grow without complete organi this we understand that appoint capable men and officers and teachers who ith the love of God, and should attend regularly ered by sickness or other dable causes. The perform Christian duties should first, other things second superintendent and teach other words, the leaders, oroughly awake to all the the school, really enthusi ing to the different mem school the inspiration emselves feel. Also the ld prepare the lesson well ng with the class. Some en should the teacher be study of the lesson to begin on Sunday he study of the les ext Sabbath; at any rate plan when possible. A ld not go before a class teaching is an irksome patient for the close of ur, but he or she should pleasure and an opportu undantly blessed—yes, a thers. Every pupil must el welcome, and especial t be given to new pupils viting all to come again. rt to have every one to rt, if nothing more than a verse in the lesson. g out plainly each spirit to our own individual t the precious promises ven so many centuries each one. Occasionally lass to your own home, ther or a part at a time, ay make their acquaint 't forget to call at their ake the acquaintance of mbers of the family. n one of your pupils is pass the absence by un ook after that one, giv ouragement and inviting him. Literature has much e interest that is taken school. Good papers easily be obtained from association if each pu a small amount each e of the school who sing ecial interest in the mu music lifts a soul to a Let the children be seat rgan; they enjoy being ppreciated fully as well who are older; their an sing beautifully the Oft have the sweet

WHAT AR NECESSA OF A GO

By M

First of al teacher shou tian, since Sabbath sch scholar in ye God. "We c not possess," any love fo none to his each member ultimate aim we must kno cessful teach man or wom tact should time to spea time to repro it is the tact just when an First let have a lively not only on the week. concern your amusements. you rejoice w pathize in th their sins ar tion. Never that you are as he or she bath school, well, makes and is polite his or her be Sunday after teacher must thy with his various dispo ble; he shou the home life pil. Never g ed in what in gle with the and when you entertainment kind of tea bound to be and parents the young pe then you ma ple to often i of amusemen souls to Chri them to ours (I John iv, 2 not his broth how can he not seen?" pupils unless Even Jesus leave His hea erring souls came to earth in the templ No, He ming walk of life death of Laz the wedding hope to win Christ if we bath school week. The te to set his cla all things. pupils will special effort teacher lets bad weather keep him at h members of h it incumbent they feel like bring their surely become line. Boys a for a teacher the lesson hi appreciated studied. Tea in appreciatio of a pupil, ne feel that it ma er or not the know that thi some teachers

...ssedly impregnable ...yangcheng.
...eat in Moscow has ...per cent., owing to ...ts to the Far E...

Fire burned every store ... Waverly, Va. The loss is $... blaze was of incendiary ... Bank of Waverly was ... The ... vaults intact.

...t Before You Ge... ...urt Buy a Bottle ...

...la., May 30, 1903.
...Dr. Tichenor's Anti... ...illes and our stock ...and have to say it ...r tried for Wounds, ... else as a remedy ...rses and mules, and ...d.
...P. WOODALL. ...W. WOODALL.

...Ala., June 6, 1903.
...Dr. Tichenor's Anti... ...mers are pleased ... it so well that I ...ay house, ready for ...at any time.
J. J. FINKLEA.

Pine Grove, Ala., August ...
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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 2, 1904. NO. 10.

...ay School Convention at Thorsby

...day schools of beat 9 held ...m at Thorsby on Sunday, ...st. There was a large at... including a number from ...mong whom were Professor ...re and W. M. Wilson. Din... ...rved on the grounds of the ... There wasn't any lack of ...s to eat, all furnished by ...ladies of the beat, the Chil...neycutts and many others. ...rium of the college was ...with an attentive congrega... ...listened with interest to the ... of a list of well chosen ...which bore directly on the ...r Sabbath schools. Ex... ...ses talks were made by ...J. W. Moore, J. Williams, ...Rev. I. Windsor, R. A. Rasco, ...Jas. J. Stanley, S E Nor... ...W. Hayes; but the honors ...ded if by the ladies, whose ...the subjects assigned them ...re and thought, and are re... ...here as for the benefit of the ...could not be there to hear. ...J. Bice, ably assisted by ...lent A. Horn, conducted the ...s in a highly successful ...Miss Anna Howard acted as ...It was a day well spent and ...that "it was good to be ...
W. C. E.

...S THE BEST WAY TO ...THE SABBATH SCHOOL GROW?

...Mrs. John L. Winslow.

...day school is the door ...rch, and in order to get ev... ...enter through this door im... ...st amount of work to be ...which we are richly reward... ...are the phases to consider ...in this great work. Perhaps ...any more importance than ...or development and prog... ...is the Sunday school to ...the plant life, good, nutri... ...must be given the young, ...as just budding forth, that ...be nourished sufficiently to ...their full size; and so it is ...ung plants in the Sabbath ...must have the proper ...to them growing in interest ...day school. "Train up a ...e way he should go and ...old he will not depart from ... keep the children in the ...ool, then when they grow ... and womanhood they will ...e for Sunday school work. ...t a school that can grow ... without complete organi... this we understand that ...appoint capable men and ...officers and teachers who ...ith the love of God, and ...n should attend regularly ...ered by sickness or other... ...dable causes. The perform... ...r Christian duties should ... first, other things second... ...superintendent and teach... ...other words, the leaders, ...oroughly awake to all the ...the school, really enthu...ing to the different mem... ...school the inspiration ...hemselves feel. Also the ...ld prepare the lesson well ...ing with the class. Some ...en should the teacher be... ...study of the lesson ...to begin on Sunday ...the study of the les... ...ext Sabbath; at any rate, ...plan when possible. A ...ld not go before a class ...teaching is an irksome ...patient for the close of ...our, but he or she should ...a pleasure and an opportu... ...bundantly blessed—yes, a ...thers. Every pupil must ...feel welcome, and especial ...ot be given to new pupils ...writing all to come again. ...ort to have every one to ...art, if nothing more than ...a verse in the lesson. ...ng out plainly each spirit... ...to our own individual ...at the precious promises ...even so many centuries ...each one. Occasionally ...lass to your own home, ...ther or a part at a time, ...may make their acquaint... ...n't forget to call at their ...ake the acquaintance of ...mbers of the family. ...e one of your pupils is ...pass the absence by un... ...look after that one, giv... ...ouragement and inviting ...in. Literature has much ...e interest that is taken ...y school. Good papers ...easily be obtained from ...association if each pu... ...a small amount each ...e of the school who sing ...ecial interest in the mu... ...music lifts a soul to a ...Let the children be seat... ...rgan; they enjoy being ...preciated fully as well ...who are older; their ...an sing beautifully the ...d. Oft have the sweet ...strains of music drawn a wayward soul back from the paths of sin to live a noble Christian life. There are many ways in which we may reach the hearts of the people, but what will touch one may not affect another; so we need to study their dispositions, using tact that we may win them to our schools and to Christ. There should be a continual reaching out to those who do not attend, to come and join us in the study of the Bible. 'Tis not simply a place to go just to see and be seen, but 'tis a place to learn more about the Holy Scriptures. These are only a few of the many ideas which will guarantee the proper growth of the Sunday school. I would suggest that if any school represented has fallen into a rut, feels discouraged, and numbers are lessening each Sabbath, that some one ferret out the difficulty and make same right, then try something a little out of the regular routine to interest the young, remembering that we should seek divine guidance in all things. May all our schools be such that every one may feel the elevating touch of a school alive with workers, glad to serve for Christ's sake, then people will want to attend our Sabbath schools.

WHAT ARE THE NECESSARY NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOOD S. S. TEACHER?

By Mary Louisa Hall.

First of all a good Sabbath school teacher should be a steadfast Christian, since the prime object of the Sabbath school is to impart to the scholar a yearning for the things of God. "We can not give what we do not possess," so if the teacher hasn't any love for Christ, he can impart none to his class. The salvation of each member should be the teacher's ultimate aim and undying effort. But we must know how to work. A successful teacher must be a practical man or woman and a great deal of tact should be employed. There is a time to speak, a time for silence, a time to reprove, a time to praise; and it is the tactful teacher who can tell just when and how and what to speak.

First let each pupil feel that you have a lively interest in him or her, not only on Sunday, but all through the week. Let them know that you concern yourself about their work amusements, companions, etc.; that you rejoice with their rejoicings, sympathize in their troubles, weep for their sins and pray for their salvation. Never let a boy or girl think that you are entirely satisfied so long as he or she comes regularly to Sabbath school, recites the lesson fairly well, makes systematic contributions, and is polite in class, regardless of his or her behavior on week days or Sunday afternoons. The successful teacher must be thoroughly in sympathy with his pupils and study their various dispositions as far as possible; he should acquaint himself with the home life and doings of each pupil. Never get too old to be interested in what interests your pupils, mingle with them in their amusements, and when you can, be present at their entertainments, if you are the right kind of teacher your presence is bound to be uplifting. When teachers and parents are above mingling with the young people in their amusements, then you may expect the young people to often indulge in the wrong kind of amusements. We can hardly win souls to Christ without first winning them to ourselves. The Bible says (I John iv, 20): "For he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?" And we can not win our pupils unless we mingle with them. Even Jesus, the Son of God, had to leave His heavenly throne to win the erring souls of men, and when He came to earth He did not sit always in the temple and teach the people. No, He mingled with them in every walk of life, in their sorrows, the death of Lazarus, in their rejoicings, the wedding at Cana. So we can not hope to win many of our pupils to Christ if we see them only in the Sabbath school room for an hour each week. The teacher should ever strive to set his class a worthy example in all things. When teachers come late pupils will not be apt to make any special efforts to be prompt. If the teacher lets such trivial excuses as bad weather or slight indisposition keep him at home on the Sabbath, the members of his class will scarcely feel it incumbent on them to come unless they feel like it. If teachers forget to bring their contributions, pupils will surely become careless along the same line. Boys and girls will not study for a teacher who does not prepare the lesson himself, for study can be appreciated only by one who has studied. Teachers, never be wanting in appreciation of study on the part of a pupil, never let the boys and girls feel that it makes no difference whether or not they know the lesson. I know that this is a common fault with some teachers. I've often been to Sabbath schools where I knew that any amount of study would be utterly unappreciated by the teacher. The class would sit during recitation period with quarterlies open, and all questions would be either answered by the teacher or read off by a member of the class. The pupil who had spent hours in study would make no better show than the one who had not looked at the lesson. Stimulate your pupils to study; make them close their books and find out what each one knows; then teach them as much as you can of what they didn't know. If a pupil doesn't know a thing but the golden text, let him feel that you are glad he knows that much, and would be still gladder if he knew more. Encourage pupils to ask questions and discuss the lesson. Always show the spiritual application of the lesson. There are other things besides study to be appreciated. Prompt and regular attendance and contributions; make a mental note of those who never fail to bring their pennies, and occasionally give them a word of praise. Watch your pupils and see which are always polite in class, which are never late to Sabbath school, which always help in the singing and responsive readings. All these are deserving of praise. Stimulate class pride. Encourage your pupils to bring in new members and to improve the class along all lines. Never forget that, no matter how unpromising a pupil appears, there is good in him, more good perhaps than any one suspects. "Speak gently to the erring one, remember that however darkly stained with sin, he is your brother still." Above all, a teacher should be constant in prayer, seeking strength from God to employ his faculties to their best advantage in leading his pupils in the narrow way that leads to heaven.

THE POWER OF KIND WORDS AND DEEDS.

By Mrs. Dr. Simonton.

"Kind words can never die." Oh, what power in the little act of speaking a kind word or doing a kind deed. Perchance it may be to some one who needs just that one kind word that will be the means of saving his or her soul. How little we know what good we may do. How many times we have helped some little boy or girl out of trouble by taking the time to speak some kind, loving word to them as we passed by. Is it not our duty as Christian workers and Sabbath school teachers to ever be ready to speak a kind word, perform a kind act, toward those who we see need such help? How many lives we might help to be better, to be happier, if we would simply put ourselves aside and give Christian advice to those who need such. I beg of you, my co-workers, to never let a day pass by without asking "Our Father" to show us some way of doing good, some chance to speak a kind, loving word "in His name" and for His sake. Let us show our fellow creatures that we care for them. Let us see how kind and loving Jesus was. He never missed an opportunity of doing good. He never passed by a soul in need, the sick, the poor, or the fallen, but that He offered help and pardon. He treated all alike. He is no respecter of persons. I've often heard some one say, "I wouldn't have such a boy or girl in my house." Ask them why? They will tell you of something bad they have heard about them. Don't stop to investigate, but simply turn their backs to them instead of doing as Jesus would, and try to help them by speaking a kind word, by showing them you care for them. Let us think more of this class who need encouragement than of those who do not. These are the ones to whom Jesus would have us speak a loving word. How many times we miss an opportunity of doing good. How Jesus must look down upon us in pity for the many mistakes we make along this line. How it must grieve Him that we don't follow Him more closely in kindness and love. Let me ask each one of you what have you done today to cheer some heart, to make some burden lighter and easier to bear? All it has cost you is the time it has taken to speak a kind word. We learn the power of kindness through the Scriptures. Jesus was all kindness. It was written on His face; even His enemies believed Him to be more than mortal. Why? Because He was always so kind, spoke lovingly to all He met, and treated his enemies well when they abused him. Not only human beings feel the power of kind words and kind deeds, but dumb animals as well. How often it has been seen in dealing with a horse that he can be ruled by love. Many times can be made to start a heavy load by talking lovingly to him, and offering an apple or lump of sugar. Let us not forget that they are God's creatures, too, and we should be kind to them. Let us be kind to one another as God commands us, and then we will see the great and unmistakable power of kind words and kind deeds.

BALTIMORE'S MAYOR

Sends a Bullet Through His Brain. He Was Thirty-six Years of Age.

MARRIED ONLY TWO WEEKS AGO

Recent Fire and Political Criticism Preyed Upon Him, Unbalancing His Mind.

Mayor Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, shot and killed himself at his home Monday. His bride of two weeks was at the time asleep in the adjoining room, and was awakened by the discharge of the revolver, which Mr. McLane evidently used while standing before a mirror. Members of the household rushed to the mayor's assistance, but he did not regain consciousness after he fell and expired within an hour.

No cause can be assigned for the act by the members of Mr. McLane's family. Since the fire of last February he had been kept assidiously at work administering the affairs of the city, besides endeavoring to direct the rehabilitation and rebuilding of the burned district. This, together with criticism by his political opponents, are thought by many to have caused a temporary mental aberration.

Mayor McLane was elected to the office of chief magistrate of the municpality in May of last year for a term of four years. Under the city charter he will be succeeded by E. Clay Tymanus, republican, president of the second branch of the city council, to serve out the unexpired term.

Mr. McLane was 36 years of age, the youngest chief executive Baltimore ever had. He was the son of James L. McLane, president of the First National bank, and nephew of Robert M. McLane, former governor of Maryland and United States minister to France during Cleveland's first administration.

Mayor McLane was married two weeks ago to Mrs. Mary VanBibber, a well-known and popular society leader of Baltimore, and the newly made bride is prostrated by the tragedy. The mayor was very popular among the people generally, irrespective of party, and the whole community has been profoundly shocked by his tragic end.

KUROPATKIN BLAMED,

And It is Reported that the Czar May Dismiss Him.

Reports published of discord in the interview between General Kuropatkin and Viceroy Alexieff at Mukden and of the southern movement of the Russian vanguard give rise to rumors that Kuropatkin has yielded to the wishes of the Alexieff party and is attempting to relieve Port Arthur.

General Kuorpatkin is fighting two enemies, one at home, the other in Manchuria. While his military reputation is undergoing a terrible ordeal, he is also accused of failure as minister of war to make proper preparations for war. The emperor is alleged to be so dissatisfied that he would dismiss both Alexieff and Kuropatkin were it not that he fears the effect on public opinion. The general impression among the highest classes is that the fall of Port Arthur ought to connote the end of the war, and that if Japan is successful in this aim, Russia's best interest would be to make peace.

Greece has decided to contract a loan of 43,000,000 francs to reorganize her navy. Three armed cruisers and twelve torpedo boats and six destroyers will be purchased as a nucleus.

Clyde Watson shot and killed John Degraffenreid, a negro, at Sumterville just in time to keep Degraffenreid from burying a hatchet in the brain of his brother, Frank Watson, who was being held by two negroes. Watson is out on bond. The trouble was over a law suit about cattle.

Soima is to have paved streets.

HAD POOR EYESIGHT,

But He Proved His Marksmanship to be First Class.

News comes from New Hope of a curious accidental shooting. Rev. Brown, an aged minister, was out squirrel hunting and a man named Hornbuckle was in a tree gathering mulberries when the shooting occurred. Hornbuckle was hidden from view by the foliage when the minister, who can not see very plainly, approached looking for squirrels. Hornbuckle reached out his hand for a berry and the preacher below, thinking the member was a squirrel, opened fire. Hornbuckle's hand was so badly shot it had to be amputated.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE LOSSES

Reported in the Latest Dispatches from the Scene of War.

Refugees who continue to arrive from the southern part of the Liao Tung peninsula report daily fighting there and severe losses for both armies, but the reports are not confirmable officially.

The Russians destroyed the gunboat used at Talienwan against the Japanese during the battle of Nanshan Hill. The name of the gunboat is not known, but it is believed to have been the Bobr.

The Japanese on the night of May 28th made another attempt to block Port Arthur by sinking merchant vessels in the harbor entrance. The attempt was discovered through the operations of a searchlight and one Japanese gunboat and two torpedo boat destroyers were sunk. The merchantmen then retired.

Chinese say that the Japanese occupied Dalny without opposition on last Sunday.

The Russian Baltic fleet will leave in two detachments for the scene of war. The first will leave on June 4th and consists of four battleships. The other will leave at a later date, not yet determined.

It is reported that an agreement is drawn whereby Germany promises armed support to Russia if necessary to prevent England and the United States from attempting to submit the far eastern question to an international congress, and declares that the recent relaxation of anti-Jewish laws by Russia is the outcome of the desire of the minister of the interior to conciliate American opinion.

After a long period of quibbling the Korean cabinet has granted the Japanese government fishing rights off the west coast provinces of Korea.

A review of General Ma's troops has taken place at King Chun. There were 3,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry.

QUAY LAID TO REST.

All Industry at Beaver Stopped During the Funeral.

The funeral of the late Senator Quay was held Tuesday at Beaver, Pa.

At 9 o'clock a private service was held at the house and shortly before 10 o'clock, under a guard of honor from the Beaver G. A. R. post, the remains were removed to the First Presbyterian church, where for three hours the public was given an opportunity to look for the last time upon the face of the dead senator.

Following the instructions of the senator, the coffin is plain as possible. It is trimmed with black cloth with handles of oxydized silver. On a silver plate is the inscription:

"Matthew Stanley Quay, born September 30, 1833. Died May 28, 1904."

For two hours the pulse of the entire Beaver valley ceased to throb while the remains of Matthew Stanley Quay were laid in their final sepulchre in the little Beaver cemetery.

NO LIVE WEEVILS LEFT.

Little Red Ant Proves a Destroyer of the Cotton Pest.

A special from San Antonio says:

Jose Cassiano, ex-county collector, who has several hundred acres of cotton in this county, is the bearer of good tidings concerning the work of red ants. Mr. Cassiano's fields less than a month ago were alive with boll weevils. Today, he says, there are no live weevils in his fields. The rows are strewn with dead weevils which the busy little red ants are carrying away by thousands. Mr. Cassiano says a close inspection failed to show a single weevil on a cotton plant anywhere in his fields. The ants are on the plants and in the rows between in countless thousands. They seem to have completed the slaughter of the weevils and are now engaged in carrying the corpses away, probably to be stored for food.

The result of the annual physical examinations of the midshipmen of the three classes now at the Annapolis academy shows that seventeen midshipmen are disqualified to continue in the service.

An average of 40,000 jessamine buds have been shipped from Texas daily for some time for decoration day purposes.

Tragedy at Anniston.

H. Frank Hornbuckle fired two shots at Luverna Dalton, dangerously wounding her, and then turning the revolver on himself sent a bullet crashing through his own brain, causing instant death.

The tragedy took place in a boarding house and people in the streets were first attracted by the shots and the screams of the woman. When the door was broken open the woman was found with wounds in her neck and shoulder and the man was dead. It is thought by the physicians that the woman's wounds will not prove fatal.

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6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
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It is estimated that Andrew Carnegie's gifts for all purposes now total $100,000,000.

An Athletic Spouse.

I am not old-fashioned I trust;
I like to see damsels athletic;
I never could care for the langurous air
Of the maid who would pose as esthetic.
But, Mabel, since say it I must,
For the grievance I cherish is real,
Devotion to sport in a little bit short
Of the perfect young housewife's ideal.

You're a capital angler, it's clear—
If once a trout rises you hook it;
But when you have landed your fish
single-handed,
O, think you, my dear, you could
cook it?
At tennis, your service, I hear,
Has quite the American cut on;
But, say, are you able to dress for the
table
A cut off a shoulder of mutton?

Your muscles are firmer than steel—
If you only just tap one it hurts;
Of course, it's not wrong to be healthy
and strong,
But can you sew buttons on shirts?
So hear what I say, for I feel
That the truth it were folly to shirk,
I want for my wife a helpmeet through
life,
And I don't want a Terrible Turk.
—London Sketch.

THE BOSS HERDER'S REVENGE

"When it comes to exacting ample revenue for real or fancied injury give me the old-time cow man, and I'll show you a fellow who doesn't forgive or forget," said Bob Howard, who for the last fifteen years has been foreman of the I. D. brand in the Crow reservation in Montana. "I know one man that paid about $1,200 for a bottle of whisky simply because he failed to pay a little bet. Maybe it wasn't his fault that he didn't make good, but just the same he was held at fault and had to foot the bill. His name is Paul McCormick, and he lives out in Billings. He is a rich man now, said to be a millionaire, and he hasn't missed the $1,200. In fact, up to the present time he doesn't know how much he paid for a quart of 'red eye.'

"This little incident happened about a dozen years ago. Cattle were cheap. The price had dropped with great suddenness and McCormick had contracted to purchase 800 head of the Duck Bar brand on eight months' delivery. By the time for the fulfillment of the contract had arrived he found himself facing loss on account of the drop in values. He didn't want the cattle, so I have always understood, but the owner of the Duck Bar was obdurate and McCormick had to take the steers. The 800 were cut out of the main herd and swum across the Big Horn to the east side. The river is very swift at this point, as it is just where it emerges from the mountains under the tumbledown abode walls of old Fort C. F. Smith. It was July, and the melting snow from the mountains caused the river to run bankful.

"McCormick didn't accept the cattle with particular good humor, and he didn't take the jokes of the Duck Bar foreman with the gracious spirit that the West demands from the man who gets the worst of a bargain. The foreman was a big muscular chap named Billy Carter, now a good citizen out at Great Falls. One day Billy was looking across at McCormick's steers on the other side of the Big Horn.

"'The cattle swam the river in pretty good shape, Paul,' he said.

"'Yes,' snapped McCormick, 'a good deal better than some men I know could turn the trick.'

"'Are you hinting around that I couldn't swim it?' asked Billy.

"'I'll cover your pile that you can't do it,' replied McCormick.

"'There's just forty in my belt that says I can do it both ways,' said the cowboy.

"Well, they put up the money and Billy stripped. The water was icy

"'Are you hintin' around that I couldn't swim it?" asked Billy.

cold, for it wasn't more than a dozen hours from melting snow, and it hadn't had a chance to rise in temperature to such an extent that it wouldn't send a chill through your system every time you took a drink of it. Moreover, the current was like a millrace and was powerful enough to turn the wheels of all New England.

"Billy took the plunge amid the cheers of the cow punchers from both outfits. The instant he hit the water he was whirled around like a chip and was carried under the surface by the frothing eddies. But he came to the top and struck out again. We saw his head bobbing up and judging by his powerful stroke, he was good for a swim across the Atlantic in the winter season. He was carried about a mile down stream, but made the landing where the Big Horn makes a bend about half a mile below the fort. He rested for about an hour and the heat of the July sun soon took the chill out of his body. He borrowed some clothes from some of McCormick's men on the other side, got a horse and rode about two miles up stream. Then he took to the water again and landed about where he had started, tired but buoyed up by the thought that he had won his bet.

"McCormick didn't look particularly comfortable over the loss, for I believe he thought Billy would back out of the return swim. He made a little

"He came to the top and struck out again."

proposition as to the disposal of the money that put it up to Billy so that he couldn't get the coin and preserve his standing in that community.

"'Billy,' he said, 'of course this money is yours, but what do you say to taking the whole eighty and getting a little stuff for the boys? They look pretty dry, and I don't believe this will get any more than they can carry in good shape.'

"'All right,' said Billy. 'Count me in. I'll do it if you will furnish a buckboard and a man to go down to the post trader's at Fort Custer.'

"McCormick agreed to this. Fort Custer is down at the mouth of the Little Big Horn, about forty miles from where we were. The man lit out with the buckboard that very evening, and did not get back till the next afternoon. He had stopped at McCormick's camp, about four miles below that of the Duck Bar outfit, and when he arrived at the latter place there was one bottle of ginger ale and a quart bottle of whisky. He didn't give any explanations as to what had become of the rest, and he wasn't asked for any. Just the same, Billy Carter expressed a little surprise that his $80 hadn't purchased more whisky for his own outfit. He voiced his astonishment mildly for a cowboy, but the herders could tell from the snap of his eyes that he was doing a little thinking, too. In fact, he was so mild about it that the rest of us thought he was going to let the matter drop.

"But he hadn't the slightest intention of passing up the matter. He went over the Crow reservation the very next day and bought the best swimming horse he could find. There was nothing unusual in such an action and no comment was passed except upon the swimming qualities of the horse. That night he brought the Duck Bar cattle down to the west bank of the Big Horn and bedded them down in sight of the steers sold to McCormick, and then on the other side of the river.

"McCormick's main outfit was, as I have said, about four miles below, on the east side of the big Horn, but the cattle bought from the Duck Bar were in charge of half a dozen men, who split up the watches for night herding duty. McCormick was a rigid disciplinarian and insisted that close watch be kept over his cattle, for although there wasn't so much danger of a stampede, there was always fear of cattle thieves. But I don't think any of the men on night herd had any fears from the other side of the Big Horn. But that is just where they were mistaken.

"For two nights Billy Carter made two trips a night across the river. He stealthily cut out five or six head at a time and swam them to the other side. It was a risky piece of business. He knew McCormick's men were watchful, and if he was discovered it meant a whole lot of trouble for him. But by the time he had made four trips twenty-three head of steers were back with their old comrades in the Duck Bar and McCormick was more than a thousand dollars out. The count had been made, and of course it wasn't made over. The 'vent' brands hadn't been put on the cattle, and no one could prove that there had been any rustling.

"McCormick moved the herd on in a few days, and, so far as I know, he never discovered that his bunch was short—things were done on such an extensive scale in those days that a few head in or out didn't make so much difference. The Duck Bar outfit sent a lot of cattle to Kansas City that fall, and I happened to be there when they arrived. I noticed some three-year-old steers among them.

"'I thought you had sold all your three-yearolds to McCormick,' I said.

"'So we did,' said Billy with a smile. 'But there is one carload of them in this bunch, and that is just what McCormick had to pay for that bottle of whisky he sent us last July. I think this outfit can afford another drink on him. Come and join us.'"—New York Press.

AMERICA LEADS THE WORLD.

Immense Amount of Copper Mined in this Country.

Copper has become a great necessity of modern life in the development of mechanics. In the matter of supply the United States leads the world. The total production of copper last year was 1,110,000,000 pounds, of which 714,000,000 pounds were mined in this country. This represents an increased output of about four-fold since 1884. Spain and Portugal come next in line as copper producers, but they are far behind, their total being hardly more than one-eighth of that of this country. Mexico ranks third, but her yield also is small as compared with that of the United States. With the development of electrical science and the growth of applied electricity, a demand for copper arose which only the most tremendous energy has been able to meet. American skill and enterprise rose to meet the demand, and the copper output has increased by leaps and bounds and is still forging ahead. The copper mines in Mexico are being worked by American capital and labor, but the output is, of course, accredited to the country that produces it.—Portland Oregonian.

Twine from Wisconsin Wire Grass.

Wire grass twine is a new product of the Northwest, which promises to relieve the stringency of the supply of Manila twine during the wheat harvest season. The wire grass from which the twine is made is grown in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and other products as well as twine, are made from it. C. W. Crawford of Indianapolis, explained the nature of the new product:

"For the last ten years or more," he said, "the wheat harvest season has assumed the aspect of a bugbear to farmers who did not have a large supply of twine on hand. Without twine binders cannot run, and without binders it is impossible to harvest wheat.

"The only variety of twine that could be used in the past was the Manila variety, imported from the Philippine Islands. The supply of that always gave out before the harvest ended, and the lack of it often occasioned great loss. The new wire grass has proved to be equal, if not superior to Manila twine, and the farmers may rest easy now."

Compulsory Education.

Willie Moran is only twelve years of age, but as bright and shrewd as a boy many years his senior. He is naturally a good boy, but will not go to school. It was his hatred for everything that looks like a book that caused him to be hauled before Judge Murasky during a session of the Juvenile Court. The judge had a long talk with him and his mother, and then called a truant officer to him, gave him some whispered instructions and dismissed Willie. Out in the corridor Willie met a number of his chums. "Say, Willie," they asked him, "what did der Judge do ter yer? Did he send you to der home?" "Naw," answered the gamin, with a look of disgust. "Worse dan dat. He told der big cop wot arrested me to call at me mother's house every morning to take me to school."—San Francisco Call.

Evil of the Tenement House.

The worst phase of city life is found in the tenement houses, where whole families are crowded together in single rooms, and the most ordinary decency is impossible. Think of nine persons sleeping, eating and preparing food in a room eight feet by twelve, and scarcely high enough to allow its occupants to stand erect! Imagine the conditions of life where fourteen persons of both sexes and of ages varying from nine years to adult manhood and womanhood, herd together in a cellar without divisions or partitions of any kind. Hundreds of people are found living in tenement rooms with an average of six persons to a room.—Exchange.

The Journey.

There was danger enough, God, wot—
Treacherous path and pit,
Gray fog to blur the way to her
Where never a star was lit.

It was struggle and slip and strive
Through a hundred deaths and more;
O'er the trail unknown where I went
alone
To lay my heart at her door.

And the welcome, the clasp, the kiss,
And the wonderful joy thereof—
They only know who have dared the foe
And have fought their way to love.
—Theodosia Garrison.

Phones in New York.

New York has 120,000 telephones.

DECREE OF TALMUDIC LAW.

Wives of Jewish Soldiers All Given Conditional Divorce.

According to the Jewish World, a very touching editorial appeared in a recent issue of the Hebrew Daily Hazefirah of Warsaw, Poland, where the editor, Mr. Sorofow, calls attention to the Talmudic law which requires every married man before going on the battlefield to grant a conditional divorce to his wife, that she may remarry if he does not return within a reasonable time after the end of the war.

The rabbis of Lodz have caused all the Jewish soldiers that left that city for the seat of war to grant such divorces, and Editor Sorolow suggests that the example of Lodz should be copied all over Russia.

Every married soldier, volunteer or reserve, registers with a rabbi his name, address, age, height, birthmarks, name of company and regiment he joins, and the rabbi keeps a record of same until the soldier returns from the war.

If a reasonable time after the close of the war elapses and the soldier does not return, he is counted among the lost and unidentified dead, and his wife obtains the divorce from that rabbi granting her the right to remarry.

WHEN LIQUORS WERE CHEAP.

Philadelphian Sighs at the Thought of Good Old Times.

"I seldom drink liquor myself," said an elderly man, who was in a reminiscent mood, "but when I consider the prices charged for drinks to-day compared with the prices asked in my youth, I can only wonder at the change that has taken place. Long before the Germantown railroad was built my father used to keep a tavern at the corner of Ninth and Green streets. It was near the old hay market, and in those days the locality was really a suburb. In looking through some of his papers the other day I came across some old documents, among which were several receipted bills from John Hoffman in 1826. Rye whisky was billed at 33 cents a gallon, applejack at 35, and Jamaica rum at 37½. Another bill shows a cherry brandy charged at 36 cents a gallon, and French brandy, presumably cognac, at $1. If we could buy the same brandy to-day at $10 a gallon I guess we'd be lucky. And imagine buying good rye whisky for 33 cents a gallon! Why, it almost drives me to drink just to think of it."—Philadelphia Record.

Radium to Illuminate Gun Sights.

The discovery of the latest use to which radium can be put—the illumination of gun sights, and the like at night time—seems to indicate that it will play an important part in warfare.

In gun sights, leveling instruments and telescopes there is what is called a "fiducial" mark, which is used to obtain a faithful result.

These marks of course are useless in the dark, and, though many ways of illuminating them have been tried, nothing has proved satisfactory.

Mr. Andrew A. Common of Eatonrise Faling, was the first to attempt to solve the difficulty by the use of radium, and his experiments were so successful that he applied for a patent. Unfortunately, he did not live to have it granted, but the complete specifications submitted by Mrs. Common, his widow and executrix, have just been accepted.—London Daily Mail.

When I Am Gone.

When I shall fold my hands in lasting
sleep,
All done the tasks to me assigned,
I wonder, will there be someone to weep,
Or will the world seem not to mind,
When I am gone?

When I have passed away, will someone
say,
As near my new-made grave he wanders by,
"Stern Death comes to us all, to each his
day,"
And then pass coldly on without a sigh,
When I am gone?

When I have ceased my work, will there
be none
To place a rose upon my tomb,
And speak a word of praise for some
deed done,
Some kind word said, and mourn my
doom
When I am gone?
—Thomas Curtis Clark.

Mal de Mer.

Seth Low, who is in Rome, narrated recently to an American, a good instance of the vicissitudes of sea travel in rough winter weather.

"When you cross the ocean December or January," said Mr. Low, "you are apt to be awakened in the middle of the night by the plaintiff voice of a child in the next stateroom crying:

"'Mamma! mamma! my dinner won't stay swallowed.'"

Odd Consulates.

Jacques Lebaudy, "Emperor of Sahara," who is now in Brussels with his "court," is establishing consular agencies in northern Europe. In a little Norwegian town called Fredriksvalen hangs a consular shield in front of a barber's shop, bearing the words: "Agence du Consulat de l'Empire de Sahara."

The Retvisan.

That Russian stranded battleship Retvisan, which has figured so prominently in the news from Port Arthur, is called after a Swedish battleship of sixty-four guns which was captured by the Russians at the battle of Wiborg in 1790. The word Retvisan means "justice."

Want New Grain Road.

The Manitoba grain growers' convention, held at Winnipeg recently, passed a resolution recommending the immediate construction of a railway to Hudson Bay as a highway of commerce to and from the Canadian Northwest.

A Machine That Talks

A talking machine that has created no little sensation is that just produced by Dr. R. Marage, a well known member of the French academy of medicine. It is an interesting device, which reproduces with perfect accuracy the sounds of the human voice, not, as in the case of the phonograph, by merely repeating words spoken by a person, but by a process which is purely mechanical from start to finish, and in which no word is spoken by any human being. The sounds are produced by a system of vibration. Attached to the machine are a series of plaster heads, five in all, representing the five vowels, a, e, i, o, u. They are each a perfect model of a person's mouth, fitted with pliable lips and perfect teeth. Air currents set in motion by the machine are made to pass through the dummy mouths, which are fitted with sirens.

Through his invention, Dr. Marage has discovered that the steam sirens used on board ships can be constructed as to imitate certain... Thus different phonetic sy... be obtained which could ... form an international al... this ingenious contrivance ... this wonderful instrument ... ble to see reflected in a ... the vocal chords of a sing...

By the same device, on... trace their action, and ... the note gets higher, the ... tween them becomes les... until when the top note is ... is almost closed. As the ... current expelled becomes ... opening decreases in size. ... as the force becomes less, ... er the aperture the grea... bration. This is how hu... get their singing voices. ... no mystery about it," de... Marage. "It is a purely ... process, based on known l... er mechanics."—Sketch.

Drown in Short Time

"The story frequently repeated about professional divers who have been able to remain under water for over two minutes is silly," Dr. Joseph Boehm tells me. "No one can remain under water that long without drowning, whether they are trained divers or not. At Navarino, where the sponge divers are reported to be able to remain under water three and four minutes, tests were made recently and resulted in conclusively proving that none of them remained down as long as a minute and a half. Ninety seconds seems a very long time to the watcher on shore, and it is about the limit of a diver's endurance under water. At Ceylon, where time tests were also made among the famous pearl divers, it was ascertained that few of them remained below the surface as long as a minute, and other tests made on the Red sea among the Arabs proved that a minute and a quarter was the longest they could endure without a fresh breath.

"On the coast of Engl... years ago a diver, a trained ... of the best on the coast ... for his endurance, went ... was pulled up so slowly wh... the signal that he was ... about two minutes and fi... He was drawn out of the ... sensible, with blood flowi... nose and ears, and it wa... long and arduous work t... covery from the effects o... minute stay under water w... Drowning is a quick de... though the water is kept ... lungs, insensibility will ex... minute, and complete uncon... in two. The stories of ... have been in the water f... being resuscitated are ge... takes or untrue. A man c... in the water five minu... coming to the surface se... and be restored to life."—Globe-Democrat.

Not Milton's Great Work

When William Morris was playing in "The Lost Paradise" some years ago the company happened to be booked in a Western town noted for its religious tendencies, where theatricals were viewed askance. Companies played there only when the exigencies of booking made it absolutely necessary.

"What was our surprise, therefore," said Mr. Morris, "when we got to the theater and were informed by the manager that the house was sold out.

"'Say,' he asked, 'what sort of a show is this, anyhow? Sort o' religious, ain't it?'

"Our manager outlined the plot to him. Never did I see such a transformation in a man's face; then, with one short, powerful expletive, he started down the street on a dead run.

"That night the theater was filled to overflowing—men with elongated locks and clerical bearing, a perfect symposium of parsons, pr... theologues. Every last o... held a book open before h... overture the orchestra pl... er, My God, to Thee," an... ence raised its voice in ch...

"Well, we didn't get far ... act before pandemonium ... One old preacher jump... footlights and called me ... in both Testaments, and ... were in neither.

"And what do you thin... about?

"The town was the sea... logical institution, and ev... son of them, and daught... ing the name of the play ... Paradise,' had come to he... from Milton's 'Paradise L...

"That was the way t... had billed it.

"We left on a freight ... and didn't play a return ... York Times.

On Muleback in Bolivia

C. J. Post, who is traveling through "unknown South America" for Harper's Magazine, writes in the March number of a dangerous ride through the mountains of Bolivia:

"We kept on ascending between winding walls," he says, "at length emerging on a narrow table land—the top of the cliffs we had seen from the decks of the Limari. A short distance over the level ground, and then from the farther edge we looked down on the flat, stony bottom of the Vitor Valley—a ragged gorge that wound a tortuous course through the desert. A narrow trail with short, sharp angles zigzagged down a steep gully to the bottom. The mules carefully picked their way down among the loose stones, halting inquiringly at times to choose perhaps a shorter ... seemed to their instinct ... gathered their hind legs ... their front hoofs sticking ... front, and slid down on ... in a cloud of dust, and ... them a small avalanche o... as they landed in a sectio... below. You sit back in y... all saddles in these part... pers and breastplates to ... sliding over the animal's ... go down or slipping off ... go up a mountain path ... watch the tossing line of ... the speculation forces ... consequences of a mul... That it is not all idle ... shown by the scattered ... low in the valley, bleache... degrees of dull white."—

Ghost of John Gear

In his coffin bed John Gear lay dead,
But John Gear's ghost stood near;
And the clergyman talked at the funeral
And the ghost bent low to hear;
The waiting ghost of the man who was
dead,
He lingered to hear what the clergyman
said;
So the clergyman spake and the people
wept,
And the ghost looked on and the dead
man slept—
And the dead man slept.

"The man who is dead," the clergyman
said,
"Was the true, true salt of the earth;
Who shall gauge the good of his well
spent life
And the measure of his worth?
For he was a man of the olden type,
Of the honest, noble, sterling stripe."
Shame fell on the ghost as he stood nigh,
For he alone knew these words were a
lie—
These words were a lie.

And the ghost was afraid and was sore
dismayed
As he heard the words of
And he thought of the w...
wrong he had done
Through, the stretch of ...
days;
And a woman's face that ...
with tears
Loomed up from the vast ...
ing years;
But the ghost, while he ...
praise of the priest,
Felt burn on his forehead ...
the beast—
The mark of the ...

And the priest preached on ...
of John
Heard naught but the ...
For the silent tears of he...
Were thunder in his ea...
And the priest still pres...
words of praise,
And the face loomed up ...
gone days;
The priest still praised ...
wept,
And the ghost passed on ...
man slept—
The dead man sle...
—Sam ...

...ILDREN OF HOLLAND.

...n of Holland, that queerest ...ces,
...y and happy, with bright ...faces.

...r them go clattering down ...e street
...er looking, quaint wooden ... on their feet.

...ildren are kept just as neat ...pin,
...is considered in Holland a

...y hide-and-seek, fly kites in ...r—
...er children you'll find anyw...

...own, by the dikes, they will ... like the wind;
... and amusements they're ... behind.

...olls, tops and marbles, and ...rts of toys,
...girls are as sturdy and gay ...e boys.

...p at their tasks till the work ... done;
... sport and they frolic in jol...fun.

...ter Dutch costumes or Yan...ogs, pray,
...ng lads and lassies are ready ...lay?
F. Berry in St. Nicholas.

...E "MORNING DORY."

... had a sailboat and mother ...t. Dorothy had no boat at ...she wept grievously. Father ...must certainly have a boat ...wn, and mother said she ...ve the best one of all—"and ...e, too," she added to father. ... abandoned dory, which had ...on the shore all winter was ...on the lawn and filled with ...en earth. A mast was placed ...ast should be, a bowsprit to ...ight out to sea, and rigging ... to climb on. The outside of ...was painted dark green.

... the following days mother ...thy put the dory in order. ... there were no sails to mend, ... were seeds to plant; there ...eck to holystone, but there ... weeds to pull. Dorothy had ... keep her busy when the lit...shoots began to spring up.

...ght, when father came back ...n, he brought a package. ... some friends of mine who ...ruise on your dory this sum...ain Dorothy," he said. ...iends" were black-eyed Su...bouncing-bet and sweet wil...Johnny-jump-up. Dorothy set ...sengers in the bow, where ...a fine view out to sea. ...tle green shoots that came ... and grew, and before long ...g glory had set a lookout at ...top of the mast.

...n't you name your ship the ...Glory?" suggested father.. Dorothy, although she was ...e, could not say the letter ...hat she answered was, "Yes, ...in' Dory." Father thought ...a fine name.

...sturtiums, too, grew rapidly. ...ew hawsers over the sides ...ed the boat to a big bunch ...ocks. The blossoms ran along ...prit and up the rigging like ...le sailors. Round the boat ... of blue forget-me-nots waves ...ing against the prow was a ...m of candytuft.

...morning father wore a flower ...y, and every day mother was ...unch for the table. All sum... the Morning Dory, with her ..., cruised in a blue forget-me-...decked with candytuft form; ...mmer long black-eyed Susan ...cing-bet and sweet william ...y-jump-up nodded and waved ... quarterdeck.—Mary Alden ...n the Youth's Companion.

...TO YOUNG COLLECTORS.

...s a growing difficulty in ...e copies of the early issues ... States stamps. The makers ...issues were not required by ...rument to be careful in rela...e perforating of them. The ...s of a brittle quality, very ...oken or injured by careless ... The postmasters who can...e stamps cared for nothing ... thoroughly obliterate them, ...ey used unnecessary quanti...s for this purpose. ...e things combined make it ... find used copies of the early ... our country in fine condi...ere were few collectors, and ... not many of these stamps ...d in unused condition. The ...ce of this state of things is ...e an increasing difficulty in ...these stamps in such condi...

Machine That Talks

chine that has created
ion is that just pro-
Marage, a well known
French academy of
an interesting device,
s with perfect accur-
of the human voice,
se of the phonograph,
ting words spoken by
y a process which is
al from start to fin-
h no word is spoken
eing. The sounds are
system of vibration.
machine are a series
s, five in all, repre-
vowels, a, e, i, o, u.
a perfect model of a
fitted with pliable
teeth. Air currents
by the machine are
through the dummy
are fitted with sirens.
invention, Dr. Marage
that the steam sirens
used on board ships can
structed as to imitate cer
Thus different phonetic sy
be obtained which could
form an international sig
this ingenious contrivance
this wonderful instrument
ble to see reflected in a
the vocal chords of a sing

By the same device, one
trace their action, and see
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tween them becomes less
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no mystery about it," dec
Marage. "It is a purely m
process, based on known law
er mechanics."—Sketch.

Drown in Short Time

frequently repeated
nal divers who have
main under water for
ly silly," Dr. Joseph
No one can remain
long without drown-
ey are trained divers
Navarino, where the
re reported to be able
r water three and four
were made recently
conclusively proving
em remained down as
e and a half. Ninety
a very long time to the
re, and it is about the
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ion where time tests
e among the famous
was ascertained that
mained below the sur-
s a minute, and other
he Red sea among the
that a minute and a
e longest they could
a fresh breath.

"On the coast of Engla
years ago a diver, a trained
of the best on the coast,
for his endurance, went
was pulled up so slowly whe
the signal that he was un
about two minutes and five
He was drawn out of the
sensible, with blood flowing
nose and ears, and it was
long and arduous work th
covery from the effects of
minute stay under water wa
Drowning is a quick dest
though the water is kept
lungs, insensibility will ens
minute, and complete uncons
in two. The stories of p
have been in the water fiv
being resuscitated are gene
takes or untrue. A man co
in the water five minute
coming to the surface seve
and be restored to life."—
Globe-Democrat.

t Milton's Great Work

m Morris was playing
Paradise" some years
y happened to be book-
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York Times.

n Muleback in Bolivia

ho is traveling through
th America" for Har-
, writes in the March
dangerous ride through
of Bolivia:

on ascending between
" he says; "at length
narrow table land—the
s we had seen from the
mari. A short distance
ground, and then from
ge we looked down on
ottom of the Vitor Val-
gorge that wound a tor-
hrough the desert. A
ith short, sharp angles
n a steep gully to the
mules carefully picked
wn among the loose
inquiringly at times to
choose perhaps a shorter
seemed to their instinct fo
gathered their hind legs
their front hoofs sticking
front, and slid down on t
in a cloud of dust, and ca
them a small avalanche o
as they landed in a section
below. You sit back in y
all saddles in these parts
pers and breastplates to
sliding over the animal's
go down or slipping off be
go up a mountain path—
watch the tossing line of
the speculation forces
consequences of a mul
That it is not all idle sp
shown by the scattered
low in the valley, bleache
degrees of dull white."—

Ghost of John Gear

John Gear lay dead,
's ghost stood near;
oun talked at the funeral
bent low to hear;
st of the man who was
near what the clergyman
n spake and the people
looked on and the dead
dead man slept
is dead," the clergyman
true salt of the earth;
ge the good of his well
ure of his worth"
an of the olden type,
noble, sterling stripe."
e ghost as he stood nigh,
new these words were a
ords were a lie.
was afraid and was sore
As he heard the words of
And he thought of the w
wrong he had done
Through the stretch of
days;
And a woman's face that
with tears
Loomed up from the vast
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But the ghost, while he
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Felt burn on his forehead
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The mark of the
And the priest preached on
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The dead man slept
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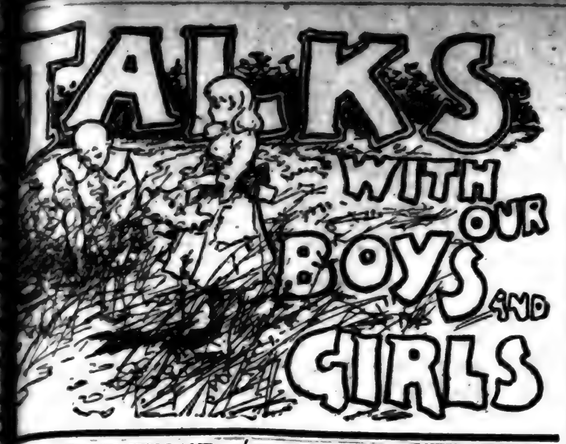

CHILDREN OF HOLLAND.

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—
er children you'll find way-
e

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like the wind;
and amusements they're
r behind.

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keep her busy when the lit-
shoots began to spring up.
ht, when father came back
n, he brought a package.
some friends of mine who
ruise on your dory this sum-
ain Dorothy," he said.
eads" were black-eyed Su-
bouncing-bet and sweet wil-
Johnny-jump-up. Dorothy set
engers in the bow, where
a fine view out to sea.
le green shoots that came
and grew, and before long
s glory had set a lookout at
top of the mast.
on't you name your ship the
Glory?" suggested father..
Dorothy, although she was
e, could not say the letter
at she answered was, "Yes,
in' Dory." Father thought
a fine name.
sturtiums, too, grew rapidly.
w hawsers over the sides
ed the boat to a big bunch
ks. The blossoms ran along
grit and up the rigging like
le sailors. Round the boat
of blue forget-me-nots waves
ng against the prow was a
n of candytuft.
morning father wore a flower
, and every day mother was
nch for the table. All sum-
the Morning Dory, with her
cruised in a blue forget-me-
ecked with candytuft foam;
mmer long black-eyed Susan
cing-bet and sweet william
y-jump-up nodded and waved
quarterdeck.—Mary Alden
the Youth's Companion.

TO YOUNG COLLECTORS.

a growing difficulty in se-
e copies of the early issues
States stamps. The makers
issues were not required by
ument to be careful in rela-
e perforating of them. The
s of a brittle quality, very
ken or injured by careless
The postmasters who can-
e stamps cared for nothing
thoroughly obliterate them,
ey used unnecessary quanti-
k for this purpose.
se things combined make it
find used copies of the early
our country in fine condi-
ere were few collectors, and
not many of these stamps
d in unused condition. The
ce of this state of things is
be an increasing difficulty in
these stamps in such condi-
tion as is acceptable to collectors who are at all particular as to the looks of their albums.

There are vast numbers of United States stamps in poor and ordinary condition. These many collectors take to fill the spaces in their albums until they can secure stamps of finer quality. This seems, on the whole, to be a mistake, for the possession of a specimen, even though it be a poor one causes a collector to neglect to secure another of the same stamp.

The desire to fill spaces that are vacant is greater than to improve those that are not properly filled. The best thing for the young collector, if he wishes to have a really pleasing album, is to put nothing into its spaces but unused, lightly canceled, clean copies of the stamps which he selects. The filling of the album properly will be appreciated within a few years by those who care more for United States stamps than for the issues of foreign countries, since the growing demand will make it even more difficult than it now is to obtain fine specimens. — From the Stamp Page in St. Nicholas.

A BRAVE WOMAN.

It was midwinter. The people were about to keep a great holiday. They had put up tents on the ice, and all the villagers, both young and old, were assembled in the open air. Some were on skates and some rode in sleighs. Music sounded in the tents, the young folks danced and the old people sat around and talked. Thus the day passed until the full moon rose. Only one poor old woman was left behind in the village. She was sick and infirm, and could not walk; but, as her house stood upon a dike, she could watch the sport from her bed. Toward evening she discovered, as she looked out over the sea, in the west, a small white cloud just rising above the distant horizon. Immediately a terrible anxiety seized her. She had been to sea with her husband, and understood the weather signs very well. She thought:

"In an hour the tidal wave will be here, a storm will burst upon them and all will be lost."

The she shouted, calling as loud as she could. But there was no one in her house beside herself and the neighbors were all upon the ice. Nobody heard her. In the meantime the cloud became larger and blacker. A few minutes more and the tidal wave would come, and the storm would burst upon them. Then she gathered the little strength she had, and crept on her hands and knees out of bed to the stove. Fortunately, she found a brand left. She threw it into the house as fast as she could, to save herself. In a few minutes the little house was in flames and the glow of the fire could be seen from the ice.—Annie Wiskotchill, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

REGARDING MISQUOTATIONS.

One of the rules that even young writers and readers should bear in mind is this: "Verify your quotations" And, if possible, go to the original source rather than to rely on other authority. The reason for the rule is easy to see. Usually a quotation becomes popular because it is worth while, and to misquote is often to lose the value of the words. Thus people often say "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." But that is not true. All knowledge is worth having, even a little. They mean "half-knowledge," or incorrect knowledge, which is not really knowledge at all! What Pope wrote was: "A little learning is a dangerous thing"; and what he meant was that a little learning makes one presumptuous, while thorough learning gives humility—an idea likewise set forth in the saying that wisdom begins with the feeling that one is ignorant.

So, verify your quotations for fear you may put into currency a counterfeit note.

At the same time it is to be remembered that some few quotations have been improved by changes introduced by those who have misquoted. These improvements are rare, however, and it is safest to retain the old forms where there is any doubt.

Another usual misquotation besides that mentioned is—

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It falleth as the gentle dew from heaven—

which you may correct for yourself, and then may inquire whether it is likely that the popular change is an improvement when the nature of dew is understood.—From "Books and Reading" in St. Nicholas.

Freight From Pittsburg.

Pittsburg originates the largest freight tonnage of any city in the world; more than New York, Chicago and Philadelphia combined.

MONEY SEEKERS' ODD FINDS.

WHERE FORTUNES HAVE BEEN FOUND UNEXPECTEDLY.

200,000 Coins in a River Bed—Buried Treasure of William the Conqueror Found—Money Usually Discovered by Accident Where Search Fails.

Hidden treasure has an irresistible attraction for the human race. On the slightest hint from seer or fortune teller some one is sure to dig where the buried treasure is supposed to be, and disappointment does not discourage another attempt when another "tip" is received. Very few have ever come upon hidden treasure, and the few have found it unexpectedly.

Take, for instance, that romantic unearthing of 200,000 coins in the bed of the River Dove, in Staffordshire, 72 years ago. Some workmen were engaged in removing a mudbank which had formed in the center of the river when one of them was amazed to find on raising his spade that it glistened with silver coins.

Attracted by the digger's exclamations of astonishment and delight, his fellow workmen hurried up, and in a moment half a dozen men were scrambling and fighting for the treasure, feverishly filling their pockets, their hats and beer cans with silver coins, which were worth their weight in gold, for they were of the time of the first two Edwards and had lain in the river for five hundred years. That the bulk of the treasure trove was ultimately claimed by the Duchy of Lancaster matters little, for its finder had already appropriated scores of thousands of the precious disks.

Only two years later a few village boys were playing at marbles on Sunday afternoon in a field near Beaworth, in Hampshire, when one of them caught sight of a piece of lead projecting from the pasture. Tugging at the strip of metal he disclosed a hole, and through the exposed opening he saw a pile of glittering coins, bright as if fresh from the mint. To fill his pockets and those of his playmates was the work of a few moments, and so little did the youngsters appreciate the value of their discovery that on their way home they amused themselves by flinging the coins into the village pond.

Uutimately nearly seven thousand coins were recovered from the buried treasure chest, and they proved to be of the reigns of William I. and William II. and in a wonderful state of preservation.

A similar discovery was made near Wethersby, in Yorkshire, when a heavy cart passing over a country road stuck fast in a rut, and on being released disclosed a number of silver coins, which had escaped from the burst lid of a chest hidden under the roadway. It was assumed that the chest of coins had been buried there in the perilous days of the civil war, and that the gradual sinking of the road and the weight of the passing cart had at last brought it again to the light of day.

In the year 1846 a most valuable deposit of treasure was revealed in the strangest fashion at Cuerdale, near Preston, in Lancashire. Some laborers were digging near the banks of the River Ribble when the pickaxe of one of them struck something harder than earth and more yielding than rock. On removing his pick he found transfixed at the end of it a large ingot of silver. Plying his tool with renewed vigor he soon discovered wealth consisting of scores of silver ingots weighing in all over 1,000 ounces.

Similar fortune befell a couple of laborers who were digging in a ditch near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, when they unearthed an ancient chest full of coins of the days of the Stuarts. They took samples of the coins to a neighboring antiquary of wealth, who greatly pleased, purchased a score or more acres of land adjacent to the lucky ditch. And here the irony of fortune is well illustrated, for although the antiquary spent thousands of pounds in buying and excavating his land, not a single coin was discovered beyond those which a stroke of the spade had revealed.

This is the kind of trick fortune loves to play on designing man. Not very many years ago, when the thatched roof of an ancient cottage near Ripon was removed a rich nest of five guinea gold pieces was discovered hidden away under it. When the news of this treasuretrove came to the ears of a neighboring land owner he was so fired by the lust of gold that he forthwith purchased a dozen similar cottages in the district and had them all pulled down, but not a solitary coin was found in exchange for the $3,000 the experiment cost him.—Boston Transcript.

CAPTURING GIBRALTAR.

How the English First Obtained the Famous Stronghold.

In connection with the interesting experiments recently carried out by the Channel Squadron to test the boasted impregnability of Gibraltar, it is worth recalling the circumstances of the comparatively easy capture of the celebrated fortress from the Spaniards.

This feat had been deemed impossible by even the lion hearted Blake, but in 1704 Admiral Sir George Rooke, assisted by Sir Cloudesley Shovel, determined to make the attempt.

A council of war was held on July 17, and on the 21st a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet of sixty ships entered the bay.

As a preliminary operation, 1,800 marines, unler the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, were landed on the isthmus which connects the Rock with the mainland, and thus isolated the garrison.

A summons to surrender was then sent to the Spanish governor, who replied that he would bury himself and the garrison beneath the ruins rather than surrender the post intrusted to him by his royal master.

The British commander forthwith completed his preparations for the attack, and at daybreak on July 23 commenced what was perhaps the most tremendous cannonade witnessed up till that time.

It was computed that in five hours 1,500 shots were fired on the fortifications, and the Spaniards were driven from the South Mole batteries. Boats were at once ordered out to seize these, they forming the key to the position, and this operation was promptly performed by Captains Whitaker, Hicks and Jumper, of the Nottingham, Yarmouth and Lenox.

The retreating Spaniards, however, had mined the place, with the result that two officers and forty men were killed and sixty wounded.

The gallant seamen, undismayed, made good their hold, and advancing stormed a strong redoubt between the Mole and the town, thus completely hemming in the garrison. Admiral Rooke then sent in a second summons and the governor surrendered with the honors of war.

The capture of this world-famous fortress cost the victors the comparatively small loss of sixty killed and 225 wounded, and from that day onward the British ensign has floated over the "Rock."

The French and Spaniards made desperate and repeated attempts to recapture Gibraltar during the years 1780-81-82, the garrison at one period being beleaguered for six months, but British fleets on each occasion successfully effected relief.

DROWNING IS A QUICK DEATH.

For Man Can't Live Under Water More Than Two Minutes.

"The story frequently repeated about professional divers who have been able to remain under water for over two minutes is silly," Dr. Joseph Boehm tells me. "No man can remain under water that long without drowning, whether they are trained divers or not. At Navarino, where the sponge divers are reported to be able to remain under water three and four minutes, tests were made recently, and resulted in conclusively proving that nome of them remained down as long as a minute and a half. Ninety seconds seems a very long time to the watcher on shore, and it is about the limit of a diver's endurance under water. At Ceylon, where time tests were also made among the famous pearl divers, it was ascertained that few of them remained below the surface as long as a minute, and other tests made on the Red Sea among the Arabs proved that a minute and a quarter was the longest they could endure without a fresh breath.

"On the coast of England several years ago a diver, a trained diver, one of the best on the coast, renowned for his endurance, went down and was pulled up so slowly when he gave the signal that he was under water about two minutes and five seconds. He was drawn out of the water insensible, with blood flowing from his nose and ears, and it was only after long and arduous work that his recovery from the effects of that two-minute stay under water was assured. Drowning is a quick death. Even though the water is kept out of the lungs, insensibility will ensue in one minute and complete unconsciousness in two. The stories of people who have been in the water five minutes being resuscitated are generally mistakes or untrue. A man could not be in the water five minutes without coming to the surface several times and be restored to life."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AFTER THE SALMON.

Not the Expensive Sport in Newfoundland That Many Suppose.

Acording to popular belief, salmon fishing is of necessity a sport for the rich alone, no man of even moderate means presuming so much as to think of indulging in it, says Country Life in America. In the British Isles and other parts of northern Europe this is undoubtedly true. Even in this country and in Canada in the last few years the salmon waters have been taken by clubs and individuals, so that now the fishing is restricted to the few, but Labrador and Newfoundland are left free and moderately accessible to the fishing public living in the Eastern states; and improved traveling facilities have made the trip to Newfoundland a matter of ease, so the number of sportsmen visiting that island is increasing enormously. Fortunately the island is large—more than 300 miles each way—and the rivers very numerous, so that it will be some time before the country is crowded. Thus far only a very few of the most accessible rivers have been fished in at all. Along the east coast and the northern peninsular are many rivers that have never known a fisherman. At the present time these are rather difficult of access by land, it is true, but by chartering a small vessel fishermen can, at moderate cost, visit the most remote of them and be sure of almost unlimited salmon.

FARM AND GARDEN

CHERRY GROWING.

W. C. Reed of Vincennes, spoke at the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society meeting on "Cherries," saying that this fruit would be an absolute failure on low ground where water remains near the roots, as cherry trees "cannot stand stand wet feet." Sandy or well drained soil is best for cherries. One year old trees are best for transplanting; Mahaleb stock has the advantage over Mazzard in that it will come into bearing much younger and yield larger profits in the market. About 95 per cent. of the trees planted in this country are on Mahaleb roots. The cherry should be sprayed from the time it is set out to keep the tree perfectly healthy and get a vigorous growth; the same spray as that used for the apple may be applied to the cherry. Tough cultivation yields the best results, and blue grass sod in cherry orchards is a serious mistake. Cultivation should commence early and continue until after the fruit is picked. The Montmorency and Richmond were named as the varieties most favored in Illinois and Indiana. The growing of sweet cherries has not been found profitable in Illinois, owing to the fact that California can grow them so much better, and while the quality of the California fruit is not so good, yet for commercial purposes it has the advantage of better keeping qualities.

WHEN THE DUCKLINGS ARE HATCHED.

Ducks lay very early in the morning and should be kept in their pen until they have deposited their eggs. If permitted to have their liberty they will drop one half of them along the streams and in the meadows where they roam. If they have free range, feed lightly in the morning. Be sure to feed them regularly every night, so they will not forget to come home. The early broods of ducklings should be hatched under hens. They do much better to be confined for a week or two in a moderate sized pen than to have their liberty. Make a pen around the coop by setting foot-wide boards on edge. Set a panful of water by them while eating and take it away as soon as they have finished their meal. Feed often—six times a day when they are young. Put gritty sand in the water. Keep young ducks from puddling and swimming in cold water. Remember this.

CARE OF HARNESS.

This should concern the farmers in spring, and all harness should be put in order before the work begins. It is highly important that harness be oiled at least once a year. Twice would do better. Unbuckle every strap and wash thoroughly, using warm, soft water and good soap. A stiff brush is better than a sponge to take off the gum and dirt. After drying, apply some good black oil with a rough cloth, using as much as the leather will absorb. Let the oil dry in well in a warm room, but not too near a fire or in strong sunshine. After the leather has absorbed all it will, wipe the straps, mountings and buckles with a piece of flannel, to remove the superfluous oil Then with a small sponge apply lightly to all parts a leather dressing to give a nice glossy appearance. Any stitching or repairs should be done before the oil is applied. After the harness has been put in condition if it is sponged over two or three times a week with a good harness soap, it will always look nice, be easier for the horses and wear many years longer.

WOOD ASHES.

Unbleached wood ashes are rich in potash, varying in value according to the hardness of the wood burned. Hickory ashes are more valuable than basswood. Besides, potash ashes contain lime and a little phosphoric acid. Most clay soils have sufficient potash. Sandy soils need potash more than other soils. Do not mix wood ashes with any kind of manure before applying to the soil.

WOODMAN'S MAUL.

The easiest way to make an old style woodman's maul from a straight stick to drive wedges with is to cut the tree high enough to make the maul out the stump. Shape and hew the handle of the maul, leaving a piece long enough for the head of the maul full size. When the handle is hewn to the size wanted, cut the stump close to the ground. It is less than half the work than it is to cut a piece from the tree before shaping the maul.—The Epitomist.

CARE OF THE ORCHARD.

Spraying the trees and vines should be made a portion of the routine work, whether disease appears or not, as a protection to the neighborhood. An orchard may become affected and not show such diseased conditions until the next year, when more work will then be necessary to keep the trees from attack or injury.

HINTS ABOUT FLOWERS.

Sow mignonette for late flowering. Water the tuberous begonias well during drought. Keep the dead flowers cut out of the herbaceous borders. Stake, tie up and pinch back the chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

CORN FOR THE COWS.

For every six cows plant four to five acres in ensilage corn. Generally speaking, three tons of silage are equal in feeding value to one ton of hay, and the equivalent of four tons of hay can be produced on one acre.

TRIMMING THE TREES.

First class fruit in first class shape will probably create an inquiry for more of the same kind, says Delaware Farm and Home. Young trees should not be trimmed too liberally, as too much foliage taken from the tree weakens its feeding power.

GETTING FERTILE EGGS.

It is impossible to get the same fertility of eggs during the winter and early spring as we get later on. The natural conditions are against it, but by adopting proper methods we can secure good results. Winter fertility calls for good housing, good food, good care. Practically what will induce hens to lay in winter will be about right for fertility—with a few additions.

A REMARKABLE COW.

A brown Swiss cow, Fluorine, has made a remarkable record in milk and butter production lately at the Cornell (N. Y.) station, giving 475.1 pounds of milk in seven days, which made 23.1 pounds of butter.

THE ODOR OF MILK.

As milk and butter are easily affected by odors or flavors, it is possible to get some very piquant results by placing delicately scented flowers or fruit in the refrigerator with them. Oranges give a delicious flavor to butter.

WINDOWS ON BARNS.

Windows, and lots of them, on the sunny side of the cow barn, is the sovereign preventative of tuberculosis and lots of other mean things.

CLEAN OUT THE COOPS.

Don't neglect cleaning out those coops once a week. The little ones will thank you for your kindness and grow much more rapidly.

YOUNG TREES THE BEST.

Thrifty young trees are more apt to live than larger ones. Their roots are smaller and more apt to be all taken in transplanting. Many an unoccupied fence corner might be growing a tree if set there. In a few years it would be a source of beauty and comfort.

A Test.

The telephone bell in an uptown residence rang a few evenings ago and a young woman, who was expecting a call, rushed to answer it, being sure that one of her admirers had called her up.

"Is this——?" demanded a voice, repeating the number of the 'phone in question.

"Yes," replied the girl.

"Well," continued the voice, "we are testing the wire. Will you please draw a long breath and say, very plainly, 'I will be good?'"

She obeyed. "I will be good," she said.

"A little slower, and a little more distinctly, now, please."

"I—will—be—good," said the young woman trying her best.

"No, that's not right at all," corrected the voice. "We must fix that wire, I guess. Now, make one extra effort and say it again."

The girl caught her breath. "I will be good!" she shouted.

"You will, will you?" laughed the voice. "Well I'm glad to hear you say so. You were decidely unpleasant the last time I called."

And just then the man at the other end of the wire "rang off."

Now the young woman is trying to discover just which of her admirers played such a detestable joke on her. —Philadelphia Press.

Music for Russian Workmen.

"The laboring man in Russia, though in rougher surroundings than found in other countries for the same class, has undoubtedly compensations which serve to make his life happier than could be imagined under such conditions," says a writer in Social Service. "One is love of music, cultivated and enlarged by the fine rendering of the anthems and chants of the services of the churches. The choral singing of men and boys in some of the smaller hamlets is indeed so rich and finished in style as to be a constant source of wonder to all travelers. Soothing and delightful also is the delicious melody of the church bells which render hourly their music; and musical as well as cheering even the tinkling of the bells on the harness of the horses. No whip is needed by the drivers who urge their beautiful ponies only by the exhilarating sound of national or popular airs sung in their rich chanting tones."

Dainty cut fringe that costs but five cents a yard is much used as edge finishes on curtains and bedspreads.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY *26*th, *1904*.

A PAINFUL SMILE.

The democratic executive committee of this county met on May 24th, and among other acts unanimously passed a resolution as follows: "Resolved, That this committee is highly gratified and cheered by the reports from all over the county indicating success in the November election." Now wouldn't that jar a skyscraper building? Dickens' Mark Tapley isn't a circumstance to that committee when it comes to being cheerful at a time when sensible mortals would be downcast. Not a ghost of a show to elect a single county officer, and yet "highly gratified and cheered." They whistle pretty loud when they pass the graveyard to keep their courage up. Maybe, though, we should go to Ananias for the proper simile.

GOLD MINE IN CHILTON COUNTY.

The gold industry of our county is "on the boom." Colonel M. B. Hillyard, of New Orleans, who has been spending some time in beat 3, has gone back to New Orleans with many hundred pounds of gold rock which will be crushed and assayed. He has been investigating the gold mine found by Martin Franklin on Alex Glasscock's land. Tom Hand, of Jemison, formerly held an option on this land, but he gave it up, and it was taken by Martin Franklin and Judge Honeycutt., who interested the Hon. H. Dudley Coleman, chief melter and coiner in the United States mint at New Orleans, in the find, and he sent Colonel Hillyard up here as his representative to report on the matter. The colonel says "that the pyritous gold found in Alabama gets richer the deeper you go," and as they judge the rock they have at 25 feet to run about one hundred dollars a ton. It will sure be a bonanza. Mr. Coleman intends putting up a stamp mill and get out the gold in a business-like way. So you see, there is wealth in the hills of Chilton, and with a few more men like Martin Franklin (who has stuck to his post in spite of all ridicule) it will be brought to light.

ALABAMA'S VULCAN.

The Commercial Club, of Birmingham, headed by their indefatigable president, Hon. T. M. Jackson, have gotten out a souvenir statuette which is a miniature reproduction of Alabama's Vulcan that is now being admired by thousands of visitors to the fair at St. Louis. The original is over 50 feet high, of iron; the statuette is about nine inches in height, bronzed and an ornament fit for any parlor. The figure is on exhibition at THE UNION office now, where all can see it and place their orders at $1 each, delivered in Clanton, and each purchaser can feel that he or she is helping to pay for Alabama's exhibit, and should feel proud that they can contribute their mite toward bringing their state the notice she merits.

GOOD IF TRUE.

It is reported that a United States entomologist has discovered an ant in Guatemala that lives on the boll weevil. But before they bring the ants to our country they had better find out what other habits they have. "The cure might be worse than the disease."

WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

Mr. Mahan, who announces for commissioner to represent the fourth district in this issue is so well known to many of us in the county that an introduction seems superfluous. He has lived in Chilton all his life (some 56 years) and is a farmer by occupation and has made a success in that line. He is highly respected in his community as a man of integrity and firmness, and has been a prominent and sincere adherent of the people's party ever since its organization. As a gentleman said to us today in talking over Mr. Mahan's candidacy: "He is an all right man and would make a good commissioner."

ANOTHER ONE.

Jesse D. Barnes is another republican office holder in whose troubles appear to be thickening. Some months ago he was appointed postmaster at Andalusia upon the recommendation of the federal referees. Barnes had been a deputy marshal and participated in working up peonage cases. An examiner of the department of justice found that some of the deputy's accounts as presented were fraught with fraudulent charges. Judge Asa Stratton, who some years ago was commissioner of the federal court, issued a warrant against Barnes and had him arrested for using the Ozark postoffice in a fraudulent get-rich-quick scheme, against which the department issued a fraud order.

Judge Stratton held Barnes to bail and the grand jury indicted him. United States District Attorney Warren Reese had the indictment dismissed without trial. These facts were brought to the attention of the federal referees before Barnes' appointment as postmaster at Andalusia.

A few weeks ago Barnes was arrested for assaulting his step-daughter. The citizens of Andalusia united in a petition to the postmaster general, begging in the name of decency for Barnes' removal. The women of the town are particularly earnest in their protest against Barnes' remaining in the postoffice. Barnes is now under bond to be tried in June for the assault. R. H. Watkins.
—Montgomery Advertiser.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 8, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay 24 losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
tf Judge of Probate.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK.
tf Clanton, Ala.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904 W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP,
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE.

We, the undersigned friends of T. J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904; R. J. Williams, H. W. Varden, C. L. Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry, J. L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th ,1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County:

By virtue of decrees rendered by the probate court at the May term of said court, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in Clanton, in said county, within the legal hours of sale, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1904,

the following described real estate, for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1903, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs $3.73.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $4 47

BEAT NO. 2

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: Ne 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.69.

BEAT NO. 4.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of se 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t 22, r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of nw 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 22, r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres, sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, r 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r 15. Tax and costs, $62.22.

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $4.

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAfee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $4.67.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 12. Tax and costs, $7.14.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4 sec. 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.39.

This 9th day of May, 1904.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

NOTICE.

The committee on arrangements for primary election, also the executive committee of the populist party, are hereby called to meet at Clanton on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1904. All candidates before the PEOPLE'S primary are also requested to meet said committee to arrange the expense of said primary.

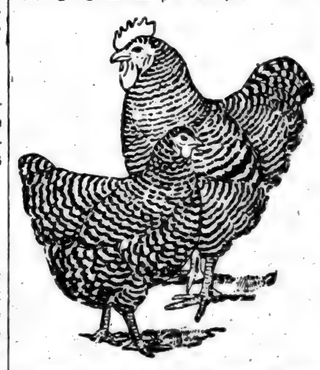
W. H. SHAW,
tf Chairman Pop. Ex. Com.

The Sak's Store
Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for Women and Children.
Our Mail Order Department is efficient and serviceable.
Write for Catalogue

A most complete
Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods,
The Millinery Department
Is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara of St. Louis
P. D. WILSON
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS



WE have as good CHICKENS as there are in the country.
Barred Plymouth Rocks
And you may have 15 fresh eggs for 50c. If you want them shipped add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can please you.
MRS. W. NI
Maplesville, Ala.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereby We Can Offer
That Practical and Instructive Newspaper
THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER
Known throughout the State of Alabama for the full line of State News contained in each issue, will be furnished in connection with Our Publication at a Remarkably Low Price
Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.
For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family use, the Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensable. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, and meets the requirements of the entire family. It is popular throughout the South, and no one should be without it.
Our Great Special Offer:
The Weekly Union one year - $1.00
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.00
Both for $1.25.

Alabama Prisoners.

Between sixteen and seventeen hundred tons of coal are now being mined a day by the convicts of Alabama at Pratt Mines and Flat Top.

This brings to the treasury about $1,000 every twenty-four hours and represents an income to the state from seven hundred men at these two mines of $26,000 a month or $312,000 a year.

Birmingham is to have two new Catholic churches.

Will be Dedicated June 7th

Tuesday, June 7th, has been set as the time for dedicating the Alabama exhibit in the mines building including the statue of Vulcan. The program is being arranged. It is intended to have the Colossus crowned by a young lady from Alabama with proper ceremony, and it is expected that a large number of Alabamians will be present.

Faunsdale's new bank building nearing completion.

OFFICIALS

...Strock.
...M. Wilson, E. G. Rot...Collins, J. M. Potts.
...Watts Moore.
...Smitherman.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

...CUIT COURT.
...—1st Monday in April.
...—3rd Monday in July.
...—1st Monday in Novem...

...Scott Sayre.
...Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...Deason, Clanton.

...NCERY COURT.
...—2nd Monday in March.
...—2nd Monday in Septem...

...—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

...UNTY COURT.
...day in each month.

...SSIONERS' COURT.
...y February, 1st Monday...onday June, 2nd Monday ...nday August, 1st Monday

...NTY OFFICERS.
...Probate—S. M. Adams.
...Alex G. Dake.
...M. Morgan.
...O. Middleton.
...or—A. C. Mims.
...tor—T. J. Hubbard.

...Y COMMISSIONERS.
...rict—W. H. Conway.
...strict—Alex Glasscock.
...rict—W. A. Green.
...trict—R. C. Riggins.

...OF EDUCATION.
...Moore, Clanton.

...TE SENATOR.
...Oliver, Calera.

...RESENTATIVE.
...Reynolds, Jemison.

...Y CHURCHES

...clerks are cordially ask...e editor any news regard...rches which they would ...d. Also if there are any ...e notices please send cor...

...ONARY BAPTISTS.
...v. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...r., clerk, Plantersville.
...—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...nson, clerk, Billingsley.
...Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ...ns, clerk, Pletcher.
...ev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ...clerk, Verbena.
...ev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...undays. W. I. Mullins, ...

...—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...J. Gragg, clerk.
...—Rev J. M. Gothard, ...mons, clerk, Jemison.
...ev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...J. Parrish, clerk.
...apel—Rev. W. J. Arm...unday. J. W. Littleton, ...

...reek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...v. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...B. Jones, clerk.
...s—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...v. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...F. Wagoner, clerk.
...v. S. B. Culpepper, pas...y, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...Rev. P. G. Maness, pas...lson, clerk, Stanton.
...ev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...s, clerk, Jemison.
...—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...J. Wood, clerk.
...Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...L. Armstrong, clerk.
...Rev. S. Smitherman, pas...nes, clerk, British.
...ev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...clerk, Randolph.
...apel—Rev. W.— J. Rud...W. M. Roebuck, clerk.

...—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...gs—Rev. J. L. Hand ...Wilson, clerk.
...Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...e Trawick, clerk.
...—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...ingsley, clerk.
...—Rev. W. L. Armstrong, ...J. Will Hill, clerk.
...Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...J Smith, clerk.
...et—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...ldwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...ve—Rev. J. H. Thom...; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...ve—Rev. G. W. Free...H. C. Latham, clerk.

...s—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...J. McDowell, clerk.
...Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, ...H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...Rev. W. J. Armstrong; ...Robinson, clerk, Clan...
...J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...clerk, Rushton.
...T. J. Deason, 2nd ...Billingsley, clerk.
...T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

...day. J... Thorn... Robert... Union... pastor; ...ton. Union... Sunday... Sunday... Verbe... Sunday... Valley... or; J. ...ville.

...Bethe... Saturda... J. T. A...

...Clanton... Clanto... Fairv... Isabe... Jemis... Lime... Sunday... Mount... Sunday... New... Sunday...

...ME... Clanton...

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...South... second... Calera... Loma... Sunday... Mount... stead, 3... clerk, C... Shady... Sunday... bena... Union... Sunday... wood...

...Highla... Lett, 3rd... T. L. A... Enterp... Sunday...

...NO... St. O... pastor...

...Concor... berg. E...

...Rocky... Mr. Car... service ... noons... nesday...

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Sak's Store
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EADY-MADE Apparel for
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ur Mail Order Department is
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Stock of General Merch
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of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara
of St. Louis
P. D. WILSO
LABAMA.

AWN POULTRY YA

WE have as good
CHICKE
as there are in the co
Barred Plymouth Roc
And you may have 15
fresh eggs for 50c.
want them shipped
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can ple
MRS. W. NI
Maplesville, Ala

L MERCHANDISE A
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
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re the Best on Earth"
C. JONES,
- - - Alaba

Perfected Arrangements Whereb
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HE WEEKLY
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vs. Best Market and Finan
Page. Best State News.
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Great Special Offer:
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Advertiser one year - $1.0
Both for $1.25.

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have two new

Will be Dedicated June 7th

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including the statue of Vule
program is being arranged. It
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ed by a young lady from Al
with proper ceremony, and it
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bamians will be present.

Faunsdale's new bank build
neering completion.

OFFICIALS

om Strock.
M. Wilson, R. G. Rot-
llins, J. M. Potts.
Watts Moore.
Smitherman.

AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

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—1st Monday in April.
—3rd Monday in July.
—1st Monday in Novem-

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ATE SENATOR.
Oliver, Calera.

PRESENTATIVE.
Reynolds, Jemison.

Y CHURCHES

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Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
ns, clerk, Pletcher.
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clerk, Verbena.
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—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
J. Gragg, clerk.
—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
mons, clerk, Jemison.
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Parrish, clerk.
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reek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
v. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
B. Jones, clerk.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
M. Huckabee, clerk.
v. C. H. Lowery, 1st
F. Wagoner, clerk.
v. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
y, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
son, clerk, Stanton.
v. I. Windsor, pastor;
r, clerk, Jemison.
—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
Wood, clerk.
Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
Armstrong, clerk.
ev. S. Smitherman, pas-
ros, clerk, British.
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clerk, Randolph.
el—Rev. W. J. Rud-
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—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
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ggsley, clerk.
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W. Hill, clerk.
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Smith, clerk.
t—Rev. T. J. Deason,
dwell, clerk, Pletcher.
ve—Rev. J. H. Thom-
D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
ett, clerk, Jemison.
ve—Rev. G. W. Free-
H. C. Latham, clerk.

s—Rev. W. J. Bone,
J. McDowell, clerk.
Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
Robinson, clerk, Clan-

J. D. Hughes, pastor;
clerk, Rushton.
T. J. Deason, 2nd
Billingsley, clerk.
T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL ITEMS.

John S. Dennis, of beat 11, was in Clanton Thursday.

The Indian ball players have come and gone. On Thursday they beat the Clanton Club by a score of 17 to 2 Friday's game Clanton beat them 12 to 11. There were some full bloods in the Indian aggregation, but the majority were mixed.

There was quite a party from Jemison Thursday to see the Indians. Among them were Hon. L. H. Reynolds and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Shaw, C. W. Reynolds and wife, W. R. Jackson and daughter, Miss Gertie; Miss Quintilla Henry and Seeb Shaw.

Moses Robinson and W. C. Robinson were in Clanton Thursday.

Chattanooga cane mills and plows on sale at W. I. Mullins'.

J. Bice, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Thursday.

M. A. Kilgore, of beat 11, was in town Thursday.

Don't forget to see Upchurch when you are in need of spectacles.

Moses Popwell, of beat 10, visited Clanton Thursday.

W. L. House and daughter, Miss Lucy, were in town Friday.

T. J. and Monroe Hubbard were in Clanton Friday.

The celebrated "James & Mayer's" buggies for sale at W. I. Mullins.

J. C. Adams and wife and Hiss Henley were in Clanton Friday.

B. C. Crawford has been appointed postmaster at Maplesville in the place of W. F. Foshee, who was removed.

Drink "Peptonilla" at Upchurch's soda fount.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Swint visited Clanton Friday.

Robert Popwell was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Baker, of Liberty Hill, were in Clanton Friday.

C. H. Cooper was in town Friday.

Enoch H. Foshee was in Clanton Friday.

H. A. J. and Professor H. A. Harris were in town Saturday.

R. C. Riggins visited Clanton Saturday.

Wiley Gore and W. J. Dennis of Collins chapel, were in town Saturday.

H. C. Martin, of Verbena, was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

G. C. Kicker was in town Saturday and says his father is improving rapidly, and will soon be able to get out and see his friends in regard to his candidacy for tax collector.

R. E. L. Ward and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clemens have a new young lady visiting at their house near Jemison.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Crumpton, of Jemison, were visitors to their son, J. P. Crumpton, Saturday and Sunday.

S. S. Scott and J. G. Wood, of Verbena, were in Clanton Monday.

J. W. Hayes, of Thorsby, was in town Saturday.

Enoch H. Adams was in Clanton Monday.

M. F. Lett was in Clanton Tuesday, brought in some subscribers and reports his candidacy doing well.

R. H. Bean, of Collins chapel, was in town Tuesday.

E. A. Knight was in Clanton Tuesday.

Hon. T. Scott Sayre, of Montgomery, our new circuit judge, was in Clanton Monday, that being the day designated by Temporary Judge Richardson for the extra term of court. Judge Sayre formally opened and adjourned the court. The next session of our circuit court will be at the time named by the legislature, viz., the non-jury week commencing the third Monday in July.

Wiley Littlejohn has returned from Florida and says he intends to catch that treasurer's office.

Mrs. Gamma Anderson left Monday for a visit to her brother in Walker county.

Miss Annie Davis won the title of the most popular young lady in Clanton with a total of 802 votes. There were eight other names in the contest and as a result the Methodist church gets about $180.

Some people "count their chickens before they are hatched."

"There's many a slipt 'twixt the cup and the lip."

Madison Bean was in Clanton Wednesday.

Abe Kanter left Wednesday on a trip to Canada and expects to be away about a month.

Mrs. Ol Mullins went to Birmingham Wednesday on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Bishop. Her grandson, Edward Bishop, escorted her.

Dr. Horn was in Jemison Wednesday on urgent dental business.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CHILTON COUNTY.

My announcement for judge of probate may be expected in the next issue of THE UNION. Any person who may have an interest, either for or against, would gladly be heard before I have announced, as after I have come before the people will be too late. If I enter the race it will be more in the interest of the republican and populist parties than in my own interest. Sincerely yours.

adv S. J. JENNINGS.

LOMAX.

Farmers in this community are well up with their work, but are needing rain. The general health is good. There were a large number went from here to the Sunday school convention at Thorsby last Sunday; lots of our pretty girls and some of our widowers and bachelors, for instance, J. P. Robinson and Lee Vickers. There are some here at Lomax content as you please, for if their corn and cotton fail, they're satisfied with peas. Mrs. T. C. Marcus, of Calera, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson, one day last week. We had the pleasure of meeting Professor Moore, our county superintendent, last Sunday while his train was standing at Lomax. He has made us a good officer and will be re-elected sure. The days are getting longer and the sun is shining hot. We farmers are smiling, for our corn and cotton is up in every spot. Parson A. C. Wells will fill his regular appointment here the second Sunday in June. Success to THE UNION. OBSERVER.

X-RAY'S LETTER.

Here comes "33 cheers with hats off for X-Ray and B. V. Washburn," from Active, Bibb county, for showing up the true situation over there under the expopdeuro rule; also more subscribers for THE UNION. Now, you may be sure that the rank and file of the voters in Bibb county are not satisfied by any means, but you see they simply allowed themselves rocked to sleep with the lullaby song of "harmony" and "brotherhood," and the wily schemers slipped the blind bridle on them and now they are waking up to the fact that they are bound hand and foot, cast into outer darkness and there is gnashing of teeth when they contemplate the payment of that ponderous debt, which must come from the fruits of their toil and sweat. A great many people think that unless a man is after an office that he has no interest in politics, which is a huge mistake, for as sure as we all live ALL public expenses, of government, every officer's salary, every single appropriation, as well as all rents, interest, dividends, insurance and profits accruing in any way, either public or private are borne and carried on the shoulders of the TOILING MASSES. So then the nominal voters are, or should be, most vitally interested S. S. CONVENTION AT THORSBY, than any other class of our citizenship, for it is they that PAY the BILLS, and it is they who should hold the reins of governmental affairs, and not the political "bosses" and their henchmen, as is now almost universally the case.

X-RAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The second quarterly conference for Clanton circuit, Methodist Protestant church, will be held at Mount Pisgah church, three and a half miles southeast of Clanton, the fourth Sunday in June and Saturday before. Dinner on the grounds.

tf T. F. DAVIS, Pastor.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904.	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,874,213.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

The steel plant of the Alabama Steel and Wire company at Gadsden will be making steel in a few more weeks. The plumbers and steam fitters are busy making all connections for the start. Several of the open hearth furnaces have been dried out.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

What's the matter with "Matty?"

Carey, the first baseman, is putting up a fine game for Rochester.

Iott, of Fall River, leads the New England League in batting to date.

President Dreyfuss is unalterably opposed to Sunday baseball in Pittsburg.

Baltimore has signed the promising young pitcher, Moren, lately tried out by Pittsburg.

The coolest proposition that ever went to the bat is Donlin, of the Cincinnatis. Nothing phases him.

The Boston American players will back Dougherty to throw the ball further than any man in the business.

Devlin, the New York's new third baseman, appears to be able to take care of anything that comes his way.

President Dreyfuss attributes the poor showing of the Pittsburgs solely to lack of condition owing to poor training weather.

Killian looms up as a rival for Waddell. The Detroit man has all the earmarks of being one of the greatest southpaws of the decade.

Ferris' fielding this season has been high class, but the Boston American second baseman has failed to connect with the ball to any extent.

Dillon, the first baseman and captain of the Brooklyn club, was a member of the Pittsburg team four years ago, his release having been purchased from Buffalo.

The clubs of the New England League are evenly matched, stronger than ever, and the very best teams in Class B, with perhaps the Southern League excepted.

Manager Hanlon seems to have a find in Jack McCormick, the little third baseman of the Brooklyns. He is especially good in fielding short hits on which quick throws must be made.

In its making the modern shoe passes through the hands of from one hundred to two hundred people and the processes of not less than fifty separate machines.

Moving pictures are now in use as a cure for insanity.

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SHOES that are Reliable.
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Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
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IDEAS FOR THE FAIR ONES

A PRETTY PETTICOAT.

One of the daintiest lingerie petticoats has a deep flounce made up of row upon row of narrow Valenciennes lace stitched together. A deep flounce on another skirt is composed of alternate rows of lace footing and tucked French nainsook.

A WHITE GAUZE FROCK.

A lovely toilette was carried out in white silk gauze, dotted with black. Bands of Louis XV. silk ribbon, outlined with fagot stitching in black silk, constituted the sole embellishment of the skirt, while narrow ruches of the silk gauze formed the trimming of the corsage.

THE TUNIC SKIRT.

The tunic skirt, consisting of two or three circular pieces hung on a good foundation, is a survival of a mode popular last summer. It is especially appropriate for the tall svelte figure of the fashionable young woman, and offers an excuse for the introduction of much garniture in the way of heavy lace bandings or broad insertions of linen, scrim or batiste embroideries.

A DAINTY WORK BAG.

Such pretty little work bags can be made on a foundation of basket work with a piece of dainty silk. The little flat trays to be found in all sizes at Japanese shops are chosen, and the silk sewed on the inside rim. The basket is first lined and slightly padded with satchet if desired. The silk is gathered in bag fashion at the top, making a pretty and a substantial receptacle for sewing materials or embroidery.

CREPE DE CHINE USEFUL.

The very newest material for coats and skirts, and one that is rapidly coming forward, is crepe de chine. It is particularly smart; it wears remarkably well, especially in black; and, singular as it may seem, it is really not more expensive than cloth, says the Delineator. No other material equals crepe de chine in quiet and unassuming richness; and its natural grace preeminently fits it to follow the swirling lines that fashion seems to have borrowed from the art nouveau that came in with the twentieth century.

AN ADAPTABLE WOMAN.

The woman who uses her brain to some purpose usually succeeds in adapting her life to circumstances. She does not spend time in wishing matters were different, but uses it to secure every scrap of comfort possible to her environments. If she has to wear readymade clothing she hunts for the best fitting, the best made and the best wearing garments her purse will allow and takes as much care of them as time will permit. She takes the stitch in time that saves labor as well as money because she has the sense to know that outside of her business life she should use her time for rest and recreation.—Exchange.

SLEEVE FRILLS.

Sleeve frills are so much worn at present and are going to be worn so much more in the future, that a demand has arisen for something quickly and easily handled in this line, says the Pittsburg Press. The French hand-made ruffles of embroidery or lace edged muslin are delightful. To the woman who has time for dainty needlework they make a useful class of "pickup sewing." But the business woman is often obliged to deny herself the luxury of handmade accessories. Any leisure hours that fall to her lot must be spent in open air recreation or in complete rest. Yet she is loth to deny herself the pretty sleeve trimming, which is at once so modish and feminine. For her and other women similarly situated, the shops are now offering the pretty ready made ruffling. It comes in sleeve lengths as well as by the yard.

SUN BATHS AS REST CURE.

The "rest cures" have created a new fad among the wealthy women who have been making visits to them of late to recuperate from the strain of the social season. This is the scheme of living outdoors as much as possible, and the manner in which it is worked savors of the luxury of the times. The things brought into play usually include a stout cot, well padded, and placed permanently in some sunny but secluded nook in the immediate neighborhood of the country house in which the devotee lives. When it is not in use the cot is covered with a heavy rubber blanket to protect it from the wet. When the "rest cure" patient edects to use it, which is usually for an hour in the morning and again in the afternoon, a maid removes the blanket and the "patient" lies stretched on the cot in the broad sunshine with a veil tied over her eyes to keep out the glare of light. A more thorough cure of this kind is effected by having a high wooden enclosure built on the ground in which the sun shines, but the wind is cut off. When milady has one of these structures she has a cot within its walls on which she reclines for her sun bath.—New York Press.

MORAL SUASION.

I do not call myself a model mother, but my methods of bringing up my children seem to have been successful. In training them I require prompt obedience (not blind obedience, for that makes a child a mere machine).

I often gave my reasons, and that made them feel that they were in my confidence. I always allowed them to vindicate themselves, as was only fair. I never raised my voice in loud and angry tones. I avoided as far as possible getting into contentions with them, for it might have been hard to tell which would come out first best. I would never let them go to bed unhappy.

As for whipping, I don't believe in it. It only antagonizes and humiliates a child. We know how we would resent a blow. We might strike an animal, but never the tender flesh of a little child, who is bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. Punishment is sometimes needful, but there are ways of punishing. One of my boys, when about three years old, got into a tantrum one day. I tried to reason with him, but, failing to do so, put him in a closet, leaving the door half open, and sat where he could see me (children don't like to be alone), and told him that when he was good he might come out. Before long he came out all smiles and promised future amendment. The next day I did something he did not like. He led me to the closet, put me in, and shut the door tight. I knew then that he understood the lesson. We should not make too much of little faults. We forget sometimes that our children do just what we did when young. We cannot bring up our children all alike. We must consider their dispositions and temperaments. By doing this we may prevent lasting mistakes.—New York Tribune.

FASHION NOTES.

White shades grade from chalk color to the deepest ivory.

Persian bands figure conspicuously in the season's trimmings.

Silk bouillonnees are superseding ruchings in popularity.

Ribbon bows with their ends frayed out represent a new notion.

White will be worn more than ever during the summer.

Soft, pliable materials are given the preference by Dame Fashion.

Ombre effects in ribbon and chiffons are utilized for millinery purposes.

Voile is a pronounced favorite for dressy street costumes and general ware

For summer wear linen will take precedence of all other wash materials.

The garland idea will be the keynote of the trimmings for the coming season.

Irish lace will continue to be used both for the turnover and the stock collar.

Shantung embroidered with white pastilles, both in ecru and pastel shades, is in favor.

Considerable vogue for black relieved by touches of pronounced color is predicted for spring.

Both black and white lace hats of the tricorne shape will be worn, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon.

The tendency in light colors is toward champagne, gray, heliotrope, almond green and pale golden yellow.

Small white colored roses, and lace, too, will be used for bows and other trimmings on straw and tulle hats.

Suspicious, Treacherous Panther.

Of all the big, dangerous cats, none is more unapproachable and more treacherous than the black panther. Hailing from the heart of the deepest African jungle, lithe and supple of body, alert and nervous, this stealthy marauder exceeds in ferocity even a Bengal tiger. He is the only big feline that the lion tamer does not venture to train; and he is the only cat so absolutely distrustful that he shuns even the light of day. Often he will lie all day long in a dusky corner of his cage, his yellow slit eyes shifting and gleaming restlessly.

Even the feeding hour, when pandemonium breaks loose among the big cages, when hungry roars and squeals mingle with impatient snarls and impacts of heavy bodies against steel bars, is apt to have not effect on him. He may lie eyeing his chunk of raw beef suspiciously, and not venture forth until day has waned and the last visitor has left, to tear meat from bones with his long, white fangs.

In fact, so ugly and vicious is this beast that frequently he turns on his own kind, and in many instances it is impossible to cage him, even with a mate.—McClure's Magazine.

BUDGET OF HUMOR

EXTREMES MEET.

Anchoret and sybarite,
Argue loudly which is right.
Anchoret this kind of stuff
Puts forth: "Too little is enough."
Sybarite comes back with this:
"Enough, my friend, too little is."
As far apart, these two, you see
As tweedledum and tweedledee.
—Puck.

NO TROUBLE.

Visitor—Do you have any difficulty in getting servants?

Hostess—None whatever. We've had ten different ones in the last month!—Punch.

SPEAKING OF KISSING.

Ted—She said she'd scream if I kissed her.

Ned—That shouldn't have prevented you. If you kiss a girl properly she can't scream.—Town Topics.

THOSE YONKERS GIRLS.

Patience—What was the trouble over at your house yesterday.

Patrice—Oh, I had some of the schoolgirls there, and we were trying a class song.

"Oh, were you singing? I thought you were giving your class yell!"—Yonkers Statesman.

WHAT SHE SAID.

"George, dear," she said, with a blush, "do you know that Mr. Simpson asked me last night to be his wife?"

"Well, I like his impudence. The idea of proposing to an engaged young lady! What did you say to him?"

"I told him that I was very sorry indeed, but he was too late."—Tit-Bits.

HE KNEW THE FACT.

Bergess—I say, Brikett, you were pretty far gone last night. Hope you didn't have any trouble finding your way home?

Brikett—I wasn't so far gone that I tried to find my way home.

Bergess—I see; then you were pretty far gone.—Boston Transcript.

KINDNESS OF HEART.

"What makes you tell such extraordinary stories about your fishing trips?"

"Well," answered Mr. Bliggins, "if you could see how disappointed the folks are when I don't tell 'em a few good ones you'd realize that it's just kindness of heart."—Washington Star.

JUDGING BY HIS WIFE.

Professor—Yes, sir, your daughter is pretty well grounded in French, but it will, of course, take some time and trouble for her to acquire fluency.

Father—Well, you know, that's rather strange to me; I had an idea that the fluency would have come sort of natural with her.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

'TWAS WELL.

At the end of thirty years Hiram had accumulated a fortune.

His wife and daughters were delighted.

"For," said they, with becoming modesty, "we now not only have money enough to cut a splurge, but poor dear papa is too broken down to appear among the best people.—Life.

NO EXCUSE.

"Is that your mule?" asked the man who was going fishing.

"Yassir," said the colored man, who was sitting on a log by the road.

"Does he kick?"

"'Deed, mistuh, he ain't got no 'cuse to kick. He's gittin' his own way right along. I'm de one dat's havin' de worry an' difficulty."—Washington Star.

OVERHEARD ON THE PIER.

"Is this all?" demanded the Custom House Inspector, as he finished up Binks's trunks.

"Well, no," said Binks. "I got a new wife over in Paris—that little woman over there with the pink cheeks is she."

"All right," said the Inspector. "We'll have her appraised. She looks like a work of art."—Life.

NOT HIS FAULT.

Aunt Prisms—I am shocked at you, Maude. You permitted young Mr. Jones to kiss you.

Maude—He only just touched me on the nose, auntie.

Aunt Prisms—It was quite out of place, dear.

Maude—He knew it was, auntie; but you came in so suddenly, you see.—Tit-Bits.

A HUNGRY WOLF.

"I'm afraid," said the sweet young thing, "that if we get married we couldn't keep the wolf from the door."

"Don't see why it would want to come around," responded the young man. "It's a cinch there wouldn't be anything in the house to feed it."

Seeing by this that he didn't care whether or not he married her, she promptly accepted him.—Indianapolis Sun.

Blood poisoning from the scratch of a thorn on the stem of a gift rose may be regarded as the irony of fate expressed in simplest terms.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "LIFE'S ASSETS."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Goodenough Talks Instructively on the Infinite Possibilities That Are in Man—What We Need to Know.

BRISTOL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Goodenough preached Sunday morning on "Life's Assets." The text was from I Corinthians iii:21, 22, 23: For all things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours, and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's." Dr. Goodenough said:

Man aspires. His eye is on the sky. Man was made to walk erect. His impulse is to climb. This fact indicates his destiny. The earth beneath us and the world about us contribute to our flight, but they offer us no home. The world, so near to us and so essential to our present life, has its limitations and fetters. Man is impatient of limitations; he aspires to the infinite and the infinite is always above us. The nobler man's nature the more restless and determined is he to ascend. No philosophy of life is true that fails to recognize this instinct of the soul. Man desires more room, more room is above, and above is something that attracts and draws. That fact is man's salvation.

It is generally believed that man had his origin in God. God is the root from which all men have sprung. It is equally true that God is the complement of man and his goal. How noble is man. What infinite possibilities are in him. Man is not a waif, aimlessly wandering through a trackless wilderness, nor an orphan minus a parent's guiding hand and tender voice. Man's origin and destiny are one. It is God. If your five-year-old boy is in need he instinctively cries, "My father." If he is in trouble he as naturally cries, "My mother." Instantly the complement of his needy nature is at hand. Father and mother are to him all that he needs. We are only larger children, with larger and more imperative needs. Is there any help for us? We have outgrown the ability of our earthly parents to help us. What shall we do? As the thirsty ox turns to the babbling brook, we turn our eyes to the heavens and say, "My Father—God, help me." And quicker than thought the help comes. Here we have the philosophy of happiness and the secret of success. As witnesses to this fact we call to the stand Augustine, Bernard, John Howe, Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley. The upward look wins. The man who aspires to God, and holiness, and immortality is the one to whom this text is spoken. "All things are yours; for ye are Christ's and Christ is God's."

The thing that wise men are thinking about is life. Bread and acres and dollars are only incidental. God made the acres. God's sunshine and showers grew the grain from which the bread is made. God furnished the material to make the dollar. Therefore, acres and bread and dollars are good because God had something to do with producing them. These are valuable contributions to life, some of our life values. Life itself is worth more than all of them put together. The man who cultivates your farm is worth more than the farm. The man who builds your home is worth more than the house. We are not paupers. No man, woman or child in this world need be poor. There are other values beside dollars. We are heirs to untold riches. Our heavenly Father, the unseen capitalist, has invested largely in us, and He is no spendthrift. He has put the value where it may multiply. Life is a feeble thing at the beginning; so is the acorn, but in the acorn is the massive oak; so is the bulb, but the bulb contains the tint and perfume of the lily. So life as we see it in the babe, it contains a Kepler, a Newton, a Gladstone, a McKinley.

Character is a result, a product. Character tells the story of our conduct and industry. Character is the fruitage of our thinking, our willing, our loving, our doing. And character is the man. Character determines one's value to himself and to society. This is what makes biography the popular literature of our day. People interest people. Biography is death to pessimism. Thousands of men and women have succeeded in life. They have feasted on the universe and enjoyed the infinite, and the books tell us how they did it. My young friends, the one thing in this world for you to do, is to follow their example. You may. Character is no ready made thing; it is made to order. It means plan and purpose and persistence. You do not have to make the machinery nor the material; these are furnished. The selection of the web, the feeding of the loom, the weaving of the cloth is ours. The result is character, and character is destiny. This is the work of life. Human chances are not equal. Circumstances favor some more than others. No doubt of it. But then every man has a chance, aye, more, every man has a probability of success. There are possibilities of failure, and many seem to fail, but there is no excuse for failure. Oh, horrible, heartbreaking word is failure. May none of you ever know what it means. There is a way of escape from it. Make a right, not to say, best, use of what is in you, wisely appropriate what is about you, give reason the rein. Enthrone conscience. Be religious. And every step will be an ascent, every act the advance of the soul, and the enrichment of being. All things are yours to do with.

It was never easier to be good than now. Perhaps it is never easy to be good. What makes it easier to be good to-day than it was yesterday? The multiplicity of helps at hand. To read some newspapers and to hear some speakers, one would suppose that nobody was good. The fact is, the world is full of good people. What is goodness? Not the muttering of a creed nor the repeating of a prayer; not the reading of the Bible nor going to church. Good people do these things, but these things are not essentially goodness. Bad people may do them, too. Goodness is consideration for the other fellow, sweetness of temper, gentleness of conduct, nobleness of purpose, love to God and man. It is to live kindly and truly and well. It is like the Christ doing good every day and everywhere. This is the goodness that counts in our day. And we rejoice to believe that it is constantly on the increase. Goodness is true religion, and true religion is goodness. The two are inseparable. It is a culturing, refining, elevating process. It is ever making for the best that life is capable of. What God wants for His children is the best. The desire of God is human happiness. To this end He is patient and indulgent. He is prodigal in gifts. He is ever lavishing His love upon us. God is neither mean nor little. He is the great Father, giving Himself for the salvation, the enrichment, the perfect happiness of His children. God is not the author of pain. He takes no delight in tears. The blessed Saviour ceases not in His age-long effort to make the sons of earth happy. The law of the universe, the design of everything is happiness. Happiness is everywhere. Wander in the woods, walk in the meadow, meander by the stream, rest in the valley and climb to the hilltop, and in everything and everywhere you will find happiness. It springs up like a well of life, filling the air with its music, flooding the earth with its joys. How much more does our heavenly Father desire you, His children, to be happy. The only condition of happiness is to be good. "Blessed are the poor in heart, for they shall see God." Holiness of life maketh rich and tendeth not to poverty.

To the untutored, this looks like an impossible thing, and many ask: "How can I do this?" Easy enough. All that is needed is the disposition, and the effort. First of all, look at your bank account. Did you know you had a bank account? Well, you have. See, please, what stands to your credit, the gift of another. These assets are ours because we live in the twentieth century, and because we are Anglo-Saxons. "All things are yours. Whether Paul or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's." That is a wonderful statement. It places us under tremendous obligation. What an incentive to attempt something, what an inspiration to noble achievement. The great personalities of history—Paul, Cephas, Apollos. Past, present, future. The world, God and Christ, all yours, to make the goal and win. Then there can be no excuse for failure.

A practical question which meets us is, "How may I utilize these many gifts of God for my own advancement and betterment?" The answer is, "By right appropriation." Just as the parched earth drinks in the gentle rain drops, making the grass to grow; just as the bee sips the honey from the fragrant flower, so we must learn to appropriate the good in everything, to our own growth and refinement. Life everywhere is sustained by appropriating the outward to itself. The great intellects which teach and bless the world to-day are great and capable because of this appropriation of knowledge. To the good belongs the best of two worlds. It was once thought that the Christian's world was exceedingly limited. The Bible, hymnal, a long sermon and a dreary prayer meeting were all that the Christian had any right to. Anything else would chill his fervor and narrow his vision and tarnish his soul. Thank God, that day is so far behind us. To-day we know that everything within reach and everything within sight is ours, if we love God, to be used in the advancement and enrichment of our lives.

Look at it a moment. Take an inventory. Try to itemize the blessings of the good God. Explore the world of art, the product of the centuries, it is ours, for God made the beautiful. What a store house of lessons and inspirations and soul delights are the art galleries of the world! The windows in cathedrals and churches have for ages been telling the story of Christ. "The Nativity," by Burne-Jones, is the pride of England; "The Transfiguration," by Raphael, the glory of Italy. These are but samples of the beautiful in art, which are ours for the delight and culture of the soul. All sciences and literatures belong to us, for God is the Author of all truth. Shakespeare and Booth and De Reszke, these and the host of others like them, are ours to charm away our cares and rest of mind. The marketplace crowded with the yield of the field, the wealth of the mine, the product of the factory, is ours, for God is imminent in nature and industry and human skill. The advance in surgery and medicine, the limitless pleasures in travel—all this is ours, available and usable assets to make life rich and happy and good. All this is the product of the past, the gift of the good God. Its presence should shame badness out of existence. How can people be bad when they think of the goodness of God? What are we doing with life's assets? They are the raw materials out of which we may weave the soul's seraphic robe; they are the steps by which we ascend to the home of perfect day. They are to our spirits what air and dew and sunlight are to the seed. Plants grow by appropriating things ab extra to their use; souls grow by doing the same way. The business of life is to convert all these forces and gifts into life and character. The soul must drink in its full of God and rise to the perfect life in the endless day beyond the stars.

What we need to know to-day is the proper use of things. That means study, the exercise of the mind. Others have studied and thought for us. The result is the locomotive, carrying us sixty miles an hour; the electric wire, by which we talk to a friend 1000 miles away. If wealth is to benefit the owner of it, he must use it and use it wisely. So, if we are to feel the stimulus and reap the benefit of the accumulations of the ages, as life's assets; if these are to answer their need, in the making of a man—we must study and think and pray. In the right use of these is the making of a holy character.

All that has been said is, we believe, true. But it is not the whole truth. We must go a step further. Man has heart conditions and soul needs, which neither nature, nor science, nor Scripture, can meet. Man needs a God. God is everywhere. God is in the sunlight which bathes us every day with its warmth and glory. He is in the bread which we eat; He is in the music which comes floating through the air, making the heart to dance for joy. But this God is too vague, too vast, too impersonal. Can this God be personalized? It is God's eternal purpose to adapt Himself to the limitations and needs of His children. We do not think of God merely as Power, or Majesty, or Holiness. God is Love. Love is the winning thing. Love conquers. Love is bent on drawing home to the Father's heart all His wayward and lost ones. The human heart cries for God. What kind of a God? Not the God of the atheist, not the God of the Deist, not the God of the narrow theologian, but the Eternal God. And Jesus Christ has revealed Him to the world. This Jesus Christ and this God are ours. This completes the list. There is nothing more that can be added. Flowers, pictures, music, ships, railroads, telephones, philosophy, science, religion, human fellowships, friendships, loves, plus God and Christ. All are yours. Don't complain of poverty any more; never be afraid of failure; never again say "I can't."

Goodness does not mean exemption from the common ills of life. Every life has its burdens, every heart has its own secret sorrow. We would not minimize the cares which are inevitable. They are not joyous, but grievous. Many tears are shed in the private chamber. Many feet are treading lonely paths. And blessed be God, our heavenly Father knows it all. The Christ, the Saviour of Men, is touched with the feelings of our infirmities. All the love of the Deity, all the power of the Almighty, all the compassion of the Lover of Souls, is for us. Look up, then. Be of good cheer. 'Tis better further on. In company with the Saviour, nothing can harm us. The path of the good is as the shining light, shining more and more unto the perfect day.

"Loose me from earth's enclosure, from the sun's
Contracted circle set my heart at large;
Eliminate my spirit, give it range
Through provinces of thought yet unexplored;
Teach me, by this stupendous scaffolding,
Creation's golden steps, to climb to Thee."

No Triumphal Entry.

It is the irony of history that Christ's entry into Palestine is so often misinterpreted. To me there is hardly more bitter irony in the life of Jesus than to speak of His triumphal entry into Jerusalem. The multitude came out to meet Him, threw their garments and palm branches in front of Him, and the people sang. But what of the central figure? He saw the great city, and wept over it. What a contrast was that with the triumphal march of a conqueror.—Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle, Salem, Mass.

The Only Standard.

Our churchman's life has paganism in it. Nowadays many men are saying "If a pagan is honest, pure and true, why should he need religion? Outside of the Christian life there is no standard of right. Christ is the only standard.—Bishop William Lawrence, Episcopalian, Boston.

THE SUNDAY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 9

Subject: Christ's Trial Before Pilate—Luke xv., 1-15—Golden Text—Memory Verses, 12, 13—On the Day's Lesson.

I. Jesus before the Jews (vv. 1). 1. "In the morning," after the trials. The first was before the authorities, who brought charges against Him, the punishment was death. The second was before the Roman procurator, who had power to inflict the death penalty. "The chief priests." The heads of the twenty-four courses of the ex-high priests. "Elders," probably from among the most influential men. "Scribes." Teachers of the law, who were educated in the rabbinical schools of the church. "The whole council," the Sanhedrin, the highest Jewish court, composed of seventy-one members. They condemn to death, but the power to execute the sentence rested with the Roman procurator.

II. Pilate questioning Jesus (vv. 2). 2. "And Pilate." Jesus was brought before the regular meeting of the court, probably in the judgment hall of Pilate's palace (John 18:28; Luke 23:1), which was in the northwest tower of Antonia, just over the northwest corner of the temple area (see vv. 2-4 and Matt. 27:11-14 and notes). This was the first trial before the Roman procurator. "Art Thou," etc. The Sanhedrin supposes that Jesus has been claiming to be a king. He is charged with three principal charges before Pilate: (1) Sedition—perverting the people, forbidding to pay tribute to Cæsar. (2) Claiming to be a king. Jesus admits it (John 18:33-38) how Jesus so explained His kingship and His kingdom as not to say, "I find in Him no fault," but only "Thou sayest it." An Aramaic idiom which means, "It is as thou sayest." 3. The Jews refused to enter the judgment hall "because their defilement would be ceremonial (not the law of God) defilement, and would be ceremonially unclean if they entered the house of a Gentile during or just before the feast;" Pilate, therefore, went out and had a conference with them (John 23:2; John 18:28-32). Pilate then entered the judgment hall and held a private conference with Jesus (Luke 23:3; John 18:33-38), after which he again went out to the Jews and publicly declared his belief that Jesus was innocent. 4. "As he was then brought out to the people," probably by their accusations. "Many things," which were mere technicalities and false charges, for they either wholly falsified or misrepresented His statements so as to make it appear that He was a confessed criminal. "He answered nothing." He was under no obligation to prove His innocence. He knew that His accusers could not prove their charges. The law required two witnesses to establish testimony and therefore if they could not agree, as in this case, there was no need of His defending Himself. 5. "Asked Him again." Pilate was convinced by the examination that Jesus was innocent, and was therefore not ready to face the Jews and release the prisoner His liberty. 5. "But they were the more fierce." Pilate was probably more than ever convinced of the innocence of Jesus by the way He bore this so meekly and patiently. He saw that the Jews were ready for railing, for any charge, however false, and was ready to set up a defense.

III. The Jews choose Barabbas (vv. 6-11). In verses 6-15 we have the account of the second trial before Pilate, which was the third act in the process against Christ. 6. "Released," etc. The custom of releasing a prisoner was in harmony with the spirit of the feast and, however it originated, was now completely established and Pilate was obliged to attend to it. 8. "Barabbas." An insurrectionist, a robber and a murderer. He was accused of much worse crimes than those charged against Jesus. He had a short time before this evidently been a ringleader in a bloody attempt to break in Jerusalem against the Roman Government. "With them," the associates of Barabbas were also in prison, under arrest and in prison, etc. Pilate is laboring hard to release Jesus, and yet he does not dare to defy the authority, but constantly yields to the clamoring of the wicked Jews.

10. "He knew—for envy." There was no doubt whatever about it. The tumultuous scene now being enacted before Pilate was the motive that had prompted the Jews to bring the accused before the governor. They had found nothing more or less than envy of the great influence he had gained and the hold he had won throughout the land. They were, therefore, by appealing directly to the people, to procure our Lord's death. 11. "Moved the people." The word translated moved only occurs here and in the parallel, Luke 23:5. It means to shake to and fro, to brandish, as in threatening gestures; (3) to excite, to instigate. Their efforts were successful when Pilate put the question, "What shall I do?" 12. Away with this man—this one who had defiled whom they had lately received with hosannas into their city—and release unto us Barabbas. This was the climax of human degradation—to have a murderer whom mankind preferred to Him!

IV. Jesus delivered up (vv. 12-15). 12. "Pilate answered." Pilate's question at this time, while the people were clamoring for His death so loudly, and the messenger came from Pilate's wife (Matt. 27:19), urging the release of Jesus, and telling that she had just suffered many things in a dream because of Him, must have shown what various persons thought as to the innocence of the Holy One. Herod, Pilate's wife, Judas, the penitent thief on the cross and the centurion at the crucifixion. "What will you have me do unto Matthew Pilate's question, "What shall I do with Jesus, who is called Christ? This is a question which every one must answer. 1. Every one must receive or reject Him. 2. Rejecting Him is the great sin of the world. 3. The consequences of rejecting Him here we will be rejected by Him hereafter. 13. "Crucify Him." Crucifixion was the most ignominious death.

14. "Why." Pilate made a last and most correct appeal. "Cried out the more." There were no questions to be answered, no reasons to be given them; they were resolved to have their own way. Nothing else would satisfy them.

15. "Wishing to content the people." Pilate was a weak man Pilate was; he was afraid of the opinions of the people. He knew Jesus was innocent, he pronounced the sentence he did, he washed his hands publicly, and in acts what he uttered with his lips, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person: see ye to it" (Matt. 27:24). "His blood be on us," answered all the people and said: "His blood be on us and on our children."

In less than forty years after this declaration the Romans came and destroyed such numbers of Jews that, according to Josephus, there was no room for the crosses. No doubt scores of thousands of persons, and certainly thousands, were slain by this very death. Pilate ordered the scourge of leather thongs, studded with lead, or armed with sharp bones, which lacerated the back. Probably Pilate hoped the scourging would satisfy the Jews.

Dr. Andren, president of Augustana college, Moline, Ill., has received notice of the gift of 5,000 crowns (about $1,300) by King Oscar of Sweden to the institution.

Cool weather continues throughout the sugar belt, and in this respect the condition is exactly favorable. However, rain is good everywhere and no complaint is made concerning the crop condition.

ARE STILL BUYING PIANOS

Frank G. Fite Stock Pianos, Organs and Music Boxes.

BY THE E. E. FORBES AND COMPANY

Hundred Dollars Saved on Piano Even After Paying Freight.

Forbes Piano sale continues with success not only so far as Birmingham is concerned, but the state. The newspapers of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi have printed the big purchase and the people from all over the South have written regarding pianos in this sale. What makes this sale as a genuine money saving fact that seventy-five of the pianos have resulted in sales. Pianos found upon receipt of our letters, the different makes of pianos, the prices at which we have been generally about $100 more for the same Piano would cost in the same town after they have paid the freight from Birmingham made this statement in the advertisement last week and a few days "Thomas" in the south of Birmingham went over to the freight office and ascertained the rate on Pianos. Mr. Forbes was honest enough to confess that the Piano he wanted he could get even a little more than the price by paying the freight. Pianos from various parts of the country can buy just as cheap as if they were in Birmingham, as each piano is plainly marked, and there will be represented in this sale no possible little likelihood of any one getting a certain make Piano without getting it. The great point is, however, that there are so many pianos represented and all of them of high national reputation. There are pianos represented in the sale a lot of pianos just received from the factories. We contract for a large number of Pianos the first of the year, so many to be taken during the year in order to get the extra large discount for buying many pianos, and as these Pianos are being sold, we are naturally selling them at about $75 or $100 less than regular prices on account of the low prices that we are getting on similar instruments which are bought from the Frank G. Fite Co.

Any one contemplate buying a Piano within the next six months it will pay you to inform yourself of the present sale and it is not necessary to pay the money at once, but a small payment down and the rest on our easy payment system enabling you to have the Piano now and have the money during the latter part of the year or early next spring.

Before you buy hear any one of our Four Pianos and you will find some of these pianos in the Forbes store, and you can see for yourself just how big bargains

Forbes Piano Co.

BIRMINGHAM STORES:

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to WOMEN

Trial Box and book of information absolutely Free and Postpaid to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

Endorsed by a noted Boston physician, a great success as a Vaginal Douche for Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Sores of mucus membrane.

Recommended by leading physicians. Treatment of female ills Paxtine is used as a Vaginal Wash and Antiseptic Powder. The world to produce its equal for It is a revelation in cleansing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

Druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. If your druggist does not, send to us for it. Don't accept a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

Send for Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

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RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief in five minutes. The five cent package is enough for common cases. All druggists sell them.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

DOG

MRS. "I suffered with rheumatism and doctor dreaded to go woman bottles, kept taking so much and had years."

Mrs. N. Dalton, Cheyenne and Washington promiscuous.

Miss writes: "Next years in need curing Miss Avenue of the writes: "I am irregular and dreadful would keep gained had entirely woman Miss Cleveland "I was sandy cured fered and when I had

In Wax

And get with Ointment Cure, sweet It means refresh tured, and bu rest fo mother fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. Resolvent, 25c. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Potter Drug & Chem. Co., Ltd., London, E. C. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

...sy enough. All that is ...sposition, and the effort. ...k at your bank account. ...on had a bank account? ...See, please, what stands ...s off of another. These ...because we live in the ..., and because we are ...All things are yours. ...Apollos, or Cephas, or ...gs present, or things to ...come; and we are Christ's ...this. That is a wonder- ...ves us under tremen- ...What an incentive to ...what an inspiration to ...the great personalities ...to us, Apollos, Past, ...Present, God and ...to make the goal and ...can be no excuse for ...on which meets us in, ...these many gifts of ...increment and better- ...ness. By right appro- ...as the parched earth ...dew drops, making the ...fast as the bee sips the ...fragrant flower, so we must ...ate the good in every ...growth and refinement. ...sustained by appropriat- ...to itself. The great in- ...ach and bless the world ...and capable because of this ...knowledge. To the good ...of two worlds. It was ...the Christian's world ...limited. The Bible, ...mon and a dreary prayer ...that the Christian had ...thing else would chill ...narrow his vision and ...God, that day is ...Feebly we know that ...and everything ...God, to be ...and enrichment

...ample. Take an inventory, ...the blessings of the good ...deed of art, the product ...of genius. The God made ...Your store house of les- ...sons and soul delights are ...of the world! The win- ...dows and churches have for ...the stories of Christ. "The ...mind shapes as the pride of ...the reincarnation," by Raphi- ...dim. These are but sam- ...ples of art, which are ours ...and culture of the soul. ...Literatures belong to us, ...most of all truth. Shake- ...speare and De Reszke, these ...others like them, are ours ...for ears and rest of mind. ...We are crowded with the yield of ...all of the mine, the prod- ...ucts of ours, for God is immi- ...nent. Industry and human ...genius in surgery and medi- ...cine, pleasures in travel—all ...valuable and available assets ...to end happy and good. ...Possibilities of the past, the ...good. His presence should ...be of assistance. How can ...we, when they think of the ...What are we doing with ...days are the raw materials ...now we've the soul's ser- ...vice the steps by which ...to mount of perfect day. ...Success want air and dew ...to the seed. Plants ...growing trees all extra to ...those of change the atmo- ...sphere to convert ...and gases into life and ...soul must drink in its ...rise to the perfect life in ...beyond the stars.

...d to know to day is the ...science. That means study, ...the mind. Others have ...gone before us. The result is ...recorded in sixty rules an ...a way by which we talk ...to ages away. If wealth ...consists of it, he must use ...well. So, if we are to feel ...and reap the benefit of the ...ages, as life's assets, ...possess their need, in the ...end we must study and ...In the right use of these ...a holy character.

...Jesus said is, we believe, ...not the whole truth. We ...further: Man has heart ...soul needs, which neither ...science, nor Scripture, can ...tell us God. God is every- ...where in the sunlight which ...fills the day with its warmth and ...in the bread which we eat; ...in the music which comes floating ...through the air, making the heart to dance ...before God is too vague, too ...personal. Can this God be ...known? Can this God be ...in God's eternal purpose ...to be the limitations and ...hindrances? We do not think ...of the Power or Majesty, or ...even of the Love. Love is the win- ...ning element. Love is bent ...upon the Father's heart all and ...at once. The human ...soul. What kind of a God? ...Is it not the God of the narrow ...mind, but the God of the Eternal God. And ...Jesus revealed Him to the ...world. And this God ...is the God ...of the best. There ...is no need to invent Flow- ...ers, ships, railroads, tele- ...phones, science, religion, hu- ...manities, books, plus ...all. We are yours. Don't ...worry and worry; never be ...afraid to say "I can't." ...There is no question from ...the lips of God. Every lie has its ...heart in its own secret ...and can organize the cares ...of the world. They are not joys. ...Many tears are shed in ...vain. Many feet are tread- ...worn and blessed be God, our ...Father knows it all. The Christ, ...Who is touched with the ...feeling of our infirmities. All the love of ...the heart of the Lover of Souls, ...is for us. In com- ...parison, nothing can harm ...us. The good is as the shining ...more and more unto the ...perfect day.

...can be secure, from the ...assaults of men at large; ...but the soul that yet unex- ...plored is small thing, ...and to Thee."

Triumphal Entry.

...In all history that Christ's ...life is so often misinter- ...preted. There is nearly more bit- ...terness of Jesus than to speak ...of His triumphal entry into Jerusalem. ...He came out to meet Him. ...But ...To see the ...Well a com- ...pany of ... Rev. Dr. A. Berle,

...Only Standard.

...Dr. Andren, president ...college, Moline, Ill., has ...tice of the gift of 6,000 ...$1,300) by King Oscar ...the institution.

Cool weather contin... throughout the sugar d... this respect the conditi... actly favorable. Howev... good everywhere and ... made concerning the ...tion.

THE SUNDAY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 5.

Subject: Christ's Trial Before... xv., 1-15—Golden Text, ... —Memory Verses, 13, 14... on the Day's Lesson.

I. Jesus before the Jew... 1). 1. "In the morning." ... trials. The first was before ... authorities, who brought ... against Him, the punishm... was death. The second tr... the Roman procurator, Pil... power to inflict the death pe... priests." The heads of the ... the ex-high priests. "Elders," ... from among the most influ... "Scribes." Teachers of the ... were educated in the liter... church. "The whole counci... hedrin, the highest Jewish ... posed of seventy-one membe... condemn to death, but the ... the sentence rested with the ... curator.

II. Pilate questioning Je... 2. "And Pilate." Jesus wa... the regular meeting of the ... the judgment hall of Pilate ... Luke 23:1), which was "pro... tower of Antonia, just outsi... west corner of the temple a... 2-4 and Matt. 27:11-14 are ... the first trial before the R... tor. "Art Thou," etc. This ... supposes that Jesus had ... claimed to be a king. The ... three principal charges agai... Sedition—perverting the peo... bidding to pay tribute to ... Claiming to be a king. John ... 18:33-38) how Jesus so expla... alty and His kingdom as to ... to say, "I find in Him no ... "Thou sayest it." An affirm... which means, "It is as thou s...

3. The Jews refused to e... ment hall "because their Jew... (not the law of God) declare... monially unclean if they enter... of a Gentile during or just bef... over feast;" Pilate, therefo... and had a conference with ... 23:2; John 18:28-32). Pilate ... the judgment hall and held ... ference with Jesus (Luke 23... 33-38), after which he again ... the Jews and publicly decla... his belief that Jesus was inn... was then brought out to the ... their accusations. "Many ... were mere technicalities and ... they either wholly falsified ... His statements so as to ma... that He was a confessed cr... swered nothing." He was ... His innocence. He knew the... not prove their charges. T... testimony and therefore He ... there was no need of His ... "Asked Him again." Pilate ... that Jesus was innocent, and ... not ready to face the Jews ... prisoner His liberty. 5. ... Pilate was probably more ... He bore this so meekly and d... railing for railing, than that ... set up a defense.

III. The Jews choose Ba... 11). In verses 6-15 we have ... the second trial before Pilat... the third act in the proce... Christ. 6. "Released," etc. ... was in harmony with the ... feast and, however it origin... completely established that ... obliged to attend to it. Se... "Barabbas." An insurrectio... and a murderer. He was act... much worse crimes than the... against Jesus. He had a sho... this evidently been a ringlea... break in Jerusalem against... Government. "With them... ciates of Barabbas were also ... under arrest and in prison; ... etc. Pilate is laboring ha... Jesus, and yet he does not ... thority, but constantly yield... oring of the wicked Jews. ... the most ignominious death...

14. "Why." Pilate ma... rect appeal. "Cried out th... were no questions to be... them; they were resolved ... Nothing else would satisfy ...

15. "Wishing to content ... a weak man Pilate was; ... opinions of the people. B... nounced the sentence he ... washed his hands publicly, ... in acts what he uttered i... innocent of the blood of t... see ye to it" (Matt. 27:24). ... all the people and said: "... us and on our children."

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Triumphal Entry.

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Cool weather contin... throughout the sugar d... this respect the conditi... actly favorable. Howev... good everywhere and ... made concerning the ... tion.

ARE STILL BUYING PIANOS

Frank G. Fite Stock ...os, Organs and Music Boxes.

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...dred Dollars Saved ...Piano Even After ...ying Freight.

...Forbes Piano sale contin- ...success not only so far as ... is concerned, but ...the state. The newspapers ...rt of Alabama, Florida, ...Mississippi have printed ...the big purchase and the ...been that people from all ...uth have written regard- ...nos in this sale. What ...sale as a genuine money ...fact that seventy-five of ...ies have resulted in sales. ...found upon receipt of our ...the different makes of ...the prices at which we ...is generally about $100 ...e same Piano would cost ...e town after they have ... freight from Birming- ... made this statement ...isement last week and a ...Thomas" in the south of ...ent over to the freight of- ...certained the rate on Pi- ...as honest enough to con- ...the Piano he wanted he ...even a little more than ... paying the freight. ...e from various parts of ...n buy just as cheap as if ...in Birmingham, as each ...finly marked, and there ...y represented in this sale ...s little likelihood of any ...a certain make Piano ...ing it. The great point ..., that there are so many ...esented and all of them ...ational reputation. There ...esented in the sale a lot ...s just received from the ...ories. We contract for a ...umber of Pianos the first ..., so many to be taken ...in order to get the extra ...rge discount for buying ...ies, and as these Pianos ...sold, we are naturally ...ll them at about $75 or ...n regular prices on ac- ...low prices that we are ...similar instruments which ...from the Frank G. Fite ...

...emplate buying a Piano ...months it will pay you ...self of the present sale ...not necessary to pay the ...t at once, but a small ...t and the rest on our ...me payment system en- ...have the Piano now and ...uring the latter part of ... next spring. ...ear any one of our Four ...will find some of these ...h store, and you can see ...just how big bargains

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...of a noted Boston physician, great success as a Vaginal ...rrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, ...s of mucus membrane. ...ent of female ills Paxtine is ...el as a Vaginal Wash wo... ...ld to produce its equal for ...It is a revelation in cleansing ...er; it kills all germs which ...tion and discharges. ...ists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. ...se not, send to us for it. Don't ...— there is nothing like Paxtine. Free Box of Paxtine to-day. 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dys... ...pepsia medicine ever made. A hun... ...dred millions of them have been sold ...in a single year. Constipation, heart... ...burn, sick headache, dizziness, bad ...breath, sore throat and every illness ...arising from a disordered stomach ...are relieved or cured by Ripans Tab... ...lets. One will generally give relief ...in ten minutes. The five cent package is enough ...for an occasion. All druggists sell them.

...S CURE FOR ...IT ALL ELSE FAILS. ...Syrup. Tastes Good. Use ... Sold by druggists. ...SUMPTION 25 CTS.

DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION— PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.

MRS. EVA BARTHO.

MRS. EVA BARTHO, 133 East 12th St., New York City, N. Y., writes: "I suffered for three years with leucorrhea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

Mrs. Senator Roach, of Larimore, N. Dak.; Mrs. Senator Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Belva Lockwood and Mrs. General Longstreet, of Washington, D. C., are among the prominent ladies who indorse Peruna.

Miss Helen Rolof, Kaukauna, Wis., writes:

"Several times during the past two years Peruna has been greatly in need of a tonic, and at those times Peruna has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and securing restful sleep."—Helen Rolof.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, writes as follows:

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

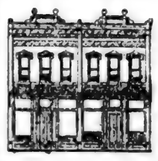
Miss Lucy M. Riley, 33 Davenport St., Cleveland, Ohio, writes:

"I wish to add my indorsement to thousands of other women who have been cured through the use of Peruna. I suffered for five years with severe backache, and when wearied or worried in the least I had prolonged headache. I am now in perfect health, enjoy life and have neither an ache or pain, thanks to Peruna."—Lucy M. Riley.

It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

If all the women who are suffering with any form of female weakness would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles, he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



STORE FRONTS

For all kinds and sizes of Store Buildings. We furnish all material entering into the construction of Store Fronts. Write us about your proposed building and state dimensions and style of front and we will send you, FREE OF CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and quote you an extremely low price on one of our popular

Beautiful, Everlasting

Modern Store Fronts. We give you all the style of an elegant New York or Chicago store at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue.

SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO., Owensboro, Kentucky

SLEEP For Skin Tortured Babies and Rest For Tired Mothers

In Warm Baths with Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. It means instant relief and refreshing sleep for tortured, disfigured, itching, and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humors."

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Could You Use Any Kind of a Sewing Machine at Any Price?

If there is any price so low, any offer so liberal that you would think of accepting on trial a new high grade, drop cabinet or upright Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Standard, White or New Home Sewing Machine, cut out and return this notice, and you will receive by return mail, postpaid, free of cost, the handsomest sewing machine catalogue ever published. It will name you prices on the Minnesota, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, White, Standard and New Home sewing machines that will surprise you; we will make you a new and attractive proposition, a sewing machine offer that will astonish you.

If you can make any use of any sewing machine at any price, if any kind of an offer would interest you, don't fail to write us at once (be sure to cut out and return this special notice) and get our latest book, our latest offers, our new and most surprising proposition. Address

SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., Chicago.

If the average man had his life to live over again he would probably make more mistakes than ever.

Feet Hurt,

Sweat, itch, blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG Co., Atlanta, Ga., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

Advertising a Town.

The marvelous growth of Seattle, Wash. is credited mainly to newspaper publicity. The business men of that community raised a considerable sum to be expended for space in Eastern newspapers, and the returns were prompt and generous.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

People Must Be Told.

A writer on advertising says it is the aim of nearly every business concern to have a special and original feature. "But when such a specialty shall be found it must be advertised. No article can sell itself without the aid of advertising."

Chio Chu, son of Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister to the United States, has graduated at the head of his class in the Atlantic City high school. There were thirty-one in the class. The young Oriental will begin the study of medicine in Philadelphia next fall.

Philadelphia has the largest negro population of any city in the United States, except New Orleans, and the latter city has only twelve thousand more negroes than Philadelphia. Philadelphia has 75,000 negroes and the state of Pennsylvania 187,000.

One of the strangest churches is at Taramski, Australia. Each of its four walls bears a large advertisement. The church was built by the firms whose goods are advertised, and they claim that their investment will be a paying one.

There is an island in Puget sound, not more than half a mile across, which is populated with cats. The cats number thousands, and the strangest thing is that they are all black. Every evening a boat load of fishermen land on the island and lay out a seine a quarter of a mile long. They pull it in with never less than a ton of fish, but next morning these fish are gone. The cats devour them all. These cats have been placed here by men who are supplying the market with women's muffs. Once a year there is a great round-up, and several thousand pussies lose their lives.

Travelers in the Orient say that if a Chinaman undertakes a contract he will carry out its terms though it impoverish him. There is no trick he will not play to win his case where his word is not involved, but once let him give that word and you can bank on it that he will die rather than betray it. The Japanese are crafty business men. So long as they see profits in sight they will hold to a contract, but if there is a chance of losing Mr. Jap, in the majority of cases, will find some means to get under cover before the crash comes.

The tallest and largest human being in the world is a Russian, discovered recently in Kustjak, Russia, where he has been living with his parents. Feodor Machow, for such is the giant's name, is not only the largest man alive, but his measurements are greater than those of any known giant of the past two generations. Though but twenty-two years of age, he is 7 feet 9 inches high and well proportioned. Over a hundred doctors and scientists have examined him and his limbs have been photographed in every conceivable position.

French soldiers survivors of the Chinese expedition of 1856 are responsible for the statement that General Kuroki, who is leading the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is half French. His name, they say, is properly spelled Curique. According to the story of the soldiers, the French officer, Captain Curique, while serving in China in 1856, married a Japanese girl and a son was born to them, who was given the Japanese name Kuroki, corresponding to the French Curique. This son is General Kuroki.

Some Japanese tradesmen have a curious way of advertising their business. On their right forearms they tattoo figures—the shoemaker a shoe, the wood cutter an ax, the butcher a cleaver. Underneath these emblems are such inscriptions as "I do my work modestly and cheaply," or "I am as good at my trade as most of my fellows." When they are hunting work they bare their arms and walk about the streets.

Mrs. Emma Blaine holds that the dramatic instinct is strong in children and that by careful training it may be made "a power to construct in them stronger and better men and women, with the clearer images and finer thoughts." She suggests that the theaters set aside Saturday afternoons for plays to be given for the school children.

The government has decided that marriages contracted in the Philippines between United States soldiers and native women are not to be made a joke. An enlisted man who deserts his Filipino wife and children will be dishonorably discharged from the army. Some of the United States soldiers have already returned to this country, bringing their native wives with them.

At Wading River, Long Island, a double wedding, believed to be without precedent, will take place. The Misses Gertrude and Viola Baldwin, sisters, will become, respectively, the wives of two brothers, Shirley and David Baldwin. The interest in the double wedding is increased by the fact that all the contracting parties bear the same name.

Miss Mary Harrison, who has just succeeded in winning an open scholarship at the Royal College of Music, London, for the violin, at the age of ten, carried off the gold medal offered by the associated board of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music from among 3,057 competitors.

At Rotterdam poor people who can not afford to pay a fee are married on Wednesday before noon.

TIME TO ACT.

When the back aches and you are always tired out, depressed and nervous—when sleep is disturbed by pain and by urinary ills, it's time to act. The kidneys are sick. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys quickly and permanently. Here's proof:

Mrs. W. S. Marshall, R. F. D., No. 1, Dawson, Ga., says: "My husband's back and hips were so stiff and sore that he could not get up from a chair without help. I got him a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. He felt relief in three days. One box cured him."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Marshall will be mailed on application, to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

Young women may avoid much sickness and pain, says Miss Alma Pratt, if they will only have faith in the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all young women how much **Lydia E. Pinkham's** wonderful **Vegetable Compound** has done for me. I was completely run down, unable to attend school, and did not care for any kind of society, but now I feel like a new person, and have gained seven pounds of flesh in three months.

"I recommend it to all young women who suffer from female weakness."—MISS ALMA PRATT, Holly, Mich.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO YOUNG GIRLS.

All young girls at this period of life are earnestly invited to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice; she has guided in a motherly way hundreds of young women; her advice is freely and cheerfully given, and her address is Lynn, Mass.

Judging from the letters she is receiving from so many young girls Mrs. Pinkham believes that our girls are often pushed altogether too near the limit of their endurance nowadays in our public schools and seminaries.

Nothing is allowed to interfere with studies, the girl must be pushed to the front and graduated with honor; often physical collapse follows, and it takes years to recover the lost vitality,—often it is never recovered.

A Young Chicago Girl Saved from Despair.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to thank you for the help and benefit I have received through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills.** When I was about seventeen years old I suddenly seemed to lose my usual good health and vitality. Father said I studied too hard, but the doctor thought different and prescribed tonics, which I took by the quart without relief. Reading one day in the paper of Mrs. Pinkham's great cures, and finding the symptoms described answered mine, I decided I would give **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** a trial. I did not say a word to the doctor; I bought it myself, and took it according to directions regularly for two months, and I found that I gradually improved, and that all pains left me, and I was my old self once more.—LILLIE E. SINCLAIR, 17 E. 22d St., Chicago Ill."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one sure remedy to be relied upon at this important period in a young girl's life; with it she can go through with courage and safety the work she must accomplish, and fortify her physical well being so that her future life may be insured against sickness and suffering.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The first play given in France was "Cleopatra," in 1552.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

The man who manages to keep out of debt, out of jail and out of politics is a little above the average.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

During courtship a girl is often unable to express her thoughts, but she makes up for lost time after marriage.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Give a hungry man something to eat before handing him advice.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBLINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A chauffeur is a man who runs down pedestrians and runs up repair bills.

MOORE & HANDLEY HARDWARE CO.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

We are Headquarters for

MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Engines,	Saw Mills,
Boilers,	Corn Mills,
Pumps,	Hose,
Valves,	Belting,
Fittings,	Injectors,
Pipe,	Governors.

Wood and Iron Pulleys, Scales, Shafting, Shingle Machines, Planers, Circular Saws, Hay Presses, Etc., Etc.

It is estimated that Russia's war expenses will reach $200,000,000 per day before the end of the year.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Fred C. Witten, 78 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Best for The Bowels Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 325

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Am. 23, 1904.

LOW RATES

NASHVILLE & RETURN

Via..... QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE Account

United Confederate Veterans' Reunion

Tickets on sale June 10th to 15th, good returning June 18th. Privilege of extension

For information address

A. B. FREEMAN, T. P. A. Birmingham

or

J. C. CONN, D. P. A. Chattanooga

RAILROAD MEN LAID OFF

Seven Per Cent. of Entire Force of the United States Dropped.

REASON IS TRAFFIC DEPRESSION

Railroads Cut Off 75,000 Men—Resolve on the Greatest Reduction Known in Many Years—Pennsylvania Railroad Closes Down the Portage Line, Fifty Miles Long.

75,000 MEN PUT OUT.

This table will give an idea of the number of men put out of employment between April 15 and June 10:

Pennsylvania system.. 13,000	
Vanderbilt lines.... 12,600	
Railroads out of Chicago.....20,000	
Gould system.. 7,500	
Harriman line.. 8,000	
Northwestern lines.... 10,000	
Southern Railway.... 3,000	
Other roads.. 2,000	
Total.. 75,000	

Philadelphia, Pa.—The reduction of the working forces of the railroads in this country is more extensive and radical than was thought a month ago would be necessary. Estimates are that not less than 75,000 employes have been dropped from the railroad payrolls. A large proportion of these employes are losing their jobs under orders from company headquarters to dismiss from the freight departments every person not absolutely needed. Train hands, station men and clerks have been receiving notices to quit since April 15, and by June 10 it is expected that the weeding out process will have been completed.

With the exception of the panic period beginning in 1893, this is the most general reduction of railroad working forces known at any one time. The main cause of this sweeping wave of railroad economy is the rapid falling off in freight shipments within the last six weeks. Freight traffic managers both East and West report that the outlook is not bright for the summer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad began reducing its force between Pittsburg and Chicago about the middle of April, but has been impelled to extend the lines of economy in consequence of the steady decrease in earnings from freight traffic. Starting with the intention of laying off about 5000 employes, the Pennsylvania management has gradually extended its weeding process until more than 13,000 "blue envelopes" have been sent out by this company alone.

Shortage of traffic and consequent necessity for reducing expenses on the Pennsylvania Railroad are the reasons given for the closing to through traffic of the new Portage branch built within two years at a cost of $5,000,000.

The new Portage line was built to supplement the main line, and to give an alternate route between the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, at the east end of the Kallitzin tunnels and Pittsburg. That required the construction of a new double track line down the mountain to Hollidaysburg, a distance of seventeen miles, and the double tracking of the old Petersburg branch.

Vanderbilt lines, including the Boston and Albany, will strike at least 12,000 from the pay rolls, and according to advices from the West, the railroads running out of Chicago have already made provision to discard about 20,000 employes. The Burlington alone cuts about 6000 names off its pay rolls.

During the last year the railroad employes in the United States numbered about 1,150,000. The present reduction in forces, therefore, amounts to about seven per cent. of the whole number.

Experienced railroad men say that under ordinary circumstances about two per cent. of the employes are laid off during the summer months. The present depressed condition appears to be felt more severely by the Eastern than by the extreme Western roads.

3000 Discharged Foreigners Go Home.

Altoona, Pa.—Three thousand foreigners employed on the various railroads, workings of contractors and in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in and near Altoona, who have been suspended, have left for their homes in European countries.

JURY ACQUITS GENERAL TYNER.

Verdict of the Jury Was Unanimous On the First Ballot.

Washington, D. C.—Former Assistant Attorney-General James M. Tyner, who was Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Grant and who has held many important offices of trust under the Government, and Harrison J. Barrett, former Assistant Attorney of the Postoffice Department and nephew of General Tyner, were acquitted in Criminal Court No. 1 of the charge of conspiracy and bribery in connection with the postal scandals. The jury was out only half an hour. Only one ballot was taken, and there was not a single vote for conviction. General Tyner, who is seventy-nine years old and so ill and feeble that he has been carried to the court room every day since the trial began a month ago, broke down and wept with joy when the verdict was announced to him. It is the general opinion in Washington that General Tyner's age and physical condition may have influenced the jury to some extent.

Three hundred union cigar makers at Chicago went on strike for higher wages.

There is not a granite cutter in the United States who works longer than eight hours a day.

Idle miners at Madisonville, Ky., threaten trouble because non-union men have taken their places.

The strike of 100 carders and back boys threw out of work at Pawtucket, R. I, over 500 other employes.

Owing to wage differences, 250 bakers went on strike in Cleveland, reducing the bread output one-half.

BANKER SACRIFICES LIFE

R. H. Plant Kills Himself That Insurance May Be Available.

SAVES DEPOSITORS $800,000

Southern Financier Atones Through Death For Crash of Two Banks of Which He Was Head—Revolver Ends His Troubles—Had $1,015,000 Insurance, Which is Incontestable.

Macon, Ga.—A tragic sequel to the crash of the private bank of I. C. Plant's Sons and the First National Bank came, when R. H. Plant, the head of both institutions, committed suicide, thereby making available over $1,000,000 life insurance for payment on liabilities of about $800,000 of the two banking institutions.

That Mr. Plant deliberately sacrificed his life that the creditors should not suffer is believed by his most intimate friends and by banking and insurance men who knew him here.

During the last twenty-five years Mr. Plant had accumulated life insurance amounting to $1,015,888, on which he was paying an annual premium of about $43,000. As a result of his death the indications are that the creditors of the two banks will not lose a single penny. Many of the creditors are working people, whose deposits represented years of self-denial and saving. At least $800,000 of Mr. Plant's life insurance is now made payable to his estate, and this amount, it is estimated, will fully cover his liabilities.

Mr. Plant had been ill for two months past. When the banks collapsed ugly charges were circulated and much indignation expressed because he failed to make any statements as to the cause. During his illness, especially since the failure of his institutions, he had been closely watched at his home in College street here by his family and nurses, for fear he would commit some rash act. He told his nurse he wished to lie down. Twenty minutes later he asked to be assisted to the bath-room. While there he sent the nurse for a glass of milk.

In her absence he secured his revolver from his room, returned to the bathroom and stepped out a small doorway leading to a porch in the rear of his home. There he placed the weapon to his head and fired. The nurse, returning with the glass of milk, heard the shot, dashed into the bathroom and out on the porch, where she found the capitalist dead, the smoking revolver still clenched in his hand.

The bullet had passed through the right temple and out of the left, flattening itself upon the house wall. Death was probably instantaneous. The Coroner was at once summoned, and upon the testimony of the nurse and of a physician a verdict of death by his own hands was rendered.

Mr. Plant leaves a widow and nine children. Wallace E. McCaw, President of the McCaw Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Felton Hatcher, a prominent attorney, are sons-in-law.

The Plant banking institutions are the oldest in the city. The receiver of the private institution has reported a deficit of over $844,000. The National Bank Examiner has as yet made no report as to the First National's affairs.

Mr. Plant, in addition to being identified with various manufacturing enterprises, and formerly largely engaged with the New York Life Insurance Company, was known throughout the trotting world, and his horses for years have raced in the grand circuit.

He owned Grattan Boy, Dulce Cor, Miss Willamont and other well-known horses.

George H. Plant, Vice-President of the First National, is a brother.

Girls Die in Quicksands.

Two Louisiana girls, Laura Walton, of Oklona, and Lena Hillard, of Lamont, aged fifteen and sixteen years, respectively, who attended the Columbus, Miss., Industrial Institute and College, were swallowed up by the quicksands of the Tombigbee River, at Waverly, while endeavoring to rescue a Mrs. Holmes, who had fallen into the sand pit.

New York Usurer Sentenced.

David Rothschild, the East Side "Napoleon of Finance" and salary loan usurer of New York City, late President of the wrecked Federal Bank, was sentenced to Sing Sing prison by Recorder Goff for nine years. The maximum punishment for his crime is ten years. He secured a stay of proceedings.

Twenty-five Killed.

In the course of the reconnoissance off Port Arthur made by Admiral Togo, a shell hit the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Akatsuki, killing one officer and twenty-four men.

Farm Products Report.

The Department of Agriculture made public a report giving $4,500,000 as a conservative estimate of the value of the farm products of the country not fed to livestock in 1903.

Complain Against Railroad.

New England cities, towns and villages complain of the conditions caused by unsatisfactory service of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Only Water in Canal Zone.

Various temperance organizations have begun a campaign to make the Panama Canal zone prohibition territory. President Roosevelt is daily receiving letters to this end, and is referring them to the Canal Commission.

Railway to Spend Millions.

The New York Central will spend $22,000,000 next year on electrical equipment. It is planned to run suburban trains at seventy-five miles an hour.

PRESIDENT TO STUDENTS

Roosevelt Admonishes Groton Schoolboys to Be Plucky and Decent.

Delivers an Address at the Massachusetts Institute Where His Two Sons Are Studying For College.

Groton, Mass.—Groton School welcomed Theodore Roosevelt, who came not as President of the United States, but as the proud father of two of her sons. A pair of prancing bays whirled the President from his private car through the picturesque Willow road and up the hill to the school. There 150 bareheaded youngsters barked out the school yell in rattling chorus, with a sonorous "tiger" in the shape of the distinguished guest's name. Then Mr. Roosevelt had a quiet hour with his sons, after which a leisurely stroll through shaded paths to the chapel was followed by half an hour in the atmosphere of quiet reverence beneath its painted windows.

Another half hour was spent in the gymnasium, where, with Dr. Peabody, the head master, and Bishop Lawrence, he spoke to the boys.

Dr. Peabody made a brief address, devoted particularly to reviewing the history of the school, of which that day was the twentieth anniversary. He also referred in some detail to the methods followed at the school in the development of the boys instructed there. Dr. Peabody, in introducing the President, said:

"We like him as a parent, we admire him as a President, and we love him as a man."

The President gave what he called a "homely, heart-to-heart talk with the boys." He expressed the desire that he should not be directly quoted and that no extended report of his speech should be made.

He said that if a boy has not pluck, common sense and decency he is of a pretty bad sort, and a man without those qualities is even worse. He admonished them that they must not become prigs, and urged them to be strong, to be decent and to be resourceful.

"Boys and men," he said, "possessing such qualities will not be snobs. There are in our civic and social life worse creatures than snobs, but no creature is more contemptible."

The President referred to the advantages of training in public schools, which training he believed to be most beneficial because of its democratic character.

"It is necessary," he said, "for boys in school and in college, and for men in civic or social life, to demonstrate that they have power to accomplish things and to be able to do their part in life. The boy or the man must be able to accomplish something for decency, or he must step aside for those who can."

The Presidential party left here in the afternoon at 5.32, returning to Washington by the same route.

Hartford, Conn.—President Roosevelt passed through here about 10.30 p. m., on his way to Washington. Station Master Readett presented to him a basket of flowers from Elm City Lodge, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of New Haven, of which organization the President is a member. At Willimantic the President made a brief speech, in which he said: "I have been to Groton to see two of my boys. I have others, six in all, and I wish I had a dozen children."

MET DEATH BRAVELY.

Japanese Officers Who Attempted to Blow Up a Siberian Railway Bridge.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Details have been received from Harbin of the execution of Ukoko and Otti, the two Japanese officers who attempted to blow up a railway bridge near that city. The prisoners said they belonged to a band of 100 men to whom had been entrusted the work of destroying the railway. When they were told that they must be extremely brave to undertake such a task they replied: "Not at all. We are only doing our duty in carrying out the orders of the Emperor."

They were put to death in the presence of a large crowd. Gen. Kouropatkin had given orders that they should be shot instead of hanged. The younger officer refused to have his eyes bandaged. When he was told that this was the Russian mode he asked that an exception be made in his favor. The elder officer displayed less fortitude, and calmly allowed his eyes to be bandaged. One of the officers was a Christian.

No photographs of the execution were allowed.

Boy Saves New York Limited.

The New York Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad would have been wrecked at the Applaize River, three miles east of Delphos, Ohio, at midnight, had it not been for Charles Peltier, a boy fifteen years old. At about 10 o'clock, while he was under the bridge fishing for eels, he heard two men above making plans to wreck the train, which is due there about 11.15. He ran to the nearest telephone and notified people in Delphos, who telegraphed the officials in Fort Wayne. They in turn notified the police in Van Wert to board the train when it reached that city. When the train reached the river a pile of ties was found on the track.

Dr. Fowler Missing.

When the case of Dr. Richard C. Fowler, the "get-rich-quick" promoter, was called before Recorder Goff, of New York City, his lawyers said they had no idea where he was, and his bond of $23,000 was forfeited.

Has Not Advanced.

Dun's Review says of trade conditions: Reports of increased trade are received from a few favored points, but the Nation, as a whole, has not improved its commercial position during the past week, in so far as current distribution of merchandise or manufacturing activities are concerned.

Business Prospects Improve.

Prospects for the future have improved somewhat, however, on account of the progress made in agriculture.

FIRE SWEEPS YAZOO CITY

Entire Business and Much of the Residence Section Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $2,000,000

The Burned Area in the Mississippi Town is Twelve Blocks Long by Three Blocks Wide—In All Twenty-eight Blocks Are in Ashes—State Militia Guard the Ruins.

Jackson, Miss.—Yazoo City, the wealthiest town in the Mississippi delta, located fifty-five miles north of this city, was swept by fire, and not a single business house in the town is left standing. Over 200 buildings were destroyed and the loss is estimated between two million and two and a half million dollars. The first figure will probable cover the total destruction. Hundreds of people are homeless and destitute, and the town is under military guard.

Three persons are known to have been seriously injured, and rumors are current that several negroes perished in the flames, but these reports cannot be confirmed.

The devastation of the business district is complete. Twenty-eight blocks were licked clean by the flames and only the blackened brick walls and smoldering embers mark the spot where handsome buildings once stood. Of the total number of buildings destroyed, about fifty were magnificent residences, many of old Colonial architecture and occupied by some of the wealthiest citizens of the South.

Soon after the fire started in the residence of John Wise, at Main and Mound streets, realizing that it was beyond control of the local Fire Department, Mayor Holmes sent out appeals for aid, and the Jackson Fire Department, headed by Mayor Hemmingway, and the Greenwood Fire Department, headed by Governor Vardaman, hurried to the scene on special trains.

The Jackson special made a record-breaking run, covering the distance of forty-five miles in forty minutes. An hour after the arrival of assistance it seemed that the fire was almost under control, but shortly after noon it broke out afresh at the Calumet Club, destroying that structure and moving thence to the Magnolia Inn.

Every white church in town, the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic, was burned; both telegraphic offices, the Cumberland Telephone Exchange and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley passenger depot. The four banking institutions, the Elks Club, the express offices and Postoffice were swept away, away.

The only buildings of consequence directly exposed to the holocaust which escaped were the Court House and the Fannie J. Ricks Memorial Library, and through some queer prank of fate both of these were unharmed, although surrounded by fire on all sides.

Congressman John Sharp Williams, the Democratic minority leader, was a heavy loser, several buildings belonging to him being destroyed. His residence was fortunately spared, as was also his magnificent library, said to be one of the finest private collection of books in the South.

Mr. Williams was one of the heroes of the day, and his cool head and quick judgment was of valuable aid to the fire-fighting force. He was busily engaged with the workers carrying furniture from burning houses, and doubtless performed as much work of this kind as any man in the city.

...tal Fire at Greenwood, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.—Half of the business part of the city of Greenwood was wiped out by fire. The property loss will approximate $133,000. Mrs. Annie Moseley, proprietor of the Central Hotel, where the fire started, lost her life.

TEN SUFFOCATED IN TUNNEL.

Mine Workmen Killed by Fumes From a Stalled Engine.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—A trainload of sixty men was stalled in the Williamstown Tunnel in Dauphin County and ten were suffocated by the fumes from the engine. The others were rescued barely in time to save their lives.

The tunnel connects the two shafts of the Williamstown colliery in Bear Valley with the breaker in Williams Valley and the town of Williamstown, where most of the mine workers live. The tunnel, which is the only means of communication between the two valleys, is a mile long and so straight that it ventilates itself.

Sixty of the workmen caught a heavy coal train between 5 and 6 o'clock and started homeward. The train stalled in the tunnel either because the load was too heavy or the engine fire got low.

Among the dead is Michael Golden, general inside foreman of the mine, who was one of the best known mining officials in the region.

Good Jobbing Business.

A decidedly healthy tone has developed in the dry goods jobbing trade due entirely to the warm and bright weather that has prevailed, and the indications now are that the summer business will be good, and possibly better than usual.

Good Year For the Farms.

Unless the crops suffer an unusual setback hereafter it should be a good year for the farms, and all other industries will feel the stimulus.

Young Shad For the Hudson.

The officials in charge of the Government fish hatchery station in the Susquehanna River, near Perryville, Md., will ship in a few days about 4,000,000 young shad to Catskill, N. Y., to be deposited in the Hudson River.

Coal Trust Testimony.

Contracts were made public at the Coal Trust's inquiry showing agreements among the roads to divide business according to percentages fixed by the Temple Iron Company.

MARVELS OF STAGE REALISM

HOW THE SENSES ARE DECEIVED BY SIMPLE ARTIFICES.

The Stage Storm Produced by Turning a Small Wheel—Splashes of Soapsuds Make the Snowflakes—The Pomp and Panoply of War.

If you want to realize how easily the senses can be deceived by simple artifices, said a well-known actor to the writer, you should just take a peep behind the scenes of a theatre. I'm not sure whether it is kind to allow you to take a peep, though, for it is not always a desirable thing to lose one's illusions; but if you don't mind I'm sure I don't, and I will guarantee that you will find the little secrets of my trade vastly interesting.

Of course you've often seen the stage storm, and a most realistic thing it is, as you know. You see the cozy room, with its glowing fire and its general atmosphere of cheeriness and warmth, made all the more so by the howling of the blast outside. Suddenly the door is flung open, you catch a glimpse of the arctic world, and the wind rises to a positive shriek as the hero or villain of the piece rushes in, pursued by a hurricane of snow, and bangs the door in the face of the baffled storm-fiend whose clutches he has just escaped.

It is all so terribly real that you insensibly shiver in your warm seat and draw your coat closer around you, and yet if you only knew how it was all produced you would—well, you would smile. Where, for instance, does the wind come from with its wonderful crescendo, from the faint sigh to the shrieks and howls of a lost spirit? Let me introduce you to the genius of the storm, a gentleman who is busy turning a small wheel with projecting paddles, which, as they revolve, scrape against a tightly stretched piece of strong silk. As he turns very slowly the wind just sighs gently, like a child in its sleep; faster and the gale grows, the wind sobs and moans and whistles, until it rises, as the wheel goes swifter and swifter, into tumult of shrieks and howls, as if all the demons of the air were roused to a frenzy of fury.

The snow? Oh! that's just as simple. The landscape you catch a shivering glimpse of is made arctic by plenty of cotton-wool and a paste brush, and the flakes which cover the hero from head to foot and melt and trickle under the genial warmth of the fire are so many splashes of soapsuds. Ah! I see now you are getting disillusioned! Pity, isn't it? but still, always fascinating to find out how things are done.

As for the fire which glows so warmly, it is merely so many electric lights shining through a medium of ruddy gelatine paper; while the smoke by no means comes from the fire as it ought to do, but from a concealed receptacle containing a little quicklime and hot water. There you have it all—shrieking wind, drifting snow and glowing fire realistically produced in the most absurdly simple way.

You can make the lightning zigzag in blinding flashes, and the thunder roll and rattle equally easily. You can get capital thunder by rolling a cannon ball or two along the floors overhead or by shaking a piece of sheet iron pretty much as you would shake a duster. But hark! there's the rain pattering on the roof—I knew it would come; and so did a certain man behind the scenes, who has poured a pound or two of split peas into a barrel. Inside the barrel you must know, are several cross pieces of wood, against which the peas rattle in their descent—that's the rain—and when they get to the bottom he turns the barrel and the patter-patter continues while wanted.

The hero who plunges with reckless courage into the sea runs little risk even of a wetting. The waves which open to receive him are painted india rubber, which are made to roll and heave by very human agency below; the foam that he sends flying up in a cascade as he vanishes into the watery depths is a handful of common or table salt thrown up from beneath; and instead of disturbing any mermaids in their grottoes he is content to tumble on a mattress.

Then, could anything be more real than the scene in which the heroine looks down from the upper window as the soldiers—her lover, of course, among them—march off to the war? Tramp, tramp, tramp—why, there must be hundreds of them; and just listen to the cheers of the crowds lining the streets and the short, sharp words of command. How it fires your blood and makes you long to join them!

Well, come below decks, and I will show you a handful of men—half a dozen or so—"marking time" on a loose board, clinking pieces of metal together, cheering and shouting words of command to one another, and there you have it all, the passing of a mighty host, the jingling of accoutrements, the many voiced cheering crowd—all the "pomp and panoply of war."—Tit-Bits.

ENEMIES OF THE WHALE.

Monsters That Keep up an Irrepressible Conflict in the Deep.

While operating a fishery in Admiralty Island, Alaska last summer, my attention and the attention of the fishing crew was almost daily attracted to a large marine creature that would appear in the main channel of Seymour Canal in our immediate vicinity. There are large numbers of whales of the species rorqual there, and the monster seemed to have no natural enemy. The whales generally travel in schools, and while at the surface to blow one would be cut out and attacked by the fish. The battle was soon in order, says Field and Stream.

It is the nature of the rorqual to make three blows at intervals of about two to three minutes each and then sound deep and stay beneath the surface for thirty or forty minutes.

As a whale would come to the surface there would appear always on the whale's right side and just back of where his head would connect with the body, a great, long tail, which, judged by five fishermen and a number of Indians after seeing it at fifteen times at various distances, would be about twenty-four feet long, three and one-half feet wide at one end and tapering down to the other, where it seemed to be about eight inches in diameter, looking very much like the blade of the fan of an old-fashioned Dutch windmill.

The great club was used on the back of the unfortunate whale in such a manner that it was a wonder to me that every whale attacked was not instantly killed. Its operator seemed to have perfect control of its movement, and would bend it back until the end would touch the water forming a horseshoe loop, then with a sweep it would be straightened and brought over and down on the back of the whale with a whack that could be heard for several miles. If the whale was fortunate enough to submerge itself before the blows came the club would fly for a distance of over 100 feet from the effect of the strike, making a report as loud as a yacht's signal gun.

What seemed most remarkable to me was that no matter which way the attacked whale went or how fast (the usual speed is about four knots) that great club would follow right along by its side and deliver those tremendous blows at intervals of about four or five seconds. It would always get in from three to five blows at each of the three times the whale would come to the surface to blow. The whale would generally rid itself of the enemy when it sounded its deep sound, especially if the water was forty fathoms or more deep. During the day the attack was always on shore, but at night the whales would be attacked in the bay and within a few yards of the fishery.

I do not know of any whales being killed, but there were several that had great holes and sores on their backs. Questioning the Indians about it, I was told that there was only one; that it had been there many years, and that it once attacked an Indian canoe, and with one stroke of the great club smashed the canoe into splinters, killing and drowning several of its occupants.

JAPANESE INVENTIONS.

Eastern Race Originators of Several Life Saving Devices.

We are in debt to the Japanese for at least three notable discoveries, each of which have already saved many European lives, says the London Academy. The oldest of these is the discovery by Kitasato, a Japanese bacteriologist, of the bacillus that causes lockjaw, or tetanus, leading to the production of an antitoxin serum which is now regularly used and is by far the most efficient remedy we possess for this terrible disease.

A Japanese observer named Shiga has recently discovered the bacillus which causes a great many cases of dysentery, and, though that discovery has not yet led to any improvement in prevention or treatment, and is therefore not lower, during this struggle, the death rate from that dire disease of the soldier in wartime, no one doubts that this is the first step toward our control of another deadly disease.

The third discovery is really more interesting, because it raises new problems. There is in the body of each of us a pair of organs known as the adrenal glands yet unknown to the public, though life could not continue without them. It was a Japanese chemist, Takamine, who isolated from these glands the invaluable substance which they produce for the benefit of the rest of the body. It is known as adrenalin, and nearly every sample of it, prepared by a good firm, bears upon it the name of that distinguished Japanese. It is the most powerful of all chemical agents for stopping hemorrhage. It will arrest bleeding from the nose when everything else has failed; not that this much matters, for the nose is accessible to mechanical means, but adrenalin has already saved many lives that were oozing away in a thin stream no surgeon could reach.

Crowded Trees.

When trees become thickly branched and crowded as to space they are not improved by cutting the ends of the shoots. They should be judiciously thinned by the complete removal of some of the branches. A skilful operator will remove one-third or more of the branches of a thickly set tree so that the ordinary observer will not perceive that any pruning has been done, the tree looking as natural in its ramifications as if it had not been disturbed, and this should be the rule in all pruning operations as applied to street trees.

The population of Mexico is 12,... 000, that of Canada 5,400,00, and ... of the United States (including ... sular possessions) nearly 90,000,...

T...

VOL. II.

...PERATE VALOR OF JAP...

...Charge at Kin-Chow an Un...cedented Military Spectacle.

...RATIVE OF AN EYEWITNES...

...Was so Little Room to Deploy ...l Battalions of Japanese Troops ...d in the Sea Waiting the Moment ... Attack—An Avalanche of Concen...ted Fire.

...foo.—The London Times's ... ...n returned to Chefoo ... ... in Kin-Chow Bay. The ... ...t says:

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Travis World's Champion.

American golf champion, Walter ...vis, acquired the title of amateur ...pion of Great Britain on the links ...ndwich, near London, where he ...ted E. D. Blackwell, a represen... ... of the Royal and Ancient Club, ...drew's, by four up and three to ...n a thirty-six-hole match. This ...the first time an American has ...this honor.

Cloudburst and Floods.

...oudburst and tornado at Dallas, ... caused considerable damage; ...floods were reported in the Kaw ..., and much loss was caused in ...western Missouri by flood and

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Cloudburst and Floods.

...A cloudburst and tornado at Dallas, ...Tex., caused considerable damage; ...floods were reported in the Kaw ...valley, and much loss was caused in ...northwestern Missouri by flood and ...

SIX KILLED IN A CRASH

Freight Cuts Through an Electric Car Near Norwalk, Ohio.

All But One Passenger in Smoking Compartment Killed—Many More Injured—Tragic Scenes at Wreck.

Cleveland, Ohio.—In the most terrible accident that the Lake Shore Electric has known six persons lost their lives and eight en others were injured, many, it is feared, fatally. Two trains came together head on, and the high rate of speed at which they were running made the collision a scene of simple ruin.

The accident occurred three miles from Norwalk, but the spot is a lonely one and it was some time before assistance arrived. A special car was hurried to the scene with doctors and nurses, but more than one sufferer died in the interval, while the few uninjured passengers strove in vain to rescue and relieve them. Those who viewed the wreck said it was a wonder that any one escaped alive.

The dead are: Clarence Ketcham, New London; Nell Sullivan, Binghamton, N. Y., United States Inspector of Safety Appliances for the Interstate Commerce Commission; Thomas Sweeney, W. W. Sherwood, Garrettsville, Ohio; W. P. Stevenson, Ralph L. Williams, Toledo.

The east-bound limited, which carried most of the victims of the accident, left Norwalk at 4.45 p. m. As far as can be learned there was nothing to show that it had not a clear right of way, but at Wells Corners, while going at full speed, it suddenly crashed into an electric package car, west-bound from Berlinville.

There was no time to apply the brakes—hardly enough to turn off the electric currents—and the two came together with terrific force. The freight car plowed clean through the limited, splintering the smoking compartment literally into fragments and piling the rest of the car into a mass of driftwood. For a long half hour, while word was being conveyed to Norwalk, men and women lay under heavy beams and axles, groaning and screaming with pain. Those who could be reached were soon dragged free by willing hands, but there were few whose injuries permitted them to give any assistance.

"For God's sake, man, take these timbers off me—let me get my breath," gasped one man, pinned beneath the freight car. But the car had to be jacked up and a way cut through the wreckage, and before he could be released he was dead.

The six men who died were evidently in the smoking compartment, in the front end of the car. They were pinioned in and all were dead when taken out. It was difficult work to identify them, as several were badly mangled. The injured were carried into a car and taken to the St. Charles Hotel, and the third floor of that hostelry was made an improvised hospital.

Frank Libling, of Cleveland, had just left the smoking compartment when the accident occurred. He was thrown to the floor and received numerous cuts and bruises.

Harry Peat, a paper man on the limited, saw the oncoming freight car and jumped. He received slight injuries.

George Sturgeon, of Freemont, motorman on the freight car, is seriously injured.

Strange to say, not a woman was killed, although several were seriously injured.

EMBEZZLER CONFESSES.

New Haven Paying Teller Used Bank's Funds to Speculate.

New Haven, Conn.—Douglass M. Smith, paying teller of the National Tradesmen's Bank, of this city, was arrested, charged with having embezzled $60,000 of its funds, a greater part of which he admitted he had lost in speculation.

It was stated after a partial investigation of the accounts, that Smith's shortage would total $70,000.

The bank will make a test case of the rights of the bucket shops, having sued the firm where Smith speculated for $50,000. It is alleged that the firm of Yeomans & Dill share in the responsibility. The bank's accounts will be overhauled and a change of administration made.

Teller Smith received President Fields at the Hotel Majestic where he has lived with his wife and child for five years, and made a formal confession that he had taken the bank's funds to speculate. Mr. Smith secured bonds for $15,000.

NORTH CAROLINA GETS ROAD.

Governor Said Militia Could Be Used to Execute Court's Orders.

Raleigh, N. C.—The return of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad to the State authorities occurred here when Judge Purnell approved the bond required in the supersedeas of Chief Justice Fuller.

Governor Aycock, after Judge Purnell had acted, wired the superintendent of the road at Newbern to take possession. The answer came back that the receivers would not recognize his authority, though warned that this was at their peril, and Mr. Dill asked if he should put them out.

Governor Aycock telegraphed back to put them out of the office and, if necessary, call upon the Sheriff to do so, adding:

"If military needed, notify me. Order of Chief Justice Fuller shall be obeyed."

Finally, by the use of constructive force, Receivers McBee and Meares were removed.

LIGHT ON GREEN MURDER

J. R. Platt, Age 85, Spent $685,000 on Hannah Elias.

BRINGS SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY

The Mystery Surrounding the Assassination in New York City of Andrew H. Green by the Negro Cornelius Williams Cleared Away—Kindly Philanthropist Killed by Mistake.

New York City.—Cleared at last is the name of Andrew H. Green, "Father of Greater New York," through the revelation that the man for whom the bullet of the crazed negro, Cornelius H. Williams, was intended is John R. Platt, millionaire and retired glass manufacturer, who, in the past eight years has given to the mulatto, Hannah Elias, at least a million dollars in money and property.

The remarkable disclosures came through a suit filed by Mr. Platt against the Elias woman to recover the immense amounts out of which he charges she blackmailed him. He specifies $687,708, and it is estimated that sums given by him to her of which he has no record will bring the total close to $1,000,000.

Hannah Elias is the woman on whose account Wiliams declared he committed the murder. Williams is now in the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan.

Mistaking Mr. Green for Mr. Platt, Williams shot down and killed a man whose entire career had been an honor to the great city he had formed out of the scattered boroughs about New York. A man whose honor had never borne taint or smirch until his death at the hands of a negro, jealous of a white rival, had caused his life to end in a cloud of doubt and suspicion that could not be satisfactorily cleared away until the name of John R. Platt was made known to the public.

To-day every man, woman and child in New York can know what the family of Andrew H. Green has always known—that he died as he had always lived, one of the most honorable and pure-hearted citizens New York has ever known.

And this shadow removed from the name of Andrew H. Green has, in its lightning course, fallen athwart the threshold of another home in this city.

Out of the revelation of the identity of the man with whom Andrew H. Green was confounded when the bullet of a crazed assassin struck him down has come to light a story so strange, so weirdly unlike the facts of real life as known outside the pages of fantastic fiction that it reads like an opium-inspired dream.

The story of the rise to wealth and luxury of a slave-pen born negress through her hold upon a senile millionaire is of itself a story almost beyond belief, but that her acquaintance with such a man should have caused a negro admirer to shoot in front of his door a man whose fame as the maker of the City of Greater New York had extended across an entire continent was almost beyond the bounds of credulity.

Yet these are facts, incontrovertible and borne out clearly and concisely by the suit-at-law filed by Mr. Platt. Through the filing of this suit has been learned the secret of the strange murder of Andrew H. Green.

The suit was brought by John R. Platt, aged eighty-five, a retired millionaire glass manufacturer, who lives at No. 7 East Fifty-fourth street and is a member of many clubs, against Hannah Elias, the negress whose romantic history and splendid mode of living in Central Park West brought her into prominence at the time of the Green murder.

This suit explains the rise into wealth and power of Hannah Elias, the mulatto woman who was keeping a boarding house for negroes eight years ago, and whose husband was a Pullman car porter.

John R. Platt, who is of about the same age as Mr. Green and resembles him somewhat in general appearance, makes affidavit that he has been a friend of the Elias woman for eight years, and alleges that between the years 1896 and 1901 she obtained from him "through fraud, coercion, duress and blackmail," money and real estate to the value of $685,385.

It is this man, the lawyers for the Green estate declared recently, whom Williams saw going to and coming from the Elias woman's house and whom he mistook for Mr. Green.

JAPANESE OCCUPY DALNY.

Much of the City Uninjured—Russians Fled Hastily.

Washington, D. C.—The Japanese Legation gave out the following dispatch from Tokio:

"General Oku, commanding the army operating against Port Arthur, reports that our troops have occupied Dalny.

"Over 100 warehouses and barracks, besides telegraph office and railway station, were found uninjured. Over 200 railway cars were usable, but all small railway bridges in the neighborhood are destroyed.

"All dock piers, except the great pier, which was sunk, remain uninjured. Some steam launches were also found at the mouth of the dock."

Uphold Oleomargarine Tax.

The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the tax on oleomargarine.

NO BULL FIGHT AT ST. LOUIS

Police Stop Exhibition and Angry Spectators Burn the Arena.

An Attempt to Give the World's Fair Visitors a Real Spanish Spectacle is Balked by the Governor.

St. Louis, Mo.—Incensed over their failure to see a "genuine Spanish bullfight," which the authorities had ordered stopped, a riot was started in an arena near the World's Fair grounds by a crowd of 2500 men and boys, who were unable to get their money back, and the building was burned to the ground. Four men were arrested by the authorities of St. Louis County, charged with destruction of property. The crowd, which numbered about 7000, thinking these men were connected with the show, made an attempt to mob them, and in their encounter with the deupty sheriffs a number were roughly handled and some received scalp wounds. The building is said to have cost $25,000. It is a total loss.

The initial performance by the company of Spanish bullfighters had been advertised widely, but Governor Dockery, to whom numerous protests had been made by religious and humane societies, ordered that the fight should not be allowed to take place. Despite these orders, a large crowd assembled in the arena at the advertised time of opening. Before the regular performance a number of cowboys drove in some bulls, which they ran around the arena in true Wild West style. The crowd soon became tired of this, and called for the bullfight.

The announcement was then made that the bullfight would be proceeded with. As the matadors came into the ring a county official stepped up to the announcer and handed him a paper informing him that the proposed show could not take place. When this became known to the crowd they leaped into the arena and demanded the return of their money, $1 apiece. Failing to get this, the crowd went to the office, which was in a small building outside the arena and began to stone it.

This was followed by attempts to burn the main structure, which was an immense building constructed of pine. Bits of burning paper were thrown at the woodwork, and finally some one went inside and dropped a lighted match in a pile of hay under the building. The whole structure was soon on fire and before long was in ruins.

A call was made for the fire department, but the single engine that responded stuck in the mud, and there was nothing to stop the progress of the flames. The fire department of the World's Fair was called out to protect the exposition buildings, but, as the wind blew in another direction, there was no danger.

Mysterious Death in Cab.

William T. Young, better known by his track name of "Caesar" Young, bookmaker, horse owner and all-around athlete, was shot and killed about 9 o'clock a. m., while driving in New York City in a hansom cab with an actress known as Nan Patterson, with whom he had been entangled for some time. The dead man was going to break off relations with the woman who sat by him, and who says he committed suicide. She was arrested and held without bail. Young's wife was waiting for him at the time he was shot on the American Line pier, with the tickets ready for their voyage on the Germanic to Europe.

Baltimore's New Mayor.

Mayor McLane's suicide puts the Republicans in control of the Baltimore city government under a provision for the centralization of power provided by the new city charter. The Republicans now also control the burned district commission and all improvements from this time on. President E. Clay Timanus, of the Second Branch of the City Council, took the oath of office as Mayor. Mayor Timanus will serve out the balance of Mayor McLane's term of three years. He is a Republican.

The President Benefits.

The report of Charles F. Lewis, who was appointed to appraise the personal estate in New York of James King Gracie, who was an uncle of President Theodore Roosevelt and who died in New York City on November 23, 1903, has been filed. The will benefits the President and his family to the extent of $36,000. Mr. Lewis appraised the estate at $440,672.15.

Koch's Theory Disproved.

The Royal British Commission, appointed in August, 1901, and meeting in London, England, to inquire into the relation between human and animal tuberculosis, has arrived at a conclusion justifying the issuance of an interim report, according to which the commission finds that human and bovine tuberculosis are practically identical.

Oleomargarine Hard Hit.

Chicago oleomargarine manufacturers admitted that the Supreme Court decision sustaining the law imposing a tax of ten cents a pounds on artificially colored butterine was a crushing blow to the business. The production has already fallen from 120,000,000 pounds in 1902 to 30,000,000 last year.

Gulf State Peaches Fine.

In the east Gulf States a good crop of peaches is promised, but elsewhere the outlook is poor.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

It was decided at a Cabinet meeting that no more appeals from applicants for admission to the Naval Academy from the decision of the medical examining board will be entertained.

Aaron Stern, a messenger in the Record and Pension Bureau, shot and killed himself in the War Department.

All the films taken in Washington showing a fictitious President Roosevelt aiding an injured negro were destroyed.

The names decided upon for the warships authorized at the last session of Congress were announced at the Navy Department.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Ricarte, the former Filipino leader, has been captured by the constabulary of Manila and sent to Guam in exile.

A midnight massacre by Moros of families of Filipinos in Government employ is reported from Mindanao.

In the last two years the United States has obtained only 23.7 per cent. of the Philippine trade.

The Philippine Constabulary has captured at Cavite, Ciriaco Contrezas, formerly a notorious Bulacan outlaw.

The Insular Legislature of Porto Rico adjourned, but immediately reopened for the first day of the extraordinary session.

DOMESTIC.

A tornado wiped out the town of New Liberty, Ill.

An armed man robbed the money tray of the Placer County Bank, Auburn, Cal., of all the gold it contained and escaped.

Representatives of fifty New York trust companies organized a State association and elected officers.

The blast furnace at Emaus, Pa., is shipping large quantities of pig-iron to Scotland.

The Government has decided to own and operate all wireless telegraph stations established for oversea service.

Alabama Democrats elected twenty-two delegates to St. Louis favorable to Parker. Both Alabama and Ohio adopted the unit rule.

One hundred and forty-nine Angora goats, valued at $40,000, were brought to New York from South Africa in the steamship Susquehan...

Under sentence of death for wife murder, Verbna Fleenor killed himself at Morgantown, Ky.

The extreme penalty—twenty years—was given J. F. Callahan at Montgomery, Ala., for safe-blowing.

Fire has destroyed the Los Angeles, Cal., branch packing house of the Cudahy Packing Company, near the Los Angeles River bottoms.

James A. Condron, fifteen years old, who shot and killed his father, who was beating his mother, was discharged by Judge Kellogg, in the Westfield (Mass.) Court.

Robert H. Patton, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor by the Illinois State Prohibition Convention.

An unknown negro was lynched at Vance, Miss., for the murder of Robert Logan, a sawmill owner.

Thousands of acres of growing crops in Western Kansas were ruined by a heavy hailstorm, followed by a drenching rain.

Sylvester Schonmaker, and his eighteen-year-old son, Ralph, of Alligerville, N. Y., were killed by lightning.

The New Haven Railroad has bought all the Boston property of the Boston and Providence road.

Mrs. Herman Leroy Jones again left her home in New York, but was followed by servants and soon returned.

Daniel J. Sully, "the cotton king," of New York, turned the tables on his creditors by demanding that they deliver to him 100,000 bales of May cotton.

FOREIGN.

The Venezuelan Government has published a decree reopening the Orinoco River to foreign trade.

The President of France is to receive a gold medallion in honor of his recent visit to Italy. A French sculptress, Marcella Lancelot-Groce, is the artist chosen.

The Prague Municipal Council has prohibited the trafling of dresses in public squares, places and streets, under penalty of a heavy fine.

The British Royal Commission virtually recommends conscription as the only means of providing a home defense army.

Measures are being taken by the German Government to exploit the now dormant water powers of the country on a large scale.

Great irritation in Vienna, Austria, has been caused by the obstructions placed in the way of repatriation of Macedonian fugitives. The authorities are turning back numbers who have applied for the reinvestment of citizen rights.

The Norwegian Adelsthing has passed a bill prohibiting the sale or export abroad of ancient national relics, such as old Norse coins, arms, runic inscriptions, remains of Viking ships, etc.

The treaty by which Chinese labor is allowed to be imported into South Africa went into actual operation and the steamer Tweedale sailed for the Transvaal with 1600 Chinese aboard.

The German negotiations for a commercial treaty are approaching a close, Russia accepting the minimum scale of cereal duties proposed by Germany.

Professional Cards.

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No. 9 Daily Ex't Sday A M	No. 3 Daily P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 Daily P M	No. 6 Daily Ex't Sday P M
6 10	3 20	Birmingham	11 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
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9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
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FOR SALE.
760 acres of land, partly improved; also two sets mill rocks and fixtures. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Alabama.

News comes that Dr. Henry Pearson, of Tuscaloosa, was badly hurt in New York city. He has been the ambulance surgeon for a hospital in that city since completing his medical course and it is thought he was hurt while answering a call.

'Tis scandal time!

'Tis candle time; the day has grayed
To dusk; the low tea table's laid,
And Flo and Phyllis cosily
Discuss their world, and sip their tea
From curious cups of priceless jade.

'Tis now each calls a spade a spade,
For, if there is one hour made
For gossip most especially,
'Tis candle time!

"Mabella's gown's a horrid shade;
Whatever made her choose brocade?"
"Gwen's flirting just outrageously—
She'll soon win Jack from poor Marie!"—
Alas! I'm very much afraid
'Tisg scandal time!

Caroline Mischka Roberts, in The Smart Set.

Under a Cake of Ice.

It was three o'clock on a clear March afternoon when Henry Duncan, ax on shoulder, walked whistling out of the village of Winterport on the Penobscot River. He followed the main road for about a hundred rods, and then took a by-path through the fields that led him down to the water, nearly a half-mile north of the town.

His goal was a dock between two old wharves, where lay his coasting schooner, the Elsie, tied up the previous December, when the Penobscot froze over, and now, although the river had been open a fortnight, still thickly ice-clad from the lapping of the water against her sides. It was his mission that afternoon to cut off this winter coat, and begin to get his vessel ready for the season's business.

Duncan sprang lightly down the slippery bank, and stood on the old wharf, with its sodden log-ends and brown, rotting cobwork covered with masses of clinging rockweed. The tide has just begun to rise, but was still some distance below the schooner's rudder; the hard mud bottom of the dock was bare, except for a few stranded ice-cakes.

It had been a cold winter, and the coating on the Elsie was in some places more than a foot in thickness. The melting warmth of the March sun had set the water flowing between the outside planks and their covering, so that the ice had started away a little from the side. If it were creased into sections with an ax and then cut more deeply, it would fall off in great slabs.

Descending a short ladder at the head of the dock, he took off his coat, laid it upon an ice-cake behind him, and began chopping away at the mass that concealed the outlines of his vessel near the stern. At first he worked with considerable caution; but as the ice was unexpectedly hard and came off in very small pieces, he grew a little impatient and struck more vigorously.

There was a sharp crackling, and a section more than ten feet long and nearly as high as the schooner's side split off bodily.

Duncan saw it coming, but so quickly did it drop that he had no time to get out of the way. It fell across his body, bearing him backward and pinning him down upon the mud.

The plight in which the young owner so unexpectedly found himself was both painful and dangerous. There he lay, flat on his back, covered from the tips of his toes almost to his shoulders by a slab of ice weighing several hundred pounds.

The under side was rough with irregular bosses, and these, pressing down upon the mud, held up the cake from his body; otherwise his life would surely have been crushed out in a short time.

So far as he could tell, no bones had been broken, but his body and lower limbs were fastened into absolute immobility. His arms, however, were free, and he could breathe with no great difficulty. Pressing his hands strongly against the edge of the slab, he attempted to drag himself from under it. But struggle as hard as he might, he found to his great alarm that he could not work himself backward the fraction of an inch. He began to shout for aid:

"Hi! Hi! Hi! Help!"

The narrow dock resounded with his cries. From the opposite shore of the river a faint echo rolled back. How could they help hearing him in the village, half a mile below? He became silent and waited. Surely rescue would soon come. But at the end of ten minutes no approaching footstep had gladdened his ears. Again he sent forth shout after shout; but still there was no response. The dock was in an unfrequented spot, under a high bank, and the wharves that hemmed it in prevented his voice from being heard. Evidently it was useless to count on assistance from others.

Duncan turned his head and looked out across the level river. It was a beautiful afternoon. The Penobscot seemed rejoicing in its freedom from the chains of winter. No breeze rippled the surface visible between the wharf-ends. An occasional ice-cake, drifting slowly by, was the only thing that broke the monotony of the smooth, blue current.

The pressure upon the prisoner's body was becoming heavier and more painful, chilling it and checking the circulation. He could just breathe, and that was all. Pull and strain as he might, he could not extricate himself. Then a sudden fear struck him as he noted the progress of the tide. It had already crept up several inches!

He was near the lower end of the slab. The bottom of the dock sloped sharply downward, and he saw that before the tide could rise high enough to float the entire mass and remove the pressure from his body, his face would be covered and he would assuredly be drowned.

The young navigator had a strong, active body and a clear brain. He fully appreciated his peril, but saw that it was idle to waste his energies in frantic and unavailing efforts. He looked about for his ax, hoping to cut himself free. A few feet to his right the handle protruded from beneath the ice-cake. A single trial showed him that it was out of his reach, and he at once dismissed it from his thoughts.

But one resource remained. In the pocket of his coat, a few feet behind him, was a small jack-knife. Stretching his arms backward at full length he touched a sleeve and very carefully drew it toward him. In a moment the open knife was in his grasp, and he mustered all his powers for the coming struggle. With so small an instument he would have no more than time to cut himself clear before the tide should reach him. Every stroke must tell.

To gain his liberty he set out to cut three sides of an ice-cake sixteen inches long, sixteen wide, and from six to ten thick. The fourth side was the edge directly before his face. This would allow him to sit upright, with his head above the slab, and when the rising tide lifted the ice, he could easily pull his legs out.

With freedom of motion and a suitable instrument, his task would have been a trifling one. But handicapped as he was by being held down in a cramped position, armed only with a short, slender steel blade, and unable to lift his head high enough to see the surface he must attack, he did not underrate the difficulty of the achievement.

Stretching his arms forward above the edge of the slab, he began with strong, cautious strokes to draw his knife across the crackling fragments, which sprinkled his face and cheeks, and fell in heaps on each side. Deeper and deeper grew the rifts; before many minutes he would be free!

He struck a hard spot, and bore down a little too heavily. Snap! The brittle steel, chilled by constant contact with the ice, broke short off. As the blade gave way his hand came heavily down upon the surface, and the knife flew from his grasp.

For an instant this catastrophe, coming so unexpectedly, paralyzed Duncan. Then he remembered that the tool had another blade, and swept his fingers over the ice in the hope of grasping the horn handle. To his horror he could nowhere discover it. He tried again, straining and stretching forward with all his might, but again failed.

Sick with disappointment, he let his head drop back upon the mud, and lay for a moment with closed eyes, then turned his face to note the progress of the tide. It was rising quietly, more terrifying to him than if it had come with a sound and tumult. Already it washed the foot of the piles across the dock.

Resignation now would be cowardice. Duncan breathed a short prayer for strength, and again faced the situation.

A rushing far up the river broke the stillness of the afternoon. The Boston boat! Perhaps some one on board might see or hear him.

But he was doomed to disappointment. Just as the steamer came opposite the dock she whistled for the Winterport landing, and the hoarse bellow of escaping steam drowned the shouts he raised. And so swiftly did she speed by the narrow opening between the wharves that not one among her scores of passengers perceived the frantic waving of his arms. The beating of the paddle wheels died away and he was again left to himself.

It was not far from four o'clock. The sun was declining toward the west, and the banks were beginning to cast their shadows toward the river and it was growing colder. Duncan's body was stiff and numb from the fearful weight that was grinding him down into the mud. The sharp edge of the ice seemed to cut his flesh.

All the while his brain was busy with schemes to get the knife that he knew must lie not far away on the ice above his head. If he only had a short stick, it might be possible to pull the tool within his reach; but nothing of the sort was at hand. Then it came to him that he might make a noose with his handkerchief, and perhaps fling it over the knife.

A few minutes' careful angling on the unseen surface, to his great joy he regained possession of the precious instrument.

Duncan now addressed himself to his task with renewed energy, tempered with caution. Never in his life had he done any harder work than with that little penknife.

Now he would strike a shelly place, and his progress would be rapid. Then the ice would grow hard and blue again, rendering his advance slower. All the time there grew upon him an increasing terror of the tide. He had never known that it could rise so fast. Often in summer, when he had been waiting for it to float his vessel, it had barely crept up the beach. Now every minute showed a steady gain.

There was a patter of feet, a scraping of claws on the wharf across the dock. Then on its capsill appeared the head and shoulders of a hound, outlined against the clear sky. Duncan recognized him as a dog belonging to a neighbor, and the wild hope flashed into his head that here was a messenger that might summon assistance. Oh, if he could only be made to understand!

With voice and gesture he tried to coax the hound down into the dock. The animal evidently appreciated the fact that something was wanted of him, for he ran whinning back and forth on the edge of the wharf, as if seeking a place to descend. Finally, however, to Duncan's bitter disappointment he turned and bounded off.

Two sides of the ice-cake parallel to his body were now cut through, but the hardest of the three, that across his thighs, had hardly been touched. And the water had already laid its icy clutch on his hair. How freezing cold it was! It had crept under the cake, and was chilling his whole body. It was flowing into his ears. The back of his head and neck seemed to be turning into ice.

Then came ten minutes of painful, desperate effort. The shipmaster's body was almost destitute of feeling because of the fearful numbness that had crept over it. About him the rising water eddied and gurgled. His whole life depended upon that little sharp piece of steel set in the horn handle. The cake was cut half through; a few more strokes would do the work.

Again that slight snapping sound! The brittle blade had broken like the other!

With a mighty effort Duncan flung both arms powerfully down on the tongue that still held to the slab by its half-severed end, preventing his escape; but the firm mass showed no sign of yielding. Again, and still again, with the strength of despair he dashed his elbows against the unfeeling ice, bruising them cruelly. But his second and third attempts proved as the first.

"You never can do it! You never can do it!" a voice seemed to keep saying over and over in his ear.

"I will do it!" he shouted. And for the fourth time, his muscles hard as steel and his energies doubled and trebled by the deadly peril, he hurled his tense forearms upon the mass that held him down.

Crack! The cake split off, and lay loosely across his chest.

He had succeeded at last, but not a moment too soon, for the water was lapping his cheeks. With a final endeavor he pushed the severed cake aside, and putting his arms behind him, lifted his stiffened frame to an upright position. The long chilling pressure had almost numbed his body, and he was weak as a reed from the struggle he had won.

A few minutes more, and the rising tide floated the slab sufficiently to allow him to draw his legs from under it, and he crept slowly up out of the water.

It was hard work to climb the ladder at the head of the dock; but grit and resolution conquered, and Duncan found himself at last on the moldering timbers of the wharf. It would not do to remain there, however, so, slowly and painfully, he started to drag himself homeward.

The effort he was obliged to make, hard though it seemed, was of the greatest benefit to him, for it gradually set the blood circulating once more through his benumbed body. By the time he had gone two hundred yards he was able to rise to his feet, and begin a slow, hobbling walk. On reaching home he said nothing of his adventure, although he felt its effects for weeks afterward.

Duncan is now captain of a three-masted schooner, well-known in the coasting trade. In one of the drawers of the desk in his cabin is a horn-handled jack-knife with both blades broken. This he preserves as carefully as a veteran of a war might treasure some object that had stopped the bullet aimed at his heart.—Youth's Companion.

A Tame Butterfly.

A Chicago woman had all winter a tame butterfly that has just died. It did not cost much to keep this butterfly, for all it ate was one drop of honey every three days.

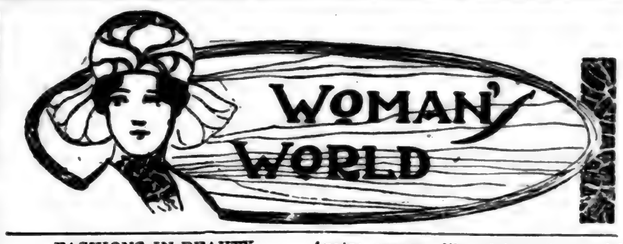
The butterfly blundered into the woman's house one day last fall. It was numb with cold. For a little while it fluttered feebly. Then it sank to the carpet and lay as though dead.

The woman took it in her hands and warmed it, whereupon it became active and gay. But once released from the warmth of her hands it grew cold again—it fell into a stupor. Thereupon she gave it another warming. Thus, before many days had gone by, the butterfly learned the restorative value of a woman's hands, and it would fly to them and nestle in them as a little child nestles on the breast of its mother.

It learned to feed from her hand, too; but all it desired was a drop of honey every three or four days. She would place the honey on her finger and the butterfly, uncurling its delicate sucker, would sip it slowly and daintily, as a young lady sips soda water through a straw.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The ten branch offices of the Russo-Chinese Bank located in China have since their establishment no record of a single protested note.

The proportion of divorces to marriages in Japan is one to four.



FASHIONS IN BEAUTY.

Is the type of beauty changing? Is delicacy of feature old-fashioned? And is it gradually becoming modish to have rather thick features, a complexion so fat as to approach the very reverse of the joy of life? Is dulness like a canker eating into our very tastes and affecting our apprehension of the beautiful?

I ask you all these questions because of a visit I paid not long ago to the studio of a fashionable protrait-painter. A few faces there were of the mignon type, sweet in expression and neat of nose. But all the most admired of modern women were very different indeed. There was a lady of the lyric stage whose features can be described only by the word flat. She is a Paris celebrity, but enchants music-hall London now and then with her particular form of art. There is no denying her charm. The difficulty lies in analyzing it. What kind of soul looks out from those apparently almost lifeless eyes? The stolidity of expression is almost inconceivable. The lips are like those of the women of ancient Egypt, large, thick, and yet with some vague, if sensuous, charm about them. The chin is solid, firm and masculine. One can imagine men obeying the owner of that chin. One could never picture her obeying any one. A smile would wonderfully transform the face. But it is not easy to imagine it curving into a smile.

Is this the coming type? It almost seems so. Such a woman as she whom I have been trying to sketch would never trouble herself to ask "Why?" about anything and her answer to every question would be "Because," a sufficient reason to any one who understood her.—London Truth.

TO REMEMBER.

Sleep nine hours.
Rest after luncheon.
Don't bathe when very tired.
Don't bathe soon after eating.
If thin, massage the face gently.
If too plump, a firm pressure is better.
Use some good cold cream with the massage.
A thorough cleansing should precede message.
Gentle, thorough hair brushing should be indulged in twice a day.
If hair brushes be cleansed daily and the scalp massaged the hair and head will keep clean much longer.
If in addition to scalp massage we give our hair a soft rubbing with the palms of our hands it will be much more silky.
The eating of fruit which is neither green nor over-ripe, combined with the drinking of plenty of pure water, is a great thing for anybody.
After disagreeable tasks the hands will not suffer if thoroughly cleansed (with acids if necessary), and then treated to cold cream and soft gloves.
Regularity in the taking of wholesome meals would do much toward beautifying some persons who never have time to conduct their affairs methodically.—Philadelphia Record.

PRINCESSES OF THE RED CROSS.

Women in Japan, from the highest to the lowest ranks, are taking an active hand in the work of the various war-time aid societies that are caring for the Mikado's soldiers in the field and in hospital. It is an interesting fact, says William Dinwiddie in Harper's Weekly, that all the Japanese princesses of royal blood are enlisted among the members of the Red Cross. Mr. Dinwiddie is one of the Weekly's special correspondents in the Far East, and he has had special opportunities for studying affairs in Japan. Speaking of the work of the royal members of the Red Cross, he tells of seeing, almost any day, a dozen princesses at work in the military hospital making bandages and lint. The president of the Ladies' Patriotic Society is no less a personage than Her Imperial Highness Princess Kanin.

REST FOR WEARY MOTHERS.

As the health of a nursing infant depends largely upon the health of the mother, it is very essential, as has been stated before, that no great strain, physical or mental, should be put upon her, and that she should have a certain amount of rest and mental diversion. To this end it is advisable, as early as possible, which means as soon as the baby is well started and gaining in weight, to give one bottle feeding of diluted cow's milk once in twenty-four hours. It is usually safe to commence this feeding at the end of a month, and it is best to give the milk quite diluted for the first two or three days, say, one part of milk to four parts of water, until the stomach becomes accustomed to the change of food.—Harper's Bazar.

GIRLS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Poets and lovers of New Orleans will tell you that the girl of the Southern city gets her pale, creamy complexion from the magnolias that bloom in such profusion; her grace and languid ease of motion from the thousands of waving palms; the dusk of her eyes and hair from the wondrous tropical beauty of the Southern nights; her voice from the whispering of the zephyrs and the changeful song of the mocking bird. Much of her health, says a writer in the National Magazine, is undoubtedly owing to the fruit she eats; oranges like globes of greenish or russet gold into whose flavor has entered the perfume of the most delicious flowers in the fruit world, figs which are flowers, purple without, rosy within, "watermelon" whose cool colors are as refreshing on a summer day as the draught that comes from its crimson heart.

TELLTALE GRAINS OF RICE.

Here is a lesson that all persons who make pretensions should take to heart. A woman who was invited to a fashionable wedding did not think her two spring hats quite good enough to cope with the Paris creations that would prevail. So the undaunted woman called at a milliner's and selected a costly affair of lace, which she had charged to her account. Of course her idea was to wear it to the wedding and returned it the next day. Her hat was vastly admired. She glibly said it cost a mere $50," and enjoyed the effect the price produced on her friends. Unfortunately she got in the way of the shower of rice that was hurled at the happy couple. The next day she returned the "hat-on-credit." The day following she was asked to call on the milliner, and was confronted with the question. "Didn't you wear this unsatisfactory hat at a wedding yesterday?" The unhappy woman denied it, but finally broke down. "How did you know?" she gasped. "Well," the milliner replied, "we found several grains of rice in the folds of lace."—New York Press.

FASHION NOTES.

The 1830 or French blouse is the latest idea in black taffeta coats.

Panama cloth is a well-liked stuff for the separate skirt.

While shirrings are very fashionable they are not so effective for wash materials as for wool or silk.

A new notion is to stitch down the up and down tucks of a skirt around the hips with horizontal rows of machine stitching to the depth of a hip yoke.

While pronounced color contrasts are not in favor in this season's gowns excellent effects are produced by just a touch of a contrasting tint.

Some of the newest skirts are cut circular and then lined to retain their shape.

A small collar finishes the neck of many fashionable jackets.

High turnover linen collars, hand-embroidered, in English effect, held together by gold links, and finished with a soft tie of chiffon velvet, tulle or coarse woven silk, are very much worn with separate waists, even with those of silk mull.

Soft messaline ribbon plaitings are among the newest trimmings.

Chiffon voiles are accorded first place.

The colored linen gown is to be in great favor for midsummer vogue, in fastest shades, like pale green, blue mauve and yellow.

The so-much-talked-of "religious plaits," or "men's folds," are simply very wide tucks.

Men Who Lasso Ships.

Writing of a trip over the Great Lakes in Harper's Magazine, Louise Morgan Sill tells of the lariat throwers, who are even more skilful than the Western cowboys.

"One of the most interesting persons connected with the lake traffic is a sort of brother to the landlubber cowboy," she writes. "He is practically the lariat thrower of these prairielike lakes, but he does not lasso cattle or anything so trivial. His game may be a wharf or an 8,000 ton freighter, and he never misses his cast. He makes no pretence to anything picturesque, and it is doubtful if he would care to be so described; but picturesque he is as he swings the rope in the air from the dock to vessel, or vice versa.

"He may be in trim sailor garb or merely clothed in the easy going garments of the man who wears them merely as a means of covering.

"The lariat thrower is of no particular nationality. He may be an American or Canadian, or Irish, or Swedish, or German, or almost anything; but after he has worked awhile on these vast inland waters the lakes put their stamp upon him and he becomes a lake man. He does his work with a certain calmness and ease, a philosophical mastery of things without excitement. If you talk with him you will find that he knows much more than he seems to know."

A Rag-Time Letter.

Monotonous as their life is, as a rule, the postal authorities in India have their exciting moments. We cull the following Babu letter from a contemporary:

"The Sub-Postmaster reports that last evening a mice came out from behind the office door, and after walking a little stammered and breathed its last in the presence of the Sub-Postmaster there. As these are the prognostics of plague, I beg you will kindly arrange to have the office disinfected at an early date."

Curious that the mouse should have stammered. Nervousness, probably.

WHEN A GIRL IS TWENTY.

The hurrying months are passing
Another birthday near!
And some one is lamenting
In secret, so I hear.
The idle gossips whisper
That it is much too late
To hope for any miracle to save a maid's fate.
What base insinuation!
What falsehood, line on line!
For lots of nice things happen when a girl is twenty-nine.

"Young things" may still be popular
No doubt. Yet critics state
They're really quite old-fashioned
And somewhat out of date.
Our dramas, poems, and novels
As any one can see,
Have relegated "sweet sixteen" tales of ancestry.
If heroines are older,
It's certainly a sign
That lots of things may happen when a girl's "sweet twenty-nine."

So do not grow too wistful
O'er long forgotten teens,
With sighs of retrospection
For whispered might-have-beens.
But if you smile as sweetly
As then, and are as coy,
And never show that you prefer graybeard to a boy
In short, if you're your own true self
You'll never have to pine
For everything can happen when a girl is twenty-nine.

M. S. H., in

JUST FOR FU

Employer—An office boy should be modest, reserved, and unobtrusive. Office Boy—Well, say, I can't do it for two dollars a week—Puck.

Chappley—Aw—what natural gifts possess I got from my mother. Cutt—Oh, come, don't talk that way about your mother.—Chicago Daily News.

Wigg—I like to see a woman who can rise superior to dress. Well, any woman in a decollete dress is head and shoulders above it.—Philadelphia Record.

She—Women may gossip sometimes, but they have better control of their tongues than men have. He—You are right. Men have no control of women's tongues.—Kansas City Journal.

Pigment—I saw you at the art exhibition last evening. I suppose you are very fond of paintings? Gamboge—Oh, dear, no, I hate them. I'm a critic, you know.—Boston Transcript.

"We had planned an ideal life: live in a cottage, and all that, you know." "Well, why did you not carry it out?" "The man who owned the cottage insisted on rent in advance."—Home Post.

"What is the age of your wife?" inquired the immigrant inspector. The Mormon elder made a rapid calculation. "One hundred and seventy-two, sir," he answered.—Cleveland Dealer.

"Have a care, madam," said Mrs. Meeker, summoning up a little spirit. "The worm will turn!" "Did you ever know the worm to hurt anybody after it turned?" calmly asked his wife.—Chicago Tribune.

"What are we to understand by 'Know-Nothing Party,' pop?" "A know-nothing party, my son, is an individual what stands at the railroad station door, and of whom questions are asked in vain."—Yonkers Statesman.

"My words don't seem to have much weight," protested the young wife during an argument at the breakfast table. "Never mind, my dear," replied the brutal other half, "your looks more than make up for the short—Chicago Daily News.

"Have you tried to do good with your money?" asked the man of high aims. "I should say so," answered Senator Sorghum. "I started with it and am now worth millions. If that isn't doing pretty good, I don't know what is."—Washington Star.

"Does that fellow own this machine?" said the man to a policeman as he saw the automobile going down one side of the street to the curb. "Well, it doesn't look as if he had a controlling interest," said the guardian of the peace.—Yonkers Statesman.

Father—The idea of your thinking of marrying that man. He can't make enough money together to buy a square meal. Gwendolyn—But that doesn't make any difference, papa, dear. We haven't either of us had an appetite for a month.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Odors That Pervade European Cities.

Some sensitive essayist should write on the smell of place as subject. Paris, for example, is lightly pervaded with the odor of burning charcoal, and coming from Paris to London one is newly assailed by an appeal of smell. Cologne has a reputation, long deserved for smell other than that of its famous "water," and it has been said that in years of old a blind man could find his way about Cologne by following his nose. Moscow has an odor and fume of its own. It suggests juniper berries of peculiar pungency. Amsterdam never leaves the nose.

Garlic is a basic smell that meets the stranger who lands at Calais, and the most curious of the smells of cities is that of St. Petersburg. The present writer had often wondered what it was, having detected it even behind the sheets of his bed at the most opulent hotel. On his third visit he was driving in a droshky from the station with a fresh young English girl, who had never been away from London before. "Now, do you smell anything?" he asked. "Yes," said the girl, "new boots." That is the smell of St. Petersburg. Centenarian shoe leather.—London Chronicle.

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Story of Col. "Jack" Hays and
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There is a romantic side to weapons of war that is as interesting as in our national history. The story of our purely American arm, the six-shooter revolver, furnishes an instance that will illustrate this. It seems perfectly adapted to American frontier conditions. It has given its skilful wielders victory on many a well-fought field. And this is why its rise and development should be a part of our country's military history.

In the '30's we were enlarging our national boundaries in the southwest. For a long time it was an up-hill fight. Not only the Mexicans, but Comanchos and Lipans and other allied warriors and bandits were—harassed and raided the scattering frontier settlements and towns along the Texas border until it really appeared as if the entire scheme of settlement of Texas must go down in blood. But the men who had started out to do this work were not of the quitting kind. They were of that fighting-hating, Indian-hating stock that obstacles did not daunt nor dismay. They quail. And they set their teeth and swore they would stay. To defend their frontier thoroughly and effectively they organized bands of companies of Rangers, under officers who could not only fight Indians and Mexicans but control and discipline their own army. Among the ablest of these commanders Col. Hays—better known as "Jack" Hays—was incontestably the ablest. He was a born leader of men—just such men as were to be peopling the great southwestern frontier. In stature he was about 5 feet 8 inches and never weighed over 160 pounds.

Some time in the middle thirties—about 1835 or 1836, Col. Hays was directed by the governor of Texas to go to New York and purchase suitable arms to equip his troop. He had then about 150 men, but they were not unlike ly armed, and lacked equipment suitable for a mounted command. They, about all, carried a rifle and a pair of pistols of various patterns. They needed to be equipped alike and with the very best weapons that were available at that time.

So, in obedience to his orders, and with a letter of credit on the treasurer of the Texan republic, Hays took passage in a schooner for New York. If he did not find anything that he had not seen before in the way of firearms. One day, however, a gunsmaker said: "There is a man living over in New Jersey at present that has just invented a pistol which I would like to have you see." "What is there about it that makes it different from other pistols?" asked Colonel Hays. "Well, this, for one thing: It shoots six times without reloading." Col. Hays's interest was immediately aroused. "Indeed, I'd like very much to see it," said he. "Very well, then I have him in here with it tomorrow about this time," responded the dealer. So the next day the man came in. He was about thirty years old and a gunsmith chiefly by trade, though he did all sorts of work in fine steel. He said he had just concluded an order for sabres of officers for the regiment of dragoons just then being raised.

"This is my pistol, colonel," said he, opening a case and handing the weapon to the Texas colonel. Then he took the model pistol, which was about like the Colts pocket arm of today in size, calibre and weight, and the expert fired all six barrels in less than a minute. The arm came up to Hays's expectations in all respects. He took the model to Texas with him and submitted it to his Rangers. When it had been thoroughly tested they ordered 100 of the pistols and fifty of the rifles. The latter were constructed that when the cylinder was fired it could be slipped out and another cylinder, already loaded, put to the arm in one time and two motions—that is, in thirty seconds. Shortly after the troop had been armed with these new weapons they were tried in a sharp fight that settled the question of their superiority over those of their Indian and Mexican antagonists once and for all.

Reception to Canales.

About 600 or 700 Mexican and Comanche and Lipane Indians crossed over into Texas under the leadership of Canales, a noted "raider" from the other side of the Rio Grande; and with a herd of about 1000 head of fat beef cattle, and perhaps 500 head of mules, were making their way back into Chihuahua, where Canales had a fine ranch and lively in princely style. He was one of the richest men in Northern Mexico and the ablest soldier in that section. The 200 lancers with him charged Hays's men fearlessly. Hays let them come on until they were in good easy range, and then opeed up on them with his fifty rifles. After the first volume Canales thought he had the Americans foul, and he dashed at the little band of intrepid Rangers, commanded by Nelson Burleson, one of Hays's most trusted lieutenants. Crash! crash! crash went the rifles. "Per Dios! What sort of a rifle have these Americans got?" they shouted to one another, as leaving the stolen cattle and about one-sixth of their command dead or sadly wounded on the ground in the hands of the dreadful Americans, they struck out for the Rio Grande and the other side. It was soon reported all along the border that los Ame-

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BABU FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

Astonishing Oratory as Reported by an American in India.

An American traveling in India has supplied me with the following sample of Babu forensic eloquence. He vows that he heard a Bengali pleader make the speech in a case in which there were cross-summonses for assault:

"My learned friend with mere wind from a teapot thinks to browbeat me from my legs. But this is mere gorilla warfare. I stand under the shoes of my client, and only seek to place my bone of contention, in your honor's eye. My learned friend vainly runs amuck upon the sheet anchor of my case.

"Your honor will be pleased enough to observe that my client is a widow, a poor chap with one post-mortem son. A widow of this country, your honor will be pleased to observe, is not like a widow of your honor's country. A widow of this country is not able to eat more than one meal a day, or to wear clean clothes or look after a man. So my poor client had not such physic or mind as to be able to assault the lusty complainant. Yet she has been deprived of some of her valuable leather, the leather of her nose. My learned friend has thrown only argument 'ad hominy' upon my teeth, that my client's witnesses are all her own relations. But they are not near relations. Their relationship is only homeopathic. So the misty arguments of my learned friend will not hold water. At least they will not hold good water.

"Then my learned friend has said that there is on the side of his client a respectable witness, viz., a pleader, and since this witness is independent, so he should be believed. But your honor, with your honor's vast experience, is pleased to observe that truthfulness is not so plentiful as blackberries in this country. And, I am sorry to say, though this witness is a man of my own fathers, that there are in my profession black sheep of every complexion, and some of them do not always speak gospel truth. Until the witness explains what has become of my client's nose leather he cannot be believed. He cannot be allowed to raise a castle in the air by beating upon a bush, so, trusting in that administration of British justice on which the sun never sets, I close my case."—London Truth.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Engaged lovers in the Canary Islands find it difficult to exchange sweet confidences, as the young man is not allowed to visit his fiancee in her home.

A policeman told a Greenwich (London) magistrate that the prisoner "came up to him and asked him to hold a lamppost til he went past, as it kept moving."

The Japanese are noted for long noses; therefore they are considered a mark of beauty. A Japanese girl with an unusually prominent nose is considered a belle.

The most popular stockings in Paris just now are those made like a glove, with a separate compartment for each toe. It is said they prevent corns, and ease them if they already exist.

In Japanese prisons the punishment known as water torture is often resorted to. The prisoner is confined in a closet too small for him to stir. While he stands, water, one drop at a time is allowed to fall from a faucet on his head. Few persons can endure this punishment longer than four days.

Why People Stammer.

Stammering depends on a want of harmony between the action of the muscles (chiefly abdominal) which expel air through the larynx and that of the muscles which guard the orifice by which it escapes with that of those which modulate the sound to the form of speech. Over either of the groups of muscles by itself a stammerer may have as much power as other people, but he cannot harmoniously arrange their conjoint action. Nervousness is a frequent cause of stammering. It is possible that the defect in some instances may result from malformation of the parts about the back of the mouth. The fact that stammering people are able to sing their words better than to speak them has been usually explained on the supposition that in singing the glottis is kept open so that there is less liability to spasmodic action.

MOST PRIZED OF BIG GAME.

HUNTING OF MOUNTAIN SHEEP A THING OF THE PAST.

The Cocopahs Are the Most Sought of the Mexican Variety, but They Are Still Good for the Liveliest Kind of Sport.

Since the killing of mountain sheep has been made unlawful at all seasons in most of the localities where they now exist in this country, and so hedged about with restrictions as to practically preclude it in others, the hunting of this rarest and most prized of all American big game may be said to have become a thing of the past in the United States. The sport would claim many more votaries but for the fact that money and time entirely beyond the command of the average hunter are required to reach the districts in which the killing of the bighorn is within the law.

To go to the famous sheep sections of Alaska—the Alsek and White rivers and the Cook's Inlet country—a month may prove too brief and $1,000 may require husbanding to make both ends meet.

The sheep mountains of Lower California offer a more practicable and aluring hunting ground, says the Los Angeles Times. On climate, accessibility and expense incident to reaching it, this section has incomparably the best of the Alaskan districts, and, in the matter of the sheep themselves, none the worst. The cream of the Mexican sheep country is in the vicinity of the 10,000-foot peak of San Pedro de Martens, almost opposite San Quentin, in Lower California, and 100 miles south of the head of the gulf of that name.

The Pinto Mountains lie a little to the north of west of the head of the Gulf of California, and are the favorite sheep hunting ground with the few who hunt in that section on account of the comparative ease with which they are approached and traversed.

The presence of so many sheep in the Pintos is an anomaly. There are no natural springs upon them and water only exists through the dry season in natural "tanks" in the rock in the bottoms of deep canons. At times these "tanks" are said to go dry, but the sheep are never absent. And in other countries, notably in Wyoming, sheep are supposed to water every day, and one of the favorite methods of hunting them there was to lie in wait at one of their favorite spring. Nor is the topography of these mountains along the lines that are supposed to conform to the classic taste of the sheep; they are too low, and the great rocks and crags are missing; in short, it is so much easier to sight and follow the game than in the haunts in which one has been led to expect he will find them that at first it seems as if all was not right.

But what the Pintos lack in roughness is more than made up by the mountains around San Pedro. Here are the real sheep mountains of tradition; soaring peak and bottomless canon; cliff and talus, crag and escarpment, ravine and precipice. The live sheep has all the chance in the world to elude you and many a dead one lies unretrieved in the inaccessible depths of a dark cavern.

Fortunately sheep are plentiful on San Pedro, else their hunting would be a matter of the greatest difficulty. The foreman of one of the cattle camps on the Colorado delta has shot several there with a revolver, and he tells of a Mexican family residing near the east base of the mountains that depends entirely for its meat upon the sheep killed by the son of the family, a lad of 16. This youngster two years ago became possessed of an old fashioned Martini-Henry rifle, and though he had had no previous training with a gun, since that time wild mutton has been the mainstay of the family. The youngster has preserved the skulls and horns of the males and has them laid out in rows upon a great flat rock near his house. This rock is fully thirty-five feet square, but those who have seen it declare that it is covered as thickly as they can be packed with a most magnificent collection of heads and horns. Around the rock are scattered the smaller horned heads of the females, and the bones of the animals are as thick about the place as those of cattle around a slaughter house. The lad knows nothing of the value of his stock of heads and a few boxes of ammunition or a new gun would undoubtedly purchase the whole lot. Not a bad chance for a speculation for some one to go in with a pack train and bring out a hundred or so heads and place them on the market. The returns should justify the expense many times over.

The Cocopahs are probably most hunted of the Mexican sheep mountains, but are still good for the liveliest kind of sport. Here the Yuma people have hunted for years, and sheep heads are sometimes used for rocking chairs in Yuma. These mountains are a steep and fairly high range, rise from below sea level in places, and run from a point on the international boundary line a mile or two west of Calexico to a point ten miles west of and about even with the junction of the Colorado and Hardy. This range, which is about fifty miles long, has two prominent groups of peaks of considerable height, those around Mayor, near the lower end of the range, and a group of unnamed summits some twenty miles south of the line. Sheep are found all through the range, but mostly in these high mountains. Last summer a band of ten ventured down to a spring less than ten miles from Calexio, and three of them were shot by an Indian who chanced upon them with an old .44 Winchester, an incident unique in the fact that the animals were shot below sea level.

Sheep are often seen on Mayor, but the hunting is difficult because of the impossibility of locating their watering places. It is possible to stop at a cattle camp, four miles out from the foot of this mountain, and seek the sheep in one day jaunts, but the energy expended in reaching the localities where the animals are found will take out of the strongest the "snap" that is essential for this kind of hunting. There is no royal road to the mountain sheep, and in following them one can no more dodge hard work than he can taxes, but care in the choice of ground and in the expenditure of one's forces will often bring success and sheep where haphazard hunting would end in nothing but scratches, bruises and an overpowering weariness.

THE JAPANESE TOM THUMB.

A Well-Loved Old Acquaintance in a New Garb.

An aged Japanese wood cutter and his wife lived in a small hut by the side of a forest stream. But the happy laughter of children had never been heard in the house, and the woman grieved in her heart that it should be so. One day while sitting idly in the door, dreaming of the face of the child she had never nursed, she saw a very large peach floating in the water. With much trouble she succeeded in fishing it out; then she put it away on a shelf until her husband came home, that she might share it with him.

But when the tired wood cutter returned and seated himself on the floor beside the mat on which his wife served their supper, and the old woman had placed the peach before him, it began to split—and, lo, instead of a stone there was a little tiny boy inside. Though so small, he proved to be very strong, and when they attempted to give him his first baby bath he lifted the tub and held it above his head. This was the first of a series of feats of strength which proved that he was no ordinary child.

They called the little fellow Momotaro—Peachling—for "momo" means "peach." When he had grown the fraction of an inch or so he one day called the old woman and asked her to make him five "dango," that is millet dumplings, for he was going to attack the stronghold of the ogres. His adoptive mother was both surprised and alarmed, but she made the dumplings, and Momotaro put them in his bag and set forth on his journey. He had gone but a little way when he heard a voice calling him from a tree: "Momotaro, what have you in your bag?"

He looked up and saw a bird with beautiful plumage, then he answered: "The best dango ever made in Japan; come with me and you shall have one."

So the beautiful bird left its perch and flew beside him. Next, a monkey called: "Momotaro, what have you in your bag?"

The boy laughed. "The best dumpling in all Japan," he cried; "come with me and you shall have one."

So the monkey followed him, too, and presently they passed a dog, who was sunning himself by the wayside. The dog barked a welcome, and then said: "Momotaro, what have you got in your bag?"

The boy stopped and patted the dog on the head. "I've dango my mother made for me," he replied; "come with me and you shall have one."

So they four went on together, and when they came near the stronghold of the ogres the beautiful bird flew on in advance of the others, and, passing over the outer wall of the fortress, made observations. Then the bird called to the monkey, who climbed up the wall at the place the feathered spy pointed out, and found a short iron crowbar, which he set in a handy place. He then slid down the inner side of the wall and unfastened the great gate, and in dashed Momotaro and the dog. In a moment all was confusion, for while the dog snapped at the ogres' heels, and the bird flapped her wings in their faces, and the monkey threw stones at them from the wall, little Momotaro made great play with his crowbar until they fell on their knees and prayed for mercy. Then the gallant little Japanese Tom Thumb and his three odd companions entered the ogres' strong room, where he found gold and silver and coral in vast heaps, which they placed in bags and more in triumph to the good old people at home. Thus did Momotaro repay his adoptive parents for their kindness, and make them rich and happy for the remainder of their days. And the bird made a nest on the roof of the hut, and the monkey lived in a tree nearby, and the dog guarded the door.

A Good Beginning.

Robert Dowthitt and Grace Tyrell of Ashmore, Ill, went to Terre Haute, Ind., to be married. The groom had no money to pay the license fee of $2, but a kindly clerk issued it on credit. The bride gave Justice Church her ring as security for his fee and $1 cash he advanced to set them up in housekeeping.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The general depth of the Niagara river at the brink of the falls is four feet.

PASSAGE OF THE BIRDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL PROCESSION OF THE FEATHERED TRIBE.

The Well-Ordered Plans—Robins and Jays in the Lead—Low Fliers Come First Because the Earth Is Warmer Than the Air.

Of all the happenings in the natural world, nothing is so wonderful as the semi-annual bird procession, or migration of the birds, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. And what more delightful way of marking the course of spring than keep a sharp lookout upon the birds? I could readily understand their southward flight, that mysterious feeling that comes over the animated world at the near approach of winter, the fear of cold, the dread of hunger, the longing for bright skies and green fields, but what brings them back to the places where once they lived and suffered?

If one would start from the farthest southern boundary of our country and slowly travel northward, he would enjoy a long-continued spring, and the birds would be his constant companions. They follow each other after a regular fashion, and keep up a procession that is practically the same, year after year. Their arrivals are not mere caprices, but are dependent upon nature's well-ordered plans. Each locality has a bird day of its own, and careful watching would prove it almost as certain as other gala days. If you are on the lookout for them you will find that the robins and blue birds lead the procession.

The bluejay is almost a winter bird. He fears neither ice nor north wind, and is the boldest, sauciest, noisiest creature that haunts our trees. In autumn they travel about in companies on continual mischief and indifferent to danger. As spring advances they separate into pairs, and while the lady jay stays at home and attends to the nest, her mate is foraging about, sucking the eggs of other birds and devouring the food of his neighbors. The crow is his cousin, and a worthy relative. But the black rogue that has such a bad name is really a model of domestic virtues and devoted to his family. In the last days of February the crow colony breaks up into small flocks and starts off in detachments for new roosting places.

It is a wonder in these early spring days, that all the birds do not come at once, so delightful is the mild and balmy air, so quickly does the green robe spread over all the earth. But experience teaches us that the birds cling to their old customs, and are not diverted from them by changing conditions. The low fliers come first, because the earth is warmer than the upper atmosphere, with its cold strata and varying winds. They probaably find food awaiting them as they alight on the freshly thawing soil. Many of the early birds at once proceed to nest building and settle near or on the ground.

One of the loveliest sights of spring is the flash of color, and lively effect of the red-winged blackbirds, as they flit across low, wet places, and hide their nests among reeds and rushes. Very neat and carefully constructed are these small homes, fastened to strong water plants that wave to and fro in the soft breeze, and rock the bird babies to sleep, all in the weed tops. But these marsh birds often suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortunes, as their homes are rudely destroyed by heavy hoof of wandering cattle, and they must build the nest more than once before they succeed in hatching out the four or five pretty striped eggs.

Swallows and martins fly low. They catch the food above ponds and meadows, and the insects who thus provide them with life come out, from their hiding places at the first hint of spring. Against the white cloud curtains that partially cover the soft March skies the black forms of martins stand out distinctly, gamboling high in the air, then dropping low, so that the listener may catch the indistinct sound of their simple warbling. And as they come one by one, then in greater numbers, they see their companions, the parula warblers, flitting about on willow catkins, and settling on low, damp places. They fly in and out among the feathery willows, and with them are the sycamore warblers, and another relative, the hooded warbler.

All of these birds seem to breathe the very atmosphere of new life, and the delicate shads of fresh grass and half-open leaves are a fit frame for their dainty loveliness. They come in the first weeks of March, on days when the soft and crystal airs bear messages of reviving plant life and of the vernal influence. After the first period of migration there are several species of birds that come in irregular flocks, some small, some great, until the equinox, when we notice an increasing vigor in their movements. About this time we become aware of a great change in the picture of outdoor life. In a few days the stems of the lilac begin to show small green buds and the maples wave their fresh, gray tassles in the soft, warm air.

The robins are beginning to think of business, their fancy lightly turns to nest-making, and in the early morn they sing with a heart-breaking tenderness in the oak tree by my window. Oh, little bird of song and story, how does thy clear strain echo and re-echo from ages past, and linger in the heart of the world's childhood. Every year it comes to build its nest in the accustomed place. With outside thatch and inner wall of mud, and lining of soft leaves and dried grass, and lovely contents of four blue eggs, no wonder it is the home bird, the first love of every cottage child, the last love of workworn and venerable peasants.

After the equinox they come, a mixed and varied company, the oriole, the bunting, the vireo, the fly-catcher, the thrush, the catbird, and all the other feathered brotherhood, and April is a month of movement from first to last. When warm days and soft showers bring out a cloud of insects for their food, the sky is filled with the high-flyers, or "catchers," and the orchards ring with their pleasant melody. Sailing very far above us, they look like birds made out of clouds, and flit through the upper air like snowflakes. All the poetry of motion is theirs, and they are the beauties of the feathered kingdom. And still they come, company after company, until the last of April, when there is almost always a season of fair weather in which the spring migration comes to an end. Very soon the brilliant and happy wanderers settle down to quiet living. They have chosen their nesting places, and finished their love-making, and are glad to live the quiet life with mate and children through the long summer days. No doubt their winter homes are forgotten, and like the lotus-eaters, they dream no more of wanderings far and wide. Every year we see this same wonderful bird procession, and every year we wonder in vain over its cause and meaning.

CENUS TAKING IN INDIA.

A Colossal Work Accomplished Decennially by the British.

In India census-taking is a colossal task accomplished decennially, with noteworthy success, by the British government. Even among those who find descriptions of census methods dry reading at best, interest must be awakened by the difficulties surmounted in that land of splendor and squalor, vast population and innumerable races, languages and religions.

The population of India is 294,266,701—a figure so vast that it is better realized by considering the fact that there are more than 715,000 villages and towns scattered over an area of one and a half million square miles. To make the enumeration of this vast territory virtually a million enumerators are required.

The successive steps of census organization are the enumerator's "block," the "circle," "the charge," the district, the province, and finally the imperial census commission. A charge comprises two or more circles, a circle is composed of 10 or 15 blocks, and the block contains from 30 to 50 houses.

The provincial superintendents begin the work of organization a year in advance of the census date. Officers are designated, the villages in each circle are listed, block lists are prepared, and every house is numbered. In some provinces the census authorities determine in advance the size of the number, and specify the proportions of red ocher and oil, or other ingredients, forming the substance with which the number is to be painted. Even in this simple detail, however, racial difficulties are encountered: in Hyderabad objection is made to tar because of its color, and red ocher is substituted; in some other localities, on the contrary, the natives consider red ocher unlucky, and if it is used they carefully erase the figures. On huts of wattled bamboo a small space is plastered and then whitewashed, to form a background for the number. In the case of huts made of leaves, and also when objection is made, on account of caste restrictions, to the touching of houses by enumerators, the numbers are painted on bits of tin, tiles, or pots conspicuously placed, and are usually treated with great respect by the natives.

In this immensely populous and remarkable empire the census schedule is framed to meet a wide variety of local and racial conditions. It is printed in no less than 17 different languages, and includes, in addition to the ordinary inquiries, questions concerning religion and caste.—From W. R. Merriam's "The Census in Foreign Countries" in the Century.

The Moro Does Everything Left-Handed.

To judge Moros by inflexible Occidental standards of motives and morals is to lose at once the key to the situation. The very structure of their language differentiates them from ourselves. Verbs are in the passive voice. The man who was slashed and killed provoked the trouble. The under dog in the fight is always the aggressor. The thief is not blamed for "finding" things lying about at loose ends; the man who lost the property is the real criminal—besides, he is a fool. If he were a sensible man he would have exercised vigilance against the approach of the thief. Moros reverse everything. Like all Orientals, they venerate the past and their folklore, myths and legends abound in tales not unlike those of the Arabian Nights entertainment.

They turn to the left of the road, extend the left hand naturally in greeting, and the scribes write from right to left, turning the paper sidewise, as any left-handed man would do.

A witty officer explained that the preference for the left was due to the desire to keep the right hand free in the event a stranger should need something done to him. The "explanation" may not be far from the truth. —Journal of Military Service Institution.

Never Argue.

People waste a tremendous amount of time and energy in trying to argue with one another. They waste a good deal more in trying to make other people agree with them. But to learn how to disagree gracefully does not seem often thought of. Truly, a matter of regret, because if we all learned this lesson the world would be a much pleasanter place to live in.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist exeutive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

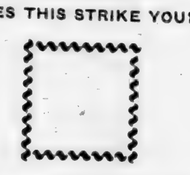
"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

S. J. JENNINGS.

This gentleman, who announces in THE UNION this week for probate judge, is well known by a number of our people. The following sketch of his life was handed to us by our esteemed fellow townsman, Mr. J. B. Downs:

S. J. Jennings was born at Gold Branch, Ala., nearly forty-one years ago, and is the youngest son of William and Sarah F. Jennings, who moved from Georgia to Alabama before the war. His father, William Jennings, was a volunteer soldier in the war between the states, he espousing the cause of the soutnern confederacy. Major William Lambert was for a time a captain over the company in which Mr. Jennings' father did valiant service for his country. Major Lambert delights to speak of William Jennings as an unuring fighter and faithful soldier. The subject of this sketch was a baby when his father (trying to reach home on a furlough) died, leaving the widow with six children, the oldest 12 years of age, and Jackson, the baby, only a few months old. Then came the struggle of life for the widow, which lasted until her children grew large enough to earn a livelihood. S. J., the gentleman before you for your suffrage, was always the idol of the household, and the one upon whom the widow could most firmly rely. Mr. Jennings grew up near Gold Branch in Coosa county, and he numbers his friends in Coosa by the hundreds. He worked hard from eight years old to seventeen years of age on a farm to sustain his mother and sisters, but he managed to get a fair knowledge of books in the old field schools, and when he was seventeen taught his first school at the T. A. Duke school house. Then being set on fire for book learning, he taught at intervals and attended high schools and academies until 22, when he attended Oxford college under John L. Dodson as president. After teaching several years he went to the state normal college at Florence, Dr. James K. Powers, president. From Florence college Mr. Jennings came into this county and opened a school at Union, near W. H. Conway's. Here he taught two years, enrolling as high as 135 students. This school was a great success and this community has sought to get Mr. Jennings as a teacher since, and both patrons and pupils look upon him as their best teacher. He also taught three years ago at the Busby school house in the northern part of this county, about six months, with the greatest possible success. While Mr. Jennings taught at Union he was married to Miss Fannie Ida Archer. Mr. Jennings has been noted for his piety from a boy and his freedom from all immoral habits. He joined the church at 16 years of age and has been a model church member ever since. He was licensed to preach 12 years ago, and served Rocky Mount charge in this county while he taught at Union, and was very successful. He served Moody's Cross Roads and other works. At 32 he went to Grant university and took the complete course, and graduated with honors from the theological department at Chattanooga, Tenn. Hon. John H. Race, D. D., president, May 10, 1899. Mr. Jennings is a thorough scholar, a rapid calculator, a trained bookkeeper, a rapid writer, a mature thinker, and what is more, a truly religious man, highly worthy of the confidence of the people. Mr. Jennings voted one democratic ticket when grown. Then the republican party got his support until the alliance came to Alabama. He joined the Farmers' Alliance and was lecturer for one year at Harpersville, teaching there the alliance school in 1890. He has ever since voted the populist-republican ticket as unflinchingly as any man in Alabama. His record at Marble Valley, Talladega Springs, Harpersville and Calera will bear him out in being a hard fighter of organized democracy. He is before the people for probate judge and we prophesy, if elected, he will make a strong and just official

DR. J. P. HAYES.

Dr. Hayes went to New Orleans Wednesday, where he intends to stay about six weeks and take a post graduate course in gynaecology in the Poly-Clinic at the New Orleans Medical college. The doctor has been very successful as a general practitioner, but now intends making a specialty of the diseases of women, which, to a man of his ability, means a great boon to the weaker sex.

UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 51.

Is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 3, township 23, range 14, running west to Cobb creek, thence up said creek to the northwest corner of section 8; thence south two miles; thence east to Turkey creek; thence down said creek to half mile post on section line between 21 and 22; thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north to place of beginning.

This description of one of the new school districts in beat 1 is printed at the expense and by request of W H. Conway, who wishes the qualified electors in that community to learn their district so that they will know where to go to vote on the first Saturday in July.—Editor Union.

SECTIONS OF THE NEW LAW AS TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Sec. 6. On the first Saturday in July, 1904, and each fourth year thereafter, the qualified electors of each public school district shall meet at the district public school house and elect from among the free-holders and householders who can read and write, residing in such districts, a local board of three district trustees, whose duty shall be as hereinafter provided. Such district trustees shall hold office for the term of four years from the time of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. The trustees provided for in the last preceding section shall, within ten days after their election, meet at the public school district house, or at some place more convenient to all concerned, and shall organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary

Sec. 8. The district trustees shall, during the month of August, 1901, and in every even numbered year thereafter, make an enumeration of all the children within school age in their respective districts, in accordance with the requirements of section 3573 of the code of 1896, and report the same as herein provided to the county superintendent of education, who shall, by the 15th day of said month, make a written report of such enumeration by numbered districts to the state superintendent of education, and it shall be the duty or the county superintendent of education to enumerate or cause to be enumerated all the children of school age in any township or townships in his county in which the sixteenth section interest exceeds the amount of per capita apportionment from the general school fund, and report the same to the office of the state superintendent of education.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the said district trustees to care for all school property, employ teachers for their school districts, such employment to be subject to the approval of the county board of education, to visit the schools within their respective districts, observe the management of the same, to make quarterly reports of the condition of such school to the county superintendent of education and to perform such other duties as may be required by the county board of education hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 10. The chairman of the several board of district trustees shall meet at the court house in their respective counties on the second Saturday in August after their election and every four years thereafter, and shall elect four county school trustees, who shall hold office for the term of four years from the date of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Before entering upon the duties of office, they shall take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of the state. The county superintendent of education and said four county trustees shall constitute the county board of education within their respective counties. The county superintendent of education shall be the chief executive officer of said county, boards of education and shall see that all the rules, regulations and orders of said county boards are enforced; provided, however, that no county trustee shall, during his term of office, be eligible to election as a district trustee.

Sec. 11. That said county board of education shall have entire control of the public schools within their respective counties, unless otherwise provided by law. They shall make rules and regulations for the government of the school, see that teachers perform their duties, and exercise such powers, consistent with the law, as in their judgment will best subserve the cause of education.. The said board shall have the right to acquire, purchase, lease, receive, hold, transmit and convey the title to real and personal property for school purposes. Said board of education shall by and in name of county board of education sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, all contracts to be made after resolution adopted by said board and spread on its minutes and signed by the president and secretary and all process shall be executed on the secretary of said board tf

JEMISON.

We had a fine rain Monday and crops are looking fine. Jemison and Verbena baseball teams will play here Friday, the 10th. "Old" Wallace Hand, the Jemison sport, and Brother Jeff made a flying trip to Birmingham last Saturday. All of Jemison turned out to an "all day" singing and fish fry at Mr. Mahan's mill, ten miles southeast of Jemison. Every one enjoyed the day hugely, thanks to Mr. Mahan's courtesy. We caught about 100 pounds of fish.

DAGO.

HIGHLAND SCHOOL HOUSE.

Editor Union—Can you find room in THE UNION for a few lines from down here? If you can, I'll say that the health of the people is good and crops are right good, with some complaint of lice on the cotton. The farmers have their fields clear of weeds and grass, so you see they have not been visiting friends so much here as at other places. We had an all-day singing here last Sunday, no book used by "Christian Harmony." The music was good; five leaders, all good ones; lots of grub and to spare. I must say in behalf of the young people down here that I never saw better behavior nowhere. Not a candidate on the hill. May be they haven't had time to get around yet, but I thought that one at least of thirty would have been here. Well, everything is quiet down here; no drunkards or politicians. Miss Ettie Roper will take up the school here soon. She taught here five months last winter and gave the best of satisfaction. Success to the Christian Harmony and THE UNION.

WILEY FOSHEE.

LOMAX.

Farmers are done chopping cotton and have their crops in fine shape. W. F. Aldrich and wife were in our city Sunday. Miss Mary Olsen, of Thorsby visited here Saturday. A number of our people went to Yellow Leaf fishing Saturday, among whom were G. O. Foshee, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Littlejohn, Mrs. John Duncan, Bob Farley, Miss Jullissa Jones, Eugene, Alonzo and Luther Jackson. All report a nice time. Charles Barrett, of Thorsby, visited out town Saturday and Sunday. You can buy bacon for 9c at Jackson & Robinson's store. Mrs. H. A. Wilson visited her daughter, Mrs. Marcus, at Calera Sunday. OBSERVER.

NEW CEDRON.

The people of our community are getting along well with their farm work. In fact and truly speaking, we have the best farming community of the whole county. Of course, cotton and corn are small, but that is the case everywhere. Some are working their corn the last time, and it seems that everything is doing reasonably well, but the whole cry is: Water! Water! Well some time ago there was something said in regard to our Sabbath school celebration. We will have it on the fourth Sunday in June, and everybody is cordially invited to come and bring their dinner and enjoy the day with us. Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Popwell, of Kincheon, visited the family of C. D. Foshee Sunday. M. D. Mims, of Mulberry, was in our community a few days ago to see about his school. We hope he will begin soon and wish him much success. Rev. W. J. Bone went to Montgomery Friday on business.

June, the queen of all the year;
June, the theme of song and story,
June, the bringer of good cheer.

SUNSHINE.

(Communicated.)

ENERGY.

It is right amusing to notice the difference in Judge Adams' letters. He writes one way one time and one way the other time. Behold he is in the fix of the huntsman that was devoured by his own dogs. He rose to supreme eminence, the height which dazzles and confounds so many. He has brought about his own ruin and still refuses to die. His political friends have dropped from him like the leaves from a dying tree, but enough on that line; if we can't say something good of a dead man, it is better to say nothing. Let's discuss the future. We have got a lot of good men out for the different offices. They are all worthy and would honorably discharge their duty, so far as I know; but we can't give them all office. We have a lot of preachers that ask for office, but oh, some one says, "it won't do to give a preacher office, it would ruin him." I don't think that a preacher should be rejected just simply because he is a preacher, neither do I think that he should be elected to office just because he is a preacher; but I do think that every man should be elected on his merits.

We have three able and worthy men who have offered to serve the people as probate judge. Some of the democrats say they "don't care who we elect, just so we don't elect Reynolds." That is what they said in 1898 about Adams, but you see what they done in 1904; they put him at the head of their ticket. Don't you reckon they would like to take Reynolds the same way if they thought they could defeat the people by so doing? Now, as I've said, I think every man should run on his own merits. There has been a time when everything seemed to bow to the democratic party save the elements for fear some vicious legislation would be put on Chilton county, and the question of getting a man to represent Chilton became serious, for there was but few men (in my opinion) this side of the "pearly gates" that were willing to face this mighty crowd and be subjected to the ridicule at their command; but Mr. Reynolds came forward and offered his services and was duly elected to the constitutional convention. There his personality was such that he commanded the respect of his colleagues and was an influential member of the committee on agriculture and banking and insurance. Now we don't claim that Mr. Reynolds did anything more than his duty, but we do say that when a man does his duty well he is worthy of your consideration. In conclusion I want to say that Ben Wells wants to be our next tax collecor. Ben is a self-made man and was one among the first that aligned with the people's party, and I dare say there has not been a more faithful worker for the party, according to his ability than Ben. He is a prosperous farmer and enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors, so let me say with due respect to all the candidates that if you haven't got a special friend to vote for, I don't think you could do better than to cast your vote for Ben. Now, gentlemen, some of you may say that the candidates are all able to take care of themselves. We'll admit that, but these are the views of a conservative voter, and trusting that they will be received in the same spirit that they are given, I am yours for business,

X. Y. X.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The second quarterly conference for Clanton circuit, Methodist Protestant church, will be held at Mount Pisgah church, three and a half miles southeast of Clanton, the fourth Sunday in June and Saturday before. Dinner on the grounds.

tf T. F. DAVIS, Pastor.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala.
tf

NOTICE.

The committee on arrangements for primary election, also the executive committee of the populist party, are hereby called to meet at Clanton on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1904. All candidates before the PEOPLE'S primary are also requested to meet said committee to arrange the expense of said primary.

W. H. SHAW,
tf Chairman Pop. Ex. Com.

J. B. Downs buys Crossties for cash, also is licensed to buy up Court Certificates. Call on him when you have anything in that line to sell. tf

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

S. J. JENNINGS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP.
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby annouce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. W. F. LESHA

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCH

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLOU

We, the undersigned friends of J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. Williams, H. W. Varden, J. Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Hayes, L. Thomas, J. L. Smith.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. MOOR

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th ,1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

By virtue of decrees rendered in the probate court at the May term of said court, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in Clanton, in said county, within the legal hours of sale on

FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1904,

the following described real estate for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1903, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4 se 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs $3.73.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $4.

BEAT NO. 2

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.69.

BEAT NO. 4.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, r 16; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of 1-4 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw of se 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e of se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1/2 ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t r 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of 1-4 and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t r 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, r 16; s 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t r 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r 16; nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of 1-4 and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t r 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres sec 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of 1-4 and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 23, 15; n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r Tax and costs, $62.22.

Magnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4 sec 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $

BEAT NO. 5.

J. R. McAfee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4 sec 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $4.

BEAT NO. 8.

N. C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 ne 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 and n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r Tax and costs, $7.14.

BEAT NO. 9.

J. W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4 sec 5, t 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.

This 9th day of May, 1904.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

In the four years ending February 8, 1904, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has levied sixteen assessments to pay losses, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 5; fire, 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen assessments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred, being an average YEARLY assessment of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is a fraction over one-half of one per cent per annum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

URTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

ing Term—1st Monday in April.
ner Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem

—T. Scott Sayre.
ctor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

ing Term—2nd Monday in March
Term—2nd Monday in Septem

ncellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An
ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT.

st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
mber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
easurer—Alex G. Dake.
eriff—J. M. Morgan.
licitor—J. O. Middleton.
x Assessor—A. C. Mims.
x Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

rst District—W. H. Conway.
cond District—Alex Glasscock.
ird District—W. A. Green.
urth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

of. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

n. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

n. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

UNTY CHURCHES

stors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regard their churches which they would published. Also if there are any rs in these notices please send cor ons.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

pine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
th-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
ookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
thany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
anton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
ne Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th day. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
ter Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, r; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
cord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd day. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
llins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm g, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
stnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, or; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
rinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd day. W. B. Jones, clerk.
ss Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
rinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st day. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
man—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
benezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
mison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
berty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd day; W. M. Wood, clerk.
acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
ulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
ount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ns.
ount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, or; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
aple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ew; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
acedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd day; George Trawick, clerk.
w Cedron—Rev. J. B. Moore, pas J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
w Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
w Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd day. Henry Smith, clerk.
lgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, or; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
asant Grove—Rev. J. H. Tillman 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
asant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, r; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
asant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, lta.
plar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
ovidence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi

ovidence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, r; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan

lem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
ick—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd day; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
ad's—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun

...NCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself as a ... didate for the office of tax ... for Chilton county, subject to ... tion of the People's primary July ... 1904. W. F. LEDBETTER.

I hereby announce myself as a ... didate for the office of tax ... for Chilton county, subject to the ... tion of the PEOPLE'S primary ... 26, 1904. JOHN J. LETCHER.

I hereby announce myself as a ... didate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE.

We, the undersigned friends of ... J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. ... Williams, H. W. Varden, C. ... clarke, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry, L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904. WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

The State of Alabama, Chilton County.

By virtue of decrees rendered in the probate court at the May term thereof said court, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in Clanton, in said county, within the legal hours of sale on

FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1904,

the following described real estate for the taxes and costs due thereon for the year 1903, to-wit:

BEAT NO. 1.

Owner unknown: E 1-2 of ne 1-4, ... e 1-4, sec 16, tp 23, r 15. Tax and costs $3.73.

H. M. Wilson: E 1-2 of se 1-4, ... 9, tp 24, r 15. Tax and costs, $4.47.

BEAT NO. 2

John Shaw or Owner Unknown: ... 1 of ne 1-4, sec 16, t 24, r 13. Tax and costs, $3.69.

BEAT NO. 4.

J. W. Jones: 1 1-2 acres in ne corner of sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 30, t 22, ...; 17 1-2 acres in nw corner of ... 1 of nw 1-4, sec 36, t 22, r 15; sw 1-4 and se 1-4 of sw 1-4 and e ... se 1-4, sec 24, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 ... 1-4 and e 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 30, t ... 16; se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and e 1-2 of ... and sw 1-4 of se 1-4, sec 18, t ... 16; sw 1-4 of sw 1-4, sec 17, t 22, ... s 1-2 of se 1-4, sec 32, t 22, r ... w 1-4 and n 1-2 of sw 1-4, sec 30, t ... 16; n 1-2 of nw 1-4, sec 32, t 22, ... nw 1-4 of ne 1-4 and se 1-4 of ... and sw 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 16, ... 15; se 1-4 of se 1-4, less 10 acres ... 22, t 22, r 15; e 1-2 of sw 1-4 of ... and se 1-4 of ne 1-4, sec 2, t 21, ... n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 27, t 22, r ... x and costs, $62.22.

...agnetic Ore Co.: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4 ... 35, t 23, r 15. Tax and costs, $...

BEAT NO. 5.

... R. McAtee: Nw 1-4 of sw 1-4 ... 12, t 20, r 16. Tax and costs, $4.6...

BEAT NO. 8.

... C. Weaver: Se 1-4 of ne 1-4 and ... 1-4 of se 1-4, and n 1-2 of nw 1-4 ... n 1-2 of ne 1-4, sec 24, t 20, r 15 ... and costs, $7.14.

BEAT NO. 9.

W. Martin: Ne 1-4 of sw 1-4 ... 23, r 14. Tax and costs, $3.23.

This 9th day of May, 1904.

T. J. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector.

...OURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

...ners' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama (Chilton County Branch).

... the four years ending February ... 04, that this association has been in existence in this county, it has ... d sixteen assessments to pay ... s, viz.: Lightning, 1; wind, 3; ... 20. The TOTAL of the sixteen ... sments was $2.24 3-4 per hundred being an average YEARLY ... cent of 56 1-5 cents on each hundred dollars of insurance, which is ... on over one-half of one per cent. ...nnum.

ALEX G. DAKE,
President Chilton Co. Branch.

...scribed and sworn to before me ... 8th day of February, 1904.

S. M. ADAMS,
Judge of Probate.

...TY OFFICIALS

...—Judson Strock.
...—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robinson, J. L. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...—J. Watts Moore.
...—Ed Smitherman.

...RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

...g Term—1st Monday in April.
...ber Term—3rd Monday in July.
... Term—1st Monday in November.
...—T. Scott Sayre.
...itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

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...g Term—2nd Monday in March.
... Term—2nd Monday in September.
...cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
...ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

... Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

... Monday February, 1st Monday ... 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday ... 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday ...ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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...asurer—Alex G. Dake.
...iff—J. M. Morgan.
...ditor—J. O. Middleton.
... Assessor—A. C. Mims.
... Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

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...ond District—Alex Glasscock.
...rd District—W. A. Green.
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...rookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ... W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...hany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ... Huett, clerk, Verbena.
...anton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ... 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...
...ne Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...day. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...ter Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...r; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...cord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...day. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...lins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. ... Littleton, ...
...utnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...r; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...mith—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...day. W. B. Jones, clerk.
... Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...mith—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...day. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; ... J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...ebezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; ... H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...mison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ... N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...berty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...day; W. M. Wood, clerk.
...acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; ... H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
...nberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ... Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
...ount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudd, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ...
... Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...r; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...le Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...r; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
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... Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; ... W. Billingsley, clerk.
... Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
... Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...day. Henry Smith, clerk.
...grims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...r; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...asant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, ...st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...asant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...r; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...asant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, ...
...olar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 3rd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...ovidence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 3rd Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
...ovidence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...r; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
...—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ... R. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
...ah—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ...day; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...ls—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.

Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.

Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.

Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.

Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.

Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.

Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard).	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Tom Cout, of Jemison, was in Clanton Friday.

W. C. Headley was in town Friday.

W. A. Mims, of Collins Chapel, was in Clanton Friday.

P. F. Mims, of Salem, was in town Friday. He says his daughter, Miss Mamie, who was taken to Birmingham some time ago and operated on for appendicitis, is back home and getting on nicely.

Mrs. A. C. Smith and family spent Saturday and Sunday at R. M. Smith's.

R. M. Smith, candidate for treasurer, says he had corn in the silk last week.

Professor H. A. Harris and C. J. Eiland were in Clanton Saturday. Mr. Eiland says he is going to stay in Chilton now.

E. A. Knight was in town Saturday, looking a little thin after his round of visits.

Chattanooga Plows and Cane Mills for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

T. J. Bates was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

W. F. Littlejohn was a welcome caller Saturday.

Don't forget to see Upchurch when you are in need of spectacles.

J. L. Dupree was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Noah Littlejohn was in Clanton Saturday. He still suffers from his rheumatism.

Robert Littlejohn bought a new buggy Saturday. Looks like he intends giving pleasure to some nice young lady.

The celebrated "James & Mayers'" buggies for sale at W. I. Mullins.

Rev. B. H. Vickers and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Madison Bean was in town Saturday.

J. H. Lembrick, of Billingsley, and W. F. Lembrick, of Jemison, were pleasant vistors Monday.

Drink "Peptonilla" at Upchurch's soda fount.

J. S. Dennis was in Clanton Tuesday.

Rev. R. R. Ellison will preach at Lime Springs church the third Sunday in June.

Drs. J. P. Hays and P. I. Hopkins started for New Orleans Wednesday to be gone some weeks.

W. H. Strock, of Verbena, visited Clanton Tuesday.

Miss Clara Small, the artistic milliner at P. D. Wilson's, left for her home in Gadsden Tuesday to enjoy a well earned vacation.

Mr. S. B. Horn has moved to Montevallo. She has been living with her son, Dr. A. B. Horn, the dentist, who resides in Clanton.

George Gore, of Calera, was in Clanton Wednesday.

S. W. Ferrell has been appointed postmaster at Rushton, vice Lucian A. Calloway, resigned.

Mrs. Emma Grimes died in Birmingham Friday. Her remains were brought to Clanton Saturday and interred at Beth-Salem Sunday. She was formerly a Miss Padworth.

Munroe Foshee and wife have got a new boarder. The young lady arrived Saturday evening. Mother and child are both doing well.

"Henry Carter, of Jemison, a United States prisoner, charged with perjury, succeeded Monday in making a $200 bond and was released from the Montgomery county jail, after having been confined there forty-one days."—Montgomery Advertiser.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A. K. Dupree and Miss Nettie Lee Grant.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

At Maple Springs church on the third Sunday in June. Everybody invited. Bring your baskets and let's enjoy ourselves. tf

CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Prattville district conference will meet in session at Clanton on June 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. tf

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The board met Monday as a court of errors and insolvencies. Present. Commissioners Glascock, Conway, Riggins and Green. They are still in session and it will take them fully a week to straighten up the tax accounts. As the case stands now, the probability is that the tax for 1905 will be the same as last year—50 cents on the hundred dollars as a general county tax. The taxable valuation for 1904 was about $2,930,905.

CLANTON MASONIC LODGE.

Clanton lodge, No. 423, A. F. and A. M., at their stated communication Saturday night, June 4th, elected the following officers for the ensuing Masonic year: W. T. Aloridge, W. M.; J. W. Moore, S. W.; E. B. Deason, J. W.; W. I. Mullins, treasurer; A. C. Smith, secretary; J. R. Mullins, S. D.; J. Watts Moore, J. D.; W. C. Jones, tyler.

The talk is now that the officers of this lodge as well as those of Amande lodge, No. 250, and Bozeman lodge, No. 534, will be installed at a joint gathering to be held at Cooper's on June 25th and which will be no doubt a very enjoyable affair. Full particulars will be given later.

bor in the service of the drama.

Sir Henry Irving announced at a reception given in his honor in London that he would retire from the stage in 1906. At that time he will have encompassed fifty years of la-

COOPER.

The banner man seems to be continually worrying about THE UNION, or the Birmingham paper, as he calls it. Well, yes, I guess it is touching his pocket. Mr. "bannerman," we prefer a paper printed at Birmingham that stands for the people's rights to one HALF-PRINTED at our doors that we know to be a TRAITOR to its first party and people. Success to THE UNION and the people it represents.

D.

(Communicated.)

Editor Union—I wish to call attention of the voters of Chilton county to the claims of Tom Milling for the office of tax assessor. As deputy assessor with Captain Mims he has the necessary experience to thoroughly fit him for the office. He is a practical farmer and successful business man, knows the value of real estate and personal property, stands six feet in his shoes and covers the ground he stands on, is a high-toned, honorable gentleman, enjoying the full confidence of his neighbors, thoroughly reliable and what more do you want? West Chilton ought to have something, and give us Tom Milling for assessor.

TEACHER.

(Communicated.)

Jemison, Ala., June 7, 1904.

Editor Union—Well, we are to have a meeting of the populist committee June 17th to arrange for the primary, and all the candidates are invited to be present, and it is hoped we will have a good crowd out and some good speakers. Well, some few have tried hard to get the people to go into the democratic party, and just now I expect they would be glad to get out themselves. Now, let me ask, what benefits could a few populists and republicans get out of the democratic party? What have they got to offer? No, the democratic party can never do anything in this county as long as it managed and controlled by a few men. The democrats of Chilton were bargained off two years ago by a few, but they could not "deliver the goods," and so they will have to try something else. See how much difference in the way affairs with the populist and republican organizations; they consult the people, while the democrats consult the bosses. I'm proud of such a campaign as is being conducted by our candidates; no mud slinging; every fellow seems to be hoeing his own row. Well, I could not understand why the democrats wanted to have such an early primary. But I see now; they had several that wanted a job, and they wanted to give them all a chance, and so they are passing the hat around." I reckon after Lige tries it a while some one else will take it up. Say, the democratic executive committee paid the people of Chilton a high tribute in an address they issued just before their primary. They said the people of Chilton did not belong to any political party; that was as much as to say that they thought for themselves. Wouldn't we have a pretty state of affairs in Chilton if the county was managed by a few fellows in Clanton that manage the democratic party? What kind of a county government would we have? What did we have fifteen years ago? Some say the democratic party has reformed. Well, there has always been SOME good democrats—men that wanted to do the right thing. But how in the name or common sense can the right thing be done with the management they have in Chilton? Now they beg the populists to help them. Now, populists, what has become of all populists that have helped them? Look over the battlefield and find their scarred remains. Where is Captain Kolb with all his following and influence? I'll not mention all, but where is Adams and such men as have tried the democracy and failed? What can the ordinary working man expect? Nothing but the privilege of voting the ticket and throwing up his hat on election day. Now all we have to do is to stand together and the victory is ours. Don't let any confusion get among us. Some few fellows will try to stir up strife, but all I've heard of has come from our enemies. Some few have been telling of a "trade ticket," etc. Now there is not a word of truth in it as I know of. The report was not started by our people, but by our enemies. So let's move right on as we have done without the advice of those who would destroy us. I've heard the report that if I was elected certain men would have charge of the office, and there is not a word of truth in it. If I am elected, I'll fill the office myself, and what I don't know I'll get the advice of a lawyer, as all others have had to do to start in with; but I will promise you that I'll boss the job. Now I've not been around to anybody on politics. I know you all know me and the other candidates, and I'm willing for the people to decide who they want to lead this fight, and their choice shall be my choice. So let's continue a smooth, nice canvass, and when the ticket is nominated all get up behind the nominees and give them the biggest majority we have in years. Let everybody that can come to Clanton June 17th, and let's fill the court house. Respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904.	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,874,213.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

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Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

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Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
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Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
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2011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT Alex G. Dake, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. Judson Strock, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to

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Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

PAPER THAT STOPS BULLETS.

Experiments Made by Swedish Government Are Interesting.

A series of interesting firing trials has been undertaken by the Swedish government. The purpose of these experiments was to examine the effect of shooting against pasteboard. The trials were conducted on the wharves of the Swedish navy in Karlskrona, and the target used was a prepared one of millboard, against which fire from revolvers, rifles, carbines and machine guns was directed. The pasteboard, which was three inches thick, resisted completely the bullets fired from the small arms, but was perforated by the projectiles from the machine guns. The experiments may be said to have given very interesting results. Bullets from the carbines used are able to penetrate wooden planks five inches in thickness, but they could not penetrate the pasteboard, which was only three inches thick.

Stunts for Hindu Youngsters.

Little Hindu boys who don't know how to behave themselves are punish-

ed in their own peculiar fashion. Instead of having to stand in corners with their faces to the wall, the bad ones at school may be ordered to stand on one leg and hold their ears for half an hour—a very tiresome pastime, especially when one is not used to it. Or, when they fall asleep over their books, they may have their "scalpknots" tied to the wall in such a way that the drowsy heads cannot droop forward.

KISS THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Peculiar Fatality Reported from Hanley, England.

A kiss has indirectly caused the death of Sally Rudkin, one of the oldest inhabitants of Hanley, England.

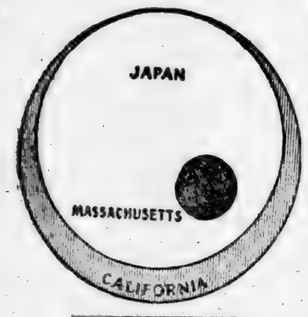
The old woman went to the Gilbert treat, an ancient Hanley institution, at which, after the feast, the old people sing and dance, and those who are adjudged the best receive half a crown each and a kiss from the mayor.

There is keen competition among the women for the mayoral kiss, and Sally Rudkin determined to get one. Entering into the spirit of the thing, the mayor ran away, so she turned to one of the aldermen, and, flinging her arms round his neck, kissed him with ardor.

The astonished alderman started back. Sally Rudkin lost her balance, fell and broke her leg.

She was taken to the infirmary, but the shock to her system had been too great, and she gradually sank and died.

Their Relative Size.



Food of Poorer Italians.

A writer in the London Chronicle says: "A few years ago—it may be the same to-day—the popular markets of the poorer quarters of Rome and even the stalls of the butchers near the Pantheon showed rows and rows of cats hung up for sale, with the skins off but the tails carefully left on, to show that they were not rabbits. For an old-fashioned Italian does not think a rabbit quite fit for human food, nor will any Italian peasant eat the meat of sheep. Anything winged, however, is his favorite food. Like the lady in Boccaccio's story, he eats a parrot when he can get one."

Honoring the New Arrival.

The birth of a child among the working class in Cumberland, England, has been from time immemorial, and is still, celebrated by the making of a mixture called "rum-butter." Its ingredients are butter, sugar, rum and spices, and it is a really palatable compound. Every person entering the house where a birth has taken place is offered a taste for several weeks after the event. It is an insult to the child, and its parents to refuse the proffered dainty, and not to proffer it is considered equally discourteous.

Cookery Lessons for Men.

A course of cookery lessons "for men only" has recently been initiated in Copenhagen under the auspices of an influential committee. It was felt that there were in that city a large number of young unmarried men, such as students and clerks, who were debarred from any real home comforts, and that a knowledge of cookery would aid them towards domesticated habits, to say nothing of benefiting their digestions.

A BULLET-PROOF OINTMENT.

It Commands a High Price Among Russian Soldiers.

A number of reservists from Perm, on entraining at Tcheiabinsk, for the far east, were observed to have in their possession small bottles, of the kind provided by the state for vodka, filled with a curious greenish substance.

A few days later some soldiers were noticed dyed a deep olive green, and an inquiry was held.

Some of the soldiers admitted that before leaving their village a wise woman named Lietkin had sold them, at a rouble a bottle, a holy ointment, the chief ingredient of which was marrow taken from the bones of saints buried at Soloviets monastery, near Archangel.

The ointment rendered anyone smeared with it bullet-proof, and as the soldiers expected that the Japanese might attack their train at any moment they were preparing.

It appeared that the less fortunate soldiers had begged to be allowed to buy some of the ointment, and the further the train got east the higher rose the price.—London Mirror.

Curious Custom.

In Friesland, it seems, there is a custom that the news of a birth or death is announced verbally by a man who calls at every house in the village for that purpose. If he brings the news of a birth he wears white gloves, if of a death they are black. Some days ago a child was born dead in a Friesian village. It was necessary that the usual announcement should be made, but in what colored gloves? The harbinger was a man of resource. He went his rounds wearing one white glove and one black one.

Doctoring an Ostrich.

To relieve his paralyzed legs from his 250 pounds weight, this ostrich was placed in a sling while a mild

current of electricity was applied to his legs. The first two days he appeared to receive no benefit from the treatment, but it gradually brought back blood and life, and he is now running around in the London zoological gardens.

A Very Gay Ghost.

"No," said the widow with a sigh, "Mrs. Buttin does not call upon me any more. She called right after I moved in here and was perfectly lovely. She did not know I was a widow and I did not take the trouble to enlighten her. She spied a photograph of the late lamented on the mantel.

"'Your dearly beloved, I presume,' she said with a smirk, and I nodded assent.

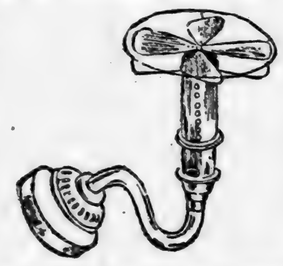
"She called again a few days later. After a few common place remarks she glanced at the photograph again and said in a poor-child-how-I-pity-you sort of way:

"'My dear, I don't want to make any trouble, but I saw him at the theater the other night with a big, stout, blonde girl.'

"'Great heavens,' I gasped with affected horror. 'That is strange. I buried him in Woodlawn five years ago. What would you advise me to do?'"—New York Times.

Electric Fan on Light Wire.

Every year brings out some new design in electric fans. What is probably the latest thing in this line is the little contrivance shown here. Compactness and economy are its chief recommendations. The construction is very simple and the cost slight. The fan can be screwed directly into the



socket of an ordinary bulb, consuming the same amount of current as a sixteen candle power lamp. The speed of the blades is said to be 1,600 revolutions a minute.

Curious Guam Superstition.

In the Island of Guam a curious superstition is held by the natives. They believe that on a certain night all of the dead come forth from their graves and walk around, having a good time. To facilitate the festive occasion a candle is kept burning on every grave through the night.

Burglars Played Mean Trick.

Even the device of leaving a safe unlocked, with a card inviting burglars to open it, is no longer a protection. A man tried it at Minersville, Penn., and the burglars played him the trick of locking it so he could not open it himself.

ACTOR FEARED A MIX-UP.

Japanese Valet and Russian Wolfhound Not a Good Combination.

William H. Crane, the actor, has as many friends in Washington as an Ohio politician.

The lawmakers have never forgotten his favorite play of some seasons ago, and he is always called Crane recently "Senator." Mr. played in Washington, and was royally received at the White House, the Capitol and the clubs. While at one of the latter a gentleman who had enjoyed the actor's performance remarked:

"Well, Crane, I want to make you a present. I'm going to give you a dog."

"What breed?" asked the actor.

"A Russian wolfhound," was the reply.

"Sorry," said Mr. Crane, "but I can't accept a Russian wolfhound."

"Why?" asked the friend in surprise.

"I have a Japanese valet," answered the actor, "and as for myself, I'm neutral."—New York Times.

Found Gold in a Hen Coop.

Two boys, W. O. and C. P. Danielson of Medford, Ore., in March, 1894, while cleaning out an old chicken house for a family by the name of Roberts, found buried under the surface $7,000 in coin. The Roberts family claimed the money and the boys turned it over to them. Afterwards the boys brought a suit in court to recover the money, on the ground that they had found it and were entitled to it, as against all the world, except the owner. The Roberts family claimed that one of their number had buried the money there, and that in fact the money was not lost. The case is now before the supreme court of Oregon as to who is entitled to the money. The interesting information was developed at the trial that the Roberts family gave to each of the boys five cents, and expressed the hope that the Lord would bless them.

An Illuminating Crab.

One of the marine curiosities fished some time ago from the bottom of the Indian ocean was a mammoth sea crab which continually emitted a bright white light, similar to that seen in the spasmodic flashes of phosphorescent luminosity emitted by the common glow-worm. The crab was captured in the daytime and placed in a large tank containing specimens of fish, nothing peculiar except its immense size being noticeable in the broad glare of the tropical sun. At night, however, when all was pitchy darkness, the crab lit up the tank so that the other creatures in it could be plainly seen.

Whole Alphabet Here.

In this ingenious monogram every letter of the alphabet can be made out.

Small Claims Paid by Government.

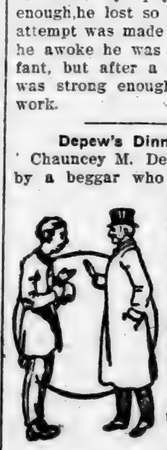
There have been several 1-cent claims against the United States government. One was by the Southern Pacific, which submitted a bill of $5.29 for hauling government freight. It was a bond-aided road, only part of its bills against the government being paid in cash, the rest going to the railroad's credit on the bonds. In this case its credit was $5.28 and its cash 1 cent. Another government obligation of a single cent was in favor of a chemical company, which, for some unexplained reason, agreed in a public competition to supply 16,892 pounds of ethyl ether for 1 cent. The offer was accepted. There were nine signatures, one that of a rear-admiral, on the paper, relating to the establishment of this claim and the warrant for payment had to be signed by several persons.

A Long Sleep.

An agricultural laborer in Russia is reported to have slept for seven months. He "dropped off" while at work in the fields, was carried home, and remained slumbering for the period mentioned, watched from time to time by physicians. Curiously enough, he lost so little flesh that no attempt was made to feed him. When he awoke he was as weak as an infant, but after a fortnight's nursing was strong enough to return to his work.

Depew's Dinner Invitation.

Chauncey M. Depew was accosted by a beggar who had "seen better days." The man wanted five cents. The senator shook his head and passed on. But the man followed him.



"Please give me five cents; I've had no dinner," he persisted.

"Neither have I," replied the senator shortly.

"Very well, then," said the fellow, suddenly assuming an air of patronage, "make it ten, and we'll dine together."—New York Times.

A WAIF'S PICTURE GALLERY.

Record of Good Work Done by New York Philanthropists.

One of the oddest sights in New York is the picture gallery of successful waifs in the rooms of the Children's Aid society, on East 22d street. There is none other like it in the world. Hundreds of faces look out of their simple frames. They are of every nationality, type, age and color. Since 1853 more than twenty thousand waifs and strays have been placed in families by the society, situations have been found for some twenty-five thousand more, and over five thousand runaways and "losts" have been returned to shelters.

Of the rescued, one has become the governor of a state, another the governor of a territory, two members of Congress, two sheriffs, two district attorneys, one city attorney, four members of state legislatures, three county commissioners, twenty-seven bankers, twenty-two merchants, four hundred and sixty clerks, thirty-four lawyers, seventeen physicians, eight postmasters, three railroad officials, thirty-six railroad men, ten real estate agents, fifteen newspaper and literary men, eighty-one teachers, four high school principals, one superintendent of schools, one civil engineer, twenty-one clergymen, and over a thousand have enlisted in the United States army and navy.

GOES BACK TO 1639.

When First Book Printed in America Was Published.

In Cambridge the first book published in America was printed. Over

A PAGE OF THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER, ABOUT 1790.

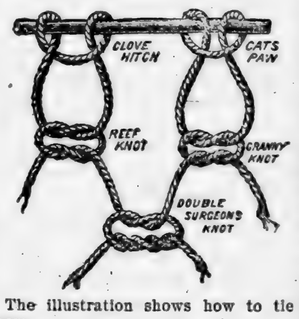
the entrance of the oldest printing establishment in the country, which produced this early book, stands today the date 1639. That was the year printing was begun in the colonies of Great Britain in America.

New England's output of books is varied. It includes volumes of all sizes, prices and kinds, from the exquisite little classic in prose or verse, made to fit the vest pocket, by Mosher of Portland, and selling for twenty-five cents at retail, to the richest books ever printed, made of vellum and parchment, bound in levant and selling at $1,000 a volume; from the Old Farmer's Almanac, smallest and most ancient of New England periodic publications, to Webster's dictionary, the largest single volume in general use.

French Alligator Farms.

Several French dealers have recently visited America to purchase stock for an alligator farm which they propose starting in the south of France. Alligator skin has become so highly prized throughout France that the animal dealers believe it will pay well to raise the alligators on this, the first farm of its kind in the world. Not long ago President Loubet received a present of a hunting suit of alligator skin. The skin is said to be growing scarcer each year, and there is always a great demand for it for boots, shoes, handbags, writing pads, portfolios and toilet articles.

Knots.



The illustration shows how to tie them.

Floating Postoffice.

In Lake Wabigoon, Ontario, Canada, at a point where the water is not very deep, a strong wooden stake has been driven into the ground. On the top a box has been securely fastened, and there you have the Lake Wabigoon postoffice. The little steamer from Rat Portage drops the mail here on her outward voyage, and a canoe goes out from the shore and collects it, depositing the outgoing mail at the same time, which is picked up by the steamer on her return trip to Rat Portage next day.

Heavy Family.

Four brothers and four sisters belonging to North Bergen turn the scale at a total weight of 139 stone. They are all over six feet in height and are proportionately built.

CURING GRAIN IN A HOSPITAL.

Sanitarium for Sick Cereals at Port Arthur, Ontario.

Most of us are familiar with hospitals and retreats where life and health may be restored to human beings and animals, but a new and interesting phase is a sanitarium for grain.

Plants and flowers are subject to disease, and as the loss of crops throughout the United States alone has been estimated at some eighteen million dollars, it becomes imperative that an effort should be made to save the diseased grain. Very often farmers lose the whole crop because of be-

Nurse in Wheat Hospital.

ing compelled to harvest in wet weather.

To the new hospital, which is located at Port Arthur, Ontario, the farmers may send their grain to be treated and carefully nursed. After passing out of the care of the experts the grain is said to be cleaner and more wholesome than wheat which has not been subjected to this process. Convalescent wheat has been stored away and kept in perfect health for several years.

When the wheat ill unto death arrives, a nurse places it in a bath of pure water, where it is brushed and scoured in machines made for the purpose until the grains are highly polished and in good shape for the mill. It is then placed upon a bed made of screening and subjected to a jamming process, first of hot, then of cold air, until it is perfectly dry.

Again the grain is subjected to another cleaning process, after which it is ready to be returned to the owner, with the guarantee that it is thoroughly cured. Strange to say, when it is weighed it seems to have lost nothing, and being all grain and no chaff it weighs three or four pounds heavier to the bushel.

An Anti-Sea-Sick Vessel.

Lieut. Turc, of the French navy, has after much study devised a plan for a ship the pasengers on which will, as he imagines, be proof against seasicknesses. He has caught the idea from the motion of a swing. As a general rule, vessels are only set rolling from ten to fifteen seconds at a time, and as his would have a regular swing of twenty-two seconds, he calculates that the effect of the waves would thus be counteracted. M. Turc's model ship would be of about 6,000 tons burden, and would sail at a speed of nineteen knots. All the cabins would be well out of the water, as they would be constructed on a deck more than thirty feet above the sea level.

Rarest of All Stamps.

The scarcest stamp of all is the 1c British Guiana of 1856. Of this stamp absolutely only one specimen is known to exist, and for that one specimen M. le Renotiere von Ferrary, of Paris, is said to have once refused £5,000.

Blood the Best Fertilizer.

A superstition dating from olden times exists to the effect that roses and flowers generally attain greater beauty in soil fertilized by blood, especially human blood, than elsewhere. Persons who have visited Newmarket, England, know of the so-called "bloody flower of Newmarket," which is found nowhere else than in the old moat, now filled up, and in which, according to traditions, a very large quantity of human remains are interred. These flowers bloom in June and July and by the bloodlike hue of their blossoms suggest the name which has been given to them.

Musical Ring.

A minister in the north of London possesses the most wonderful ring in the world. In appearance it is an ordinary gold signet ring, but it is, in addition, a perfect little musical box. By touching a tiny spring, and holding the ring close to the ear, one can hear a sweet hymn tune. By placing the ring on a box the charming tones of this unique ring can be heard all over a large room.

Vocation for Squinting Girls.

A tradesman in Berlin has hit upon the plan of engaging squinting girls to serve in his shop. Asked the reason he said, "I am often robbed. Now that the eyes of my girls look in every direction, the customers who steal will never know when they are being watched."

KIWI-KIWI, THE DANCING

One of the Most Remar... ture's Wonde...

In a bird store of the theat... trict a Kiwi-kiwi, or dancing ... cently created a sensation, ... New York Times. She ... brought to the city by an A... sailor, a cast-off from one of ... ships docking in port.

"She's the funniest creature ever put on show," said the ... "for she has neither wings ... and was born so. I found ... her from the Park Curator, ... a real Kiwi. There's only ... other of the kind in New Yo... Barnum got him for his old ... He didn't live long, most likely ... ed himself to death. This K... owner called Carmencita, becau... danced so much. You see, she ... four toes on each foot, and ... them all in her steps. Her nos... just like human ones, and, w... whirls and waltzes they spread ... like a young colt's at a first ra...

"She sleeps all day, and ... her antics at twilight. It's a ... circus when she lets her ... down like a third leg, and st... dance and kick. Then you ... real fandango. She can kick ... her head. The Curator says ... can't do any flying, but they ... pert runners, and if they ... the cage open, they'll get away ... any man, no matter how spry ... The female is larger than the ... and is the most important mem... the family. Carmencita is pret... able. I've had a good offer fo...

Russian "Scare Head."

The present war has produced ... first heading containing more ... single line ever published in ...

СЪ ТЕАТРА ВОЙНЫ.

ПОДРОБНОСТИ БОЯ ПОДЪ ПОРТЪ-АРТУРОМЪ.

ПРИКАЗЪ КОМЕНДАНТА ПОРТЪ-АРТУРСКОЙ КРѢПОСТИ.

ЯПОНЦЫ ОБСТРѢЛИВАЛИ ИЗЪ-ПОДЪ ВОДЫ РУССКІЙ КРЕЙСЕРЪ.

ПЕРЕБЪЯТЪ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНТОМЪ КОРОЛЯ ВСѢМЪ ВЪ СВѢТѢ.

ВЫСАДИВШІЕСЯ У ТАЛИЕНВАНЯ ЯПОНЦЫ ПОЧТИ ВСѢ ПЕРЕБИТЫ РУССКИМИ КАЗАКАМИ.

ПРИБЫЛИ 2.000 РУССКИХЪ ВЪ ПЕРЕВѢСЪ ТЕЧЕНІЮ ДНЯ.

УГРОЗА КИТАЙСКАГО ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВА ИЗГНАТЬ ИНОСТРАНЦЕВЪ.

...sian newspaper. Previously th... important news had never ... honored and the death of Queen ... toria was announced without ... heading.

Where White Ants Are Use...

A white ant's nest is about t... thing in the world one would ... to be of practical service to ma... yet in Western Australia white ... and their nests are put to a ... of economic uses.

In the first place, the abor... sometimes eat the ants, and the... even a few white residents who ... tasted them, for the sake of ... ence, and say they are not bad ... it is not a habit with the abor... to eat the insects; they prefer ... your the mold out of which th... build their nest.

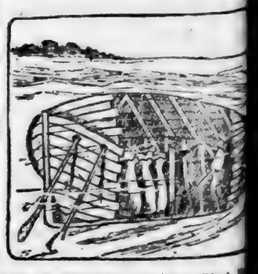
Capital ovens are frequently ... provised by the Australian prosp... out of these white ant mounds. ... make a solid floor, almost li... ment, for the settlers' huts, ... the township of Derby, in W... Australia, they have been turn... profitable use by being rolled i... top layer on the public roads.

Bedrooms in Trees.

A remarkable hotel is in Cali... on the road between Canta Cr... San Jose. California possess... largest trees in the world, ... shrewd hotel-keeper has conce... idea of utilizing as a wayside ho... a group of these mammoths, th... ing himself the cost of build... rent. The hollow trunk of on... whose circumference is about ... two yards, is arranged as a re... room, and the surrounding space ... tered by a thick roof of spr... branches, serves as dining-room ... smoking-room. A number of ... smaller hollow trunks make co... able bedrooms, furnished in the ... approved style, and some trees ... little distance are occupied a... hotel staff.

One of the First Submarin...

It seems rather an absurd ... said a naval captain to the ... although a submarine boat was ... on the Thames nearly three cen... ago, we still have not evolve...



An Illustration of the First ... Submarine Vessel.

...thing like a perfect under-wate... sel. Of course, this submarine ... time of the Stuarts was a very ... tive kind of craft. It was pro... by oars and, I believe, was much ... adept at sinking than at coming ... surface again.—London Tit-Bits.

Faithful Public Servant.

Warren W. Emory of Range ... has served thirty-six con... years as town clerk, thirty-... town treasurer and twenty-five ... as postmaster. He also served ... legislature for two years.

Cotton Gin Machinery

...TT. MUNGER.
...WINSHIP.
...GLE. SMITH.
...make the most most complete line of any ... in the world. We also make
...GINES and BOILERS,
...NTERS for OIL MILLS.
...everything needed about a Cotton Gin.
...rite for Illustrated Catalogue.
...ntinental Gin Co.,
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...IUM & WHISKY ANTIDOTE
...are permanently at your own home.
...F. M. Brown, of DeQueen, Ark., says: "Seven years ago I was cured of the ... habit by your medicine, and have con... in the very best of health since."
...W. M. Tunstall, of Lovingston, Va., ... "I am glad to say that I firmly believe ... am entirely and permanently cured of ... ink Habit, as I have never even so much ... ted a drink in any form since I took ... eradicator, now 18 months ago. It was ... best money I ever invested."
...Virginia Townsend, of Shreveport, La., ... "No more opium. I have taken no ... remedy than yours, and I make no mis... when I say that my health is better now ... I ever was in my life, and I owe it to you ... one remedy. It has been twelve years ... I was cured by your treatment."
...Woolley has thousands of such testimon... with permission to use them. A treat... with so many recommendations from ... cians and cured patients must be good.
...Woolley's Antidote has imitators, (as ... od articles have)—perhaps you have tried ... of them, but there is nothing like Wool... It has stood the test of thirty years. No ... or woman who uses opium or whiskey in ... form, or who has friends so afflicted, ... hesitate to write to
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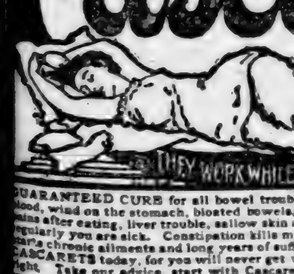
BEST FOR
Casca...



...GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troub... blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, ...ains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin ...egularly you are sick. Constipation kills m... cure a chronic ailments and long years of suf... CASCARETS today, for you will never get ... right. Take our advice, start with Cascare... money refunded. The genuine tablet stam... booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Com...

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A THOUSAND DEPUTIES

Have Been Sworn in in the Cripple Creek Mining District by New Sheriff.

ROPES ON TABBE AT MEETING.

County and City Officials Have Been Forced to Resign—Deportations to Follow.

After a night of terror, comparative peace prevails throughout the gold camp, but conditions are still unsettled and nobody believes that the trouble is ended. Fifteen deaths have resulted from the dynamite outrage at Independence, several of the injured are in a critical condition and two men were killed and eight wounded in the subsequent rioting in Victor.

It is believed the bodies of several others were blown to atoms and that the remains are at the bottom of the hole made by the explosion.

Apart from a few small fights in connection with the rounding up and arresting of union miners, no outbreak has occurred. Two militia companies and a small army of armed deputies under Sheriff Bell are in full control of the camp. Though there has been no turbulence there is undercurrent of feeling which bodes ill.

The first act of Sheriff Bell was to take away the star of Under Sheriff Burton. Then he appointed twenty-five deputies, to which force large additions have been since made, and later he disarmed the union officers who had been appointed by City Marshall O'Connell, of Victor.

There is a minority element that wants to hang N. W. O'Connell, former marshal of Victor, suspended and under arrest, and Alfred Miller, charged with having started the riot which resulted in the killing of Roxie McGee at the mass meeting in Victor, and several other leaders. No hanging will take place, however, in all probability, unless resistance is offered by word or action of the men. It would require but little to have a wholesale hanging.

A posse of 300 deputy sheriffs armed with rifles and revolvers is now scouring the hills of the Cripple Creek district with the object of rounding up every union man and idler in the camp. They will be escorted to the county lines and warned never again to return to Teller county.

The union men are also well armed, and say they will resist any attempt at deportation. Many of them are desperate.

Boys playing in the neighborhood of the hole made by the explosion found a portion of a cheaply made British bulldog revolver. The weapon contained one shell and is regarded as conclusive proof that the dynamite was set off in the fashion similar to the explosion of giant powder in the Vindicator mine. The bloodhounds trailed the assassin who killed the Findley miners to a mile beyond Clyde station, a distance of three miles. There the scent was completely lost. It is believed by the detectives that the assassin took a buggy at the place where the scent was lost and proceeded along the old stage road to Colorado Springs.

Over two hundred men, said to be the leaders of the riot, are now lounging about the hard floor of the armory. There is no telling how much longer they will be kept in confinement.

A well grounded rumor is to the effect that a large number of union miners will be arrested and deported.

Two Estimates.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle estimates the cotton fields at 32,363,690 acres, as against 28,995,786 acres in 1903, an increase of 11.62 per cent. The department of agriculture, however, says there are 31,730,271 acres planted in cotton, an increase of 9.8 per cent. The Financial Chronicle puts the planting in Alabama this year at 4,341,667 acres, as against 3,911,412 acres last year, a gain of 11 per cent. The government estimates the increase in Alabama at 9 per cent.

Passed Rhodes' Examination.

Those who conducted the Rhodes examination report that 120 candidates have passed from the different states and territories of the union and thus become eligible for selection as Rhodes scholars. They include:

Alabama—James H. Kirkpatrick.
Georgia—R. P. Brooks, T. H. Wade.
Kentucky—Clark E. Tanky.
Louisiana—Ralph C. Many, Amassa K. Read.
Tennessee—John A. Harding, G. C. Scoggin, John T. Tigert.

Montgomery's new toll steel bridge over the Alabama will cost $40,000.

Commercial failures in the United States during the month of May were 997 in number and $9,817,998 in amount of defaulted liabilities, which compares with 942 bankruptcies involving $12,314,206 in the corresponding month last year. Manufacturing failures numbered 245 against 217 a year ago.

Record admissions to the world's fair for the week ending Saturday, June 4th, aggregate 378,146. Last week showed the heaviest attendance of any at the fair.

PORT ARTHUR SUPPLIED.

Material Sent from Vladivostok—Water Poisoned.

It can be stated that Port Arthur is abundantly supplied with provisions and munitions of war. The bulk of the supplies there was sent before communication was cut off.

There is also plenty of everything at Vladivostok except sugar. Kerosene is scarce among the civilians, but the quantity on hand is adequate for the needs of the garrison. A train of ten cars laden with miscellaneous goods is dispatched daily. The railway is open.

Much excitement has been caused by the reported discovery of gold in the vicinity of the mouth of the Amur river. Chinese say that when the Russians abandoned Taku Kao they poisoned the water sources. Admiral Kataoka is investigating the charge.

The Norwegian steamer Aggi from Cardiff with coal, was arrested by the Japanese. Reasons for the action are not stated.

Vice Admiral Togo and Admiral Yamamoto have been promoted to the rank of Kaighun Tasso, the highest rank in the Japanese navy.

A private telegram says that Lewis Eisel, correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, and Ernest Brindle, of the London Daily Mail, were fired upon by Chinese soldiers while in a junk near Erdko. Etsel was killed, but Brindle is believed to be safe. Etsel was a native of Butler, Pa. United States Consul General Miller will make a personal investigation.

Polish papers publish what they claim is the text of the telegram sent by the czar to General Kuropatkin. The honor of Russian arms demands that Port Arthur be held. I order you without delay to concentrate all efforts and repel the enemy's attacks on this stronghold and make it possible for the garrison there to maintain its position victoriously.

While it is true that a very active Russian force is operating on the Liao Yang peninsula for the purpose of impeding the progress of the Japanese army, the number of this force is shrouded in mystery. Figures are freely bandied about, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact facts.

Conservative military officials exhibit much uneasiness over the report of Kuropatkin's advance to the relief of Port Arthur, as General Oku, in command of the second Japanese army stationed at Port Arthur, will have a chance to hold the Russians in check, while General Kuroki, in command of the first Japanese army, will make a flank movement.

Tuesday was the birthday of the czarina.

Cotton Improving.

The department of agriculture bulletin says:

Drouth in the southwest and eastern gulf states has been very generally relieved, although more rain is needed in portions of Florida and in the central and western gulf districts.

Over the western portions of the corn belt the growth has been checked by lack of warmth and sunshine and is much in need of cultivation, while in the central and eastern districts planting and replanting have been delayed by rains. In the southern states the general condition of corn is promising, although rain is needed in the central gulf districts.

As a whole there has been quite a decided improvement in the condition of cotton over nearly the whole belt. The crop has, however, suffered some damage in Oklahoma and Indian Territory from overflow and from insufficient moisture in scattered localities in Louisiana. Rapid growth and a good state of cultivation are generally indicated. Boll weevils are increasing rapidly and doing considerable damage in a number of southwestern and southern central counties in Texas.

Mayor McLane's Will.

The will of Mayor Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, who killed himself on May 30th, has been admitted to probate. It was made on February 4, 1902, and the largest bequest in it is one of $10,000 to Mrs. Van Bibber, who afterwards became his wife. As the will requested that no bond be required of the executor a nominal one of $500 was given, which affords no indication of the value of the estate. It is said, however, that it amounts to about $12,000.

Killed by Lightning.

A few miles from Statham, Ga., two young women, Miss Mabel Stanagan and Miss America McLoughlin, were instantly killed by a bolt of lightning. They were in a field at work and just in front of them was a young man named Albert Flanagan.

The bolt killed the two girls instantly, and the young man was knocked senseless to the ground, but will recover.

A steel toll bridge is to be erected over the Alabama river at Montgomery.

Murray Declines Kentucky Bishopric.

Rev. John G. Murray, former rector of the Church of the Advent of Birmingham and now rector of St. Michael's and All Angels' church of Baltimore, Md., has declined the bishopric of Kentucky to which he was recently elected by the diocesan council of that state.

Because of bad health Mrs. Stonewall Jackson will not be able to attend the United Confederate Veterans reunion at Nashville.

IS BADLY HURT.

Man Fired on While He had His Baby in His Arms.

John L. Mitchell, of East Florence, is lying critically ill from knife wounds received at the hands of Tom Street, flagman on the branch of the Southern railroad between Tuscumbia and Florence.

Mitchell, who was a passenger on the train which reached East Florence shortly after 6 o'clock, was drunk and disorderly, and after the train arrived at the depot the two men got into a dispute in which Street cut Mitchell. Later as Street, with his baby in his arms and accompanied by his wife, was on his way home Mitchell overtook him and commenced firing at him with a pistol. After Mitchell had fired three times his brother knocked him down to prevent further trouble.

MORGAN WILL INVEST.

Said to Have $20,000,000 in Options in Cleburne County Gold Fields.

It is reported that preliminary papers which call for an investment of $20,000,000 by J. Pierpont Morgan in the Arbacoochie gold fields in Cleburne county, are signed. Options on property for seven miles along the banks of the creek have been secured. The investment is not made on a venture, but is based on the most thorough investigation covering a period of more than four years.

John M'Lane May Lose a Leg.

John McLane was shot through the leg by Oakley Harris, a former deputy United States marshal. The shooting took place in front of the McGee hotel, Huntsville, and was accidental to a certain extent. After a brief quarrel, in which McLane is said to have struck Harris, Harris pulled a pistol and McLane grabbed it. In the scuffle that ensued the gun was discharged and the bullet smashed the bone in McLane's right leg below the knee. The limb will probably be amputated. Harris was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill and was placed under bond.

Chicken Thief Did It.

Fire destroyed the residence of Mrs. William J. Irvine near Athens, too far out to be reached by the fire department. The fire was caused by some chicken thief entering the hennery and smoking the chickens with sulphur so as to prevent them making a noise, and as soon as the chickens were sufficiently under the influence of the smoke the thief threw down his torch and gathered in the chickens and left the fire.

Mills Purchased.

The Central Cotton mills at Sylacauga, have been bought by the Avondale Cotton mills. The Sylacauga mills, which were completed two or three years ago, have 11,200 spindles and have been running on hosiery yarns. The plant is up-to-date in its appointments.

The Avondale mills will operate their purchase as soon as the necessary preliminaries have been completed.

Newly Incorporated.

The following incorporations reported by the secretary of state:

Rankin Springs Paint Company, Birmingham, Ala., capital stock $10,000.

Richmond Investment Company, Birmingham, Ala., capital stock, $50,000.

Blount County Fruit Company, Birmingham, Ala., capital stock $20,000.

News comes that Dr. Henry Pearson, of Tuscaloosa, was badly hurt in New York city. He has been the ambulance surgeon for a hospital in that city since completing his medical course and it is thought he was hurt while answering a call.

Caught by a Car.

At Mobile an electric car played the leading role in the capture of a murderer. Just as Thomas Lewis had shot to death a man named Artemus Pope and was in the act of running away an electric car ran over him, crushing his right foot so badly that amputation was found necessary.

John Bowen, a Tuskegee negro, was killed by having his head almost blown off in the county jail. He was killed with a rifle in the hands of Deputy Sheriff George Lamar, but there is more than one account of the manner in which Bowen met death, some saying that he was shot while tussling with the officer for the possession of the rifle.

Robert E. Carter, a white farmer, while plowing in his field near Sardis, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The bolt hit Carter in the top of his head and passed down his back and out of his left foot, from which the shoe was torn off.

Robert B. Fort, member of the Illinois state senate and candidate for lieutenant governor before the present state republican convention, is dead. He came to Springfield a few days prior to the assembling of the state convention and conducted his campaign through the first few days of the convention. Mr. Fort was born in 1867 and was a grandson of Dr. Boal, one of the founders of the republican party.

While it is true that the obligations of the healing art especially expose the physician to infections of every sort, it is due to him that any extra risks should be reduced to the minimum. It is a popular belief that he is singularly proof against contagion of any sort, as if guarded by a special Providence for the good that he can do to others, observes the New York Herald. While this would be a simple act of justice to one who voluntarily is ever ready to take his chances, it is nevertheless the fact that mortality of medical men from strictly contagious diseases is greater than that in any other calling of life. Why even more do not succumb is possibly explained by the extra precautions taken by them in guarding against disease invasion, but above all by their maintenance of that high state of health which throws off disease of any sort.

If facts proving we eat too much accumulate the next ten years as they have in the last two years, say, how long will it be before some man will come along with the proposition that we do not need to eat at all? asks the Boston Transcript editorially. He will be sure to come, and he will have for the basis of his argument the improvement that has even now been noted as resulting from a fast of two or three days in certain illnesses. And there will be many, by the time he arrives, to give him support. Perhaps a belief in him will bring to them the same fate that befell the horse who was taught to do without his daily fare, and perhaps the doctrine will not be promulgated till that dire time, already prophesied, arrives when all the food supplies in the world are exhausted. In that case it will be universally welcomed as a plan of nature to keep her perfect balance.

Some of the warm advocates of college games advocate the foundation of generous endowment funds for boat clubs, baseball organizations, football teams and other athletic associations in American universities. It is unlikely that the students would object to the raising of such an endowment, but a movement among alumni and other well wishers to subscribe sufficient sums to provide for the athletic expenses of the undergraduates is not destined to succeed right away, declares the New York Tribune. The grand stand and gate receipts at the best known and most popular football contests are extremely large every year, and the college baseball nines rejoice over the attendance and applause of multitudes of enthusiastic witnesses. Hosts of excited spectators yell themselves hoarse as the plucky college crews bend to their oars, but the amounts which flow into the treasuries of the boat clubs are small.

There are nine thousand burning lights and signals stretched along the American coasts, forming a perfect link, so that the navigator need never be out of sight of one of the beacons. One thousand of these are located on the Atlantic coast, 1,500 are scattered along the inland rivers and waterways, 500 on the Great Lakes and 200 on the Pacific coast. Of the grand total including light houses of different classes, buoys, beacons and danger signals, 3000 are lighted, giving forth their warnings at night time. Of these a score or more throw a beam of 100,000 candle power. To maintain the light house service a corps of over four thousand men is constantly employed and a fleet of more than fifty vessels. No service in the world exceeds our own in completeness and efficiency.

JUDSON STROCK'S LETTER.

Johnson grass, sorghum, groundpeas, chufas and a general line of seeds.

Baseballs, marbles, corquet sets, also violins, guitars and mandolins. Our balls are guaranteed.

Shoes! Well, our shoes talk for themselves. We handle only one brand, "Red Seal," and our prices are very reasonable.

P. S.—We will be glad to compare prices with any one.

Yours very truly,
JUDSON STROCK,
tf Clanton, Ala.

Jumbo Mill and Gin

(Formerly Maddox's)

Is now fully equipped with good rocks and uses steam power when water is low. From and after July 1st, I am prepared to do good work at my mill, as the flour mill has been completely overhauled and is now in thorough good order.

F. E. GRONQUIST.

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Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for M
Women and Children.
Our Mail Order Department is qu
efficient and serviceable.

Write for Catalogue

A most complete

Stock of General Mercha
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The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is in cha
of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Sm
of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YAR

WE have as good —
CHICKE
as there are in the coun
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And you may have 15
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Mobile's Dry Dock.

The port of Mobile boasts the largest wooden single box dry dock in the United States and possibly in the known world. It was launched Thursday, June 2d.

This dock is the property of the Ollinger Bruce Dry Dock Company. The dimensions are 310 feet by 82, with 11 feet depth and 35 feet side walls. With the pumps in place, the dock can be emptied of its water in thirty minutes, can handle a vessel of 3,200 tons dead weight or a 4,000-ton gross ship of any kind.

The Only One.

A wire fence manufacturing company has made a proposition to locate a $50,000 plant in Birmingham. If it is located here it will be the only one of the kind in the south.

Roasted to Death.

A special from Harrodsburg, Ky., says: A freight collided with a work train on the Southern railway near here, killing two men and injuring six. Engineer John Scanlan was roasted to death under his engine when the work train was burned.

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 16, 1904. NO. 12.

SPEECH OF GEN. LEE

mmander-in-Chief of United Confederate Veterans, at Nashville Tuesday.

PONDED TO THE WELCOME

nded to the Old Soldiers—Draws essons from the War and Speaks of Southern Prosperity.

he welcoming addresses to the federate veterans were responded by Lieutenant General Stephen D. , who is filling the unexpired term the late commander-in-chief Gen- John B. Gordon. General Lee's earance was made the occasion the most remarkable demonstra- of the session. The veterans e as if a body. Hats, handker- fs and coats went into the air l parts of the hall, cheer after er rang out, the gallery joining the applause. The demonstration nued for several minutes. Gen- Lee said:

"It is impossible for me to respond the kindly and cordial welcome so spoken to my comrades who wore gray without thinking of the great ier and orator upon whom this would have fallen if he had not taken from us. It was in his- Nashville, seven years ago, that eloquent voice gave utterance to gratitude of our hearts to the zens of this beautiful city for the pitality for which they are famous, which today has laid us under obligations. It was here that he ed in your hands his commission your chieftain and sought to retire private station. With an out- st of loyal devotion, resistless as whirlwind,' you again called him to your leader, and gave him the mission of your unmeasured love confidence.

He was true to your service to the this noble voice is hushed for- He has answered the great call. He has conquered the last y. He has joined his great com- der in the white hosts of peace. armies of the confederacy have ched to fame's eternal camping und, and we who meet today are the belated stragglers of that ty host who have entered into immortality.

The living are brave and noble, the dead were the bravest of all.'

"As I listened to the eloquent and ring addresses of welcome, it impossible for me not to remem- an occasion now nearly forty rs past when some of us yearned enjoy the hospitality of Nashville. y of her citizens would at that have been glad to see us, but half as much so as we would been to see them. Between us these hospitable homes there ched a wall of fire, and instead your cordial greetings we heard thunder of guns.

This time, however, we have kept r engagements better, and your d will has made us more than con- rors. We have entered into this of great men and great memories have beheld your educational in- tutions, sending light and hope into remotest corners of our beloved d. We have made pilgrimages to graves of your mighty dead—we are been refreshed by your hospitali-

Tennessee's Enlistment.

"The confederate soldier does not get that from the bosom of this commonwealth came 115,000 men follow the banners of Lee and nson, and that more than 31,000 re enlisted in the armies of the nfederacy—Tennesseans believe with ir heart's blood. They did not nt the east when the great ques- n of state or nation had to be set- d with drawn swords. They spent the last drop of blood, the last mite treasure, for the defense of Ten- ssee, their mother and their sover- n.

"We, the witnesses of that great nflict, can never cease to honor nnessee for the blood of her sons, the tears and prayers of her ughters for the indomitable spirit ich rose it the ruined homes, which ewed the blasted fields, which has nched prosperity from field and untain, and has made this wonder- l land, once more a thing of beauty d pride to every southern heart. u have done well, men and women Tennessee. With peaceful hands have won back more than your thers lost.

World is Better and Richer.

"I wonder sometimes whether, when great balances of the universe e poised and the great judgments the Ancient of Days are rendered, whether even when the last human history is written of the war between the states, and the slow verdict of remote posterity is taken, the cause we loved will seem as lost as it once seemed to us. It may be that in the providence of God, and the development of humanity, these fearful sacrifices were necessary for the highest good of this nation and of the world. Truly in human experience without the shedding of blood there is no redemption. Rather let us believe that the world is richer and better, purer and greater for the tragic story of forty years ago, and that the shed blood has brought blessing, honor, glory and power, incorruptible treasures of which a brave and noble people can never be despoiled.

"It is a source of joy to every one of us, as we make our annual pilgrimage to meet together; when we see how prosperous our country has grown. At last I think we all feel that the prosperity of the land is assured. When the savings of all previous generations were consumed in the common disaster, it seemed for a while as if the south had to face the bitterness of poverty for generations to come—statesmanship, literature, art, culture, flowers of leisure and opportunity, were to remain forever withered on the soil once so congenial; nothing was to be left but the hard struggle with adversity till the bitter end.

"I think we are convinced now that the south is fully on its feet again. In material prosperity we have now not only reached, but surpassed, the achievements of our fathers; yet, when I look about me for the men who are to enter into the garden which you, my brave comrades, have made bloom under such hard conditions, I can not but be sensible to the incomparable loss which the south sustained. The tongues which would have commanded the applause of senates were never heard after the cry of battle was over; the genius that might have directed the counsels of nations breathed its last upon some forgotten skirmish line. The very flower and pride of our people perished in the battle front, and the blood of our race lost much of its most magnificent strain when they went to their graves.

South's Peerless Devotion.

"I hold no view of southern degeneracy, but I deplore the irreparable loss to my country and the coming generations when those splendid men, the bravest and best the world has ever held, went down in death. Some one has said that every generation must have its war. If so, in God's name let it not be a real war. The burning houses, the wasted fields, the ravaged cities—I could see them all go until the wilderness was back again, and contain my grief; but I can never bear to think of the strength and beauty, the manly courage, the stubborn nerve, the pure chivalry, the peerless devotion, the unstinted faith and loyalty which went into the battle's deadly front and never returned. It is the loss of men like these that made the south poor indeed, a loss that can never be restored, not in forty years. No, not in forty centuries.

"But, my comrades, it is a great comfort to know that the south had such men to lose. It was a revelation to the world. It was a revelation to ourselves. What a magnificent race of men, what a splendid type of humanity! What courage! What grandeur of spirit! What patriotism! What self-sacrifice! It was sublime. It is wonderful beyond compare. Not all were conquered. Some of these men came back. I see them before me now. God has bountifully prolonged their days, that they may illustrate to the next generation the civic virtues, that they may tell the wondrous story of those days, that they may stir up in the hearts of youth the emulation of virtue, the passion for noble achievements, the spirit of sacrifice.

"As the close of our days draw near, and the work of upbuilding our country passes on into younger and stronger hands, let us make it our mission, comrades, to tell the story. Do not let your children and grandchildren forget the cause for which we suffered. Tell it not in anger—tell it not in grief—tell it not in revenge. Tell it proudly as fits a soldier. There is no shame in all the history. Dwell on the gallant deeds, the pure motives, the unselfish sacrifice. Tell of the hardships endured, the battles fought, the men who bravely lived, the men who nobly died. Your dear comrades shall live again in your words.

Tell of the Heroes.

"The infinite pity and glory of it all will awake the hearts of those who listen and they will never forget. Tell them of Albert Sidney Johnston, of Stonewall Jackson, of Stuart with his waving plume, of Forrest with his scorn of death. Tell them of Wade Hampton and Gordon, the Chevalier Bayards of the south. Tell them of Zollicoffer, of Pat Cleburne and Frank Cheatham, of Pelham, of Ashby. Tell them of the great soldier with the spotless sword and the spotless soul who sleeps at Lexington, in the valley of Virginia. Tell them of the great president who bore upon his sad heart the sorrows of all his people, and upon whom fell all the blows which passed them over.

"This, my comrades, is your last commission. Do this for the dead, that they may be loved and honored still. Do this for the living, that they may also become worthy of love and honor. Do this for your country, that when the time is ripe she may again be rich in heroes and in noble deeds.

"'Shall not the self-same soil bring forth the self-same men?'

"When the great account is taken which page think you, my countrymen, will the south most willingly spare? Will it be the old page torn and ragged, stained with blood and tears, which tells the story of secession and defeat—or will it be the new page of her latest census, with its magnificent figures of wealth and prosperity? Whatever she chooses, give us old soldiers the old page to read and read again. This blood and those tears mean more to us than to all the world. The cause in which they were shed will never be lost to us, and the love we gave it, will not die till the last gray head is buried beneath the sod.

"My comrades, neither do I believe our descendants will ever hesitate to to make the same choice. 'The people of the south would not exchange the story of the Confederacy for the wealth of the world. At their mother's knee, the coming generations shall learn from that tragic history what deeds make men great and nations glorious. A people who do not cherish their past will never have a future worth recording. The time is even now that the whole people of the United States are proud of the unsurpassed heroism, self-sacrifice and faithfulness of the soldiers and people of the confederacy."

General Lee was followed by Rev. Harrison McKim, of Washington, D. C., who made a masterly address entitled "A Vindication of the Motives and Aims of the Soldiers of the South." The orator's defense of the confederacy was supremely eloquent and held the closest attention of his auditors until the end. When he had concluded, he was given rousing cheers

The railroads gave out tonight figures showing that they had brougnt in about 28,000 veterans and their friends.

IN THE FAR EAST

Recent Events in the Russo-Japanese War—England Speaks.

The Nova Vremya has become suspicious of the Chinese amusement of kite flying. These kites, the newspaper avers, are used along the coast as signals for the Japanese torpedo boats, which can thus obtain what information they desire without coming in close proximity to the Vladivostock squadron or shore batteries.

Report says that a great naval battle was fought outside Port Arthur. General Stoessel, who is in command of the Russian troops at the port, was wounded and one of his legs has been amputated at the thigh.

While the Japanese transport Makiho Maru was laying mines at the entrance to Port Arthur harbor one of the mines exploded, killing one officer and eighteen men. The vessel was not injured.

It appears from a question and answer in the house of commons that the fall of Port Arthur will mark the end of the British tenancy of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Shan Tung promontory. Earl Percy, the under foreign secretary, informed the house that under the Anglo-Chinese convention of 1896, Great Britain's lease of this Chinese port was only valid so long as Port Arthur remained in the occupation of Russia.

According to a captain of one of the Japanese cruisers blocking Port Arthur, the Russian cruiser Novik has been out of the harbor on several occasions hunting Japanese destroyers. The captain thought that obstructions at the mouth of the harbor prevented the exit of the larger Russian vessels.

About a Quarter.

John Jenkins, a white man, was shot and probably fatally wounded by George Jost, an employe in a Birmingham saloon. Jenkins is at the hospital and the physicians do not believe he will recover.

The shooting was the result of trouble over a quarter. It seems that Jenkins and another man had some trouble, and that Jenkins abused the other man, using violent language. Jost, who has charge of the pool games and also acts as bartender at times, passed by and asked what was the matter. Jenkins is said to have replied by cursing him and attempting to cut him. Jost ran behind the bar, got a pistol and shot.

THEY WORE THE GRAY

Doings of the First Day's Session of the Confederate Veterans' Reunion.

ALABAMA WELL REPRESENTED.

Sons of Veterans Meet With Their Sires—30,000 Visitors in Nashville—The Last Drum Corps.

The United Confederate Veterans began their annual convention at Nashville Tuesday noon. It was the fourteenth yearly gathering and for the first time since the organization was formed General John B. Gordon, the beloved commander-in chief, did not preside. The tabernacle was crowded to suffocation with the veterans, sons of veterans and their friends and on the stage were the chief figures of the confederacy.

Among those on the platform were General Stephen D. Lee, acting commander-in-chief; Chaplain J. William Jones, of Richmond, Va.; General A. J. West, commanding the north Georgia brigade of Atlanta; General C. H. Tebeault, chief surgeon C. S. A.; General William E. Mickle, adjutant general; General W. S. Cabell, commanding the trans-Mississippi division; General George W. Gordon, of Memphis, commanding the Tennessee division; General C. I. Walker, department of Virginia, and General Clement A. Evans, department of Tennessee.

The first genuine outburst of enthusiasm occurred when the Kentucky delegation marched in headed by a Louisville band playing "My Old Kentucky Home."

This was quickly turned to "Dixie," occasioning an uproar.

A few minutes later the only surviving drum corps of the confederacy, from North Carolina, escorting the delegation from that state, again aroused the convention. Many enlivening scenes and good music by the Seventh Cavalry band, United States army, stationed at Chattanooga, kept the veterans cheering until the convention was called to order at half-past 12 by General George W. Gordon, of Memphis, commanding the Tennessee division. Chaplain Jones delivered an impressive invocation. Governor J. B. Frazier welcomed the veterans to Tennessee and Mayor A. S. Williams and Hon. Tully Brown spoke for the city of Nashville.

Governor Frazier said:

"When that grand man, that patriot, that noble Christian soldier—General Robert E. Lee—surrendered at Appomattox, he spoke with a heart too full for deceit. In that no southern mother swore her son to bitterness. She swore him to love and honor. All accepted the inevitable finality. When you saw furled for the last time the stars and bars you had followed for four years, when you had made your last final march back to your homes, had bade a final farewell to your comrades and found the sainted mother's grave sleeping in the family cemetery, the beautiful home in ruin and ashes, when you pressed upon your wife's lips a loving kiss, you sealed a solemn pledge that from that day on you would know but one country and but one flag.

"You came back to take up your old work, to build a new civilization; to redeem a land that had almost maliciously been given to the negro. In less than thirty-five years, unaided by anything except a fertile land and energy, you have attained commercial freedom for the south. The south has already snatched from New England the hitherto unchallenged record of cotton manufacturing. The south is destined to become the garden spot in this fair land.

"We welcome you to the warm hospitality and sunshine of the south, and if that is not warm enough, we welcome you to some of our good homes."

The first response was delivered by Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, in behalf of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and General Stephen D. Lee, of Columbus, Miss., made a response in behalf of the United Confederate Veterans.

General Lee announced the fourteenth annual convention ready for business, and introduced the orator of the day, Rev. Randolph H. McKain, D. D., of Washington, D. C.

The banner representation, outside possibly of Tennessee, has come from Alabama. Hon. Thomas M. Owen, state historian of Alabama, is the comander-in-chief of the Alabama division. Accompanied by his entire staff, all uniformed, he arrived early Monday night and opened headquarters at the Tulane hotel. He was accompanied by Miss Lucy McAdory, sponsor for Alabama; Miss Daisy H. Baker, maid of honor, and Mrs. T. M. Owen, chaperon. About one hundred and fifty Alabama delegates, many with their families, came in on the same train.

Dr. C. J. Owens, division inspector of Alabama, the duties of which office are to organize new camps and build up the older ones, claims the organization record of the year. Dr. Owens is president of the Anniston Young Ladies' seminary, and has organized in the past year four camps in his home county, eighteen being organized in the entire state, more than one-third of the entire number organized in the whole organization.

The usual gossip as to this being the last reunion of the old veterans, which has been heard at all of the reunions for the past five years, is going the rounds today. While the ranks of the old fighters are thinning very rapidly, the spirit of 1861 remains and the older the veteran, the quicker he dismisses the thought that the annual gatherings be discontinued. One gray-haired old soldier put it this way:

"We are going to have these reunions as long as there is a corporal's guard left to attend them."

The Jefferson Davis memorial services, under the auspices of the Southern Confederate Memorial association, were held at Christ church cathedral.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the confederate private soldiers at Centennial park took place under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. After the ceremonies Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, delivered the address. The parade of veterans will take place Thursday morning.

The Texans want General Cabell for commander-in-chief and one of their arguments is that General Lee is now filling a government position. General Lee is one of the Vicksburg national military park commissioners, but his friends say that this is no objection and they will stand by him to the end. The Texans are here in force and several of them said it was their intention to stampede the convention for Cabell. General Lee's friends are confident, however, and say the veterans will not be swept by oratory. General Lee is making no campaign for the office, but he will accept if elected.

Texas also hopes to secure for New Orleans the honor of either being the permanent meeting place of the confederates or the making of that city the place of holding the gatherings every other year. There is objection by the Virginia and other coast states because of the long journey. The advocates of New Orleans for the permanent meeting place urge that their large population can easily bear the expense of entertaining the veterans annually and that their city is easily accessible.

The convention, making the election of officers the special order for tomorrow at 10 a. m., adjourned until 9 a. m.

The Sons of Veterans met in Watkins hall in the afternoon. The delegates were called to order by Commandant DeWitt of the Joe Johnston camp of Nashville. Colonel DeWitt delivered an address of welcome, to which United States Senator William B. Bate responded. General Bate said the object of the organization were to prepetuate the history of the Confederacy and to see that it remains untarnished. He and the other veterans, the general said, would not be here much longer, and the sons would soon be called upon to preserve history. He made a plea for the preservation of southern songs.

Mrs. Kate Lytton Hickman, of Nashville, welcomed the sons on behalf of the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was followed by Colonel Biscoe Hindman, of Louisville, past commander, who referred to the fact that while so many of the old veterans were crossing the river, it was beautiful to know that they were joining such men as Lee, Stonewall Jackson and "That nature's nobleman, John B. Gordon."

The Jefferson Davis memorial service under the auspices of the Southern Confederacy Memorial Association, held at Christ's church cathedral, was one of the notable meetings of the day. The edifice was beautifully decorated.

Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, of the Episcopal diocese of Tennessee, delivered the memorial address. The association has retained its old officers with the exception of a successor to Vice-President W. R. Garrett, of Nashville, who died several months ago. The officers elected were: General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, president; Hon. J. Taylor Ellison, of Richmond, second vice president; the Rev. Dr. J. William Rose, Richmond, secretary.

General Fitzhugh Lee wired his regrets from Richmond in these words: "Love to the old boys. I am very sorry I can not be present to meet and greet them."

The veterans and sons of veterans were received at the capitol tonight by Governor Frazier and staff.

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7 56	5 25	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
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Motion Denied.

The supreme court has denied the motion of the board of county commissioners of Jackson county to dismiss the appeal in the Scottsboro court house controversy. The appeal was made by citizens of Jackson county on the ground that the price contracted for the court house was exorbitant.

The residences of J. A. Dearing, G. S. Winfield and W. R. Davis, at Compton station, Birmingham, with a total valuation of about $6,000, were completely destroyed by fire. Insured.

Walter Q. Rawls, of Alabama, has passed his examination for admission to Annapolis.

THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

There was a great philosopher,
Lived years and years ago;
And such a merry soul was he
They called him Laughing Joe.

For laugh he would throughout the year,
Let things go wrong or right;
Let Fortune smile or Fortune frown,
His heart was ever light.

And little children every day
Would gather round his place
To listen to his hearty laugh
Or see his smiling face.

But gloomy-minded people said
They thought it was a shame
A man should be disposed to laugh
At good and bad the same.

At last they gathered in a crowd
And pulled his dwelling down;
They hustled him around the streets,
And drove him from the town,

To find a home beyond the sea
Upon a foreign strand,
And never dare to set a foot
Upon his native land.

But when they chased him from the realm
These people little knew
What even one good-natured soul
And smiling face can do.

Now children seeking after Joe
Would round the ruins stray,
And grieve because the people drove
Their laughing friend away.

And long before a year went by
Those bad-behaving men
Sent messengers across the sea
To coax him back again.

And out they ran with princely gifts
To meet him at the shore,
And begged him there to live and laugh
In peace forevermore.

—Palmer Cox, in St. Nicholas.

A Botanist's Adventure.

By Albert W. Tolman.

THE abandoned Beckwith limerock quarry is a gigantic pit, 200 feet deep, blasted out of the solid rock. Almost the entire bottom is filled with a gulf of greenish-black water, forty or fifty feet in depth, reflecting the steep walls in its dark surface.

Arthur Sedgwick, assistant professor of botany in a Western college, came to New England to study the flora of the limerock region. The farm on which the Beckwith quarry is situated was rich in wild flowers, and the botanist had obtained from its owner full permission to tread down the grass as much as he pleased. After a delightful morning in the field, Sedgwick became curious to look into the deep, rocky gulf. Lying flat, he edged cautiously up to the brink and peered over.

The cliff down which he gazed was so nearly vertical that a plumb-line dropped from its summit would have fallen straight to the water, 200 feet below. He noted the rocky walls of blue and slaty white, darkened here and there by springs that trickled out between the shelly layers. His botanist's eye marked the green tufts of grass and the clusters of white yarrow that decked the little ledges in the course of the waterflow.

Just above the level of the pond, at its eastern end, he saw the heaps of ashes and a circle of bricks on the clinker-strewn terrace where the pump-house had once stood. Up to the top of the sheer wall beside it ran a line of rusty red, broken by a few short iron rods, with scattered chain-links and frayed rope-ends hanging to them, showing where the pipe that drained the quarry had been fastened.

As Sedgwick's eyes followed the water-line along the base of the steep cliffs, his attention was caught by a dash of vivid pink against the dull blue quarry wall. It needed no second glance to tell him what it was. Pink yarrow!

He had known that it existed in the region, but so far had been unable to find any specimens. It was a long way down to that cluster of bloom, but he determined to add it to his herbarium, if there was any possible way of reaching the shelf on which it grew.

Not far away, in the end of the quarry, was the line of ladders and steep stairs which had formerly been used by the workmen. A brief circuit through the thick grass brought the botanist to its top.

The first stage of the descent was a ladder running fifty feet down the face of a perpendicular cliff; from the ledge on which the ladder ended a stairway almost as steep led down forty feet farther to a second ledge; then came another ladder longer than the first; and finally a second stairway landed close to the coveted bloom.

Sedgwick was too sensible to incur actual danger for the sake of gaining the spray of yarrow; on the other hand, he did not propose to be frightened from his purpose by the mere difficulty of the accomplishment.

He scanned the ladder below him. Its rounds appeared perfectly strong. Better still, a wire rope, running through eyes in the end of iron rods, and serving as a hand-rail, was stretched close beside the ladders and stairs clear to the edge of the water. Although the canvas that covered this rope was frayed and its supporting rods were red with rust, it gave promise of security in case the wood should fail.

Sedgwick's arms were strong and his nerves sound. Keeping firm hold of the twisted steel, he cautiously tested the upper rounds of the ladder with his feet. No signs of decay were apparent, and he began the descent.

So careful was his progress that it was fully ten minutes before he stood on the final ledge, only a few inches above the water. A few steps brought him to the spray of yarrow, and presently it lay with the other specimens in the canister slung over his shoulder. Before beginning the ascent he stood for a time looking up.

From the field of blue sky between the cliff summits the unclouded sun sent down a flood of fiery light. No breeze was stirring in the deep pit. It was like a caldron filled with tremulous air, seething in glassy billows in the intense heat. Sedgwick almost wondered that the pond did not boil under the glowing rays. Far above, the wire of the old cableway cut the summer sky, a thread of black. A bird, perched upon it, sent down an occasional inquiring note. It was too hot to stay there long. Sedgwick fanned himself with his straw hat, and then began to ascend.

It was a slow, weary climb beneath the scalding sun; but step by step he won his way upward. Ere long he was at the foot of the last ladder, fifty feet from the top. Round by round he ascended, until he had gone ten feet. Then something gave way above.

The ladder settled slightly, and its top dropped straight out from the cliff. As Sedgwick felt himself falling backward he instinctively let go the rounds and grasped with both hands at the wire rope beside him, swinging himself out of the line of the ladder as he did so.

His presence of mind and quickness of action undoubtedly saved his life. A hundred feet below him there was a heavy plunge in the pond, a suggestion of his own probable fate had he been a second slower.

For a brief space he hung dangling at arm's length against the face of the perpendicular wall, too horrified to do anything but hold on for dear life. His broad-brimmed straw hat had fallen off, and it sealed downward, this way and that, until at last it came to rest on the surface of the water.

But presently the strain began to tell on the botanist's muscles, strong though they were. Two feet above his finger tips the rope ran through the eye of a supporting rod. If he could but raise his body and get up on this bar, he would for the time be comparatively safe.

In a few seconds he stood, hot and breathless, on the slender piece of steel. What should he do next?

He looked up. It was more than thirty feet to the roots of the tall grass-stalks that shook their tufted tops along the edge of the quarry. He turned his glance downward. The top of the first stairway was only five yards below. It would be an easy matter to swing himself down to the safety those wooden steps afforded, while to climb to the level of the field meant several minutes of hard and painful work.

Once at the top, however, he was free to go where he pleased; but if he descended and waited for his plight to be discovered, he might have to remain hours in that rocky pit, hatless under the broiling sun.

Sedgwick's resolution was soon taken. He would scale the summit as soon as his arms could carry him there.

The rods supporting the wire rope were ten feet apart, so the next above the one on which he stood was about a yard and a half over his head. There were only two more between that and the top. Reaching as high as he could, the botanist began to "shin" the cable. He threw up his right hand for another grip. His fingers closed over a spot where the rotting canvas had left the wire strands bare.

The metal was burning hot. Worse than that, several needle-pointed wire-ends studded the otherwise smooth surface, and drew the blood wherever they touched the skin. It was like grasping a metallic stinging nettle. If he took light hold he could not lift his weight, while a firm grasp meant cruel laceration of his hands.

Sedgwick set his teeth and contracted his grip. A man can afford to undergo some physical discomfort when he is swinging over a hundred feet of empty air.

Once, twice, three times he renewed his hold, raising himself until he could get one knee over the bar. When he finally stood upon it the insides of his hands and fingers were bleeding copiously from dozens of minute punctures, and the perspiration stood in big drops on his face. His head throbbed painfully in the hot sun. The veins and arteries seemed full to the point of bursting.

Decidedly, this was more than he had bargained for. But the grass-roots were now barely twenty feet above, and he entertained no thought of turning back.

It was now dead noon and fearfully hot. The hard bluish-white wall swam before the botanist's eyes. If only some cloud would check those terrible fiery arrows the sun was shooting at him!

The light tin canister weighed like lead upon his shoulders. His arms ached as if they would drop off, and he was growing weak and dizzy. What if he were to have a sunstroke before he reached the surface!

The dread of it gave him fresh strength, and before this wore away he had lifted himself ten feet higher and stood on another bar. There was but one more; and after that—safety.

The next few moments were agonizing ones for Sedgwick; moments of dead, painful effort that seemed to drain his system to the very dregs of energy and endurance.

The blood from his torn hands ran down his wrists into his sleeves as he climbed, and now and then a drop spattered upon his face. The pitiless sun-rays seemed to be probing his brain, burning out the power of thought and leaving only the consciousness of suffering.

Yet in spite of all he kept rising. First with one hand, then with the other, he grasped the strands above the bar. The eye through which the rope ran was close to his chin; it touched his chest, his thigh. A second later he got his knee upon it and then his foot. His face was just above the level of the ground, and the warm fragrance of the luxuriant grass was strong in his nostrils.

And now, when deliverance seemed so close, came the most terrible five seconds the botanist ever experienced. As he stood on the six-inch rod of steel, his body was turned sidewise so that it leaned against the cliff. He had yet to raise himself five feet before he would be on solid ground. The wire rope could assist him no longer, for its end was fastened round a spike in a drill-hole level with his chest; and he must get a firm hold a yard higher before he could safely pull himself up.

With bleeding hands he explored the soil among the grass-roots, seeking a place suitable for his purpose. If he tried to reach very far from the edge he could not sink his fingers deeply in the earth, while if he took hold too near the brink the turf might pull through and allow him to fall backward.

At last he found a spot that satisfied him, and worked his hands down into the ground, regardless of the pain. Then, mustering all his strength, he raised himself slightly.

His feet had hardly left the bar when his right handhold tore out; his left followed. He slipped back, clutching wildly at the grass-stalks, until his soles touched again the slender rod of steel. There he stood for a moment, rigid with horror, tottering above the abyss.

Everything depended on the turn his body took in balancing. If it swayed inward, all might yet be well; if outward, there was the rugged cliff-side and the pond far below. A grain of energy might turn the scale in either direction, for life or for death.

With senses sharpened by the imminent peril, Sedgwick made a decisive effort. His body swayed in toward the cliff, and the crisis was past!

But there was no time to waste. He felt that the next attempt must be his last. Taught by experience, he dug his hands so deeply into the soil that there was no possibility of losing his hold again.

A minute later he was lying prone in the tall grass a good ten feet from the brink of the quarry. The spray of pink yarrow is in his herbarium now, and he never turns to the page without remembering the danger he underwent in securing that particular specimen.—Youth's Companion.

Lassoed a Booby.

When the gasolene schooner Eclipse was half way across the channel from Kauai Monday night a large booby bird lighted upon the jibboom. Mr. Hartmann, the first mate, crept out with a lassoo and on the second throwing captured the bird. It was dragged down upon the deck without hurting it. At daylight the species of the captive was recognized, and then, with due respect to the awful consequences of killing the albatross described in "The Ancient Mariner," the bird was restored to liberty.

The booby is distinguished from the gooney in being entirely white, excepting the wing tips, which are jet black. This specimen was a fine one, having a wing spread of six feet. It resented the approach of the sailors with vicious snapping of mandibles and squawking like an angry goose. The bird appeared to be tired out when it rested upon the vessel, and the supposition of the Eclipse officers was that it had been blown away from Laysan Island by a westerly gale.—Honolulu Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

A Remarkable Competition.

One of the most extraordinary competitions which have ever taken place was attempted the other week in Baltimore. Six unhappy creatures were placed on a platform, each of them opposite a grand piano, and a prize was given to the performer who played the longest at a stretch. It was not necessary that the six performers should give the same music, so long as they rendered what the program calls "intelligent music" it was considered satisfactory. The winner played fifty hours. He lost four pounds in weight, and had to be attended by several doctors on the conclusion of the performance. The most striking fact is that five members of the audience sat it out.—Baltimore American.

Highest Waterfall in the World.

The highest known waterfall in the world was the Cerocsla Cascade, in the Alps, having a drop of 2400 feet. But one in the San Cuayatan Canyon, in the State of Durango, Mexico, now claims first place. It was discovered by some prospectors ten years ago in the great barranca district, which is called the Tierras Desconocidas. While searching for the famous lost mine Naranjal, a great roar of water was heard. With much difficulty the party pushed on and up and down the mighty chasm until they beheld the superb fall, which is said to be at least 3000 feet high.—London Tit-Bits.

Simple Fashions

New York City.—No material of the many shown makes more satisfactory blouses than white mercerized madras in its varied designs, and no model

BLOUSE WAIST.

suits it better than this one with combined tucks and box pleats. The lines of the back are admirable and give the tapering effect always sought, while the fronts are gracefully full and blouse fashionably over the belt. The sleeves are full and ample, but the shoulder straps and box pleats, that meet at the centre, make the really notable features. The model is unlined and is closed invisibly, the buttons serving only as decoration, but the fitted foundation is always advisable for silk and wool fabrics and the waist can be closed by means of buttons and buttonholes cut through the box pleat whenever desired.

The blouse consists of the lining, fronts and back with the sleeves which are gathered into straight cuffs. The shoulder straps are arranged over the seams and are attached at their pointed ends over the sleeves whose fullness they hold in place. At the neck is a regulation stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

Wedding Gowns.

White satin is no longer inevitable for a bridal gown, but it has been exchanged for even lovelier materials, foamy chiffon, silvered gauze, or softest silk muslin and lace. Veils of the latter have been superseded by tulle, while even that favored flower of many generations, the orange blossom, is noticeable by its absence, myrtle or white heather taking its place. White heather is looked upon as a wonderfully lucky flower, but like the four-leafed shamrock, its scarcity created its good fortune. Now it is said to be cunningly bleached in order that the supply may cover the demand.

For the Slender Girl.

The up-to-date corset for the too slender maiden is a vision to delight the eye. Its dainty fluffiness is enough to make her fat sister envious. The foundation of the stays is built of the sheerest silk batiste and genuine whalebone. Across the bust is a series of very tiny full pleated frills, edged in some cases with real lace. The same scheme is carried out over the hips, only here the frills are veiled rather loosely with plain batiste, so that the skirts may fit with that exquisite smoothness necessary even in this day of very full skirts. The effect of this corset on a thin body is a glorious transformation.

Skirt of Black Broadcloth.

Nothing could be prettier for the blue-eyed, blond-haired lass than a short-skirt of black broadcloth, cut so as to show the graceful lines of the lithe young figure, and a black knitted jacket. The latter was knitted reverse in a baby blue running the length of the blouse front, and the narrow cuffs and rather wide rolling collar are of the same delicate shade.

Shirt Waist, 1830 Style.

The long, drooping shoulders of the 1830 period have indeed taken the world of fashion by storm and are to be seen on the newest shirt waists, as well as on those of a more elaborate sort. This very attractive model is eminently simple and is suited to almost all waistings, but is shown in white linen lawn with banding of cross stitch embroidery in white and pale blue. Beneath the band at the front is a box pleat which can be left plain when preferred.

The waist consists of the yoke, in two portions, fronts, back and box pleat. The yoke is shaped by means of shoulder seams and the full blouse portion and sleeves are joined to the right front and laps over onto the left and the neck is finished with a regulation stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

SHIRT WAIST, 1830 STYLE.

and three-quarter yards of banding two and one-half inches wide to trim as illustrated.

THE OLD GIG.

Beyond the crumbling stable wall
Here in this sunny afternoon,
Where weaving spiders rise and fall
And crickets chirp their contune,
I spy the outlines of a wheel
And thrashing through the fo[r]
maze,
The clinging brambles soon reveal
The quaint old gig of by-gone [d]

Oh, faithful gig of time ago
Your tires totter and careen;
And through your shafts the [gr]
grow;
Like harness are the bramb[les]
But once again you 're off to [t]
Behind old Lucy's saucy h[eels]
And I (in dream) barefooted [b]
Climb up behind your [s]
wheels.

—Victor A. Hermann, in Puck

JUST FOR FU[N]

She—Does your emplo[yer] the clerk funny stories? [I] we don't dare und[er]give [h]
Topics.

He—I was thinking of h[av]e fortune told. She—You n[eed] the trouble. As you hav[e] to me, papa will see all about [it]
Judge.

'My husband cares only [for] He has no finer sentiments [than] "No?" "Not one. Why, I can [be] hours without getting a [kick] him."—Judge.

"With your daughter as [a] sir, I can conquer the wo[rld] that isn't the question. Can you [ma]enough money to keep your[self] clothes?"—Life.

Phillie—A poor woman was [found] hanging in a back yard this morning Penn—Did she commit suicide? Phillie—No, she was a washerwoman Philadelphia Telegraph.

Tom—I'm glad I'm not the czar's [ne]et. Dick—Why? Tom—Look what a job he has to keep the Japanese cannon balls combed out of the czar's [fur] overcoats.—Cincinnati Tribune.

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Ernie—Papa asked him if he was aware of the serjousness in sitting in dark parlor. Ida—What did he say? Ernie—He said: "You bet! It's leap year and I don't know when that [he] might propose."—Chicago News

"The train I was on this morning," said little Elsie's papa, "struck a [lame] cow and cut her head right off." "My gracious!" exclaimed the little girl. "I suppose the milk poured right out all over the ground."—Philadelphia Press

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Queen Sells Butter.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has gone into the dairy business, and is now making money by selling milk and butter. Her first step in this direction was when she induced her husband, Prince Henry, to buy several cows, which were placed on the royal lands surrounding the castle of Loo. The cows prospered exceedingly, and the Queen was so well pleased with the success of her experiment that she instructed the managers of her estates to make a tour of the stock farms and purchase the best animals that could be obtained in Holland. This they did, and sent the herd to the castle of Loo. A dairy was established in connection with the royal estate, and now butter and milk are sold in large quantities from the Queen's establishment. She herself devotes considerable time to directing and inspecting the work of the dairy, and it has become her most absorbing hobby. She determined that the dairy should not only be self-supporting but profitable, and she is now realizing a neat little sum for pin money from it every month.

Bells and Thunderstorms.

An instance of the absurdity of some of the notions held by our ancestors was the notion that the ringing of the church bells had a counteracting effect in a thunderstorm. It was supposed that the vibration of the air caused by the movement of the bells resulted in the dissipation of the electric fluid in the air. The belief was so common at one time that the bells were rung as soon as signs of an approaching thunderstorm were seen. Science now holds a contrary opinion. Not only does the sound have no possible effect on the air, but the vibration caused by the sound of a bell on a cloud charged with electricity may cause it to discharge its contents upon the ringer of the bell in the church tower.

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The pictures given are of things made by artists of the anvil during this thirteenth century. Back of the strong and broad chest these true artists and craftsmen had a [mo]tion that was strong both physically and artistically. This [com]bination in handiwork resulted from a [true] mind, elevation of [purpose]

strength' and definite[ness] of [pur]pose. These are typical examples of delicate in conception and [effec]tive in execution and stamp their makers as artists. It was this spirit applied to all production which made the thirteenth century second only to the century which produced Phidias. It was this spirit which gave priceless value to the [in]significant of metal, wood, stone or [leather]. It is such a spirit that would give these same raw materials commercial value to-day. Beauty, or art, is the world's most priceless possession both spiritually and commercially.

KIWI IS A QUEER BIRD.

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In New Zealand is found the most a strange bird of the ostrich family. Ostriches have two toes, but the extinct moas had three toes; so also have the existing emus, cassowaries and rheas or South American ostriches. The kiwi, however, differs from the other struthious birds in having four toes. Further, the kiwi cannot be said to be quite ostrichlike, for in size it is not larger than an ordinary barnyard fowl. It has a small head, with a large and muscular bill, and a long, slender bill, with the nostrils distinguishing feature that the nostrils are placed very close to its tip. The legs are short, but the muscles of the thighs are well developed and the feet are strong and powerful and provided with sharp claws. The kiwi is a bird devoid of any external trace of wings, and there is no trace of tail visible, while it is covered with long, hairlike feathers, and on the head part of the head and sides of the face are straggling hairlike feelers.

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Paderewski stood festooned [against] the back of a carved oak chair at [the] evening reception [given] with the purring [effect] of much femininity [and] around him. One [of the] insignificant [fair] woman, after alienating all her friends by snatching a three-minute talk with him, prepared to move away.

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Beyond the crumbling stable wall
Here in this sunny afternoon,
Where weaving spiders rise and fall
And crickets chirp their ceaseless
tune,
I spy the outlines of a wheel
And thrashing through the following
maze,
The clinging brambles soon reveal—
The quaint old gig of by-gone days.

Oh, faithful gig of time ago
Your tires totter and careen;
And through your shafts the grass
grow;
Like harness are the brambles green.
But once again you're off to town
Behind old Lucy's saucy heels,
And I (in dream) barefooted brown
Climb up behind your creaking
wheels.

—Walter A. Hermann, in Puck.

JUST FOR FUN

Ask your employer ever tell you a funny story? He—No, but we don't dare ask him.—Town Topics.

He: I was thinking of having my picture taken. She: You needn't go to the trouble. As you have proposed to me, that will see all about that.

Many men go only for money, while a few go for sentiments whatever. Not one. Why, I can cry for a dollar getting a cent out of him.—Life.

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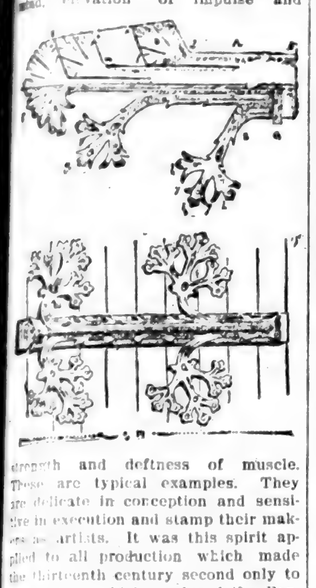

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TRIBE OF MASKED AFRICANS.

Traveler Describes Curious People of North Africa.

The masked Tawareks, a North African tribe, have long been an object of curiosity and interest to scholars and travelers, but in spite of the researches into their origin and language, many problems remain to be solved. Mr. Harding King recently spent a good deal of time among them, journeying about 600 miles into their country. One thing is certain about the race, which is that they have made their name a terror among the peoples who live on the borders of their country. They never come near civilized people if they can help it, and only approach caravans belonging to other tribes in order to plunder them and kill their owners. They have one feature which distinguishes them from their neighbors, the men keep their faces covered with a mask and hide their features by these means even from the members of their own family. Mr. King found that these people were filthy dirty, for no true Tawarek ever washes. Such ablutions as are necessary for religious purposes are performed with sand or stone; occasionally, with the view of improving his appearance, he rubs himself with indigo. His hosts all had thick, purring voices, a shifty manner, and large, lustrous, furtive eyes.

OBEYED DOCTOR TOO WELL.

New Yorker Took Queer Measures to Get Rid of Fat.

"It is astonishing how stupid some men are," said Col. 'Abe' Gruber to a party of friends.

"My doctor told me to-day of a very stout patient who came to him for advice about reducing his weight. The doctor drew up a careful dietary, consisting of dry toast, boiled beef, etc.

"At the end of a month the patient called and was so fat he could scarcely walk. The physician was amazed, and asked the man what he had been eating.

"'Just what you prescribed, doctor.'

"'Anything else?' demanded the physician.

"'Why, of course; I ate my regular meals, too. You didn't tell me to omit them.'"—New York Times.

TREE IS WELL NAMED.

Product of Ceylon Deserves Its Sobriquet "Umbrella."

The umbrella tree is found in Ceylon in greater profusion than anywhere else in the world. As a matter of scientific fact, these trees grow to their greatest height and attain to their greatest size in very wet, rainy countries. This growth is due to the fact that the tree requires a great deal of moisture, and not because it is needed to keep off the rain. A remarkably fine specimen of the umbrella tree is shown herewith. As a matter of fact, this tree forms so complete an umbrella that a number of people might take shelter under its spreading branches from the rain. The foliage is, besides, as a rule, so thick that the umbrella tree serves to keep off the rain almost perfectly even in a heavy shower.—New York Herald.

WAYS THAT ARE STRANGE.

Queer Matrimonial Customs Among Eastern Peoples.

It is a queer custom—described in "The Living Race of Mankind"—that the Australian Dobos have of keeping the unmarried women in cages at the top of trees—a custom that makes the ladies eager for matrimony, no matter how unpleasant the husband.

The Samatran Dyas have pleasant social customs. When a young man calls on his girl he climbs in through the roof and the rest of the family pretend not to see him, although they are only sitting behind a little bamboo screen. If she does not care for him she raises a sort of a circular bamboo corset, which hides her head, and then there is nothing for him to do but decamp.

Priceless Writing.

ΚΑΙ ΤΟΤΕ ΔΙΑΒΛΕΨΕΙΣ
ΕΚΒΑΛΕΙΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΡΦΟΣ
ΤΟ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΟΦΘΑΛΜΩ 7
ΤΟΥ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΣΟΥ ΛΕΓΕΙ
ϛ ΙΣ ΕΑΝ ΜΗ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΣΗ
ΤΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΟΝ ΟΥ ΜΗ
ΕΥΡΗΤΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙ
ΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΘΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΑΝ ΜΗ
ΣΑΒΒΑΤΙΣΗΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΑΒ 7
ΣΟ ΒΑΤΟΝ ΟΥΚ ΟΥΕΣΘΕ ΤΟ

Fac-simile of the text of the newly discovered "sayings of Jesus."

A Relic of Martha Washington.

Only a saucer remains of the porcelain set presented in 1783 to Martha Washington. This is carefully preserved in the Smithsonian institution at Washington. In the center appears the monogram of "M. and W.," for Martha and Washington, and about the edge is the name of every state which was then in the Union.

Eastern Town Has a Boom.

A heap of excitement is reported from Burrville, a hamlet in the town of Torrington, Conn. The first new house that has been erected there in thirty-eight years is about to be built.

USE COSTLY PRAYER BOOKS.

Society Is No Longer Content With Plain Covers.

If one of the fishermen who early accepted the Christian faith and became one of the twelve Apostles could come back to earth he would never guess that the elaborate prayer books so often seen nowadays were the manual of his lowly Master's teachings.

Possibly the fad for using such costly prayer books became prevalent because of the expensive ones which were made for brides to carry in place of the conventional bouquet. At any rate, the plain leather book is out of date and seldom seen. Those of chased or etched silver or carved ivory are the quiet ones for elderly ladies. Others are much more gorgeous. The covers are of curiously wrought gold, set with precious or semi-precious stones. One of the favorite designs shows the Annunciation, with the halo of the angel made of small diamonds and with lilies on the stalks of which are pearls.

Your dress may be as soft and quiet in tone as a "dim religious light," but fashion decrees that the one spot of grandeur and gorgeousness, the high note of your church costume, should be the cover of your prayer book.

CHILD ACTORS OF JAPAN.

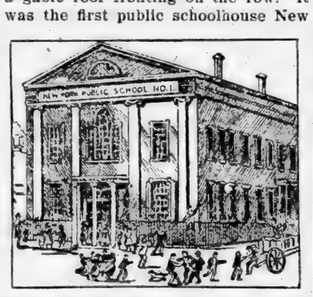
Intelligent Little Ones Who Work Hard to Amuse.

At one of the principal theaters of Tokio the plays are played entirely by children who are all, we are sure, perfectly well-fitted for their arduous roles. All these little people are between the ages of eight and thirteen, and they go through their parts, often of the most tragic character, with an intelligence and precision which is quite marvelous. A great deal of the public dancing is done by children also, who, at a very tender age, are compelled to go through a most severe training, including the performances of gymnastics, for acquiring suppleness and agility, whilst their little fingers have to be artificially hardened to enable them to play the tambourine. They are allowed but little sleep, and have early to get accustomed to extremes of temperature. Indeed, the lot of the Japanese child actor is not altogether an enviable one, it is to be feared.

NEW YORK'S FIRST SCHOOL.

Looks Primitive Beside Present Day Palatial Structures.

At the junction of Tryon row and Chambers street, a locality long ago swept away by the changing conformation of the city, there used to stand a little two-story building with a gable roof fronting on the row. It was the first public schoolhouse New



York ever had and from it have developed the magnificent structures in which seven-eighths of young New Yorkers are now educated.

A picture of the old building is here presented. In February next New York's public school system will celebrate its one hundredth birthday, and there is to be a great time over the fact.—New York Sun.

Thick Skinned Animals.

The whale may claim to have a skin thicker than any other animal. It has a skin nowhere less than several inches in thickness. The distinction of being the thickest skinned quadruped belongs to the Indian rhinoceros, whose hide has a knotty or granulated surface, and is so impenetrable as to resist the claws of the lion or tiger, and the sword or bullet from old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets. So stiff and hard is this skin that were it not divided by creases or folds the animal imprisoned in its armor could scarcely move. The skin of the hippopotamus runs that of the rhinoceros very closely as regards thickness.

Carried on Locomotive Guard.

An extraordinary story comes from Northamptonshire. While working on the Midland railway, near Irchester station, a short time ago, Ernest Bellamy, of Kempston, was knocked down by a train. In falling he clutched at the lifeguard in front of the engine, clung desperately to it, and was carried about a quarter of a mile before his screams attracted the attention of the driver, who stopped the train. On being released from his perilous position Bellamy collapsed through fright and was removed to a hospital, where he speedily recovered from the shock.

Ox Has Wonderful Escape.

An ox owned by Alonzo Holmes strayed onto the railroad track in front of a train near Citypoint, Me. The animal was thrown more than fifteen feet away from the engine, but strange to relate, escaped with two broken ribs, and a general shaking up.

Relic Given Firemen.

Mrs. Roswell Atkins, widow of the former judge of probate at Bristol, Conn., has given the members of hose company No. 1 the hat that Judge Atkins wore when he was foreman of the company half a century ago.

CAT ALMOST KILLED CHILD.

Rescuers Forced to Risk Life to Save Him.

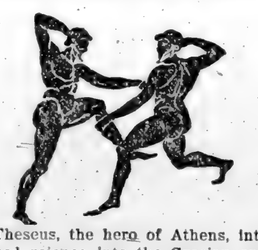
Only by risking the life of little John Hynes by firing repeatedly close to him could men kill a cat that was tearing wildly at the boy's face at Springfield, N. J., the other day. Four times the men shot the cat and still it clawed and bit the boy in a mad frenzy. Only when the fifth bullet lodged in its body did it fall dead beside the injured lad. The men were in a blacksmith shop when they heard the boy's screams in a field nearby. They rushed to him but were unable to grab the cat and had to shoot almost at the boy in order to kill the mad animal. A doctor treated the boy, who was terribly scratched and lacerated. The lad had been playing in the field at the rear of the shop when the cat, with a snarl, jumped upon him.

MADE WELL BY FREEZING.

Swiss Gentleman Cured Himself of Long-Standing Dyspepsia.

Scientific investigation has discovered that that troublesome disease, dyspepsia, can be cured by short intervals of exposure to intense cold, followed by hearty eating. M. Raoul Pictet, a Swiss gentleman, was experimenting with a very low temperature. He had produced an artificial temperature in a sort of pit which caused the thermometer to sink to 140 or 150 degrees below zero. Among other experiments he exposed himself for a brief interval to this temperature by lowering himself into the pit. On emerging he found himself intensely hungry and ate freely. The process was repeated several times, and as a result he found himself cured of chronic indigestion, from which he had suffered for years.

Combined Boxing and Wrestling.



Theseus, the hero of Athens, introduced science into the Grecian sport and combined boxing and wrestling into one.

ROSE CHANGES IN COLOR.

People of the Orient Have Produced Floral Marvel.

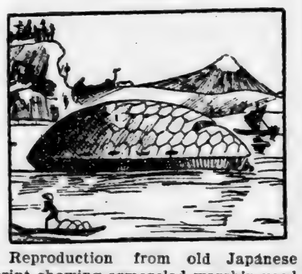
The Chinese, Japanese and Siamese are peculiarly skilful at botanical feats. One of their wonderful achievements is known as the "changeable rose." This bloom is white in the shade and red in the sunlight. After night or in a dark room this curiosity of the rose family is a pure, waxy-white blossom. When transferred to the open air, the transformation immediately steps in, the time of the entire change of the flower from white to red depending on the degree of sunlight and warmth. First the petals take on a kind of washed or faded blue color, and rapidly change to a faint blush of pink. The pink gradually deepens in hue until you find that your lily-white rose of an hour before is as red as the reddest peony that ever bloomed.

WIDOW GETS LUCKY FARTHING.

Enterprising Woman Turns Small Award to Good Account.

The farthing, which the English judges have been making use of frequently of late in awarding damages to litigants, has proved in one case a useful coin. A West Bromwich widow recently obtained a farthing in a brech of promise action she had brought against a faithless lover. She put it in the windows of her tobacco shop with a printed warning to trusting women to beware of mizpah rings and inviting men to come and buy breach of promise cigars and widow's mite cigars. The result was such a big business that the police had to stand by to keep the pavement clear, while nineteen men, mostly widowers, came and offered themselves in marriage.

Armorclad.



Reproduction from old Japanese print showing armorclad warship used by the Japanese in the seventeenth century.

Ducks Show Intelligence.

Some ducks in Rhode Island finding themselves prevented by the ice from enjoying a swim in their favorite pond, rose en masse in the air and came down plump in the middle of the pond, breaking the ice by the force of their united impact, and securing for themselves open water in which to disport.

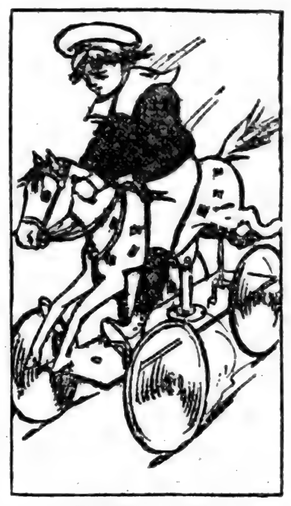
Mandolin an Ancient Instrument.

The mandolin was an old instrument a couple of centuries ago, having then, after a long series of evolutions, reached its present shape at Naples, which city has always claimed the honor of its origin.

HOBBY HORSE THAT TRAVELS.

Toy Provides New Amusement for Lucky Youngsters.

There has been invented a hobby horse for the use of the enfant terrible, that not only gives the youthful rider a rocking motion, but propels itself with him across the floor. This propulsion is secured through the means of connecting rods between the



The Motor Horse.

hind legs of the horse and a crank on the rear axle of the machine, as shown in the cut.

FOOTBALL FOR A HUSBAND.

Matrons and Spinsters Engage in Battle on the Gridiron.

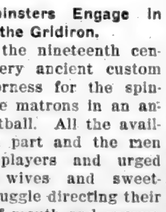
Until early in the nineteenth century it was a very ancient custom practiced at Inverness for the spinsters to meet the matrons in an annual game of football. All the available women took part and the men surrounded the players and urged on their sisters, wives and sweethearts in their struggle directing their efforts by word of mouth and encouraging the exhausted to struggle on and secure the much coveted prize.

The honors of these unusual combats, strange to say, rested more often with the married than the single, for the men selected their wives from those who showed most prowess and endurance on the football field. Hence all the better players were mated and frequently more than a match for the less tough and skilful maidens, though the latter fought like the knights of old for the lady of their choice and to the death. A strange reversal of positions, which doubtless had its compensating advantages when domestic differences arose between a tyrannical husband and his former footballing consort.

STOOD KING ON HIS HEAD.

Remarkable Postage Stamp Will Be Sought by Collectors.

The accompanying picture shows a peculiar Transvaal postage stamp. It is of especial value to collectors, for the reason that it is the first on which King Edward's portrait ever appeared upside down. A sheet of stamps like this was about to be sold at the postoffice in Johannesburg when the error was detected, and it is believed that only two got into circulation.



Queer Old English Barn.

The Tithe Barn, which for generations has stood in Boroughbury, Peterborough, England, has now been acquired by antiquary and is to be re-erected in London. The structure is believed to be 650 years old, and was built to accommodate the tenth part of the produce of the land, which was set apart for the maintenance of the monastery. The interior was divided into arcades, the roof being supported by massive beams of chestnut, which are supposed to have been cut from a neighboring forest. The most singular thing in connection with the whole of the timber work was the entire absence of iron nails. The side supports had been cut out of a solid piece of wood.

Effective Korean Signals.

The Korean war office has a simple and effective way of signaling by means of bonfires. Every night four huge beacon fires are lighted on the summit of a huge hill near Seoul known as the Cock's Comb. This signifies throughout Korea "all's well." An extra fire signifies that an enemy been signaled off some part of the coast. Two extra lights mean that the enemy has landed, three give the information that the enemy are moving inland, and four give the dread news that they are pushing on toward the capital.

Wanted the "Cookies."

A little 3-year-old miss from Somerville, Mass., while en route from Union to Appleton, in Maine, passed a cooper's shop, so common in Knox county, beside which was an immense pile of heading employed in the making of lime casks. The little one was evidently hungry, for as she espied the heading she cried: "Oh, mamma, I like those cookies!"

Eastern Potentate Sends Dolls.

The sultan of Anjouan, in the Comoro islands, has just sent a selection of elegantly dressed dolls to a European museum of toys. They have no heads, the representation of the human face being forbidden by the Mussulman religion.

CAUGHT FISH WORTH $300.

Fifth Known Specimen of Sailfish Taken Off Florida Coast.

The luckiest Cincinnati fisherman this year is Mr. Edward Hart, who last week caught a large "sailfish," a few miles at sea, off Miami, Fla.

This fish is one of the rarest known to science. Previous to the one caught by Mr. Hart there have been but four others captured; three of them are in European museums and one at the Smithsonian institution.

The one caught by the Cincinnatian weighs seventy-five pounds and is a perfect specimen of his kind.

These sailfish are peculiarly constructed. On their backs is a sort of a pocket from which they can put up a fibrous oval fin, which forms a sail for the fish when moving at the surface of the ocean. When the wind is blowing strong these fish can travel at a rapid rate when their sail is set.

On the under part of the fish is a strong fin, which they can draw entirely into the body as they sail.

The long sword protruding from the fish's head makes of this tribe a formidable enemy to the other fishes. They are found only along the Florida coast.

A few days after Mr. Hart caught his specimen, he saw two or three others sailing on top of the water and going at a rapid rate.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ROYAL PLAYERS OF GOLF.

Game Long a Favorite One With English Rulers.

Members of the English royal family of long ago could put up a game of golf that would have called forth praise on the links. Henry, son of James I., was a noted golfer, even as a boy, and of him the following story is told: "At playing golf, whilst his schoolmaster stood talking with another, and marked not his highness warning him to stand farther off, the prince, thinking he had gone aside, lifted up his golf club to strike the ball. Meantime one standing by said to him: "Beware that you hit not Master Newton;" wherewith he, drawing back his hand, said: "Had I done so, I had but paid my debts."

Charles I Playing Golf, From the Old Print.

A MIRACLE TO ORDER.

Incident Turned Theatrical Tragedy Into Comedy.

In the days of his youth M. Coquelin was ambitious, and the parts he loved best to play were those in which he died in full view of an appreciative audience, for his art. He had one of these roles one evening at the Boulogne theater, and played it splendidly, getting a ringing round of applause as he fell dead upon the stage. Then his troubles started.

The audience's applause woke up a mosquito, which applied itself to M. Coquelin with so much assiduity that the corpse felt it must either scream or scratch. Another actor, who played a general in the corps of which the dead M. Coquelin was a young ensign, was standing near the body, and had to say: "See, then, how sad a thing is war! But now this youth was living. Now he is dead—motionless for all time! Nothing, save a miracle, can give him life again."

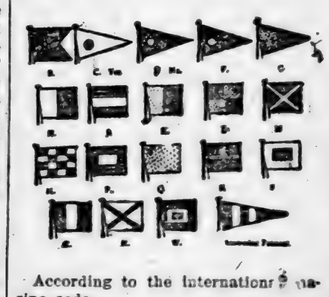
But M. Coquelin could hold out no longer. The mosquito was still biting busily, and Coquelin had to sit up and slap his leg. "The miracle has happened," cried the general, while the audience laughed until it cried at this too lively corpse.

Not Enough "Microbin'."

After all, the men do not have all the best things in life. A few nights ago a young woman in the retiring room of a city theater was asked if she thought the play on view would attract large audiences. She replied in the negative. Whereupon the sable attendant, evidently impressed with the absence of the love interest, volunteered this information:

"Dah! Dat's jes' what Ah said. De trouble wid dis piece is dat dey ain't nuff microbin' in it."

Signals at Sea.



According to the international marine code.

Found Highwayman's Hoard.

What appears to be a genuine highwayman's hoard has lately been found by two farm workers near Bonvilston, Glamorganshire. The coins were unearthed during the banking of a hedge. They are in excellent preservation and include four gold coins about the size of a four-shilling piece, eight guineas, a half guinea, forty-two "sovereigns," twenty-seven shillings, three sixpences, three other large coins and several half-crowns. They are of the reigns of James II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

The democrats had a big day Saturday (for them), and a number of attractions, such as a "rally," "a brass band," "badges," "Congressman Bowie," "a convention" and last, but not least, "a barbecue." It looked like they owned Clanton and we verily believe that some of them thought they owned the county. A stranger within our gates, judging from the "badges" he could see on so many persons, would likely think that the democrats had a show in Chilton, but as some of our people put it in excuse for wearing the things, "Well, they wanted us to wear them so blamed bad, and as we're going to eat their meat, we thought we'd give 'em one happy day, but we just can't vote for them in November, and if any of them think we will, they sure are badly fooled." The court house was filled to hear Hon. S. J. Bowie speak, the seats being almost entirely occupied by women and children, while the males filled all the spaces clear to the doors; you see the leaders had given out that they would go in procession to the barbecue from the court house, and a great many people thought they would have to start with the procession to get a chance at the eatables. Mr. Bowie is a good speaker and made the best possible showing for the subject he had, but "ancient history" does not interest up-to-date Americans, who are looking out for the present, or as "Culpepper" in the Advertiser puts it are looking after "Betty and the baby," and know how much better the two look and feel when they have plenty to eat instead of living on democratic soup. By the way, the convention nominated E. B. Deason to fill the vacant space at the head of the county ticket caused by Adams' retreat. We hear that Mr. Deason had no opposition for the honor?

Moving pictures are now in use as a cure for insanity

REGISTER.

Don't forget to post yourself as to the date the registrars will visit your beat. They only make one visit this year, so if you don't catch them in your beat you'll have to go to Clanton to get on the register.

FIRST TWO BALES OF COTTON.

San Antonio, Tex., June 11.—The first two bales of the new cotton crop today were consigned to a Galveston cotton firm. The cotton was raised in Cameron county, the district being known as the heart of the lower Rio Grande.

POPULIST COMMITTEE CALLED.

State Senator J. A. Hurst, who is chairman of the Etowah county populist executive committee, has called a meeting of his committee to be held in Gadsden on the 18th, at which time action will be taken in reference to putting out a county ticket in opposition to the democrats. The populists claim to believe that they have a good show to win in this county in November.

FRIDAY, JULY 17TH.

Is the day to come to Clanton and meet with the people's committee and the candidates. Chairman Shaw has invited every one who is in favor of "government of the people, for the people and by the people" to come to Clanton on Friday. There will be a band of music, etc., on hand. Come one, come all.

SPLIT IN MARION.

Special to the Birmingham News.

Hamilton, Ala., June 14.—A political dispute which has held sway among the democrats of Marion county since the late primary for county officers held April 11th came to an issue on last Saturday, when a number of them met at the court house and named John W. Holloway, the present county treasurer, as an independent democratic candidate for probate judge against Mack Pearce, the winner in the primary. Mr. Holloway was the next man to Mr. Pearce, who won over him by something like 100.

The democrats polled about 1,100 votes in the primary. Of these Mr. Pearce received something over 400. Mr. Holloway was his leading opponent, receiving over 300 votes. The republicans number about 600 votes, but they will have no candidates for county offices, and will divide, supporting either Pearce or Holloway the race between Mr. Pearce and Mr. Holloway promises to be exceedingly warm and perhaps very personal.

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Whereas, By virtue of the provisions of section 6 of "An act to further regulate elections in the state of Alabama," approved October 9, 1903, "the board of registrars in each county shall visit each precinct at least once, and oftener if necessary, between July 1st and October 1st, 1904," to make a complete registration of all persons entitled to register, and shall remain there at least one day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until sunset, and they shall give at least twenty days' notice of the time when and the place in the precinct where they will attend to register applicants for registration, by bills posted at three or more public places in each election precinct and by advertisement once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper, if there be one published in the county. Now, therefore, this is to give notice, as required by said law, that the board of registrars for the county of Chilton will sit at the following places at the time specified for the purpose as aforesaid:

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.
Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and 16th
Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and 19th.
Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.
Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d
Benson, beat 3, July 25th and 26th.
Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.
Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and 30th
Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and 2d.
Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.
Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th
Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.
Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.
Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.
Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.

CLANTON, one week, August 8th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.

CLANTON, one week, August 22d to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and determine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CHILTON COUNTY,
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.
tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.
Cash capital .. ..$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904. 17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders 6,874,213.35
WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

OUR TAX OFFICERS.

The county commissioners sat as a court of errors and insolvencies last week and went over the tax assessor's and collector's books, and report them all right. The assessor's accounts being greatly improved over the year previous. Mr. Hubbard's accounts with the state were settled last Saturday. He was number 5 on the list, which shows that there are sixty-two tax collectors in the state that are behind him in making a final settlement. This is a great record.

ALABAMA POPULIST CONVENTION

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the last populist state convention, authorizing any three members of the state executive committee to call a state convention when the chairman had failed or refused to do so, we the undersigned members of the state executive committee hereby call a mass convention to meet in Birmingham, Ala., on June 23, 1904, for the purpose of electing fifty-two delegates to the people's party national convention, which meets in Springfield, Ill., on July 4th, 1904, the nomination of an electoral ticket and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

All who will support the people's party national ticket, regardless of past political affiliations, are invited to participate. Every old populist in the state is urged to come.

W. L. MIMS, 1st District.
E. A. PHILLIPS, 5th District.
C. H. COOPER, 8th District.
J. P. PEARSON, 4th District.

LONESOME VALLEY.

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say just a few words to the voters of Chilton county. I am personally acquainted with most of the candidates and they are all nice men as far as I know and would discharge their duty with credit to themselves and the county. I'd like to make a few remarks in favor of John W. G. Kicker. I've been acquainted with him for a number of years and have found him to be a man of a high moral and religious character and that enjoys the full confidence of his neighbors, and is well qualified to fill any office in the county. So, if you want a crackerjack for tax collector, cast your vote for John W. G. Kicker. We only regret that he is not out for a higher office. He has always voted with the people's party and we hope to see all the voters turn out on the 26th of July and join in the race.

A SUBSCRIBER.

(Communicated.)

Stanton, Ala., June 12, 1904.

To the Voters in the People's Primary:

I would like to say a few words in behalf of my old friend, J. J. Letcher. Mr. Letcher is an old soldier, who carries the sign of the early sixties in his hand and arm. He is a gentleman worthy of any trust the people may confer on him. He is a member of the Baptist church and also a Mason, and is always on all important committees when the church or Masonic lodge have important business to attend to. He was one of the first alliance men and has been with the people's party since its organization and has been a tax payer in Chilton county as long or longer than any man asking for office.

WILEY HARRIS.

(Communicated.)

Stanton.

Editor Union:

I wish to call attention of the voters of Chilton county in regard to D. C. Gandy for the office of tax assessor. Mr. Gandy has been a citizen of this place for some time, and I have been personally acquainted with him and find him to be a true gentleman in all respects, a man the community is proud of, one worthy of your highest confidence, truthful and honest in all business trainsactions, and besides that, a Christian man, loyal and courteous to all. He has been in the employment of the Gregory Coal and Lumber Co. for the past five or six years, holding the office of clerk, and a better record can be boasted of by no one. He is a man fully worthy of your vote, and highly competent to fill the office. Now, I don't think you could cast a more profitable vote than for D. C. Gandy as assessor. So go to the primary with that determination and we will put the right man in the right place.

A VOTER.

(Communicated.)

Jemison, Ala., June 7, 1904.

Editor Union:

I am not a politician, neither am I in the habit of whooping up candidates through the press, but looking to the interest of our county and being interested also in the success of the people's cause, I desire to say a few words in your valuable paper to the people of our county in behalf of Mr. Enoch H. Adams, candidate for treasurer. I have known Mr. Adams virtually all his life. I knew him while he lived at Randolph, while he lived at Jemison and at Clanton, and I know him to be strictly an honest man. Here is some of the evidence of his honesty. In 1898, when his father was elected to the office he now holds, Mr. Enoch Adams was a ticket marker in the election at Jemison for the populists, and on that day, when ignorant negroes would come to Enoch to have their tickets marked, wanting to vote for one of Judge Adams' opponents, I know he marked them as they requested when he could just as easily have marked them in favor of his father.

"Honor to whom honor is due" I believe is an unwritten tenet of the populist party, and on that ground Mr. Adams is entitled to our support because when Judge Adams left the populist party, what did Enoch do? Go to the democrats? No, but he bravely stood by the people who had placed his father in office, and I am informed he said to his father: "You ought to go to Judge Honeycutt and offer an apology for what you have said about him in the past."

There is no doubt but what Mr. Adams is well qualified to fill the treasurer's office. While I have nothing to say against any of the other candidates, I do think Mr. Adams is entitled to our hearty support, and if he is nominated he will be triumphantly elected.

Success to the Union, the populist party and Enoch Adams.

Very respectfully,
G. W. HODGENS.

SPEAKING — LET EVERYBODY COME.

I wish to say to the people of Chilton county that since I am comparatively a stranger in certain sections in the county. I deem it necessary that I ask you to meet me at the following times and places:

Lime Springs church, Tuesday, June 21, 7:30 p. m.
Union Point church, Wednesday, June 22, 7:30 p. m.
Providence church, beat 10, Thursday, June 22d, 7:30 p. m.
Walnut Creek church, Friday, June 24th, 7:30 p. m.
Mount Pisgah church, Saturday, June 25th, 7:30 p. m.
Shiloh church, beat 6, Monday, June 27th, 7:30 p. m.
Highland school house, Tuesday, June 28th, 7:30 p. m.
Pleasant Grove church, beat 6, Wednesday, June 29th, 7:30 p. m.
Benson, beat 3, Thursday, June 30th, 7:30 p. m.
Isabella church, Friday, July 1st, 7:30 p. m.
Macedonia church, beat 3, Saturday, July 2d, 10 a. m.
Pleasant Grove church, beat 2, Saturday, July 2d, 7:30 p. m.
Coopers, Monday, July 4th, 10 a. m.
Mountain Creek, Monday, July 4th, 7:30 p. m.
Burwell, Tuesday, July 5th, 10 a. m.
Wadsworth's Mill, Tuesday, July 5th, 7:30 p. m.
Salem, beat 10, Thursday, July 7th, 10 a. m.
Cane Creek church, Thursday, July 7th, 7:30 p. m.
Flint Hill, Friday, July 8th, 10 a. m.
Mineral Springs, Saturday, July 9th, 10 a. m.
Union School house, Saturday, July 9th, 7:30 p. m.
Archer's chapel, Monday, July 11th, 10 a. m.
Rocky Mount church, Monday, July 11th, 7:30 p. m.
Shiloh church, beat 2, Tuesday, July 12th, 10 a. m.
Ocampo at church, Tuesday, July 12th, 7:30 p. m.
Jemison school house, Wednesday, July 13th, 7:30 p. m.
Thorsby school house, Wednesday, July 13th, 10 a. m.
Lomax church, Thursday, July 14th, 10 a. m.
Clanton court house, Thursday, July 14th, 7:30 p. m.
Verbena, Monday, July 18th, 10 a. m.
Energy, Monday, July 18th, 7:30 p. m.
Billingsley, Tuesday, July 19th, 10 a. m.
Pletcher, Tuesday, July 19th, 7:30 p. m.
Dixie, Wednesday, July 20th, 10 a. m.
Stanton, Wednesday, July 20th, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 10 a. m.
Old Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 7:30 p. m.
Macedonia, Friday, July 22d, 10 a. m.
Honeycutt's Mill, Friday, July 22d, 7:30 p. m.
Mars Hill, Saturday, July 23d, 10 a. m.
Collins' chapel, Saturday, July 23d, 7:30 p. m.
Clanton court house, Monday, July 25th, 10 a. m.

We hereby respectfully invite all candidates for each and every office to meet with us at these times and places. We will introduce you and try to see that you have time to be heard from.

Sincerely and truly,
S. J. JENNINGS,
Candidate for Probate Judge.
tf adv

TEXAS POPULISTS FAVOR WATSON

Dallas, Tex., June 10.—Populists from the sixteen congressional districts held their state convention yesterday for the election of delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention of that party at Springfield, Ill.

Delegates were instructed to vote as a unit for nominees, but for no one except an old-line populist. Nearly all individual members of the delegation-at-large favor Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, as head of the ticket.

CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Prattville district conference will meet in session at Clanton on June 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. tf

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce mysen as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904

A. C. MIMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

S. J. JENNINGS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904 W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. T. G. MILLENG.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP.
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. JOHN [illegible]

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. MOSES A. K[illegible]

We, the undersigned fri[illegible] J. HUBBARD, do hereby [illegible] him as a candidate for re[illegible] the office of tax collector [illegible] county, subject to the ac[illegible] PEOPLE'S primary July 2[illegible] J. Williams, H. W. Va[illegible] Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hen[illegible] L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July [illegible] 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th ,1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The second quarterly conference for Clanton circuit, Methodist Protestant church, will be held at Mount Pisgah church, three and a half miles east of Clanton, the fourth Sunday in June and Saturday before. Dinner on the grounds.

tf T. F. DAVIS, Pastor.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

A summer normal school will open May 16th for the benefit of all who expect to take the state examination in July, and any others who wish to take any special work. From the fact that every teacher will be required to stand an examination on agriculture next January, special attention will be given to that subject. Those who desire can get instructions in expression and physical culture also. Good board can be had with private families at reasonable rates. For further information address

H. T. WALLACE,
Principal High School, Clanton, Ala
tf

NOTICE.

The committee on arrangements for primary election, also the executive committee of the populist party, are hereby called to meet at Clanton on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1904. All candidates before the PEOPLE'S primary are also requested to meet said committee to arrange the expense of said primary.

W. H. SHAW,
tf Chairman Pop. Ex. Com.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS

The next regular state examination for teachers will be held at the high school building at Clanton on the first Monday in July, 1904, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.
tf

A special school tax election was held in Talladega county and the proposition carried by a vote of about five to one in spite of strong opposition.

Sim Davis, an aged farmer living across the Tennessee river from Decatur, fell into the river from the bridge while walking to the city and was drowned.

The Atlantic Coast Line has ordered 3,000 tons of rails from the Ensley steel mill.

The Trap Shooters' League of North Alabama held its first shoot at Courtland Friday.

Effective Monday, the Southern railway made an increase of a little more than 10 per cent in the wages of all its section laborers on the Memphis division, from Stevenson to Memphis.

Selma boasts a man who lived there three years and had two legal wives, neither of whom suspected the existence of the other, and both of whom were recognized by their liege lord.

Samuel Calvin Cook, member of the legislature from Wilcox county, is dead.

CEMENTS

I hereby announce myself as a can... for the office of tax collector ... Chilton county, subject to the ... of the People's primary July 26, ...
W. F. DESHAZO.

...announce myself as a can... office of tax collector ... subject to the ac... PEOPLE'S primary July ...
JOHN T. LETCHER.

...announce myself as a can... tax collector ... to the ac... PEOPLE'S primary, July ...
MOSES W. KILLGORE.

...the undersigned friends of T. ... HARD, do hereby announce ... for re-election to ... collector for Chilton ... subject to the action of the ... primary July 26, 1904.
R. W. Varden, Hugh Henry, J. ... J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a can... for re-election to the office of ... superintendent of education for Chil... county, subject to the action of ... PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, ...
J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a can... for commissioner from the ... district of Chilton county, sub... to the action of the PEOPLE'S ... July 26, 1904.
MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a can... for COMMISSIONER from the ... DISTRICT of Chilton county, ... to the action of the PEOPLE'S ... July 26, 1904.
R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a can... for COMMISSIONER from the ... District of Chilton county, sub... to the action of the PEOPLE'S ... July 26th, 1904.
WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

...quarterly conference for ... Methodist Protestant ... will be held at Mount Pisgah ... three and a half miles south... of Clanton, the fourth Sunday in ... and Saturday before. Dinner on ...

T. F. DAVIS, Pastor.

SUMMER NORMAL SCHOOL.

...mer normal school will open ... for the benefit of all who ... to take the state examination ... and any others who wish to ... any special work. From the fact ... every teacher will be required ... an examination on agricul... January, special attention ... given to that subject. Those ... can get instructions in ... and physical culture also. ... board can be had with private ... at reasonable rates. For fur... information address
H. T. WALLACE.
...al High School, Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

...committee on arrangements ... election, also the execu... committee of the populist party, ... called to meet at Clanton ... the 7th day of June, 1904, ... before the PEOPLES ... also requested to meet ... committee to arrange the ex... and primary.
W. H. SHAW,
Chairman Pop. Ex. Com.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS

...regular state examination ... will be held at the high ... at Clanton on the first ... 1904, beginning at 10 ...
J. W. MOORE.
County Superintendent.

...rural school tax election was ... Talladega county and the ... carried by a vote of about ... in spite of strong opposi...

...was an aged farmer living ... Tennessee river from Deca... to the river from the bridge ...iking to the city and was ...

...antic Coast Line has ordered ... of rails from the Ensley ...

...p Shooters' League of North ...eld its first shoot at Cour...

...e Monday, the Southern ...ade an increase of a little ... 10 per cent in the wages ... section laborers on the ...division, from Stevenson to ...

...asts a man who lived there ...s and had two legal wives, ... whom suspected the exist... ...other, and both of whom ...nized by their liege lord. ...Calvin Cook, member of the ... from Wilcox county, is ...

...Y OFFICIALS

...—Judson Strock.
...—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol...
...I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...J. Watts Moore.
...—Ed Smitherman.

...TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
...Term—1st Monday in April.
...Term—3rd Monday in July.
...Term—1st Monday in Novem...

...—T. Scott Sayre.
...—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
...Term—2nd Monday in March.
...Term—2nd Monday in Septem...

...—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.
...Monday in each month.

...MISSIONERS' COURT.
...day, February, 1st Monday ... Monday June, 2nd Monday ... Monday August, 1st Monday ...

COUNTY OFFICERS.
...of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...—Alex G. Dake.
...—J. M. Morgan.
...—J. O. Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

...NTY COMMISSIONERS.
...District—W. H. Conway.
...District—Alex Glasscock.
...District—W. A. Green.
...District—R. C. Riggins.

...PT. OF EDUCATION.
...W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
...R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
...H. Reynolds, Jemison.

...NTY CHURCHES

...and clerks are cordially ask... the editor any news regard... churches which they would ...ished. Also if there are any ...ese notices please send cor...

...SSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. ...Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... ...Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ...kins, clerk, Pletcher.
...—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ...clerk, Verbena.
...—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ... Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...
...Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...W. J. Gragg, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...Simmons, clerk, Jemison.
...—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...N. Parrish, clerk.
...Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... ...Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...
...Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...W. B. Jones, clerk.
...Woods—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...F. Wagoner, clerk.
...—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... ...clerk, Mt. Creek.
...—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... ...Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...clerk, Jemison.
...Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...M. Wood, clerk.
...—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...H. Armstrong, clerk.
...—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... ...clerk, British.
...—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...k, Randolph.
...—Rev. W. J. Rud... ...M. Roebuck, clerk.

...—W. J. Armstrong ...clerk; Jumbo.
...Rev. J. L. Hand ...on, clerk.
...W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...wick, clerk.
...J. E. Moore, pas... ...clerk.
...Hill, clerk.
...W. J. Armstrong.
...A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...clerk.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason. ...Hill, clerk, Pletcher.
...Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom... ...D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...Grove—Rev. G. W. Free... ...H. C. Latham, clerk.

...Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. ...W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...—Rev. W. J. Armstrong ...Robinson, clerk, Clan...
...—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...clerk, Rushton.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ...J. Billingsley, clerk.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun... day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds . . .	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. M. Grant was in Clanton Friday and ordered THE UNION sent to J. V. Grant, Double Springs, Miss. We are spreading all the time.

R. M. Vines, of Jumbo, was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. I. Mullins is selling "James and Mayer" buggies to the candidates. H. L. Harris has one, and "there are there."

J. A. Skaggs, of Jemison, was a welcome visitor Saturday.

J. W. G. Kicker and son, G. C., were pleasant visitors Saturday.

Hon. John Garner, of Owenton, was in Clanton Saturday.

L. B. Pounds was in town Saturday.

Ask for "Oxolo" when you go to Upchurch's drug store.

Former Sheriff Lee Hayes was in Clanton Saturday.

J. J. Maddox was in Clanton Saturday.

B. F. and Henry Robinson, of beat 1, were in town Saturday.

Professor R. A. Rasco and W. A. Mims, of Collins' chapel, were in Clanton Saturday.

Chattanooga Plows and Cane Mills for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

J. H. Lundy was in town Saturday.

J. A. Culp, Jr., visited Clanton Saturday.

Scott Caverno, of Thorsby, was in town Saturday.

W. C. Robinson was in Clanton Saturday.

If you are in need of spectacles call on Upchurch.

W. J. Headley was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

E. M. Giles was a welcome caller Saturday.

H. J. Groom was in Clanton Saturday.

W. R. Jackson was in town Monday.

T. K. Littleton was in Clanton Tuesday.

T. J. Hubbard and A. G. Dake went to Montgomery Saturday.

J. D. Wright and Misses Irene Wright and Selma Patton visited Clanton Saturday.

John W. Foshee left Tuesday to attend the reunion at Nashville.

J. D. Hand, of New Mexico, was a visitor to Colonel W. A. Collier Monday. On Tuesday the two gentlemen took in the capital city.

W. I. Mullins went to Deatsville Wednesday.

Bishop Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., will preach in the Methodist church at Clanton during the conference to be held next week. Come and hear him.

Elder William Lively, of Birmingham, will preach at the Baptist church in Clanton on Monday night after the third Sunday. Everybody invited.

Rev. R. R. Ellison held the regular second Sunday services at the Methodist church. Good congregations both morning and night. His sermon in the morning, showing the difference between character and reputation, received very favorable comment.

J. B. Downs, Jr., arrived in Clanton Monday evening and has taken up his residence with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Downs, Sr. Mother and child are doing well.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

H. B. Hines and Miss Lula M. Gray.

COLORED.

James Hill and Esther Callens. Henry Thomas and Maggie Kirkland. George Wade and Fannie Snack.

LOMAX.

Everything here is going well. The farmers are up with their work and looking for rain. Parson A. C. Wells filled his regular appointment here Saturday and Sunday. Lee Vickers was with us Sunday. Those who till the soil, and till it well, have naught to buy, but lots to sell; while those who sit, and will not toil, for fear their hands with dirt would soil, will find at last, when 'tis too late, they have no place among the great. W. F. Littlejohn visited R. W. Littlejohn, of this place, Sunday. We are all populists and republicans here, and the reason why we are so is because the prosperity of our country is dear to us. We can't be democrats because when they are in power prosperity falls flat.

OBSERVER.

JEMISON.

J. D. Hand, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, is visiting home folks and friends here this week. W. T. Hand, W. R. Jackson and Charles Reynolds, a noted checker player, made a flying visit to Clanton Monday. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hilliard, of Fenwood, were the guests of W. R. Jackson and family at Kalona last Sunday. Wallace Hand, Sebe Shaw, Henry Shaw, Ira Whittaker, W. A. Reynolds, Frank Anderson, Misses Reesa Adams, Lelia Reynolds, Silsby Bristow, Bertha Durham, Mattie Ware and Mattie Patton and other young folks spent a pleasant day recently at Concord Lake "picnicking." The party was chaperoned by Mrs. W. R. Jackson. Miss Quint Henry, our obliging postmistress, and Miss Mollie Ware spent Sunday seeing the sights and friends on "Dry Valley." Never in the history of Jemison was there such an exciting game as was played here last Friday, when the "married men" crossed bats with the "single men." The youngsters had it their own way up to the third inning. Then the "daddies" began to find where the ball was, and they put the wood to it fast and heavy, beating it all over the lot. All the business houses closed and people that never countenanced such a thing as a ball game turned out and brought their wives and children with them to help "root" for their favorites. They all hallowed till they were too hoarse to say more. After the hard fought battle was over and the dust and smoke had cleared away, and Dr. Johnson, who was keeping score, could be found amid the turmoil, the footing showed 15 to 11 in favor of the "old folks." The feature of the game was the heavy batting of Fate Langston and Charlie Reynolds. A fine cake cooked by Miss Mattie Patton, one of Jemison's sweetest girls, and Jemison has many, was the prize to the winners, and the way the papas ate showed they were good judges of well cooked viands, and the boys looked on with mouths watering. J. D. Hand came all the way from New Mexico to witness the game and pronounced it the most exciting he had ever seen. W. R. Jackson, of Kalona, a noted baseball "fan," did the umpiring to a finish. He got off with licking Dr. McNeill, Wallace Hand and Len Langston, which was a light task. Next game will be played on the same grounds at Langston park June 24th. Everybody invited.

"DAGO."

Thorsby, Ala., June 14, '04.

Well, we were a spectator last Saturday at the demmies' blow out when the robe of Samuel, the unprofitable was transferred to Elijah, the innocent. It seems that the demmies have a way of reversing things among themselves, for, according to Scripture, it was Elijah's robe that fell on Elisha, but in this instance Elijah becomes the recipient and again they selected the old ram for the sacrificial altar on next November, but just in order for a change and to satisfy their aesthetic taste for the novelty of the thing, they have removed the ram and placed upon the altar their most innocent little Lamb, and when it comes to meeting the issues he will be dumb before his shearers and open not his mouth, but instead Colonel Bowie and Colonel Tip and Colonel Billy Collier, and if needs be a whole regiment of colonels will storm the ramparts and even the very citadels of the populist strongholds in search for votes, but it is a foregone conclusion that they will retire from the fray all shattered and torn, for I was told that three good life-long demmies were heard to say that Bowie's harangue had fully convinced them that the demmies had played out, for they still had nothing to howl about but white supremacy, and that any man knew he told a lie when he said they disfranchised no white man. By the way, I asked one fellow what they put those rooster tags on the boys for, and he said it was to keep the pops and republicans from getting them, and one "gillhooly" claimed that there was 500 in their procession when they marched over to the grove to eat their beef, and another "mullet head" said they were all going to "vote 'er straight." But one old timer who seems to have kept his head right said that all that was needed to give the people's ticket the biggest majority it had ever had was to send Bill Collier and Sam Adams out over the county with a music band and the day was won for the pops and republicans, without firing a gun, and so it is all such roosters only arouse our boys and will cause them to line up like Jackson's brigade as solid as a stone wall.

X-RAY.

DUPREE-GRANT.

Miss Mattie Lee Grant was married to A. K. Dupree on June 5, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, R. T. Grant, near Cooper. Esquire J. J. McDowell officiated and tied the knot in good style. Only the nearest relatives of the couple were present. The groom is a young man in the employ of the Middleton & Kicker saw mill and is highly esteemed by all who know him. The bride is a very charming young lady, and THE UNION extends its heartiest congratulations to the happy pair.

SINGING.

Singing at Oak Grove (near Jemison) at 2 o'clock p. m. on the third Sunday in June. Professor J. B. Northcutt will lead. Come and be with us.

COOPER.

The banner man seems to be continually worrying about THE UNION, or the Birmingham paper, as he calls it. Well, yes, I guess it is touching his pocket. Mr. "bannerman," we prefer a paper printed at Birmingham that stands for the people's rights to one HALF-PRINTED at our doors that we know to be a TRAITOR to its first party and people. Success to THE UNION and the people it represents.

D.

ROCKY MOUNT SCHOOL DISTRICT. NO. 57,

Bounded as follows: Beginning at the n. w. corner of Sec. 32, T. 24, R. 14, running s. 1 mile; thence w. to Cobb creek; thence down said creek to the n. e. corner of Sec. 7, T. 23, R. 14; thence s. 2 miles; thence w. 1 1-2 miles; thence n. 3 miles; thence e. to point of beginning. tf

CHILDREN'S DAY.

At Maple Springs church on the third Sunday in June. Everybody invited. Bring your baskets and let's enjoy ourselves. tf

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SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

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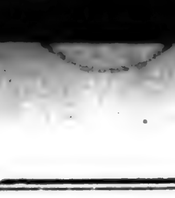
Panama

Here the oceans twain have waited
All the ages to be mated—
Waited long and waited vainly,
Though the script was written plainly:
"This, the portal of the sea,
Open for him who holds the key;
Here the empire of the earth
Waits in patience for its birth."
Who shall hold that magic key
But the child of destiny,
In whose veins has mingled long
All the best blood of the strong?
Sentinel of duty, here
Must he guard a hemisphere.

Let the old world keep its ways;
Naught to him its blame or praise;
Naught its greed, or hate, or fear;
For all swords be sheathed here.

Yea, the gateway shall be free
Unto all, from sea to sea;
And no fratricidal slaughter
Shall defile its sacred water;
But the hand that oped the gate
Shall forever hold the key!
—James Jeffrey Roche in Scribner's



OCULAR DEMONSTRATION

BY EPES W. SARGENT

Annice Wheatley strolled to the window and gazed idly out. This was strictly in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the little blue covered book of typewriting which read:

"—and I will explain it all to you. (Gertrude walks to window R and gazes idly out.)"

Considering that this was the 217th time she had done this the view from the window had lost somewhat of its novelty.

She knew exactly what she would see there. At her right would be a huge electric calcium pouring its green rays upon her white dress. It had been decided that green would be better than blue. The moon had been green ever since the night when the stage manager had arrived at this decision.

There were also a couple of stage braces holding up the scenery, and sometimes a couple of stage hands in very dirty shirt sleeves lent animation to the view.

To-night the men were absent and Annice was able to give her whole attention to the floor, on which some one had chalked "I love you," in a clear print.

She wondered idly who might have done this. Some stage hand, probably considering it a good joke. Surely no one would make such an open confession and expect to be taken seriously.

She was still wondering when she heard the cue which was her signal to turn with a cry of horror to perceive Lady Gwendolin prostrate upon the floor, struck down by Hugh de Maltravers, who in private life was a most unvillain-like villain.

After that it was a busy time until the fall of the curtain, when she had to run for the dressing room for a change for the third-act costume. She gave the chalk marks no further thought until the following evening.

There, again, were the eloquent words, neatly chalked for her inspection. She was the only one required to use the window. She could not suppose that the message was meant for any one else.

Gradually the legend began to annoy her. Every evening the same words appeared, only to disappear before it came time to make the change for the next act.

She complained to the stage manager, but that official could offer no practical suggestion. He was certain it was none of the stage boys and that was all the satisfaction she could obtain.

The matter both annoyed and interested her. It takes but little to make talk in a company, and she wisely held her peace; but she kept a sharp eye out in the hope of discovering the offender.

She even made a practice of running to the window the moment the curtain fell in the hope of discovering the writer erasing the lines, but by that time the marks had been obscured and she could only wait for time to unravel the mystery.

Gazes idly out.

On the 250th performance Agnes Carleton celebrated the event by introducing a new gown. In place of the white satin, which was beginning to show the marks of wear and tear, she appeared in a handsome black satin, which caused every woman in the audience a pang of jealously and incidentally got her several newspaper items.

As usual, Annice stood by the window, wondering who her unknown admirer might be. Lady Gwendolin gave her customary shriek and Annice turned with a scream of terror to behold the villain's wicked work.

To-night she supplemented her stage horror with a cry more natural. Lady Gwendolin fell with her face to the audience that they might marvel at the play of her facial expression as she slowly died from the effects of Maltraver's cruel blow. There on the back of the black satin

"Believe me," he said, earnestly, "it was no prank."

were the marks of a man's fingers clearly outlined in white.

In a flash it all came to her. Hugh Cameron, who played Maltravers, was the only person who left the stage. He made his exit from the very window out of which she had been looking. All of the other characters were supposed to enter from the castle on the opposite side of the stage.

It was an easy matter to chalk the legend while she was having her scene with Miss Carleton. Then when he fled from the consequence of his murderous assault he could rub out the chalk marks.

Only the black satin dress had been out of his calculations. When he had grappled with Lady Gwendolin, the chalk from his imperfectly cleaned fingers had left their mark. On the old white dress they had not been noticeable.

All through the last act the incident kept running through her head. She liked Cameron very much, better than anyone else in the company. He had been so kind to her in many little ways, so deferential, she could not believe that he had sought to insult her. She could not even imagine him doing such a thing even for a joke. He was not that sort of a man.

It hurt her to think that he had a hand in this joke. Just as the curtain fell at the close of the act she turned to Cameron.

"I should like to speak to you after you have changed," she said simply.

He bowed, but it was with no easy heart that he awaited her coming on the dark stage.

She broached the subject directly. "Mr. Cameron," she demanded, "Why do you annoy me by chalking such absurd sentiments underneath the window in the second act?"

"How did you know?" he countered.

"You left chalk marks on Miss Carleton's black dress this evening," she explained. "Now I want to know why you played such an absurd prank?"

He colored like a guilty schoolboy.

"Believe me," he said earnestly, "it was no prank. I meant it, every word. One night I stood by the window. The stage hands were all busy with a card game at the rear and I knew no one would see it before I came off after the murder. I picked a piece of chalk off the call board and wrote the words. You see while I play villain on the stage, I am anything but a bold man off. Just as I was going to sign them I heard the cue that brought you to the window and I had just time to whisk around the corner. I have been trying every night since then to get the courage to sign my name, but if it hadn't been for that blessed dress I never should have done so. I mean it, every word of it, Miss Wheatley. Won't you believe me?"

By special request Miss Carleton will wear her black dress at the wedding.

READY FOR HIS "SUB."

President Cleveland Was Prepared for the Usual "Touch."

When Grover Cleveland was elected president the first time, he was sitting in his office one day when Gen. Alfred Orendorff of Illinois was ushered in to see him.

"Well, Mr. President," said the general, "I suppose you have seen about every democrat in the country by this time?"

"All but my substitute, I think," replied the president. "I am looking for him every minute. He made a tight bargain and got all the money I had when he went to the civil war. I never saw him again until I was elected mayor of Buffalo. He ambled into my office there soon after I was elected. I told him I supposed he was killed in battle, but he said he had pulled out of the war with his life, was hard up and wanted $10. I gave it to him and heard nothing more of him until I became governor of New York. He 'showed up' promptly in Albany and borrowed another $10. Now I am president, and between callers I have been watching the door all day. I'm really a little disappointed. Here I am, ready for him." And the president drew from a capacious pocket a crumpled ten dollar bill and tossed it on the table in front of him.—New York Herald.

EASY FOR HIM TO TELL.

Youngster Escaped a Thrashing and Had Smile Coming.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw told this story the other day apropos of a discussion as to the propriety of extending clemency to violators of the customs law who furnish evidence against their associates.

It was at a school in Mr. Shaw's native state of Iowa, and one of the boys in a class had committed some grave infraction of discipline. The teacher announced that he would thrash the whole class if some one did not tell him who had committed the offense. All were silent, and he began with the first boy and thrashed every one in the class until finally he reached the last one. Then he said:

"Now, if you will tell me who did this, I won't thrash you."

"All right, sir. I did it," was the reply.—New York Times.

Must Be Natural Affinity.

A curious correlation between the ages of husband and wife appears to have been established in the course of the recent investigation of the inheritance of physical qualities by Prof. Karl Pearson. Prof. Pearson's results, published in Biometrika, may be briefly summarized: "These data have shown that there is a very definite correlation between the degrees of longevity of husband and wife. Things take place as if men destined to live to old age, while short-lived men generally marry shortlived women. There has been an unconscious selection from the point of view of general vitality. This follows clearly from the study of the age of decease of a great number of couples, taken from graveyard inscriptions." The influence of grief upon the longevity of the surviving partner is not taken into account.

Better Than a Lawyer.

Congressman Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas tells of an old negro who was charged with having stolen a hog. The facts were all against him. He had no counsel, and when the judge asked him if he wanted a lawyer assigned to defend him, he declared that he did not.

"But you are entitled to a lawyer," the court explained, "and you might as well have the benefit of his services."

"Yoah Honor would jes gimme some cheap white trash lawyer," the old darkey replied, "and he wouldn't do me no good. If it's jes de same to Yoah Honor, I'd ruther depen' on de ign'rance ob de court."—New York Times.

What One Woman Obersves.

"If children could be sent to a chewing school as they are sent to a kindergarten," says a common sense physician, "there would be a marked improvement in the race."

Many women are wandering restlessly in search of happiness with their hands full of materials of which the truest happiness is made.

Each is called on to do only her part—and that part is never impossible.

When a man is really hungry, his wife is apt to be a good cook.—Philadelphia North American.

A Dream of Happiness.

Sun's a-climbin' highah in de sky above mah head,
Watahmilyun time's sho' comin'!
Sets mah blood afiah when Ah dreams o' milyuns red,
Watahmilyun time's sho' comin'!

When de cotton blossoms drap by de side o' de row—
Milyuns gettin' ripe by de scoah—
Den dis dahky jis' ag'wine to t'row 'way his hoe
An' eat tell he doan' want no mo'!

Sun's a-climbin' highah in de sky above mah head,
Watahmilyun time's sho' comin'!
Sets mah blood afiah when Ah dreams o' milyuns red,
Watahmilyun time's sho' comin'!
—S. M. Scruggs, Mobile, Ala.

WORKING BY THE DAY.

Scotch Farmer of Experience Recognized the Symptoms.

John D. Rocketeller Jr., was talking to his Sunday school class about industry.

"Our industry," he said, with a faint smile, "should not be of such a nature that the remark once applied to a certain Scot could ever be applied to us.

"I'll tell you what the remark I allude to was.

"Two old farmers were walking down a road near Dunfermline when one of them pointed to a distant field and said, shading his eyes from the sun:

"'That figure over there—I wonder if it's a scarecrow.'

"He stopped and regarded the figure very attentively for a space. Then he concluded, in a satisfied tone:

"'Yes, it's not moving. It must be a scarecrow.'

"But the other farmer had sharper eyes and a better understanding, maybe, of certain types of human nature.

"'No,' he said, dryly; 'no, it's not a scarecrow. It's a man working by the day.'

UTILIZING THE SUN'S RAYS.

Cheap Fuel Used by Residents of Southern California.

The residents of Southern California have gone into partnership with the sun. There the sun is more plentiful than coal, and so they put the former to work, utilizing the heat rays for many purposes, one of which is known as the "solar water heater."

By the plan they have adopted they make the sun heat the water in the kitchens and bathrooms in the houses and for other domestic purposes. In California and other states where the sun may be depended on the item of fuel is entirely eliminated, and however cheap fuel may be, no fuel is cheaper than the sun.

The domestic arrangement for keeping water hot at all hours of the day or night is effected by inserting in the roof a solar heater, consisting of a number of mirrors reflecting the sun's rays, so that the heat is concentrated upon the water in metallic troughs, which absorb the heat rays and soon bring the water to a nearly boiling temperature.

Value of Eggs as Food.

The more thoroughly an egg has been cooked the more severe is the labor demanded of the stomach. If we would get from this article of food its utmost value it should be eaten either raw or underdone. Hard-boiled eggs are suggestive of picnics and dyspepsia. Raw eggs is a splendid stimulant when one is exhausted from any cause whatever. It is by no means unpalatable when eaten with salt, pepper and a dash of vinegar. For weakly children raw eggs beaten with milk make a first class food. The mixture may be sweetened with sugar, and it is best to give it in small quantities at short intervals. The flavor is improved by adding port wine. One tablespoonful of wine will suffice for one pint of the mixture. The formula would run: Two raw eggs, one tablespoonful of wine and sufficient milk to make one pint.

And One Had Love.

One man had riches for his gift and knew
The emptiness thereof;
Another, where Fame's topmost summits lift
All pigmy peaks above,
Felt the keen pangs of lofty loneliness;
And one had love!

Down in the lowly valley-paths of life
His years were spent,
Where, far removed from moiling din and strife,
Brook-song and bird-song blent
Babbled of quiet things, of restful peace,
And deep content.

Yet there was something in his cup of days
Ineffably more sweet
Than e'er he knew who in the giddy maze
Of fortune set his feet
Or quaffed Fame's goblet, wreathed with rue and bays,
And found it incomplete!
—Milton R. Greer in National Magazine.

Neatly Answered.

"Exactly how old are you, anyway?" asked a friend of Lillian Russell.

"I have a friend," replied the actress, with apparent irrelevance, "who was born in mid-ocean on an ocean steamer. After she and her mother had landed, the steamer, on its return trip, blew up. So practically she has no birthplace. My age is like that," she added, after a pause.—New York Times.

X-Rays Remove Smallpox Scars.

It is alleged that applications of the X-rays will remove the marks left on the skin by smallpox. Not only are we told that experiments have been successful with patients just recovering, but there is also reason to believe that pitting of many years' standing may be removed. The old scars of burns and tuberculosis are also removed by the X-rays.

Beggars in Spain.

There are 190,227 professional beggars in Spain, of whom 51,948 are women. In some of the cities beggars are licensed to carry on their trade. Seeking alms is recognizedd as a legitimate business, and the municipality demands a percentage upon the collections. Seville is the only city in the kingdom which forbids begging in the streets.

Plan to Honor Great Preacher.

Several projects are on foot in England for honoring the memory of the late Charles H. Spurgeon, the great Baptist preacher. One of the most interesting is the plan for buying the large and beautiful estate of Westwood and converting it into a home of rest for ministers and missionaries.

Gotham's Former Mayors.

New York has seven surviving ex-mayors—Gilroy, Ely, Grant, Van Wyck, Cooper, Edson, and Low.

Steam to Preserve Meat

"Keeping meats sweet and pure in a refrigerator by means of steam sounds a bit queer, doesn't it?" I was asked by George L. Cameron, superintendent of a meat-packing establishment, who continued in explanation without awaiting my answer, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Yet that is a method now in vogue on the big steamers which carry meats from this country and from Australia to Europe. Meat placed in refrigerators where the atmosphere is kept continually at an average temperature from 36 to 40 degrees will remain fresh, but not entirely untainted, for an indefinite period.

"I think the Australians solved the problem first. They worried over the matter for a long, long time, and adopted expedient after expedient, tried experiment after experiment, but all without avail, until someone thought of using steam to volatilize the gases which caused these annoying conditions and draw them [illegible] steam pipe was placed in a [illegible] duct at the bottom of a [illegible] chamber stored with [illegible] of this kind are low[illegible] duct led directly to [illegible] This experiment occ[illegible] and for eighty-nine [illegible] ter compartment was [illegible] the end of which to[illegible] the meat drawn forth [illegible] thoroughly tested. It [illegible] and pure, without th[illegible] gestion of bone odor [illegible] the day it was packed [illegible] been volatilized by th[illegible] off by the wooden duct [illegible] noxious condition [illegible] brine tanks. With th[illegible] frigeration process, I [illegible] taken that the temp[illegible] falls below freezing [illegible] sionally, so that the m[illegible] come frozen, meat [illegible] kept for years, and be [illegible] when taken forth for [illegible]

Sold Cannon for Gin

It was in the days of the kingdom. Some one of the court of the dusky islanders conceived the idea that Hawaii should be graced by a navy. This was particularly desired because King Kalakaua had a row on hand with his brother monarch at Samoa. So a navy was acquired.

The navy consisted of a converted teakwood trading schooner fitted with a third mast and full rigged. The Hawaiian admiralty provided the navy with a lot of old brass cannons, enlisted a crew of natives and forthwith sent them out to battle with the obstreperous Samoans.

Away sailed the navy to the southward, bent on an errand that should sustain the honor of the Hawaiian flag and the prowess of the Hawaiian bluejacket—if he wore a jacket.

A month passed and the month wore into two months, with not a word from the seat of war. An anxious monarch scanned the blue horizon with weary eyes for a [illegible] fleet.

Not a sign, until alone [illegible] eleventh week came a [illegible] the navy was in distr[illegible] planations followed [illegible]

Everything had gone [illegible] few days until the cr[illegible] ed all of the gin it had [illegible] when the cruise began. [illegible] not fight without gin, and [illegible] the brave tars were [illegible] sacrifice.

So they put into Hilo. [illegible] the brass cannons for [illegible] for eleven weeks held [illegible] worse a foe than the [illegible] ed strong waters from [illegible]

The navy returned in [illegible] admiralty went out of [illegible] the flag was lowered on the [illegible] in the navy. For many years [illegible] mialoha was a hulk in [illegible] harbor, the last and the [illegible] war the royal family ever [illegible] San Francisco Call.

Not Alone the Text

She regarded her husband with disapproval as she stood putting on her gloves. He was reclining in an easy chair, knee deep in the Sunday papers.

"A pretty way to spend Sunday!" she remarked severely. "What would your mother say if she knew you never went to church?" and she swept out of the house with a swish of silken petticoats and an air of conscious rectitude.

She was late, but fortunately not too late for the opening quartet. She was glad she had not missed that, for the twenty-thousand-dallar-a-year choir was considered the finest in the city. After the organ interlude from "Parsifal" she cast her eyes around the church and promptly fell into a reverie something on this order:

"Why, there's Mrs. Smith—and with her husband, too! So that report wasn't true, after all. And she's made her lace handkerchief into a yoke for her dress. Good idea for my [illegible] etamine. I wonder who [illegible] is in mourning for. I shou[illegible] supposed that broadcloth [illegible] so well without ripping. I [illegible] my white—dear, dear, full [illegible] coming in since tha[illegible] of Mrs. Blank's has one. I [illegible] to have that remnant ma[illegible] then."

By the time the benedi[illegible] pronounced she had pl[illegible] whole spring wardrobe.

"What was the text?" [illegible] her renegade husband on [illegible]

"The text? Oh—ah—um—[illegible]

"Aha, what would your [illegible] if she knew you'd been to [illegible] couldn't repeat the text?" [illegible] imitating her tone of right[illegible] nation.

"Well—the text isn't ever[illegible] goes to church for," she re[illegible] is for—for the beautiful th[illegible] come to one during the [illegible] New York Press.

Joke on Tom Sharkey

"Stories on Tom Sharkey are always abundant," says an eastern sport now in Chicago, "and the best of it is that they are nearly always true. Tom is a rich mine for good stories, and never a week passes that he does not do something original and hilarious.

"Tom was living happily at Sheepshead bay last summer, and one pleasant night was honored by a visit from Patsy Corrigan, one of the most fiendish practical jokers in the east. During the evening Corrigan looked at Tom's great bulk and massive thews, and then shook his head sorrowfully.

"'And what's the matter wit' ye, Patsy?' demanded Tom.

"'Why, Tom,' said Patsy, 'I was feeling blue when I looked at you, and realized that you haven't long for this world.'

"'And why so, Patsy?'

"'Why?' replied Patsy. 'Well, Tom, it's easy to see. Your [illegible] developed large enough to [illegible] chest of yours, and you [illegible] to die of consumption unless [illegible] prompt measures to [illegible] lungs.'

"'Wirra, wirra,' moaned [illegible] 'And how can I enlarge my [illegible]

"'Oh, that's a cinch, Tom. [illegible] every morning about 4 o'cl[illegible] in the open air, and shout [illegible] your might for half an [illegible] roar "Ha, ha, uh, uh, uh," [illegible] you can, and it will be [illegible] see the way your lungs will [illegible]

"And at 4 o'clock the next [illegible] the quiet of that peaceful [illegible] hood was shattered beyond [illegible] a brawny man, who, taking [illegible] tion right in the middle of a [illegible] block, bellowed, 'Uh, uh, [illegible] voice like seven bulls. [illegible] police force woke up and [illegible] ing after him."

Song of the Torpedo

By seven tall consorts circled round
The careless cruiser lay,
Watched by the dwarfish forts that crowned
The hills above the Bay—
The great guns frowning from the height;
The stately ships below—
And still toward them in the night
Came on the hidden foe.

For through the salt, sweet dark I crept,
Nigher and even nigher;
Tho' round the restless searchlight swept
Its shifting fan of fire.
The sentries stared from ship and land;
Their eyes were strong and keen—
Too late the treacherous wave they scanned,
Where I had passed unseen.

Till, with a sudden awful roar,
Beneath their armored keel,
As one may rend a scroll, I tore
That wall of tempered steel.
Steel plate and oaken beam were cleft
By one fierce bolt of flame;
And through the gaping wound it left
The invading billow came.

And the great warship [illegible]
Even as the bison springs
When to his throat with [illegible]
The thirsty leopard clings.
So did my noble quarry [illegible]
Upon the seething wave—
Then headlong in the clover [illegible]
Plunged to her ocean grave.

The sea closed o'er her [illegible]
And not a bubbling breath
Told of the hundred souls that [illegible]
The cup of bitter death.
The outer waters were not [illegible]
Where crouched beside his [illegible]
The foe that far off thunder [illegible]
And knew my task was done.

For to one cunning master [illegible]
I serve and never tire.
Man's fingers made me, [illegible]
The bidding of my sire.
He speeds me o'er the [illegible]
And on that path untrod
The slave of his more [illegible]
I work the will of God.
—Edward Sidney Tyler in Spectator.

CATARRH [illegible]
OF MOST [illegible]
PE-RU-[illegible]

[illegible] R. Spreckel, Jun[illegible] Bankle C[illegible]
[illegible] O. O. F., 200 New High St., Los [illegible]

came here a few years ago suffering [illegible] of the kidneys, in search of health [illegible] mate would cure me, but found [illegible] But what the climate could not [illegible] and did do. Seven weeks' treat[illegible] at I had the right medicine, and [illegible] man. I know of at least twenty [illegible] bers of the lodge in which I belong [illegible] cured of catarrh, bladder and kid[illegible] by the use of Peruna, and it is [illegible] in this city."—SAMUEL R. SP[illegible]

[illegible] of the Kidneys a Common Dis[illegible]—Kidney Trouble Often Fails to [illegible] Regarded as Catarrh by Physi[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Preserve Meat

ing conditions and draw them
steam pipe was placed in a
duct at the bottom of a re
chamber stored with meat;
of this kind are low lying,
duct led directly to the brine
The experiment occurred at
and for eighty-nine days the
ter compartment was kept
the end of which time it was
the meat drawn forth and ever
thoroughly tested. It was
and tasted without the slightes
trace of bone odor or mold
the day it was packed. The
be volatilized by the steam,
off by the wooden duct and th
process its condition purified
brine tanks. With this aid to
freezing process provided
taken that the temperature
falls below freezing point, as
sionally, so that the meat will
come frozen, meat may
kept for years, and be perfect
when taken forth for consum

nnon for Gin

you with weary eyes for a sig
fleet.

Not a sign, until along ab
eleventh week came a messa
the navy was in distress off
planations followed soon af
Everything had gone well
few days until the crew had
of all of the gin it had taken
when the cruise began. The
not relish without gin, and t
the brave tars were ready
sacrifice.

So they put into Hilo. They
the brass cannons for more
for eleven weeks held out ag
worse a foe than the seductive
of strong waters from Holla
The navy returned in disgra
eventually went out of busin
the flag was lowered on the
in the navy. For many years
Honolulu was a hulk in the
harbor, the last and the only
war the royal family ever
San Francisco Call.

ne the Text

dis- etamine. I wonder who Mr
her is in mourning for. I should
ers supposed that broadcloth w
so well without ripping. I
my white—dear, dear, full
coming in since tha import
of Mrs. Blank's has one. I
to have that remnant made
then."

By the time the benedic
pronounced she had plan
whole spring wardrobe.

"What was the text?"
her renegade husband on h

"The text? Oh—ah—um—

"Aha, what would your m
if she knew you'd been to c
couldn't repeat the text?"
imitating her tone of righte
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hood was shattered beyond
a brawny man, who, taking
tion right in the middle of
block, bellowed, 'Uh, uh,
voice like seven bulls till
police force woke up and c
ing after him."

the Torpedo

And the great warship shudder
convulsion as the bison springs.
Writhing in his throat with claw
The thirsty leopard clings,
And my noble quarry leap
Down the seething wave—
To a heritage in the clover
Plunged to her ocean grave.

The sea closed o'er her where
And not a bubbling breath
Told of the hundred souls that
The cup of bitter death.
The outer waters were not so
Where crouched beside his
Low lies that far off thunder
And knew my task was done.

For to one cunning master
I serve and never tire.
Man's fingers made me, and
The bidding of my sire.
He speeds me o'er the mid
And on that path untrod
The slave of his more mighty
I work the will of God.
—Edward Sidney Tyler in
Spectator.

CATARRH IS THE CAUSE OF MOST KIDNEY DISEASES.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH.

E. Sprecher, Junior Beadle Court Angelina
of C. of J., 205 New High St., Los Angeles, Cal.,

...me here a few years ago suffering with ca... of the kidneys, in search of health. I thought ...mate would cure me, but found I was mis... But what the climate could not do Peruna ...and did do. Seven weeks' trial convinced ...t had the right medicine, and I was then ...man. I know of at least twenty friends and ...rs of the lodge to which I belong who have ...ured of catarrh, bladder and kidney trouble ...h the use of Peruna, and it has a host of ...in this city."—SAMUEL R. SPRECHER.

...h of the Kidneys a Common Dis... Kidney Trouble Often Fails to ...Regarded as Catarrh by Physi...

...h of the kidneys is very common ...e say this fact is not better ...to the physicians as well as the ...kidney disease. They take ...coming to get better. They ...of catarrh. Kidney dis... are seldom associated in ...people, and, alas, it is ...associated in the minds of ...Too few physicians recog... the address. They doctor ...rise. They try this remedy and that remedy. The trouble may be catarrh all the time. A few bottles of Peruna would cure them.

Pe-ru-na Removes the Cause of the Kidney Trouble.

Peruna strikes at the very centre of the difficulty, by eradicating the catarrh from the kidneys. Catarrh is the cause of kidney difficulty. Remove the cause and you remove the effect. With unerring accuracy Peruna goes right to the spot. The kidneys are soon doing their work with perfect regularity.

Thousands of Testimonials.

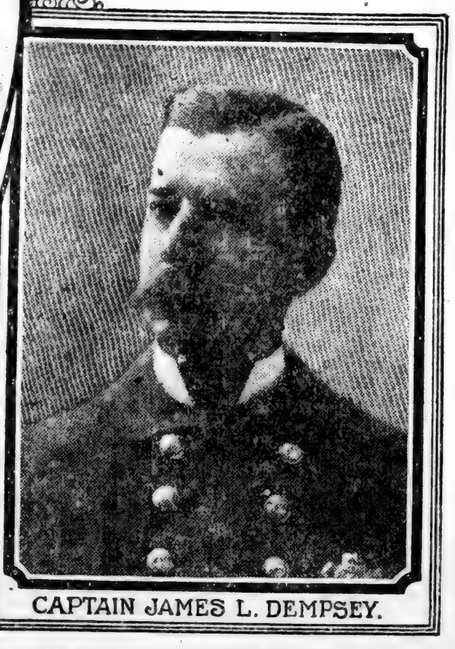
Thousands of testimonials from people who have had kidney disease which had gone beyond the control of the physician are received by Dr. Hartman every year, giving Peruna the whole praise for marvelous cures.

Pe-ru-na Cures Kidney Disease.

Peruna cures kidney disease. The reason it cures kidney disease is because it cures catarrh. Catarrh of the kidneys is the cause of most kidney disease. Peruna cures catarrh wherever it happens to be located. It rarely fails.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



CAPTAIN JAMES L. DEMPSEY.

Captain James L. Dempsey, Captain 2nd Precinct Troy Police Force, writes from 198 Ferry St., Troy, N. Y., as follows.

"From my personal experience with Peruna I am satisfied it is a very fine remedy for catarrhal affections, whether of the head, lungs, stomach or pelvic organs. It cures colds quickly, and a few doses taken after unaue exposure prevents illness.

"Some of the patrolmen under me have also found great relief from Peruna. It has cured chronic cases of kidney and bladder troubles, restored men suffering from indigestion and rheumatism, and I am fully persuaded that it is an honest, reliable medicine, hence, I fully endorse and recommend it."

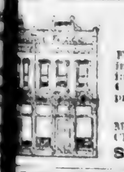
—JAMES L. DEMPSEY.

Officer A. C. Swanson writes from 607 Harrison St., Council Bluffs, Ia., as follows:

"As my duties compelled me to be out in all kinds of weather I contracted a severe cold from time to time, which settled in the kidneys, causing severe pains and trouble in the pelvic organs.

"I am now like a new man, am in splendid health and give all praise to Peruna."—A. C. Swanson.

STORE FRONTS



For all kinds and sizes of Store Buildings. We furnish all material entering into the construction of Store Fronts. Write us about your proposed building, its estate dimensions and style of front and we will send you, FREE OF CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and quote you an extremely low price on one of our popular

Beautiful, Everlasting

Modern Store Fronts. We give you all the style of an elegant New York or Chicago store at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue.

SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO., Owensboro, Kentucky

AD BREATH

...ad had great trouble with my stomach ...kinds of medicines. My tongue has ...as green as grass, my breath having ... Two weeks ago a friend recommended ...tried after using them I can willingly and ...that they have entirely cured me. I ...let you know that I shall recommend ...one suffering from such troubles."
...Kaspar, 100 Rivington St., New York, N.Y.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

...t Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. ...ver Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never ...sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. ...ed to cure or your money back.
...ling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 596

...AL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

EE to WOMEN

...arge Trial Box and book of in... ...ions absolutely Free and Post... ...enough to prove the value of ...tine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

...rmula of a noted Boston physician, ...ed with great success as a Vaginal ...for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal ..., Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, ...soreness of mucus membrane.

...al treatment of female ills Paxtine is ...ble. Used as a Vaginal Wash we ...ge the world to produce its equal for ...ctiveness. It is a revelation in cleansing ...ealing power; it kills all germs which ...flammation and discharges.

...ding druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. ...if your does not, send to us for it. Don't ...substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

...for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

...TON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Because of the achievements in aerial navigation of Santos Dumont, the Brazilian commission has placed a large picture of the inventor in the Brazilian section of the palace of fine arts at the world's fair.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

During some recent explorations at Pompeii an ancient kitchen was unearthed.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease

A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Tired Aching Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The gray wolf is very destructive to cattle in Montana.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

In Dundee, Scotland, the trolley system is used to clean and sprinkle the streets.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A floating electric crane is used for the loading and unloading of ships at Kiel.

BOTANIC
B.B.B. BLOOD BALM
The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.
It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.
If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by
BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dropsy CURED
Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer
Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Am. 29, 1904.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

One of the flat housetops of Morocco girls may often be seen flying kites which they believe will give an augury of their fortune. If the kite remains unbroken good fortune is in store for them; it mishap befall it evil days will be their portion. Their faith in the oracle is so great that mishap to the kite plunges them in dejection.

A new cavern, rivaling in beauty the one at Luray, and Weir's cave and the Cave of Fountains, at Shenduh, Va., has been discovered in Shenandoah county, Virginia, near Woodstock. As yet the cavern has not been explored, but the portion that has been visited is filled with the most beautiful lime stone formations and contains large chambers.

According to Export, a German geographical paper, there are 7,642,650 Chinese living out of China—as many as the total populaton of iSweden and Norway. America has comparatively few of them—only 272,829, a few less than the little British island od Hongkong alone boasts. The Philippines, where the Chinese are already a problem, have only 80,000 of them.

Native Frenchmen drink very little wine. One small glass of claret suffices for a meal. Native Germans will hover over a stein of beer a whole evening, whereas an Englishman or American will guzzle twenty steins.

Government Pays Low Wages.

The British Government continues to be denounced by the workers' union for the low wages paid at Government work shops, shipyards, arsenals and gun factories, but all denunciations and resolutions seem to have no effect.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Swiss Law Little Observed.

The killing of birds is forbidden in the Swiss Canton of Tessin, and last year the rural police confiscated over 20,000 traps and nets. Nevertheless, the birds are offered for sale in the markets with impunity.

AFTER INLAND RECRUITS

NAVAL TRAINING STATION TO BE ESTABLISHED ON GREAT LAKES.

Best Men from the Interior—To Be Given a Regular Schooling Before Being Assigned to a Berth on the Salty Ocean—May Cost a Quarter of a Million.

The United States government is preparing to spend a quarter of a million dollars on the establishment of a training school on the Great Lakes, announces the Philadelphia Record. Strange would it be were there not the makings of many a tiptop bluejacket among the young men who reside in the eight states which border on the Great Lakes. They grow up under the progressive influence of this remarkable marine highway, 1000 miles in length and holding one-third of the fresh water on the globe, and past their doors, so to speak, sails the greatest fleet flying the American flag and carrying a commerce several times as great as that which passes through the Suez canal, and bigger than the combined traffic of the ports of New York and London. Fascinated by such a glimpse of joys on the wave, the strong, intangible magnetism of work before the mast each year lures many a boy to the berth of a fresh water sailor, and small wonder, therefore, that when Uncle Sam held out to these restless, red-blooded young Yankees the prospect of actually seeing the world, mid all the spectacular pomp of our navy, they flocked to his standard with enthusiasm.

When the officers of the United States navy found that these clear-eyed, strong-limbed giants from the interior, many of them country boys wha had never seen salt water, made the best recruits the service had ever known, they speedily conceived the idea of establishing a naval training station on the unsalted seas. A new incubator for jackies had to be established somewhere to meet the growing demands of the navy, and what better place than this mid-continent maritime realm, with its traditions of Perry's victory, and so it is planned to expend the sum of $250,000 in providing on the Great Lakes a naval training station that will be equal in every respect, if not superior, to those at Newport, R. I., and San Francisco, Cal.

With the new naval preparatory school in full swing attention will perforce be turned to the provision of training ships on the Great Lakes, for ultimately it is desired to turn out at this lake station bluejackets with so full and practical a knowledge of seamanship assigned direct to cruising men-of-war, ocean-going vessels. To be sure it will under such circumstances require a short time for these newcomers to get their "sea legs," for be it known ability to ride the short, choppy waves of the Great Lakes is no guarantee against seasickness under the influence of the long, rolling swell of the ocean, but this inconvenience will be minor and temporary.

Inasmuch as there is a treaty between the United States and Great Britain which prohibits either nation from maintaining more than one war vessel on the Great Lakes, it is probable that the embryo jackies will have to put up for the time being with the antiquated old gunboat Michigan, which is now the sole representative of Uncle Sam's naval sovereignty on the inland seas. The Michigan, which is an iron and wooden craft, is one of the oldest steam vessels in the United States government. She is a schooner-rigged vessel, 163 feet in length, 27 feet breadth, draws 9 feet of water, and displaces 685 tons. Her engines have only 365 horse power, and her best gait is little better than 11 miles an hour. She carries a crew of 90 men, and has an armament consisting of six 6-pounder guns, two one-pounders, and two Gatling guns.

The problem of floating training grounds may also be solved by calling into requisition several of the converted yachts now in the navy, such as the Hawk, which is now stationed on Lake Erie for the use of the Ohio naval militia. However, in the case of such vessels the batteries would have to be removed, which would prevent instruction in gunnery being given. In the end probably the treaty will be modified so that Uncle Sam may increase his fresh water naval fleet, or else the Michigan will be replaced by an up-to-date cruiser. The latter is the more probable now that Canada is building for lake service a fast steel cruiser which will be capable of steaming at a speed of more than 18 miles an hour, and will carry several powerful rapid-fire guns.

The principal product of the new naval training station on the lakes will be what are known in the navy as landsmen. In all probability there will also be classes for apprentices, as the more exclusive and more highly specialized recruits are termed, but most of the graduates from the fresh water institution will be landsmen. This is in accordance with the needs of the navy where the landsmen outnumber the apprentices two to one, making it necessary to replenish the supply in like proportion. In order to distinguish between the two classes of recruits it may be pointed out that apprentices are accepted only between the ages of 14 and 17 years, and in most instances are bound over to the service of the government during minority, agreements to that effect being signed by parents or guardians. Landsmen, on the other hand, may be minors at the time of enlistment, but there is no such imperative necessity for the qualification of youth since they are accepted when over 18 years of age.

Just here it may be noted that the curriculum at the new lake station will show less difference between the courses of instruction for landsmen and apprentices than has heretofore been manifest in our navy. Prior to the Spanish-American war Uncle Sam's naval officers scarcely thought it worth while to give landsmen any preliminary instruction prior to plunging them into the duties of life on our floating strongholds, but since the conflict with Spain awoke the nation to its naval needs there has been followed a plan whereby each landsman receives three months' schooling at a station and a like amount on a training vessel. The apprentices have been receiving six months' practical training on the shore and six months afloat, and it is planned to have landsmen at the new lake station have the benefit of a like amount.

The boy who enters upon a career at Uncle Sam's fresh water headquarters for the making of naval seamen will have a mighty busy time of it from the minute he takes up his new vocation. He will be furnished upon arrival with a uniform and equipment of bedding, and will be expected to learn to care for himself and keep his clothing in the pink of condition. Almost from the start he will have a chance to familiarize himself with the small arms drill, and will be taught to load and aim a four or five-inch gun. Then they will make trips in tugs or yachts, upon which they will be taught to steer, to heave the lead, to get under way, and to anchor.

At the lake station there will be a continuance in the fullest degree of Uncle Sam's policy of making the enlisted men of the American navy take rank as the best paid, best clothed and best fed naval sailors in the world. The meals which will be served will be made up of such wholesome dishes as roast beef, potatoes, stewed corn, bread, milk, coffee and ginger snaps. In order, too, that the boys shall have no possible ground for dissatisfaction, it has been arranged to give each one o fthem 15 days' leave of absence at the close of the training period in order that he may visit his home and in the full glory of his spick and span new naval toggery lord it over his envious and less fortunate chums ere he takes up his new duties on one of the nation's cruising men-of-war.

THE ANGORA IN MISSOURI.

How It Has Made Blue Grass Meadow Out of "No 'Count" Lands.

"Many counties in southwestern Missouri are rapidly changing from largely brush wastes into good grazing lands, and if I am not badly mistaken a few years more will see the last of the 'no 'count' lands of that part of the state," says G. A. Keener, who recently made a comprehensive trip through the different counties of the southwestern part of Missouri, and knows whereof he speaks, according to Wool Markets and Sheep.

"A traveler who has not been over the ground down there for three or four years will will not be able to recognize the country now. The vast tracts of idle land formerly covered with nothing but brush and dead stubble are now mostly covered with the finest kind of blue grass and supporting cattle and other forms of live stock where a few years ago animal life could find absolutely no sustenance. This has all come about through the efforts of the farmers, who during the past two years have been purchasing goats in other sections of the country and have placed them on the brush lands, trusting the little workers would economically clear the ground of the accumulation of twigs and other dead vegetation. Now goats are perhaps the most numerous class of live stock in that part of the country, and they have done the work expected of them, for thousands upon thousands of acres of land have been redeemed and are now covered by magnificent grasses and inhabited by cattle and swine. I saw one tract of 2600 acres that had been cleared off during the past year. To save my life I could not have told the land from a Kentucky blue grass farm. Several thousand goats were required to accomplish the work of clearing this immense farm. Most of the cleared tracts are of smaller size, ranging from 100 acres to a quarter or half section. In the aggregate, however, they form thousands of acres, all of which will doubtless be devoted to cattle growing in the years to come.

"This transformation in so short a time is almost miraculous and will mean a great deal for the southwest as it throws open section after section of good grass lands for the grazing and breeding of cattle and will result in a strong impetus being given the cattle industry in that part of the country. Farmers who have heretofore not been able to handle cattle for the reason that they have had no feed to spare for such a purpose and no grazing lands will now be in a position to keep on hand from one to two or three car loads, and the owners of bigger tracts will as easily handle several hundred where formerly they had not engaged in the catle business at all. The success of the goat brush cleaning experiments in Dade, Barton, Jasper and other counties will result in landowners throughout the whole southern part of the state and clear down into Arkansas endeavoring to do away with the old brush fields and to convert the lands into grass tracts for the grazing of cattle."

Comfort.

Mr. Grotrox—What! Would take my daughter from me? Why, she is all I have to comfort me in my old age!

Lord Notasent—Gad! I thought you had two million dollars!—Puck.

TOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

Helping the kidneys is helping the whole body, for it is the kidneys that remove the poisons and waste from the body. Learning this simple lesson has made many sick men and women well.

Judge A. J. Felter, of 318 So. E St., San Bernardino, Calif., says: "For 18 years my kidneys were not performing their functions properly. There was some backache, and the kidney secretions were profuse, containing also considerable sediment. Finally the doctors said I had diabetes. Doan's Kidney Pills wrought a great change in my condition, and now I sleep and feel well again."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Judge Felter will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

A French scientist has made some observations as to the behavior of different wild animals at sea, says the Westminster Gazette. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others resent a trip on water and vociferously give vent to their feelings until sea-sickness brings silence. The tiger suffers most of all. He whines, his eyes water continually and he rubs his stomach with his paws. Horses are very bad sailors and often perish on a sea voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way to sickness. Elephants do not like the sea, but they are amenable to medical treatment.

The engineers who have studied the effects of fire in tall buildings in Baltimore seem to agree that iron and steel should not be intermingled in the frame of a building. Cast iron after heating and cooling shows a permanent expansion, while under similar conditions steel will return to its original dimensions. Baltimore's steel skeleton buildings resisted the fire, while cast iron buildings lay in shattered ruins. One towering steel building, although gutted from top to bottom, was found to be plumb and the skeleton in such perfect condition that the building could be refinished and occupied again.

The czar has given a commission in the Daghestan cavalry to Prince Napoleon Murat, great grandson of Napoleon's marshal, the stable boy whom Napoleon made king of Naples. He resigned, to accept this place, a lieutenancy in the Ninth Cuirassiers of the French army, in which service he won great honor in Madagascar. His grandmother was Caroline Fraser, of Philadelphia, who was governess in the family of Joseph Bonaparte when he lived in Bordentown, N. J., and afterwards married Lucien Murat. His mother, the wife of Achille Murat, was a Mingrelian princess.

At Huntsville a warrant charging forgery has been sworn out against Lena Johnson, alias Nellie Smith, a young woman of attractive appearance, who claims to be from Knoxville. The woman tried to borrow a sum of money from a bank on a forged note. She has disappeared since, leaving no trace behind her.

The Liberty Bell is at St. Louis.

Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

When one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all.

DEATH LIST INCREASES

Slocum Casualties Will Reach More Than 500. Divers Still Finding Bodies.

435 BODIES ARE RECOVERED.

Overturned Hot Grease Caused the Fire—Hospitals and Morgues are Crowded With Victims.

Six hundred men, women and children, at a conservative estimate, met death Wednesday by the burning, beaching and sinking of the big three-decker excursion boat General Slocum, which took fire in the East river, near the entrance to Long Island sound, while on her way to a sound resort with more than a thousand excursionists, the Sunday school pupils of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, their relatives and friends.

According to a statement issued by Coroner O'Gorman, 485 bodies have been recovered from the destroyed vessel, burned to death or drowned, and found on the shores to which they had been washed, or picked up in the river where they had jumped or fallen from the burning vessel.

Great preparations had been made for the seventeenth annual excursion of the Sunday school of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, and the General Slocum had been chartered to carry the excursionists to Locust Grove, one of the resorts on Long Island sound. It is variously estimated that there was between 1,500 and 2,500 persons on board the General Slocum when she left the pier, though the company which owns the Slocum officially states that the number of passengers was 873, that being only one-third of the vessel's capacity. It is thought, however, that there were several hundred children in arms, for whom fares are not usually charged.

At 134th street, there are several lumber yards and oil tanks, and as Captain VanSchaik, in command of the General Slocum, started to turn his vessel toward the shore there he was warned not to set fire to the lumber and oil, so he changed his course for North Brothers Island, one of the twin islands near the entrance to the sound, some half a mile away, where the boat partially burned was beached.

She sank near this place two hours and twenty-five minutes after the fire was first discovered.

In the meantime the passengers had become panic-stricken and those who were not caught by the flames rushed to the rear of the vessel and hundreds jumped overboard. It is alleged that the life preservers were too securely fastened to their holdings to be available and stories are told of frantic efforts made by strong men to cut them loose; but even if they could have been torn down, they were too high up for the children to reach. It is also alleged that no attempt was made to get out the fire apparatus at the first cry of fire, though Captain VanShaik says that he immediately rang the bells for getting out the apparatus. According to several statements, no attempt was made to lower boats or life rafts.

The scenes on the deck of the steamer as she proceeded up the East river were those of merry-making, customary on such occasions. The bands were playing, and the children were singing, dancing and waving handkerchiefs in answer to the salutations of those on shore or from passing steamers.

Before leaving North Brother island Coroner Darlington said there were probably hundreds of corpses still in the wreck of the hull of the General Slocum.

An eye-witness said that the greatest loss of life was due to the collapsing of the heavy upper deck. It fell soon after the fire started, crushing hundreds of persons who had gathered on the lower deck. It was then that the great panic ensued amid the stream of persons going over the rail into the water.

So far as known only one of the crew of the Slocum lost his life. This was Michael McGrath, stewart of the steamer, whose body has been recovered. When he jumped overboard he had with him, according to Captain VanSchaik, three or four hundred dollars. The money could not be found when the clothing was searched.

Divers were still busy taking bodies from the hold of the vessel, which they say is choked with the remains of human beings, while the bodies of others who leaped or were thrown into the river have not been recovered.

The fire is said to have broken out in a lunch room through the overturning of a pot of grease. The wind was high and all efforts to subdue the fire were futile.

A peculiar accident occurred on the Louisville and Nashville line between Tennessee and Alabama, and by which an aged white woman met her death. The train struck the woman on the Tennessee side of the line and knocked her over the line into Alabama.

Both the Southern and the Seaboard are seeking the shortest route between Birmingham and Atlanta.

Several new buildings are going up in Pratt City.

A MOSQUITO BRIGADE

Is Part of the Panama Medical Staff Arrangements.

Dr. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Panama canal commission, will sail from New York June 21st for the isthmus and establish quarters in the canal zone. Dr. Gorgas has selected all his principal assistants and they will accompany him.

Dr. Henry R. Carter, of the public health and marine hospital service, will be in charge of marine sanitation, which comes under the care of the commission for the ports of Colon and Panama. This includes quarantine arrangements, etc.

Dr. John W. Ross, medical director of the navy, will have charge of the hospital controlled by the commission. There will be at least twenty-five of these, it being the intention to establish a small building devoted to this purpose at each village along the route of the canal.

Dr. Louis A. Lagarde, U. S. A., will be in charge of the general hospital at Panama, which was established by the French company and is considered a model institution of its kind The French had eight hundred beds in this hospital, but under American interests better sanitation will reduce this number to about six hundred.

Joseph A. LePrince, who is in charge of similar work at Havana, will be in charge of the mosquito brigade in the canal zone.

FORTY THOUSAND ACRES

Of Winston County Lands Bought by Eastern Syndicate.

It is learned that a party of eastern capitalists has purchased 40,000 acres of land in Winston county. Much of the land contains coal, iron and timber and this they expect to develop, and it is likely that they will build a railroad to this property either from New Decatur or some other point. The lands which contain no minerals will be colonized.

Much of Winston county is practically undeveloped from the lack of railroads. The county contains virgin forests of the finest of oak, poplar, chestnut and other timbers while her fields of coal and iron are the richest in the country. But few mines have ever been opened up in Winston county from the fact that railroads do not reach the fields.

Two Sloss Fires.

The commissary of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company at Flat Top mines was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. A good-sized stock of goods was carried. N. J. Harrison, one of the clerks, was asleep in the place at the time of the fire and was gotten out before being suffocated to death. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $5,000, covered by insurance

Fire also damaged one of the ore washers of the Sloss-Sheffield company at Russellville, doing about $2,000 worth of damages. Insured.

Attempt to Blow Up Church.

It became known that an attempt by some unknown person was recently made to blow up with dynamite the church of St. Anthony, St. Louis, which is in charge of the Franciscans. The explosive was a stick of dynamite discovered under the altar, attached to a fuse running to one of the candles. Inability of an attendant to light this particular candle led to the discovery of the fuse and dynamite.

Frank Barker, the young white man who was convicted of the murder of a Jew peddler in St. Clair county, was removed to Birmingham and placed in the county jail for safe keeping.

Bolling Property Bought.

W. C. Shackleford, of Birmingham, has closed a trade for all the Milner, Caldwell & Fowler lands in Butler county, known as the Bolling property, situated nine miles south of Greenville. It will be remembered that this tract of land, embracing in the neighborhood of 30,000 acres, was purchased about two years ago by a syndicate. Because of failure to make payments, the lands were sold under mortgage and became again the property of the original owners.

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

Montezuma Goodwin, a white farmer, who lived near Trussville, was shot and killed Sunday afternoon by James Sims, his brother-in-law. Sims is under arrest.

It is said that the trouble resulted from a family feud; that the deceased went to Sims' house Saturday night with a knife and threatened to kill Sims.

During the latter part of July a party of Huntsville, Florence and Decatur people will make a trip on a steamboat from Riverton, Ala., to St. Louis. They will provide themselves with every comfort and take their time going and coming. In St. Louis they will not be worried in the hunt for hotels, but will use their boat as a hotel.

7,000 Russians in Retreat.

A dispatch from Tokio, dated June 15th, says news has been received there, but has not yet been officially published, of a great Japanese victory near Fuchou, on the railway seventy miles north of Port Arthur.

The Russians, it is added, were overwhelmed, lost a thousand men, left all their guns on the field and retreated in disorder.

Russians to the number of 7,000 men are now in full flight toward Tshi Chaino and Kai Chow.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT ROCKY MOUNT.

The Sabbath school of Rocky Mount church held their annual festival on Sunday, June 12th. Mr. Charles L. Glasscock, the very able superintendent of the school, had charge of the exercises throughout the day and carried them to a successful conclusion. There were numbers of folks there from neighboring communities, many more than could find room inside the church. All brought their baskets, except a few unfortunate ones, but they were hospitably cared for and plenty to spare. Though the attendance was so large, the conduct of all was exceptionally good, and not a discordant note marred the harmony of the day. The following programme was carried out by the members of the school. Songs of praise were sung by the entire school at intervals during the programme, Miss Laura Bean, of Jemison presiding at the organ:

Opening prayer, Mr. C. M. Northcutt; greeting to all, Mr. Charles Harps; welcome, Misses Clora Green and Blanche Dyson; "When the Summer Twilight Falls," Grady Headley; "The Judge," Master Dewey Northcutt; "Corner Work," Lafayette Glasscock; "A Child's Prayer," Wilson Collum; "When Papa Was a Little Boy," Willie Martin; "Children's Home," Maud Northcutt; "He Knoweth Best," Daisy Robinson; "What Can a Child Do?" Maggie Martin; "Back to Grandpa's," Austin Barnett; "A King," Annie Matthews; "The Boy for Me," Tommy Robinson; "A Boy's Plea," Martin Northcutt; "Step by Step," Simpson Glasscock; "Up in Heaven," Ida Branch; "Somebody," Myrtle Northcutt; "A Gentle Boy," Earle Green; "A Little Maid's Sermon," Ida Collum; "The Golden Band," Misses Carrie Northcutt, Fay Mathews, Ida Branch, Wilda Collum, Leila Collum and Clora Green; "I am Great, and You are Small," Clifton Green; "Mother's Advice," Leila Collum; "Song of the Burden Bearer," Laura Robinson; "Some Day," Luther Glasscock; "Jesus on the Cross," Minnie Martin; "Before It Is Too Late, Cassie Northcutt; "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Little Orphan," Emma Lowery; "Flowers for the Dead," Fay Matthews; "I Will Come Again," Perry Thomas; "Be Careful What You Say," Houston Harrell; "Johnnie's Quandary," Charlie Thames; "Evening Prayer," Maggie Martin; "Our Lambs," Laura Robinson; "Beautiful Hands," Fay Matthews; "A Drunkard's Wife," Nettie Matthews; "An Infinite Giver," Mamie Branch; "Through the Dark Valley," Leila Collum; "Memories of the Old Kitchen, Ida Collum; "Little Pilgrims," Cassie Northcutt; "Prodigal Son," Minnie Martin; "The Everlasting Memorial," Emma Lowery; "The Children's Friend," Pinkney Collum; "The Gift of God to Fallen Man," Clifton Green.

SECTIONS OF THE NEW LAW AS TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Sec. 6. On the first Saturday in July, 1904, and each fourth year thereafter, the qualified electors of each public school district shall meet at the district public school house and elect from among the free-holders and householders who can read and write, residing in such districts, a local board of three district trustees, whose duty shall be as hereinafter provided. Such district trustees shall hold office for the term of four years from the time of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. The trustees provided for in the last preceding section shall, within ten days after their election, meet at the public school district house, or at some place more convenient to all concerned, and shall organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary

Sec. 8. The district trustees shall, during the month of August, 1901, and in every even numbered year thereafter, make an enumeration of all the children within school age in their respective districts, in accordance with the requirements of section 3573 of the code of 1896, and report the same as herein provided to the county superintendent of education, who shall, by the 15th day of said month, make a written report of such enumeration by numbered districts to the state superintendent of education, and it shall be the duty of the county superintendent of education to enumerate or cause to be enumerated all the children of school age in any township or townships in his county in which the sixteenth section interest exceeds the amount of per capita apportionment from the general school fund, and report the same to the office of the state superintendent of education.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the said district trustees to care for all school property, employ teachers for their school districts, such employment to be subject to the approval of the county board of education, to visit the schools within their respective districts, observe the management of the same, to make quarterly reports of the condition of such school to the county superintendent of education and to perform such other duties as may be required by the county board of education hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 10. The chairman of the several board of district trustees shall meet at the court house in their respective counties on the second Saturday in August after their election and every four years thereafter, and shall elect four county school trustees, who shall hold office for the term of four years from the date of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Before entering upon the duties of office, they shall take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of the state. The county superintendent of education and said four county trustees shall constitute the county board of education within their respective counties. The county superintendent of education shall be the chief executive officer of said county, boards of education and shall see that all the rules, regulations and orders of said county boards are enforced; provided, however, that no county trustee shall, during his term of office, be eligible to election as a district trustee.

Sec. 11. That said county board of education shall have entire control of the public schools within their respective counties, unless otherwise provided by law. They shall make rules and regulations for the government of the school, see that teachers perform their duties, and exercise such powers, consistent with the law as in their judgment will best subserve the cause of education.. The said board shall have the right to acquire, purchase, lease, receive, hold, transmit and convey the title to real and personal property for school purposes. Said board of education shall by and in name of county board of education sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with; all contracts to be made after resolution adopted by said board and spread on its minutes and signed by the president and secretary and all process shall be executed on the secretary of said board. tf

GIVES EIGHT FOR ONE.

What the Sandwich Islands are Worth to the United States.

"In the six years since annexation the net profits from Hawaii to the federal treasury have aggregated $2,259,090," is the statement of George R. Carter, governor of the Hawaiian islands. Continuing, he said:

"Uncle Sam took away from Hawaii fully one-third of its annual revenue by transferring to Washington the entire receipts from import duties. The islands have presented into the treasury of the United States over $8 for every man, woman and child living on them, getting back but little more than $1 per capita. We have by reason of this loss of revenue been forced to cut down our expenses about 33 1-3 per cent and this retrenchment has caused no small hurt and inconvenience.

"The great disadvantage we labor under is that there has been no recognition by the United States congress of our exceptional situation and special needs. We need money for improvement of our harbors, but not one cent has been forthcoming."

WILLIAM LOGAN CAPTURED.

Is Charged With Murder Committed About Three Years Ago.

William Logan, who has been wanted for about two years, has been captured and is now in the county jail at Tuscaloosa to answer the charge of murder. He was found in Louisiana.

Logan is charged with the killing of Lewis Beavers, which occurred north of Tuscaloosa, two years ago. It is said that the two men got into some difficulty when Logan struck his adversary with an ax and afterwards shot him. The government offered $100 reward for his arrest.

Six Ships There.

Rear Admiral Barker expects to leave Lisbon on June 16th for Gibraltar, where the squadron will remain until the Morocco incident is settled. On the arrival there of the Illinois and the Missouri the squadron will consist of six of the most modern battleships, besides the two squadrons of cruisers and gunboats now at Tangier.

They have an equipment of about 2,400 men, a large landing force if necessary.

It is also foreseen that the claim for an indemnity against Morocco may have to be settled before the Perdicaris incident is closed, this indemnity covering redress for the indignity to the prisoners and the heavy expense involved in sending ships to Tangier.

To Increase the Fund.

The society of the alumni of the University of Alabama has determined to increase the educational fund of that institution from $2,500 to $5,000 before 1906 and active steps are now being taken to raise money.

At present the education fund is only $2,500, which is not deemed sufficient by those who have the welfare of the university at heart. The fund is loaned to needy students who are unable to pay their way through college. They give their notes for the amounts they borrow, which are to be paid back at the end of six years and bear 6 per cent interest.

Special Term Called.

A special term of the supreme court of Alabama called for July 5th to hear the charges against Probate Judge J. C. Wood, of Lowndes county. The court will meet on that day for a public hearing and investigation of the charges. Testimony will be heard by the court as to whether Judge Wood bought votes in the April primary, whether he is addicted to the uuse of intoxicating liquors so as to unfit him for his duties, and whether he failed in certain specified instances to discharge the duty of probate judge.

Moody to Succeed Knox.

It is learned from a high source that Attorney General Knox will resign from the cabinet in a few days and will be succeeded by Mr. Moody, the present secretary of the navy. Mr. Knox has been appointed United States senator to succeed the late M. S. Quay.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Alabama Educational association is in session at Tuscaloosa.

Geneva county's books are reported in good condition.

$1,000,000 Verdict.

A verdict for $1,000,000, ... terest for one year and seven ... making a total of $1,100,000 ... turned by a jury before Justice ... cer, of the supreme court ... lyn, in the suit of M... against General Louis F... services rendered in bringing ... the sale of the Western ... railroad to a syndicate.

George Gould and other ... capitalists appeared as ...

Judge Spencer denied ... a new trial, but granted a ... stay.

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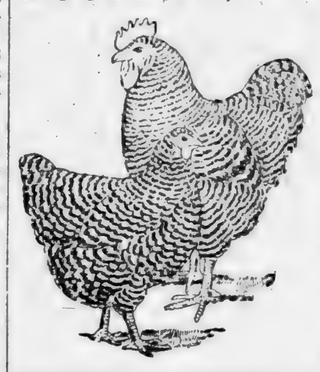
Is complete in every detail and is in ch... of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara S... of St. Louis

P. D. WILSO...

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YA...



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Both for $1.25.

T...

VOL. II.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

No. 1, "Valley Creek ... the N. E. corner of Se... runn... W. 2 miles to Little Oak... ... thence down the creek to the S... corner of Sec. 29, ... county line, thence S. ... line, thence E. 4 miles ... miles to point of begin... in T. 20, R. 11

No. 2, "Oden ... N. E. corner of S... miles to county line ... county line 5 miles ... tle Oakmulgee creek, thence up ... creek, to the N. E. corner of S... thence E. 2 miles to the N. E. ... of Sec. 22, thence N. ... of beginning, all in ... 11.

No. 3, "Elders... ... lows: Beginning at the S. W. ... of Sec. 25, in T. 20, R. ... run... N. 2 1-2 miles, thence E. ... Big M... berry creek, thence down said cr... to county line, thence W. ... beginning

No. 4, "Stanton" Beginning at 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 14 and ... in T. 20, R. 11, running N. 2 1-2 mi... to township line dividing T. 20, R. ... and T. 21, R. 11, thence E. ... the S. W. corner of Sec. 36, T. 21, ... 11, thence N. E. to the N. E. cor... of Sec. 36, T. 21, R. 11 ... Big Mulberry creek, thence down ... creek to where it crosses section ... between 33 and 34, thence S. to the ... E. corner Sec. 9, T. 20, R. 12, thence ... to Big Mulberry creek, thence ... said creek to the 1-2 mile line in S... 17, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 5, "Alpine:" Beginning at ... N. E. corner of Sec. 24, T. 20, R. ... running S. along range line 2 ... miles, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence ... 1-2 mile to county line, thence ... along county line to Big Mulb... creek, thence up said creek to w... it crosses section line between S. ... 17, T. 20, R. 12, thence E. to the ... E. corner Sec. 16, thence S. 1 ... thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 6, "Adams:" Beginning at ... E. corner Sec. 26, T. 21, R. 12, ... ning S. to S. E. corner of Sec. 1... 20, R. 12, thence W. to S. W. corner ... Sec. 15, thence N. to Mulberry cr... thence up said ... crosses section line between 27 ... 34, T. 21, R. 12, thence ... beginning

No. 7, "Weaver Field:" Begin... at N. W. corner of Sec. 18, T. 2... 13, running E. to Little Mulb... creek, thence down said ... ty line, thence W. a... to the 1-2 mile stob at S... R. 12, thence N. 1-2 ... 1-2 mile to range line, thence N. ... point of beginning

No. 8, "Wayside:" Beginning ... the S. W. corner Sec. 7, T. 20, R. ... running N. 2 1-2 miles to 1-2 m... stake, Sec. 31, T. 21, R. 12, thence ... to Little Mulberry Creek, thence do... said creek to where it crosses the ... line of 9 and 10, T. 20, R. 12, the... west to point of beginning.

No. 9, "Center Point:" Begin... at the S. E. corner Sec. 26, T. 20, ... 12, running W. along county line ... Little Mulberry creek, thence up ... creek to a point 1 mile S. of to... ship line in T. 20, R. 12, thence E. ... Swift creek, thence down said cr... to county line, thence W. along co... ty line to S. E. corner of Sec... thence S. to point of beginning.

No. 10, "Popwell:" Beginning a... point 1 mile S. of township line ... Little Mulberry creek, T. 20, R. ... running up said creek to a point ... mile N. of township line in T. 21, ... 12, thence E. to Swift creek, the... down Swift creek to a point 1 m... S. of township line in T. 20, R. ... thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 11, "Beth Salem:" Begin... at the N. E. corner Sec. 2, T. 20, ... 14, running S. 1 mile, thence E. ... mile, thence S. to ... W. along county line to Swift cr... thence up said creek to where it for... thence up E. prong of ... township line dividing T. 20, R. ... and T. 21, R. 14, thence E. to ... beginning.

No. 12, "Billingsley:" Beginning ... the N. E. corner Sec. 34, T. 21, ... 14, running S. 1 mile, thence W. ... E. prong of Swift creek, thence do... said creek to the fork, thence up w... prong of Swift creek to 1-2 mile st... between Sec. 29 and 30, T. 21, R. ... thence E. to the 1-2 mile stake ... tween Sec. 27 and 28, T. 21, R. ... thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. to p... of beginning.

No. 13, "Enterprise:" Beginning ... the S. E. corner Sec. 18, T. 20, R. ... running N. to 1-2 mile stake betw... Sec. 31 and 32, T. 21, R. 15, the... W. to 1-2 mile stake between Sec ... and 35, T. 21, R. 14, thence S. 1 ... miles, thence 1-2 mile E., thence ... 2 miles to county line, thence E. ... point of beginning.

No. 14, "Evergreen:" Beginning ... the N. W. corner Sec. 5, T. 20, R. ... running E. 2 miles, thence N. to So... Prong creek, thence E. 1 mile al... said creek, thence S. to township l... dividing T. 21, R. 15 and T. 20, R. ... thence E. 3-4 mile, thence S. to cou... line, thence W. 3 3-4 miles; thence ... to point of beginning.

Succeed Knox.

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$1,000,000 Verdict.

A verdict for $1,000,000,
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making a total of $1,100,000,
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against General Louis Fitzgera
services rendered in bringing
the sale of the Western Ma
railroad to a syndicate.

George Gould and other pro
capitalists appeared as witnesse

Judge Spencer denied a moti
a new trial, but granted a 60
stay

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CHICKEN
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fresh eggs for 50c. If
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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 23, 1904. NO. 13.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

No. 1, "Valley Creek:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 22, running W. 2 miles to Little Oakmulgee creek, thence down the creek to the S. W. corner of Sec. 29, thence W. 1 mile to county line, thence S. 1 mile to county line, thence E. 4 miles, thence N. 3 miles to point of beginning, all lying in T. 20, R. 11.

No. 2, "Oden:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 3, running W. 4 miles to county line, thence S. along county line 5 miles, thence E. to Little Oakmulgee creek, thence up said creek to the N. E. corner of Sec. 20, thence E. 2 miles to the N. E. corner of Sec. 22, thence N. 3 miles to point of beginning, all situated in T. 20, R. 11.

No. 3, "Riderville:" Bounded as follows: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Sec. 35, in T. 20, R. 11, running N. 3 1-2 miles, thence E. to Big Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to county line, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 4, "Stanton:" Beginning at the 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 14 and 15 in T. 20, R. 11, running N. 2 1-2 miles to township line dividing T. 20, R. 11, and T. 21, R. 11, thence E. 1 mile to the S. W. corner of Sec. 36, T. 21, R. 11, thence N. E. to the N. E. corner of Sec. 36, T. 21, R. 11, thence E. to Big Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to where it crosses section line between 33 and 34, thence S to the S. E. corner Sec. 9, T. 20, R. 12, thence W to Big Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to the 1-2 mile line in Sec. 17, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 5, "Alpine:" Beginning at the S. E. corner of Sec. 24, T. 20, R. 12, running S. along range line 2 1-2 miles, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile to county line, thence W. along county line to Big Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section line between 8 and 17, T. 20, R. 12, thence E. to the N. E. corner Sec. 16, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 6, "Adams:" Beginning at N. E. corner Sec. 26, T. 21, R. 12, running S. to S. E. corner of Sec. 12, T. 20, R. 12, thence W. to S. W. corner Sec. 15, thence N. to Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section line between 27 and 34, T. 21, R. 12, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 7, "Weaver Field:" Beginning at N. W. corner of Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 13, running E. to Little Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to county line, thence W. along county line to the 1-2 mile stob of Sec. 36, T. 20, R. 13, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile to range line, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 8, "Wayside:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 7, T. 20, R. 13, running N. 2 1-2 miles to 1-2 mile stake, Sec. 31, T. 21, R. 13, thence E. to Little Mulberry Creek, thence down said creek to where it crosses the S. line of 9 and 10, T. 20, R. 13, thence west to point of beginning.

No. 9, "Center Point:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 36, T. 20, R. 13, running W. along county line to Little Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to a point 1 mile S. of township line in T. 20, R. 13, thence E. to Swift creek, thence down said creek to county line, thence W. along county line to S. E. corner of Sec. 13, thence S. to point of beginning.

No. 10, "Popwell:" Beginning at a point 1 mile S. of township line on Little Mulberry creek, T. 20, R. 13, running up said creek to a point 1-2 mile N. of township line in T. 21, R. 13, thence E. to Swift creek, thence down Swift creek to a point 1 mile S. of township line in T. 20, R. 14, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 11, "Beth Salem:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 3, T. 20, R. 14, running S. 1 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. to county line, thence W. along county line to Swift creek, thence up said creek to where it forks, thence up E. prong of said creek to township line dividing T. 20, R. 14 and T. 21, R. 14, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 12, "Billingsley:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 34, T. 21, R. 14, running S. 1 mile, thence W. to E. prong of Swift creek, thence down said creek to the fork, thence up west prong of Swift creek to 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 29 and 30, T. 21, R. 14, thence E. to the 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 27 and 28, T. 21, R. 14, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 13, "Enterprise:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 15, running N. to 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 31 and 32, T. 21, R. 15, thence W. to 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 31 and 35, T. 21, R. 14, thence S 1 1-2 miles, thence 1-2 mile E., thence S. 2 miles to county line, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 14, "Evergreen:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 5, T. 20, R. 15, running E. 2 miles, thence N. to South Prong creek, thence E. 1 mile along said creek, thence S. to township line dividing T. 21, R. 15 and T. 20, R. 15, thence E. 3-4 mile, thence S. to county line, thence W. 3 3-4 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 15, "Verbena:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 13, T. 20, R. 15, running N. to Sandy creek, thence down said creek to Chestnut creek, thence N. along section lines to the N. E. corner, Sec. 30, T. 21, R. 16, thence W. 1 1-2 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. to county line, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 16, "McDonald:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 16, running N. to Sandy creek, thence down said creek to Chestnut creek, thence down Chestnut creek to Coosa river, thence down Coosa river to the county line, thence W. along county line to point of beginning.

No. 17, "Bethel:" Beginning at the S. E. corner, Sec. 33, T. 21, R. 15, running N. 1 mile, thence E. 1-4 mile, thence N. to Chestnut creek, thence up said creek to a point 1-4 mile S. of the south line of Sec. 16, thence west to range line, thence S. along range line 2 1-4 miles, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 18, "Cooper:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 35, T. 21, R. 15, running N. 1 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence N. 1 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence W. to Chestnut creek, thence down said creek to a point 1-4 mile E. of section line between 27 and 28, thence S. to section line, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. to South Prong creek, thence E. along said creek 1 mile, thence S. to township line, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 19, "Corinth:" Beginning at the mouth of Chestnut creek, running up said creek to section line between 31 and 32, T. 21, R. 16, thence N. 2 miles, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. to Blue creek, thence down Blue creek to Coosa river, thence down said river to point of beginning.

No. 20, "Ingram:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 31, T. 21, R. 11, running E. 5 miles, thence N. E. to the N. E. corner Sec. 36, thence N. 2 miles, thence W. 5 miles to Big Oakmulgee creek, thence down said creek to the county line, thence down said county line to point of beginning.

No. 21, "County Line:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 6, T. 21, R. 11, running E. 2 miles, thence S. to Big Oakmulgee creek, thence down said creek to the county line, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 22, "Shoults:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 4, T. 21, R. 11, running E. 4 miles, thence S. 3 miles, thence W. to Big Oakmulgee creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses the section line between 8 and 9, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 23, "Maplesville:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 6, T. 21, R. 12, running S. 5 miles, thence E. to Big Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to range line, thence N. to the N. E. corner Sec. 13, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. to point of beginning.

N. 24, "Golden Ridge:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 28, T. 22, R. 12, running S. 3 miles to the S. W. corner Sec. 4, T. 21, R. 12, thence E. 2 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 2 miles to range line, thence N. 4 miles to the N. E. corner Sec. 25, T. 22, R. 12 ,thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 25, "Sardis:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 20, T. 21, R. 13, running W. 2 miles, thence S. to Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to where it crosses section line between 27 and 34, thence E. to range line, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. 2 1-2 miles, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 26, "Culp:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 12, T. 21, R. 13, running W. 2 miles, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 3-4 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 1 1-2 miles, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence N. to Little Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to range line, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 27, "Bynum:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 7, T. 21, R. 14, running S. 2 miles, thence E. to Swift creek, thence down said creek to 1-2 mile line, crossing section 32, thence W. to 1-2 mile stake on section line between 34 and 35, T. 21, R. 13, thence N. 1-2 miles, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence N. to Little Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to the range line, thence N. to the N. W. corner Sec. 7, T. 21, R. 14, thence E. to the point of beginning.

No. 28, "Highlands:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 8, T. 21, R. 14, running E. 3 miles, thence S. 4 miles, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence W. to Swift creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section line between 17 and 20, thence W. to the S. W. corner of Sec. 17, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 29, "Aldridge:" Beginning at 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 31 and 36 on range line dividing T. 21, R. 14 and T. 21, R. 15, running N. along range line to Walnut creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses the section line between 2 and 3 in T. 21, R. 14, thence S. to the 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 34 and 35, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 30, "Maple Springs:" Beginning at the 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 3 and 4, T. 21, R. 15, running west 3 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 3 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 31, "Cross Roads:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 12, T. 21, R. 15, running W. 3 miles, thence S. 2 1-4 miles, thence W. to Chestnut creek, thence down said creek to the 1-2 mile line of Sec. 21, thence E. to range line, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 32, "Walnut Creek:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 16, T. 22, R. 15, running S. to Hog Creek, thence down said creek to 1-2 mile line in Sec. 22, thence S. to the south line of Sec. 3, T. 21, R. 15, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence W. 3 miles, thence N. to Walnut creek, thence down said creek to point of beginning.

No. 33, "Providence:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 1, T. 21, R. 15, running N. 1 mile, thence E. 500 yards, thence N. to Walnut creek, thence up said creek to Hog creek, thence up said creek to the 1-2 mile line of Sec. 22, T. 22, R. 15, thence S. to the south line of Sec. 3, T. 21, R. 15, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 34, "Pleasant Cherry:" Beginning at the mouth of Walnut creek, running down Coosa river to the mouth of Blue creek, thence up said creek to the range line between T. 21, R 15 and T. 21, R. 16, thence N. to the N. E. corner Sec. 1, T. 21, R. 15, thence E. 500 yards, thence N. to Walnut creek, thence down said creek to point of beginning.

No. 35, "Macedonia:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 1, T. 22, R. 12, running S. 2 miles, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. 2 miles, thence W. to county line, thence N. 4 miles, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 36, "Mullins' Hill:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 15, T. 22 R. 13, running S. 1 mile thence W. to Gail creek, thence down said creek to the south line of Sec. 29, thence W. to the range line, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence N. 2 miles, thence E. 1-4 mile, thence N. 1 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. 1-4 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. 3-4 mile, then E. to point of beginning.

No. 37, "Isabella:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 28, T. 22, R. 13, running S. 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. 2 miles, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. 4 miles, thence E. to Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to the south line of Sec. 20, thence E. to the point of beginning.

No. 38, "Pine Oak:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 28, T. 22, R. 13, running S. 3 miles, thence W. 2 miles, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 2 miles, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 2 1-2 miles, thence E. 1 1-2 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 39, "Unity:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 3, T. 21, R. 14, running W. to the range line, thence N. 3 1-4 miles, thence E. 3 miles, thence S. to Skull Bone branch, thence down said branch to Goose Pond creek, thence down said creek to section line between 34 and 35, thence S. to the point of beginning.

No. 40, "Lomax:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 14, T. 22, R. 14, running W. 1 mile, thence N. to Yellow Leaf creek, thence up said creek to Gum swamp, thence up said swamp to the N. W. corner of Sec. 21, thence S. 3-4 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. to Skull Bone branch, thence down said branch to Goose Pond creek, thence down said creek to the S. E. corner Sec. 26, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 41, "Cedar Grove:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 14, T. 22, R. 13, running N. 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 5 miles, thence S. to Yellow Leaf creek, thence up said creek to Gum swamp, thence up Gum swamp to the S. W. corner Sec. 16, T. 22, R. 14, thence S. 3-4 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence S. 1-4 miles, thence W. 1 1-2 miles, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 42, "Smiths:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 13, T, 24, R. 14, running S. to Blue Gut creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section lines between 2 and 3 in T. 23, R. 14, thence N. to Buzzard Roost branch, thence down said branch to Stumps creek, thence down said creek to county line to point of beginning.

No. 43, "Cane Creek:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 4, T. 22, R. 15, running W. 3 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. to Yellow Leaf creek, thence down said creek to the range line, thence S. along range line to the N. W. corner Sec. 6, thence E. 3 miles, thence S. to point of beginning.

No. 44, "Union Point:" Beginning at the mouth of Walnut creek, running up said creek to the mouth of Hog creek, thence up Hog creek to section line between Sec. 21 and 22, T. 22, R. 15, thence N. to 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 3 and 4, thence E. to Coosa river, thence down said river to point of beginning.

No. 45, "Pleasant Grove:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 10, T. 22, R. 13, running W. 3 miles, thence N. 3-4 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 1-4 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 2 1-2 miles, thence E. 4 miles, thence S. to point of beginning.

No. 47, "Mineral Springs:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 25, T. 22, R. 14, running W. 2 miles, thence N. W. to the N. W. corner of Sec. 27, thence N. 1 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence N. to Blue Gut creek, thence down said creek to range line, thence S. along range line to point of beginning.

No. 49, "Flint Hill:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 22, T. 23, R. 15, running E. to the Coosa river, thence down said river to 1-2 line in Sec. 6, T. 22, R. 16, thence W. to 1-2 mile stake on section line between 3 and 4, T. 22, R. 15, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 50, "Marcus:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 15, T. 23, R. 15, running N. to Waxahatchee creek, thence down said creek to Coosa river, thence down said river to the S. E. corner Sec. 13, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 52, "Freeman:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 21, T. 23, R. 12, running E. 2 3-4 miles, thence S 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 1 1-4 miles, thence S. 1 1-2 miles, thence W. 4 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 53, "Moore's Spring:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 4, T. 23, R. 12, running E. 3 miles, thence S 1 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 1 1-4 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 2 3-4 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 54, "Mars Hill:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 18, T. 23, R. 13, running W. 2 1-4 miles, thence S. 2 1-2 miles, thence E. 3 1-4 miles, thence N. 2 miles, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 55, "Center Hill:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 15, T. 23, R. 13, running W 1 1-4 miles, thence N 1 mile, thence W. 1 1-4 miles, thence S. W. to the S. W. corner Sec. 8, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. 2 miles, thence E. 2 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 56, "Oak Grove:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 2, T. 23, R. 13, running W. 2 3-4 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E 1-2 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 1 1-4 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 1 1-2 miles, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 57, "Rocky Mount:" Beginning at the n. w. corner of Sec. 32, T. 24, R. 14, running s. 1 mile; thence w. to Cobb creek; thence down said creek to the n. e. corner of Sec. 7, T. 23, R. 14; thence s. 2 miles; thence w. 1 1-2 miles; thence n. 3 miles; thence e. to point of beginning. tf

No. 58, "Providence:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 28, T. 24, R. 13, running S. 2 miles, thence W. 3-4 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 3-4 mile, thence S. W. to the S. W. corner Sec. 8, T. 23, R. 13, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence N 1 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence N 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 2 miles, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 59, "Concord." Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 17, T. 24, R. 13, running S. 2 1-2 miles, thence W. 2 miles, thence S. 1 1-2 miles, thence W. 4 miles, thence N. 4 miles, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 60, "Ocampo:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 25, T. 24, R. 13, running S. 1 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. 1 3-4 miles, thence E. 1 mile, thence N. 1-4 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 61, "South Calera:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 13, running S. 2 miles, thence W. 2 miles, thence S. 1-4 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. 1-4 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. 2 miles, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 62, "Cedar Springs:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 18, T. 24, R. 14, running S. 3 miles, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 3 miles, thence N. 1 mile to Buzzard Roost branch, thence down said branch to Stumps creek, thence down said creek to county line, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 63, "Smiths:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 13, T, 24, R. 14, running S. to Blue Gut creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section lines between 2 and 3 in T. 23, R. 14, thence N. to Buzzard Roost branch, thence down said branch to Stumps creek, thence down said creek to county line to point of beginning.

No. 64, "Vanderslice:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 18, T. 24, R. 15, on county line, running S. 4 miles, thence E. 3 miles, thence N. to Waxahatchee creek, thence up said creek to county line, thence W. to point of beginning.

Readers will notice that in the description of the outline of district No. 26, "Culp," there is an error. A direction is omitted. We print, however, verbatim from the record on file in the office of the probate judge. tf

SECTIONS OF THE NEW LAW AS TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Sec. 6. On the first Saturday in July, 1904, and each fourth year thereafter, the qualified electors of each public school district shall meet at the district public school house and elect from among the free-holders and householders who can read and write, residing in such districts, a local board of three district trustees, whose duty shall be as hereinafter provided. Such district trustees shall hold office for the term of four years from the time of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. The trustees provided for in the last preceding section shall, within ten days after their election, meet at the public school district house, or at some place more convenient to all concerned, and shall organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary.

Sec. 8. The district trustees shall, during the month of August, 1901, and in every even numbered year thereafter, make an enumeration of all the children within school age in their respective districts, in accordance with the requirements of section 3573 of the code of 1896, and report the same as herein provided to the county superintendent of education, who shall, by the 15th day of said month, make a written report of such enumeration by numbered districts to the state superintendent of education, and it shall be the duty of the county superintendent of education to enumerate or cause to be enumerated all the children of school age in any township or townships in his county in which the sixteenth section interest exceeds the amount of per capita apportionment from the general school fund, and report the same to the office of the state superintendent of education.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the said district trustees to care for all school property, employ teachers for their school districts, such employment to be subject to the approval of the county board of education, to visit the schools within their respective districts, observe the management of the same, to make quarterly reports of the condition of such school to the county superintendent of education and to perform such other duties as may be required by the county board of education hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 10. The chairman of the several board of district trustees shall meet at the court house in their respective counties on the second Saturday in August after their election and every four years thereafter, and shall elect four county school trustees, who shall hold office for the term of four years from the date of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Before entering upon the duties of office, they shall take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of the state. The county superintendent of education and said four county trustees shall constitute the county board of education within their respective counties. The county superintendent of education shall be the chief executive officer of said county, boards of education and shall see that all the rules, regulations and orders of said county boards are enforced; provided, however, that no county trustee shall, during his term of office, be eligible to election as a district trustee.

Sec. 11. That said county board of education shall have entire control of the public schools within their respective counties, unless otherwise provided by law. They shall make rules and regulations for the government of the school, see that teachers perform their duties, and exercise such powers, consistent with the law, as in their judgment will best subserve the cause of education. The said board shall have the right to acquire, purchase, lease, receive, hold, transmit and convey the title to real and personal property for school purposes. Said board of education shall by and in name of county board of education sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, all contracts to be made after resolution adopted by said board and spread on its minutes and signed by the president and secretary and all process shall be executed on the secretary of said board tf

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The annual convention of the National Association of Managers of Newspaper Circulation, which has been in session in St. Louis, has selected Toronto as the place in which to hold the next meeting, in 1905.

Florida committees have canvassed the vote in the last primary. The vote was officially announced as follows: For senator: J. P. Taliaferro, 24,956; J. N. C. Stockton, 20,695. Taliaferro's majority, 3,361. For governor, N. B. Broward, 22,979; R. W. Davis, 22,265; Broward's majority, 714.

It is predicted that within a few generations the race of native Hawaiians will become extinct. The main causes are intermarriage and the poor state of health of the pure bloods. Their total number has been reduced from 70,000 in 1853 to less than 30,000 in 1900.

Professional Cards.

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In Effect November 1, 1903.

No. 9 Daily Ex't Sunday A M	No. 3 Daily P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 Daily P M	No. 10 Daily Ex't Sunday P M
6 10	3 40	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 25	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

Empress Augusta received members of the International Council of the Women's Congress in Berlin, and several Americans made addresses at the sessions.

The French Chamber of Deputies appointed a committee to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the Carthusian Order.

King Carlos of Portugal was entertained at breakfast by Rear Admiral Barker on board the United States flagship Kearsage.

Disgusted with his reception in London, John Alexander Dowie has gone to France, with his wife and son.

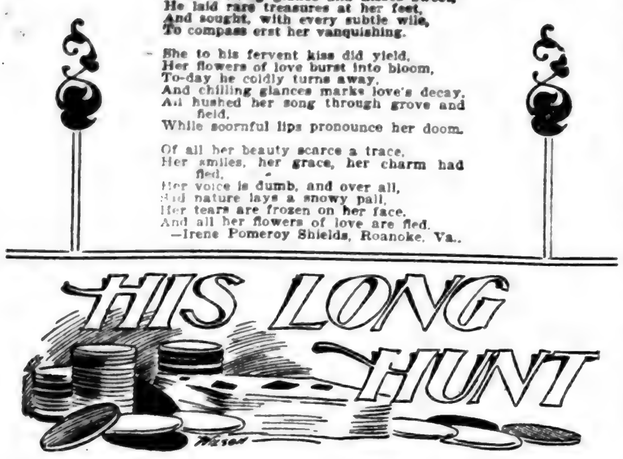
Norway's coast line—17,000 miles in a straight line—becomes 1,200 miles if followed around the fjords. In these fjords are over 150,000 islands.

Deserted Spring.

But yesterday, with tender smile,
Gay, fickle April wooed fair spring.
With burning glance and kisses sweet,
He laid rare treasures at her feet,
And sought, with every subtle wile,
To compass erst her vanquishing.

She to his fervent kiss did yield,
Her flowers of love burst into bloom,
To-day he coldly turns away,
And chilling glances marks love's decay,
All hushed her song through grove and field,
While scornful lips pronounce her doom.

Of all her beauty scarce a trace,
Her smiles, her grace, her charm had fled,
Her voice is dumb, and over all,
Did nature lays a snowy pall,
Her tears are frozen on her face,
And all her flowers of love are fled.
—Irene Pomeroy Shields, Roanoke, Va.



"It cert'nly is monstrous queer how a man'll go lookin' all over the world for a thing he hankers a'ter—most amazin'—an' pass by it, mebbe a dozen times, an' then, when he's give up, plumb discouraged, an' sot down, tired out, have it drop in his lap," said Caleb Mix, the veteran bartender on the Mississippi river packet City of Natches. "There is one thing, that if a man is built that-a way an' once gets his mind sot onto it, he ain't never goin' to give up while he has stren'th to draw his breath an' a gun.

"I reckon the longest chase o' that kind that was ever followed up an' down the river was the time Jim Fleming follered up Al Dennett.

"Jim had a store at Cape Girardeau an' a fair trade, an' a good home an' money in the bank. An' he had a wife he thought a heap of, and he an' she an' his old mother, that wa'n't so old then, they lived together as happy as most folks is, I reckon, till Al Dennett come to Cape Girardeau.

"Al were a gambler. You couldn't make no more mistake, sizin' him up, 'n you could lookin' at a mule. 'Peared like luck was with him that trip, for he hadn't been in the place twenty-four hours before he set into a good game that the fellers found excitin' enough to keep goin' for nigh a week. They played every night at the tavern, an' every night Dennett was a good winner.

"They wa'n't all the other losers, for there was some tol'able good players in town an' twa'n't nothin' out o' usual for a game to be goin' on there; but it happened the last night he played that Jim Fleming went broke in the game. An' when I say he went broke, I mean he lost, not on'y the ready money he had, but all he c'd borrow on top o' that, an' that were enough to wipe out all he had an' some over.

"But when Jim Fleming got home that night, after the last sittin' in that long game o' draw poker, he found there was other things for him to think of besides settlin' up the money he owed. He wa'n't in no condition to realize just what it all meant, f'r he'd took in considerable more red liquor 'n was good for him, 'count o' being all broke up over his losses; but what he did not know was 't his wife wa'n't to home, an' his old mother was cryin' to break her heart.

"She seen how 'twas with Jim, though, an' having sense, she didn't try to tell him nothin' just then, but got him to bed the best she could, an' waited till mornin'. Then he learned the whole story, part f'm his mother, an' part f'm others that might have told him afore, but didn't.

"The old lady hadn't knowed it in time, an' the others wouldn't butt in, bein' as 'twa'n't their business. But Dennett had been a-nosin' 'round town right smart, while he'd been there, an' bein' a good lookin feller enough, the way women reckons a man's looks, he'd struck up a flirtation with Jim's wife that was the scandal o' the town.

"Jim bein' busy in his store day times hadn't heard or seen nothin' of it, an' bein' the husband in the case was just naturally the last one to learn anything. The old lady hadn't

"Al were a gambler."

knowed nothin' till at the last, but everybody else knowed all about it.

"Then when they was playin' that last night, 'pears a boat tied up at the levee that was goin' down the river, an' Dennett managed some way to send word to Jim's wife an' she went aboard. Then he jumped the game just in time to get aboard with her about three minutes afore the lines was cast off. An Jim never seen his wife again.

"So Jim, he started down the river on the next boat lookin' for 'em. When he'd had a little time to think, he seen that there was things for him to do at home. So he went back an' settled down to work. It must ha' took him something like three year to square everything up at home an' get a little wad together to travel on, but he tackled to like a man an' done it.

"An' all that time, they say he never missed a boat that stopped at Cape Girardeau. No matter what was doin' he'd drop everything an' go to the levee an' ask somebody on the boat for news o' Dennett an' his wife.

"That was for the first two year. He used to come to me, for I were on the old Creole Belle, them times, an' we al'ays stopped there.

"Bein' interested, I made it my business to find out about Dennett, an' used to tell him where he was. But just about the time Dennett throwed the woman, Jim stopped askin' about her.

"I reckon it was just about then somebody must ha' told him she was dead. So he didn't ask no more about her, an' I didn't have to lie to him.

"Then there come a time when he were ready to start out. He come aboard the Creole Belle one night an'

"'Do you remember the man and woman you ruined seven year' ago?'"

asked me about Dennett, as usual, an' I told him Dennett was still in Memphis the last I knowed, an' Jim says he thinks he'll go to Memphis his own self.

"But when Jim got to Memphis, Dennett wa'n't there. He'd gone down the river on one o' his reg'lar trips, the day afore Jim arrove. 'Peared like there was some sort of a hoodoo about it. O' course there wa'n't no tellin' where Dennett'd be, or how long he'd be gone, an' Jim had the sense to see it wa'n't no good for him to go chasin' 'round at random. More especially as he didn't have no money to spend. So he just settled down in Memphis to wait for Dennett to come back.

"Well, he waited there for over two years till it were almost six since Dennett had won his money, foul or fair, an' run away with his wife, an' he hadn't never set eyes on him all that time. He kep' waitin' though, an' he'd come down to see me, every time the Creole Belle stopped at Memphis.

"But Dennett didn't go back to Memphis. So Jim made up his mind that he'd have to go after Dennett, an' he took a boat to Baton Rouge, an' there he heer'd fr'm somebody that Dennett was in New Orleans, so he got on the next boat, which happened to be the Creole Belle.

"An' then a queer thing happened. It were near midnight when he come aboard an' I didn't see him at first, for I was in the saloon watchin' a game o' poker.

"There were a tall chap f'm Texas that had plenty good money in his wad, an' too much red liquor on board, an' there was two friends o' hisn that had ought for to knowed better, bein' as they was sober, an' all three of 'em was playin' poker with Dennett.

"Now, I've saw a good many games o' crooked poker in my time, an' I've saw men take chances that didn't look half sensible, but I never seen anybody play the way Dennett was playin' that night. 'Peared like he must be plumb crazy to do the stunts he was doin,' but I c'd see he was countin' on the tall man bein' drunk an' the other two bein' foolish, which they sure was. Anyhow he were just a-rakin' in their money by the handful when I seen Jim Fleming come in the door.

"Fleming walked up to the table as cool as you please, an' asked if he c'd have a hand in the game. They all looked up an' I c'd see Dennett didn't know him.

"Anyway they said he c'd play, an' he sat down an' bought twenty dollars' worth o' chips. It was all he had in the world, we found out afterward.

"Then he played a hand or two, till it came to Dennett's deal, an' after the cards was served he reached over an' grabbed Dennett's five out of his hand an' looked at 'em.

"He didn't say nothin', an' he acted so cool that the others was just astonished, an' nobody got mad on the instant, but Dennett said, 'Well, what the ——' an' one or two others said, 'What did you do that for?'

"Then Fleming said, still as cool as a frost. 'This man is a swindler, an' I just wanted to see what he dealt hisself.'

"Well, o' course, it come then, but Fleming's gun was out first. Pokin' the muzzle of it square in Dennett's face he said:

"'I've got you at last. Do you remember the man and the woman you ruined seven years ago?'

"An' with that he fired. I kind o' wish that was the end o' the story, but 'tain't. Dennett got his gun out, too, in just the little time that it took Jim to say what he did, an' he fired at the same moment. Jim lived a day or two, but he never come to enough to know what he'd done."—New York Sun.

NOTHING TO WORK ON.

Good Reason Why Brother Did Not Hold Family Prayer.

It was at a certain church meeting, and the good Bishop was calling for reports. He had a rather stern, sharp manner which sometimes jarred a little on the nerves of the more timid. By and by he came to Brother B., a lay delegate.

"Brother B. what is the spiritual condition of your church?" demanded the Bishop briskly.

"I consider it good," said the brother.

"What makes you think it is good?" went on the Bishop.

"Well, the people are religious. That's what makes me think so."

"What do you call religious? Do they have family prayer?"

"Some of them do and some do not."

"Do you mean to say that a man may be a Christian and not hold family prayer?"

"Yes, sir; I think so."

"Do you hold family prayer?"

"Yes, sir," returned the brother quietly.

"And yet you think a man may be a Christian and not hold family prayer."

"I have a brother who is a better man than I am who does not hold family prayer."

"What makes you think he is a better man than you are?"

"Everybody says so, and I know he is."

"Why does not your brother, if he is such a good man, hold family prayer?" thundered the Bishop.

"He has no family," meekly answered the brother.—Harper's Magazine.

The Tide River.

Clear and cool, clear and cool,
By laughing, shallow and dreaming pool;
Cool and clear, cool and clear,
By shining shingle and foaming wear;
Under the crag where the ouzel sings,
And the ivied wall where the church-bell rings,
Undefiled for the undefiled;
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

Dank and foul, dank and foul,
By the smoky town in its murky cowl;
Foul and dank, foul and dank,
By wharf and sewer and slimy bank;
Darker and darker the further I go,
Baser and baser the richer I grow;
Who dare sport with the sin-defiled?
Shrink from me, turn from me, mother and child.

Strong and free, strong and free,
The flood-gates are open away to the sea;
Free and strong, free and strong,
Cleansing my streams as I hurry along
To the golden sands and the leaping bar,
And the taintless tide that awaits me afar,
As I lose myself in the infinite main,
Like a soul that has sinned and is pardoned again,
Undefiled for the undefiled,
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

—Charles Kingsley.

Turn About Is Fair Play.

James McNeil Whistler had a French poodle of which he was extravagantly fond. This poodle was seized with an affection of the throat, and Whistler had the audacity to send for the great throat specialist, Mackenzie.

Sir Morell, when he saw that he had been called in to treat a dog, didn't like it much, it was plain. But he said nothing. He prescribed, pocketed a big fee and drove away.

The next day he sent post haste for Whistler. And Whistler, thinking he was summoned on some matter connected with his beloved dog, dropped his work and rushed like the wind to Mackenzie's.

On his arrival, Sir Morell said gravely: "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."—Collier's Weekly.

No Doubt He Would.

The German professor at Smith college tried in vain to explain a difficult construction to one of the girls of his class. Finally he decided to devote no more of the recitation hour to this one point, but, wishing to clear it up for the young woman later, he said:

"We'll let this go now, Miss M—, and I would like to hold you for a few minutes after class."

Then he blushed to his temples at the torrent of giggles which the girls were unable to restrain.—New York Times.

Indian Chief Friend of Whites.

Chilkoot Jack, a stanch friend of the whites, has been elected chief of the Chilkat tribe of Indians in Alaska, to succeed Donowoka, the aged warrior who died last March. The new chief has a wide reputation as an intrepid guide and brave warrior and belongs to the most influential family in his tribe.

JOKE OF "RUBY BOB'S."

Pugilist's Odd Reason for Making Present to Friend.

Robert Fitzsimmons is not a habitual wit, but he has the faculty of arousing laughter with a quip once in six months. There is no one better known in the collegiate and amateur athletic circles of Philadelphia than George Brooke.

He is a squash champion—which, Homer Davenport to the contrary notwithstanding, does not mean a champion judge of squashes.

He made the acquaintance of Robert Fitzsimmons, and Freckle Faced Bob highly approved of him.

So much so that he gazed at him long and earnestly, and said:

"Squash champion, are you? Right? Oh, well, Mr. Brooke, 'ere's a little present I'm a-going to give you.

"I got two howls over to Bensonhurst, and I'm goin' to give you one."

"One what?"

"One howl. A bloomin' fat bird that sleeps all day."

"Oh!" said Mr. Brooke, "an owl, yes!"

"You shall 'ave it to-morrow."

"But look here, Mr. Fitzsimmons, why the deuce are you going to give me an owl?"

Bob's little eyes glinted and his thin lips compressed.

"So you can smack 'im on the eye with you bloomin' squash bat an' 'ear the beggar 'oot!"—Boston Post.

TORPEDOES ARE NOT NEW.

Chinese Used the Explosive More Six Hundred Years Ago.

The torpedo is not a modern invention, as the majority of people suppose. It, like many other devices of which civilized nations boast, is hoary with age. The invention of gunpowder by the Chinese seven centuries ago, commonly attributed to the Confucians, has been disputed, and the credit for the discovery has been given by various authorities to the Greeks or Romans.

Combustibles like naphtha, to which class Greek fire belongs, were in use in the armies of the Califs, and were confounded with explosives. Marcus Graecus seems to have had a recipe for making gunpowder from saltpeter, coal and sulphur, and his career has been placed as early as the ninth century; but it would be more correct to place his life in the middle of the thirteenth. A critical sifting of the whole evidence leads to the conclusion that saltpeter was first known in China, but not before the middle of the twelfth century.

In the successful defense of the Chinese city Piauking against the Mongols, explosives, blasting bodies and rockets were employed against the enemy, and some diagrams exist which show the form in which these explosives were used.

Preposterous.

Several well known gentlemen, including Senator Mason, were sitting about in a Washington club room discussing the unusual cold of the present winter. "I saw it so cold," said one of the party, "about twelve years ago that there was no ice. It got so cold that the ice all cracked up into hard snow."

"I remember back in 1840," said another, "that it was so cold the electricity liquefied and dropped off the wires. Several people bottled it up to cure their spring rheumatism."

"It wasn't much more than ten years ago," said Senator Mason, "since I saw it so cold that the messenger boys actually ran to keep warm."

That broke up the conversation.

Not in the Same Class.

Verestchagin, the famous painter of war scenes, who lost his life on the battleship Petropavlovsk, had many curious experiences in this country. One day at an exhibition of his paintings a rich broker said to him:

"What is the lowest price you will take for that picture?"

"Not a penny less than $5,000," replied the Russian artist.

"Oh, I say, Mr. V.," protested the broker, "you can't expect to get so much for your pictures as if you had been dead for several centuries, like Michael Angelo and that class of canvas decorators!"—New York Times.

A Poem.

Must poems always be a yard
Or less of words strung on a page?
Do rhyme and meter make a bard,
With just a pinch of wisdom sage?
A fig for verse like that, say I,
When Helen gayly passes by!
What swinging rhythm in her walk!
What symphony of eye and hair!
One glimpse and Pegasus would balk,
Refuse to budge, to soar in air!
No pleasure now for him to fly,
And Helen smiles while passing by.

Let bookworms scan the printed page
And over "first editions" sigh;
Let poets fall into a rage
Because their wares I will not cry—
The very soul of poetry
Thrills me when Helen passes by!
—C. F. Weeks in Boston Transcript.

Denmark's Monarch Popular.

The king of Denmark is likely to live until a descendant of his has been a queen or a king in almost every country of Europe. His face is familiar enough in old age as one of the gentlest, but somehow or other, despite his many years, he has missed the good luck of being painted into immortality, as all the portraits of him extant are photographs.

Old Forty-Niner Dead.

L. D. Sunderland, known over a great part of Iowa as "Uncle Dow," is dead at Harlan, aged 79. Mr. Sunderland went to Shelby county from Ohio in 1852. Previous to that time he had crossed the plains to the Pacific coast and on his return via Panama is said to have been the first man to bring California gold to New York.

Hard Task for Russia

The Russians in carrying on war on the Pacific coast, more than 4,000 miles from their supplies of men and materials, all of which must be forwarded over one single-track railroad, have a problem unique in the history of war, and their success or failure in it deserves, and doubtless will receive, the attention of all students in the art of war. Before the completion of the Siberian railroad, in the face of an enemy as powerful as Japan is now, for the moment superior at sea, it could have made practically no defense. Even if a sufficient army could have been placed in Manchuria, it could not have been supplied.

Some two years ago, before war was seriously thought of, it was determined to replace the 51-pound rails with 65-pound rails west of Lake Baikal, and otherwise to strengthen the road; the wide intervals between stations, which limited the number of trains, could be remedied by the laying of sidings and passing tracks within a few weeks, if material is accessible, though not easily in a Siberian winter; and the Russians have the construction forces available which have just built the great railroad. The transportation of troops over so long a line in Siberian weather requires provisions not heretofore [illegible] country. Russian [illegible] those of other continents [illegible] are all labeled with [illegible] horses which [illegible] them in military service [illegible] men or 10 horses. But [illegible] able for a journey of [illegible] in weather not [illegible] may be entirely unsuitable [illegible] two weeks of mercury [illegible] above 50 degrees. The men must [illegible]

To provide for this, [illegible] for carrying stoves were [illegible] felt or [illegible] paper, [illegible] were set in the sides [illegible] stove set up in each [illegible] were made so that they [illegible] transformed into bunks, [illegible] every alternate station [illegible] provided for [illegible] each [illegible] every train one [illegible] was [illegible] kitchen and supplied [illegible] rations of meat and pota[illegible] else were carried, so that [illegible] snow blockade the men [illegible] train out. A surgeon and [illegible] steward accompanied each [illegible] several stations on the [illegible] were established where [illegible] ed a day, with facilities [illegible] etc., while the cars were [illegible] cleansed.—Railroad Gazette.

Made Change in Tune

"This talk that has been going on in the house about lynchings," said "Col." Bill Sterrett, who drifted into Washington from Texas, "reminds me of a thing that happened down in my state a few years ago. Jim Hodges, a local orator, was just coming into his house when his boy rushed out and yelled: 'Pop, they're goin' to lynch a nigger over by the clearing!'

"Jim jumped on his horse and rode like mad for the scene of trouble. They had the nigger on a platform and were just getting ready for the final act when Jim burst into the clearing and checked his foam-flecked horse. 'Stop!' he yelled, with an imperious wave of his hand.

"Everything came to a dead stop and Jim, springing upon the platform began a speech that promised to break all oratorical records.

"'My friends, he cried, 'think what you are about to do. To take into your own hands will [illegible] fair name of this country with a perishable blot. To the remotest of time, so long as the memory remains, the deed you are about will cause your names to be covered by posterity with [illegible] shame.'

"There was a restless [illegible] in the crowd at this point; [illegible] body growled: 'Shoot the [illegible] gun.' Half a dozen revolvers [illegible] covering Jim in half a second, stopped the coming tragedy [illegible] ing: 'But as I was saying—'

"The revolvers were [illegible] and Jim went on: 'But, as I [illegible] ing, my fellow citizens, if [illegible] must be done, if it seems [illegible] necessary, as no doubt it is, I [illegible] you to proceed with it in [illegible] and decorous manner!'"—P[illegible] Ledger.

French a Polite People

During the past summer, which I spent exclusively among French people in a hotel at Saint-Germain, I estimated that I lost quite twenty-four hours out of each week saying "Good morning" and "Good evening" to the men, women, little children and dogs about me. If you encounter the same person twenty-five times in the same day you must each time smile rapturously, pause, at least shake hands, if you do not kiss, ceremoniously inquire how he or she is "going" and ceremoniously bid him or her "au revoir" at parting.

Not only every man and woman expects this, but all the little children toddle up to you, shake hands, and exact the same amount of ceremony. Then every well regulated French family has a dog who more than likely occupies a chair and eats [illegible] plate beside you at the table, [illegible] it is considered churlish if you [illegible] also stop and tell the dog "[illegible] a dozen times a day, pausing [illegible] the paw which he is prettily [illegible] extend to you.

When the washerwoman [illegible] home your linen there are [illegible] five minutes spent in ceremonious greeting and parting from her. [illegible] operation of receiving and [illegible] linen you exchange "mercis" and [illegible] dons" not fewer than ten times. [illegible] other serving person or trades[illegible] who comes to do business with [illegible] throughout the day you similarly [illegible] ceive with "Bon jour, monsieur" [illegible] "Au revoir," and you thank him [illegible] beg his pardon as often as you possibly get the words into the [illegible] of his story.—Harper's Bazar.

How Light Should Fall

It is almost universally believed that the best form of reading lamp is one which, by means of an effective shade, concentrates the greater portion of the light upon the reading matter. Furthermore, the lamp is usually one of the "drop-light" sort, which brings the flame near and below the reader's eyes. The result sought after is, that much light be precipitated on the page, and on the page only, while the surrounding parts of the room be weakly illuminated, even to gloominess.

If this condition be obtained an ideal state of affairs is presumed to exist, and, at first, it looks very plausible, indeed, that it is usually accepted as a positive fact not to be said. But it must be refuted. custom, though of long standing of almost unquestioned correctness a bad one, and doubly harmful cause of the strong hold it has the public mind.

The best method of lighting [illegible] ficially when the source of light bright one, is to place the light siderably above the head, holding reading matter in such a position to be illuminated as much by [illegible] flected light from the surrounding surfaces as from the direct rays the flame, thus creating an more nearly resembling "day conditions.—Jewelers' Weekly [illegible] lar.

Fight the Good Fight

When, oh when, thou goest out to battle
Against thine enemies—long since one said,
The glory of the mount still round his way—
A people more than thou, be not afraid,
For the Lord thy God is with thee in that day.

Thinkest that thou goest now to battle
Scythes of chariots, and horse, and spears,
Panoply of armored legions? Nay;
Concern thyself with no remembered fears,
The Lord thy God is with thee in this day!

Nay, the squadrons thou shalt go to battle
With great power beside thee are not those
Flashing-sabered, clothed in war's array,
Things invisible are these thy foes—
But the Lord thy God is with thee in this day!

Things unguessed thou goest out to battle—
Subtle envyings and pleasant [illegible]
Laughing malice with his swift [illegible] play.
Fighting though the sun be [illegible] eyes,
Know the Lord thy God is with [illegible] this day!

Swarming sins thou goest out to [illegible]
Formless clouds of languorous [illegible] rust,
Bickerings, slanderings and love of [illegible]
Love of treasure, too, and [illegible] trust—
May the Lord thy God be with [illegible] that day!

Mortal sins thou goest out to battle
Monsters shapen out of things [illegible] breath,
Traitorous senses—oh, the very clay [illegible]
Thou art made of! Fight them [illegible] death,
For the Lord thy God is with [illegible] this day!

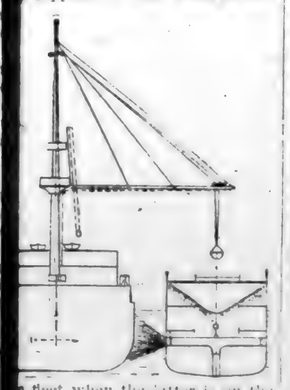
—The [illegible]

Japanese Battery Asc

aling Warships at Sea.

w Projection For Facilitating Operations in Rough Weather.

NAVAL authorities are agreed in wishing that a more satisfactory method could be found for loading warships with coal than [illegible] port for that purpose. Small [illegible] vessels, whose special duty it is to [illegible] supplies of fuel, often accom-



[illegible] fleet when the latter is on the [illegible] to a point where it is to establish [illegible] blockade or watch for a foe. In fine [illegible] weather these colliers can come alongside with safety, to permit a transfer [illegible] their cargoes. In rough weather [illegible] is danger to both vessels in contact of bumping sideways. Two [illegible] must be considered. The coal [illegible] be hoisted by derricks, on the [illegible] or the warship, from the hold [illegible] vessel and swung around where [illegible] be lowered into the other. Several systems of performing the work [illegible] been proposed. A more unique [illegible] of the business is the prevention [illegible] eral collision.

[illegible] this second purpose an interesting suggestion has been made by A. C. [illegible] ngham, a civil engineer of the [illegible] States Navy, in co-operation [illegible] William Seaton. Their idea is [illegible] ploy pumps, on either side the [illegible] or the warship, to drive out jets [illegible] ter from holes in the vessel's [illegible] the direction of the other craft.

REAR-ADMIRAL JO

The President of the Isthm

[illegible] recent appointment of the Isthm[illegible] of which Rear Admiral Walker [illegible] ng of work on the Isthmus by the [illegible] mission is now engaged in studying [illegible] ma. Before work can be really [illegible] must be drained and supplied wi[illegible] edged, healthful quarters for the [illegible] be built, and the problem of proper [illegible] ave to supervise all this preliminar[illegible] tant of all.

rd Task for Russia

provisions not heretofore made
country. Russian freight car
of other continental
labeled with the num
letters which may be
in a military service—
men or 40 horses. But what
for a journey of 200 or 300
to make accessible for oc
two weeks or more, with the
50 degrees below
must eat and sleep
provide for this, the car
for carrying soldiers were lined
for the paper, little glass w
were set in the sides, and a
stove set up in each. The be
were made so that they co
transformed into bunks at nigh
every alternate station hot wate
provided for making tea. In
every train one car was fitted
kitchen and supplied the men wi
rations of meat and porridge.
else were carried, so that in ca
snow blockade the men could
train out. A surgeon and ho
steward accompanied each train
several stations on the line
were established where the men
ed a day, with facilities for wa
etc., while the cars were inspect
cleansed.—Railroad Gazette.

de Change in Tune

you are about to do. To take the
into your own hands will stain
fair name of this country with an
perishable blot. To the remotest
of time, so long as the memory of
remains, the deed you are about t
will cause your names to be re
hered by posterity with shudde
shame."

"There was a restless move
in the crowd at this point and s
body growled: 'Shoot the son
gun.' Half a dozen revolvers
covering Jim in half a second, bu
stopped the coming tragedy by
me. But as I was saying—'

"The revolvers were half low
and Jim went on: 'But, as I was
ing, my fellow citizens, if this
must be done, if it seems wise
necessary, as no doubt it is, I imp
you to proceed with it in an or
and decorous manner!'"—Philade
Ledger.

ch a Polite People

ly occupies a chair and eats
plate beside you at the table, so
d is considered churlish if you do
also step and tell the dog, "bon
a dozen times a day, pausing to
the paw which he is prettily taug
extend to you.

When the washerwoman br
home your linen there are at
five minutes spent in ceremoni
greeting and parting from her. I
operation of receiving and payi
linen you exchange "mercis" and
dons" not fewer than ten times.
other serving person or trade
who comes to do business with
throughout the day you similarly
ceive with "Bon jour, monsieur,"
"Au revoir," and you thank him
beg his pardon as often as you
possibly get the words into the l
of his story.—Harper's Bazar.

Light Should Fall

said. But it must be refuted.
custom, though of long standing,
of almost unquestioned correctness
a bad one, and doubly harmful
cause of the strong hold it has
the public mind.

The best method of lighting
ficially when the source of light
bright one, is to place the light
siderably above the head, holding
reading matter in such a positio
to be illuminated as much by the
flected light from the surrou
surfaces as from the direct rays
the flame, thus creating an
more nearly resembling "day
conditions.—Jewelers' Weekly

the Good Fight

Things unguessed thou goest out to
life.
Subtle envyings and pleasant lies,
Laughing malice with his swift
poison,
Fighting though the sun be in
eyes,
Know the Lord thy God is with
this day!

Swarming sins thou goest out to
Formless clouds of languorous
rust,
Bickerings, slanderings and love
Love of treasure, too, and
trust—
May the Lord thy God be with
that day!

Mortal sins thou goest out to
Monsters shapen out of things
breath,
Traitorous senses—oh, the very
Thou art made of! Fight them
death,
For the Lord thy God is with
this day!

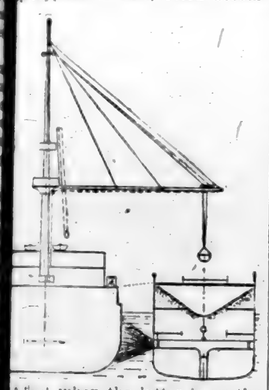
—The Outl

Japanese Battery Ascending Heights Back of Kinchow After Landing.

oaling Warships at Sea.

ew Projection For Facilitating Operations in Rough Weather.

AVAL authorities are agreed in wishing that a more satisfactory method could be found for loading warships with coal than ...sport for that purpose. Small-sels, whose special duty it is to ...y supplies of fuel, often accom-



...t fleet when the latter is on the ...a point where it is to establish ...ade or watch for a foe. In fine ...ese colliers can come along-...ith safety, to permit a transfer ...r cargoes. In rough weather ...s danger to both vessels in con-...ce of bumping sideways. Two ...st be considered. The coal ...be hoisted by derricks, on the ...r the warship, from the hold ...ssed and swung around where ...be lowered into the other. Sev-...ns of performing the work ...been proposed. A more unique ...of the business is the prevention ...r collision.

...this second purpose an interest-...gestion has been made by A. C. ...ingham, a civil engineer of the ...d States Navy, in co-operation ...William Seaton. Their idea is ...ploy pumps, on either side the ...or the warship, to drive out jets ...ter from holes in the vessel's ...in the direction of the other craft.

In the drawing which is here copied from Engineering News, a jet is represented as issuing from the collier. The other arrangement would work equally well, of course, though it may be questioned whether naval constructors would favor making this apparatus a feature of either a cruiser or a battleship. Mr. Cunningham says:

The author has designed an apparatus for use in coaling ships at sea by means of which vessels may safely lie alongside each other for the purpose. The general principles of the apparatus are illustrated in the accompanying cut. In the illustration the jet apparatus is shown as a separate installation and fitted to the collier. The circulating and bilge pumps may, however, be used to produce the jet, and the latter may be fitted to the warship, instead of to the collier.

With the apparatus projected the ships are kept from touching each other, and are maintained at the required distance apart by means of water jets, which are the equivalent of elastic struts. The required distance between the vessels is secured by lines passed between the ships, for there are no rigid connections of any kind. It is not intended with this apparatus that any appreciable lateral speed should be produced; a tendency to separate the vessels sufficient to keep the connecting lines taut is all that is desired or necessary.

THREE MEN TO ONE SPADE.

Korea is away behind the age, is, in fact, several centuries behind. This picture shows the extraordinary backwardness of their agricultural methods. The three men are working one spade. The spade has a handle about eight feet long. The wooden bowl is tipped with iron, and has two

straw ropes fastened to it. The man manipulating the handle pushes the spade into the ground. Then those holding the ropes throw an insignificantly small amount of earth a distance of about two feet. In the Korean fields one may often see nine men thus employed on one spade.

GOYAZ, CHIEF OF THE CAYAPO INDIANS.

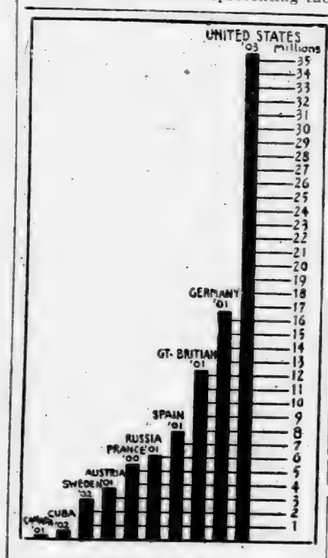
The great army of outdoor people everywhere will be glad to know that Caspar Whitney, the distinguished editor of Outing, has arrived home from his adventurous trip through South America. His journey lay through the interior of Brazil, where he was the guest of Chief Goyaz; through Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Patagonia, Bolivia, and across the highest

CHIEF GOYAZ.

Andes to Chile. Mr. Whitney reports exciting encounters with jaguars, revolutions, plagues and yellow fever, all of which will add interest to future vigorous articles in Outing. This trip completes Mr. Whitney's world wanderings.

THE NATIONS' ORE PRODUCT.

The accompanying diagram represents the ore product of the nations of the world in a very comprehensive manner. The column representing the

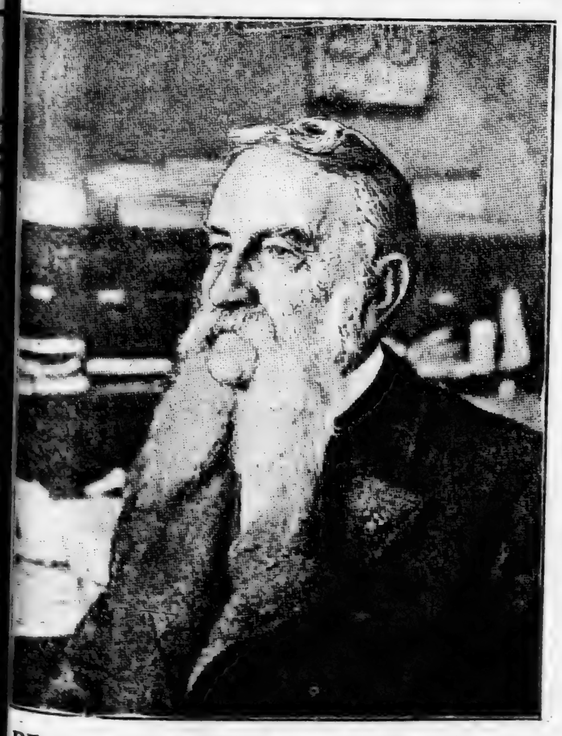


THE ORE PRODUCT OF THE NATIONS.

United States towers above the others like the chimney over a mill, and yet our nearest neighbor, Canada, occupies the place at the foot.

Criminals Kept in Suspense.

In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within fifteen minutes of the fatal moment.



REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER,

The President of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The recent appointment of the Isthmian Canal Commission of Engi... of which Rear Admiral Walker is Chairman, marked the real be... of work on the Isthmus by the United States Government. The ...mission is now engaged in studying the sanitary condition of the ...mus. Before work can be really begun, the towns of Panama and ...n must be drained and supplied with water, the harbor at Colon must ...redged, healthful quarters for the workmen and cold storage plants ...e built, and the problem of proper food solved. Rear Admiral Walker ...have to supervise all this preliminary work, which is, indeed, the most ...rtant of all.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "CHRIST'S GIFT OF LIFE."

The Rev. George R. Lunn Preaches From a Text Which He Declares Shows in Compact Form the Predominate Aim of Jesus—The Larger Life.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunday night, in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. George R. Lunn, assistant pastor, preached on "Christ's Gift of Life." The text was taken from John x:10: "I am come that they might have life." Mr. Lunn said:

I am sure that I do not exaggerate when I say that no words of our Lord are more profoundly significant than these words of the text. We have in a compact form a statement of the purpose of Jesus Christ. All else is subordinated to this great and predominate aim. Jesus Christ has come into the world to give that life in ever increasing abundance. This is not a conclusion of mine worked out after special investigation; it is the simple and clear and forceful statement of our Lord Himself. I rest upon His word as a finality. And I find in this verse a fuller and richer expression of the purpose of Christ than is found anywhere else in Scripture.

What, then, is the life which Christ seeks to give? It is the life of fellowship with God, the Father; a fellowship begun on earth and continued throughout the ages of eternity. It is the life of spiritual oneness with God, united to Him in thought, in purpose, in all our varying activities. It is the larger life which comprehends our present life, enriching it with all the holy purposes of God, our Saviour, lifting us by its power into the purified atmosphere of noble deeds, done for His sake. In other words, it is the life of which our Master spoke when He said that to lose it was a calamity, even though a man should gain the whole world.

I think I am right in saying that a great many people interpret the words and work of our Lord as applying chiefly to the other world, not altogether, but chiefly. They regard the religion of Christ as an insurance of safety for the next world, rather than a definite program of activity for the present. They think more of the saving of the soul after death than of saving the life before death. No stronger illustration of this thought can be found than the large numbers of men who delay their decision in reference to Christ to some more convenient season. They say, not now, but at some future time, I will settle the great question of my soul's relation to God. You cannot find a man who will not express some wish to lead a better life; but in nearly every case they see no need of an immediate decision. In my pastoral work I have come in contact with this experience time and again. And as I have endeavored to understand what is the underlying cause of so much indecision regarding religious things, I find that most of it can be traced to this fundamental misinterpretation of the words and work of Jesus Christ our Lord. You may express this in many ways, but at heart the point is this—the saving of the soul after death, instead of saving the life right here and now; the gaining of heaven hereafter, rather than entering into heaven now. And because of this interpretation men feel no immediate necessity of getting right with God. So long as they are reasonably sure of life here, they are willing to delay the great decision of the soul.

Against this view of religion allow me to bring the message of the Saviour, "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." You cannot read the gospels without coming into contact with this purpose of Christ at every turn. Repeatedly do you find the word life. We are struck with the fact how constantly the word life was on the lips of Jesus. It is a word which gives us the very heart of Jesus' teaching. He was always praising, always promising life. "If thou wilt enter into life keep My commandments," "He that believeth on Me hath life," "As the Father hath life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself," "Because I live ye shall live also." "Ye will not come unto Me that ye might have life." Everywhere we find this same eager pleading with men to enter into life, and we further find that Jesus identified life with goodness. To Jesus life consisted in goodness. Wickedness is death. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die" is not so much a threat as the statement of a great truth. For the sinning soul dies by reason of the very fact of its sinning. There is no life for the human soul but in righteousness. Jesus, therefore, uses language which we may justly call violent when He referred to the possibility of a man's losing his higher life. Better to cut off the offending hand or foot if it hinders the aspiring soul. Better to pluck out the eye which causes stumbling if by that means the real life of God may be gained. I have called this language violent, and such it is. Not that Jesus anticipated any literal interpretation and literal following. The forceful illustration is used to emphasize a terrible and an eternal truth. The very possibility of a man's failing to enter into the life of fellowship with God, was a thought which brought strong tears to the eyes of the Saviour of men. I tell you that in these days we are harboring in our hearts a sentimental sympathy which overlooks sin and condones iniquity and seeks to apologize for the stern words of the Saviour. There was no doubt a ringing doom against sin. But it was not the doom of a threat. Jesus never threatened. He revealed what sin is; its very nature is death. The open door of life in God is before men. To pass by that door does not mean that God will arbitrarily punish, but that the very passing it by is death. The issue of sin is doom, exile into the night, the eclipse of desolation and abandonment.

Does there move in your hearts the suspicion that such a doom is exaggerated and overdone? When that suspicion comes to me, and it often comes, I remember the words of a sainted preacher: "When I am tempted to think that the doom is overdone, I must remember that the Son of God, my Saviour, with an infinite insight into all things, superlatively sensitive, knowing the inmost heart of life, He, our Saviour, pronounced the doom to be just. This Christ, who gave Himself for us, who loved us, told us in words—I venture to say loving words, of appalling terror—that for the deliberately sinful, and for the deliberately unjust, there is no place but the night, no place but the outer darkness, no place but ultimate separateness, no place but ultimate forsakenness and abandonment. These are my Master's words, and against them I will rear no petty imagination of my own; I will rather silence my own unillumined suspicion and humbly and quietly take my place with Him. The wages of sin is the night." It is the night now; it is the night hereafter. The essence of sin is death; it is exile; it is abandonment. Jesus' words were violent, but He was not seeking to produce fear, but to reveal fact.

Now to all of us who feel this fact so keenly Jesus brings His evangel of forgiveness and peace. The words spoken so long ago have their greatest significance now, for we can see, as those Jews could not see, their fuller and more profound meaning. As He spoke of the Father in such intimate terms, bitter resentment arose in their hearts. As He told them of His willingness to lay down His life for His sheep, they retorted: "He hath a demon and is mad; why hear ye Him?" Possibly we would have spoken likewise had we been living then. But now in the light of the centuries past, we look upon that lonely, forsaken, crucified Christ and recognize in His face the glory of the living, suffering God. For the "sufferings of Christ were the true representative symbol and proclamation of what goes on perpetually in God. From them God wishes the world to learn that sin is put away only through the redemptive suffering of holy love, which He Himself is gladly bearing, and which Christ, His representative and expression, endured before the eyes of men."

It is this truth which gives to the words of the text their power. He who said, "I am come that ye might have life" is Himself the life which He seeks to impart. He and the Father are one. The words which the historic Christ spoke to those Jews then are being repeated now to us by the indwelling, immanent Christ. I like that word immanent. It is a theological word, but it is a splendid word, pregnant with meaning. His name shall be called Immanuel, God with us, the inside God, the immanent God. It is He who says "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." It is He who says, "I am come that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly." It is He who speaks to us in our sorrow and says, "Come with your sin and shame, come with your sadness and disappointment, come with your heavy trial and discouragement and I will give you peace." God with us! now to give us the victory. God with us, now, to forgive our sins. God with us! now, to give us heaven in our consecrated labor for Him.

I would that these words of Jesus which we are considering might live in your heart, as I try to have them live in my heart, as words spoken now, to-night, by the ever-living, ever-loving Father! How common it is for us to think of God our Father as far removed! It may be because of our training, but however we may account for it, the fact remains that many of us fail to realize that God is dealing with us now just as intimately and just as graciously as He dealt with the great prophets of old. How many of us carry about with us the sense of God? Do we have the conviction of God's abiding nearness wherever we are? If not, the greatest blessing of life has been missed. There is nothing more needed to-day than a truer, larger, more Scriptural idea of God. We need to realize His abiding nearness. But we need to forget the old idea of an unapproachable God. I recall the words of Henry Drummond, that great teacher, who, during his short life, won so many men to Christ. "I remember very well," he says, "the awful conception of God I got when I was a boy. I was given a book of Watts' hymns, which was illustrated, and, among other hymns there was one about God, and it represented a great black, scowling thunder cloud, and in the midst of that cloud there was a piercing eye. That was placed before my young imagination as God, and I got the idea that God was a great detective, playing the spy upon my actions and, as the hymn says, writing now the story of what little children do. That was a bad lesson. It has taken years to obliterate it." And I fear most of us have had to go through a similar experience before we have been rid of the terrible God of childhood, the faraway God of childhood, and come into the spiritual conception of the everywhere present God of the Bible.

Now it is this everywhere-present God, our Father, who seeks our life to save it. He wants our life now, for without God life is a living death. With God, life is growth, development — heaven now and heaven hereafter. Without God it is deterioration, atrophy, death. Here are two facts which our own experience confirms as true. We need to realize, therefore, that there is never a time when God the Father is not near us to lead us into His life. In the hour when you feel the stir of divinity within you, in the hour when conscience speaks and says, be a nobler man, a purer man, a truer man, in that hour "it is God which worketh in you." Possibly it was but yesterday that you spoke the unkind word that wounded a devoted heart, or gained your point in business by ruining your fellow man, or committed a sin that leaves a blot on the scutcheon, but afterward, unless your heart is already dead, you heard a still small voice pleading with you to repent your evil way and live a better, higher life. It was "God which worketh in you."

Multiplied are the experiences in which God is speaking to our souls, and many of us have never heard the voice. Ears have we but we hear not. We have eyes but we fail to see. There are great crowds who trample upon the beautiful violet, never thinking that they have one of God's sweetest thoughts under their heel. There are myriads of stolid eyes which look upward to the stars but see not God's glory in the robed beauty of the sky. There are multitudes who stand beneath the magnificent blue vault of heaven, gazing upon some gorgeous sunset, never dreaming that God lighted the fire. And beyond number are they who fail to feel the presence of God in the ordinary experiences of life. My friends, God wants our life. Do something with your life. Let your energy, your talent, your service be for God your Father. Be not so concerned to save your soul as to save your life. Give God your life and He will sanctify your soul.

God's Service.

I thought within those cherished days of old—
Oh, days that knew the tinge of morning sky—
When night's blue star veil vanishes on high
And flares the first wild radiance of gold
Along the hazy lengths of field and wold,
That my chief services to Him must lie
In rapt devotion thro' the inner eye
Of meditation, opening toward the fold.
But, lo! the vast is gray, and I have learned
Long gone — ah, how the truth has pierced me through!
That His approval is the fullest earned
By worship in the kindly deeds we do;
God's service is as broad as needs that cry,
God's service knits man to eternity!
—L. W. L. Jennings, in Religious Herald.

The True and the Artificial.

It is not difficult to distinguish between the true and the artificial. The moral test is the sure one. When conscience is sensitive and the will submissive, and the life consistent, there is no doubt about one's spirituality. When the soul sings: "I delight to do Thy will, O, God," and then does delight to do God's will, or does the will of God from firm resolve, there can be no doubt. When one loathes sin and tries to leave it—all sin, all kinds of sin—sin against the body, sin against the soul, sin against the neighbor, sin again Christ and the Father—there is no difficulty in reaching a decision as to the genuineness of Christian character. It is no mirage. The garden of the Lord is there.—Bishop John H. Vincent.

Making Your Temper Over.

If you were not born with a good temper, make your temper over. If cheeriness and patience and amiability are not natural, cultivate them as a second nature. No one can be really happy who is irritable and fault-finding, and what is worse, he renders his nearest and dearest equally unhappy. Determination can conquer these faults, and a disposition as full of pricks as a bramble bush can be rendered sweet and tranquil and lovable. Don't imagine you must accept the nature you inherited without any attempt at change or alteration. If it is not what you want, make it over.

Optimism of Jesus.

You remember the famous line of Robert Browning, "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world?" That was the one source of the optimism of Browning, but the optimism of Jesus went a great deal deeper. It was the fact that God was in His earth, so that the ravens were fed and the lilies were adorned, and so that the very hairs of a man's head are numbered—it was that which gave a radiant quietude to Christ.—G. H. Morrison.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 26.

Review of the Second Quarter — Read Isaiah lvii., 1-10—Golden Text, Phil. ii., 9—Topic: Closing Scenes in Christ's Earthly Life.

Introduction.—The lessons of the quarter begin with the visit of Christ and His apostles to the borders of Phoenicia, in the early summer of A. D. 29, and close with the resurrection. They have been full of interest and very profitable. The great truths in connection with Christ's mission on earth have been brought out and discussed.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Christ healing the afflicted. Place: On the borders of Phoenicia. Sermons on bread of life and pollution just delivered; the people plot against Him; Jesus and His disciples go to the borders of Phoenicia; a Gentile woman beseeches Him to cast the devil out of her daughter; Jesus replies that it is not proper to give the children's bread to dogs; she asks for the crumbs; "for this saying" the devil was cast out—her request granted.

II. Topic: Christ and His true followers. Place: Near Caesarea Philippi. Jesus asked His disciples who men said He was; some said John the Baptist, and others Elijah, Jeremiah, or one of the prophets. Whom do you say I am? Peter answers, The Christ. Jesus blessed Peter; man had not revealed it, but the Father had; the foundation rock; gates of hades shall not prevail against it; the keys of the kingdom of heaven given; Christ's death; Peter rebukes him; get behind me Satan; saving and losing the life.

III. Topic: Christ's present glory and future sufferings. Place: Probably Mount Hermon. Peter, James and John go with Jesus into the mount to pray. As Jesus prays He is transfigured; Moses and Elijah appear; converse regarding His departure from the world; the disciples see Jesus and the two men in their glory; enter into a cloud; hear a voice; Jesus is commended; alone with Jesus; tell no man; wondered what the rising of the dead meant; asked question about Elias.

IV. Topic: Christ directing the affairs of His kingdom. Place: Probably in Perea. The seventy appointed; sent forth; two and two; whither He Himself would come; the harvest plenteous; requests disciples to pray for laborers; Go, as lambs among wolves; hasten; ask that peace may rest upon the house; heal and preach; woe pronounced on Chorazin and Bethsaida; Capernaum should be thrust down to hell.

V. Topic: Importunate prayer. Place: In Perea. Christ prayed often; His disciples asked that they might be taught to pray; the value of the Lord's prayer; meaning of kingdom; God's will should be done on earth as in heaven; daily bread to be given; sins to be pardoned; parable of the importunate borrower, which should teach us to be persistent in prayer; a glorious promise; parents give good gifts to children; our heavenly Father is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him.

VI. Topic: The importance of being ready at the time of Christ's coming. Place: In Perea. Let loins be girded and lights burning—be ready and waiting for the coming of Christ as servants wait for the return of their master from the wedding. Christ will come as a thief, suddenly, when we least expect Him; the faithful, wise, just steward was promoted; the riotous and drunken servant perished; the one who knew his lord's will and failed to do should be beaten with many stripes; the one who knew not and failed to do should be beaten with few stripes.

VII. Topic: Man's folly and God's compassion. Place: In Perea. A certain man had two sons. The younger called for his portion of the inheritance; took all his goods; went into a far country; wasted his substance with harlots; a great famine; in want; feeding swine; decides to return home; is seen and met by his father; the boy is clothed; a feast is made; there is great rejoicing.

VIII. Topic: True greatness. Place: Perea. Christ and His disciples journeying toward Jerusalem; near the close of His earthly mission; James and John ask that they may sit, one on His right hand and the other on His left, in His glory; Jesus told them they knew not what they asked; asked them if they could suffer with Him; the exalted position they asked would be given to those for whom it was prepared; the ten much displeased; they were not to exercise authority as the Gentiles; principles of Christ's kingdom; Son of Man came to minister.

IX. Topic: Christ our Passover. Place: Jerusalem. It was Thursday; Jesus sent Peter and John to Jerusalem to prepare the Passover supper; they found a large upper room where they made ready; in the evening Jesus sat at the table with His disciples; He told them that one of them should betray Him; they were sorrowful and every one asked, "Lord, is it I?" Jesus said it would have been better for that man had he never been born; He then told Judas that he was the one; Judas left; Jesus eats His last supper with the remaining eleven.

X. Topic: The demand of the Jews for Christ's death. Place: Pilate's judgment hall. Jesus is taken to Pilate, the Governor, who investigates the charges and finds them false; Jesus is sent to Herod, who finds no fault with Christ; Pilate calls the people together and desires to release Christ; they demand that He be crucified; three times Pilate urges His release; they demand the release of Barabbas, a murderer; Pilate yields; washes his hands; orders Jesus to be scourged; delivers Him to be crucified.

XI. Topic: Closing scenes in Christ's earthly life. Place: Mount Calvary. Christ on the cross; mocked by the soldiers; vinegar offered; the superscription; the two thieves crucified with Christ; one railed on Jesus; the other confessed his sins and asked to be remembered in Christ's kingdom; the prayer answered; darkness from 12 till 3 o'clock; Jesus cried with a loud voice and died; the centurion's testimony.

XII. Topic: The events of the resurrection morning. Place: Garden near Calvary. Christ was crucified on Friday, April 7; rose early Sunday morning, April 9; several women were early at the tomb; the stone was rolled away; the women entered the sepulchre; Christ was not there; two angels appeared; their faces were like lightning and their garments were dazzling; the women were afraid; the angels told them Christ had risen; He was to go before them into Galilee; the women ran to take the disciples word; Jesus met them; the Roman guard bribed.

The work on the Girls' Home at Boaz is progressing. The building, when completed, will have about 90 rooms for boarding girls to attend the seminary. It will cost about $10,000 and it will be completed about the first of September.

Commissioner of Agriculture Poole, in a crop statement, reports the cotton crop in Alabama in a good condition, with fine prospects for a large yield. The statement says that the crop is on a whole in much better condition than it was this time last year. Corn is reported almost without exception as being good. All fruits are doing well.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published bi-weekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

We give our readers today the entire list of new school districts as recorded in the judge of probate's office. We wanted to set this list before our readers some time ago, but the expense held us back. You see we won't get any advertising jobs from the court house until after the election in November, and it is pretty hard pulling some times. Be sure and read the school law as to the election of trustees, etc.; if you don't elect trustees on the first Saturday in July and follow out the other provisions of the law, you are liable to miss the public money for your school. All the sections of the law necessary for your guidance are in this paper. READ AND HEED.

CULPEPPER IS A GENIUS.

We do not know Mr. "J. Culpepper," who writes for the Montgomery Sunday Advertiser, but we know he is one of the most entertaining, logical and humorous "penners" in Alabama today or any other day. His humor is logic and his logic is humor. He puts sunshine instead of puling sentiment into the serious phases of life, and any of the great papers would make an effective feature of his articles, as they are in every respect superior to much of the full-page illustrated feature stuff that appears in the Sunday papers.—Sheffield Reaper.

We know Culpepper and heartily indorse the above and wish that every man in Alabama would read his letters. It would take the kinks out of the dispositions of some of them.

"THE PEOPLE WILL RULE THIS COUNTY."

The joint meeting of the people's party committee and our candidates was also attended by numbers of populists and republican voters, and was throughly harmonious. The meeting was a decided contrast to the democratic gathering the previous Saturday that was all froth, fuss and feathers; by the way, did you see the end of that rooster? The people's eagle has him fast in its claws, and will swallow that gamecock on November 8th, and don't you forget it. Well, our meeting was strictly business. The following article from the Montgomery Journal covers the ground pretty well:

"Clanton, Ala., June 18.—The people's party executive committee had a called meeting here yesterday. All candidates for county offices, thirty in all, were all invited to be present.

"A number of populists and republicans were in attendance, making a gathering of over 400 voters, who held a meeting in the court house from 10 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, with an hour's intermission for dinner.

"Every candidate addressed the assembly and a brass band in attendance played between the speeches.

"The people's candidates will be nominated at a primary to be held July 26th and all indications point to their election in November by a vote of 8 to 1, as many democrats are dissatisfied with their own party leadership in this county and will either vote for the people's party nominees or stay at home. L. H. Reynolds, candidate for probate judge, made a particularly strong address which was cheered to the echo at the meeting here yesterday."

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The people's party county executive committee, at their meeting on the 17th inst., passed the following resolutions in regard to the primary of July 26, 1904, and defines who is eligible to participate in the same:

"Resolved, That our primary is open to ALL who are opposed to organized democracy and ring rule,' but we rule that such voters as participated in the democratic primary on April 11, 1904, have thereby shown that they do not oppose democracy, and are therefore not eligible to vote in the people's party primary.

"2. That as it has come to our knowledge that many voters who hitherto have been opposed to us are now desirous of co-operating with us, that we will heartily welcome them to our ranks on November 8, 1904, and that we are grateful to them for their co-operation in behalf of the rule of the PEOPLE."

J. D. Collins was elected secretary of the county executive committee. The sub-committee having in charge the conduct, etc., of the primary consists of W. H. Shaw, T. J. Dorming and J. D. Collins. Any candidate who has not paid his assessment for primary expenses can send it to W. H. Shaw, Jemison, or leave the amount at the Union office, as will best suit his convenience. Mr. Shaw has authorized the editor of THE UNION to receipt for such moneys as are left with him.

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that a PEOPLE'S party primary election will be held in Chilton county, Alabama, on the 26th day of July, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the general election to be held November 8, 1904. Said primary election will be held under the primary election law and the rules adopted by the county executive committee of the PEOPLE'S party of Chilton county, for the regulation of said primary. This 22d day of June, 1904.

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.
J. D. COLLINS, Secretary.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Dear Friends:

It has been said that Professor J. W. Moore did not do his duty in regard to the public money at Thorsby. Read article No. 263 of the new constitution of Alabama, as follows: "No money raised for the support of the public schools shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school."

Respectfully,
J. D. COLLINS.

EDITOR VS. LAWYER.

A lawyer in a court room may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain or thief, and no one makes a complaint when court has adjourned. If a newspaper prints such reflections on a man's character there is a libel suit or a dead editor. And this is owing to the fact that people believe what an editor says; what a lawyer says cuts no figure.—Routt County, Colo., Courier.

BETHEL.

Rev. William Lively, of Birmingham, preached an interesting sermon to a good congregation Saturday. We wish he would visit us as often as possible. Mrs. Foshee, of Mulberry, visited B. L. Dennis' Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Shirley are visiting in this community. Misses Annabel and Mollie Yeargan, of Enterprise, went to Maple Springs Sunday.

COMMUNICATIONS.

We call attention of our correspondents to the fact that we will not publish letters, etc., without they are signed for our information only.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

On the Saturday before the second Sunday in July at 11 a. m. two deacons will be ordained at New Hope church. Rev. A. M. Foshee will preach the ordination sermon. Dinner on the ground. At 2:30 p. m. communion and washing of feet. tf

(Communicated.)

RIDERVILLE.

June 20, 1904.

Editor Union—I wish to say a few words in regard to one of our candidates for tax assessor, Mr. T. G. Milling, whom I have known almost from his youth up. He was raised an orphan, got his education by hard licks—and got a reasonably good one—and has made the tax assessor's office a study, and for the last eight years has proven his competency for the office by correcting errors for people in his community. Mr. Milling was doing deputy work for the present assessor and we found he was useful in the community in which he resides, and decided he would be more useful in the county and asked him to make the race for assessor, which he has done. We hope to see Mr. Milling elected, and I want every one to consider this as a personal matter and vote for their best interests. Success to THE UNION.

S. R. LETCHER.

(Communicated.)

BEAT ONE.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me space in your paper, as it is the first time, I am a democrat, and as along in the spring some of my brother democratic candidates had read of camels being good to travel on, so he started on one to get there on but failed; he had rode the single hump camel. But old Father Dake has got on the double hump camel and he will sure get there, you bet. My brother democrat has tried to get another hump on his camel, but he can't make the hump fit. Old Father Dake is all right; he don't have to spur up to beat the single hump camel. I am sorry for the poor fellow with one hump, but can't cry for laughing to think he would try to beat out on a single hump, but that is the way of some people; they have to put themselves before the people to find out the difference between the single hump and the double hump camel. Now, boys, a few words to you all; don't fail to go to the primary and cast your vote for Father Dake, and "he'll get there, Eli." Good luck to THE UNION and its readers. Little thieves run from the sheriff, but big thieves run for office. Candidates do the hand shaking, the voter does the hard thinking. We have a friend who lives in town, never shakes hand until canvass comes round. So we watch the thing all around; see him color when we come to town.

STUMP HILL BOY.

(Communicated.)

Thorsby, Ala., June 21, '04.

Editor Union:

We, the undersigned citizens and voters of beat 9, request the privilege through THE UNION to dispute some malicious falsehoods which are being circulated against our friend and neighbor, Mr. L. B. Pounds, to the effect that he is lazy, will not work and if elected tax assessor that he would not attend to the duties of the office, etc. Now, we are well acquainted with Mr. Pounds, and we know him to be an industrious, hard-working man, a high-toned gentleman in every sense of the word, and one of the best qualified men in the county for any position in the gift of the people. At the same time he is not afraid nor ashamed to do hard labor in support of a large family composed partly of an aged step-mother and two invalid children. Long and protracted sickness and other misfortunes have placed him at a financial disadvantage, but notwithstanding all these discouragements Mr. Pounds is battling bravely on to a better day, and while it may be said of others that they are and have been true to the cause and interests of the laboring class, Pounds has ever been to the front, never faltering, never flinching. He never trades or compromises with the enemy, and no doubt these furnish the reason why his enemies are circulating these falsehoods. They would rejoice to silence his tongue and pen, but this only makes us the more determined to stand by him. He will undoubtedly carry this section of the county almost solid and the indorsement of the undersigned will be supplemented by nearly every populist and republican voter in this part of the county on July 26th. Not that the other gentlemen offering for the same place are not good men, but that Pounds needs the office, and we need Pounds, the people can't afford to turn down their best man simply because our enemies, the democrats, circulate some base falsehoods against them. So we earnestly insist that our people stand fearlessly by those who have proven their fidelity, courage and fitness and who have borne the brunt of the battle so long and yet stand true.

J. H. Benson, Stephen Pate, H. Benson, J. M. Mims, A. L. Stagner, J. W. Collins, B. N. Martin, B. G. Burnett, L. W. Robinson, William Murrah, J. R. Martin, J. D. Collins, W. F. Martin and A. Z. Bean.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Poplar Springs Alliance in beat 10 on Wednesday and Thursday, July 20th and 21st, 1904, at 10 a. m. The secretaries are requested to send me their reports as early as possible after their last meeting in June or forepart of July. This will be an interesting and beneficial meeting.

ALEX G. DAKE,
Sec. C. C. F. A.

Clanton, Ala., June 20, 1904.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT MAPLE SPRINGS.

The Sunday school celebration last Sunday at Maple Springs was an unqualified success. The day was perfect; the shower that fell Saturday evening had laid the dust, and the members of the two Sabbath schools (Concord having joined hands with Mable Springs) looked so bright and happy that it was a genuine pleasure to look at them, and the throngs of visitors from Clanton, Verbena and other communities made a pretty sight. There were about 800 in all on the grounds and the church could only accommodate a small part of the crowd, so they scattered in all directions under the trees and at the spring. The conduct of all was of the best and in full accord with the day. When the dinner hour arrived Rev. W. J. Armstrong mounted a stump and his voice echoed far and wide as he gave all a hospitable welcome to the long tables filled with good things provided by the good ladies of the two congregations. Rev. W. Jones asked a blessing on the repast and all were well fed. The little folks acquitted themselves beautifully in speaking their different pieces. The program was a varied one, as shown below:

9:30 a. m., devotional exercises conducted by Superintendent J. P. Parrish, of Concord. 10 a. m., march by schools in colors, Concord in pink, Maple Springs in blue. Concord was led by Misses Halie Wyatt and Minnie Mims as flag bearers, and Miss Lettie Dupree as cross bearer, with the motto "In God we Trust." Maple Springs was headed by Misses Maggie Calloway and Dora Kicker as flag bearers and Miss Elsie Harris cross bearer, with the motto, "Christ is our Leader." After forming in line of march, Rev. W. W. Robinson gave a lecture on purpose of march, mottoes, etc. 10:30 a. m., singing led by E. H. Mims. 11:00 a. m., collection for Bible fund. Adjournment for dinner till 1:30, when singing led by W. H. Robinson was had. 2:00 p. m., recitations by the little folks, viz, "Welcome," Lulu Cleckler; "Our Gifts," Bonnie Roberts; "Boys," Ocie Devaughan; "Children's Day," Winston and Chester Mims; "Our Field is the World," Reuben Wyatt and Maggie Mims; "The Lilies," Jean Wyatt and Roberta Driver; "The Harvest," Bessie Devaughan and Cecil Harris; "The Lord of the Harvest," Clahence Norrell and Alonzo Wilson; "Love's Call," Mack Wyatt and Martha Jane Mims; "Lesson from the Flowers," Gussie Calloway, Dora Maddox, Dollie Harris, Dora Parrish, Bertha Devaughan and Bertha Maddox; "Everybody's Business," James D. Armstrong and Ephraim Wilson. The exercises concluded with addresses on Sunday school work by Revs. Willie Jones and W. J. Armstrong. THE UNION wishes to thank the able secretary, H. A. Harris, for courtesies as to program, etc.

COMFORTING WORDS.

On the death of Benjamin Franklin June 18, 1904. Comfort for bereaved relatives. A loving member has been called by the merciful God from this world of suffering to dwell with the angels in the Gloryland, where suffering never can enter. So, dear father, mother, sisters and brothers, do not weep for this dear departed one; for he has filled his mission here. He was the idol of your home, but you could not wish him back, for you know that rest is his in tha sweet place where he has gone. He was the first that was called and he will welcome you all, if you will only strive to gain the promised prize.

—Submitted by Friends.

CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Prattville district conference will meet in session at Clanton on June 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. tf

COOPER.

The banner man seems to be continually worrying about THE UNION, or the Birmingham paper, as he calls it. Well, yes, I guess it is touching his pocket. Mr. "bannerman," we prefer a paper printed at Birmingham that stands for the people's rights to one HALF-PRINTED at our doors that we know to be a TRAITOR to its first party and people. Success to THE UNION and the people it represents.

D.

Murder or Accident?

The body of John Culburn, a miner, was found beside the railroad tracks at Brookside. From the position of the body and its condition many believe that the miner was not killed by the train, but that he was murdered and his body placed on the track to cover the deed.

The man's arm was cut off, and his knee was broken. Internal injuries were also in evidence, and there were a number of bruises.

An eye-witness said that great loss of life was due to the collapsing of the upper deck. It fell soon after the fire started, crushing hundreds who had gathered on the lower deck. It was then that the great panic ensued amid the stream of persons going over the rail.

There is in the coroner's possession a standpipe taken from the submerged wreck. The valve of the pipe is closed tight, showing that no effort was made to open this pipe.

It was stated by divers that there are many bodies still under the entanglement of timbers and paddle wheels, and that it would be necessary to dynamite and talk or raise it before they could be reached.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

S. J. JENNINGS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP,
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE.

We, the undersigned friends of J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904: J. Williams, H. W. Varden, C. L. Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry, L. Thomas, J. L. Smith.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th ,1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The second quarterly conference for Clanton circuit, Methodist Protestant church, will be held at Mount Pisgah church, three and a half miles southeast of Clanton, the fourth Sunday in June and Saturday before. Dinner on the grounds.

tf T. F. DAVIS, Pastor.

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Whereas, By virtue of the provisions of section 6 of "An act to further regulate elections in the state of Alabama," approved October 9, 1903, "the board of registrars in each county shall visit each precinct at least once, and oftener if necessary, between July 1st and October 1st, 1904," to make a complete registration of all persons entitled to register, and shall remain there at least one day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until sunset, and they shall give at least twenty days' notice of the time when and the place in the precinct where they will attend to register applicants for registration, by bills posted at three or more public places in each election precinct and by advertisement once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper, if there be one published in the county. Now, therefore, this is to give notice, as required by said act, that the board of registrars for the county of Chilton will sit at the following places at the time specified for the purpose as aforesaid:

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th.

Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.

Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and 16th.

Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and 19th.

Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.

Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d

Benson, beat 3, July 25th and 26th.

Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.

Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and 30th.

Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and 2d.

Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.

Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th

Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.

Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.

Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.

CLANTON, one week, August 8th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.

CLANTON, one week, August 22d to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and determine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.
tf

R. M. Davis, of Louisville, is the lowest bidder at $4,994 on the contract for the low pressure steam heating in the new Montgomery Post building.

OUNCEMENTS

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J. BICE.

OR.
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ELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

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JOHN J. LETCHER.

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MOSES A. KILLGORE.

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J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the First district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th ,1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The second quarterly conference for Clanton circuit, Methodist Protestant church, will be held at Mount Pisgah church, three and a half miles southeast of Clanton, the fourth Sunday in June and Saturday before. Dinner on the grounds.

tf T. F. DAVIS, Pastor.

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Whereas, By virtue of the provisions of section 6 of "An act to further regulate elections in the state of Alabama," approved October 9, 1903, "the board of registrars in each county shall visit each precinct at least once, and oftener if necessary, between July 1st and October 1st, 1904," to make a complete registration of all persons entitled to register, and shall remain there at least one day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until sunset, and they shall give at least twenty days' notice of the time when and the place in the precinct where they will attend to register applicants for registration, by bills posted at three or more public places in each election precinct and by advertisement once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper, if there be one published in the county. Now, therefore, this is to give notice, as required by said law, that the board of registrars for the county of Chilton will sit at the following places at the time specified for the purpose as aforesaid:

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th.

Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.

Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and 16th.

Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and 19th.

Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.

Maccedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d.

Benson, beat 3, July 25th and 26th.

Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.

Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and 30th.

Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and 2d.

Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.

Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th.

Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.

Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.

Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.

CLANTON, one week, August 8th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.

CLANTON, one week, August 22d to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and determine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.

tf

B. M. Davis, of Louisville, is the lowest bidder at $4,894 on the contract for the low pressure steam heating in the new Montgomery Public building.

CITY OFFICIALS

Judson Strock.
W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robinson, W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday September.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 4th Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. K. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Manese, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Adams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Monits.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 3rd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; R. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Hardie—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.24
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

J. N. Dennis was in Clanton Thursday.

J. A. Mims was a pleasant visitor Friday.

L. Moore was a welcome caller Friday.

If you want to succeed buy a "James and Mayer" buggy from W. I. Mullins.

T. L. Robinson was a pleasant visitor Friday.

Mrs. J. N. Dennis, of beat 10, is visiting friends and relatives in Autauga county this week.

Try "Oxolo," for sale at Upchurch's drug store.

W. J. Watson was a welcome visitor Saturday, and left a subscription for THE UNION to be sent to G. B. Watson at Dublin, Tex. How we do spread.

J. Monroe Burnett, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Friday. He has just closed his school at Jackson's Gap, in Tallapoosa.

Chattanooga Cane Mills and Plows at W. I. Mullins'.

D. C. Gandy, of Stanton, candidate for assessor, was a welcome visitor Friday.

W. H. Bean was a pleasant visitor Friday.

J. H. Carter was a welcome caller Friday.

If you are in need of spectacles you should call on Upchurch.

J. J. Maddox was a pleasant visitor Friday.

C. C. Bowles, of Billingsley, was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. E. McDowell was in Clanton on Tuesday.

A. C. Mims was in town Tuesday.

C. D. Foshee was in Clanton Tuesday.

A. W. Powell was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Jasper N. Dennis, of beat 10, favored the Union man with some very fine Japanese plums the other day. Come again, Bro. Dennis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Mullins went to Montgomery Wednesday.

Abe Kanter returned from his Canadian trip Tuesday.

Judge H. A. Wilson was in Clanton Tuesday.

There will be speaking at Davis' school house at 7:30 p. m. Saturday, June 25th. Messrs. Reynolds, Bice and Pounds and maybe others will be on hand.

The news from Washington is that our Joe Headley has been issued a patent on his truss bridge.

J. W. Kicker was in Clanton Saturday, and the best of it is Joe had some fine side meat of his own raising to sell. He don't have to buy western meat.

Dr. and Mrs. Curry left Tuesday for home, having spent several days visiting their son, T. A. Curry, whose wife has been very ill, but is on the mend now. We are always glad to greet the doctor.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his third Sunday appointment in Clanton, preaching both morning and evening. Bro. Swindall helped conduct a very successful protracted meeting at Good Water last week.

There will be a joint public installation of the newly elected officers of the Jemison Masons and Odd Fellows on Friday, June 24th. Good speakers will be there. Come early, bring your basket and stay all day.

Clanton chapter, R. A. M., held their annual election Saturday night and chose the following officers for the ensuing Masonic year: High priest, J. P. Vanderveer; king, Guy Higgins; scribe, W. H. Sartor; treasurer, W. I. Mullins; secretary, A. C. Smith; captain of host, W. T. Aldridge; principal sojourner, E. A. Matthews; royal arch captain, J. R. Mullins;; master of third vail, E. B. Deason; master of second vail, J. Watts Moore; master of first vail, E. G. Hyman; sentinel, E. A. Knight.

Candidates J. Bice and Sam W. Collins were in Clanton Tuesday, both seemingly in good spirits.

Bob Farley and Miss Melissa Jones were married at Wiley Littlejohn's house Sunday by Judge Adams. The happy couple will reside at Mountain Creek, where Mr. Farley is working at present.

Mrs. W. T. Callen has returned from her trip to the "Land of the Skies" and was much pleased with her trip.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

M. J. Farley and Miss Julissa Jones. Arman Wagner and Miss Lena Downing. J. S. Dawson and Miss Mattie Tidwell.

WAGNER-DOWNING.

Miss Lena Downing was married to Mr. Arman Wagner on June 20, 1904, at the residence of Justice of the Peace J. J. McDowell, who performed the ceremony. The young couple hail from near Jumbo, and are highly esteemed in their community. May they have a full measure of health and prosperity is the sincere wish of THE UNION.

LIBERTY HILL.

June 20, 1904.

Editor Union:

I've been reading your paper for some time, and have seen letters in it from all parts except from Liberty Hill. It is not because it is not known for there isn't a church in the county better known. Of the many gatherings that have been held here, that of last Sunday will long be remembered by those who were there. As we got near the church and saw the crowd of people, and heard the sweet music rendered by our two singers, T. J. and E. A. Littlejohn, it was inspiring. There were about 350 people present at the preaching of a memorable sermon from our pastor, Rev. A. L. Foshee, who has been laboring with us for about eight months. He is a good, Christian-hearted man and loved by all who know him. I don't think I've ever heard a more impressive sermon. It applied to all and the closing portion on the duties of parents to their children was very impressive. I certainly wish we could have more sermons on this line to arouse the people and put them to thinking about their duty. If we would take his advice it might save some boy from the gambling hell or some innocent girl from the brothel. Do we give it the thought we should? No, the most of us wait too long, and when it is too late we wake up and see where a little correction would have done good. I've heard people say they couldn't stop their children from going as they do. Maybe not now, but if you had begun sooner it might have been done When you hear mothers cry out in distress and wish they had raised their children different. Yet, with all the fair examples before us, with the advice given, we see boys and girls going to destruction. Some of us fall far short of our duty. Do you know where they will end? I leave it to you to answer this question. I don't mean all of us are guilty, but some of us are, and I do hope we will get aroused along this line and do our duty. How many members of Liberty Hill church are thinking of the advice given us yesterday? Take it home with you, brothers and sisters, and pray over it.

A CHURCH MEMBER.

Cooper, Ala., June 17, 1904.

Crops are in very good condition at present, but are needing rain very much. Owing to the small rainfall, crops have been cultivated better than usual. Now is the time to plant cow peas after oats. Farmers are realizing more and more the importance of planting all available land in cow peas. Besides improving the land, they furnish an abundance of good feed. Many farmers use their oat fields as pastures after harvesting the oats. The writer thinks the better plan is to pasture such fields for one or two weeks, after which plant cow peas. If green fodder is needed to take the place of pasture, plant part of field in Early Amber or Early Orange sorghum. Planting of above named sorghums and pearl millet may be done safely as late as August 1st, provided seasons are good.

FARMER BOY.

PUBLIC MASONIC INSTALLATION.

There will be a meeting of three Masonic lodges and public installation of their officers on June 25, 1904, at Coopers. We will meet at the hall of Amand lodge, No. 250, at 10 o'clock a. m. where we expect Clanton lodge, No. 423, and Bozeman lodge, No. 534, will meet with us and open the lodge and march to Chestnut Creek church, one-quarter mile distant. At 11 o'clock Brothers J. Alex Moore and J. H. Thomas will address the audience on the principles and practice of Freemasonry. At 12 to 12:30 dinner. At 1:30 the installation of officers will take place, when if prudent the master of each lodge will be introduced to the installing officer, Bro. J. Alex Moore and so on until all of the officers of these three lodges are duly installed. All Masons and lovers of the same are invited to come and bring your baskets and let's all have a good time.

J. L. DUPREE,
Secretary Amand Lodge, No. 250.

(Published by Request.)

REPUBLICANS AND POPULISTS, TOO.

The populists, the populists, and republicans, too,
This meeting is non-democratic, and no barbecue;
We are all here today—populists and republicans, too,
And we are not going to have any populist or republican stew;
That's what suits honest, sensible men like me and you.

It was good for Sam Adams and Lige Deason, too,
When they used to ride Harris and Aldrich's republican canoe;
The populist party, they say it is dead,
And they've got nigger-scared, and to the democrats have fled.

Deason may sing and Adams may pray,
But the populists and republicans are here to stay.

W. F. DE SHAZO.

Clanton, Ala., June 17, 1904.

As read at the people's meeting at Clanton on June 17, 1904, by the author.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The next regular state examination for teachers will be held at the high school building at Clanton on the first Monday in July, 1904, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp.

J. W. MOORE.
County Superintendent.

tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS, Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904.	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,874,312.89

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

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SHOES made to Wear.
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Thorsby, Alabama.

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Furniture and Rugs.
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BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT: ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton. SEC.-TREAS: JUDSON STROCK, Clanton.

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

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—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

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County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
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Practical Watchmaker and Optician
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FARM AND GARDEN

THE DUST SPRAY.

The paper on orcharding by L. A. Goodman treated of spraying as follows, as reported by the Gem State Rural: "In spraying apple orchards, when they begin to bear we must still experiment, to know just when and how and with what, but spray we must, is the almost universal verdict of all our best apple growers in the West. Many of us have been testing, and are still testing, the merits of the dust spray, and although I cannot say that it is better or equal to the liquid, still we find it is so much cheaper of application that I have used it together on about four hundred acres of our bearing orchard. The only question now is the dust and when to use it, and then thoroughness is the most important feature. Dust is safer, more easily applied, costs less, takes less time, saves hauling large loads of water, so that I have concluded to use the dust process altogether. I use lime, twenty pounds; Paris green, one pound; dry Bordeaux, one pound; sulphur, one pound; concentrated lye pulverized, one pound, and I find that results justify its use in instances where the work was well done." This treatment on spraying, coming from one of the largest orchardists of America, who has for several years thoroughly tried both the liquid and dust sprays in his own orchard, was a revelation to many, and will prove of great value to a large number who are trying to find the best means of protecting their fruit, and many will no doubt profit by his experience.

SETTING FENCE POSTS.

How to set fence posts so that they will endure service for the greatest length of time possible is a problem I have never yet seen satisfactorily solved, says a writer in Epitomist. Some say that they will last longer if set the reverse of their growth, with the top end in the ground, and in case of round posts there is something about this to consider. It certainly prevents water so readily entering knotholes or any open spaces they may contain, thus keeping them drier than if set with the butt end in the ground. When split, however, it is preferable to have the best and toughest end always down in the ground as it grew in the tree; in proof whereof a post from the first cut of a burr oak tree large enough to make three post cuts will, if set with the butt end in the ground, last twice as long as one from the top cut, set in the same way. The nature of the soil in which they stand also has an effect on posts, wet and not dry land being favorable for their durability. To last the longest, oak posts should be cut in the fall and winter months, and, as near as I can ascertain, set while they are still green.

FEEDING HOGS SUNSHINE.

There are as many different ideas about how a hog house should be constructed as there are hog owners, but any plan, no matter how elaborate it may be, which does not provide for an arrangement which will supply an abundance of sunshine, is faulty. Sun is as necessary for the hog house as for the stable, and the houses can be built to provide a fair amount of sun if one is careful in planning them. Another thing, in planning for the new hog houses or the remodeling of the old ones, see that the feeding arrangements are on the outside of the house if the winter climate is not too severe, or if too cold, place the feeding troughs where it will be impossible for the hogs to slop over into the material composing their bedding. This can be done with a little care and the outdoor arrangement can be had as well, so that the hogs may be fed outdoors as often as the weather will permit. During the summer see that the hog has access to grass, even though the space given them for a run be small. Then supply plenty of water for them to drink, but none to wallow in. In short, treat the hogs a little more along the same line that you treat other stock, and you'll get better returns from them.

COWS ON PASTURE.

It is hard for the dairyman who has spent most of his substance for feed during the winter to feel that there will be any advantage in feeding grain during the portion of the year his cows are on the pasture. It would be unsafe to lay down the hard and fast rule that this plan must be followed in order to obtain the greatest measure of success, but on the other hand there can be no objection to one's trying the experiment and ascertaining what there is in it. As to the ration, this must be, in quantity at least, what is deemed best by the feeder. If the experiment promises to be too costly select a single cow and feed her grain during the time she is on pasture; keep a careful record of results according to the milk-pail both as to quantity and quality of milk, and you'll know what to do a second year. Make the test a fair one by selecting for the experiment an average cow, neither a poor milker nor a heavy one. Make the grain ration, say, about one-quarter of the feed during the winter. The cost will be small and the results interesting, and, likely, profitable.

It is not thought by some good judges that overfeeding and forcing make for wholesome meat. A distinguished veterinarian who has investigated the subject holds that "under the present system the public have no guarantee, and are not insured the best, if, indeed, the cheapest, food. The bulky withers of a fat bullock are no guarantee of health, for his fat, tubular back may conceal the revolting ravages of disease. All this can alone be discovered by an inspection of the animal's interior after death. The flesh of animals which have been produced by organs themselves diseased, is itself also necessarily deteriorated, and ought not to be regarded as prime for human food. These facts will be best understood by pathologists, but they also come home to the understanding and the stomachs of all classes."—Home and Farm.

GREASE ON FOWLS.

Much difficulty would be saved if a few drops of lard, not kerosene, were applied to the heads and legs of the fowls once a month. It is a tedious and troublesome job, but it would prevent scabby legs, and would debar the large gray body lice from breeding on the hens. No fowls are partial to grease. They do not like to have it applied to their bodies in any shape, nor should it be placed anywhere on their bodies except head, neck, legs and vents, but still grease is an excellent remedy for the two difficulties mentioned. A mixture of a teacupful of lard, to which a tablespoonful of crude petroleum and twenty drops of carbolic acid have added, is excellent to have on hand for the purpose.

STICK TO ONE BREED.

It is bad policy to change year after year from one breed to another. Of course, if we are positively convinced that the breed we have is not the one suited to our needs, then change; but consider well before you discard any breed. It is also folly to try to keep several breeds and make them pay, unless we confine ourselves exclusively to the fancy side of poultry and wish to be able to supply all wants; and even then the specialist who centers all his efforts in one breed is most likely to succeed. Select one good breed and pin your faith to it, and do not allow any one to persuade you that there is some other that is better.—Home and Farm.

SAVE THE BODY.

It is time lost, and broken backs, to undertake the sowing of garden seeds by hand. Use a drill, which puts the seeds in regularly, evenly, marks the rows and covers them at the right depth. There are many handy little implements suitable for the garden that are not in frequent use. Even a trowel does excellent service in transplanting, and a weeder will tear out the weeds much quicker than can be done by hand. Hand implements are being improved—even the hoes and rakes—and their use is economical and convenient.

PULLETS NOT LAYING.

If a pullet goes on the nest to lay, and comes off without depositing an egg within the nest, it is a sure indication that she is too fat. Overfeeding is usually the cause of the pullets being backward in laying, and this happens mostly when they are confined in the poultry house. As soon as they can have an opportunity to forage and exercise, their allowance of food should be reduced to half its quantity, and they will soon begin to lay and you will have good results.

COLIC IN HORSES.

Use sifted ashes burned from green hickory wood mixed with salt (one fourth ashes and three fourths salt). Keep in the manger where horses can help themselves every day in the year.

Hay Pays Better Than Gold.

A good hay farm in the Yukon Valley is a better paying proposition than an ordinary gold mine. This fact has been demonstrated by a Dawson freighter, who is farming a large tract of native hay at Gravel Lake, on the trail between Dawson and the Duncan district, Stewart River. Last fall this man put in an immense quantity of fine hay, enabling him to bale more than 600 tons this winter. Besides wintering his own large herd of stock, he has considerable feed for sale, receiving $140 a ton. At this price his crop was worth $84,000. He clears a profit of at least 100 per cent. Winter weather has not yet prevented continuous work. A crew of ten men has been employed and two six-mule teams to collect the bales and carry them to market. His entire crop was cut with scythes and handled in a primitive manner. Next season he will replace these methods with modern farming implements, greatly reducing the cost of handling the crop.—New York Commercial.

Treasure hunters are now digging for gold and other valuables among the ruins caused by the eruption of Mont Pelee.

DEATH-BEARING RAYS.

Destruction to Be Accomplished by Electricity Sent from a Searchlight.

Again science is vindicating the fictionist. In his thrilling story, "The War of the World," Mr. H. G. Wells described how the inhabitants of Mars invaded the earth and spread destruction with a marvelous heat ray. It was like a huge searchlight, except that it set fire to everything upon which it played, reducing woods and towns to tinder, and blowing up the ammunition of the terrestrial artillery.

Almost as terrible as this imaginary heat ray of the Martians, is an invention which has just been produced by a Hungarian scientist.

He is said to have devised a method of sending electric waves along the rays of a searchlight, which will destroy anything in their path.

To some extent the principle of the X-rays is employed in creating the new light. It has almost the same power under water that the searchlight has in throwing its beams through the clearer medium of the air.

If you look carefully at a searchlight in action you will see an especially brilliant concentration of its brightness just at the point where the rays leave the projector. A long stream of rather faint light marks the rest of its course until it strikes full against the solid hull of the ship toward which it is directed.

Upon that surface the flood of light seems to concentrate itself again with nearly the same intensity that it manifested on leaving the projector. White and clear in every detail, the object pointed at stands out as though the sun itself were shining straight down upon it.

Now, far down beneath the surface of the ocean this wonderful newly-discovered light behaves in very much the same fashion. Indeed, it differs in but one particular. The rays are practically invisible, except at the point upon which they are directed. A wonderful step in the game of war is the development of this new submarine searchlight, and yet it is only half of what the ingenious British inventors expect to accomplish.

Torpedoes or submarines could be detected by the new light, but to destroy them would be a more difficult matter. Something better than steel shells must be found to sink a lively little craft running along 20 or 30 feet under the surface of the water.

This better plan has been hit on by following up the experiments of experts who have studied the possibility of sending electric currents along the track made by rays of light. Already they have succeeded in telephoning for a limited distance over a light-ray of great intensity. The rays have developed one unquestioned property—they are as useful as wires for the transmission of several currents at a time.

The current used in these experiments is of a peculiar nature. The secret of its production has been very carefully guarded. Naval officers, when they vouchsafe to give any information at all on the subject, say that it is not so much an alternating as a cumulative current, and works somewhat as follows: The projectors from which the light issues are located in the battleships a little below the water line. The operator in charge of each sweeps the sea beneath the waves until he discovers the attacking submarine or torpedo.

He then turns on the special current, and this is what happens:

A stream of electric pulsations flows outward along the light ray, and the intervals of pulsation lessen gradually, at the same time gathering strength and increasing in intensity until they become powerful blows approaching detonations in character.

The shock of these electric blows—strokes of lightning they might be called—is sufficient to set off any explosive contained in the hull of the approaching submarine.

In proof of this fact, the officers conducting a recent test blew off the head of a torpedo at a distance of 300 feet, the torepdo being 30 feet under water at the moment of the explosion.

In other similar tests the pulsating current acted on the fuse or trigger of the torpedo, setting it off just as effectively as would sudden contact with the side of a ship's hull.—London Express.

Zealously Guarded His Prerogative.

James Smith of Boston was telling of the experiences of the famous old theatrical manager, Stetson, who was one of the wealthiest men in Boston at the time of his death. He said:

"Old Stetson was dictatorial in his manner and overbearing with his employes, demanding absolute obedience and brooking no interference with his orders. He was especially jealous of any interference with what he deemed his especial privileges. One day the company was playing in a small town, and a sign had been put out in front of the theatre advertising the matinee. It read: 'Matinee today, 2.30 p. m. sharp.' There was a painter with the show, named Sharp, and as soon as Stetson saw the sign in front of the theatre door he began to rage at the unatuhorized impudence and interference of Sharp. He had the sign changed to read: 'Matinee today, 2.30 p. m. Stetson.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Exception.

Sharpe—There goes old Closeman. No one never saw him close his eyes at money.

Whealton—I have.

Sharpe—When was it?

Whealton—When the collection box passed him.—Chicago News.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Skepticism may take the place of salvation when it can heal our sorrows.

Many a man thinks he is on the lookout for evil when he is only looking at evil.

In proportion as wickedness is common the commonwealth is turned to common use.

There is always hope for a man so long as he can look at things with the eyes of a child.

It's a queer kind of humility that leads a man to hide his light when the lost are seeking it.

The really busy man always has more time than the man who only thinks he is busy.

Let a man learn that everything in nature goes by law, and not by luck, and that what he sows he reaps.—Emerson.

As a man travels on in the journey of life, his objects of wonder daily diminish, and he is continually finding out some very simple cause for some great matter of marvel.—Washington Irving.

The power of faith is in the simplicity of faith. When a man believes in God with all his heart, he has no more fear for anything but his own disobedience. Today, tomorrow and all the endless days are his. Life becomes a plan of God, and the heart rests in the power that shall fulfill it. —I. O. R.

ANTIQUITY OF CIVILIZATION.

The Long March of Time From Flint Implements to Ivory Statuettes.

So far as the question of time is concerned, it deserves notice that not merely geology, but almost every form of inquiry into the past, throws further back the limits usually assigned.

Egypt, for instance, is continually furnishing fresh proofs of the antiquity of civilization. Prof. Flinders Perie expounded at Owens college, Manchester, England, a few days ago the results of a recent exploration at Abydos, in Upper Egypt, from which it appears that the ruins at that one spot tell a continuous story that carries us back 5000 B. C. Abydos was the first capital of Egypt, and remained for 45 centuries the religious centre, the Canterbury of the land; and the the Egyptian Exploration Fund has unearthed the remains of "ten successive temples, one over the other." From the age of the first temple a group of about 200 objects has been found, which throws surprising light on the civilization of the First Dynasty. A part of the large glazed pottery was of Mena, the first king of the First Dynasty, about 4709 B. C., showed "that even then they were making glaze on a considerable scale, and also inlaying it with a second floor. The ivory carving was astonishingly fine, a figure of a king showing a subtlety and power of expression as good as any work of later ages."

At about 4000 B. C. an ivory statuette of Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, was found, the only known portrait of him. Making every possible allowance for the marvellous rapidity of art development, must not many thousands of years have rolled over between the pristine dwellers in the Nile valley and the men who carved ivory statuettes and manufactured glazed work inlaid with second colors? It is a long, long march from flint implements to the solemn temple ivory statuettes and human portraits. —London Telegraph.

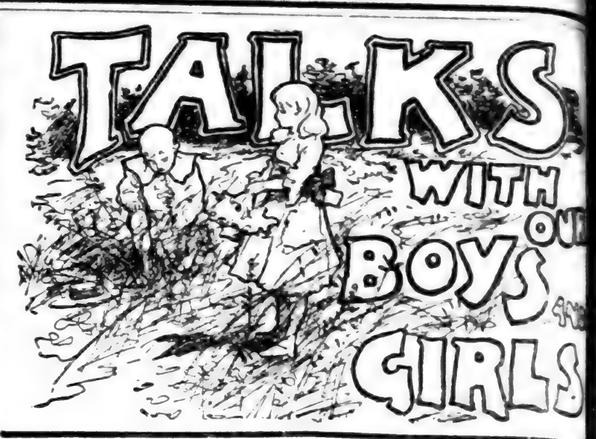
A Siwash Strike.

The Siwashes who hunt for market about Sitka, Alaska, have taken a notion to have a hand in the matter of game protection themselves. They say if the government won't let them kill deer to sell any time they want to, then they will not kill deer at all except for their own use. Sitka wondered at the scarcity of venison soon after September 1, last year. There was only the smallest quantity on sale, and at fabulous prices. Sitka began to ask questions, and it developed that the Indian hunters had formed a "union" among themselves and agreed to kill no deer for market in the open season unless they could do the same in the closed season. Sitka argued, then protested, then got down on her knees and offered bright new silver for fresh venison, but the silent Siwash didn't hear, and went on eating clams under his banner, "Kill now, kill all the time." Sitka wept and coaxed, but it did no good. At last accounts she was eating salt salmon, "canned truck," and tough beef shipped in on the hoof from the states. The placid Siwash said never a word and bided his time, feasting on clams.—Field and Stream.

A Frank Comment.

Housekeepers will appreciate this little story of Dean Stanley: During a visit to America, not long before his death, he was invited to dine with a certain college president in a southern town. Early in the meal the Dean inquired of his hostess: "Mrs. G.——, would it be impertinent to ask what is this gumbo soup?" "Perhaps I can best answer," was the amused reply, "by telling you Lady A——'s comment on the dish when she dined with us once on a time. She leaned across the table and called to her husband: 'You would better try the soup. It's not nearly so nasty as it looks!'" "Ah!" said the Dean, smiling, "that was exactly like Lady A——. She is a cousin of mine!"—Harper's Bazar.

The question of the use of the Whitehead torpedoes as part of the fixed mine defense, fired from tubes on shore, is now under consideration by the general army staff.



THE ORPHAN'S SONG.

I had a little bird,
I took it from the nest;
I press it and bless it
And nurst it in my breast.

I set it on the ground,
Danced round and round,
And sang about it so cheerily
With "Hey, my little bird.
And ho! my little bird.
And ho! but I love thee dearly!"

I make a little feast
Of food soft and sweet
I hold it in my breast,
And coax it to eat;

I pit, and I pat,
I call this and that,
And I sing about so cheerly,
With "Hey, my little bird,
And ho! my little bird,
And ho! but I love thee dearly!"

KITTY FAST ASLEEP.

Little folks who have read the lives of famous men and women know that people do not usually win fame in their sleep. They get it only by hard work, but with the lower animals it is probably 'different, for down in the Aquarium at New York City is a big fish which has become famous simply by sleeping. Kitty, as it has been nicknamed, is a Mississippi catfish, and it has been sleeping since last July. They call it hibernating in the scientic books, from a Latin word, "hibernate," which means to pass the winter.

A great many animals hibernate. It is nature's way of enabling them to live through the winter. They have no houses or fires to keep them warm, so they just crawl into a sheltered corner and go to sleep. Frogs bury themselves in the mud at the bottom of ponds; bats suspend themselves, head downward, in their caves, and snakes cluster in masses of a dozen or more in hollow trees or under stones. Even human beings sometimes hibernate. Esquimaux do little but eat and sleep during their coldest season, and in some parts of Russia the peasants save food and fuel by sleeping a great part of the time.

So there is nothing remarkable about the fact that Kitty should have slept through the winter. The strange thing is that she mistook the beginning of July for the beginning of winter and calmly slept through the hottest weather, when all the other fishes were having their liveliest times. She is also sleeping later into the spring than any of her companions. The black bears have awakened and gone to fighting; the little hellbenders and mud puppies have begun to eat, though they are not very wide awake as yet, but still Kitty sleeps. By the end of April Kitty had slept nearly ten months. She would never have done this in her native Mississippi, but the truth is that she is getting a little bored, like a good many other big fish, in her glass box at the Aquarium, with its clear water. She had mud when she was at home, but they couldn't give her mud at the Aquarium, because then the people would not be able to see her, and that is what the Aquarium is for. So Kitty, who would not be very active even in her native haunts, probably thinks that it is not worth while to keep awake in such a world, and when she is awake she will not even eat, unless the eel steaks, on which she is fed, are put right into her mouth.

Animals never eat when they are hibernating, and Kitty has not eaten for nearly ten months. Yet she looks just as she did when she went to sleep. This is because she takes no exercise, lying perfectly motionless on the bottom of her tank, and all the organs of her body have nearly stopped working. Thus, the supplies which she had on hand when she went to sleep last a long time, and she does not have to eat. Some animals do not breathe at all when they are hibernating. The hellbender, for instance, does not breathe for months, for it has lungs just like human beings, and it cannot get air out of the water like animals that have gills. The mud puppy, though it is not a fish, has gills, and keeps them waving slowly while it is hibernating, which shows that it is breathing.—New York Tribune.

A TEST OF HONESTY.

The straightforward, honest man or boy feels insulted when his integrity is questioned, and with good reason. He is slow to distrust others and does not like to be distrusted. Here is a pretty amusing story in illustration.

"Paper, sir? Evenin' paper?"

The gentleman looked down curiously on the mite of humanity—the two-foot newsboy, and said with a slight smile:

"Can you change a quarter?"

"I can get it changed," was the prompt paper do you want?"

"Sure," said the gentleman, "but how do I know you will get the change?" he added.

"You don't know, but I'm a little fellow, sah."

"Then I must trust you, eh?"

"That's about the size of it. Hold on! Here's a penny. There's thirty-four papers in the bundle. Ketch on to 'em?"

Before the gentleman could demonstrate the boy had pocketed the quarter of newspapers in his arms and was off like a flash.

The boy was gone probably five minutes, but during that time the gentleman was rendered completely miserable. A half dozen of his acquaintances stopped to inquire if he had gone into the newspaper business, and how it paid, while the newsboys gathered around and looked on under the impression that he was an interloper. So he gave a great sigh of relief when the boy returned and put twenty-four cents in his hand.

"I didn't run away, did I?" the boy said with a grin.

"No," answered the man with a groan; "but if you hadn't returned in another minute, I would have run away."

"And cheated me out of ten cents," demanded the boy, indignantly.

But the gentleman did not stop to explain.—Our Junior Citizen.

THE HAPPIEST LITTLE BOY.

"Guess who was the happiest boy I saw to-day?" asked papa, taking his own two little boys on his knee.

"Oh, who, papa?"

"But you must guess."

"Well," said Jim, slowly, "I guess it was a very wich little boy, with lots and lots of candy and cakes."

"No," said papa. "He wasn't a bit of it, for he had no candy and no cakes. Who do you guess, Jue?"

"I guess he was a pretty big boy," said Joe, who was always willing to help. He was not such a little boy, "an' I guess he was riding a big, high bicycle."

"No," said papa. "He wasn't riding a bicycle. You have lost your guesses, and I'll have to tell you. There was a flock of sheep crossing the city bridge, and they must have come a long way, for they were so dusty and tired and thirsty. The poor things. The drover took them up to the fountain and lolling out their tongues, stood by the great pump in Hamilton Court to get water them. But one poor old sheep was too tired to get to the trough, and fell down on the hot, dusty stones. Then I saw my little boy, with his ragged and dirty and tousled head, come out from the crowd of urchins who were watching the drove, fill his hat with water and carry it—one, two, three, or as many as six times!—to the poor, suffering animal, until the creature was able to get up and go on with the rest."

Did the sheep say, 'Thank you' papa?" asked Jim, gravely.

"I didn't hear it," answered papa. "But the little boy's face was shining like the sun; and I'm sure you know what a blessed thing it is to help one who needs helping."—Christian Intelligencer.

PENS AND SWORDS.

Nations founded by the sword, sustained by the sword, pass away and are forgotten. But the written words, the words of "men entirely great," outlive the very civilization amid which they were penned. Who can reckon on account, even to-day, the work of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Molliere, Cervantes, Goethe? Every day every thinking man must feel knowledge their sway, must live in the kingdoms of thought these men have founded. Let us, then, look among the relics of the past, the tools of their government—and what do us hold precious the pens and inkstands that have outlasted and overcome the swords of conquerors, the sceptres of the kings.—St. Nicholas.

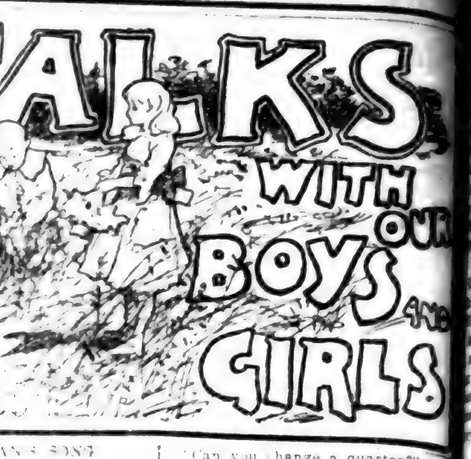
Big Japanese Noses.

In Japan the nose is the only feature which attracts attention. The nose determines the beauty or ugliness of the face, according as it is large or small. This is probably due to the fact that difference in noses constitute about the only distinction between one Japanese face and another.

The eyes are invariably black, the cheekbones high and the chin receding.

In Japan a woman who has a big proboscis is always a great beauty and a reigning belle. There are few large noses among the natives. How lucky he or she who possesses one!

Richard Miller, a coast guard, who has just died at South Shields, England, has taken part in saving 200 lives.



...ANK'S SONG.

"Can you change a quarter?"

"I can get it changed, mister," was the prompt reply. "What paper do you want?"

"Start," said the gentleman. "But how do I know you will bring back the change?" he added hesitatingly.

"You don't know it," replied the little fellow, snarply.

"Then I must trust to your honor."

"That's about the size of it; only hold on! Here's your security. There's thirty-four papers in the bundle. Ketch on to it."

Before the gentleman could remonstrate the boy had placed the bundle of newspapers in his arms and was off like a flash.

The boy was gone probably three minutes but during that time the gentleman was rendered completely helpless. A half dozen of his acquaintances stopped to inquire if he had gone into the newspaper business and how it paid, while the newspaper boys gathered around and jeered him, under the impression that he was an interviewer. So he gave a great sigh of relief when the boy returned and put twenty-four cents in his hand.

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"Oh, who, papa?"

"But you must guess."

"Well," said Jim, slowly, "I guess it was a very wich little boy, wif lots and lots of candy and cakes."

"No," said papa. "He wasn't rich and had no candy and no cakes. Who do you guess, Joe?"

"I guess he was a pretty big boy," said Joe, who was always wishing he was no such a little boy, "and I guess he was riding a big, high bicycle."

"No," said papa. "He wasn't big and of course he wasn't riding a bicycle. You have lost your guesses, and I have to tell you. There was a flock of sheep crossing the city to-day, and they must have come a long way, for they were so dusty and tired and thirsty that they. The drover took them up, bleating and lolling out their tongues, to the great pump in Hamilton Court to water them. But one poor old ewe was too tired to get to the trough and fell down on the hot, dusty stones. Then I saw my little man, ragged and dirty and tousled, spring out from the crowd of urchins who were watching the drove, fill his hat and carry it—one, two, three, oh, I don't know how many as six times!—to the poor, suffering animal, until the creature was able to get up and go on with the rest."

Did the sheep say, 'Tant you,' papa?" asked Jim, gravely.

"I didn't hear it," answered papa. "But the little boy's face was shining like the sun; and I'm sure he knew what a blessed thing it is to help what needs helping."—Christian Observer.

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Richard Miller, a coast guard, who has just died at South Shields, ... has taken part in saving 200 lives.

Miss Helen Miller Gould probably receives more requests for her photograph than any other woman in America, but never responds favorably. She was sent for her picture two or three times, always with the strict understanding that no one gets one of the photographs without her consent. As an additional precaution, she buys the original plates. Miss Gould is a brunette, with brown hair and eyes.

History says that in 1302-4 the ... Loire and Seine ran dry. In ... the thermometer rose to 118.

A Baltimore court has decided that a baby is born to a couple residing in a flat where the "no baby" clause is in effect it will not be necessary for them to move away if they can get rid of the baby.

... the plans of the Chihuahua and ... railroad are not impossible of ... by reason of the rugged... of the country from the Sierra ... to the Pacific coast, the road ... be extended to the west coast, ... the direction northeast from Guer..., Chihuahua and crossing the ... divide at Temosachic.

... Gwydyr, who has just entered ... ninety-fifth year, is one of the ... few men who can remember ... IV's memorable visit to Ire... He was five years old when ... of the fighting at Water...

The quarto of Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth," sold for $5,175 at ... in London on Shakespeare's ... is now the property of Dodd, ... & Co. It is far the highest ... ever paid for a quarto.

The city council has accepted estimates for a system of electric street ... in and around St. Petersburg ... miles in length. The cost will ... exclusive of the right ...

Some ten years ago Hatfield threw ... 411 feet, and he still holds ... record. A Vassar college girl last ... threw a baseball 195 feet and ... the record for women.

The head of Oliver Cromwell forms ... of a private collection in Eng... The spear upon which it is ... is still intact, although very ...

The oldest German actor is Louis ...

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... local treatment of female ills Paxtine is ... valuable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we ... challenge the world to produce its equal for ... cleanliness. It is a revelation in cleansing ... healing power; it kills all germs which ... cause inflammation and discharges.

... leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. ... if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't ... accept a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

... Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

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... advertise the best book-keeping, business ... and shorthand while attending SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH, June 28 to Aug. 6. ... will be given tuition and supplies for Five ... or less. Clip and keep this—it will not appear ... McALLEN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, ... Bay & Church Streets, Knoxville, Tenn.

AGENTS WANTED to handle our LATEST ... catalogue free. Address Republic ... Co., Box 36, Station B, Atlanta, Ga.

Sore Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia ... Moon Blindness & other ... Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure

Am. 26, 1904.

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Stock Constitutes the Biggest Purchase Ever Made by a Southern House and Contains

FINEST INSTRUMENTS NOW ON THE MARKET

If You Wish a Piano, Organ or Music Box at a Low Figure and on the Most Reasonable Terms See or Write Us.

The E. E. Forbes Piano Co.'s sale of the Frank G. Fite stock continues, for it is no ordinary sale; it represents the biggest purchase of pianos made by any southern house, and as the instruments represent the very best makes of pianos the big cut in prices has been the result of making hundreds of homes happy that have long wished in vain for a piano, but had not until the present opportunity been able to purchase one on account of the high price. Any person in the south can buy one of these pianos and save $100 after paying freight; besides that they can make the payment in an easy way, for they are only required to pay a small part down and the rest you pay next fall or next spring, after the crops have been turned into cash. Another thing about this piano sale is that ever piano is plainly marked, so if there is a man in any part of the state that wants to buy a piano for a birthday or wedding present or as a gift for next Christmas he can send to us and buy just as well without seeing the piano, because every piano is marked and there's only one price to all.

There are also a number of organs and piano players in this sale, and we will be pleased to furnish any and all information or to explain anything about our long-time payment system, which is so easy to meet, and which so many people throughout Alabama and the other southern states are now availing themselves of.

E. E. FORBES PIANO CO.

Birmingham - - Alabama

WITH STORES AT

Mobile, Montgomery and Anniston

The laws of Russia pertaining to bankruptcy are very severe. A merchant in Russia can be declared bankrupt if his liabilities exceed $772 and he has not the ready cash to meet them. He can be arrested, and his retention depends on the good will of his creditors.

Immense Circular Saw.

The largest circular saw in the world has just been made in Philadelphia. It is seven feet four inches in diameter, and will be used to cut pine stumps into shingle bolts.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No Milk While in Mourning.

When an Arabian woman is in mourning for a near relative she refuses to drink milk for a period of eight days, on the principle that the color of the liquid does not harmonize with her mental gloom.

Feet Hurt,

Sweat, itch, blister? ROYAL FOOT WARM cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., Atlanta, Ga., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

FOR SUMMER JOURNEYS.

The traveling costume and wrap are of great importance in the summer outfit. Fashion demands modes that are distinct and in keeping with the occasion upon which they are to be worn. The last year's second best gown will not be accepted as "good enough for traveling this year," but there must be provided a dress, and possibly a wrap, that is designed for this particular purpose, and there are many modes from which to select. Dark, substantial colors or medium tones are preferred to the lighter shades, and the materials that possess dust shedding qualities, mohair, canvas veiling, pongee, taffeta and the lightweight worsted suitings, are the best selections. There are attractive colorings in all of these materials, and the traveling dress may be both becoming and modish; but there must be a certain severity about it, a simplicity that adapts it to hard wear. Mixed materials and the many shepherd plaids in blue and white, black and white, brown and white and green and white, make attractive frocks for traveling, and a simple shirtwaist costume in taffeta or louisine silk, in one of these checks, would be a charming mode. Narrow braid and buttons would provide smart trimming, and a little linen collar, worn with a soft satin tie in a color to match the braid or dark check in the material, and a crushed leather belt would add distinguishing notes. A long, loose wrap of pongee, shantung or taffeta would be useful with a costume of this sort. A shirtwaist costume of shantung in natural color, or in dark blue, steel gray, brown or black, would be an excellent suggestion for the traveling frock, especially for very warm weather, as shantung is delightfully cool and light. For the packet and skirt costume intended for service there is no material possessing more admirable qualities than mohair, and this season it is by no means confined to the plain, solid colors, but is shown in a wide range of fancy effects, plaids, stripes and dots, all of which are indistinct and in something of a two-toned effect. Any of these, when trimmed with braid, stitched bands of silk or cloth and buttons, will be stylish and serviceable.—The Delineator.

A GIRL'S IDEA OF USEFULNESS.

Sometimes a girl's plans of usefulness begin when she is very young. They appear to her at a great distance, as if she were looking through the small end of a telescope. "The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," and the girl's idea of usefulness is to nurse the sick and wounded in war time; to go out as a missionary among the heathen; to write books with great thoughts in them; to do noble deeds of tremendous self-sacrifice; to take up some great life work, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. She looks so afar afield that she cannot she the little home duties staring her in the face, in the performance of which lies her best training for great and worthy deeds. Many a girl who dreams of emulating such an ideal as Florence Nightingale shrieks and runs out of the room when the little brother cuts his hand with the bread knife. What a scared, helpless creature she would be in a hospital. Another maid pictures herself a heroine of self-denial, giving up all for some unworthy creature, yet she is too lazy to run upstairr to fetch her mother's gloves. Though she is not "faithful in small things," she fully expects to excel in great. The ideal daughter is the unselfish, active, intelligent and good tempered girl, who thinks out what she can do to help her mother, to make life pleasanter for her father and home happier for her brothers. Doing for others when we would rather be doing something for ourselves is the highest form of self-culture, particularly if the acts of self abnegation be performed with a cheerfulness. One's heart goes out to the dispenser of sunshine, and many a heavy spirit has been lightened of its burden by an encouraging word or gentle touch.

POMANDER HAS RETURNED.

The pomander, which was so highly esteemed by our great-grandmothers, has again come into fashion. It consists of a ball of sweet-smelling herbs well pounded and inclosed in a perforated gold or silver case, and may be worn on one of the pretty jewelled chains which nowadays no self-respecting woman would be without, or depending from a chatelaine or bracelet. In the days of the plague pomanders were made of special herbs, which the doctors considered disinfectant, such as feverfew, mugwort and hayweed. These were steeped in stale ale. For typhus cinnamon and oil of valerian were recommended to be worn against the skin. In old world gardens every variety of herb was to be found, many of them for medicinal use; also plants from which perfumes could be distilled. An especial favorite was the red bergamot, a whiff of which takes us back to the days of hoops and powder and sacques and clouded canes, when fine ladies and even finer gentlemen shook out their lace-trimmed, bergamot-scented handkerchiefs, the graceful performance of which act was regarded as almost as great an art as taking a pinch of snuff with due elegance. Woodruffe, with its smell of new-mown hay, is a preventive against moth and mice and is still largely used for that purpose in country places where it grows.

WOMEN SUICIDES.

Women who are driven to suicide presumably lose most of their ambition before taking the fatal plunge, but there is one feminine trait that they retain to the end, namely, pride in clothes. "Seldom," says a doctor whose position has required him to perform post mortem services for many of these unfortunates, "have I seen a woman who did not go to her death as well dressed as her circumstances would allow. The published reports of these tragedies confirm my observation. Read in the papers the account of a suicide and nine times out of ten it will wind up by saying 'the woman was well dressed,' or, at the least, 'her clothing was neat and clean.' Unless these women belong to the dregs they are found dressed in the silk skirt and silk waist which have become the inevitable garb of the suicide of moderate means. At the last the true feminine instinct seems to assert itself, and, although the woman will not be here to read the account of the tragedy, she wants to die in the blessed satisfaction that she will be written up as a well dressed member of society."—Chicago Tribune.

PRIZE OFFERED TO WOMEN.

The Naples Table Association, which has for its object the promotion of scientific research by women, has announced the offer of a prize of $1,000, to be awarded in April, 1907, for the best thesis submitted by a woman on a scientific subject involving laboratory research. This is the third prize to be offered by the association. The first prize was awarded in April, 1903, to Dr. Florence Sabine, of Johns Hopkins Medical School, for a research on the origin of the lymphatic glands. Mrs. Ellen H. Richardson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is chairman of the prize committee.

A GOOD PROTECTOR.

Many girls borrow the dress-shirt protectors of their brothers for their own use, or indeed, if the brothers are wanting, go boldly to the men's furnishing counter and provide for themselves. Their protection over a lace or chiffon bodice front is very grateful and they button in even under a tight-fitting jacket with ease. In this department has been recommended, too, the use of the short, quilted Japanese jacket for wear under an evening coat. These are so light that they go over the most delicate trimmings without crushing them.

A PRETTY PARASOL.

An extremely pretty idea introduced in parasols is a small shepherd's check in taffetas, the favorite colors being blue or black or brown and white; silver or gold tips finish the ribs, and the handles are similar to umbrella handles. Lace medallion decorations are still in evidence, although they are certainly not so smart as those which are woven into the material, and which are about the size of a silver dollar. Shaded ruchings are very effective, while inside trimming is the distinctive feature of the season.

LACE IN VOGUE.

There never were such lovely lace pieces far various purposes sent over to us before. The wide, round collars to be worn sans choker are to be no end popular, with simple cloth and thin gowns, and another shape that is lovely and for dressier occasions is a wide stole, the end becoming still wider and falling quite to the knees, and that may be prettily held at the waist by a loose jeweled girdle, buckling low in front.

DRESSMAKING HINTS.

The pongee parasol has it all its own way.

A new style shows a large gold ring in the handle to be slipped over the arm for convenience in carrying.

These pongee sunshades are trimmed with dots, with oriental embroidery or with tiny and numberless ruffles.

Short sleeves are to be much worn, but the lady-with-bones had better forego their doubtful seductions.

With these will be worn long silk or the economical, pretty and washable suede lisle.

Most of the graduating gowns will boast a transparent stock.

Hemstitched seams are new upon the more elaborate underwear.

Hand embroidery upon lingerie has reached a degree of perfection this season that has not been seen for many years.

The ruffles and jabots in vogue for nightgowns several years ago are no longer used. The embroidery is on the garment itself.

Nightgowns are made longer and fuller and with larger sleeves, resembling the simple bedroom wrappers.

A New York fly paper firm shipped two car loads of the commodity to Butte, Mont., where it will be used in copper mines to catch flies. The consignment comprised 1,100,000 sheets and cost a little over $8,000. As each sheet—they are blanket sheets—will catch 5,000 flies, the total number trapped when the supply is used up will be about 5,500,000,000 insects—several tons of pests.

Up to ten years ago flies were unheard of in the mines. They seemed to dislike the sulphur gases. Horses began to be used under ground, and with them came the flies.

They have become blind by long confinement in the dark subterranean passages.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 boxes of matches are used each day by the people of the United States, and that amounts to about five matches per person. In 1900, $156,705 worth of matches were imported into this country, and $95,422 worth exported from it. The lucifer match was invented in 1827. Safety matches were put upon the market in 1855. In Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Germany the match-making industry has assumed enormous proportions. In France it is a government monopoly. In the United States it is controlled by a single corporation.

"Suit dismissed with costs for the plaintiff," was the verdict of the court in the suit which Kubelik, the violinist, brought against Dr. Gehrmann, the music critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung, for which the violinist deemed insulting personalities in criticisms of his concerts. Dr. Gehrmann described Kubelik as "a stupid looking man of superfine effeminine appearance" and spoke of him also as a "specialist and miracle worker who produces but tones."

"Uncle John" Butler was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, eighty-three years ago, and though he has continued to live in the same house, on the same spot, he has resided in the states of Michigan and Ohio, the counties of Lenawee, Lucas and Fulton, and the townships of Seneca, Gorham and Chesterfield, without ever having moved off his farm.

The kindergarten idea was developed and given its name by Frederick Frobel, a German educator, only about 50 years ago. Frobel had tried his hand at almost everything and failed in all. Indeed, his own kindergarten was all but a failure, though the idea since his death has become immensely popular.

So far as known the first campaign emblem was a finger ring of copper. It was worn by the adherents of John Quincy Adams in 1825, when he ran for president, and was inscribed "John Quincy Adams, 1825." Tintypes and medallions were among the insignia of the 1860 campaign.

The marvelous memory and aptitude for learning possessed by Russians is shown by the rapidity with which they acquire languages. It is said that a Russian will learn Chinese in six months. As for English, they acquire it with ease in a few weeks.

General Grant served eight years and one day as president.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The first electrical railway was that of Siemens, at Berlin, in 1879.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

British India now employs over 1,000,000 people in its cotton industries.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Of American animals the moose, elk and caribou are natural trotters.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure. —J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Ten-elevenths of the world's people are north of the equator.

HOT WEATHER, NERVOUS WOMEN.

BLANCHE GREY.

MISS BLANCHE GREY, a prominent young society woman of Memphis, Tenn., in a recent letter from 174 Alabama street, says:

"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals, I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Peruna. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving way, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Blanche Grey.

Peruna is without an equal as a nerve tonic and vital invigorator.

Buy a bottle of Peruna. If you do not receive all the benefits from Peruna that you expected, write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

A manufacturer of pyrotechnics in Nagasaki, Japan, makes a rocket from which, when it explodes in the air, there flies away a large bird. It is said the secret has remained with the oldest son of the family for 400 years.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

A Household Remedy Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is a fine Tonic, and its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure of all blood diseases, if directions are followed. Price, $1 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

SENT FREE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, together with valuable information. BLOOD BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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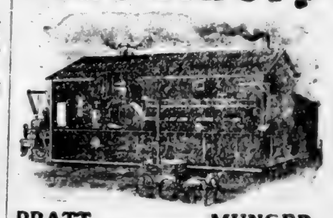

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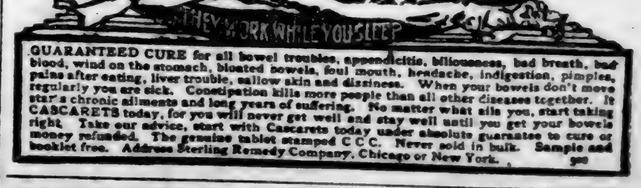

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 500

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CAPTURED INNER FORT

Reports Say Japanese Have Possessed Themselves of Port Arthur Defense.

LOST 1,000 MEN IN THE FIGHT.

Russian Squadron Has Completed Its Raid After Damaging the Japanese Fleet.

There is current a Chinese rumor that the Japanese have captured one of the inner forts at Port Arthur, losing one thousand men in the engagement. It can not, however, be confirmed.

The agitation among the Mongols inhabiting the Altai region is increasing over the appearance of the god Airol, who they believe will deliver them from a foreign yoke and create an independent kingdom. The Mongols are gathering in thousands to answer to the summons of men who are proclaimng themselves to be the apostles of the god Airol. These men are inspiring awe among the ignorant nomads by means of an alleged miracle carried out with the aid of electrical and pyrotechnical devices. They warn the Mongols to abstain from wearing white or red clothing, these being Russian national colors, and to wear only blue and yellow, the national colors of Japan, and urge them to worship the sun and moon. They also warn the inhabitants to discard all agricultural implements, and to keep their arms hidden in the mountains and elsewhere.

The raid of the Russian Vladivostock squadron is over. The squadron disappeared off Cape Henashi, steering to the north, and it has not been reported since. It is assumed to be returning to Vladivostock. Whether or not a portion of Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron is awaiting the Russians off Vladivostock is a carefully guarded secret.

The weather has been foggy, and thus conditions have been against the Japanese. It is said that the raiding Russians captured a British steamer laden with coal, bound south from the island of Yezo, and sent her to Vladivostock with a prize crew. Japan had thirteen transports in and near the strait of Korea the morning the Sado and the Hitachi were caught. She was fortunate that only three ships were overtaken.

There had not been a fresh attack on Port Arthur by land or sea up to June 14th, though the Japanese had made a fourth unsuccessful attempt to block the entrance to the harbor, using four fireships, two of which were immediately sunk by shots from the batteries, the other two withdrawing.

The raid of the Vladivostock squadron has brought criticism upon Vice Admiral Kamimura from the Japanese, and his failure to catch the Russians in the firing off Gen San, off the coast of Korea, when the Japanese transport Kinshui was sunk on April 26th, with a loss of about two hundred men.

Some of these even declare that if Vice Admiral Kamimura fails to catch the Russian vessels before they reach Vladivostock he should either resign from the navy or commit suicide.

The popular demand for his replacement is growing.

The commandant at Vladivostock has recommended to the inhabitants that they place their families in villages along the railroad as a measure of economy. It is announced that when winter comes, families having property but no children will be allowed to remain in Vladivostock, but that other families must be prepared to leave town on short notice.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Sparrow Hawk struck an unchartered rock off Saddle islands near Hang Chow bay and is a total loss. The guns from the vessel were saved and no lives lost in the disaster.

The Japanese transport Idzumi, which was reported missing a few days ago, was sunk by the Vladivostock fleet off Oshima island last Wednesday morning.

In addition to the transports Hitachi and Sado the Russians sank the Idzumi, a transport homeward bound, carrying a few sick soldiers. Three boats from the Idzumi reached shore. The losses are not known.

$5,000,000 MORTGAGE.

Its Recording Means a Railroad Extension.

A deed of trust for five million dollars given to the Colonial Trust company of New York by the Mississippi Central Railroad company was recorded Saturday. The money will be used for the extension of the lines to Natchez and Pascagoula.

A fight over a county registrar in Cullman county was ended by the appointment by the state board of registrars of William Self to the vacancy which had existed on the Cullman county board. Mr. Self was appointed to succeed S. H. Herring, deceased. The state board also appointed B. L. Jones, a member of the Chilton county board, to succeed Wiley Ramsay, resigned.

Tuesday was the longest day in the year.

TYNER THREATENS SUIT.

Will Ask $100,000 Damages for Defamation of Character.

General James N. Tyner, once assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, will institute suit against Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, if the latter should ignore his letter of June 11th asking the retraction of the president's criticism of his conduct.

The allegation will be defamation of character and the damages will be set at $100,000. The law is being now carefully investigated by General Tyner's attorneys and unless the word from the white house is soon received the case will be filed.

It is pointed out that Tyner was acquitted on May 25th and that he waited until June 11th for some word to come from the executive mansion recalling the accusations. Finally the general wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, and after waiting a sufficient time for it to reach him gave a copy to the papers.

Drowned with Her Fortune.

Some $200,000 in valuables were found upon the bodies of the victims of the Slocum.

There is one package for which no claim has yet been established. It was found on the body of a woman at first supposed to be that of Eva Kruger, but not yet identified.

The property consists of eight bank books, showing deposits of nearly $25,000; two or three life insurance policies amounting in all to about $10,000 or $15,000; deeds to property in New York and elsewhere, and a considerable amount in bank notes.

The deeds, insurance policies and the bank books are all in the name of a person who it would seem is quite different from Eva Kruger, but the coroner is keeping the name secret for the present.

TO AVENGE BROTHER'S DEATH

Jesse Calhoun Shoots the Crouch Brothers, His Brother's Slayers

Reports of the killing of Ike and Tom Crouch at Crouch's Landing, La., on Black river, Miss., have reached here.

The report says that Jesse Calhoun, aged about 23 years, was standing on the steamer Columbia when the Crouch brothers, aged respectively, 30 and 26 years, were about to board the boat. Calhoun fired three shots from a Winchester rifle, killing the two brothers instantly and slightly wounding a negro.

Three months ago the Crouches shot and killed Calhoun's brother about a negro laborer, and the double murder is the outgrowth of that affair.

Tennessee Business Boom.

There are reported from Tennessee the following new enterprises:

Memphis, $100,000 land company; brick works; $70,000 candy factory; $8,000 vehicle factory; handle factory.

Pulaski—$30,009 building company.

Covington—Chair factory.

Chattanooga—$50,000 plow factory.

Hall's—$10,000 flouring mill.

Decherd—Electric light plant; water works.

Huntington—$10,000 tobacco factory.

Greystone—Telephone company.

Tazewell—$30,000 coal and coke company.

Knoxville—$10,000 medicine factory.

Large Fire Losses.

According to the records of Insurance Commissioner Cole, of Mississippi, the losses by fire in Mississippi during the month of May were the largest ever known in the history of the state, those of Yazoo City alone reaching $1,800,000 and the total loss being nearly $2,500,000. This was about one-seventh of the fire losses in the United States during that month.

Georgia's New Industries.

Savannah—$5,000 excelsior factory; 30-ton cold storage plant.

Columbus—Bottling works.

Thomson—Electric light plant.

Waynesboro—Oil mill.

Helena—Stave factory.

Cartersville—Laundry.

Dublin—Tile factory.

"Dixie" Prevents Horror.

At Americus, Ga., a catastrophe that might have been terrible was narrowly averted. The Americus theater was packed beyond its capacity. Twelve hundred people, principally ladies and children, filled the building when an alarm of fire was given from without.

Hundreds rushed for the single entrance, twenty feet above the pavement, and reached by a single wooden stairway. The orchestra, with wonderful inspiration, struck up "Dixie."

This served to restore quiet. In the stampede on the outer stairway several women fainted.

The Cathcart Lumber Company, of New Decatur, is building a new steamboat to use on the Tennessee river for their own business. Two other steamers of large size are also building and will be employed in the local trade. All of these steamers will be completed within the next few weeks.

The Portland mine, Cripple Creek, Colo., has resumed.

Birmingham's postoffice is allowed five more clerks.

FORTY-ONE MORE BODIES

Recovered From the Slocum Disaster Sunday.

Sunday's harvest of dead from the steamer Slocum numbered forty-one, bringing the total number of bodies so far recovered up to 624. Of these 559 have been identified. Men with grapple drew up a section of the rail of the upper deck of the Slocum, about thirty feet in length. The bodies of four women were clinging to the rail, the fingers gripping the interlaced wire roping. This is part of the rail which gave way just before the steamer was beached, precipitating one hundred persons into the water.

During the day, two women whose arms were locked around a life ring, were recovered. These rings were made of canvas filled with cork and are supposed to float four persons. The ring was not cut open tonight, so that it is not known with what it is filled, but when it was thrown on the water it sank immediately. The ring was recovered by the police and will be turned over to the coroner.

Secretary Cortelyou, of the department of commerce and labor, visited the scene.

Guatemalan Ant.

The Guatemalan red ant that attacks the cotton boll weevil is a large, reddish brown ant, provided with mandibles large enough to grasp the boll weevil (a kind of beetle) around the waist, as it were, and strong enough to pry apart the joint between the beetle's thorax and abdomen. Not content with this dismemberment, the ant at the same time bends its long, flexible body around its victim, and inserts its sting at the point where the beetle's shell armor opens. The poison of the sting takes effect instantly, and the weevil never recovers.

Wherever the ant is found in Guatemala the Indians raise cotton successfully, in spite of their ignorance of all the conditions of proper cultivation.

The question has been raised whether this Guatemalan ant, being of tropical origin, could live in our southern states. The boll weevil itself is of tropical origin and has learned to hibernate in Texas. Moreover, the ant excavates a nest three feet in the ground, where it would be entirely safe against any frost that visits our southern states.

A single pair of boll weevils will multiply into millions in a single season, whereas the ant is propagated, as bees are, by queens.

Panama's Money.

The commission charged with the preparation of the currency system for Panama reached an agreement which established a coin equivalent in fineness and weight to the dollar of the United States as the standard, and which also makes the United States dollar legal tender in Panama. Under the terms of the agreement, the Panama government will re-coin or convert the Colombian silver into coins of the size of the silver dollar. This amount of silver is now estimated at $1,500,000.

At the request of Secretary Taft it was agreed to coin as much more silver as necessary until a total of $6,000,000 is reached. In order to maintain a parity with gold, there will be deposited 15 per cent of the amount coined, and in addition there will be deposited all the seigniorage which Panama will make in the coinage to meet the American government's requirements.

Summer School.

The summer school at the University of Alabama has begun. President Abercrombie expresses himself as being greatly pleased, the number of matriculates going far beyond his expectations.

Anniston's Glass Factory.

The machinery for the glass factory to be built in Anniston will be shipped from Anderson, Ind., within the next thirty days and installed as rapidly as possible. A number of the buildings at Anderson will be moved. The company has already commenced work at the Dixie Tile and Pottery company, which it has leased, and the brick for the new glass factory will be manufactured right away.

Canadian cotton companies have agreed to close down all their mills for the first two weeks in July, and there is every probability that some of them will remain closed much longer. The shut down is caused by the condition of the raw cotton market, and by lack of protection due to the British preference which takes off one-third of the duty of 35 per cent.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Charles McCoy, attorney with offices in Chicago, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in a bath tub at a hotel. McCoy, it is said, in the last few days had lost $10,000 by speculating in stock on Wall street.

Will Make Radium Cheap.

Dr. George F. Lee, a chemist, of Philadelphia, claims that he has discovered an electro-chemical process of manufacturing radium for less than $500,000 a pound. At present it is valued at $16,000,000 a pound.

Corbin to the Philippines.

Major-General Corbin has been ordered to command the division of the Philippines, succeeding Major-General Wade, the order to take effect in October.

SPEAKING — LET EVERYBODY COME.

I wish to say to the people of Chilton county that since I am comparatively a stranger in certain sections in the county. I deem it necessary that I ask you to meet me at the following times and places:

Lime Springs church, Tuesday, June 21, 7:30 p. m.

Union Point church, Wednesday, June 22, 7:30 p. m.

Providence church, beat 10, Thursday, June 22d, 7:30 p. m.

Walnut Creek church, Friday, June 24th, 7:30 p. m.

Mount Pisgah church, Saturday, June 25th, 7:30 p. m.

Shiloh church, beat 6, Monday, June 27th, 7:30 p. m.

Highland school house, Tuesday, June 28th, 7:30 p. m.

Pleasant Grove church, beat 6, Wednesday, June 29th, 7:30 p. m.

Benson, beat 3, Thursday, June 30th, 7:30 p. m.

Isabella church, Friday, July 1st, 7:30 p. m.

Macedonia church, beat 3, Saturday, July 2d, 10 a. m.

Pleasant Grove church, beat 2, Saturday, July 2d, 7:30 p. m.

Coopers, Monday, July 4th, 10 a. m.

Mountain Creek, Monday, July 4th, 7:30 p. m.

Burwell, Tuesday, July 5th, 10 a. m.

Wadsworth's Mill, Tuesday, July 5th, 7:30 p. m.

Salem, beat 10, Thursday, July 7th, 10 a. m.

Cane Creek church, Thursday, July 7th, 7:30 p. m.

Flint Hill, Friday, July 8th, 10 a. m.

Mineral Springs, Saturday, July 9th, 10 a. m.

Union School house, Saturday, July 9th, 7:30 p. m.

Archer's chapel, Monday, July 11th, 10 a. m.

Rocky Mount church, Monday, July 11th, 7:30 p. m.

Shiloh church, beat 2, Tuesday, July 12th, 10 a. m.

Ocampo at church, Tuesday, July 12th, 7:30 p. m.

Jemison school house, Wednesday, July 13th, 7:30 p. m.

Thorsby school house, Wednesday, July 13th, 10 a. m.

Lomax church, Thursday, July 14th, 10 a. m.

Clanton court house, Thursday, July 14th, 7:30 p. m.

Verbena, Monday, July 18th, 10 a. m.

Energy, Monday, July 18th, 7:30 p. m.

Billingsley, Tuesday, July 19th, 10 a. m.

Pletcher, Tuesday, July 19th, 7:30 p. m.

Dixie, Wednesday, July 20th, 10 a. m.

Stanton, Wednesday, July 20th, 7:30 p. m.

Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 10 a. m.

Old Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 7:30 p. m.

Macedonia, Friday, July 22d, 10 a. m.

Honeycutt's Mill, Friday, July 22d, 7:30 p. m.

Mars Hill, Saturday, July 23d, 10 a. m.

Collins' chapel, Saturday, July 23d, 7:30 p. m.

Clanton court house, Monday, July 25th, 10 a. m.

We hereby respectfully invite all candidates for each and every office to meet with us at these times and places. We will introduce you and try to see that you have time to be heard from.

Sincerely and truly,
S. J. JENNINGS,
Candidate for Probate Judge.
tf adv

So far as known only one of the crew of the Slocum lost his life. This was Michael McGrath, steward of the steamer, whose body has been recovered. When he jumped overboard he had with him, according to Captain VanSchaik, three or four hundred dollars. The money could not be found when the clothing was searched.

Attorney General Knox said Friday that he would retire from the cabinet some time this month, perhaps the first of July.

Jacksonville, Fla., bank clearings increased 153 per cent last week.

Santos Dumont, has arrived from France on his way to St. Louis to compete for the $100,000 prize which has been offered by the exposition authorities. The date of his attempt to navigate the air depends, he says, upon how quickly the express company can send along his airship. Seven days will be required to put the machine together.

The sixth and new furnace of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company at Ensley is nearing completion.

New Cotton Bug in Dallas.

A kind of cotton bug not known to any farmer or cotton man has been found near Selma and specimens of the pest have been sent to New Orleans. The new bug is not related so far as known to any of the weevil families.

It is very small, but masses in such quantities that it seems like a blight. It is prevalent all over the country, and has already done much damage. It kills every leaf and branch it attacks, and it is said to have alarmed some planters.

Cremation establishments, under the control of the government, are to be found in the chief cities of Japan.

Merchant Kills Doctor.

News comes of a shooting at Marvin, Ala., which terminated with fatal results. Dr. Fred McCall, of Choctaw county, was the victim of the difficulty and a prominent merchant of Marvin, Clarke county, is said to be his slayer. The details are meager, but according to the information it appears that they became involved in a difficulty in front of the merchant's place of business. He turned and left Dr. McCall and walked into his store and McCall followed. As he entered the merchant shot him dead.

Governor General of Finland

General Bobrikoff, governor [illegible] of Finland, who was shot [illegible] morning at the entrance to the [illegible] ate by a son of Senator Schau[illegible] is dead. The people are calm, there is no excitement.

The assassination has stirred a sensation and is temporarily [illegible] sorbing interest from the war. [illegible] papers are filled with extended [illegible] raphies of the deceased, details [illegible] difficulties of his office, editorial [illegible] nunciatory of the crime and [illegible] ments on the conditions in Fin[illegible]

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Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for M[illegible] Women and Children.
Our Mail Order Department is qu[illegible] efficient and serviceable.

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The Millinery Department
is complete in every detail and is in ch[illegible] of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara S[illegible] of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YAR[illegible]

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CHICKEN
as there are in the cou[illegible]
Barred Plymouth Roc[illegible]
And you may have **15** [illegible] fresh eggs for **50**c. If [illegible] want them shipped pl[illegible] add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can plea[illegible]
MRS. W. NIX
Maplesville, Alab[illegible]

GENERAL MERCHANDISE A[illegible]
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Bra[illegible]
"Are the Best on Earth"
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For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family like[illegible] Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensable. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, a[illegible] meets the requirements of the entire family. It is popular throughout the South, and no one should be without[illegible]
Our Great Special Offer:
The Weekly Union one year - $1.0[illegible]
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.0[illegible]
Both for $1.25.

Kills Doctor.

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EADY-MADE Apparel for M omen and Children.

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Stock of General Mercha dise, Dress Goods, F illinery tment

s complete in every detail and is in cha f a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Sm f St. Louis

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LABAMA.

AWN POULTRY YARD

WE have as good CHICKEN as there are in the coun Barred Plymouth Rock And you may have 15 g fresh eggs for 50c. If want them shipped pl add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can pleas

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HE WEEKLY DVERTISER

hroughout the State of Ala the full line of State New in each issue, will be fur n connection with Our Pub at a Remarkably Low Price

County News. Best Sporting s. Best Market and Finan- Page. Best State News.

burban Residents, and in fact for all acti agricultural pursuits, or family like, th rtiser will be found well nigh indispensab ght and practical all the way through. a irements of the entire family. It is possi he South, and no one should be without

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., JUNE 30, 1904. NO. 14.

A MASONIC GATHERING.

nd lodge, No. 250, A. F. and A. held its stated communication at m. Saturday, June 25th, at Coop- The visitors were J. Alex Moore, umpka, P. M. of Central lodge, and a thirty-second degree Ma- L. H. Reynolds, W. M. of Jemison 41; Past Masters G. Higgins, of ton, M. D. Pinson, of Bozeman, J. A. Skaggs, of Jemison; Crafts- A. C. Smith, R. M. Smith, M. L. A. D. Massey, B. F. Williams, H. Foshee, E. T. Gullahorn, J. W. e, W. C. Jones, E. A. Knight and Edlin, of Clanton lodge, No. 423; rge Jones, J. W. Arant and E. L. ning, of Bozeman lodge No. 534; Clarke, E. H. Jones and E. L. of Proctor No. 571; G. B. ley, of Gibson No. 354; J. D. La- of Beatsville No. 475; Dave Nor- of Irondale No. 506; P. W. Faulk, bins on Springs No. 67, and J. M. y, of Weogufka No. 378. After ing in due form the lodge ad- ned, and falling in line outside, ched to Chestnut Creek church, re an audience of over 400 people e awaiting them. Brother J. A. acted as marshal and Brother Hicklin introduced the speakers, were Brethren J. Alex Moore, J. Thomas and L. H. Reynolds, in the er named. Extracts from the differ- speeches will be found below. At the meeting adjourned to par- of a bountiful dinner provided by ladies of Cooper and vicinity. re was plenty for all the 500 peo- assembled and to spare. About 2 all gathered in the church to wit- the public installation of the of- s of Amand lodge for the ensuing ome year. Brother J. Alex Moore installing officer and as Marshal Skaggs presented the new incum- s for lodge honors he delivered to his "working tool" and obliga- in a very impressive manner. e installed were J. S. Jones, W. P. M. Jones, S. W.; J. M. Curlee, J. M. Robinson, treasurer; J. Simpson, secretary; J. W. Dennis, G. W. Jones, J. D.; E. F. Greer, r. The ceremony over the lodge d and marched back to the room and closed in an acceptа- manner. The following resolution, ks for itself, was passed.

Resolved, That we, members sitors of Amand lodge, No. 250, most heartily thank the people and vicinity for their kind ity so freely extended to us to- Also a vote of thanks to Brother Alex Moore for his helpful visit.

What Masonry is and What It Has Done for the Human Family.

By J. Alex Moore, 32d Degree.

It is a great honor to be present and participate in the festivities of this day. In the month of June we have the beginning and ending of a Mason- year. The Masonic fraternity, the most ancient and honored secular in- tion known to mankind, extending to prehistoric times, regards the th of June the most sacred day the Masonic year. Those who have clothed with the robe of official rank and participated in the an- ual return their regalia and the jewel, power and the purple of the ntle were placed upon other shoul-

Sir, I am a man of many du- and have but little time that is my own. I find no time for preparing for meeting any engagement outside of my regular work. I trust, therefore, may in a measure explain to you the disappointment that awaits you this hour. It is my purpose to say something of what Masonry has done and what it has done for the world.

Masonry has witnessed the obliteration of pagan deities and mytho- ies from the face of the earth. It has seen the rise and fall of many republics and nations, philoso- hies and creeds and sects, some unknown to the present age, and is today pre-eminent in its splendor and unrivaled throughout the world.

Even the Chinese philosopher, Confucius, taught people to apply the square and rule to their lives. Within the ancient pyramids are found sym- bols of masonry, and thus we see that in the ages traces of the mys-

Masonry is a moral science, whose object is the dissemination of those principles of faith, hope, char- ity, peace and brotherly love, a kingdom composed of all nations and creeds, whose sole and supreme law of love to country and to mankind. Ma- sonry forbids every crime in the world and approves every virtue in the heart. It is a reliable guide in faith and life and when ad- versity, sickness and death overcome us in the sad chamber and the pathway to the grave, and our remains have been consign- ed to mother earth, administers comfort to the bereaved surviving

Many men distinguished in history have enriched and honored our order. Isaac Newton, the philosopher and mathematician; Lord Byron, the sweet bard of England, and Frederick the Great were familiar with our ritual. Franklin was grand master of Penn- sylvania Masons. Lafayette officiated at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument. Washing- ton laid the corner stone of the first capitol. Henry Clay was a devoted Mason. King Edward VII of England has presided as grand master of his empire, and as such distributed more charity than any Mason in Masonic history. The immortal McKinley was a distinguished Mason. Quitman, the soldier, statesman and patriot, whose life illustrated all that is noble, grand and heroic in southern manhood, was a prominent Mason.

Masons as exemplary citizens at all times, in peace and war, have shown themselves equal to every emergency. On every field of battle our craftsmen have carried aloft the banner of free- dom. They followed Wolf on the dizzy, bloody heights of Quebec, whose victory changed the destiny of man- kind. They were with Gates at Sara- toga and stood by Washington at Yorktown, giving to this country a free republic. They were slaughtered by the thousands with their General Brooksdale, at Gettysburg. They split their blood with Johnson at Shiloh and marched through storm and shell, blood and misery, starvation and death from Manassas to Appomattox. But "Peace has her victories no less re- nowned than war," and we Masons are here today as loyal citizens of a great republic, let us renew our love for truth and principle and dedicate our lives anew to the rich heritage which came to us through the stain- less honor of our fathers.

Brethren, let us so demean our- selves that our country may be ben- efited by our lives. It is the mission of Masonry to elevate mankind, to put them upon a higher plane of thought and action. Our work is up- on mortal minds, and if we imbue them with proper principles, our work is more lasting than if we erected monuments of brass and stone; more enduring than the very hills them- selves, for

"Yonder sun is but a spark of fire,
A flaming meteor of the sky;
But the soul immortal as its Sire,
Can never, no never, die."

It has been said "forty centuries look down upon you," and more is ex- pected than was ever expected of the Masons of any age. With the onrush- ing years more opportunities have come to you than have come to the people of all the past and the obliga- tions are correspondingly increased. And while Masonry has done much for the world and humanity in the past, more is to be done in the future. The mind of man has harnessed al- most all the forces of nature, and they are doing its bidding. Steam bears his burdens across the continent and over the ocean with incredible speed. Electricity bears his messages to the most distant portions of the earth in the twinkling of an eye. Time and space have almost been annihilated, and the whole world has been brought together, and all the people of the nations have been made our neigh- bors. And our opportunity for doing good has been increased because we have the teeming millions at our very door as our neighbors, and we can reach and relieve more suffering and sorrow and heartache and pain. We can lift up more people who are op- pressed. In a word, we can dispense "more Masonic light" at this time than in all the ages of the world com- bined. The world is now ready to re- ceive it, and God has placed the means in our power to give it. There is noth- ing that the world more needs than "more Masonic light."

I trust that it will not be out of place for me in closing to say some- thing of the duties of Masons. It ought to be the fixed determination of every Mason to discover the way in which he can be of most service to his fellowman, and studiously apply himself to that duty. We should labor to find the right way, the pure way, the clean way, the honest way, and then we should try our utmost to get the courage to follow in this way be- cause it is the right way. You may think this is an easy task; in this you are mistaken. It is life's hardest les- son. It is not an easy matter for a man to stand up for truth, for right, for justice, when the whole community is against him. It requires the most exalted courage. But without this de- votion to right no one was ever truly great or really useful. No man has the right kind of courage who is not ready to suffer defeat, or even death, in the discharge of his duty. As a reward for all this we have nothing to offer, no pledge to make. We beg you to do right simply because it is right; to do your duty because it is your duty. Let us labor not for the hope of fee or reward.

The greatest need of this country is men of personal worth and stability, who will not be swayed from truth and right, and who will see to it that justice is not perverted.

"God give us men; a time like this de- mands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy.
Men who will obey the people's will,
Men who have honor—men who will not lie.
Men who can stand before a dema- gogue
And down his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private think- ing."

Extracts from J. H. Thomas' ad- dress: "Free Masonry teaches men what their duties are toward one an- other, and to regard the whole human race as one family, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, created by one Almighty Parent, and to aid, sup- port and protect each other. Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion, and promotes true friendship among those who might otherwise live at a distance from each other. To relieve the distressed is a duty in- cumbent on all men, but particularly on Masons. Love is of God, God is love, love is the foundation upon which God built the universe, and love prompted him to enact a code of laws for the government of the world. Brotherly love is the divine element that advances society; it is the solar ray that vitalizes and quickens all the germs of life. Masonry is brotherly love, the path of Masonic life is an illumined track and every Mason is possessed with a moral map to guide his steps. May God bless you and make you all more efficient in the per- formance of your duties toward each other, and so spread the cement of love from heart to heart."

L. H. Reynolds addressed his re- marks to the mothers, wives and young people present, telling them in his own peculiar terse sentences some of the good the order had done them all in the past, and what it promised to do for them in the future. The hu- mor running through his remarks put every one in good shape for the dinner that followed.

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Whereas, By virtue of the provi- sions of section 6 of "An act to fur- ther regulate elections in the state of Alabama," approved October 9, 1903, "the board of registrars in each coun- ty shall visit each precinct at least once, and oftener if necessary, be- between July 1st and October 1st, 1904," to make a complete registra- tion of all persons entitled to regis- ter, and shall remain there at least one day, from 8 o'clock in the morn- ing until sunset, and they shall give at least twenty days' notice of the time when and the place in the pre- cinct where they will attend to regis- ter applicants for registration, by bills posted at three or more public places in each election precinct and by advertisement once a week for three successive weeks in a newspa- per, if there be one published in the county. Now, therefore, this is to give notice, as required by said law, that the board of registrars for the county of Chilton will sit at the fol- lowing places at the time specified for the purpose as aforesaid:

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.
Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and 16th.
Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and 19th.
Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.
Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d
Benson, beat 3, July 25th and 26th.
Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.
Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and 30th.
Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and 2d.
Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.
Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th
Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.
Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.
Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.
Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.
CLANTON, one week, August 8th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.
CLANTON, one week, August 22d to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and deter- mine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.
tf

Somebody asks the New York Tri- bune: "What is a billion?" and the Tribune does not take advantage of the opportunity to answer: "Some- thing that most of us will never get."

SECTIONS OF THE NEW LAW AS TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Sec. 6. On the first Saturday in July, 1904, and each fourth year there after, the qualified electors of each public school district shall meet at the district public school house and elect from among the free-holders and householders who can read and write, residing in such districts, a local board of three district trustees, whose duty shall be as hereinafter provided. Such district trustees shall hold office for the term of four years from the time of their election, and until their suc- cessors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. The trustees provided for in the last preceding section shall, within ten days after their election, meet at the public school district house, or at some place more conve- nient to all concerned, and shall or- ganize by electing one of their num- ber chairman and another secretary.

Sec. 8. The district trustees shall, during the month of August, 1901, and in every even numbered year there- after, make an enumeration of all the children within school age in their respective districts, in accordance with the requirements of section 3572 of the code of 1896, and report the same as herein provided to the county su- perintendent of education, who shall, by the 15th day of said month, make a written report of such enumeration by numbered districts to the state superintendent of education, and it shall be the duty of the county super- intendent of education to enumerate or cause to be enumerated all the chil- dren of school age in any township or townships in his county in which the sixteenth section interest exceeds the amount of per capita apportion- ment from the general school fund, and report the same to the office of the state superintendent of education.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the said district trustees to care for all school property, employ teachers for their school districts, such employ- ment to be subject to the approval of the county board of education, to visit the schools within their respective districts, observe the management of the same, to make quarterly reports of the condition of such school to the county superintendent of education and to perform such other duties as may be required by the county board of education hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 10. The chairman of the sev- eral board of district trustees shall meet at the court house in their re- spective counties on the second Satur- day in August after their election and every four years thereafter, and shall elect four county school trustees, who shall hold office for the term of four years from the date of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Before entering upon the duties of office, they shall take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of the state. The county superintendent of education and said four county trustees shall constitute the county board of education within their respective counties. The county superintendent of education shall be the chief executive officer of said county, boards of education and shall see that all the rules, regulations and orders of said county boards are en- forced; provided, however, that no county trustee shall, during his term of office, be eligible to election as a district trustee.

Sec. 11. That said county board of education shall have entire control of the public schools within their re- spective counties, unless otherwise provided by law. They shall make rules and regulations for the govern- ment of the school, see that teachers perform their duties, and exercise such powers, consistent with the law, as in their judgment will best sub- serve the cause of education. The said board shall have the right to ac- quire, purchase, lease, receive, hold, transmit and convey the title to real and personal property for school pur- poses. Said board of education shall by and in name of county board of ed- ucation sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, all contracts to be made after resolution adopted by said board and spread on its minutes and signed by the president and sec- retary and all process shall be exe- cuted on the secretary of said board tf

Emil L. Johnson, a miner who was deported from Cripple Creek by the militia, committed suicide. He was despondent because his wife and two children were left destitute in Crip- ple Creek.

Reports from Texas say the boll weevil is playing sad havoc with cot- ton.

Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) will sail for New York on June 28.

Freer inquiry for southern pig iron is reported.

A new $5 counterfeit bill has been found.

It used to be said that the man who had got together his first $1000 was bound to be rich. Nowadays a man isn't sure of being rich even after he has got together his first $1,000,000.

A new $5 counterfeit bill has been found.

BREVITIES BY WIRE.

The old Tuscumbia and Courtland railway was the third railway con- structed in the United States. In 1833 the road was first begun and consisted of a piece of track laid from what was then known as Tuscumbia landing to the village of Tuscumbia, about four miles. It was built for the purpose of bringing to Tuscumbia the freight which was discharged by the boats at the landing mentioned and intended for Tuscumbia. This line was extend- ed to Decatur.

In the office of N. K. White, law agent for the Southern railway for the Mem- phis division at Huntsville, is perhaps the oldest piece of office furniture in the state of Alabama. It is a direc- tor's table and was made for the old Tuscumbia and Courtland railway. The table is of walnut and ravages of time seem to have had no effect on it. It is of a semi-circular shape, with a place which seemed to have been cut out for the seat of the presiding offi- cer.

Montgomery shows a great spurt along building lines, the amount of this business as shown by permits issued being $385,555 from October 1, 1903. This is an increase over the entire twelve months ending October 1st of last year of $41,616. The city is spend- ing $73,318 in building school houses. The United States is putting $46,352 into an addition to the postoffice and an oil mill is taking up $12,478.

The Butler-Kyser Oil company has awarded contracts for the erection of its buildings in Huntsville and ex- pects to have them finished and all machinery installed by the opening of the cotton season. The company will have one of the largest cotton oil mills in north Alabama and in connec- tion with the industry will operate a ginnery, soap factory and fertilizer works.

Miss Helen Keller, the gifted deaf, dumb and blind student at Radcliffe college, has broken down and is re- ported to be on the verge of nervous prostration. She began to fail two months ago and was ordered by her physician to abstain from college work. It is believed she will get a degree with the class of 1904 in spite of her inability to fill the require- ments.

The steamer Wagnon is unable to make her regular trips on the Coosa, as the river is the lowest known in years. A smaller boat is now making the trips. Leota, the government boat, with the dredge, will clean out the channel above Gadsden so the boats can be operated. Two more large boats are now under construction to ply the Coosa.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has just celebrated his 80th birthday. The venerable senator is spending the sum- mer at Bailey Springs, Ala. The jun- ior senator from Alabama, Judge Pet- tus, will celebrate his 83d birthday an- niversary on July 6th, the day the na- tional democratic convention meets in St. Louis.

The extension of the Seaboard Air Line is making a new town in Cal- houn county, some twelve miles east of Gadsden. The shortening of the route to Birmingham leaves Duke and Hebron off from the road some three miles and the people of these towns are moving to Wellington, the new town.

The safe in the private office of Emil Lesser, in the Metropolitan an- nex, Birmingham, was broken open and $462.25 in cash was stolen. As yet no clew has been discovered which would lead to the arrest of any one.

Walter A. Humphrey, of Alabama, has been selected as a member of the board of control, beneficiary degree, of the Junior Order of American Mechan- ics. The next annual meeting will be held at Nashville, Tenn.

R. J. Jones and J. A. Woodward, tax collectors of Bibb and Talladega coun- ties, respectively, have made settle- ment with the state auditor.

General William W. Brandon, adju- tant general of the Alabama national guard, has been named a reading clerk of the national democratic con- vention which convenes at St. Louis July 6.

Ensley's rod mill is using the first steel billets turned out by the new steel plant of the Alabama Steel and Wire company.

W. R. Barro nhas been appointed a member of the board of pension ex- aminers of Perry county by Governor Cunningham.

Jefferson county voted 1544 majori- ty for local taxation for schools and 48 majority for court house bond is- sue.

Lucien C. Brown has been elected captain of the Birmingham Rifles.

The American yacht, Ingomar, won the race at Kiel, Germany.

George C. Arnols has been appoint- ed postmaster at Mizelle.

Nine postmasters were appointed. As soon as it is possible to do so, registered letters and money order of- fices will be established.

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6 10	3 20	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

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The Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company has filed notice with the secretary of state of an increase in its bonded debt from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The Citizens' Light, Heat and Pow- er Company of Montgomery has noti- fied the secretary of state that it has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $50,000.

Business men of Clayton and Mt. An- drew are urging the Seaboard Air Line to extend its road from Union Springs through Mt. Andrew to Clay- ton.

Rural free delivery service has been ordered established August 1st at Brockton, Taylor and Veto.

When We Celebrated The Fourth

ONE hundred years ago, when the citizens of this land assembled to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of American independence, traces were still visible of that universal sorrow in which the country had been plunged by the death of Washington, in December, 1799. Among the toasts at several banquets was one, repeated from July 4, 1800, and worthily called sublime by the editors of several newspapers: "Washington, our late file leader: May we follow him in slow time to the permanent cantonment, and be all found near his headquarters at the final roll call."

In the death of Washington the citizens mourned the loss of one who stood out most prominently as the chief exponent of all that the day meant to them. True, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and many other eminent patriots were never forgotten by the diners who, toward the close of the day invariably sat down to a sumptuous feast, and drank as many toasts as there were States in the Union. All were held in grateful memory, but Washington, their gallant General of the Revolution and the hero of many battles, was truly "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

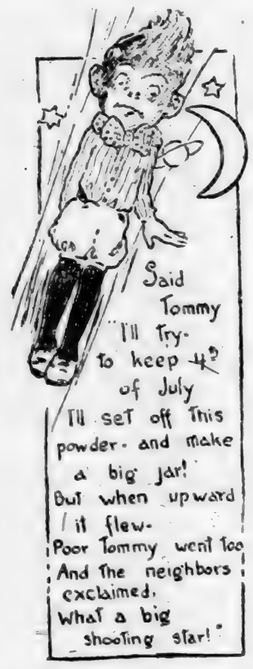
"The memory of George Washington. When we forget to speak of his virtues may our tongues cleave to the roof of our mouths," was one of the toasts at Portland, Me., and it was responded to in silence and with bowed heads, all the company rising from their seats.

Following the death of Washington the seat of Government had been moved from Philadelphia to its permanent home, named to perpetuate more clearly the memory of the founder of the Nation's line of Presidents. Just 103 years ago the first inauguration of a President took place in the town and the small population prevented the National holiday from being so joyous or jubilant in character as was the custom in the larger seaboard cities. President Jefferson, however, gave, as the newspapers stated, "a grand levee which for splendor and brilliancy has not been exceeded since the removal of the Government to this place." As the Government had been domiciled there less than two years, it was not difficult to exceed former splendors.

It is interesting to notice, in studying this memorable day, that its importance was recognized at once, and the people honored it accordingly, without waiting for future results. "The people are now convinced of what we ought long since to have known, that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject slavery," was the fearless comment of the New Jersey Gazette as soon as news came that the Declaration of Independence had been signed.

The temper of the country was ably expressed in a letter written from Philadelphia by John Adams on July 5, 1776, and this letter was frequently published in succeeding years by those editors who were warm admirers of the second President. The more patriotic sentiments of the letter are:

"Yesterday the greatest question was debated which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, 'That these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States.' The day is past. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am led to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, for this time forward and forever. You will think me translated with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph."



The first Fourth of July, therefore, while greeted with shouts of joy, was also a very serious one for those who looked beneath the surface. But the petty oppressions and clamorings for freedom of ten years had trained the people to a realization of the responsibilities they were taking upon themselves, and they accepted their Declaration of Independence with unflinching approval. The sacrifice was to be great. The enthusiastic patriots of Philadelphia, who rang their church bells so merrily on the 5th of July, 1776, were soon to see their homes occupied and ransacked by the enemy, while in less than two months New York was to be in possession of the British troops.

In that first year of independence, the Declaration was celebrated at various times according to the rapidity with which news could travel. The young men of New York, aided, as we may infer, by many of their enthusiastic elders, made the first Fourth memorable by tearing from its pedestal the equestrian statue of George III., which had been placed in Bowling Green six years before. George Washington was in the city at that time, having lately arrived from the camp at Boston, and the Declaration was read to each brigade of soldiers, being received "with loud huzzas and the utmost demonstration of joy." This was on Wednesday, July 10, and a newspaper account of the demolition says:

"The same evening the equestrian statue of George III., which Tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the Sons of Freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt, the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant. The lead wherewith the monument was made is to be run into bullets to assimilate with the brain of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain pepper-corn, have lost an empire."

At Princeton the famous Nassau Hall, which then comprised all there was of Princeton University, was brilliantly illuminated, and the Declaration was read to the accompaniment of volleys of musketry and loud acclamations for the prosperity of the newly formed Republic. Throughout the thirteen Colonies the Declaration of Independence was greeted with the ringing of bells, firing of guns, and earnest exhortations to maintain the principles of equal rights at all hazards. One very beneficial effect was in making the people feel that they were banded together more closely in a common cause.

In 1781 the ladies of Princeton decorated their houses with flowers and greens, and the inhabitants held a jollification meeting in the village tavern, when, to quote the Jersey Gazette: "After a draught of punch they repaired to a tree in front of Mr. Beckman's house, from the top of which a Union flag was displayed." Later in the day there was a banquet, and among the toasts was this one:

"If there are British officers who treat a traitor as he deserves, let their enemies esteem them; but perpetual infamy on the wretches who are not ashamed to consult with or to serve under Benedict Arnold."

The Fourth of July, 1789, was of exceptional importance, not only to the country at large, as it was the first to be celebrated under a stable form of Government, but to New York City in particular, because less than three months before George Washington had been inaugurated President, and was then a resident of the city. The Society of the Cincinnati held its customary meeting in the morning and elected Baron Steuben President and Alexander Hamilton Vice-President. The society appointed a committee to wait upon the President, bearing the best wishes of the day, and Baron Steuben acted as spokesman on this memorable occasion. His remarks were:

"The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York have directed this delegation to present to you, Sir, their sentiment of profound respect. In common with all good citizens of the United States of America they join their ardent wishes for the preservation of your life, health and prosperity. In particular they feel the highest satisfaction in contemplating the illustrious Chief of our armies, by a unanimous vote of an independent people elected to the highest station that a dignified and enlightened country can bestow. Under your conduct, Sir, this band of soldiers was led to glory and conquest, and we feel ourselves confident that under your administration our country will speedily arrive at an enviable state of prosperity and happiness."

George Washington said in reply:

"I beg you, gentlemen, to return my most affectionate regard to the Society of the Cincinnati, and assure them that I receive their congratulations on this auspicious day with a mind constantly anxious for the honor and welfare of our country, and can only say that the force of my abilities, aided by an integrity of heart, shall be studiously pointed to the support of its dignity and the promotion of its prosperity and happiness."

Later in the day public exercises were held in St. Paul's Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read and Alexander Hamilton delivered "an elegant eulogium" on Major-General Nathaniel Greene, who died in 1786.

The early newspapers abound in interesting incidents on parades, dinners, church services and other ways of celebrating the Fourth during the years prior to 1800. They reveal very strongly the habits of the people on their joyous occasions, and although we, in this rapidly progressive age, may be forced to smile occasionally both at the description and at the incidents themselves, there was, on the other hand, no lack of the deepest patriotism. The love for their young country rang out clear and true in every oration and after-dinner tost. A toast given by the merchants of New York City in 1795 at the Tontine Coffee House may be cited as a sample of many which the day always called forth:

"The auspicious day that rescued our country from the hated yoke of foreign tyranny and gave us honorable rank among the nations of the earth. May its glorious events never be effaced from our memories; may the blessings it has conferred be as lasting as the globe we inhabit, and may each revolving year find us more united, more happy and more free."

The celebration of the glorious Fourth in Boston 103 years ago is thus described in a local paper:

"The morning sun advanced to the music of the artillery of this town, of Fort Independence, and of all the neighboring towns. The bells immediately took up the signal of march; care, dullness and business had furloughs for the day, and all classes and all ages shook slumber from their eyes, arrayed themselves in their best attire, and repaired to the festive scenes of Independence. Heaven was pleased to bestow a day as temperate and invigorating as the Government, and laws which a wise people must feel they enjoy."

In New York there were parades and church services during the day and theatrical performances at night. The militia, with members from the Tammany and Mechanics' Societies, formed in line of march at the Battery and paraded through Beaver, Broad, Wall, Pearl and Beekman streets to Broadway, and then to St. Paul's Church, where a service of oratory commemorative of the day was held. In the two popular gardens, Mt. Vernon and Vauxhall, there were firework displays in the evening, combined with exhibits of military scenes. The usual dinners were eaten with toasts equal to the number of States in the Union which brought the twenty-fifth anniversary of American independence to a close.—New York Times.

A RELIC OF BUNKER HILL.

Drum Captured in the Famous Revolutionary Battle.

One of the most interesting of Revolutionary relics is an English snare drum, now the property of Richard A. Pierce Post, G. A. R., of New Bedford, Mass. It is probably the only drum in existence which is associated with the Battle of Bunker Hill. Several American societies have long tried to secure possession of it, but the Post has refused to part with it.

A RELIC OF BUNKER HILL.

ONE JULY DAY

BY EDMOND W. PALMER.

THE War of 1812 had just been concluded, and the settlers on our Western frontier were still fearful lest the Indians should again become restless and attack their dwellings.

Only a short time before the Indians had attacked the frontier village of Sandersville, but the settlers, after a hard struggle, had beaten them off. The Brown family, who lived about two miles from Sandersville, and had no near neighbors, were naturally in fear of a fresh outbreak. When July came, however, and all was quiet, their fears began to subside.

The hot July sun beat down unmercifully on the heads of Mr. Brown and his two sons as they worked in the small clearing in front of their rude log cabin. Inside Mrs. Brown and her little daughter Amelia were scarcely less comfortable, and all were glad when evening at last came and they walked to the woods to enjoy the cool air beneath the trees.

Amelia, of course, went with them, and while the others sat beneath the trees she wandered off through the wood, until, at last, when it was quite dark, she arrived at the edge of the wood, and was but a mile from Sandersville. She was a small girl but seven years old, and had heard, of course, the many tales of how the Indians burned villages and massacred the people. All these tales had been traveling through her mind as she walked through the woods. Now, on looking toward Sandersville, she saw a red glare in the sky. She thought little of this, however, until, on the clear night air, she heard the crack of a pistol.

"The Indians!" she thought. "The Indians have attacked Sandersville." For a moment she stood still, unable to move; then she turned and sped through the woods in the direction of home. She stumbled and tripped continually in her haste. Never had the distance seemed so long before. At last, however, she reached the place where her father and mother sat.

"Oh, father," she panted, "the Indians have attacked Sandersville! I heard shots and saw the fire."

While she was thus speaking an alarmed expression crept over her father's face, which, however, changed to a smile as she finished.

"Tut, tut, child!" he exclaimed; "'tis the Fourth of July. They are celebrating the day in Sandersville."—St. Nicholas.

The Fourth.

The windows burst with candles, rockets.
And bombs and crackers, small and great;
While many an urchin's bulging pockets
Proclaim his zeal to celebrate.
Oh, golden age! Thy name saluting,
I fain would turn again, in truth,
The well-thumbed pages constituting
The dusty almanac of youth.

Behold here feats of early rising,
An hour before the laggard sun,
A wrathful neighborhood advising
Its day of torment had begun;
The salvos rapid, each a rouser,
Till high and low had left their beds;
The flight dismayed of Puss and Towser
To hide their stunned, affrighted heads.

The cook's shrill protest at volley
Delivered through her careless door;
My swift repentance o'er the folly
Of smudging so her kitchen floor;
The mild torpedoes of my sister,
Provoking lofty jeer and scoff;
My braggart strutting—and the blister
I promptly got in "showing off."

My clothing sundry times ignited;
The glowing sink on which I sat;
The package prematurely lighted—
The war dance which ensued thereat!
A sudden brilliant, boyish notion—
A pigeon chase! The barn afire,
The garden hose, and wild commotion—
And then my father's stinging ire.
The sulph'rous shades of eve descending,
A final baptism of sparks
From pin-wheel and from candle ending
This gorgeous carnival of larks.
With lard and vaseline anointed
Between the sheets I lie at last—
To waken stiff, and disappointed
That now another Fourth is past.
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Lippincott's.

CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE

Stars lighten round your lifted head,
Suns linger here to kiss your name,
My young immortal of the dead!—
A spy! whose very shame is fame.

And thus it was you dared your fate—
Proud of your pinioned arms, and fit
To die upon the tree! you wait,
And leave a glory over it.

Yea, more enduring, in your place,
Than bronze, here, changed to bronze, you stand.
Oh, beautiful! in tragic grace,
To give your life for this, your land.

You!—who had but one life to give
Your country (such your last regret)—
You gave ten thousand lives that live
In giving one, to love her yet.

Hark! at her bugle's call they start!
They fall and from their ashes rise,
With armed hand and beating heart!
They light the world with morning eyes.

You live again in each. You stood
On Lookout Mountain with your peers,
You sowed old Shiloh with your blood—
The warmer for its hundred years.

See! Washington, alone with all
His captains round, in bitterest need,
Sits in still council, loth to call
The one man for the perilous deed.

The one man who must dare—nor doubt—
His way to yonder camp to make,
And wring the British secret out
Before the sleeping lion wake.

Then come the men of Congress' own—
What man of these is doomed to go?
To cross the lonely sound alone,
While wind and water mutter low?

He knows his guerdon may be death.
What wonder if his cheek were pale?
Who is he? Each one holds his breath,
Then—"I will go," says Captain Hale.

Oh, dark the sky and deep the sea,
And one who loves him, with her prayer
Keeps God awake all night!—Will he
Think of his mother's long despair?

Ah, Captain Hale, your time is brief.
How shadow-still! He walks on air!
What if the whisper of a leaf
Should warn that sentinel! "Who goes there?"

He knows all that his chief would know;
He moves with phantom silence back
To tell his tale. He starts, and, lo!
The enemy is on his track!

Somewhere a Tory bloodhound bayed—
The hunt is up! An alien king
Can take, dishonored and betrayed,
The young man in his flower of spring.

The young man? Let us reverence less
The hero with his head of snows
Than him who does not fear to press
The grave-dust with a cheek of rose.
—Sarah Piatt, in the Youth's Companion.

"Now, Mabel, you mustn't scream like you did when I fired the last one. You made so much noise I couldn't hear the firecracker."—New York Journal.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY

SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
—From the famous historical painting by Dumaresq.

A SCHOOL FOR THIE

BOYS AND GIRLS TAUG STEAL BY MODERN FA

London Criminal Classes Hesitate to Instruct The In What They Fear to Themselves—Train ng Bo

Daring crimes are by children in London, a Yard is aware Youthful offenders in the act of offenses, or if they Policeman is more clined to look with mischief that in would mean immedi ing the ears of the letting him go.

The recent remarka housebreaking cases field district, in which an errand boy was years' penal servitude 14-year-old son to com shows conclusively that classes do not hesit dren to do what they themselves.

The Scotland Yard that many criminals, to commit various crimes wi to all intents and purpos and become respectable the community. They open and then in a very quiet classes of pupils eager learning the secrets

The first thing the master to examine the would-be hands. The "thief's mark" up strongly upon both, or girl is not worth the risk ing. Even if the child has fingered parents, and the mark" is absent from its trainer will have nothing to the case. He does not be child inheriting its parents pensities.

Girls are mostly taught po ing and how to steal trifles show cases. Members of bo are well drilled in the art of ingly telling lies. They daily "hold-ups" by imaginary The trainer, of course, acts role, and instructs the young to invent plausible excuses ond's notice.

The girls are the sharpes game, and very seldom get A trainer will never have more to do with a child that entered a reformatory. Th man there has generally work youthful conscience, and ev fits of repentance must be c to occur at inopportune mom

Boy burglars are trained simple manner. It is argued people living in villas pay deal of attention to the bolts on their ground floors, but if any to those on the first.

Accordingly the juvenile is provided in the early da training with a 10-foot sil tied in knots a foot apart. at the end is a strong but hook. The boy is required with this rope, throwing it the same way as a lasso wo to a window sill six or more him, so that the hook lo stone.

When the lassoing is a the trainer's satisfaction, next required to shin up th out dislodging the hook fro This requires a great deal and many are the falls en the height is seldom mor feet, and prior to this sta has been taught how to slight bruises result.

The children in their fir tions are always taken and house that is to be entered time, and instructed as methods of entry to the

Then late at night the takes the little lad to the from a convenient spot wa pupil disappear according tions. The presence of an a boy of tender years la disarms any suspicion an man might have if the boy walking through a street

Once at the back of the boy, quite at his leisure, ma spection of every window ground floor. If one op he enters by it, if not he s tier, and in nine cases out covers that the bathroom partly open. That is suffic a side pocket he draws silken rope, and a couple later is standing inside the

The juvenile burglar is to make his entry by a wherever possible becaus always a risk in villadom every room being occupied room, and a window open sleeper in the room would ways insure an alarm being

Not long ago a romance happened at a villa on Be When the people awakened morning the house was in der; every window was fastened, every door was every one's pocket had every article of jewelry ha en away during the night and her boxes were search en she was minus her mon paid the day before.

The police were communi On examination tiny finger found on the bathroom w traces of a hook were pla on the window sill. A burglar had paid the villa was never caught, for he the way he had come, taki only valuables that could unobserved in his pocket News.

OOSEVELT AND

the Ticket as No Republican Natio tion at Chicago

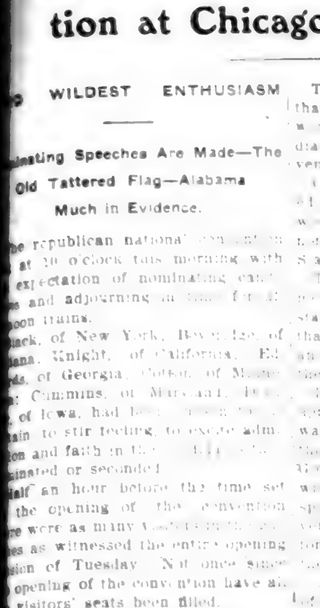
WILDEST ENTHUSIASM

Blasting Speeches Are Made—The Old Tattered Flag—Alabama Much in Evidence.

The republican national convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning with a full expectation of nominating candidates and adjourning in time for the noon trains.

Chairman Cannon, of New York, Boyd, of Nebraska, Knight, of California, Ellis, of Georgia, Foster, of Missouri, Cummins, of Maryland, Dolliver, of Iowa, had been named as vice presidents to stir feeling, to excite admiration and faith in the party, but they were nominated or seconded.

Half an hour before the time set for the opening of the convention speakers were as many visitors as witnessed the entire opening session of Tuesday. Not once since the opening of the convention have all the visitors' seats been filled.



PRESIDENT THEOD

Republican Nominee for Presid

A few moments before the assemblage there was a hurried conference by the managers which resulted in an agreement that Alabama, the first state on the roll, would yield to New York to nominate Roosevelt.

It was also agreed that Alabama, which was the first state to instruct for Fairbanks, would yield to Iowa to place the senator's name in nomination for the vice presidency.

Secretary Cortelyou arrived at 10 o'clock and was escorted to a seat on the platform. He received a very cordial greeting, the members of the national committee crowding around to shake his hand.

Cheers greeted the arrival of Chairman Cannon upon the stage and the band struck up the national hymn. This was the signal for the convention to rise, and the New York delegation was conspicuous, each of its members waving an American flag.

Senator Fairbanks did not attend the session of the convention.

It was exactly at 10 o'clock when Chairman Cannon called the convention to order. "The convention will be opened with prayer," he announced.

The Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, rector of St. Chrysostom's church, was presented. At the conclusion of the prayer Chairman Cannon presented the following announcements through the reading clerk:

"On the sixth day of July at Jackson, Mich., there will be celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the republican party." (Applause.) The time and place where it received its name. Secretary Hay will deliver the principal address. Senator Fairbanks and others will address the meeting.

After the Cup.

Gossip among yachtsmen is to the effect that two challenges may be expected in the near future from England and that there will be a race for the America's cup next year. If the New York Yacht Club will accept the challenge. Two British yachtsmen are ready to build boats, and they are now at work on plans to capture the trophy.

In Montgomery the Alabama State Epworth League is in session.

NATHAN HALE

A SCHOOL FOR THIEV

BOYS AND GIRLS TAUGH STEAL BY MODERN FAG

London Criminal Classes D Hesitate to Instruct Their C in What They Fear to P Themselves—Training Boy B

Daring crimes are often com by children in London, and only Yard is aware of the fact.

Youthful offenders are rarely in the act of committing even offenses, or if they are a police man is more often than not ordered to look with lenient eye it is assumed that in an older would mean immediate arrest, ing the case of the tiny culp letting him go.

The recent remarkable ... house breaking cases in the field district, in which the ... an errand boy was sentenced years' penal servitude for teach 14-year-old son to commit bur shows conclusively that the c classes do not hesitate to tea dren to do what they fear to themselves.

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Boy burglars are trained in simple manner. It is argued th people living in villas pay deal of attention to the bolts a on their ground floors, but ve it any to those on the first.

Accordingly the juvenile Bi is provided in the early days training with a 10-foot silk tied in knots a foot apart. F at the end is a strong but lig hook. The boy is required to with this rope, throwing it the same way as a lasso woul to a window sill six or more fe him, so that the hook holds stone.

When the lassoing is acq the trainer's satisfaction, the next required to shin up the r out dislodging the hook from This requires a great deal of and many are the falls endu the height is seldom more feet, and prior to this stage has been taught how to f slight bruises result.

The children in their first tions are always taken and a house that is to be entered in time, and instructed as to methods of entry to the ba

Then late at night the i takes the little lad to the "c from a convenient spot wat pupil disappear according to tions. The presence of an a a boy of tender years late disarms any suspicion an alar man might have if the boy walking through a street al

Once at the back of the h boy, quite at his leisure, mak spection of every window ground floor. If one opens he enters by it, if not he carr tier, and in nine cases out of covers that the bathroom w partly open. That is sufficie a side pocket he draws the silken rope, and a couple of later is standing inside the h

The juvenile burglar is ... to make his entry by a ... wherever possible because always a risk in villadom ... every room being occupied ... room, and a window opening sleeper in the room would ways insure an alarm being

Not long ago a remarka happened at a villa on Brig When the people awakened morning the house was in p der: every window was o fastened, every door was b every one's pocket had b every article of jewelry had en away during the night. and her boxes were searched on she was minus her month paid the day before.

The police were communic On examination tiny finger found on the bathroom w traces of a book were plain on the window sill. A c burglar had paid the villa a was never caught, for he d the way he had come, taking only valuables that could unobserved in his pocket

n mustn't scream fired the last one. noise I couldn't"—New York Jour-

OSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS

the Ticket as Nominated by the Republican National Convention at Chicago Thursday.

WILDEST ENTHUSIASM

sting Speeches Are Made—The Old Tattered Flag—Alabama Much in Evidence.

e republican national convention at 10 o'clock this morning with expectation of nominating candi- and adjourning in time for af- oon trains.

ck, of New York; Beveridge, of na; Knight, of California; Ed- s, of Georgia; Cotton, of Minne- Cummins, of Maryland; Dolli- of Iowa, had been chosen to en- m to stir feeling, to excite admi- n and faith in the candidates they nated or seconded.

alf an hour before the time set the opening of the convention e were as many visitors in the gal- as witnessed the entire opening on of Tuesday. Not once since opening of the convention have all visitors' seats been filled.

Then following an announcement that the recently elected committee would meet in the Coliseum immediately on the adjournment of the convention.

Chairman Cannon at once announced that the next order of business would be a roll call of states for the nomination of president of the United States.

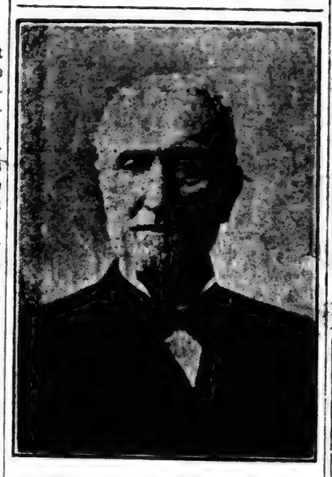
The clerk called "Alabama," and immediately Oscar R. Hundley, of that state, mounted a chair and announced that Alabama requested the honor and privilege of yielding its place on the roll to the state of New York.

Instantly the convention was in an uproar. The New York delegation was on its feet like one man waving their flags and shouting wildly. Ex-Governor Frank Black, of New York, who was to deliver the nominating speech in behalf of President Roosevelt, immediately started for the platform amid the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the delegates.

As Governor Black reached the desk of Chairman Cannon he was warmly greeted by that gentleman and escorted to the front of the platform. Here Chairman Cannon introduced him to the convention. There was a succession of shouts from the convention and a chorus of shrieks from the New York delegation, a paroxysm of tossing flags, then silence and Mr. Black commenced his speech in behalf of President Roosevelt.

Governor Black pronounced the nominating words at just 11:06. As he did so he retired quickly from the platform. But the words "Theodore Roosevelt" had not left his lips when there was a shout. The convention was on its feet.

Chairman Cannon unfurled a tattered silk flag and advanced to the extreme edge of the platform and began to wave it. The flag is the property of the Lincoln-McKinley association of Missouri and it made its first appearance at a republican convention in 1860 when Lincoln was nominated. It was then carried by the Missouri delegation and was waved over the platform on that occasion as on this.



SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON.
Permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention.

The front of the platform was next occupied by an immense crayon bust portrait of President Roosevelt.

The Indiana delegation sprung open umbrellas of red, white and blue bearing the portraits of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, the Alaskan eagles were held aloft and thousands of flags waved.

The New York delegation, occupying a place immediately in front, started out on a marching tour of the hall.

The applause continued for twenty-five minutes.

When Chairman Cannon had secured order the secretary read a history of the flag which Mr. Cannon had been waving. Grasping the flag and waving it over his head Mr. Cannon said: "It prophesied victory in 1860; its life has been baptized on many a battlefield since, and it is safe in the hands of President Roosevelt."

Cheers followed and were increased when Mr. Cannon recognized Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, whom he introduced.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, seconded the nomination of Roosevelt and was followed by George A. Knight, of California; Harry Stillwell Edwards, Georgia; ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, Joseph B. Cotton, of Minnesota, and Harry S. Cummings, a colored delegate from Maryland. Mr. Cannon introduced him as an "American citizen, whose people were brought from slavery forty years ago and who have made more progress in one generation than any race ever made."

Chairman Cannon then announced the roll call for nomination for president.

The clerk began calling the roll by states. When Alabama responded with her entire vote for Roosevelt there was a cheer.

Chairman Cannon announced at the conclusion of the roll call that Theodore Roosevelt had received the entire vote of the convention, 994, and it only remained for him to announce his nomination for the presidency by the republican party.

Mr. Cannon then announced: "The clerk will call the roll for the presentation of candidates for vice president."

"Alabama," called the clerk.

Mr. Hundley, of Alabama, as before on the presidential roll call, announced that his state desired to waive its right in favor of the state of Iowa.

This meant Senator Dolliver, who was to deliver the first nominating speech in favor of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana.

The first mention of Senator Fairbanks' name was the signal for cheers which were renewed when he formally presented the name of the Indiana senator.

When the applause subsided Mr. Cannon recognized Senator Depew, whose appearance on the platform with Chairman Cannon grasping his hand, was the inspiration for an outburst of applause.

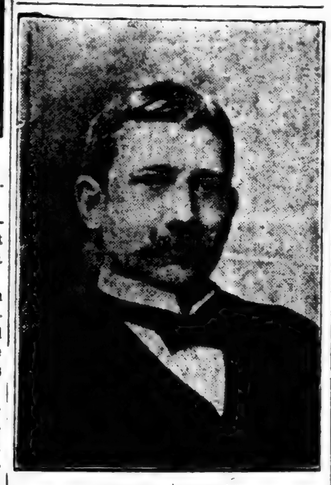
"I introduce, although it is not necessary," began Mr. Cannon, "not Senator, but Chauncey Depew, of New York."

His speech was in seconding the nomination of Senator Fairbanks.

Seconding speeches were made by Senator Foraker, of Ohio; Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Carter, of Montana.

The names of Representatives Hitt, George W. Webster and ex-Mayor Walbridge were withdrawn and Speaker Cannon declared Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, the candidate of the republican party for vice president of the United States.

The convention adjourned sine die at 2:25 p. m.



ELIHU ROOT.
Temporary Chairman.

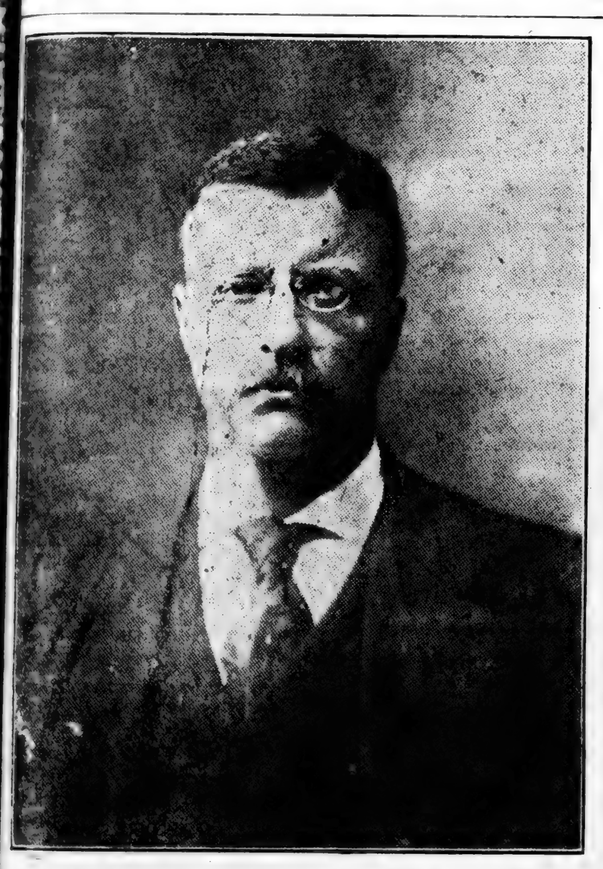
A resolution was passed naming Joseph G. Cannon chairman of the committee to notify Theodore Roosevelt of his nomination on July 27th and Elihu Root chairman of the committee to notify Senator Fairbanks of his nomination for vice president on August 23d.

Senator Beveridge cast the vote of Indiana for Fairbanks for vice president, with the exception of Fairbanks' own vote.

Senators Depew, Collum and Spooner had their gold badges, worth about $25, taken from their coats while in the crowds at the hotels, and four robberies of other delegates or visitors have been reported.

William J. Vickory, now in charge of the Chicago division of postoffice inspectors, was appointed chief postoffice inspector to succeed William E. Cochran recently appointed to the newly created office of general purchasing agent of the postal service.

That the ill-fated steamer General Slocum had no life preservers aboard less than nine years old, was admitted by counsel of the Knickerbocker Steamship company at the inquest.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Republican Nominee for President of the United States.

A few moments before the assemble there was a hurried conference of the managers which resulted in an agreement that Alabama, the first state on the roll, would yield to New York to nominate Roosevelt.

It was also agreed that Alabama, which was the first state to instruct for Fairbanks, would yield to Iowa to place the senator's name in nomination for the vice presidency.

Secretary Cortelyou arrived at 10 o'clock and was escorted to a seat on the platform. He received a very cordial greeting, the members of the national committee crowding around to shake his hand.

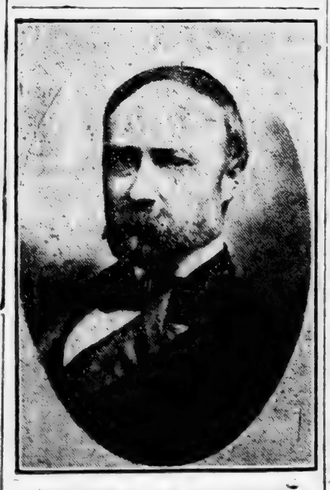
Cheers greeted the arrival of Chairman Cannon upon the stage and the band struck up the national hymn. This was the signal for the convention to rise, and the New York delegation was conspicuous, each of its members waving an American flag.

Senator Fairbanks did not attend the session of the convention.

It was exactly at 10:30 when Chairman Cannon called the convention to order. "The convention will be opened with prayer," he announced.

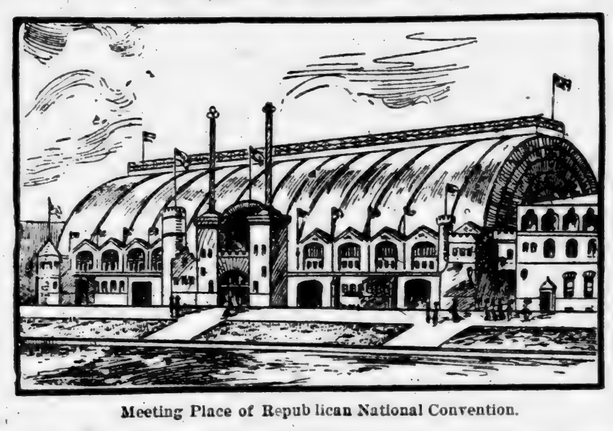
The Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, rector of St. Chrysostom's church, was presented. At the conclusion of the prayer Chairman Cannon presented the following announcements through the reading clerk.

"On the sixth day of July at Jackson, Mich., there will be celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the republican party. (Applause.) The time and place where it received its name. Secretary Hay will deliver the principal address. Senator Fairbanks and others will address the meeting."



SENATOR C. W. FAIRBANKS.
Nominated by the Republicans for the Vice Presidency.

CHICAGO COLISEUM.



Meeting Place of Republican National Convention.

ENORMOUS WEALTH OF ANCIENT JEWS

Riches Under the Old Dispensation Far Greater Than Any Accumulated Now.

[From the Menorah.]

BEFORE the Christian era, if we believe the Argadic history of the Talmud, there were richer men than now.

Joseph accumulated numberless bushels of corn "as the sand of the sea," and virtually cornered the production of the world until the people confessed that all their money was gone and were forced to transfer their property to Joseph, acting for Pharoah. Tradition says that this immense liquidation was by order of Joseph, hidden underground in three distant parts of the world. One treasure was unearthed by Korah. To form an idea of his fortune, we are informed that it required no less than 300 "white" mules to carry the keys of his storehouses, and those keys were not made of heavy metal, but of light leather strips (Pesahim, page 119a). Averaging five "leathern" keys to the pound, and the carrying capacity of each mule to 200 pounds, there would be a total of 300,000 keys. Figure so many storehouses, each valued at at least $10,000, and they equal $3,000,000,000, or thrice the amount credited to Rockefeller. No wonder that Korah, being so rich, thought he had a "pull" to influence the people against Moses and Aaron.

King Solomon had 40,000 stable horses and 4000 stables for 1400 chariots, with 12,000 horsemen. Every horse was worth 150 shekels, and every chariot 600 shekels (I. Kings, v., 6; x., 29; II. Chronicles i. 4). The following items might have made up his stable inventory:

40,000 horses, at 150 shekels	6,000,000
1,400 chariots, at 600 shekels	840,000
4,000 stalls, at about 1000 shekels	4,000,000
12,000 horsemen, at 30 shekels	360,000
Total shekels	11,200,000

A shekel is worth about fifty cents American money, giving a total of $5,600,000. But when we consider the high purchasing value of a shekel at that time, from the standard value of a slave at 30 shekels, or $15, in comparison to the value of the slaves in the South before the Civil War, which averaged $1000, at this rate the price of the stable, multiplied by about sixty-six, would bring the total to $369,600,000 at the present low purchasing value of money. Without counting the cost of saddles, harness, livery outfits and food for the horses and men.

Voltaire calculates that the gift of Queen Sheba to Solomon was worth 4,200,000 German thalers, and sarcastically remarks that as Solomon was a gallant king, he must have reciprocated in double kind, which Voltaire considers highly exaggerated a sum for the Jewish kinglet. And yet this is a mere bagatelle with the cost of his luxurious stable equipment.

The estimate of the amount expended in erecting Solomon's Temple, at approximately present day value of metal and labor, is as follows:

8,000 talents of gold, at $24,000	$192,000,000
17,000 talents of silver, at $660	11,220,000
18,000 talents of brass, at $12.50	225,000
100,000 talents of iron, at $5	500,000
150,000 laborers, 7 years, at $250 per year	37,500,000
36,600 overseers, 7 years, at $5000 per year	1,800,000
10,000 drams, at $5	50,000
To Hiram, King of Tyre: 14,000 kor of wheat, 4,480,000 bushels, 90 cents	4,032,000
14,000 kor of barley, 4,480,000 bushels, at 35 cents	1,568,000
14,000 bath wine, 980,000 gallons, at 50 cents	490,000
14,000 bath oil, 980,000 gallons, at 50 cents	490,000
Total	$249,875,000

Besides, probably an equal amount for precious stones, marble and other building materials, making a grand total of about $500,000,000. The above figures are based on the account given in I. Kings, v., and I. Chronicles, xxiv., of David's preparations for the Temple, together with the donations by the leaders of Israel.

Herod's temple was even superior in beauty and more costly. "It was built of intersecting bevelled-edge alabaster and marble, that resembled the waves of the sea."

But even Herod was out-Heroded by the magnificent labyrinth in the dual metropolis of Alexandria, Egypt, controlled by the Hellenistic Jewish population which R. Judah estimates as twice 600,000, the number of Jews in the Egyptian exodus. The labyrinth contained seventy-one cathedrals for the seventy-one Sanhedrin of the Great Assembly. Every cathedral cost no less than 210,00 talents of gold. This item alone, seventy-one times 210,000 times $24,000, foots up $357,840,000,000.

When Jerusalem was besieged before the second destruction, there were three rich Jews named, respectively, Nikodemon Ben Glorien, Ben Kalba-Sabua and Ben Tzitzithka-kesath. They resolved, rather than to surrender to the enemy, to feed all the twenty-one years if necessary. One of inhabitants of Jerusalem during them stipulated to furnish wheat and barley, another to furnish wine and oil, and another firewood. Assuming that the population was 1,000,000 (by actual census at the Passover festival in the year 66, or three years before the destruction), and allowing but $100 a year for the maintenance of a person, the sum would be $2,100,000,000.

It is interesting to note that the daughter of Nikodemon was allowed by the Jewish court of Beth-din, a daily sum of 400 gold denarim for her cosmetics (a Roman copper denarim was worth about seventeen cents, and there were twenty-five copper pieces in one gold denarim, $425), and multiplied by 365 days equals $62,050,000, without taking into account various sums for her headgear, dressmakers' bills, ornaments and pin money, which in ordinary cases exceeds 100 times, at least, the value of cosmetics. That would swell the total to $124,100,000,000, outside of other household expenses. And yet Miss Nikodemon appears to have been dissatisfied with the "small" appropriation for her cosmetics, as she sneeringly "thanked" the rabbi Judges for their "liberality," and wished their own daughters to fare no better. The rabbis, however, accepted the "curse" with grace and answered "Amen."

R. Johanan Ben Zakkai witnessed the Kethuba (marriage jointure) of Miss Nikodemon, wherein was recorded her dowry of 1,000,000 gold denarim, $425,000,000, besides the dowry of her father-in-law. Nikodemon himself is reported to have stepped on silks all the way from his house to the Beth Hamidrash, daily, and every time the silks were allowed to be picked up by the poor.

Among other rich celebrities are R. Elleber ben Azariah, who contributed an annual tithe of 12,000 sheep, on an income of 120,000 sheep, or at $10 apiece, $1,200,000 per annum, and R. Judah b'Nasi I., whose stablemaster was richer than King Shabur.

As a rule the Agadic stories are intended only as moral lessons. Nevertheless, like a good historical novel, they have some basis in the underground. And no doubt there existed immense riches in those times, more than the average modern historian cares to admit.

Radium and Blindness.

Radium rays will not at present furnish a cure for blindness, reports Professor Greeff, of Berlin, in a published account of an official investigation of the optical properties of radium. This research was largely undertaken as the result of a paper by Professor London, of St. Petersburg, in which he claimed that there was hope for the blind in radium. According to Professor Greeff the rays given off by a fluorescent surface excited by radium rays are simply those of ordinary light, and as such cannot affect a blind eye. The actual radium rays, however, are sent out in all directions, penetrating all structures, and the effect, a sort of sea-green radiance, is the same whether the radium is held in front of the eye or at the side of the head. It has been asserted that fluorescence actually occurs in the eye and that rays of ordinary light are accordingly emitted, but this view is opposed by Professor Greeff, and the fact is cited that the radium rays do not bleach the visual purple of the retina. He also states that when the function of the rods and cones which transmit visual concepts from the retina to the nerve centres is destroyed the eye is unable to provide for the sensation of sight.—Harper's Weekly.

Recognized His Genius.

A writer whose stories of Southern life have made him famous, while on his way across the country a few years ago, stopped for a day or two in one of the large cities. The reporters for the daily papers heard of his presence in town, and began flocking to the hotel. He sent word to them that he had no desire to be interviewed, but he would see them all together in his room, if they desired.

They came trooping in, and he entertained them an hour or more with stories and reminiscences, told in his best style.

They listened with great interest, and when he had come to the end of them one of the reporters, a young man who had just begun his newspaper career, said with the utmost earnestness:

"Mr. C., why don't you write up some of those things and have them printed? They'd go like hot cakes!"

Senator Quay's Indian Ancestry.

Senator Quay is preparing some interesting souvenirs and heirlooms for his friends and family. They are sketches of his connection with the Delaware Indian tribe, through far distant ancestry, and photographs of himself in the costume of a Delaware chieftain. Senator Quay has a strain of Indian blood in him. Long before the Revolutionary War an ancestor was stolen by the Indians, raised by a tribe of the Delawares and afterward married an Indian woman of that tribe, noted for her great virtues and heroic qualities. From that far removed ancestor Senator Quay inherits five per cent. of Indian blood. In other words, he is one-twentieth Indian.—Philadelphia Press.

An Extraordinary Memory.

At the Giessen Congress on Psychology Professor Mueller, of Goettingin, told of a certain Dr. K., who, within a few seconds, was able to work out the square of any number of five figures given to him. He was also able to learn by heart and repeat a row of figures 204 in number within twelve and a half minutes. Professor Mueller asserted that no such memory for figures had ever been known, the record having been 204 figures in seventy-five minutes.

Yellow Jack Disappears.

There has been no yellow fever in the United States for three years, excepting the development on the Mexican border of Texas. Some cases of yellow fever have come into Cuba from Mexico in the last three years, but in no instance was the disease communicative to others.

After the Cup.

Gossip among yachtsmen is to the effect that two challenges may be expected in the near future from England and that there will be a race for the America's cup next year. If the New York Yacht Club will accept the challenge. Two British yachtsmen are ready to build boats, and they are now at work on plans to capture the trophy.

In Montgomery the Alabama State Epworth League is in session.

ALABAMA LEAGUERS

Will Provide Funds for a Church in Cuba.

The feature of the second day's conference of the Alabama Epworth League in Montgomery was the talk of Bishop W. A. Candler and the subscription of $1,015 for the building of a church at Coralfoso, Cuba. This church is to be built by the Alabama leaguers.

It is understood that Paul Morton, of Nebraska and Chicago, vice president of the Santa Fe system, is shy about accepting the offer of the naval portfolio, and that the president will now try to induce him to take that of the department of commerce and labor. Representative Victor F. Metcalf, of California, who is slated for the latter position, would just as lief be secretary of the navy.

It is said that George J Gould is about to enter politics, and that he will try at the forthcoming election for a seat in the house of representatives from the district in New Jersey which embraces Lakewood, where he has his country seat. Mr. Gould is a stanch republican. His private fortune is now estimated to be not less than seventy millions of dollars.

A noted New York autograph dealer says that Mr. Roosevelt's autographs are in constant demand in Europe. Of all the presidential autographs, except George Washington's alone, his brings the highest price in the foreign market.

The death list of the General Slocum has reached a total of 907.

Major General Keesler, of Mississippi, will receive an order from Governor Vardaman for the summer encampment of the Mississippi national guard, to be held at Biloxi, beginning on August 15th.

The resignations of Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Chapman, of the Third regiment, Mississippi infantry, and John N. Settle, second lieutenant of company B, Second regiment, have been received.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist exeutive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

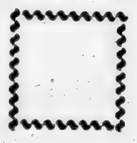
"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it.
tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

EDITORIAL.

W. A. GREEN.

This gentleman, who announces in this issue of THE UNION for re-election as county commissioner from the Third District, is well known to our people, having served them four years in this honorable and important office. The election of good commissioners is of vital importance to the welfare of our county, as much, if not more so, than any other office in the county. The commissioners hold the purse, and if they LOOSEN or PULL the strings with good judgment the county will prosper, and not otherwise.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

We are grateful for the numerous thanks we have received for our publication of the new school districts and law. It is satisfying to have our efforts for the general good of our people so well appreciated. Now don't forget to gather yourselves together the first Saturday in July at your different school houses and then and there elect your trustees. Take THE UNION with you; it has the law in it for your guidance. Elect good men who will look after the best interests of the children—those who are to take our places.

JEMISON MASONS.

Jemison lodge, No. 411, A. F. and A. M., had a public installation of officers on Friday, June 24th, with a basket dinner attachment. About a thousand people were on the grounds and everybody had a royal good time. The Odd Fellows installed their officers after the Masons were through. Addresses were made by Rev. J. H. Thomas, Hon. L. H. Reynolds and others. Everybody enjoyed the occasion, though it rained heavily in the afternoon, but none grumbled, not even the ladies when their white dresses were mussed, for all knew how badly the rain was needed in the country. We would have liked to give our readers the names of the new officers, but Secretary Langston has not fulfilled his promise of sending them in. Hon. L. H. Reynolds was installed W. M., having been re-elected. Past Master J. P. Vanderveer, of Clanton, officiated as installing officer and performed his part in a highly satisfactory manner. There were a number of Masons from Clanton and other lodges. The ball game between Clanton and Jemison clubs was called off on account of the storm. Altogether it was a great day for Jemison, and "she done herself proud."

Thorsby, Ala., June 27, 1904.

Editor Union—There is an old adage which says: "Beware of friends, pretended friends; but heed their ways and watch their ends, for they come with smooth dissimulation, skilled to grace, a devil's purpose with an angel's face." Now this may serve as a preface to the condition that we are just now confronted with, for, as has all along been expected, our good friends, the demies, will try every trick to introduce discord and dissension into our primary campaign by prejudicing our candidates against each other, and they are already at work on that line. They are telling some of our candidates that there is a trade ticket in the field; that certain populists and republicans, by holding side caucuses have selected certain men for the various places, and will concentrate their influence to those fellows, and thus to nominate them, knowing that among so many that several are bound to be disappointed. They hope in this way to make every defeated candidate believe that they were the victims of a foul conspiracy, so that by this means they hope to stampede our forces, demoralize the people and thereby elect their ticket, and they are already busy at this very job right now. There is a little nest of them in this community who for the want of better sense have let the cat out of the bag. One fellow who wears a derby hat (said to be Sam Adams' old hat) and who lately donned a red rooster badge, has approached one of our candidates along this line; but like the fools that they are, they have begun the job a little too soon, for, bless your life, we have been confronted by democratic tricks so long that we are getting up to snuff a little.

Now, so far, our candidates have been conducting themselves like gentlemen toward each other, unless perhaps it be the man with the doughface on, who seems to have been born out of due season; but it is said that freaks and fools are sometimes born unto the best of families. But I will just stop to tell you that the man or men who have not sense enough to put themselves before the people and risk chances on their own merits, but try to pull themselves up by pulling others down, will find that the good people will sit down on them so hard that if they should live they would never look like anything. No, gentlemen, your little trick is already known—it has been expected and looked for, and not only this particular trick, but any and all tricks that you are able to employ from now on to the November election, and even after, and I reckon you should not be blamed too severely, as this is your main stock in trade, and you have been at it so long that it seems you can't help but keep it up among yourselves.

Now just a few words concerning that little nest of ex-pop-demmies up this way: They have been trying their poke stalk, pop-guns on X-Ray for some time, and have been so badly thrashed that they have been going around gritting their teeth and popping their fists at me from behind the barn, and found they could not scare anybody, that they have at last sicked a goody goody little Sunday school boy on us, and you see, they took the bigest dunce, the biggest liar and no accountest little snotty-nosed fool to do me and Reynolds up a job. But he is like a gnat on a bull's horn. if he had not buzzed around we would never known the little puke was about, and he "mought a-stole something." So thanks to you, poor little chap.

X-RAY.

Clanton, June 27, 1904.

Editor Union:

I see a letter in last week's banner from "Sunday School Boy," of Collins' chapel. God bless the Sunday school boy. I love Sunday school boys and girls, and feel a great interest in them, so I wish to say a few words to the boy (?) that wrote the banner piece. Buddie, you stated in your letter that you counted the people at the republican rally (as you call it) and that there wasn't but half as many as at the democratic rally. Sonnie, we never had any republican rally. I presume from your letter that you are a democrat, so a word of caution, buddie, don't do like some of your party and misrepresent things, for if you recollect there was no public call for any to attend that meeting you refer to but the committee and candidates. If there had been as great an effort to get a crowd out as the dems made that court house would not have held the voters. Buddie, if that is your first letter and you can't do any better than that, let it be your last one. Study your Sunday school lesson rather than trying to create prejudice in neighbors. Buddie, if I was a betting man, I'd bet you a chew of tobacco against a 100 dollar bill that you are an ex-populist, and that you followed Judge Adams into the democratic party to get to vote for him for judge again, and now you have to leave him and follow Elijah a while. I tell you, buddie, you can follow Lige till the 8th day of November, when you will come to the "fall off," when you find him will fall so far down that neither of you can be resurrected again. Sorry for you, buddie, but I can't help it. Buddie, my father and mother taught me not to say anything about the dead without it could be something good, so I want to tell you, buddie, I've nothing to say about you democrats. Now, to the public: Gentlemen, the dems stand no more show in this campaign than a hairless, one-eyed Mexican dog would at a beauty show. Let the nominees be who they may, we will elect them by a handsome majority.

Very truly yours,
MOSES A. KILLGORE.

(Communicated.)

Clanton, Ala., June 27, 1904.

Editor Union—I have met four appointments in the last week. At two the attendance was small, but I secured the co-operation and help of all so far as I could tell. At two appointments the crowd was larger, about 60 to 65 at one of these. Every one so far is highly pleased with my putting of my claims for the place sought. Everything has gone my way so far, and we feel sure of the nomination on July 26th. I kindly ask every candidate to meet with me in all the appointments now ahead of us. Why not all go together? and we will all put our claims before the people and not trouble them by so many calls. The house to house canvass by all the numerous candidates will consume more of the people's time and evidently worry them more. Sincerely yours;

S. J. JENNINGS,
Candidate for Probate Judge.

(Communicated.)

Editor Union—I wish to say that I atended speaking at Mount Pisgah church last Saturday night by Rev. S. J. Jennings. He delivered an able speech to about sixty-five persons, speaking one hour and thirty minutes, and it was a strong speech. I want to say it will be of great interest to all the voters of this county to attend upon his appointments, and hear him on the political issues now before the people. He will more than meet your highest expectations, and you will be highly rewarded for your trip. Now let all candidates meet him.

A VOTER.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The district conference of Prattville district M. E. church, south, convened in the Methodist church at Clanton June 23d and was in session till Sunday night. Ministers and delegates from all parts of the district were present and the business of the church was carried to a successful conclusion. Rev. H. F. Andrews was elected secretary and Revs. H. C. Threadgill and J. C. Harrison assistant secretaries. Bishop A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., preached two very effective sermons during the session.

Committees were elected as follows:

Examination of applicants for license to preach: Revs. J. W. Shores and B. E. Feagin.

Examination of applicants for admission trial into the annual conference: Revs. L. P. Lathram, H. C. Threadgill, J. B. Nelson.

Ordination: Revs. J. H. James and R. C. Williams.

Spiritual state of the church: R. C. Williams, J. N. Fox, D. N. Smith, M. T. Cox, W. F. Stuart.

Sunday schools and education generally: H. H. McNeill, H. T. Wallace, J. O. Middleton, Orman T. Headley.

Bible course: B. E. Feagin, P. D. Wilson, I. O Rutherford, W. M. Lawrence.

Missions within the district: J. H. James, R. F. Yeargin, W. F. Collins, W. W. Chavers W. C. Roper, William M. Nixon, J. A. Collie.

Finances and condition of church and parsonage property: H. C. Threadgill, B. W. Mason, W. H. Barnes, Henry Howard, W. J. L. Welch, J. D. DeRamus, Jr.

Quarterly conference journals: J. W. Shores, J. A. Wilkinson, J. Robert DeRamus, George B. Ried, W. A. Middleton, F. M. Howard.

Epworth Leagues: H. M. Andrews, L. P. Lathran, F. J. McNeel, G. Higgins, J. C. Harrison.

Woman's work: H. H. McNeill, H. C. Threadgill.

Charges were then called on for reports and the pastors reported in the following order:

Verbena: R. C. Williams, preacher in charge.

Fort Deposit: L. P. Lathram, preacher in charge.

Lowndesboro: H. C. Threadgill, preacher in charge.

Plantersville: J. B. Nelson, preacher in charge.

Randolph: J. C. Harrison, preacher in charge.

Prattville: H. H. McNeill, preacher in charge.

Wetumpka: J. H. James, preacher in charge.

Clanton: R. R. Ellison, preacher in charge.

Pine Apple report was sent up by mail, the pastor, Rev. G. K. Roberts, being unable to attend the conference. The report was read by the presiding elder.

The writen report of Camden church was read by the presiding elder, Rev. G. K. Williams, the pastor being unable on account of sickness in his family to attend the session of the conference.

Rev. J. W. Henson, pastor of Bells Landing charge, wrote his report and did not attend the conference.

Elmore: J. A. Scott, preacher in charge.

Harmony: H. E. Jones, preacher in charge.

Billingsley-Salem: Henry M. Andrews, preacher in charge.

Rev. J. T. Eckford, of Pleasant Hill is also absent from the conference owing to sickness.

The conference passed upon the character and renewed the license of the following local preachers, reviewing their work for the past year: H. E. Jones, Buyck; Robert R. Ellison, Clanton; W. F. Stuart, Randolh; C. Herbert Wright, Wetumpka; Eiza B. Paul, Autaugaville; John C. James, Wetumpka; J. J. Turnipseed, Harmony. R. R. Ellison, H. E. Jones and W. F. Stuart were recommended to the annual conference for admission on trial into the traveling connection.

Rev. J. S. Frazer, D. D., presiding elder of the Montgomery district; Rev. J. A. Rice, D. D., pastor of the Court Street church; Rev. J. D. Simpson, D. D., presiding elder of the Birmingham district; Rev. S. M. Hosmer, president of the Southern university, Greensboro, and Rev. S. P. West, of Birmingham, were introduced by Bishop Wilson to the conference.

Mrs. Julia A. Pratt, of Prattville, district secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, was introduced to the conference and read an encouraging report of the work accomplished by the society during the past year.

J. W. Mahan, B. W. Mason, R. O. Simpson and W. L. Lancaster were elected as lay delegates to the annual conference. W. A. Middleton and C. E. Thomas, alternates.

Prattville was selected as the place for holding the next session of the conference.

SPEAKING — LET EVERYBODY COME.

I wish to say to the people of Chilton county that since I am comparatively a stranger in certain sections in the county. I deem it necessary that I ask you to meet me at the following times and places:

Lime Springs church, Tuesday, June 21, 7:30 p. m.

Union Point church, Wednesday, June 22, 7:30 p. m.

Providence church, beat 10, Thursday, June 22d, 7:30 p. m.

Walnut Creek church, Friday, June 24th, 7:30 p. m.

Mount Pisgah church, Saturday, June 25th, 7:30 p. m.

Shiloh church, beat 6, Monday, June 27th, 7:30 p. m.

Highland school house, Tuesday, June 28th, 7:30 p. m.

Pleasant Grove church, beat 6, Wednesday, June 29th, 7:30 p. m.

Isabella, beat 3, Thursday, June 30th, 7:30 p. m.

Cox's Chapel, Friday, July 1st.

Macedonia church, beat 3, Saturday, July 2d, 10 a. m.

Providence church, beat 2, Saturday, July 2d, 7:30 p. m.

Coopers, Monday, July 4th, 10 a. m.

Mountain Creek, Monday, July 4th, 7:30 p. m.

Burwell, Tuesday, July 5th, 10 a. m.

Wadsworth's Mill, Tuesday, July 5th, 7:30 p. m.

Salem, beat 10, Thursday, July 7th, 10 a. m.

Cane Creek church, Thursday, July 7th, 7:30 p. m.

Flint Hill, Friday, July 8th, 10 a. m.

Mineral Springs, Saturday, July 9th, 10 a. m.

Union School house, Saturday, July 9th, 7:30 p. m.

Archer's chapel, Monday, July 11th, 10 a. m.

Rocky Mount church, Monday, July 11th, 7:30 p. m.

Shiloh church, beat 2, Tuesday, July 12th, 10 a. m.

Ocampo at church, Tuesday, July 12th, 7:30 p. m.

Jemison school house, Wednesday, July 13th, 7:30 p. m.

Thorsby school house, Wednesday, July 13th, 10 a. m.

Lomax church, Thursday, July 14th, 10 a. m.

Clanton court house, Thursday, July 14th, 7:30 p. m.

Verbena, Monday, July 18th, 10 a. m.

Energy, Monday, July 18th, 7:30 p. m.

New Cedar, Tuesday, July 10th, 10 a. m.

Pletcher, Tuesday, July 19th, 7:30 p. m.

Dixie, Wednesday, July 20th, 10 a. m.

Stanton, Wednesday, July 20th, 7:30 p. m.

Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 10 a. m.

Old Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 7:30 p. m.

Macedonia, Friday, July 22d, 10 a. m.

Honeycutt's Mill, Friday, July 22d, 7:30 p. m.

Mars Hill, Saturday, July 23d, 10 a. m.

Collins' chapel, Saturday, July 23d, 7:30 p. m.

Clanton court house, Monday, July 25th, 10 a. m.

We hereby respectfully invite all candidates for each and every office to meet with us at these times and places. We will introduce you and try to see that you have time to be heard from.

Sincerely and truly,
S. J. JENNINGS,
Candidate for Probate Judge.
tf adv

Reports from Texas say the boll weevil is playing sad havoc with cotton.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce mysen as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

S. J. JENNINGS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action 1904. W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP,
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby annouce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

W. F. DESH

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETC

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KI

We, the undersigned friends of J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

J. Williams, H. W. Varden, [illegible] Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Hen[illegible] L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. MOOR

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th ,1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHA

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of COMMISSIONER from the Third district of Chilton county, subject to action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. W. A. GREEN

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Poplar Springs Alliance in beat 10 on Wednesday, Thursday, July 20th and 21st, 1904, 10 a. m. The secretaries are requested to send me their reports as soon as possible after their last meeting in June or forepart of July. This will be an interesting and beneficial meeting.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec. C. C. F. A.

Coming Event

BARBECUE.

On the second Saturday in July there will be a barbecue at T. J. [illegible] ner's, near Sardis church, in beat [illegible] Everybody is invited, and especially the candidates of both parties.

ALL-DAY SINGING.

There will be an all-day singing at Liberty Hill on the second Sunday in July. The book used will be "Singing for Joy." Everybody is invited. Bring your basket and stay all day.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The following is a list of appointments for public speaking by democratic and republican candidates for the various offices. The people have requested them to hold these meetings and all the candidates are heartily invited to attend except those who may be disposed to introduce discord by misrepresenting, slandering and abusing their opponents, as these meetings are intended for the purpose of discussing political issues with the people and allow the candidates to introduce themselves, and not to fight each other:

Burwell, July 11, 11 a. m.
Salem, July 11, 7:30 p. m.
Providence, July 12, 11 a. m.
Cane Creek, July 12, 7:30 p. m.
Corinth, July 13, 11 a. m.
Mineral Springs, July 13, 7:30 p. m.
Archer's chapel, July 14, 11 a. m.
Rocky Mount, July 14, 7:30 p. m.
Lomax, July 15, 7:30 p. m.
Energy, July 18, 11 a. m.
Highland school, July 18, 7:30 p. m.
Sardis, July 19, 11 a. m.
Stanton, July 19, 7:30 p. m.
Ingram school, July 20, 11 a. m.
Shoults, July 20, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, July 21, 11 a. m.
Macedonia, July 21, 7:30 p. m.

Dear Editor:

The majority of our candidates had a meeting at Jemison last Friday and elected me as secretary, and asked me to have the above appointments published in your paper.

Yours truly.
SAM W. COLLINS.

Daily papers are now published in [illegible]

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robertson, W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.

Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. J. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. J. Bice, 1st Sunday. E. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3rd Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; W. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Adams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun

NOUNCEMENTS

OF PROBATE.

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ice of judge of pro-
unty subject to the
PLE'S primary July
ALEX G. DAKE.

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H REYNOLDS.

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PLE'S primary July
A. C MIMS.

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county subject to
PEOPLE'S primary
S. J. JENNINGS

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M. W. COLLINS.

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A. CALLOWAY.

ASURER.

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primary, July 26,
LITTLEJOHN.

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RT M. SMITH.

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W J. WILSON.

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C. ROBINSON.

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J. BICE.

SSESSOR.

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primary, July 26,
EL C. GANDY.

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W. EDWARDS.

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of tax assessor
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primary July 26,
B. POUNDS.

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of tax assessor
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primary July 26,
G. MILLING.

LECTOR.

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H. THOMAS.

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bject to the ac-
primary July 26,
M. F. LETT.

myself as a can-
of tax collector
bject to the ac-
S primary July
G. KICKER.

yself as a can-
of tax collector
subject to the
S primary July
H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a c
didate for the office of tax colle
for Chilton county, subject to the
tion of the People's primary July
1904. W. F. DESHAZ

I hereby announce myself as a c
didate for the office of tax colle
for Chilton county, subject to the
tion of the PEOPLE'S primary
26, 1904.
JOHN J. LETCHE

I hereby announce myself as a c
didate for the office of tax colle
for Chilton county, subject to the
tion of the PEOPLE'S primary
26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGOR

We, the undersigned friends of
J. HUBBARD, do hereby announ
him as a candidate for re-election
the office of tax collector for Chi
county, subject to the action of
PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904
J. Williams, H. W. Varden, C.
Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry
L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a c
didate for re-election to the office
superintendent of education for C
ton county, subject to the action
the PEOPLE'S primary July 2
1904. J. W. MOORE

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a c
didate for commissioner from
fourth district of Chilton county,
ject to the action of the PEOPL
primary July 26, 1904.
MOSES ROBINSON

I hereby announce myself as a c
didate for COMMISSIONER from
THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton coun
subject to the action of the PEOPL
primary, July 26, 1904.
R. P. KENDRICK

I hereby announce myself as a c
didate for COMMISSIONER from
Fourth district of Chilton county,
ject to the action of the PEOPL
primary, July 26th ,1904.
WILLIAM T. MAHA

I hereby announce myself as a c
didate for re-election to the office
COMMISSIONER from the Third D
trict of Chilton county, subject to
action of the PEOPLE'S primary J
26th, 1904. W. A. GREEN

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Chilton County Farmers'
ance will meet with Poplar Spri
Alliance in beat 10 on Wednesday
Thursday, July 20th and 21st, 1904
10 a. m. The secretaries are requ
ed to send me their reports as e
as possible after their last meeting
June or forepart of July. This wil
an interesting and beneficial meet
ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec. C. C. F. A

Coming Events

BARBECUE.

On the second Saturday in J
there will be a barbecue at T. J. K
ner's, near Sardis church, in bea
Everybody is invited, and especi
the candidates of both parties.

ALL-DAY SINGING.

There will be an all-day singing
Liberty Hill on the second Sunday
July. The book used will be "Sa
ing for Joy." Everybody is invi
Bring your basket and stay all day

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The following is a list of app
ments for public speaking by popu
and republican candidates for the
rious offices. The people have ask
ed them to hold these meetings,
all the candidates are heartily inv
to attend except those who may
disposed to introduce discord by
representing, slandering and abu
their opponents, as these meet
are intended for the purpose of
cussing political issues with the p
and allow the candidates to introd
themselves, and not to fight
other:

Burwell, July 11, 11 a. m.
Salem, July 11, 7:30 p. m.
Providence, July 12, 11 a. m.
Cane Creek, July 12, 7:30 p. m.
Corinth, July 13, 11 a. m.
Mineral Springs, July 13, 7:30 p.
Archer's chapel, July 14, 11 a.
Rocky Mount, July 14, 7:30 p.
Lomax, July 15, 7:30 p. m.
Energy, July 18, 11 a. m.
Highland school, July 18, 7:30 p.
Sardis, July 19, 11 a. m.
Stanton, July 19, 7:30 p. m.
Ingram school, July 20, 11 a.
Shoults, July 20, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, July 21, 11 a. m.
Macedonia, July 21, 7:30 p. m.

Dear Editor:

The majority of our candidates h
a meeting at Jemison last Friday
elected me as secretary, and asked
to have the above appointments p
lished in your paper.

Yours truly.
SAM W. COLLINS

Daily papers are now published
ton.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rei
W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem-

Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Septem-

Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday
April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially ask-
ed to send the editor any news regard-
ing their churches which they would
wish published. Also if there are any
errors in these notices please send cor-
rections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
J. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
tor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
F. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
C. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
strong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
3d Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
tor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
tor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
W. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
tor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
J. C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
dick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
Adams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
tor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
as, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
man, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
Shoults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt
1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-
son.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-
ton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
D. S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemi-
son.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d
Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st
Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pas-
tor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Planters-
ville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor;
Saturday before the second Sunday;
J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeff-
coat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd
Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st
Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd
Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis,
Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morn-
ing.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson
second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk,
Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th
Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Mil-
stead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley,
clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st
Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Ver-
bena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st
Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Light-
wood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F.
Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before.
T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th
Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh,
pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hed-
berg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev.
Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song
service every 2d and 4th Sunday after-
noons. Prayer meeting every Wed-
nesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—
Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,
No. 534—Saturday on or before full
moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
411—Saturday on or before full moon,
Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No.
473—Tuesday on or before full moon,
Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Sat-
urdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and
fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First
and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.36

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A meeting to consider the School question in Clanton is called by W. I. Mullins to meet at the Court House at 8 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, July 5th. Everybody is asked to come, especially the ladies.

T. W. Robbins was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dennis, who live between Lomax and Collins' chapel, have a two-months-old baby that weighs twenty pounds.

"James and Mayer" buggies for sale at W. I. Mullins'.

C. B. Lockhart was a welcome caller Monday.

Wiley Bice was in Clanton Monday.

J. A. Mims was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Try "Oxolo" for sale at Upchurch's drug store.

M. A. Kilgore was in Clanton Tuesday; said it it was too wet to plough.

W. F. Deshazo was in town Tuesday.

Chattanooga Cane Mills and Plows at W. I. Mullins'.

J. W. G. Kicker was in Clanton Tuesday. He brought some subscriptions to THE UNION.

Plenty of cotton blooms in beat 1.

W. E. Vinzant had plenty of them last week.

If you are in need of spectacles you should call on Upchurch.

P. C. Dennis has been appointed a member of the board of pension examiners for Chilton by Governor Cunningham.

Squire John Garner, of Birmingham, spent several days in Clanton last week.

Deputy Sheriff Hayes was in Clanton Monday. He captured the thieves last week that held up and robbed Dr. Walker, of Plantersville on the road near Maplesville on the 18th inst. In the preliminary trial before Squire Fuller, two were discharged, but Tom Klinner was held and in default of bail is now in jail at Clanton. One of the robbers, Ocie Holman, has evaded capture so far. Tom Klinner is not related to the Klinner family of beat 8.

In a quarrel over a mule swap near Highlands Sunday Doc Coggins cut Gus Calhoun, colored. It took thirty stitches to close the wound.

Ben Wells was in Clanton Tuesday.

The L. and N. train killed a fine Jersey heifer about a year old in the cut in the north end of town Wednesday morning.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. C. Whitfield and Miss Jessie Glazener, J. N. Atkinson and Miss Carrie Gray, S. E. Gantt and Miss Sammie B. Nelson, J. M. Nix and Miss Emma Potts.

Colored.

George James and Maggie Mitchell, Henry Johnson and Ella McMorris, Douglas Cobb and Birdie Davis, General Barbour and Belle Atcherson, Lias Thompson and Mattie Lou Mitchell.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride on June 28th, 1904, by Judge Adams, J. M. Nix and Miss Emma Potts.

MARS HILL.

Just a few lines from this place. We had a good rain the 26th and crops are looking fine and growing fast. Most of us have laid by corn and have good prospects for cotton and watermelons. We celebrated our children's day last Sunday with a good programme well carried out under the auspices of our very able superintendent, G. W. Gotherd. There were about 500 people present, including visitors from ten different churches. We all had a good dinner and a good time, and a fine lecture by Hon. L. H. Reynolds, who spoke of the good the Sabbath school did to young men and girls, learning them to be honorable men and women in this life. After dinner we had a fine singing led by Professors Robert Durnam and C. L. Glasscock, and then were dismissed by Rev. J. M. Gothard. Through somebody's carelessness Mr. C. W. Langston's cedar bucket with black handled glass dipper has disappeared and he would like to get word of where it is. Politics are quiet in this neck of the woods. Mr. Editor, we are sure glad to see you print all the school districts of Chilton in your valuable paper. Mrs. J. D. Terry has been very sick for several days, but is better at this writing. While we were all at the church last Sunday some one broke into the store of J. N. Scott. Sam Gentry, Lee Martin and some more boys went seining on the creek Saturday evening and report a fine catch of 108 fish. Arthur Bledsoe and Sam Gentry are deaf and dumb. They were out here Sunday and it sure was a sight to see them talk to each other with their hands. No more at present.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLAR.

LOMAX.

All quiet here. No fighting with General Green on account of dry weather. Crops need rain. Old corn is about spent. A light shower Friday helped cotton some. J. Bice and Sam Collins were in our town one day last week. Elder John Dykes, of Shelby county, preached here Saturday and Sunday. The patrons of Lomax school will meet at 2 p. m. next Saturday, July 2d, at the school house to elect three district trustees. We hope to see all present. That chap in the paper last week who signs "Sunday School Boy" must have just started to school and hasn't learned much yet, for he says the only thing the republican party can give a southern man is association with the "black African negro." He does not seem to know that the democrats give that and even more, to judge from the number of mulattoes here in the south. There has been a great deal of equalization TION of the whites with the African, and as the democrats are in such a majority, it must be them that are responsible for this condition of things. There has been a time when the negro made a good scare crow, but that time is past, never to come again.

OBSERVER.

COOPER.

Editor Union—I wish to air some of my views and say that the boys are lining up for the People's primary. They say they are going to show that Englishman that publishes that paper at Clanton that the people paid for, and he has turned his back on; him nor none of that ring at Clanton can't fool them with their sugar tongues. They say that the banner man got instructions from his bosses not to publish any of their names in his paper, and I've been looking to see if it is so, and I believe it, for I see no populist that visits Clanton, but we go there just the same. Well, boys, they have Elijah the second on earth; he is so meek the dems won't talk about him. All of them that I've talked to except a beat boss or two and a few bootlicks concede the dems' defeat this fall. Say, boys, wasn't that speech of Reynolds' at Clanton the other day a knockerout to the democrats? The banner man says our meeting was a complete victory for the democrats. Well, if that is a victory for them, it makes sure of the people's ticket being elected this fall. Cryton knows that the dems stand no more chance of electing their ticket than an armless man would at a climbing match, but he keeps gassing to keep up the ring's courage. Ha, ha, boys, I heard that Bill Collier got foamy at X-Ray. Why, Bill, you know "that a hit dog always hollers," so I guess there was some truth in what X-Ray said. We know you, Billy, and we are fixed for you when you go out to explain about negroes sitting on the juries in Dallas county. I see one A. J. Penton has written a piece for the banner explaining democracy. He hollers nigger. Now, Penton, which had you rather do, go to a convention where there are negro delegates that have no show whatever, or sit on a jury where they can make you do as they say or make a mistrial? But these darkies down in the black belt are kin to the democratic party by blood and color. Well, boys, all we have got to do is to go to the primary on the 26th of July and you'll hear no more from that crowd that killed Judge Adams. These are the views of an old line, conservative populist.

A VOTER.

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that a PEOPLE'S primary election will be held in Chilton county, Alabama, on the 26th day of July, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the general election to be held November 8th, 1904. Said primary election will be held under the primary election law and the rules adopted by the county executive committee of the PEOPLE'S party of Chilton county, for the regulation of said primary. This 22d day of June, 1904.

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.
tf

CONFERENCE OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Prattville district conference will meet in session at Clanton on June 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. tf

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The next regular state examination for teachers will be held at the high school building at Clanton on the first Monday in July, 1904, beginning at 10 a. m. sharp.

J. W. MOORE.
County Superintendent.
tf

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

The second quarterly conference for Clanton circuit, Methodist Protestant church, will be held at Mount Pisgah church, three and a half miles southeast of Clanton, the fourth Sunday in June and Saturday before. Dinner on the grounds.

tf T. F. DAVIS, Pastor.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

On the Saturday before the second Sunday in July at 11 a. m. two deacons will be ordained at New Hope church. Rev. A. M. Foshee will preach the ordination sermon. Dinner on the ground. At 1:30 p. m. communion and washing of feet.
tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash capital	$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904:	17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders	6,874,213.35

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

England is showing some disappointment at the failure of prosperity to come on South Africa as early as was expected.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE

WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.

CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT Alex G. Dake, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. Judson Strock, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT. Full particulars furnished on application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave, BIRMINGHAM, ALA

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

The platform of the republican party as presented to the national convention is as follows:

Fifty years ago the republican party came into existence, dedicated, among other purposes, to the great task of arresting the extension of human slavery. In 1860 it elected its first president. During twenty-four of the forty-four years which have elapsed since the election of Lincoln the republican party has held complete control through the possession of one or two branches of the government, while the democratic party during the same period has had complete control for only two terms. This long tenure of power by the republican party is not due to chance. It is a demonstration that the republican party has commanded the confidence of the American people for nearly two generations to a degree never equaled in our history, and has displayed a high capacity for rule and government which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

Record of Party.

The republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added luster even to the traditions of the party which carried the government through the storms of the civil war.

We then found the country after four years democratic rule in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future.

Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, the standard of values was threatened and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893; hope was faint and confidence was gone. We met these unhappy conditions vigorously, effectively and at once.

The Tariff.

We replaced a democratic tariff law based on free trade principles and garnished with protection by a consistent protective tariff, and by industry, freed from oppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws, has expanded to a degree never before known; has conquered new markets and has created a volume of exports which has surpassed imagination. Under the Dingley tariff labor has been fully employed. Wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered.

We firmly established the gold standard, which was then menaced with destruction. Confidence returned to business and with confidence came an unexampled prosperity.

Public Credit.

For deficient revenues supplemented by improvident issues of bonds, we gave the country an income which produced a large surplus and which enabled us only four years after the Spanish war had closed to remove our one hundred millions of annual war tax, reduce the public debt and lower the interest charges of the government.

The public credit which had been so lowered that in time of peace a democratic administration made large loans at extravagant rates of interest in order to pay current expenditures rose under republican administration to its highest point and enabled us to borrow at 2 per cent even in time of war.

We refused to palter longer with the miseries of Cuba. We fought a quick and victorious war with Spain; we set Cuba free, governed the island for three years, and then gave it to the Cuban people with order restored, with ample revenues, with education and public health established, free from debt and connected with the United States by wise provisions for our mutual interests.

We have organized the government of Porto Rico and its people now enjoy peace, freedom, order and prosperity.

The Philippines.

In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order and given life and property a security never known there before. We have organized civil government, made it effective and strong in administration, and have conferred upon the people of those islands the largest civil liberty they have ever enjoyed.

By our possession of the Philippines we were enabled to take prompt and effective action in the relief of the legations at Pekin and a decisive part in preventing the partition and the preserving of the integrity of China.

Panama Canal.

The possession of a route for an isthmian canal, so long the dream of American statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans is at last begun, and it is due to the republican party. We have passed laws which will bring the arid lands of the United States within the area of cultivation.

We have reorganized the party and put it in the highest state of efficiency.

We have passed laws for the improvement and support of the militia.

We have pushed forward the building of the navy, the defense and the protection of our honor and our interest.

Our administration of the great departments of the government has been honest and efficient and wherever wrongdoing has been discovered the republican administration has not hesitated to probe the evil and bring offenders to justice without regard to party or political ties.

The Trusts.

Laws enacted by the republican party which the democratic party failed to enforce and which were intended for the protection of the public against the unjust discrimination or the illegal encroachment of vast aggregations of capital, have been fearlessly enforced by a republican president, and new laws insuring reasonable publicity as to the operations of great corporations and providing additional remedies for the prevention of discrimination in freight rates have been passed by a republican congress.

To Continue Policies.

In this record of achievement during the past eight years may be read the pledges which the republican party has fulfilled. We propose to continue these policies and we declare our present adherence to the following principles:

Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of the production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work can not safely be committed to any other hands than those of the republican party. To entrust it to the democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1852, the democratic party declared the protection tariff unconstitutional or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name the purpose is ever the same. A democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversities, a republican tariff by business prosperity. To a republican congress and a republican president this great question can be safely entrusted. When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection, the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it.

Foreign Markets.

We have extended widely our foreign markets and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or un-American industry.

We believe it to be the duty of the republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard established by the republican party can not safely be committed to the democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

Merchant Marine.

While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign governments has not for many years received from the government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We therefore favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine and we cordially approve the legislation of the last congress which created the merchant marine commission to investigate and report upon this subject.

Wants Big Navy.

A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe doctrine and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and the welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the republican party.

We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor and promise a continuance of the republican policy in that direction.

The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our former declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced.

Pensions.

We are always mindful of the country's debt to the soldiers and sailors of the United States, and we believe in making ample provision for them and in the liberality of the pension law.

We favor the peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration.

We recommend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist upon just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of our government to provide for all our citizens without distinction the right of travel and sojourn in friendly countries and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end. Our great interests and our growing commerce in the Orient render the condition of China of high importance to the United States. We cordially commend the policy pursued in that direction by the administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt.

Representation.

We favor such congressional action as shall determine whether by special discriminations the elective franchise in any state has been unconstitutionally limited, and if such is the case we demand that representation in congress and in the electoral colleges shall be proportionately reduced as directed by the constitution of the United States.

Combinations of capital and labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the law, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

McKinley and Roosevelt.

The great statesman and patriotic American, William McKinley, who was re-elected by the republican party to the presidency four years ago, was assassinated just at the threshold of his second term. The entire nation mourned his untimely death and did that justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will confirm and repeat.

The American people were fortunate in his successor, to whom they turned with a trust and confidence which have been fully justified. President Roosevelt brought to the great responsibilities thus sadly forced upon him a clear head, a brave heart, an earnest patriotism and high ideals of public duty and public service. Through the principles of the republican party and to the policies which that party had declared he has shown himself ready for every emergency and has met new and vital questions with ability and with success.

The confidence of the people in his justice inspired by his public career enabled him to render personally an inestimable service to the country, bringing about a settlement of the coal strike which threatened such disastrous results in the winter of 1902.

Our foreign policy under his administration has not only been able, vigorous and dignified, but in the highest questions which arose in Venezuela were dealt with in such a way by President Roosevelt that the Monroe doctrine was signally vindicated and the cause of peace and arbitration greatly advanced.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest terms, not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications, which might have been of a very serious character.

He has continued the policy of President McKinley in the Orient and our position in China signalized by our recent commercial treaty with the empire, has never been so high.

He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of Alaskan boundry was finally settled.

Whenever crimes against humanity have been perpetrated, which have shocked our people, his protest has been made and our good offices have been tendered, but always with due regard to international obligations.

Under his guidance we find ourselves at peace with all the world, and never were we more respected nor our wishes more regarded by foreign nations.

Pre-eminently successful in regard to our foreign relations he has been equally fortunate in dealing with domestic questions. The country has known that public credit and the national currency were absolutely safe in the hands of his administration. In the enforcement of the laws he has not only shown courage, but the wisdom which understands that to permit the laws to be violated or disregarded opens the door to anarchy, while the just enforcement of the law is the soundest conservatism. He has held firmly to the fundamental American doctrine that all men must obey the law, that there must be no discrimination between rich and poor, between strong and weak, but that justice and equal protection under the law must be secured to every citizen without regard to race, creed or condition.

His administration has been throughout vigorous and honest, high-minded and patriotic. We commend it without reservation to the considerate judgment of the American people.

Adjutant General Brandon addressed a letter to the secretary of war at Washington today asking him to assign a company of infantry and a company of cavalry to the brigade encampment to be held in Alabama the last ten days in July. This is desired by way of instruction to the state soldiers, who get great benefit from the work of the men in the regular army.

Killed by Lightning.

At Atlanta during a heavy rain and electrical storm Mrs. Ora Bradley, wife of W. B. Bradley, a street car conductor, was killed by being struck by a bolt of lightning. In another part of the city lightning struck the home of T. O. Jones, and both Mr. and Mrs. Jones were rendered unconscious for some time. The street car system was rendered ineffectual for about half an hour during the storm.

Lightning Sets off Blast.

As a result of lightning during a thunder shower at the quarry of the Toccoa Rock Crushing Company, one man is dead, another is dying, four are seriously and several slightly injured. The men had just prepared to set off twenty-four blasts, which is done by electricity, when lightning struck the wires and before they could get away fragments of rocks were showered upon them.

The navy needs the new cruiser Galveston, now under construction at the navy yard in Norfolk, and orders have reached the officers at the yard to rush work on the vessel.

At a meeting of Lafollette Coal, Iron and Railway Company at Lafollette appropriations were made for the erection of a second blast furnace and for greatly enlarging the coking plants. The new furnace will be erected at once, and will be a counterpart of the present furnace at Lafollette.

The highest recorded temperature in the United States is 113 degrees for Yuma, Ariz.; the lowest is 63 degrees below zero at Poplar River, Mont. Havre, Mo., is a close second with 55 degrees below.

Colored Masons of the Alabama grand lodge are in session in Birmingham.

Four Birmingham men will start for the world's fair July 1st in an auto.

Work on Dam.

It is learned that the dam at Jackson Shoals, on Choccolocco creek, near Talladega, is being rapidly constructed. The contractors have about fifty laborers employed in the work, and with the exceptional low water for the season rapid headway in construction is expected. The dam is to be one of stone construction, thoroughly cemented, and is to be completed by September, when the dynamos will be placed. By this plant it is estimated that 3,000 horsepower will be developed.

Fire did $5,000 damage to the Selma Y. M. C. A. building Wednesday.

American Support to Turkey.

A rumor is in circulation that America has notified the porte of its willingness to give some degree of support to Turkey against the pressure of the powers looking to the application of reforms in Macedonia. This support will be given provided Turkey gives certain concessions to America. The rumor is not confirmed.

The postmaster at Jackson, Miss., has been notified that his office is now of the first class, and that hereafter his salary will be $3,000 instead of $1,800.

Military men of Alabama are interested in the coming army maneuvers at Manassas, and will urge that the state send a goodly number there in September.

It is reported that Governor Jelks will return to Alabama late in October.

Reversed and Dismissed.

William Hunt, who was arrested for an alleged fraud on an insurance company in Texas, and who was taken to that state, tried, convicted and sentenced to five years, is a free man. The following telegram tells the story:

"Dallas, Texas, June 22.—Hunter cases reversed and dismissed. Shake."

The arrest of Hunter caused a sensation at the time. He lived in Brookside, but while in Birmingham attracted the attention of a former agent of the insurance company, who caused his arrest.

School Tax Favored.

The people of Jefferson county have voted overwhelmingly for a tax of 10 cents on the $100 for local school purposes.

Representative Victor H. Metcalf, of the Third California district, will succeed George B. Cortelyou as the head of the department of commerce and labor.

Mr. M. G. Wood, of Woodlawn, recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday, and weighed on that day just seventy-four pounds. He is in good health.

The Georgia building, which is a reproduction of the home of the late General John B. Gordon, was opened Wednesday.

George Washington Bradley, of Houston, Tex., is claimed to be the oldest confederate veteran. He is 97.

RED RIVER RISING.

Many Plantations Are Under Water. Considerable Alarm.

High water in the Red river has reached the threatening stage and considerable alarm is felt over the situation. Already there has been much damage, and if the river continues to rise the rate it's now rising the loss will be great.

Reports received from along the river above the Arkansas line all the way to within a few miles of Shreveport indicate that a large area of fine farm lands is under water.

THE ARMS OF WOMEN.

Almost any sculpor or painter is willing the stake his artistic reputation on the statement that it is difficult to find a woman with merely good arms, to say nothing of beautiful ones. To make one perfect pair of arms for his Aphrodite, George Wade, the English sculptor, had five models securing the best points in the arms of each.

The possession of a beautiful face by no means implies the possession of pretty arms. It is generally the reverse. Plain women often have ravishing arms and working women usually have more gracefully rounded ones than their idle sisters. The reason of course is daily exercise. An arm that is admirable almost beyond criticism belongs to the French woman. It has the proper artistic proportions, the correct artistic curve, with a slender wrist and a well-rounded elbow.

The young ladies of Morocco are wont to declare a woman charming by looking at her arm and hand; the face they seldom see, as it is guarded by the robe which covers the head like a hood. With one hand the Moorish maiden, who is well versed in the arts of coquetry, holds the folds of her robe before her face, ostensibly to conceal her features, but taking great care to reveal her hand and arm. She well knows that in such a display lie immense powers of fascinations, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

With the arm and hand we gesticulate most freely, therefore it is important that there be a superabundance of firmness and strength in the upper arm, while in the lower, suppleness and grace should be the main features. How interesting to know just what constitutes a really beautiful arm! Judging from ancient statues, it should be long from the shoulder to a well-rounded elbow, and tapering to a wrist small and shapely.

I have frequently noticed plump arms that many declare to be comely, but they seem to lack refinement. With them usually go large hands and elbows, where force rather than firmness delares itself in the articulation of the elbows.

We have the fat arm, ham-like in its proportion, the possessors of which are to be pitied rather than laughed at, for unlike their slender sisters, they may not resort to the wiles of Madame Mode to conceal their too evident bulkiness.

But to them and the owners of the attenuated form we suggest a mad rush to the gymnasium, where they may tone down and build up the vagaries of nature.

A COUNTESS'S ROMANCE.

London Truth tells how the Countess of Waldersee first met her first husband, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg and so forth, in 1864, at one of those amusing dances of the Empress Eugenie.

The Empress got them up to be able to invite secessionist beauties, who at them would be in no danger of running against Northerners. She and the Slidells, Masons and McGruders found a society godmother in a New Orleans lady of considerable standing at court, the Marquise de Chasseloup-Laubat, whose husband held the marines portfolio. Prince Frederick, who had come to Paris to explain to the emperor the Schleswig-Holstein tangle, received an invitation to one of the dances, and felt so dazzled at the show of youth, beauty innocence and free yet maidenly manners, that he forgot all about his mission. He at first fell in love with all the Southern belles, but as France is not Turkey, he had to make a choice, and he chose Miss Esther Lee, as, it seemed to him, the flower of the bevy, and proposed to her and had the happiness after some delay to be accepted. She has attained the "sensible" age of twenty-seven. Prince Frederick laid his case of a love-stricken elderly prince before the Emperor Francis Joseph, and stated that his imperial majesty would greatly facilitate his suit, if he promised to confer on Miss Lee, in the event of her accepting him, the title of Princess of Noer, Noer being a village in Schleswig. Francis Joseph sympathized with Frederick, as he has since done with divers members of his own family under like circumstances. The courtship began in the early spring of 1865, and the wedding took place in Paris on November 3 of the same year. Prince Frederick died at Bairreuth in 1865, and the widow still beautiful and interesting married Count Waldersee, at Lautenbach, in Wurtemberg, on April 14, 1874.—Indianapolis News.

FASHIONS THAT REIGN.

Pale blue and pale pink mercerized lawns are being made into most attractive and dainty gowns for mid-summer wear.

Gray voile costume is becoming more and more a favorite with the well-dressed woman, both for a walking gown and with a trained skirt.

Gun metal neck chains, relieved by small jewels, are still popular.

A Spanish mantilla drapery veil for dressy hats is among the new showings.

English embroidery or lace is almost exclusively used to adorn summer bodices.

The new golden-hued brown, onion, is becoming quite a fad very effective both for hom street wear.

A number of fine shades of green are among the advance ings of samples of the supe weight broadcloth to be the autumn.

The taffeta 1830 blouse newer and more exclusive shirt-waist kind. It is with or without an under

A novelty in lingeries white muslin or linen, with lar ored spots embroidered in stitch.

Three shades of ribbon of color is one of the season's hat garnitures.

Large Dolly Varden pr printed batistes make harm inexpensive midsummer gow

All shades of kid shoes are tainable in order to carry monotone costume idea.

The millinery fad of Paris is yellow for trimming the delicate tint of the Ma rose to citron maize, orange and even a deeper tinge, know burnt sulphur.

Washable duck belts are son embroidered in most designs and combinations ings.

WHY SHE IS BEAUTIFUL.

An authority on girls, says t York Globe, avers that the girl par excellence is the Irish who "has six remarkable charac tics which are red in the brought out in the flesh."

She is full of that quality for lack of a better designation be called spirits.

She has a marvelous bounding a walk which never tires.

She has an appetite of which not ashamed.

Her cosmetics are dew and sun flowers.

In spite of exposure she never or tans or gets yellow.

Her freckles are of the pale sort, not the disagreeable deep ones.

Her voice is fresh, and she tal day long in a tone which has called a thrill.

She has wit, which comes superabundance of animal These are the things which ma Irish girl of summer. The diet for the summer is the diet which the Irish girl lives. T a diet of cereals or grains, thoroughly; a diet of vegetab cluding the Irish potato; and a fresh fruits and hot bread pretty society girls of Dublin their glowing cheeks and perfe plexions, live upon hot breads grains, and upon fruits and tables. They get little meat. all the world, if you ask the he will tell you that there girls as glowing as those of I

WOMAN'S AVERSION TO INDE

"Talk about the inclination the envelope to discover the instead of opening the letter trait of womanhood," said a Br man the other day, "it isn't in a woman's aversion to indexes a woman a book of poems, like of Burns, for instance, and turn the pages for twenty or more to find the piece she rather than look in the index gest the index to her and she 'Oh, I'll find it in a second,' and she'll go, turning the pages aza

"The other night by actual it took my wife twenty two to find 'Mary in Heaven' in a Burns, for not only did ual time turning the pag she'd come to anything she such as 'Holy Willie's Pray 'Polly Steward,' she'd daily ov a while. Rarely do men The first thing they go for is dex.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENG

Many persons were doubtless led by the news from Engla the House of Commons has ju in favor of granting full Par ary suffrage to women by a whelming majority—182 to 6 not a great surprise, however, to who have kept track of the growth of the equal rights m in Great Britian.

In 1869, municipal suffrag granted to the single women a ows of England. It apparently satisfactory, for in 1881 the right was extended to the wo Scotland. In 1898 the women land, both married and single empowered to vote for all offi cept members of Parliament.

Belle of Ancient India.

The belle of ancient India w hair tied by a jeweled band three inches back of her h then braided into an enormo two-thirds the size of her head.

More than 4,000 Japanese vessels were, before the war, their trade in Korean waters the coast of eastern Siberia.

Miss Hapgood t
of Fallopian and O
and escaped an awf
Lydia E. Pinkham's

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I su doctors called Salpingitis (inflamm ritis, which are most distressing a surrounding parts, undermining t forces. If you had seen me a year Pinkham's Vegetable Compoun sallow complexion, and general em person with me as I am today, n wonder that I feel thankful to which restored me to new life and from an awful operation."—Miss Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ov ovaries may result from sudden stopp tion of the womb, and many other ca with the ovaries, indicated by dull by heat and shooting pains, should cl cure itself, and a hospital operation, w neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I c my life, and I cannot express m

"Before I wrote to you telling two years steadily and spent lots of failed to do me any good. My me

I suf faint hear it wa as di of L pain Lies

"I will always recommend yo these, few lines may lead other remedies."—Mrs. T. C. WILLIA

Such unquestionable testimony ham's Vegetable Compound Women should remember Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., a

SOUTHERN DEN
If you are interested in obt for free catalogue of full in
Address DR. S. W. FOSTER, DEAN, 100 N

Well Worth Seeing.

One of the most interesting ex among the many of all kinds at the L iana Purchase Exposition in St. L that of the Winchester Repeating Arm Company, of New Haven, Conn., manufacturers of repeating rifles and and all kinds of ammunition. The was in readiness and was opened on first day of the fair, a fact that illustrates the enterprise and up methods of the company behind the aim of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company to show at their the high development which they reached in the making of guns and ammunition, and one needs only to see the exhibit to realize how near to perfection that development has come. There can be seen the new automatic repeating rifles, all kinds of shotguns, the modern smokeless powder shotgun shells and rifle cartridges; in fact everything that can interest the devotees of hunting and trap and target shooting. Don't fail to see the exhibit at the Manufacturers and Fish and Game Buildings. It's well worth your while.

Municipal pawnshops are projected in London.

It is said that Professor Markwald has discovered minute quantities of a new radio-active substance in pitchblende which is associated with tellurium. On account of its associations he has named it radiotellurium. The professor says the new substance is even more difficult to extract than radium.

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The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.
It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.
If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by
BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

WOMAN'S WORLD

OF WOMEN.

...or or painter is ...s artistic reputa... that it is diffi... man with merely ...othing of beauti... one perfect pair ...phrodite, George ...ptor, had five ... best points in ...

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of Morocco are ... woman charming ...n and hand; the ... as it is guarded ... covers the head ... one hand the ... is well versed ... holds the folds ... her face, obscu... features, but ... reveal her hand ... shows that in ... the powers of ... Philadelphia In...

hand we gesti... herefore it is im... e a superabund... strength in the ... the lower, supple... ld be the main ...esting to know ... a really beau... rom ancient stat... from the shoul... elbow, and tap... l and shapely ... notioed plump... re to be comely, ...ack refinement ... large hands and ...ather than firm... the articulation ...

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ROMANCE.

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T REIGN

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... is becoming ...ops with the ...th for a walk... rained skirt ...ns, relieved by ... popular. ...rapery veil for ... the new show... ...or lace is al...

Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—MISS IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Blood Purifier** together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—MRS. T. C. WILLADSEN, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

If you are interested in obtaining a dental education, write for free catalogue of full instruction.

ADDRESS DR. S. W. FOSTER, DEAN, 100 NORTH BUTLER STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

In a recent report, Professor Green, principal of the eye hospital attached to the Berlin university, says that in some cases blind persons are able to distinguish certain objects illuminated by radium rays. He also found that those whose optic nerve had not been destroyed could see objects in front of a screen made fluorescent by radium. He concludes by saying, however, that the blind cannot expect for some time to get any relief from this new element.

A locomotive has recently been turned out for the Baltimore and Ohio railway which weighs three hundred and twenty thousand pounds, has six pairs of driving wheels, and a boiler thirty-eight feet in length and seven feet in diameter. It is estimated that this locomotive will be fifty per cent more powerful than any other ever put together.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Every year 5000 tons of Congo rubber are sold in the market of Antwerp.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Lidium, made of compressed cork, is used for making furniture, etc.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Saxony has seven schools for training locksmiths and blacksmiths.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Russia has almost three times the population of Japan.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga. It is recommended as one of the best dental colleges in the country. Thoroughly equipped in every way.

AN OBSERVATION HIVE.

WATCHING BEES AS AN AMUSEMENT FOR INVALIDS.

The Stately Progress of the Queen as She Carefully Inspects Each Cell Before Depositing an Egg in It—Cost of Hive Moderate.

"An observation hive is invaluable in the nursery, the kindergarten, a children's hospital or a convalescents' home. In fact, it is an ideal diversion for 'shut-ins' of whatever age or degree of bondage," says a writer in Country Life in America. "I speak from experience, and my enthusiasm reaches fever heat and almost takes away my power of expression as I realize the futility of mere words to describe the harm which holds one spellbound while watching the almost endless variety of work going on in the hive. The stately progress of the queen as she carefully inspects each cell before depositing an egg in it, closely attended by a band of workers who feed her and wait upon her assiduously, is very interesting. Some of the bees hang for hours in long string (reminding one of rope portieres) making wax. Others are diligently shaping cells from the bright colored kinds of pollen and pack it away in the cells. Some bring in the nectar and others evaporate it until it is of the right consistency for sealing up in the form of honey. The ventilation and temperature of the hive also receive much attention from the workers.

"As I live on the fourth floor, and am permanently unable to sit up at all, or to have a pillow under my head, unable to see even the tree tops except as reflected in mirrors arranged to give me that pleasure, you can see how limited must be my range of occupations, and how eager I am that others similarly circumstanced may have this added to their possibilities.

"A hive takes up but little space. Mine had a bottom board, or floor, about four inches wide and two feet long. The sides were glass, about ten inches high and some eighteen inches long, just far enough apart to give room for one sheet of honeycomb, with space enough for the bees to work on both sides of it—i.e., perhaps one and one-half inches clear on the inside. The ends and top were of wood. A board similar to the 'bottom board' above referred to, with an opening of sufficient size for the projecting end of the bottom to pass through, was fitted across the windowsill and screwed down. When the window was closed it rested on this board, the hive was held securely in place, and there as no opening for the bees to get into the room. The entrance to the hive is a hole in the floor so arranged that one end is inside the hive and the other end outside the window.

"The cost is moderate, as little material is required, and almost any man who has a few simple tools and moderate skill in using them can make one in a short time. Then a sheet of comb with the necessary bees—the workers and a queen—which can readily be procured from any practical beekeeper, completes the outfit.

"If one knows nothing about bees it might be desirable to have an apiarist inspect the hive occasionally, to see that all is well. But I had mine an entire summer without requiring expert attention. It is delightful to have a bee book, to which you can refer for the corroboration of your 'discoveries.' With such an opportunity to observe the interior life of the hive even a helpless person feels some of the joy of original research. One soon learns to interpret the various movements, though occasionally some are decidedly perplexing.

"One especial charm of this hive as an 'invalid's pastime' is that, notwithstanding the varied and active life, so near that it can be closely observed without the least physical effort, there is absolutely no fear of being one's self molested; neither is there any noise or confusion. Simply closing one's eyes leaves one with no reminder of an outside presence."

HEAT WITHOUT FIRE.

Soldiers' Rations Now Warmed by Water Application.

The United States government, while exercising great care in equipping its army, has been equally as considerate in supplying the most modern foodstuffs for its consumption. The serious problem to be contended with is the furnishing of materials that have large nutritive constituents and at the same time can be conveniently carried. Commissary General Weston a few days ago said that one of the best concentrated rations yet found is a mixture of fresh beef and fresh vegetables; a food that is healthful and palatable, and which can be supplied to the troops wherever they go. This preparation, says the Chicago Chronicle, is put up in hermetically sealed cans, which preserves its freshness for an indefinite period. Only the best parts of the animal are used, and the vegetables compounded are onions and potatoes. Experiments are now being made with this new food, and so far it has been found very satisfactory.

The War Department has recently been making some experiments with self-heated canned goods which are a new invention. They come in double-jacket cans, the space between the two jackets being occupied by unslacked lime. All that has to be done to heat these is to punch a hole in the bottom at the proper place and pour in a little water. An intense heat is generated immediately, and within a few moments the contents are ready to serve. This process is especially adaptable for heating coffee. Candy is another material not supplied as a regular ration, but is furnished to the soldiers at cost. Certain things are found not to be absolutely requisite as necessaries, but nevertheless are deemed essential for the comfort of the men.

Another difficulty encountered by this department has been the supplying of rations satisfactory for emergency purposes, for the use of soldiers who have been detached from their commands. Under such circumstances they are obliged to carry with them in their haversacks their supply of food. A ration which has been finally decided upon for this purpose has the form of a sort of cartridge packed in boxes and weighing a trifle over a pound. Each one of these boxes contains enough food for a day, which is divided up in oiled paper. These packets contain a yellowish meallike stuff which can be converted into soup. This preparation is composed of two parts parched wheat and one-third evaporated beef. Eggs concentrated by evaporation are also now being used in enormous quantities.

WOMAN'S CURIOSITY.

Leads to Discovery of Only Turquoise Mine in Mexico.

Perhaps the first mine in all the world that has been discovered because of a woman's insatiable curiosity has been developed in the State of Zacatecas in the Santa Rosa district, near Bonanza. From time immemorial it has been an adage among miners that the best mines have been located by accident. Prospectors have been known to discover a lode through the kicking of a piece of metal from an unknown ledge by their mules' hoofs. Cripple Creek was discovered by the merest accident by Stratton; but it remained for a woman, Mrs. V. M. Clement, to discover a rich deposit of turquoise, reputed to be the only one in Mexico, in the Santa Rosa mine, while searching for pretty stones on the dump of the Prospect.

The mine was then being worked by V. D. Williamson and some associates as a lead silver prospect. They had never even suspected the existence of turquoise. Telling the story, Manager Williamson said:

"Mrs. Clement was a large stockholder in the company. She lived at Bonanza and it had been the joke of the other members that she was always prowling around the dump picking up pieces of ore and claiming they were all sorts of things, other than what they were. One day about thirteen months ago she went out to the dump and picked up a pretty, light blue stone, which was very hard and shiny. She thought it would do for her collection, so she took it home.

"Upon her arrival she compared it with a piece of turquoise she had bought in the United States and come to the conclusion that it was turquoise. The other members of the company laughed, thinking it was another joke on Mrs. Clement. We had been mining the property for lead and silver. Mrs. Clement was so persistent that we sent the specimen to Mexico City and had it analyzed. The report came back that it was pure phosphate of aluminum, or turquoise.

"After this report was made other samples were taken, and the company became satisfied that the stone was turquoise. Now the mine is being worked solely for the gem.—Mexican Herald.

How Mr. Frog's Wit Saved Him.

One day a jolly old pelican was walking on the shore of a pond when he came across Mr. Bullfrog. "Hello," said he, "you're just the fellow I was looking for. My stomach reminds me that it is about dinner time, and there is no one that I should rather have present at my meals than you, sir." And he chuckled to himself.

"You don't intend to eat me, do you?" asked the frog anxiously.

"Well, that was the calculation I was figuring on," replied the pelican.

"But I'm green,' said the frog.

"Good joke.' laughed the pelican, "but I feel sure you're ripe." And, putting his long neck down quickly, Mr. Pelican scooped up Mr. Frog.

As he reached the pelican's great pouch the frog cried out, "Oh, Mr. Pelican, let me ask you a riddle."

"Go on," said he.

"Why are you like a cough drop?" asked the frog.

"Give it up to save time," said the pelican.

"Because you've got a frog in your throat," answered the frog.

That was more than Mr. Pelican could stand. He opened his mouth and laughed enough to kill himself.

Mr. Bullfrog, seeing the chance he wanted, made good his escape.

There are times when it is a good thing to know a joke or two.—Chattanooga Times.

Gives Wedding Fees to Charity.

Mayor Henry M. Doremus, of Newark, N. J., gave $260 to the home for crippled children of that city. When he took office at the beginning of the year he found that a considerable sum came in from marriage fees. He is a wealthy man, and while he did not want to establish a free marriage bureau, he was unwilling to take the fees for his own use. He decided therefore to turn them over to a worthy local charity.

WHY HOT WEATHER MAKES WOMEN NERVOUS.

A Well Known Canadian Lady Sends Letter of Endorsement to Pe-ru-na.

Suggestions by Dr. Hartman—How to Combat the Nervous Depression Incident to Warm Weather.

Nervousness is very common among women. This condition is due to anaemic nerve centers. The nerve centers are the reservoir for nerve vitality. These centers become bloodless for the want of proper nutrition.

This condition is especially noticeable during the warm season. Every summer an army of invalids are produced as a direct result of weak nervous systems.

This could easily be overcome by the use of Peruna. Peruna strikes at the root of the trouble by correcting the digestion. Perfect digestion furnishes increased nutrition for the nerve centres. Perfectly digested food gives these reservoirs of life a vitality which creates strong, steady nerves, and in this manner fortifies and nourishes life.

Miss Blanche Grey, a prominent young society woman of Memphis, Tenn., in a recent letter from 174 Alabama street, writes: "To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals, *I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Peruna.* I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving way, and *it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health.*"—*Miss Blanche Grey.*

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Peruna does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

At this season of the year we are peculiarly liable to inflammations of the stomach and bowels. It is the part of wisdom to learn how to treat them short and in the easiest and quickest manner. Peruna does this by its peculiar power over all forms of catarrhal troubles.

Narrow Streets in Japan.

Most of the Japanese cities are very old and their streets are too narrow for street railways. To rebuild the streets for the use of the street railways is not an easy matter.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1886. SEAL. A.W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

American Shoes in Denmark.

The American-made shoe is popular in Denmark. Two of the foremost shoe stores in Copenhagen use the American shoe for a "leader" in their splendid show window exhibits.

Feet Hurt,

Sweat, itch, blister? ROYAL FOOT WASH cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists send 25c to EATON DRUG CO., Atlanta, Ga., for full size, postpaid; sample for 2c stamp. One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied.

The authentic history of hymn tunes begins with Hilary of Poitiers, who died in 368. St. Ambrose, the Great, who died in 604, gave hymn making an impetus that made it secure. The chorale was introduced by Luther. The oldest known hymn book was published in 1621 and was called "The Whole Book of Psalms." The hymns of Watts marked the beginning of the popular epoch and those of Wesley its high water mark. It has been estimated that there are now at least 400,000 hymns in all languages, of which the greatest number are in German and the next greatest number are in English.

A new acid has been discovered by Dr. William Foster of Princeton university, which he has named the trisulphoxyarsenic acid.

A REASON FOR SICKNESS.

Healthy kidneys take from the blood every twenty-four hours 500 grains of impure, poisonous matter—more than enough to cause death. Weakened kidneys leaves this waste in the blood, and you are soon sick. To get well, cure the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills, the great kidney specific.

Mrs. J. H. Bowles, Durham, N. C., says: "I was sick and bedfast for over nine months, and the doctor who attended me said unless I submitted to an operation for gravel I would never be well. I would not consent to that and so continued to suffer. My back was so weak I could not stand or walk, and it ached constantly. The first day after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I felt relief, and in a short time I was up and around the same as ever, free from backache."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Bowles will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers, price fifty cents per box.

A Rich Gold Strike.

One of the strikes of gold quartz lately made in British Columbia consists of a veritable network of ore. The United States consul at Rossland says that when a sample as large as a cocoanut is broken up the fragments are held together by the network of gold running through the rock. The prospectors who found this vein broke off a piece of rock from a ledge on Poplar creek and the gold held the particles together as in a chain. The ore is very rich, some of it yielding thousands of dollars to the ton.

In Tartary no father will surrender his daughter unless he gets a goodly quantity of butter in return, and in certain parts of India no girl can marry until her father has been pacified by a present of rice and a few rupees.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I confess that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Best For The Bowels **Cascarets** CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 307

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has many uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.
R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 10 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

No. 1, "Valley Creek:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 22, running W. 2 miles to Little Oakmulgee creek, thence down the creek to the S. W. corner of Sec. 29, thence W. 1 mile to county line, thence S. 1 mile to county line, thence E. 4 miles, thence N. 3 miles to point of beginning, all lying in T. 20, R. 11.

No. 2, "Oden:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 3, running W. 4 miles to county line, thence S. along county line 5 miles, thence E. to Little Oakmulgee creek, thence up said creek to the N. E. corner of Sec. 20, thence E. 2 miles to the N. E. corner of Sec. 22, thence N. 3 miles to point of beginning, all situated in T. 20, R. 11.

No. 3, "Riderville:" Bounded as follows: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Sec. 35, in T. 20, R. 11, running N. 3 1-2 miles, thence E. to Big Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to county line, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 4, "Stanton:" Beginning at the 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 14 and 15 in T. 20, R 11, running N. 2 1-2 miles to township line dividing T. 20, R. 11, and T. 21, R. 11, thence E. 1 mile to the S. W corner of Sec. 36, T. 21, R. 11, thence N. E. to the N. E. corner of Sec. 36, T. 21, R. 11, thence E. to Big Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to where it crosses section line between 33 and 34, thence S to the S. E. corner Sec. 9, T. 20, R 12, thence W to Big Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to the 1-2 mile line in Sec. 17, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 5, "Alpine:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 24, T. 20, R. 12, running S. along range line 2 1-2 miles, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile to county line, thence W. along county line to Big Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section line between 8 and 17, T. 20, R. 12, thence E. to the N. E. corner Sec. 16, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 6, "Adams:" Beginning at N. E. corner Sec. 36, T. 21, R. 12, running S. to S. E. corner of Sec. 13, T. 20, R. 12, thence W. to S. W. corner Sec. 15, thence N. to Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section line between 27 and 34, T. 21, R. 12, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 7, "Weaver Field:" Beginning at N. W. corner of Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 13, running E. to Little Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to county line, thence W. along county line to the 1-2 mile stob of Sec. 36, T. 20, R. 13, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile to range line, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 8, "Wayside:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 7, T. 20, R. 13, running N. 2 1-3 miles to 1-2 mile stake, Sec. 31, T. 21, R. 13, thence E. to Little Mulberry Creek, thence down said creek to where it crosses the S. line of 9 and 10, T. 20, R. 13, thence west to point of beginning.

No. 9, "Center Point:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 36, T. 20, R. 13, running W. along county line to Little Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to a point 1 mile S. of township line in T. 20, R. 13, thence E. to Swift creek, thence down said creek to county line, thence W. along county line to S. E. corner of Sec. 13, thence S. to point of beginning.

No. 10, "Popwell:" Beginning at a point 1 mile S. of township line on Little Mulberry creek, T. 20, R. 13, running up said creek to a point 1-2 mile N. of township line in T. 21, R. 13, thence E. to Swift creek, thence down Swift creek to a point 1 mile S. of township line in T. 20, R. 14, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 11, "Beth Salem:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 3, T 20, R. 14, running S. 1 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. to county line, thence W. along county line to Swift creek, thence up said creek to where it forks, thence up E. prong of said creek to township line dividing T. 20, R. 14 and T. 21, R. 14, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 12, "Billingsley:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 34, T. 21, R. 14, running S. 1 mile, thence W. to E. prong of Swift creek, thence down said creek to the fork, thence up west prong of Swift creek to 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 29 and 30, T. 21, R. 14, thence E. to the 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 27 and 28, T. 21, R. 14, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 13, "Enterprise:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 15, running N. to 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 31 and 32, T. 21, R. 15, thence W. to 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 31 and 35, T. 21, R. 14, thence S 1 1-2 miles, thence 1-2 mile E., thence S. 2 miles to county line, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 14, "Evergreen:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 5, T. 20, R. 15, running E. 3 miles, thence N. to South Prong creek, thence E. 1 mile along said creek, thence S. to township line dividing T. 21, R. 15 and T. 20, R. 15, thence E. 3-4 mile, thence S. to county line, thence W. 3 3-4 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 15, "Verbena:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 13, T. 20, R. 15, running N. to Sandy creek, thence down said creek to Chestnut creek, thence N. along section lines to the N. E. corner, Sec. 30, T. 21, R. 16, thence W. 1 1-2 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. to county line, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 16, "McDonald:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 18, T. 20, R. 16, running N. to Sandy creek, thence down said creek to Chestnut creek, thence down Chestnut creek to Coosa river, thence down Coosa river to the county line, thence W. along county line to point of beginning.

No. 17, "Bethel:" Beginning at the S. E. corner, Sec. 33, T. 21, R. 15, running N. 1 mile, thence E. 1-4 mile, thence N. to Chestnut creek, thence up said creek to a point 1-4 mile S. of the south line of Sec. 16, thence west to range line, thence S. along range line 2 1-4 miles, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 18, "Cooper:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 35, T. 21, R. 15, running N. 1 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence N. 1 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence W. to Chestnut creek, thence down said creek to a point 1-4 mile E. of section line between 27 and 28, thence S. to section line, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. to South Prong creek, thence E. along said creek 1 mile, thence S. to township line, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 19, "Corinth:" Beginning at the mouth of Chestnut creek, running up said creek to section line between 31 and 32, T. 21, R. 16, thence N. 2 miles, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. to Blue creek, thence down Blue creek to Coosa river, thence down said river to point of beginning.

No. 20, "Ingram:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 31, T. 21, R. 11, running E. 5 miles, thence N. E. to the N. E. corner Sec. 36, thence N. 2 miles, thence W. 5 miles to Big Oakmulgee creek, thence down said creek to the county line, thence down said county line to point of beginning.

No. 21, "County Line:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 6, T. 21, R. 11, running E. 2 miles, thence S. to Big Oakmulgee creek, thence down said creek to the county line, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 22, "Shoults:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 4, T. 21, R. 11, running E. 4 miles, thence S. 3 miles, thence W. to Big Oakmulgee creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses the section line between 8 and 9, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 23, "Maplesville:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 6, T. 21, R. 12, running S. 5 miles, thence E. to Big Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to range line, thence N. to the N. E. corner Sec. 13, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. to point of beginning.

N. 24, "Golden Ridge:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 28, T. 22, R. 12, running S. 3 miles to the S. W. corner Sec. 4, T. 21, R. 12, thence E. 2 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 2 miles to range line, thence N. 4 miles to the N. E. corner Sec. 25, T. 22, R. 12 ,thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 25, "Sardis:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 20, T. 21, R. 13, running W. 2 miles, thence S. to Mulberry creek, thence down said creek to where it crosses section line between 27 and 34, thence E. to range line, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. 2 1-2 miles, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 26, "Culp:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 12, T. 21, R. 13, running W. 2 miles, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 3-4 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 1 1-2 miles, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence N. to Little Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to range line, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 27, "Bynum:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 7, T. 21, R. 14, running S. 2 miles, thence E. to Swift creek, thence down said creek to 1-2 mile line, crossing section 32, thence W. to 1-2 mile stake on section line between 34 and 35, T. 21, R. 13, thence N. 1-2 miles, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence N. to Little Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to the range line, thence N. to the N. W. corner Sec. 7, T. 21, R. 14, thence E. to the point of beginning.

No. 28, "Highlands:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 8, T. 21, R. 14, running E. 3 miles, thence S. 4 miles, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence W. to Swift creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section line between 17 and 20, thence W. to the S. W. corner of Sec. 17, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 29, "Aldridge:" Beginning at 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 31 and 36 on range line dividing T. 21, R. 14 and T. 21, R. 15, running N. along range line to Walnut creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses the section line between 2 and 3 in T. 21, R. 14, thence S. to the 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 34 and 35, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 30, "Maple Springs:" Beginning at the 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 3 and 4, T. 21, R. 15, running west 3 miles, thence S. 2 3-4 miles, thence E. 3 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 31, "Cross Roads:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 12, T. 21, R. 15, running W. 3 miles, thence S. 2 1-4 miles, thence W. to Chestnut creek, thence down said creek to the 1-2 mile line of Sec. 21, thence E. to range line, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 32, "Walnut Creek:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 16, T. 22, R. 15, running S. to Hog Creek, thence down said creek to 1-2 mile line in Sec. 22, thence S. to the south line of Sec. 3, T. 21, R. 15, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence W. 3 miles, thence N. to Walnut creek, thence down said creek to point of beginning.

No. 33, "Providence:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 1, T. 21, R. 15, running N. 1 mile, thence E. 500 yards, thence N. to Walnut creek, thence up said creek to Hog creek, thence up said creek to the 1-2 mile line of Sec. 22, T. 22, R. 15, thence S. to the south line of Sec. 3, T. 21, R. 15, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 34, "Pleasant Cherry:" Beginning at the mouth of Walnut creek, running down Coosa river to the mouth of Blue creek, thence up said creek to the range line between T. 21, R 15 and T. 21, R. 16, thence N. to the N. E. corner Sec. 1, T. 21, R. 15, thence E. 500 yards, thence N. to Walnut creek, thence down said creek to point of beginning.

No. 35, "Macedonia:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 1, T. 22, R. 12, running S. 2 miles, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. 2 miles, thence W. to county line, thence N. 4 miles, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 36, "Mullins' Hill:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 15, T. 22 R. 13, running S. 1 mile thence W. to Gail creek, thence down said creek to the south line of Sec. 29, thence W. to the range line, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence N. 2 miles, thence E. 1-4 mile, thence N. 1 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. 1-4 mile, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. 3-4 mile, then E. to point of beginning.

No. 37, "Isabella:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 28, T. 22, R. 13, running S. 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 1-2 mile, thence S. 2 miles, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1-4 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. 4 miles, thence E. to Mulberry creek, thence up said creek to the south line of Sec. 20, thence E. to the point of beginning.

No. 38, "Pine Oak:" Beginning at the N. E. corner of Sec. 28, T. 22, R. 13, running S. 3 miles, thence W. 2 miles, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 2 miles, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 2 1-2 miles, thence E. 1 1-2 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 39, "Unity:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 3, T. 21, R. 14, running W. to the range line, thence N. 3 1-4 miles, thence E. 3 miles, thence S. to Skull Bone branch, thence down said branch to Goose Pond creek, thence down said creek to section line between 34 and 35, thence S. to the point of beginning.

No. 40, "Lomax:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 14, T. 22, R. 14, running W. 1 mile, thence N. to Yellow Leaf creek, thence up said creek to Gum swamp, thence up said swamp to the N. W. corner of Sec. 21, thence S. 3-4 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. to Skull Bone branch, thence down said branch to Goose Pond creek, thence down said creek to the S. E. corner Sec. 26, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 41, "Cedar Grove:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 14, T. 22, R. 13, running N. 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 5 miles, thence S. to Yellow Leaf creek, thence up said creek to Gum swamp, thence up Gum swamp to the S. W. corner Sec. 16, T. 22, R. 14, thence S. 3-4 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence S. 1-4 miles, thence W. 1 1-2 miles, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. to point of beginning.

43, "Cane Creek:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 4, T. 22, R. 15, running W. 3 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. to Yellow Leaf creek, thence down said creek to the range line, thence S. along range line to the N. W. corner Sec. 6, thence E. 3 miles, thence S. to point of beginning.

No. 44, "Union Point:" Beginning at the mouth of Walnut creek, running up said creek to the mouth of Hog creek, thence up Hog creek to section line between Sec. 21 and 22, T. 22, R. 15, thence N. to 1-2 mile stake between Sec. 3 and 4, thence E. to Coosa river, thence down said river to point of beginning.

No. 45, "Pleasant Grove:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 10, T. 22, R. 13, running W. 3 miles, thence N. 3-4 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 1-4 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. 2 1-2 miles, thence E. 4 miles, thence S. to point of beginning.

No. 47, "Mineral Springs:" Beginning at the S. E. corner Sec. 25, T. 22, R. 14, running W. 2 miles, thence N. W. to the N. W. corner of Sec. 27, thence N. 1 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence N. to Blue Gut creek, thence down said creek to range line, thence S. along range line to point of beginning.

No. 49, "Flint Hill:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 22, T. 23, R. 15, running E. to the Coosa river, thence down said river to 1-2 line in Sec. 6, T. 22, R. 16, thence W. to 1-2 mile stake on section line between 3 and 4, T. 22, R. 15, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 50, "Marcus:" Beginning at the S. W. corner Sec. 15, T. 23, R. 15, running N. to Waxahatchee creek, thence down said creek to Coosa river, thence down said river to the S. E. corner Sec. 13, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 52, "Freeman:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 21, T. 23, R. 12, running E. 2 3-4 miles, thence S 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 1 1-4 miles, thence S. 1 1-2 miles, thence W. 4 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 53, "Moore's Spring:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 4, T. 23, R. 12, running E. 3 miles, thence S 1 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 1 1-4 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 2 3-4 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 54, "Mars Hill:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 18, T. 23, R. 13, running W. 2 1-4 miles, thence S. 2 1-2 miles, thence E. 3 1-4 miles, thence N. 2 miles, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 55, "Center Hill:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 15, T. 23, R. 13, running W 1 1-4 miles, thence N 1 mile, thence W. 1 1-4 miles, thence S. W. to the S. W. corner Sec. 8, thence S. 1-2 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. 2 miles, thence E. 2 miles, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 56, "Oak Grove:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 2, T. 23, R. 13, running W. 2 3-4 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E 1-2 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 1 1-4 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 1 1-2 miles, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. 1-2 mile, thence N. to point of beginning.

No. 57, "Rocky Mount:" Beginning at the n. w. corner of Sec. 32, T. 24, R. 14, running s. 1 mile; thence w. to Cobb creek; thence down said creek to the n. e. corner of Sec. 7, T. 23, R. 14; thence s. 2 miles; thence w. 1 1-2 miles; thence n. 3 miles; thence e. to point of beginning. tf

No. 58, "Providence:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 28, T. 24, R. 13, running S. 2 miles, thence W. 3-4 miles, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 3-4 mile, thence S. W. to the S. W. corner Sec. 8, T. 23, R. 13, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. 1 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence N 1 mile, thence E. 1 mile, thence N 1 1-2 miles, thence E. 2 miles, thence N. 1-2 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 59, "Concord." Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 17, T. 24, R. 13, running S. 2 1-2 miles, thence W. 2 miles, thence S. 1 1-2 miles, thence W. 4 miles, thence N. 4 miles, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 60, "Ocampo:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 23, T. 24, R. 13, running S. 1 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence W. 2 miles, thence N. 1 3-4 miles, thence E. 1 mile, thence N. 1-4 mile, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 61, "South Calera:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 13, running S. 2 miles, thence W. 2 miles, thence S. 1-4 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. 1-4 mile, thence W. 1 mile, thence N. 2 miles, thence E. to point of beginning.

No. 62, "Cedar Springs:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 18, T. 24, R. 14, running S. 3 miles, thence E. 1 mile, thence S. 1 mile, thence E. 3 miles, thence N. 1 mile to Buzzard Roost branch, thence down said branch to Stumps creek, thence down said creek to county line, thence W. to point of beginning.

No. 63, "Smiths:" Beginning at the N. E. corner Sec. 13, T. 24, R. 14, running S. to Blue Gut creek, thence up said creek to where it crosses section lines between 2 and 3 in T. 23, R. 14, thence N. to Buzzard Roost branch, thence down said branch to Stumps creek, thence down said creek to county line to point of beginning.

No. 64, "Vandersllce:" Beginning at the N. W. corner Sec. 18, T. 24, R. 15, on county line, running S. 4 miles, thence E. 3 miles, thence N. to Waxahatchee creek, thence up said creek to county line, thence W. to point of beginning.

Readers will notice that in the description of the outline of district No. 26, "Culp," there is an error. A direction is omitted. We print, however, verbatim from the record on file in the office of the probate judge. tf

LABOR WORLD.

The Brotherhood of Painters is over 75,000 strong.

The average Hindoo workingman in India gets about $9 a year.

A branch of the American Federation of Labor has been organized at Biloxi, Miss.

Troubles of the Nickel Plate Railroad boilermakers have been amicably settled.

Bricklayers in Glasgow, Scotland, to the number of 1800, have suffered a decrease in wages.

All the Jewish bakers are striking for in London is a twelve-hour day and nine cents an hour.

The Bay City (Mich.) Street Railway Company has voluntarily increased the wages of its employes.

Demanding semi-monthly pay days, 200 men went on strike at the Royal Paper Mill, in Montreal.

Machinists on the northeast coast of England have made a demand for an increase in wages of two shillings a week.

The union plumbers of Atlanta, Ga., struck for an increase of pay from $3.50 to $4 per day and a decrease of hours from nine to eight.

Delegates from the building trades seceded from the Central Federated Union because socialists were allowed to speak on the Colorado mine troubles.

A new labor union has been formed at San Francisco, Cal., to be known as Stone Sawyers' Union. It has applied to the Building Trades Council for affiliation.

Five hundred miners in Sullivan County, Ind., will return to work at once, having been allowed eighty-five cents a ton for screened coal, a compromise on the amount asked.

The Toronto Trades Council has provided for the purchase of a $30,000 labor temple, to be managed by trustees representing the wage-earning stockholders in the various trades unions.

Hong Kong, China, machinists and boilermakers in shipbuilding and repair plants get from $1 to $1.20 a day, laborers from forty to sixty cents a day and apprentices from thirty to sixty cents a day.

Something Free.

The California delegation combined business with politics. When they arrived they brought with them $10,000 worth of wines and fruits to be distributed free at the convention.

The Talladega company, the corporation erecting the power electrical plant at Jackson's shoals, has invited the leading business men to inspect the plant, and enjoy a barbecue at the shoals on July 4th. When completed the plant can furnish electrical power to all nearby towns like Oxford, Sylacauga, Anniston and Ironaton.

James Lee, of Birmingham, and Herman Alford, son of a farmer near Riverside, were drowned in the Coosa river Friday. They were little boys and were in swimming.

In Alabama these new industr reported: Atmore, mill and ch pany; Birmingham, land co Canton Bend, cotton gin; Fort P iron mines (near); Bangor, coa

The forty-third annual conven the National Educational Asso will be held at the world's fair g this week.

The national prohibition party in Indianapolis this week.

California's fruit crop this y reported very poor.

Albany, Ga., is to have a tel exchange.

The Sak's Store

Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for M Women and Children.

Our Mail Order Department is qu efficient and serviceable.

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P. D. WILSO

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T

VOL II.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

tracts from the general of Alabama.

ection 2. The following p ll be disqualified both fr g and voting. All p persons; those who were in of conviction of crime in voting at the time of tion of the constitution on N 28, 1901; those who ha ce November 28, 1901 convicted of treason, m embezzlement, malfeasance larceny, receiving stolen pro taining money under false p ses, perjury, subornation y, robbery, assault with in , burglary, forgery, bribery, assaul battery on wife, bigamy, living in ultery, sodomy, incest, rape, mi tion, crime against nature, or any me punishable by imprisonment in ntentiary, or for any infamous mes or crime involving moral turpi e; also, any person who has been ce November 28, 1901, or who shall convicted as a vagrant or tramp of selling or offering to sell his e or the vote of another, or of mak or offering to make false returns any election by the people or in y primary election to procure the mination or election of any person any office, or of suborning any wit ss or registrar to secure the regis tion of any person as an elector, ovided that any person who is dis alified from voting by reason of con tion of any of the offenses men ned in this section, except treason, ether the conviction was had in a te or federal court, has been par ned, may be restored to his citi ship with right to vote by the vernor, approved by the board of rdons and specially expressed in the rdon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons l no others, who, if their place of idence shall remain unchanged, ll have, at the date of the next gen al election, the qualifications as to idence prescribed by section 1 of s act, shall be qualified to register electors, provided they shall not disqualified under section 2 of this :

1st. Those who can read and write y article of the constitution of the ited States in the English language who are physically unable to k; and those who can read and ite any article of the constitution the United States in the English nguage, and who have worked or en regularly engaged in some lawful ployment, business or occupation ade or calling for the greater part of e twelve months next preceding the me they offer to register, and those ho are unable to read and write. If ch inability is due solely to physical sability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his n right, or the husband of a woman ho is the owner in good faith in r own right, of forty acres of land tuate in this state, upon which they side; or the owner in good faith in s own right, or the husband of any oman who is the owner in good faith her own right, of real estate sit ate in this state, assessed for taxa n at the value of three hundred ollars or more or the owner in good ith, in his own right, or the husband a woman who is the owner in good ith, in her own right, of personal roperty in this state assessed for axation for three hundred dollars or ore; provided, that the taxes due pon such real or personal property r the year next preceding the year which he offers to register shall ave been paid, unless the assessment hall have been legally contested and undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered rior to January 1, 1903, who has hanged the county of his residence hall be registered on application on roduction of his certificate, unless he as since become disqualified

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any lector who was duly registered has een lost, mutilated or destroyed, on pplication stating that the certificate as been lost, mutilated or destroyed, nd verified by affidavit, and it ap ears of record that such applicant as been registered, the judge of pro ate of the county of registration or he secretary of state shall issue to he applicant a certificate that he as duly registered as an elector. uch certificate shall be issued free f charge to the elector. The secre ary of state shall at the expense of he state furnish the judge of probate lank certificates for use as provided n this section.

The certificate of the registrars or he judge of probate or of the secre ary of state shall be sufficient to stablish the fact of such registra ion.

Be sure and register when the regis rars are in your beat, as the only xcuse for not doing so is by reason f sickness of yourself or in your amily, or by absence from the coun y. Everybody can register this sum mer who will be qualified by residence r age by the 8th day of November.

company, the corpo- the power electrical 's shoals, has invited iness men to inspect joy a barbecue at the ith. When completed urnish electrical pow- y towns like Oxford, ton and Ironaton. Birmingham, and Her- of a farmer near Riv- wned in the Coosa riv- were little boys and ng

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., JULY 7, 1904. NO. 15.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

...tracts from the general election ...of Alabama:

...ection 2. The following persons ...ll be disqualified both from regis- ...ng and voting: All idiots and in- ...e persons; those who were by rea- ...of conviction of crime disqualified ...voting at the time of the ratifi- ...tion of the constitution on Novem- ...28, 1901; those who have been ...e November 28, 1901, or who shall ...convicted of treason, murder, ar- ...embezzlement, malfeasance in of- ...larceny, receiving stolen property, ...ining money under false pre- ...es, perjury, subornation of per- ...robbery, assault with intent to ...burglary, forgery, bribery, assault ...battery on wife, bigamy, living in ...ltery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscege- ...tion, crime against nature, or any ...e punishable by imprisonment in ...itentiary, or for any infamous ...mes or crime involving moral turpi- ...; also, any person who has been ...e November 28, 1901, or who shall ...convicted as a vagrant or tramp, ...of selling or offering to sell his ...e or the vote of another, or of mak- ...or offering to make false returns ...any election by the people or in ...r primary election to procure the ...mination or election of any person ...any office, or of suborning any wit- ...s or registrar to secure the regis- ...ation of any person as an elector, ...vided that any person who is dis- ...alified from voting by reason of con- ...tion of any of the offenses men- ...ned in this section, except treason, ...ether the conviction was had in a ...te or federal court, has been par- ...ned, may be restored to his citi- ...ship with right to vote by the ...ernor, approved by the board of ...rdons and specially expressed in the ...der.

...Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons ...d no others, who, if their place of ...sidence shall remain unchanged, ...ll have, at the date of the next gen- ...al election, the qualifications as to ...sidence prescribed by section 1 of ...is act, shall be qualified to register ...s electors, provided they shall not ...e disqualified under section 2 of this ...ct:

...1. Those who can read and write ...y article of the constitution of the ...ited States in the English language, ...d who are physically unable to ..., and those who can read and ...te any article of the constitution ...the United States in the English ...nguage, and who have worked or ...e regularly engaged in some lawful ...ployment, business or occupation, ...ade or calling for the greater part of ...e twelve months next preceding the ...me they offer to register, and those ...o are unable to read and write, if ...eir inability is due solely to physical ...sability; or,

...2. The owner in good faith in his ...wn right, or the husband of a woman ...ho is the owner in good faith in ...r own right, of forty acres of land ...ore in this state, upon which they ...side or the owner in good faith in ...s own right, or the husband of any ...oman who is the owner in good faith ...a her own right, of real estate sit- ...ate in this state, assessed for taxa- ...on at the value of three hundred ...ollars or more or the owner in good ...ith in his own right, or the husband ...f a woman who is the owner in good ...ith in her own right, of personal ...roperty in this state assessed for ...axation for three hundred dollars or ...more, provided, that the taxes due ...pon such real or personal property ...for the year next preceding the year ...in which he offers to register shall ...have been paid, unless the assessment ...shall have been legally contested and ...is undetermined.

...Sec. 8. Any elector who registered ...prior to January 1, 1903, who has ...changed the county of his residence ...shall be registered on application on ...production of his certificate, unless he ...has since become disqualified.

...Sec. 10. When the certificate of any ...elector who was duly registered has ...been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on ...application stating that the certificate ...has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, ...and verified by affidavit, and it ap- ...pears of record that such applicant ...has been registered, the judge of pro- ...bate of the county of registration or ...the secretary of state shall issue to ...the applicant a certificate that he ...was duly registered as an elector. ...Such certificate shall be issued free ...of charge to the elector. The secre- ...tary of state shall at the expense of ...the state furnish the judge of probate ...blank certificates for use as provided ...in this section.

...The certificate of the registrars or ...the judge of probate or of the secre- ...tary of state shall be sufficient to ...establish the fact of such registra- ...tion.

...Be sure and register when the regis- ...trars are in your beat, as the only ...excuse for not doing so is by reason ...of sickness of yourself or in your ...family, or by absence from the coun- ...ty. Everybody can register this sum- ...mer who will be qualified by residence ...or age by the 8th day of November.

Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing beats. Any one who desires to register on property qualification should take with him his last assessment sheet and tax collector's receipt to show to the registrars as proof that you are possessed of such property, and pay taxes on it. You can register under ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more land in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres or more land in this state, upon which you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate in this state assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write any section of the constitution of the United States.

Don't give up your life certificate that you got in 1902; you only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved to this county from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any one information on any special points that they may be in doubt upon, and stands ready to help any one to get all the rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you so you can have witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority. tf

STATION AGENTS CHANGED.

Clanton people will be sorry to hear that we lose the station agent today that has served us for seven years. Mr. Guy Higgins will be missed by many of the patrons whom he has obliged in the past, but he is compelled to give up the agency so as to devote his entire time to his personal affairs, which are large now and constantly increasing. His successor, Mr. A. F. Stinson, of Blount Springs, is, from all we can gather, one whom we will like and will be a welcome addition to the ranks of Clanton's first-class citizens. He has a wife and several children and altogether comes well recommended.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Poplar Springs Alliance in beat 10 on Wednesday and Thursday, July 20th and 21st, 1904, at 10 a. m. The secretaries are requested to send me their reports as early as possible after their last meeting in June or forepart of July. This will be an interesting and beneficial meeting.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec. C. C. F. A.

The executive order placing the Panama Canal under the command of the War Department and the appointment of Gen. George W. Davis, retired, as Governor, bring a new and picturesque figure into world-wide prominence, muses the New York World. Six months before the Spanish war broke out Gen. Davis was an army major, the one hundred and fourth upon the official list. Like so many other "regulars" of that day, he had grown gray in the slow advancement of the service and was approaching his sixtieth year with the prospect of speedy retirement as a major or lieutenant-colonel at the most. The war brought Gen. Davis a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers. The increase of the regular army after the war gave him promotion therein, he became Judge Advocate-General of the army and retired as a major-general. Seven years have transformed him from an unheard of major into the executive head of the greatest engineering exploit of the new century. In an "age of young men," as it is called, Gen. Davis came to his real career at sixty He begins at sixty-six his crowning achievement, the "life work" which if he lives to succeed in it will win enduring fame.

Japan can boast of the scarcity of paupers now, but the war will be likely to produce a crop of them.

GLORIOUS FOURTH

Numerous Fatal Accidents and Serious Injuries Reported from Every Section.

A STORE FULL OF FIREWORKS

Caused Panic in Massachusetts—One Badly Injured—Report from Indiana—Birmingham Escaped.

Accidentally stepping on a large toy torpedo, a clerk in a Worcester, Mass., store started a fire which caused the explosion of $700 worth of fireworks and cut off forty customers and clerks who were in the store from the only exit. Women and children were injured and suffocated from smoke and were rescued from the cellar where they had fled to avoid the flames. Manuel Oviminian was caught under a freight elevator as it was descending with twenty-five women and was probably fatally hurt. Twenty-five women and children received minor injuries. One little boy who had been locked up in a room directly under where the fire started on the charge of stealing candy in the store was rescued by the firemen.

Louisville, Ky., dealers in explosives were warned by the board of safety not to sell fireworks.

R. Lee Suter, a member of the board of public safety, an attorney and for several years an important figure in democratic politics, was shot and killed by Sanford Vaughn, Jr., the son of a wealthy contractor. Vaughn, who admits that he fired the shot, says he was celebrating the Fourth.

Suter was asleep on a cot and the bullet passed through his breast, severing an artery and producing a wound similar to that received by William Goebel. Vaughn was driving, and according to the statements of three young men with him, was shooting from side to side, one of the bullets finding its way to the river bank where Suter's tent was pitched. Vaughn was arrested.

A sail boat containing seven pleasure seekers was capsized in Muskegon, Mich., lake and four of the occupants were drowned in view of the hundreds of spectators.

No Fourth of July casualties are reported from Alabama.

In Indiana one fatality and 87 injured is the total of the celebration accidents. At Elkhart a 10-year-old boy was killed and a number of companions severely injured by an explosion of dynamite caused by concussion of exploding fireworks.

At Great Falls, Mont., Margaret Fink is dying of a wound inflicted during a Fourth of July celebration by Arthur Gies, 40 years of age, who discharged a shotgun in the girl's face, blowing off part of her head.

William H. Jones and Miss Myrtle Harper, while bathing in the Oconee river a few miles below Oconee Springs, Ga., were drowned.

Cloudburst in Utah.

A cloudburst leading into the Wasatch range from the bench lands northwest of Salt Lake City sent a wall of water six to ten feet high down Dry Creek canyon causing much damage. A fan-shaped cloud swept over the northeast portion of the city with a roar that could be heard several miles. Streets were converted into rivers.

Trees, sidewalks and streets were torn up. Several costly residences were damaged and only saved from destruction by their high retaining walls. The power houses at Ogden, Bear River and Murray were struck by lightning — the latter being destroyed.

Bishops Appeal.

Secretary of State Hay received the following telegram from Persia:

"Turkish barbarians massacreing thousands. Armenians humbly solicit United States government in the name of Christianity and humanity to save innocent lives.

"ARMENIAN BISHOPS IN PERSIA."

Ensley Mill Busy.

The steel rail mill at Ensley, belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, is furnishing steel rails to the Harriman system of railroads, quite a quantity having already been delivered to the Southern Pacific railroad, a branch of that system.

The statement is made that the management of the Harriman system of railroads is making extensive improvements, and among other things 60,000 tons of steel rails weighing eighty pounds to the yard, to cost in the neighborhood of $28 a ton, or a total of $1,680,000, will be purchased.

SUNDAY'S STORM

Did Considerable Damage in Various Parts of the State.

The worst storm in years swept over Scottsboro and vicinity. The rain fell in torrents and the lightning was terrific. Great damage was done to land, the hillsides which had been recently plowed washing away. Several fine and valuable horses were killed by the lightning. A number of fine milch cows were also killed.

The fine barn of W. W. Howard was torn to pieces by the wind. The lightning took the top off a large tree near the Harris hotel and struck the handsome residence of Mrs. W. J. Robinson. Dozens of trees were struck and literally torn into fragments in the town. Several persons made narrow escapes.

For the past few days the section about Gadsden has been visited with severe rains and hail storms in widely separated sections and a great deal of damage has been done to growing crops. In Coats Bend a 50-acre cotton field belonging to W. H. Hood was almost ruined, all the leaves and limbs being stripped from the plant and leaving only the stalk. In Little Wills valley Wednesday a heavy rain fell and a 25-acre field of corn was submerged for more than an hour and badly damaged.

In Whorton's bend, some eight miles below Gadsden, a hail storm wrecked cotton and corn for several miles and did other damage to crops, especially to peach trees.

Hail in Birmingham broke windows and punctured awnings.

POOR WILL PROFIT

By New Revenue Laws in the Philippine Islands.

The internal revenue law for the Philippine Islands prepared by Governor Wright has been passed by the commission after an extensive public discussion. It estimates the revenue at five million gold, one-quarter of which will revert to the provinces and municipalities, and three-quarters to the insular government. The articles taxed include alcoholic productions, beer, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, matches and some licenses and occupations.

The law repeals many taxes imposed on the poor people under the existing Spanish law. It is believed that the new law ultimately will furnish the basis for substantial and complete support of the government.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Martin Ragland Commits Suicide Near Warrior.

John Ragland, a young white man about twenty-one years old, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

With some others he had a keg of beer and had previously engaged in a beer drinking, and it is said that in a fit of despondency after a war of words with his mother, he took up his coat and told her he would never come into the house, and the fatal shot was soon fired.

Foreign Corporations in Mississippi.

Within the next few days a ruling from the state revenue agent's office is expected to the effect that the foreign corporations doing business in the state without having filed their charters for record with the secretary of state have no legal standing in the commonwealth and can not enforce the collection of their debts.

Such a ruling will have a sweeping effect, as at least 90 per cent of the corporations that send traveling men in the state to take orders have not filed their charters for record, and if persons not overscrupulous are inclined to take advantage of this method of settling their debts with these firms they will find it a very easy matter.

Three Killed.

A special from Texarkana says:

Miss Sybil Pugh, aged 15; Maud Pillow, aged 14, and Birdie Bell Pillow, aged 4, were killed and four others injured. The party were in a surrey when the horse ran away, overturning the surrey, dragging it directly in front of a rapidly moving street car, which plowed through it.

Held Without Bail.

At Selma, Calvin Kimball, a negro, was assaulted with a pistol and Josh Sills and Walter Davis, white men, are in jail for the offense. From evidence obtained Davis was guilty of the assault, striking the negro on the head with the weapon and then shooting him in the leg as he ran.

According to the statement of Kimball, one of the men ran against him and when he remonstrated, cursed him and struck him on the right temple with a pistol. Kimball turned and ran and the holder of the weapon fired two shots at him.

BREVITIES BY WIRE.

But one accident is reported as a result of the celebration of the Fourth of July at Bessemer, but that will result fatally. The excursion train on the Woodward Iron company's line was carrying passengers backward and forward to the picnic at Brighton, and a youth, P. J. McGuire, of Brighton, was riding on the cars when he stuck his head too far out of the window, coming in contact with another car and inflicting a wound on the head that causes grave apprehension as to his recovery.

A bad wreck occurred on the Southern railway three miles west of York, Ala., in which fortunately no one was hurt, but an engine was smashed to pieces and the track torn up for a hundred yards, delaying traffic seven or eight hours. The wreck was caused by a wind storm which blew a tree across the joint track of the Southern and Queen and Crescent.

The contract for the erection of the new school building in Ward 5, Anniston, has been awarded to Wolsoncroft & Scarbrough. The building proper will cost $6457, and the furniture about $2000 more. The contract calls for the completion of the building by September 13, shortly before the opening of the schools.

The Woodward Iron company has signed a scale agreement with the United Mine Workers with conditions similar to those made by this company in previous years. It continues operations at its mines at the old scale, and later on will pay whatever wages the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company may sign.

The election for trustees was held at Compton Saturday. A. R. Morrow, Dr. J. L. Sandefur and Harvy Spurrier were elected. The trustees immediately organized and elected Professor J. S. Burgin principal and Miss Edith M. Howard assistant as teachers for the scholastic year beginning September, 1904.

The directors of Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron company have sent a circular to preferred stockholders, offering for exchange and purchase $1,500,000 of the $3,500,000 5 percent, thirty-year bonds, authorized January 27, 1903, to preferred stockholders of record July 9, 1904.

W. Hugh McEniry, of Bessemer, who graduated at Auburn, second in his class the past session, has gone to Ashland, Ala., where he has secured the position of transitman on the Alabama Northern railroad, a new line being constructed from Pyriton to Ashland. Mr. McEniry is only twenty.

Owing, it is said, to the negligence of a negro employe, a switch engine of the Southern railway dashed into a train of freight cars in Selma and after demolishing three cars toppled from the rails and was rendered a useless mass of iron ond steel. No person was injured.

Official information has been given out that the Lowe Manufacturing company at Huntsville, will at once double the capacity of their mill, thereby adding 15,000 spindles. The company is securing estimates of cost now, and work will begin within a very short while.

Miss Willie C. Bacon, of Gadsden, has sued the Pullman Car company for $5,000 for the loss of a satchel containing some medicine. She has a heart trouble and the medicine was to correct this. Besides the medicine the satchel contained $700 worth of jewelry.

Judge S. E. Green signed Tuesday morning the minutes of his seventeenth year as judge of the criminal court of Jefferson county. During the seventeen years that Judge Green has been on the bench there have been but two reversals on his decisions.

Cordova's new city officers are: Mayor, J. M. Miller; aldermen, A. M. Konkle, W. W. Staggs, G. W. Alexander, W. W. Key and Marion Harper.

Alabama's railroad commission met at noon Tuesday to take up a number of routine matters on the docket. The most important question before the commission is the appeal of Mobile to compel the railroads entering that city to build a union passenger station.

Lightning struck the court house in Brewton, doing $1,000 damage.

Rev. C. A. Webb and Tom Ed Morgan, together with their two little boys, took refuge in a barn near Langston during a storm. The barn was struck by lightning, setting it afire and killing a horse and shocking the men, but did not otherwise hurt them.

The Alabama Bar Association, in closing its annual gathering, will picnic at Jackson Lake, out of Montgomery, next Friday. A special train will be operated for the benefit of themselves and their families and friends.

At Scottsboro James Shelton is in jail on a warrant sworn out by members of the Odd Fellows lodge charging him with having stolen the books of the lodge. He was subsequently released on a bond of $1,000.

Professional Cards.

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William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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Practice in All Courts.
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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
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Office over Streck's Store.
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Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
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No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'dy A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down Leave	Read Up Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No. 10 D'ly Ex't S'dy P M
6 10	3 20	Birmingham	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 43	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek	9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars.

For rates and further information address G. Higgins, agent L. and N. R. R., Clanton, Ala.

NEGRO SHOT FROM AMBUSH

And Riddled Tom Higginbotham, White, at Patton Junction.

Tom Higginbotham, white, was shot from ambush at Patton Junction by Dellar Black, a negro.

Higginbotham was driving in his buggy when the negro fired with a double barreled shotgun filled with buckshot, striking him in the chin and body. He fired the other barrel at his back, completely riddling him. The shooting is the outcome of some trouble the men had Sunday. Both are miners. Black was arrested soon after the shooting. Higginbotham will recover.

VIRTUE'S REWARDS.

The baby that's good lies all day long,
  Toying away with his toes,
And no one lingers to croon him a song
  Or lessen his little woes;
The baby that's good neglected lies
Where the sun shines into his blinking eyes
  And the flies trot over his nose.

The baby that squalls all day, all night,
  Is "mother's sweet, precious pet;"
She fondles and rocks him with all her might,
  And leaves everything else upset;
The baby that only knows how to squall
Is dawdled and pampered and always gets all
  The care that there is to get.

The man who quietly toils away,
  With never a plaint nor sigh,
Just doing his best day after day,
  With hopes of the by-and-by,
Who merely accepts what the world accords,
Receives but few of the sweet rewards
  For which the successful try.

The man who demands the best there is,
  Who asks—as the poorest may—
Though others have stronger claims than his,
  Takes the fairest gifts away;
The man who asks may have little worth
But he gets the best that there is on earth
  For saying his little say.

—S. E. Kiser.

: Perversity Cured :

By Alice Thorp

"ALICE," said Chris, "I don't like to see you take up with that fellow Littleton. I don't like him, and I don't trust him."

"Oh, dear me, Chris," I answered, "you make yourself a perfect worry and torment to me. I am sure I would like you much better if you would throw off that sorry look and let me have a little peace. You positively spoil all my pleasure!"

And I put my handkerchief to my face, and with infinite difficulty, squeezed a tear from my left eyelid.

I was more inclined to laugh when I saw the woe-begone expression on the frank, honest face before me.

I knew that of all things Chris most feared making me unhappy; for that very reason, I suppose, I employed the dangerous talent all women possess of making a man feel that he has been cruel and inconsiderate.

Chris sat down beside me, and taking my hand, said, with a voice which love, allied to natural courtesy, made more gentle and tender than any woman's:

"Alice, dear, forgive me if I spoke hastily to you. I trust you most fully, knowing how good and true to me you are, and I never doubt you for one instant. So we'll say no more about him, my love."

And he advanced his face to give me the kiss which usually sealed the reconciliation of our little quarrels.

But I was not satisfied with my triumph. I liked to hector it a little over my lover; moreover, I felt that I was in the wrong, which, of course, made me spiteful. So I turned away my face, and replied coldly

"Mr. Littleton is my uncle's guest, and I could not avoid him, even if I wished to. He is excellent company, and is everything that a gentleman should be, in spite of your jealous distrust of him."

Chris' face flushed, but he controlled himself and gazed into my eyes with a look of tender reproach.

I tried to return his gaze with one of defiance, but failed utterly, and had to content myself with a small-sized sneer.

"Good morning, Miss Lyman. Good morning, Mr. Thorp!" said a mellow voice at this moment, and Mr. Stuart Littleton stood before us.

He was handsome—tall, and with that slight stoop which gives an indescribable air of gentility to some men, as if their constant occupation is to bow to ladies.

"Your uncle and I," he added, "have sworn a truce to business for the rest of the day, and he refers me to you as the most accomplished person in the house in the art of pastime. Your uncle says your resources for making amusement are boundless; so oblige us by giving us the benefit of your most sage counsels."

I was angry at myself; and so, womanlike, I resolved to take my revenge on Chris, whose look of reproach haunted me. I was in one of those moods of unhappy recklessness which up to that time I had often indulged, but to which since that day I have never abandoned myself.

I felt that I deserved much more than the mild censure I had received, for I had neglected Chris most shamefully; but I determined to deserve his reproach still further, and if he chose to be jealous, to give him something to be jealous about.

In this amiable frame of mind, I summoned all my suppleness of wit, and entered heartily into schemes of amusement. Mr. Littleton and I absorbed all the conversation.

Chris could converse well and fluently, but I purposely chose such topics as he was unfamiliar with, and gave the conversation a tone of flippancy which he disliked.

Whenever he offered a remark, I either ignored it, or crushed it with some stupid sarcasm, at which Mr. Littleton would be very much amused. It was evident to me that the latter saw my purpose, and entered into it, and I am ashamed to say I welcomed his alliance.

Poor Chris proposed several games which would give him a chance of seeing me alone, but I scornfully rejected one and all without even condescending to give a reason.

Now, a word about the parties to this little drama. My parents had died while I was young, leaving me to the care of my kind uncle, Mr. Headley, in whose rambling, old country house I spent many happy years.

They had been wealthy, and I was much sought after as an heiress; but I had grown up together with Christopher Thorp, a neighbor's son. We had been lovers from an early age, and had been formally engaged for over a year.

Mr. Littleton was on a visit to my uncle as agent for a mining company, in which the latter had large interests. They were often closeted together, and my uncle had a high opinion of the visitor's capacity, and understood him to come from an immensely wealthy family.

Throughout all that morning I treated Chris outrageously, and flirted desperately with Mr. Littleton. At dinner I contrived to give him the seat next to me, and had the bitter pleasure of seeing the white face of my lover opposite to me. His behavior during the day was admirable. He never lost his temper once, and I had to acknowledge to myself that he had much more of the true gentleman about him than my new admirer.

After dinner, in spite of all my precautions to the contrary, Chris found me alone for a few minutes in the garden. His face was pale and troubled, but his manner quiet and collected.

"I want to come to an understanding," he said. "Have I been mistaken in you? I thought you loved me."

"It seems you have been mistaken," was all I replied.

"Then you wish this engagement broken off?" he asked.

"As you choose," I answered.

"Give me your hand, then, please."

With trembling fingers—but, oh, so gently!—he drew the betrothal ring off, and kissing my hand, said:

"Good-by!"

He then threw the ring on the ground, and placing his heel upon it, crushed it, and lifting his hat without looking at me, walked quietly away.

The agony of that moment I never wish to experience again. I would have cried to him, but I felt suffocated and could not speak. I would have flung myself at his feet and bathed them with tears, but that my limbs refused to move. I heard a slight cough behind me, and turning saw Mr. Littleton's servant, Parsons, standing not far from me. He looked away again instantly; but I knew that he must have beheld the whole scene between me and my lover.

That afternoon I was dazed with my misery, my punishment was so well deserved, but seemed so hard to bear. I went through the various amusements mechanically, looking always for Chris; but he never appeared. If he had, I would have begged him to forgive me before all the company.

They were a merry party of young folks, and game succeeded game. Mr. Littleton was always at my side, making love to me in many ways, and for a while his assiduous attention and respectful, though fervent, manner overpowered my listlessness.

At length somebody proposed a game of "hide-and-seek." It fell to my turn to hide, and I was glad of it, for I had become sick of my gayety, and wished to be alone. I knew of a place where few were likely to seek me.

At the top of the house was an observatory, in which was a very large chest. For what purpose it had been used I do not know, but it was perforated with numerous apertures and the boards had shrunken apart, so that any one could easily lie concealed in it without inconvenience from lack of air. I hastened up to this observatory, and seating myself on the top of the chest lid, abandoned myself to my misery.

I cannot remember how long I remained there, when I heard footsteps coming up the narrow stairway that led to the observatory. I hastily concealed myself in the chest, and heard two persons enter, one of whom sat down on the lid above me.

"Bob," said a voice, which I instantly recognized that of Mr. Littleton's, "we can neither be seen nor heard here, so we can have a little talk. By George, Bob! wouldn't it be a spec if I, Tom Simply, whose phiz adorns the rogues' galleries of almost every country in Europe, was to capture this pretty little heiress, with her cool million, hey?"

The other, whose voice I recognized as Parsons', replied:

"You'd better be quick, though. Those forged letters of the mining company may be discovered any day. And if you do marry this girl, how long do you expect to remain with her? Your 'physog.' is pretty well known, I tell you."

"My dear fellow, I will stay just until I get my hand on the money bags—the way I did with that old French woman. All the women trust me," and he gave a sinister laugh.

I will detail no more of their conversation. It is sufficient that I learned from it that they were a pair of distinguished scoundrels; that their first object had been to swindle my uncle out of a large sum of money by means of their false representations and forged letters; but the possibility of securing my affections had only flashed across the mind of the more accomplished villian when he saw that I was disposed to quarrel with my lover.

It was with a mixture of terror and relief that I heard these unconscious self-betrayals. The gulf to the edge of which my heedless temper had driven me was appalling, and, cowering in the old chest, I made the most solemn resolution of my life—one that I have faithfully adhered to since—to check the perverse spirit which urged me to indulge my pride at the expense of my best feelings.

After this precious pair had gone downstairs, I waited until they were beyond hearing, and then stretched out my arms to lift up the lid of the chest.

Horror! it was locked. The heavy lid had closed with a spring, and I was cooped up in a chest, in a lonely part of the old building, that was not visited once a month.

My situation was most terrible. I shrieked again and again for help. There was a rush of feet along the passage beneath, and up the stairs. The lid was wrenched open, and I was drawn from the chest by the loving arms of my loyal Chris. I could only murmur:

"Chris, my love, my darling! forgive me!" and I fainted on his bosom.

There is little more to be told. When Chris left me he accidentally received some information which led him to suspect that Mr. Littleton was an imposter.

Avoiding me, Chris had followed the villain about, and at length saw him and his servant go up to the observatory. Chris followed them as far as the floor directly beneath the observatory, and waited their coming down, hid under the stairway.

He was about to go down after them, when he heard my screams, and wild with fear, dashed up to my rescue.

The two conspirators were arrested, and sent to prison on many charges.

Chris and I are now happily married, but in all my felicity I shudder when I think of my narrow escape from the convicted felon, and how nearly I had realized the fate of the unfortunate Ginevra.—New York Weekly.

Economy in Small Things.

The man who saves something every year is on the road to prosperity. It may not be possible to save much; if not, save a little. Don't think a dollar or a dime is too small a sum to lay by. Everybody knows how little expenditures get away with large sums. But few seem to know that the rule is one that works both ways. If a dime spent here and a dollar there soon makes a large hole in a man's income, so those dimes and dollars soon become a visible and respectable accumulation. In this country, any man make himself independent, or keep himself under the harrow for life, according as he wastes or spends small change. How many things do individuals and families buy that they do not need or cannot afford! Think twice before you spend that small coin. Don't be stingy or mean, but also don't be foolishly self-indulgent. The self-indulgent person is far more likely to be ungenerous than the self-denying one. The money wasted on hurtful things alone—the drugs and medicines we mingle with our diet in the form of tea, tobacco, alcohol and the like—stand on the very threshold of prosperity, and bar the way of thousands to a home in their old age. Don't forget—"Economy is the road to wealth."

Titanic Patience.

An elephant in Calcutta had a disease in his eye. For three days he had been completely blind. The owner, an engineer officer, asked the doctor if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor said he would try nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to a similar disease in the human eye. The large animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy, raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however, was wonderful. The eye was in a manner restored, and the animal could partially see. The next day, when he was brought and heard the doctor's voice, he lay down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath, just like a man about to endure an operation, gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then by trunk and gesture evidently wished to express his gratitude.

Muscle Rays.

There would appear to be no longer any doubt that rays are given off by active muscle and nerves. Dr. Hugh Walsham and Mr. Leslie Miller point out that experiments are remarkably easy to perform, and are absolutely convincing as to the actual existence of the rays. The fluorescent screens are prepared with hexagonal zinc blende, which is placed in the form of a very thin film on thin paper, gold-beater's skin or thin celluloid. The screen is excited and the fluorescent light allowed to die away until it has reached the steady stage. At this point if a muscle in a state of contraction be placed underneath the fluorescent screen it will be seen to brighten perceptibly.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Few Hopes of Marriage.

One of the ladies who wear what is called with a sad pathos "the rational costume" has confessed that the fashion has one drawback. Ladies who wear it, she says, must expect to put matrimony out of their thoughts, for men do not appear to be drawn toward this particular form of progress. This is probably true of the ordinary man, but there is always the vegetarian as a last resource.

Cruelty to Animals Unknown in China.

Many years ago we suggested at Paris to Mr. Burlingame our then Minister to China, the starting of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in China. His reply was: "Cruelty to animals is unknown in China."—Our Dumb Animals.

LITTLE AND SWEET.

So many things there be
  Little and sweet!
Hark what I sing to thee,
See what I bring to thee—
Little wild strawberry
  Dainty to eat,
Nicest of all berries,
  Little and sweet!

Hush—outside, a song,
  "Twee-wee-wee-weet!"
Hiding the grass among,
Shaking his silver tongue,
Flits the sparrow along.
  Hear him repeat,
Oh, such a little song,
  Little and sweet!

Tell me what this one is—
  'Tis n't to eat!
Better than berries
Or birdies or cherries!
Dimpled and pink from his
  Head to his feet,
Ah, Mama's baby, ah,
  Little and sweet!

—Ann Brewster, in Little Folks.

THE LITTLE WHITE LAMB.

The baby, Wee Boy Geordie, was very sick, and all the other children had been sent out of the house to stay until he was better. Only a few of his favorite toys had been taken out of the nursery, and nobody played there at all.

It was very sad; and the worst of it was that the little White Lamb, the best loved of all his playthings, could not be found, though they had hunted high and low. The baby called incessantly for him.

"Where's White Lambie? Geordie want to play wiv him," he said over and over.

In vain did they offer other toys.

"No, no! want White Lambie!" he said in his weak little voice.

The kind old doctor held the hot hands in his and shook his head.

"This won't do at all," he said, gravely. And he looked very worried.

So did mamma and papa and the nurse.

"Where, oh, where, can little White Lambie be?" they said to each other.

Now, the walls have ears, and they hear, you know. They talk sometimes too. Have you never heard them say "Cr-r-ah" at night when you are alone? So the news of it came to the Nursery People.

"Oh, if only the Captain of the Tin Soldiers were here!" they said sadly. "For who among us can go to find White Lambie?" And they looked at each other in distress. "Who can go?" they repeated.

Not Jack-in-the-Box, though he could he, when he could only move up and down in his box? Not the toy Noah from the ark, he was too small. Not the Top; he could only move when somebody set him a-spinning. Not the little Cuckoo, she could not leave the clock.

Then up spoke the little Black Dog with the curly tail:

"I—I will find White Lambie and bring him home to Wee Boy Geordie this very night."

And all the Nursery People clapped their hands in joy; for who could go better than the little Black Dog? So, when the stars twinked in the west and the slim new Moon leaned low in her silvery chariot, he pushed open the door and trotted out into the hall.

White Lambie was not on the window sill, nor yet in the dark corners of the hall. So he pattered down the stairway where, months before, the captain marched his soldiers. At the foot was the heavy door, locked and barred for the night.

"Bow-wow!" said the Little Dog, pushing against it with all his might. "Let me out, you surly old door! How dare you stop me!"

Then slowly, very slowly, it turned on its hinges and let him out. Once outside he paused, as if he hardly knew where to look first. He laid his nose to the ground and smelled just as a real dog would do. Had White Lambie strayed down the street? Barking fiercely, he went to see; but no little woolly lamb did he spy.

He turned and circled the house, peering into all the places where the children might have dropped him, still no lambie. Then he went out to the stable where the patient horses stood in their stalls.

"Have you seen White Lambie?" he asked, standing on his hind legs in his excitement.

"Not we," they answered with a friendly neigh. And the little Black Dog turned sadly away.

Then, as he scampered over the grass, he saw the print of a tiny hoof.

"Oho!" laughed he; "now I know where White Lambie is."

And he ran as fast as his feet could carry him to the garden. There, fast asleep in a bed of snowdrops, lay White Lambie.

"Wake up! wake up!" said the Little Dog. "The baby is sick, and he's calling for you."

"What baby?" said the Lamb, rubbing his eyes.

"Why, our baby, of course—Wee Boy Geordie! Run, White Lambie, run, or I will bite your heels," scolded the Little Dog.

Soon the Nursery People heard the pattering of their feet upon the stairs, and they said to one another:—

"The little Black Dog has found the Lambie, and is driving him to the door of the baby's room."

And, sure enough, when nurse opened the door there was the little lost lamb; but the black doggie had scampered away to the nursery. "Well, of all things in this world," said she, "if here isn't the lamb that blessed child's crying for. But how did it ever get here?"

Then she picked him up and laid him on the coverlet where the thin white hands could reach him. The baby seized him eagerly, and with a long sigh of content he laid his cheek upon the lamb's back, and snuggled down to sleep. When the doctor came in the morning Wee Boy Geordie was out of danger. But only the Nursery People know how the little Black Dog found the lamb asleep and drove him home, and not one of them will ever tell.—Pearl Howard Campbell, in Sunday.

FRIENDLY PETS.

"Uncle Harry," just back from California, was talking to the family one evening about deer and dogs often being such great friends.

"In the town of Oroville, Cal., where I live," he said, "I very recently saw a fawn, still in its spots, rambling about the main street; dogs that were in nowise accustomed to it went up and passed on. The fawn was perfectly unconcerned.

"Two years ago there was another deer, over half grown, in the same town, which had as its companion and safeguard a large Newfoundland. These animals were often seen playing together and went downtown together at their own desire. On these trips the Newfoundland seemed, by instinct, to know that the deer was at the mercy of other dogs, and saw to it that no dog molested the deer. The family owning these two attractive animals has moved from Oroville, taking their interesting friends.

"Another nearly grown doe I saw last year (adjoining the same town) standing in a little creek with some cattle. I was told that it came and went to pasturage and to milking (of course the deer was not milked) daily with the cows. In 1897 I was at Eden Valley ranch for a month. A wild, rough country in Mendocino county, California, surrounds this ranch. Big and small game is abundant there. The wild cattle in the 'roughs' are the most interesting features there.

"The cattle dogs, wild hog dogs, bear dogs and deer dogs are taught to attack and pursue tirelessly. The most exciting chase and fight I ever witnessed was between these dogs and a great wild bear that succeeded in ripping two out of six of the largest and best trained dogs. The bear was finally secured alive and dragged into the corral at the tail of a riata, snubbed to the horn of the saddle of the chief vaquero.

"For a month I saw a male and female fawn move with perfect unconcern among these dogs, and all lap milk from the same trough (the fawn does not lap, but drinks like a pig and drinks milk like a starved pig). It was laughable to see them pushing each other while gulping milk. These dogs that ran off the mother doe were the first to discover her young, but did not seize them as they would have done the doe. When strange dogs passing this ranch house on the road espied the fawns in the orchard or the meadow, they naturally 'went for' the fawns. I expressed apprehension, but I was told by the wife of the proprietor that the home dogs kept a sharp outlook for strange dogs and always protected the fawns. I saw evidences there of this.

"I know a gentleman in Virginia whose shepherd dog chased a tame deer all about the grounds at top speed to the infinite delight of both animals. After the race deer and dog would come up to their master."

CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

In writing "Robinson Crusoe," Defoe, with a story teller's license, took many liberties with the original narrative. One of these changes has been to tell us that Crusoe's island was situated on the east coast of South America, near the mouth of the Orinoco River. There can be no doubt, however, that the Island of Juan Fernandez, with its cave and its lookout, was the island which Defoe has described; nor that the adventures of Alexander Selkirk have been faithfully reproduced, with an added charm, in the story of "Robinson Crusoe."—St. Nicholas.

A JAPANESE PANDO

O Hana San's Husband Wa sian With Secrets Which Discovered.

The Japanese have never l Russians personally. Russ dents of Japan were often thought of. The Russian dor, Baron Rosen, enjoyed th of all classes, and at the Inte club was a favorite of many friends.

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Tame Humming Birds.

Of all the birds, the humming especially when young, seem play the least fear, says a w Country Life in America. It ficult matter to train a young bird to follow one about the or to come when called, yet had several humming birds were perfectly domesticated, more thoroughly tame than bird I have ever seen. Two ming birds that grew up with given a small place in a c our sleeping apartment. At approach of daylight they out into the room, the door bein and directly to the bed, hoverin my face, their loud humming awakening me at once. There mistaking that the birds wished breakfast, and they could not en away. At times I would not to see them and they would ly alight on the bed, utter quaint little sound, now pe protest, then would hover face, so near that the wind rapidly moving wings, was qu ficient to arouse me. When I my finger one or both would on it and gaze at me in a which spoke volumes to any aginative enough to think they stood the language of birds w are hungry.

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"Ef I'm not mistaken," m neighbor, "a alligator has p swallered yer boy, Jimmy."

"Shouldn't wonder," said t man, calmly knocking his ash his clay pipe, "his mammy a that he wuz sweet enough to Atlanta Constitution.

Niche-like Decorations of Walls,

ADOBE RUINED

Ruins of the Ancient Inca Empire

By Walter L. Beasley

IT is said that the Inca to be did not commence to be conquerors until they had first shown themselves to be statesmen and wise and went administrators. Having ed a fairly advanced civilization, y began gradually to overawe and rporate the territory of less ful ed tribes of the coast and slopes the Andes, who slowly absorbed th the religion and superior hands ft of their conquerors. These con ests extended over a period of seve l centuries. The permanence a ament of Inca power is attributed their having secured the good graces their new subjects, and to their l al treatment and policy of conc h, than to force of arms. This ex ued until the limits of Inca rule ex ded from the central portion of Bo ia to the western coast of Peru, rth to Ecuador, and south to north Chile. The inhabitants of this ter ory embrace many different tribes th local rulers, living in different ges of enlightenment.

Under Inca sway and influence, both chitecture and the various industrial ts reached their highest degree of ficiency. Few, if any, countries of odern times have equaled the ex me and skillful utilization of land at was practised during the time the ca Empire flourished. In many lo alities they built their dwellings mong rough rocks, on arid slopes of lls, in order to use the limited area soil for agriculture. They terraced every hill and mountainside until t a single spare foot of surface was ft unimproved. They likewise con ructed aqueducts for irrigation pur ses, and also a series of magnificent ads, from twenty-five to fifty feet in idth, paved with blocks of stone, hich connected their royal capital at uzco with the various provinces part of the way these were cut out of

ALTAR IN HEART OF ARTIFICIA

solid stone, and often ascended precip itous heights by a series of stone stair ways. Traces of these roads still ex ist in many localities.

One of the most noteworthy of the coast ruins investigated by Mr. Bandelier, who was sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, were those of Chan-Chan, commonly called Chimu, near the present city of Truxillo, typical views of which are here reproduced. The ruins extend for a distance of three miles, and are one and a half miles in width. Nothing remains of the original appearance and former grandeur

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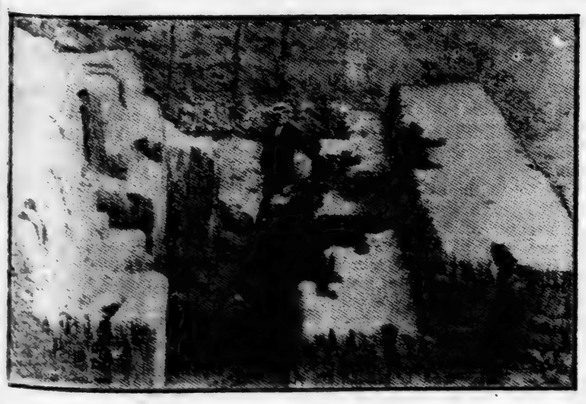
ADOBE RUINED HOUSES IN COURTYARD, CHAN-CHAN.

Burial Tower, Sillustani, Peru.



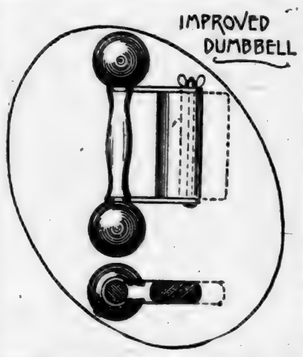
ALTAR IN HEART OF ARTIFICIAL MOUND, RUINS OF CHAN-CHAN.

Ruins of Chan-Chan, Chan-Chan.

DUMBBELL OR INDIAN CLUB.

An Excellent Feature in an Exercising Apparatus.

An entirely new design of dumbbell has recently been patented which permits of its use in much the same movements in which Indian clubs are employed. The original feature of the device is in the addition of a supplementary adjustable handle. The weights are of the usual spherical form, and are joined by the usual shaped handle. Projecting radially from the ends of this handle are two parallel arms. Between those arms is disposed a second handle, pivoted in such a manner as to extend the reach or grasp of the fingers and thumb. The practical effect of this construction is to give a firmer and more vigorous grasp, resulting in a better development of the muscles of the hand and forearm. A minor detail in the design is the provision for the adjustment of this auxiliary handle so as to make the span of the grasp longer or shorter as desired.



Sanctuary in Korea.

In Korea the rooms of a wife or mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for one other crime, he cannot be forced to leave those rooms, and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Combinations of muslin and lace always are charming, but never have been more effective than at this present time, when both

YOKE WAIST.

are offered in an unprecedented variety. The dainty waist shown is made of sheer white Persian lawn, with the yoke and frills of Valenciennes lace, applique of embroidery and belt of messaline satin, but the list of equally satisfactory materials is almost limitless. The model is an admirable one and can be made, as is this one, unlined, or over the fitted foundation, when it becomes suited to the many soft silks and wools of the season. The deep, scalloped yoke is eminently becoming, and the fall of lace below makes a most graceful finish at the same time that it adds to the breadth of the shoulders.

The waist consists of the lining, which is smoothly fitted, front, backs and yoke. Both front and backs are gathered at upper and lower edges and droop over the full belt. The yoke is separate and arranged over the whole and the sleeves are soft and full, with groups of tucks above the wrists which provide additional fulness for the drooping puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all-over lace, five and one-half yards of lace, two and one-half yards of applique and one-half yard of silk for belt to make as illustrated.

Colors For Hats.

Shades of blue, shades of Bordeaux, shades of green, shades of pink, are all favorite ideas for the entirely straw toque. It seems agreed that costume and hat shall make a compact as to color, and on these lines one notices that the new sleeve frills are of chiffon, matching the fabric of the frock or the coat and skirt in question. And this will be a very pretty fashion, of which a charming variation may be found in having the chiffon flowered, although the groundwork matches the material of the frock. For instance, with a black frock, frills or rose-patterned black chiffon, with a dark blue, frills of white and pinky-flowered blue chiffon, and then lace and chiffon may be blended.

The Coin Spot of Green.

The coin spot of green is now in evidence on crash or organdy, and on the useful foulard and also on the newer mohairs. It looks best on a white or a black ground. Fortunately the coin spots are set at proper intervals, not too close together. An ecru grass cloth patterned with coin spots of cool willow green, set at intervals never closer than five inches apart, is one of the successes of the season. A gown of this sort requires but little trimming, usually bands of the plain material, not using the spotted parts, finished with double row of shoemaker's stitching.

Put on Smart Jackets.

A good deal of braiding in gold and silver is being put on smart jackets, vests and gowns. It is said that all sorts of silver chains, belts, buckles and ornaments are to be worn with the white summer gowns.

Shirrings.

Shirrings are still so much in vogue in Paris, both for skirt and bodice embellishment, that they bid fair to stay in fashion here for some time to come.

Fancy Blouse Waist.

Fancy waists made with deep berthas and shallow yokes are conspicuous favorites of the season and are most charming made of the dainty thin materials so much in vogue. This one combines silk mull, all-over lace and inserted tucking, with trimming of narrow Valenciennes frills and is unlined, but the design suits soft silks and wools equally well and can be made over the fitted foundation whenever preferred. The horizontal tucks in waist and sleeves are among the notable features of the latest designs, and in addition to being effective, serve the practical end of giving needed body to thin fabrics. The belt is one of the new draped ones, and the waist blouses over it most becomingly.

The waist consists of the lining, the full front and backs and the deep scalloped bertha. The shallow yoke is formed by facing the lining to required depth and can be made transparent by cutting the foundation away beneath, whenever such effect is desired. The sleeves are simply full, shirred to form frills at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, five and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all-over

FANCY BLOUSE WAIST.

lace for bertha, one-half yard of inserted tucking for yoke and twenty-one yards of narrow lace to make as illustrated.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

A FABLE.

BY M'LANDBURGH WILSON.

There was a very learned man
Who had a foolish wish;
He set a mouse-trap on a bank
In hopes of catching fish.

He then went home and all day long
He sat around the house;
With rod and reel and wriggling worm
He tried to catch a mouse.

The moral of his enterprise
The world of life will match;
You always should adapt your bait
To what you want to catch.
—Colbert's Weekly.

FLASHES OF FUN.

The Instalment Collector—"Are you sure your mistress isn't in?" The New Maid—"I hope you don't doubt her word, sir."—Chicago Journal.

Nellie—"Gracious! How did you manage to knit so much in so short a time?" Ninette—"Every time I do ten rows I give myself a chocolate cream."

When with the stomach ache you moan,
Small boy, let this allay distress—
'Twould cost, if you were fully grown,
A thousand dollars, more or less.
—Washington Star.

Buxnbuz—"Whatband seems to be taking quite an interest in old Gotit's daughter." S. T. Udent—"No, it's only the principal he's after."—Princeton Tiger.

J. Axon Bond—"Would you have loved me had I been poor?" She—"Certainly, my love; but I'd have kept you in blissful ignorance of the fact."—Smart Set.

"Did Alkali Ike make that tenderfoot eat his words?" "No; the tenderfoot turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat."—Chicago Journal.

Agent—"Madam, could I sell you this book of fairy tales?" Mrs. Muchwed—"No; I've been married four times, and fairy tales are a chestnut with me."—New Yorker.

"Just give me time," the culprit cried,
"And I will mend my ways."
"Oh, very well," the Judge replied,
"I'll give you ninety days."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

He (during the quarrel)—"Well, I don't seem to cut any ice in this world." She—"Well, it's a safe bet that you'll not be in the kind of climate where you will be able to cut any in the next."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Newlyriche—"Well, of all the impudence!" Mr. Newlyriche—"What is it, Hannah?" Mrs. Newlyriche—"Those poor first cousins of yours have gone and got themselves the same identical ancestors that you've got!"—Puck.

"Oh, George!" exclaimed the young wife, "it was nearly midnight before you got home last night." "Well, well!" exclaimed the husband, "you women are so inconsistent. Before we were married you didn't care how late I got home."—Sioux Falls Press.

Naggsby—"Was Bragsby surprised when he was nominated for the Governorship?" Waggsby — "Surprised? I should say so. Why, he was so taken aback that he almost forgot the speech of acceptance he had prepared in advance."—Baltimore American.

Betty—"So Maud is engaged? Well, I'm sorry for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about keeping house." Bessie—"Oh, yes, she does." Betty—"I'd like to know what." Bessie—"The first thing is to get a man to keep house for."—Harper's Bazar.

Ethel—"So Bob and Edith are engaged? Can he support her in the style to which she is accustomed?" Jack—"Support her? Why, he can't even support himself any longer in the style to which she has been accustomed to seeing him while courting her."—Judge.

The Teacher—"Now, Johnny, can you tell me what Joan of Arc did?" Johnny—"Which one do you mean, the Irish Joan of Arc, the Bricklayers' Joan of Arc, the Japanese Joan of Arc, or the Joan of Arc what led the messenger boys to victory last summer?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The papers incorporating the Carnegie library of Selma are filed for record.

A new species of rubber tree has been discovered in Mexico.

EXCURSION RATES VIA THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Meeting of the Imperial Council Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Tickets on sale July 11, 12, with final limit returning to leave Atlantic City not later than July 23, 1904, at rate of one fare plus $1 for the round trip.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Summer School of the South. Tickets on sale July 5, 6, 11, 12, 18, 25, with final limit fifteen days from date of sale, with privilege of extension until September 30th by depositing with joint agent and paying 50 cents, at the rate of one fare plus 25 cents.

Cincinnati, O.

Grand Lodge B. P. O. E. Tickets on sale July 16, 17, with final limit returning July 25, 1904, with privilege of extension until August 25, by depositing with joint agent at Cincinnati and paying 50 cents, at the rate of one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip.

By paying a little higher rate tickets may be purchased to Cincinnati and return via St. Louis, Mo., with a ten-day stop-over at that point.

For further information apply to any Southern railway agent, or write to J. N. Harrison, district passenger agent; R. B. Creagh, traveling passenger agent, Birmingham, Ala.

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VIRTUE'S REWARDS.

The baby that's good lies all day long,
Toying away with his toes,
And no one lingers to croon him a song
Or lessen his little woes;
The baby that's good neglected lies
Where the sun shines into his blinking eyes
And the flies trot over his nose.

The baby that squalls all day, all night,
Is "mother's sweet, precious pet;"
She fondles and rocks him with all her might,
And leaves everything else upset;
The baby that only knows how to squall
Is dawdled and pampered and always gets all
The care that there is to get.

The man who quietly toils away,
With never a plaint nor sigh,
Just doing his best day after day,
With hopes of the by-and-by,
Who merely accepts what the world accords,
Receives but few of the sweet rewards
For which the successful try.

The man who demands the best there is,
Who asks—as the poorest may—
Though others have stronger claims than his,
Takes the fairest gifts away;
The man who asks may have little worth
But he gets the best that there is on earth
For saying his little say.

—S. E. Kiser.

: Perversity Cured :

By Alice Thorp

"ALICE," said Chris, "I don't like to see you take up with that fellow Littleton. I don't like him, and I don't trust him."

"Oh, dear me, Chris," I answered, "you make yourself a perfect worry and torment to me. I am sure I would like you much better if you would throw off that sorry look and let me have a little peace. You positively spoil all my pleasure!"

And I put my handkerchief to my face, and with infinite difficulty, squeezed a tear from my left eyelid.

I was more inclined to laugh when I saw the woe-begone expression on the frank, honest face before me.

I knew that of all things Chris most feared making me unhappy; for that very reason, I suppose, I employed the dangerous talent all women possess of making a man feel that he has been cruel and inconsiderate.

Chris sat down beside me, and taking my hand, said, with a voice which love, allied to natural courtesy, made more gentle and tender than any woman's:

"Alice, dear, forgive me if I spoke hastily to you. I trust you most fully, knowing how good and true to me you are, and I never doubt you for one instant. So we'll say no more about him, my love."

And he advanced his face to give me the kiss which usually sealed the reconciliation of our little quarrels.

But I was not satisfied with my triumph. I liked to hector it a little over my lover; moreover, I felt that I was in the wrong, which, of course, made me spiteful. So I turned away my face, and replied coldly

"Mr. Littleton is my uncle's guest, and I could not avoid him, even if I wished to. He is excellent company, and is everything that a gentleman should be, in spite of your jealous distrust of him."

Chris' face flushed, but he controlled himself and gazed into my eyes with a look of tender reproach.

I tried to return his gaze with one of defiance, but failed utterly, and had to content myself with a small-sized sneer.

"Good morning, Miss Lyman. Good morning, Mr. Thorp!" said a mellow voice at this moment, and Mr. Stuart Littleton stood before us.

He was handsome—tall, and with that slight stoop which gives an indescribable air of gentility to some men, as if their constant occupation is bow to ladies.

"Your uncle and I," he added, "have sworn a truce to business for the rest of the day, and he refers me to you as the most accomplished person in the house in the art of pastime. Your uncle says your resources for making amusement are boundless; so oblige us by giving us the benefit of your most sage counsels."

I was angry at myself; and so, womanlike, I resolved to take my revenge on Chris, whose look of reproach haunted me. I was in one of those moods of unhappy recklessness which up to that time I had often indulged, but to which since that day I have never abandoned myself.

I felt that I deserved much more than the mild censure I had received, for I had neglected Chris most shamefully: but I determined to deserve his reproach still further, and if he chose to be jealous, to give him something to be jealous about.

In this amiable frame of mind, I summoned all my suppleness of wit, and entered heartily into schemes of amusement. Mr. Littleton and I absorbed all the conversation.

Chris could converse well and fluently, but I purposely chose such topics as he was unfamiliar with, and gave the conversation a tone of flippancy which he disliked.

Whenever he offered a remark, I either ignored it, or crushed it with some stupid sarcasm, at which Mr. Littleton would be very much amused. It was evident to me that the latter saw my purpose, and entered into it, and I am ashamed to say I welcomed his alliance.

Poor Chris proposed several games which would give him a chance of seeing me alone, but I scornfully rejected one and all without even condescending to give a reason.

Now, a word about the parties to this little drama. My parents had died while I was young, leaving me to the care of my kind uncle, Mr. Headley, in whose rambling, old country house I spent many happy years.

They had been wealthy, and I was much sought after as an heiress; but I had grown up together with Christopher Thorp, a neighbor's son. We had been lovers from an early age, and had been formally engaged for over a year.

Mr. Littleton was on a visit to my uncle as agent for a mining company, in which the latter had large interests. They were often closeted together, and my uncle had a high opinion of the visitor's capacity, and understood him to come from an immensely wealthy family.

Throughout all that morning I treated Chris outrageously, and flirted desperately with Mr. Littleton. At dinner I contrived to give him the seat next to me, and had the bitter pleasure of seeing the white face of my lover opposite to me. His behavior during the day was admirable. He never lost his temper once, and I had to acknowledge to myself that he had much more of the true gentleman about him than my new admirer.

After dinner, in spite of all my precautions to the contrary, Chris found me alone for a few minutes in the garden. His face was pale and troubled, but his manner quiet and collected.

"I want to come to an understanding," he said. "Have I been mistaken in you? I thought you loved me."

"It seems you have been mistaken," was all I replied.

"Then you wish this engagement broken off?" he asked.

"As you choose," I answered.

"Give me your hand, then, please."

With trembling fingers—but, oh, so gently!—he drew the betrothal ring off, and kissing my hand, said:

"Good-by!"

He then threw the ring on the ground, and placing his heel upon it, crushed it, and lifting his hat without looking at me, walked quietly away.

The agony of that moment I never wish to experience again. I would have cried to him, but I felt suffocated and could not speak. I would have flung myself at his feet and bathed them with tears, but that my limbs refused to move. I heard a slight cough behind me, and turning saw Mr. Littleton's servant, Parsons, standing not far from me. He looked away again instantly; but I knew that he must have beheld the whole scene between me and my lover.

That afternoon I was dazed with my misery, my punishment was so well deserved, but seemed so hard to bear. I went through the various amusements mechanically, looking always for Chris; but he never appeared. If he had, I would have begged him to forgive me before all the company.

They were a merry party of young folks, and game succeeded game. Mr. Littleton was always at my side, making love to me in many ways, and for a while his assiduous attention and respectful, though fervent, manner overpowered my listlessness.

At length somebody proposed a game of "hide-and-seek." It fell to my turn to hide, and I was glad of it, for I had become sick of my gayety, and wished to be alone. I knew of a place where few were likely to seek me.

At the top of the house was an observatory, in which was a very large chest. For what purpose it had been used I do not know, but it was perforated with numerous apertures and the boards had shrunken apart, so that any one could easily lie concealed in it without inconvenience from lack of air. I hastened up to this observatory, and seating myself on the top of the chest lid, abandoned myself to my misery.

I cannot remember how long I remained there, when I heard footsteps coming up the narrow stairway that led to the observatory. I hastily concealed myself in the chest, and heard two persons enter, one of whom sat down on the lid above me.

"Bob," said a voice, which I instantly recognized that of Mr. Littleton's, "we can neither be seen nor heard here, so we can have a little talk. By George, Bob! wouldn't it be a spec if I, Tom Limply, whose phiz adorns the rogues' galleries of almost every country in Europe, was to capture this pretty little heiress, with her cool million, hey?"

The other, whose voice I recognized as Parsons', replied:

"You'd better be quick, though. Those forged letters of the mining company may be discovered any day. And if you do marry this girl, how long do you expect to remain with her? Your 'physiog,' is pretty well known, I tell you."

"My dear fellow, I will stay just until I get my hand on the money bags—the way I did with that old French woman. All the women trust me," and he gave a sinister laugh.

I will detail no more of their conversation. It is sufficient that I learned from it that they were a pair of distinguished scoundrels; that their first object had been to swindle my uncle out of a large sum of money by means of their false representations and forged letters; but the possibility of securing my affections had only flashed across the mind of the mere accomplished villian when he saw that I was disposed to quarrel with my lover.

It was with a mixture of terror and relief that I heard these unconscious self-betrayals. The gulf to the edge of which my heedless temper had driven me was appalling, and, cowering in the old chest, I made the most solemn resolution of my life—one that I have faithfully adhered to since—to check the perverse spirit which urged me to indulge my pride at the expense of my best feelings.

After this precious pair had gone downstairs, I waited until they were beyond hearing, and then stretched out my arms to lift up the lid of the chest.

Horror! it was locked. The heavy lid had closed with a spring, and I was cooped up in a chest, in a lonely part of the old building, that was not visited once a month.

My situation was most terrible. I shrieked again and again for help. There was a rush of feet along the passage beneath, and up the stairs. The lid was wrenched open, and I was drawn from the chest by the loving arms of my loyal Chris. I could only murmur:

"Chris, my love, my darling! forgive me!" and I fainted on his bosom.

There is little more to be told. When Chris left me he accidentally received some information which led him to suspect that Mr. Littleton was an imposter.

Avoiding me, Chris had followed the villain about, and at length saw him and his servant go up to the observatory. Chris followed them as far as the floor directly beneath the observatory, and waited their coming down, hid under the stairway.

He was about to go down after them, when he heard my screams, and wild with fear, dashed up to my rescue.

The two conspirators were arrested, and sent to prison on many charges.

Chris and I are now happily married, but in all my felicity I shudder when I think of my narrow escape from the convicted felon, and how nearly I had realized the fate of the unfortunate Ginevra.—New York Weekly.

Economy in Small Things.

The man who saves something every year is on the road to prosperity. It may not be possible to save much; if not, save a little. Don't think a dollar or a dime is too small a sum to lay by. Everybody knows how little expenditures get away with large sums. But few seem to know that the rule is one that works both ways. If a dime spent here and a dollar there soon makes a large hole in a man's income, so those dimes and dollars soon become a visible and respectable accumulation. In this country, any man make himself independent, or keep himself under the harrow for life, according as he wastes or spends small change. How many things do individuals and families buy that they do not need or cannot afford! Think twice before you spend that small coin. Don't be stingy or mean, but also don't be foolishly self-indulgent. The self-indulgent person is far more likely to be ungenerous than the self-denying one. The money wasted on hurtful things alone—the drugs and medicines we mingle with our diet in the form of tea, tobacco, alcohol and the like—stand on the very threshold of prosperity, and bar the way of thousands to a home in their old age. Don't forget—"Economy is the road to wealth."

Titanic Patience.

An elephant in Calcutta had a disease in his eye. For three days he had been completely blind. The owner, an engineer officer, asked the doctor if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor said he would try nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to a similar disease in the human eye. The large animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy, raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however, was wonderful. The eye was in a manner restored, and the animal could partially see. The next day, when he was brought and heard the doctor's voice, he lay down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath, just like a man about to endure an operation, gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then by trunk and gesture evidently wished to express his gratitude.

Muscle Rays.

There would appear to be no longer any doubt that rays are given off by active muscle and nerves. Dr. Hugh Walsham and Mr. Leslie Miller point out that experiments are remarkably easy to perform, and are absolutely convincing as to the actual existence of the rays. The fluorescent screens are prepared with hexagonal zinc blende, which is placed in the form of a very thin film on thin paper, gold-beater's skin or thin celluloid. The screen is excited and the fluorescent light allowed to die away until it has reached the steady stage. At this point if a muscle in a state of contraction be placed underneath the fluorescent screen it will be seen to brighten perceptibly.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Few Hopes of Marriage.

One of the ladies who wear what is called with a sad pathos "the rational costume" has confessed that the fashion has one drawback. Ladies who wear it, she says, must expect to put matrimony out of their thoughts, for men do not appear to be drawn toward this particular form of progress. This is probably true of the ordinary man, but there is always the vegetarian as a last resource.

Cruelty to Animals Unknown in China.

Many years ago we suggested at Paris to Mr. Burlingame our then Minister to China, the starting of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in China. His reply was: "Cruelty to animals is unknown in China."—Our Dumb Animals.

LITTLE AND SWEET.

So many things there be
Little and sweet!
Hark what I sing to thee,
See what I bring to thee—
Little wild strawberry
Dainty to eat,
Nicest of all berries,
Little and sweet!

Hush—outside, a song,
"Twee-wee-wee-weet!"
Hiding the grass among,
Shaking his silver tongue,
Flits the sparrow along.
Hear him repeat,
Oh, such a little song,
Little and sweet!

Tell me what this one is—
'Tis n't to eat!
Better than berries
Or birdies or cherries!
Dimpled and pink from his
Head to his feet,
Ah, Mama's baby, ah,
Little and sweet!

—Ann Brewster, in Little Folks.

THE LITTLE WHITE LAMB.

The baby, Wee Boy Geordie, was very sick, and all the other children had been sent out of the house to stay until he was better. Only a few of his favorite toys had been taken out of the nursery, and nobody played there at all.

It was very sad; and the worst of it was that the little White Lamb, the best loved of all his playthings, could not be found, though they had hunted high and low. The baby called incessantly for him.

"Where's White Lambie? Geordie want to play wiv him," he said over and over.

In vain did they offer other toys.

"No, no! want White Lambie!" he said in his weak little voice.

The kind old doctor held the hot hands in his and shook his head.

"This won't do at all," he said, gravely. And he looked very worried.

So did mamma and papa and the nurse.

"Where, oh, where, can little White Lambie be?" they said to each other.

Now, the walls have ears, and they hear, you know. They talk sometimes too. Have you never heard them say "Cr-r-ah" at night when you are alone? So the news of it came to the Nursery People.

"Oh, if only the Captain of the Tin Soldiers were here!" they said sadly. "For who among us can go to find White Lambie?" And they looked at each other in distress. "Who can go?" they repeated.

Not Jack-in-the-Box, though he could he, when he could only move up and down in his box? Not the toy Noah from the ark, he was too small. Not the Top; he could only move when somebody set him a-spinning. Not the little Cuckoo, she could not leave the clock.

Then up spoke the little Black Dog with the curly tail:

"I—I will find White Lambie and bring him home to Wee Boy Geordie this very night."

And all the Nursery People clapped their hands in joy; for who could go better than the little Black Dog? So, when the stars twinked in the west and the slim new Moon leaned low in her silvery chariot, he pushed open the door and trotted out into the hall.

White Lambie was not on the window sill, nor yet in the dark corners of the hall. So he pattered down the stairway where, months before, the captain marched his soldiers. At the foot was the heavy door, locked and barred for the night.

"Bow-wow!" said the Little Dog, pushing against it with all his might. "Let me out, you surly old door! How dare you stop me!"

Then slowly, very slowly, it turned on its hinges and let him out. Once outside he paused, as if he hardly knew where to look first. He laid his nose to the ground and smelled just as a real dog would do. Had White Lambie strayed down the street? Barking fiercely, he went to see; but no little woolly lamb did he spy.

He turned and circled the house, peering into all the places where the children might have dropped him, still no lambie. Then he went out to the stable where the patient horses stood in their stalls.

"Have you seen White Lambie?" he asked, standing on his hind legs in his excitement.

"Not we," they answered with a friendly neigh. And the little Black Dog turned sadly away.

Then, as he scampered over the grass, he saw the print of a tiny hoof.

"Oho!" laughed he; "now I know where White Lambie is."

And he ran as fast as his feet could carry him to the garden. There, fast asleep in a bed of snowdrops, lay White Lambie.

"Wake up! wake up!" said the Little Dog. "The baby is sick, and he's calling for you."

"What baby?" said the Lamb, rubbing his eyes.

"Why, our baby, of course—Wee Boy Geordie! Run, White Lamble, run, or I will bite your heels," scolded the Little Dog.

Soon the Nursery People heard the pattering of their feet upon the stairs, and they said to one another:—

"The little Black Dog has found the Lambie, and is driving him to the door of the baby's room."

And, sure enough, when nurse opened the door there was the little lost lamb; but the black doggie had scampered away to the nursery. "Well, of all things in this world," said she, "if here isn't the lamb that blessed child's crying for. But how did it ever get here?"

Then she picked him up and laid him on the coverlet where the thin white hands could reach him. The baby seized him eagerly, and with a long sigh of content he laid his cheek upon the lamb's back, and snuggled down to sleep. When the doctor came in the morning Wee Boy Geordie was out of danger. But only the Nursery People know how the little Black Dog found the lamb asleep and drove him home, and not one of them will ever tell.—Pearl Howard Campbell, in Sunday.

FRIENDLY PETS.

"Uncle Harry," just back from California, was talking to the family one evening about deer and dogs often being such great friends.

"In the town of Oroville, Cal., where I live," he said, "I very recently saw a fawn, still in its spots, rambling about the main street; dogs that were in nowise accustomed to it went up and passed on. The fawn was perfectly unconcerned.

"Two years ago there was another deer, over half grown, in the same town, which had as its companion and safeguard a large Newfoundland. These animals were often seen playing together and went downtown together at their own desire. On these trips the Newfoundland seemed, by instinct, to know that the deer was at the mercy of other dogs, and saw to it that no dog molested the deer. The family owning these two attractive animals has moved from Oroville, taking their interesting friends.

"Another nearly grown doe I saw last year (adjoining the same town) standing in a little creek with some cattle. I was told that it came and went to pasturage and to milking (of course the deer was not milked) daily with the cows. In 1897 I was at Eden Valley ranch for a month. A wild, rough country in Mendocino county, California, surrounds this ranch. Big and small game is abundant there. The wild cattle in the 'roughs' are the most interesting features there.

"The cattle dogs, wild hog dogs, bear dogs and deer dogs are taught to attack and pursue tirelessly. The most exciting chase and fight I ever witnessed was between these dogs and a great wild bear that succeeded in ripping two out of six of the largest and best trained dogs. The bear was finally secured alive and dragged into the corral at the tail of a riata, snubbed to the horn of the saddle of the chief vaquero.

"For a month I saw a male and female fawn move with perfect unconcern among these dogs, and all lap milk from the same trough (the fawn does not lap, but drinks like a pig and drinks milk like a starved pig). It was laughable to see them pushing each other while gulping milk. These dogs that ran off the mother doe were the first to discover her young, but did not seize them as they would have done the doe. When strange dogs passing this ranch house on the road espied the fawns in the orchard or the meadow, they naturally 'went for' the fawns. I expressed apprehension, but I was told by the wife of the proprietor that the home dogs kept a sharp outlook for strange dogs and always protected the fawns. I saw evidences there of this.

"I know a gentleman in Virginia whose shepherd dog chased a tame deer all about the grounds at top speed to the infinite delight of both animals. After the race deer and dog would come up to their master."

CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

In writing "Robinson Crusoe," Defoe, with a story teller's license, took many liberties with the original narrative. One of these changes has been to tell us that Crusoe's island was situated on the east coast of South America; near the mouth of the Orinoco River. There can be no doubt, however, that the island of Juan Fernandez, with its cave and its lookout, was the island which Defoe has described; nor that the adventures of Alexander Selkirk have been faithfully reproduced, with an added charm, in the story of "Robinson Crusoe."—St. Nicholas.

A JAPANESE PANDORA

O Hana San's Husband Was a Russian With Secrets Which Were Discovered.

The Japanese have never been Russians personally. Russian residents of Japan were often thought of. The Russian ambassador, Baron Rosen, enjoyed the of all classes, and at the Interclub was a favorite of many friends.

The sudden rupture of peaceful relations between the two brought grief to many a friends, and even caused the tion of man and wife, says the Transcript. There comes case of one Russian married to anese, and living at Yo spoke Japanese almost and was in almost every affectionate husband. may be called O Hana San, fond of her husband, and until late in January, when most sanguine had abandoned peace.

For some time before this O Hana San had noticed that her band, though frank and open things, attached great importance a sort of despatch box, which he allowed to leave his side for stant. Even under normal circumstances this fact would have her curiosity, both as a woman Japanese at that, but as a reader the vernacular press she was aware that were such beings as sian spies in existence, and though her husband was ostensibly teacher, she really knew nothing his antecedents.

The husband had been only a patriot. But patriotism is admirable the grand passion of the Japanese. In feudal days it took the form of ality to a lord, and no true Samurai would hesitate for a moment between the claims of a blood relative and those of his chiefs. Today the emperor is the great over-lord, and O Hana San, though she loved her husband, could not doubt for where her duty lay. A Japanese proverb has it, "Chushin ji kun ni kaezu." "A faithful servant will not serve two masters," and acting on this belief O Hana San determined to get possession of the despatch box and see what it contained. So one morning she took advantage of a time when Russian weakness and made her husband frightfully drunk, and seizing the box hurried to the nearest police station. Here she told her story, and the inspector commended her for her patriotic action.

The box was broken open and found enough contained numerous maps and plans of Japanese fortifications, naval ports, besides several valuable Russian documents bearing upon the enemy's military and naval schemes. O Hana San was praised more than ever. She smiled. The police officials were jubilant. Glory would be reflected on them when, with great importance they should hand this box to the high authorities. They passed one another's backs. O Hana San had no difficulty in walking away unnoticed in their preoccupation. The husband waked from his stupor in time. Finding despatch box and wife both gone, he drew his conclusions and promptly left the country. As for O Hana San, she was never seen again. She had turned a corner and was gone.

Tame Humming Birds.

Of all the birds, the humming birds, especially when young, seem to display the least fear, says a writer in Country Life in America. It is a difficult matter to train a young robin bird to follow one about the garden or to come when called, yet we have had several humming birds that were perfectly domesticated, and more thoroughly tame than any bird I have ever seen. Two humming birds that grew up with us were given a small place in a cage in our sleeping apartment. At the approach of daylight they would dart out into the room, the door being open, and directly to the bed, hovering over my face, their loud humming wings awakening me at once. There was no mistaking that the birds wished their breakfast, and they could not be driven away. At times I would purposely not to see them and they would gracefully alight on the bed, uttering a quaint little sound, now petulant in protest, then would hover over my face, so near that the wind from the rapidly moving wings, was quite sufficient to arouse me. When I held out my finger one or both would instantly on it and gaze at me in a manner which spoke volumes to any one imaginative enough to think they understood the language of birds when they are hungry.

Their food consisted of sugar and water, which was fed to them from a chop-stick-like straw tube, and upon seeing it they would hover in the air and lick the drops on the end until they were satisfied. Occasionally they would poise themselves before big red flowers printed on the curtains. They recognized the pictures of flowers on sight and would endeavor to press their bills into the artificial flowers were applied in the same way. In a word, these birds, helpless, the smallest of which when hatched required no education, no training from parents; it was all instinctive.

Billville Sprin[gs]

"Ef I'm not mis[taken] neighbor, "a alligator [has] swallered yer boy, Jimmy."

"Shouldn't wonder," said [the] man, calmly knocking his ashes [out] his clay pipe, "his mammy [says] that he wuz sweet enough to [eat]."—Atlanta Constitution.

Niche-like Decorations of Walls. C[ities]

ADOBE RUINED H[OUSES]

Ruins of the Ancient Inca Empire

By Walter L. Beasley

IT is said that the Incas [who] did not commence to be conquerors until they had first shown themselves to be statesmen and wise and [ju]dicious administrators. Having obtained a fairly advanced civilization they began gradually to overawe and incorporate the territory of less cultured tribes of the coast and slopes of the Andes, who slowly absorbed both the religion and superior handicraft of their conquerors. These conquests extended over a period of several centuries. The permanent establishment of Inca power is attributed to their having secured the good graces of their new subjects, and to their liberal treatment and policy of conciliation, than to force of arms. This continued until the limits of Inca rule extended from the central plateau of Bolivia to the western coast of Peru, north to Ecuador, and south to northern Chile. The inhabitants of this territory embrace many different tribes with local rulers, living in different stages of enlightenment.

Under Inca sway and influence, both architecture and the various industrial arts reached their highest degree of efficiency. Few, if any, countries of modern times have equaled the extreme and skillful utilization of land that was practiced during the time the Inca Empire flourished. In many localities they built their dwellings among rough rocks, on arid slopes of hills, in order to use the limited area of soil for agriculture. They terraced up every hill and mountainside until not a single spare foot of surface was left unimproved. They likewise constructed aqueducts for irrigation purposes, and also a series of magnificent roads, from twenty-five to fifty feet in width, paved with blocks of stone, which connected their royal capital at Cuzco with the various provinces. Part of the way these were cut out of

ALTAR IN HEART OF ARTIFICIA[L]

solid stone, and often ascended precipitous heights by a series of stone stairways. Traces of these roads still exist in many localities.

One of the most noteworthy of the coast ruins investigated by Mr. Bandelier, who was sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, were those of Chan-Chan, commonly called Chimu, near the present city of Truxillo, typical views of which are here reproduced. The ruins extend for a distance of three miles, and are one and a half miles in width. Nothing remains of the original appearance and former grandeur

...KS
...WITH OUR
...YS AND
...RLS

...aby is sick, and he's
...sad the Lamb, rub-
...by, of course—Wee
...ss White Lamble,
...your heels," scolded
...ery People heard the
...feet upon the stairs,
...one another.—
...k Dog has found the
...driving him to the
...room."
...n, when nurse open-
...was the little lost
...d doggie had scam-
...tairs-ry. "Well, of
...orld," said she, "if
...that blessed child's
...how did it ever get

...ed him up and laid
...ket where the thin
...d reach him. The
...ageries, and with a
...t he laid his cheek
...back, and snuggled
...hen the doctor came
...e Boy Geordie was
...t only the Nursery
...the little Black Dog
...deep and drove him
...of them will ever
...d Campbell, in Sun-

...Y PETS.
...ist back from Cal-
...to the family one
...and dogs often be-
...ds.
...roville, Cal., where
...vegs recently saw
...ts spots, rambling
...ct; dogs that were
...ed to it went up
...he fawn was per-

...there was another
...own. In the same
...its companion and
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...often seen play-
...rent downtown to-
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...dland seemed, by
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...dogs, and saw to
...ted the deer. The
...e two attractive
...from Oroville, tak-
...friends.
...grown doe I saw
...the same town)
...creek with some
...that it came and
...nd to milking (of
...not milked) daily
...897 I was at Eden
...month. A wild,
...Mendocino county,
...this ranch. Big
...abundant there.
...e 'roughs' are the
...ures there.
...wild hog dogs,
...dogs are taught
...tirelessly. The
...and fight. I ever
...en these dogs
...r that succeeded
...f six of the larg-
...dogs. The bear
...live and dragged
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...of the saddle of

...r a male and fe-
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...gs, and all lap
...ough (the fawn
...s like a pig and
...tarved pig). It
...them pushing
...ng milk. These
...mother doe were
...her young, but
...they would have
...n strange dogs
...use on the road
...e orchard or the
...y 'went for' the
...pprehension, but
...of the proprie-
...s kept a sharp
...gs and always
...I saw evidences

...an in Virginia
...chased a tame
...ounds at top
...delight of both
...e deer and dog
...master."

...LAND.
...n Crusoe," De-
...'s license, took
...e original nar-
...anges has been
...Island was sit-
...coast of South
...uth of the Ori-
...n be no doubt,
...nd of Juan Fer-
...and its lookout.
...Defoe has de-
...adventures of
...ve been faith-
...ith an added
...of "Robinson

A JAPANESE PANDORA.

O Hana San's Husband Was a ... sian With Secrets Which ... Discovered.

The Japanese have never ... Russians personally. Russian ... dents of Japan were often ... thought of. The Russian ... dor, Baron Rosen, enjoyed the ... of all classes, and at the Interna... club was a favorite of many Ja... friends.

The sudden rupture of peaceful ... lations between the two ... brought grief to many a ... friends, and even caused the ... tion of man and wife, says the ... Transcript. There comes to light ... case of one Russian married to a ... anese, and living at Yokohama. ... spoke Japanese almost like a ... and was in almost every respect ... affectionate husband. The wife ... may be called O Hana San, appa... fond of her husband, and all went ... until late in January, when even ... most sanguine had abandoned hope ... peace.

For some time before this, how... O Hana San had noticed that her ... band, though frank and open in ... things, attached great importance ... a sort of despatch box, which he ... allowed to leave his side for an ... stant. Even under normal circ... stances this fact would have ex... her curiosity, both as a woman and ... Japanese at that, but as a reader ... the vernacular press she was ... aware that were such beings as ... sian spies in existence, and that ... though her husband was ostensibly ... teacher, she really knew nothing ... his antecedents.

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Stillville Spring Items.

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"Shouldn't wonder," said the ... man, calmly knocking his ashes ... his clay pipe, "his mammy allus ... that he wuz sweet enough to ... Atlanta Constitution.

Niche-like Decorations of Walls, Chan-Chan.

ADOBE RUINED HOUSES IN COURTYARD, CHAN-CHAN.

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One of the most noteworthy of the coast ruins investigated by Mr. Bandelier, who was sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, were those of Chan-Chan, commonly called Chimu, near the present city of Truxillo, typical views of which are here reproduced. The ruins extend for a distance of three miles, and are one and a half miles in width. Nothing remains of the original appearance and former grandeur of the buildings, except well-laid foundations, massive and peculiarly ornamented walls and groups of single-story, gable-roofed houses and courtyards. Mr. Bandelier estimates that some 40,000 persons occupied the place. The architectural plan of Chan-Chan comprised a series of about twenty open squares of courtyards intersecting one another. On certain sides facing these were erected a number of palaces or religious edifices. Each square was surrounded by an exterior wall of adobe blocks twenty-five feet in height. The larger buildings contained innumerable chambers and corridors, traversed by narrow passageways. Many treasures of gold and silver are said to have been found in these chambers and apartments. Around one of the great public squares were arranged some of the one-story adobe dwellings of the inhabitants. These are to-day graphically outlined, and preserve their original appearance, showing sharply-pitched gable roofs. There are no traces of windows. Light and ventilation seem to have been furnished by the door alone. It is supposed that some of the great squares and inclosures were occupied by the various craftsmen and industrial workers in pottery, weavers and dyers of fabrics, and fashioners of metal ornaments for the use of the ruler, his household and his priests. One of the curiosities discovered by Mr. Bandelier was an altar some fifty feet below the surface, which formed the heart of a great artificial mound, and which evidently occupied the central place in a large building devoted to religious worship.

Burial Tower, Sillustani, Peru.

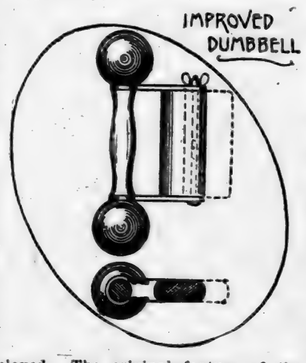
One of the noteworthy phases of the Chan-Chan ruins were the ornamented walls of two of its buildings, thought to have been devoted to sacred purposes, or to have served as the abode of the ruler. In one instance a series of designs had been sunk a half foot or more in the adobe over the entire wall, now seven feet high. Possibly these may have been apertures for hiding gold and other ceremonial offerings, and afterward sealed up by an additional adobe coating. Another facade, ten or more feet in height, is tastefully decorated with a network of frescoes in a series of duplicated designs of a conventionalized bird. These walls are surrounded by a mass of fallen debris, and nothing is left to throw any light upon their ancient splendor. Probably the most monumental and puzzling of all of the Inca ruins is the great pyramid on the banks of the Moche River. Sphinx-like, this majestic artificial mound rises upward in the air 150 feet, crowned by a series of terraces. It is 800 feet in length. The massive and imposing mound, reared by ancient builders, has marvelously defied time and vandalism, and still holds fast the secret of its creation, for it remains to-day a veritable enchanting riddle to the archeologist. The best preserved architectural ruins, and those showing to striking advantage the extraordinary skill of the Incas in handling, polishing, and setting massive stone blocks, are the Chullpas or burial towers. A celebrated and typical group is found at Sillistani, near Puna, built on a promontory 200 feet high. These peculiar and sumptuous sepulchres are termed by the late E. G. Squier, an authority on Peruvian culture, "the most elaborate and architecturally the most wonderful works of aboriginal Americans." The one here pictured is twenty-five feet high, twenty-seven feet in circumference on the top, and twenty-two at the base. The majority are round; others are square in shape. In these the bodies were interred with great pomp and ceremony, together with rich offerings of gold, silver and choice pottery. The interiors of the Chulpas vary in size and construction; some have a single vaulted chamber, others two, arched over by stone. A few have niches. The entrance is gained through a small opening at the bottom, hardly large enough to admit the body of a man. This was closed by a stone slab.—Scientific American.

ALTAR IN HEART OF ARTIFICIAL MOUND, RUINS OF CHAN-CHAN.

DUMBBELL OR INDIAN CLUB.

An Excellent Feature in an Exercising Apparatus.

An entirely new design of dumbbell has recently been patented which permits of its use in much the same movements in which Indian clubs are employed. The original feature of the device is in the addition of a supplementary adjustable handle. The weights are of the usual spherical form, and are joined by the usual shaped handle. Projecting radially from the ends of this handle are two parallel arms. Between those arms is disposed a second handle, pivoted in such a manner as to extend the reach or grasp of the fingers and thumb. The practical effect of this construction is to give a firmer and more vigorous grasp, resulting in a better development of the muscles of the hand and forearm. A minor detail in the design is the provision for the adjustment of this auxiliary handle so as to make the span of the grasp longer or shorter as desired.



Sanctuary in Korea.

In Korea the rooms of a wife or mother are the sanctuary of any man who breaks the law. Unless for treason or for one other crime, he cannot be forced to leave those rooms, and so long as he remains under the protection of his wife's apartments he is secure from the officers of the law.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Combinations of muslin and lace always are charming, but never have been more effective than at this present time, when both

YOKE WAIST.

are offered in an unprecedented variety. The dainty waist shown is made of sheer white Persian lawn, with the yoke and frills of Valenciennes lace, applique of embroidery and belt of messaline satin, but the list of equally satisfactory materials is almost limitless. The model is an admirable one and can be made, as is this one, unlined, or over the fitted foundation, when it becomes suited to the many soft silks and wools of the season. The deep, scalloped yoke is eminently becoming, and the fall of lace below makes a most graceful finish at the same time that it adds to the breadth of the shoulders.

The waist consists of the lining, which is smoothly fitted, front, backs and yoke. Both front and backs are gathered at upper and lower edges and droop over the full belt. The yoke is separate and arranged over the whole and the sleeves are soft and full, with groups of tucks above the wrists which provide additional fulness for the drooping puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all-over lace, five and one-half yards of lace, two and one-half yards of applique and one-half yard of silk for belt to make as illustrated.

Colors For Hats.

Shades of blue, shades of Bordeaux, shades of green, shades of pink, are all favorite ideas for the entirely straw toque. It seems agreed that costume and hat shall make a compact as to color, and on these lines one notices that the new sleeve frills are of chiffon, matching the fabric of the frock or the coat and skirt in question. And this will be a very pretty fashion, of which a charming variation may be found in having the chiffon flowered, although the groundwork matches the material of the frock. For instance, with a black frock, frills or rose-patterned black chiffon, with a dark blue, frills of white and pinky-flowered blue chiffon, and then lace and chiffon may be blended.

The Coin Spot of Green.

The coin spot of green is now in evidence on crash or organdy, and on the useful foulard and also on the newer mohairs. It looks best on a white or a black ground. Fortunately the coin spots are set at proper intervals, not too close together. An ecru grass cloth patterned with coin spots of cool willow green, set at intervals never closer than five inches apart, is one of the successes of the season. A gown of this sort requires but little trimming, usually bands of the plain material, not using the spotted parts, finished with double row of shoemaker's stitching.

Put on Smart Jackets.

A good deal of braiding in gold and silver is being put on smart jackets, vests and gowns. It is said that all sorts of silver chains, belts, buckles and ornaments are to be worn with the white summer gowns.

Shirrings.

Shirrings are still so much in vogue in Paris, both for skirt and bodice embellishment, that they bid fair to stay in fashion here for some time to come.

Fancy Blouse Waist.

Fancy waists made with deep berthas and shallow yokes are conspicuous favorites of the season and are most charming made of the dainty thin materials so much in vogue. This one combines silk mull, all-over lace and inserted tucking, with trimming of narrow Valenciennes frills and is unlined, but the design suits soft silks and wools equally well and can be made over the fitted foundation whenever preferred. The horizontal tucks in waist and sleeves are among the notable features of the latest designs, and in addition to being effective, serve the practical end of giving needed body to thin fabrics. The belt is one of the new draped ones, and the waist blouses over it most becomingly.

The waist consists of the lining, the full front and backs and the deep scalloped bertha. The shallow yoke is formed by facing the lining to required depth and can be made transparent by cutting the foundation away beneath, whenever such effect is desired. The sleeves are simply full, shirred to form frills at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, five and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all-over lace for bertha, one-half yard of inserted tucking for yoke and twenty-one yards of narrow lace to make as illustrated.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

FANCY BLOUSE WAIST.

A FABLE.

BY M'LANDBURGH WILSON.

There was a very learned man
Who had a foolish wish;
He set a mouse-trap on a bank
In hopes of catching fish.

He then went home and all day long
He sat around the house;
With rod and reel and wriggling worm,
He tried to catch a mouse.

The moral of his enterprise
The whole of life will match;
You always should adapt your bait
To what you want to catch.
—Collier's Weekly.

FLASHES OF FUN.

The Instalment Collector—"Are you sure your mistress isn't in?" The New Maid—"I hope you don't doubt her word, sir."—Chicago Journal.

Nellie—"Gracious! How did you manage to knit so much in so short a time?" Ninette—"Every time I do ten rows I give myself a chocolate cream."

When with the stomach ache you moan,
Small boy, let this allay distress—
'Twould cost, if you were fully grown,
A thousand dollars, more or less.
—Washington Star.

Buxnbuz—"Whatband seems to be taking quite an interest in old Gotit's daughter." S. T. Udent—"No, it's only the principal he's after."—Princeton Tiger.

J. Axon Bond—"Would you have loved me had I been poor?" She—"Certainly, my love; but I'd have kept you in blissful ignorance of the fact."—Smart Set.

"Did Alkali Ike make that tenderfoot eat his words?" "No; the tenderfoot turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat."—Chicago Journal.

Agent—"Madam, could I sell you this book of fairy tales?" Mrs. Muchwed—"No; I've been married four times, and fairy tales are a chestnut with me."—New Yorker.

"Just give me time," the culprit cried,
"And I will mend my ways."
"Oh, very well," the Judge replied,
"I'll give you ninety days."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

He (during the quarrel)—"Well, I don't seem to cut any ice in this world." She—"Well, it's a safe bet that you'll not be in the kind of climate where you will be able to cut any in the next."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Newlyriche—"Well, of all the impudence!" Mr. Newlyriche—"What is it, Hannah?" Mrs. Newlyriche—"Those poor first cousins of yours have gone and got themselves the same identical ancestors that you've got!"—Puck.

"Oh, George!" exclaimed the young wife, "it was nearly midnight before you got home last night." "Well, well!" exclaimed the husband, "you women are so inconsistent. Before we were married you didn't care how late I got home."—Sioux Falls Press.

Naggsby—"Was Bragsby surprised when he was nominated for the Governorship?" Waggsby — "Surprised? I should say so. Why, he was so taken aback that he almost forgot the speech of acceptance he had prepared in advance."—Baltimore American.

Betty—"So Maud is engaged? Well, I'm sorry for the man. She doesn't know the first thing about keeping house." Bessie—"Oh, yes, she does." Betty—"I'd like to know what." Bessie—"The first thing is to get a man to keep house for."—Harper's Bazar.

Ethel—"So Bob and Edith are engaged? Can he support her in the style to which she is accustomed?" Jack—"Support her? Why, he can't even support himself any longer in the style to which she has been accustomed to seeing him while courting her."—Judge.

The Teacher—"Now, Johnny, can you tell me what Joan of Arc did?" Johnny—"Which one do you mean, the Irish Joan of Arc, the Bricklayers' Joan of Arc, the Japanese Joan of Arc, or the Joan of Arc what led the messenger boys to victory last summer?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

The papers incorporating the Carnegie library of Selma are filed for record.

A new species of rubber tree has been discovered in Mexico.

EXCURSION RATES VIA THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Meeting of the Imperial Council Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Tickets on sale July 11, 12, with final limit returning to leave Atlantic City not later than July 23, 1904, at rate of one fare plus $1 for the round trip.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Summer School of the South. Tickets on sale July 5, 6, 11, 12, 18, 25, with final limit fifteen days from date of sale, with privilege of extension until September 30th by depositing with joint agent and paying 50 cents, at the rate of one fare plus 25 cents.

Cincinnati, O.

Grand Lodge B. P. O. E. Tickets on sale July 16, 17, with final limit returning July 25, 1904, with privilege of extension until August 25, by depositing with joint agent at Cincinnati and paying 50 cents, at the rate of one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip.

By paying a little higher rate tickets may be purchased to Cincinnati and return via St. Louis, Mo, with a ten-day stop-over at that point.

For further information apply to any Southern railway agent, or write to J. N. Harrison, district passenger agent; R. B. Creagh, traveling passenger agent, Birmingham, Ala.

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THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist exeutive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 26th, 1904.

A man has just been fined $10 in New York for calling a woman "Bright Eyes."

Russia sells more eggs in a year than any country in the world, her output being 150,000,000 dozen.

A Cleveland woman holds the record for divorces. She has just applied for a legal separation for the fourth time in five years.

The biggest edible oysters in the world are found in Australia. They measure sometimes more than a foot across the shell.

There has just been discovered an old photograph of Lincoln in a red oak frame made from a rail actually split by the war president. It is a relic of the first Lincoln campaign.

The total distance from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur by the Russian Trans-Siberian railway and the Russian lines in Manchuria is 5,313 miles, or practically twice the distance from New York to San Francisco.

Peterborough cathedral has the oldest working clock in England. It was erected about 1320. It is the only one now known that is wound up over wooden wheel. This wheel is about twelve feet in circumference, and the galvanized cable, about 300 feet in length, supports a leaden weight of three cwt. which has to be wound up daily.

Miss Millie Holmes, English, has, after twelve years' residence, taken out naturalization papers in order to be eligible for a position at the Philadelphia mint. Few women apply for naturalization, but it is noted that Miss Holmes showed a rare knowledge of the constitution and passed the examination with high credit.

(Communicated.)

POLK BRIDGE.

Editor Union:

Here I come for the first time to say a few words in regard to our tax collector. We have had T. J. Hubbard for the last eight years. We know him and know that he has done his duty; that he was a populist at the first and will be to the end; he is a good man; why not elect him again? Some say he has had the office long enough, but when we get something that is good, why not keep it? And T. J. Hubbard is a good man and has stood to his party. I can't tell how much I think of a man who is true to his word, and he is true; we have tried him, so let's nominate him again and elect him in November with the balance of our ticket. Good wishes to THE UNION.

I AIN'T A DEMOCRAT.

(Communicated.)

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

We are glad that we have such a worthy and competent man in the race for tax assessor as the Hon. L. B. Pounds.

Now, it seems almost useless to speak of Mr. Pounds to the people of Chilton county, as he is well known. But we wish to emphasize the fact that there is no man in the county more competent to fill the assessor's office than Mr. Pounds.

Look back over his history and see how true he has been to the people's cause. Why, two years ago, when the great powers of the enemy were concentrated here to defeat our Mr. L. H Reynolds, then it was that Mr. Pounds valiantly contended for the people's cause before such men as Judge Adams and others.

He has been fighting for the people's cause for years.

He has borne the crossfire of the enemy; he is bearing it yet, but he never yields to the enemy.

He has been assailed in various ways, still he is true. Then let us give him the nomination; he deserves it. Let us appreciate his labors for us in the past. All honor to the brave Mr. Pounds.

Then there is Sam W. Collins, candidate for clerk. We think he is the right material. We are glad we have such well qualified young men in our ranks. Let us honor Sam on the 26th with the nomination. We think he is worthy.

We hear of a beat barbecue in beat 3. Does the opposition hope to convert populists and republicans with a piece of beef? We believe the people are so solidly in line that they will win if all the oratory of the democrats was turned against them, and they had no speaker at all.

"TWO REPUBLICAN BOYS."

(Communicated.)

Collins' Chapel, July 6, 1904.

Editor Union:

I wish to say a few words by way of indorsement of that worthy old citizen, Alex G. Dake, who is now before the primary July 26th, 1904, asking you for the nomination of judge of probate.

I will not discuss the political side of the question, for in my opinion that thing is played out. Brother Dake is a high-toned Christian gentleman, a man of unquestioned integrity, the honored and competent county treasurer having been by order of the probate judge examined each year since he has been in office and never found wanting, but always up to date, never a single error in receipts or disbursements, with a perfect book neatly kept and ready at all times to account for every cent of money in his hands; in a word, he has been found faithful and true to every trust. Does this character of man appeal to the voters of Chilton county? Would it not be well for the voters of Chilton county to consider this matter of electing a probate judge from the standpoint of honesty and competency, and would it not be well for the men of this county to think seriously as to the man that may have charge of the estates of their widows and their children when they pass over the river?

And the best way to judge the future is by the past. If a man has been true and faithful then we can with hope look to him in the future. Brother Dake has been true and honest in all things and would in my judgment give general satisfaction to all our people, and we take no risk in voting for him and let us do so.

What do you say?

WILEY GORE.

Clanton, Ala., July 2, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say to the many friends that have been soliciting me to make the race for county commissioner that after giving the matter due consideration I've decided not to do so. As I have been honored with two terms, I am willing to step aside and help some one else at the coming primary and general elections. I desire to thank the people for doing so much for me. The commissioner's office seems a small thing, but it means much to a man that is not able to do any work scarcely. Now, my friends, I'll step out with my conscience clear, as I've done everything in my power to treat all alike. I don't think that there is any one that can truthfully say that I have had any pets, so to speak. I've endeavored all along to treat all the people in my district just as though they were my neighbors, and I think there is many that can attest the same; as to my politics, it is a principle and never changes. I am with the common people to the last ditch if they don't get in the democratic party. I want to say right here that I'll never follow any man or set of men into the democratic party, and I would not vote for any man for any office if I thought he would go to the democratic party as a last resort. That is plain talk, but it is my sentiments. Let us try to nominate a good ticket and then every mother's son of us put our shoulders to the wheel, and have one of the biggest majorities for the people's ticket we've ever had. We can do it if we'll go to work. Again thanking the people for past favors, and wishing THE UNION much, I am yours very truly,

RUFUS C. RIGGINS.

Coming Events

BARBECUE.

On the second Saturday in July there will be a barbecue at T. J. Klinner's, near Sardis church, in beat 8. Everybody is invited, and especially the candidates of both parties. tf

ALL-DAY SINGING.

There will be an all-day singing at Liberty Hill on the second Sunday in July. The book used will be "Singing for Joy." Everybody is invited. Bring your basket and stay all day. tf

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The following is a list of appointments for public speaking by populist and republican candidates for the various offices. The people have solicited them to hold these meetings, and all the candidates are heartily invited to attend except those who may be disposed to introduce discord by misrepresenting, slandering and abusing their opponents, as these meetings are intended for the purpose of discussing political issues with the people and allow the candidates to introduce themselves, and not to fight each other:

Burwell, July 11, 11 a. m.
Salem, July 11, 7:30 p. m.
Providence, July 12, 11 a. m.
Cane Creek, July 12, 7:30 p. m.
Corinth, July 13, 11 a. m.
Mineral Springs, July 13, 7:30 p. m.
Archer's chapel, July 14, 11 a. m.
Rocky Mount, July 14, 7:30 p. m.
Lomax, July 15, 7:30 p. m.
Energy, July 18, 11 a. m.
Highland school, July 18, 7:30 p. m.
Sardis, July 19, 11 a. m.
Stanton, July 19, 7:30 p. m.
Ingram school, July 20, 11 a. m.
Shoults, July 20, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, July 21, 11 a. m.
Macedonia, July 21, 7:30 p. m.

Dear Editor:

The majority of our candidates held a meeting at Jemison last Friday and elected me as secretary, and asked me to have the above appointments published in your paper.

Yours truly,
tf SAM W. COLLINS.

SPEAKING — LET EVERYBODY COME.

I wish to say to the people of Chilton county that since I am comparatively a stranger in certain sections in the county. I deem it necessary that I ask you to meet me at the following times and places:

Lime Springs church, Tuesday, June 21, 7:30 p. m.
Union Point church, Wednesday, June 22, 7:30 p. m.
Providence church, beat 10, Thursday, June 22d, 7:30 p. m.
Walnut Creek church, Friday, June 24th, 7:30 p. m.
Mount Pisgah church, Saturday, June 25th, 7:30 p. m.
Shiloh church, beat 6, Monday, June 27th, 7:30 p. m.
Highland school house, Tuesday, June 28th, 7:30 p. m.
Pleasant Grove church, beat 6, Wednesday, June 29th, 7:30 p. m.
Isabella, beat 3, Thursday, June 30th, 7:30 p. m.
Cox's Chapel, Friday, July 1st,
Macedonia church, beat 3, Saturday, July 2d, 10 a. m.
Providence church, beat 2, Saturday, July 2d, 7:30 p. m.
Coopers, Monday, July 4th, 10 a. m.
Mountain Creek, Monday, July 4th, 7:30 p. m.
Burwell, Tuesday, July 5th, 10 a. m.
Wadsworth's Mill, Tuesday, July 5th, 7:30 p. m.
Salem, beat 10, Thursday, July 7th, 10 a. m.
Cane Creek church, Thursday, July 7th, 7:30 p. m.
Flint Hill, Friday, July 8th, 10 a. m.
Mineral Springs, Saturday, July 9th, 10 a. m.
Union School house, Saturday, July 9th, 7:30 p. m.
Archer's chapel, Monday, July 11th, 10 a. m.
Rocky Mount church, Monday, July 11th, 7:30 p. m.
Shiloh church, beat 2, Tuesday, July 12th, 10 a. m.
Ocampo at church, Tuesday, July 12th, 7:30 p. m.
Jemison school house, Wednesday, July 13th, 7:30 p. m.
Thorsby school house, Wednesday, July 13th, 10 a. m.
Lomax church, Thursday, July 14th, 10 a. m.
Clanton court house, Thursday, July 14th, 7:30 p. m.
Verbena, Monday, July 18th, 10 a. m.
Energy, Monday, July 18th, 7:30 p. m.
New Cedar, Tuesday, July 10th, 10 a. m.
Fletcher, Tuesday, July 19th, 7:30 p. m.
Dixie, Wednesday, July 20th, 10 a. m.
Stanton, Wednesday, July 20th, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 10 a. m.
Old Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 7:30 p. m.
Macedonia, Friday, July 22d, 10 a. m.
Honeycutt's Mill, Friday, July 22d, 7:30 p. m.
Mars Hill, Saturday, July 23d, 10 a. m.
Collins' chapel, Saturday, July 23d, 7:30 p. m.
Clanton court house, Monday, July 25th, 10 a. m.

We hereby respectfully invite all candidates for each and every office to meet with us at these times and places. We will introduce you and try to see that you have time to be heard from.

Sincerely and truly,
S. J. JENNINGS,
Candidate for Probate Judge.
tf adv

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that a PEOPLE'S primary election will be held in Chilton county, Alabama, on the 26th day of July, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the general election to be held November 8th, 1904. Said primary election will be held under the primary election law and the rules adopted by the county executive committee of the PEOPLE'S party of Chilton county, for the regulation of said primary. This 22d day of June, 1904.

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.
tf

ORDINATION SERVICES.

On the Saturday before the second Sunday in July at 11 a. m. two deacons will be ordained at New Hope church. Rev. A. M. Foshee will preach the ordination sermon. Dinner on the ground. At 1:30 p. m. communion and washing of feet.
tf

PROVIDENCE.

Please allow me space to say a few words to our people. I am proud to see everything moving on so smoothly in the contest for the various county offices on July 26th. I am glad that the most of the candidates are heeding the resolution passed by the people's party committee on March 15th, wherein we recommended that candidates refrain from mud-slinging or abuse; but I am sorry to learn that we have one candidate whose business seems to be to try and stir up confusion, and thereby cause trouble in our ranks. I understand his argument (before what few people meet him at his appointments) is to speak of the misconduct of other candidates, and refers to a "trade ticket" or an understanding among candidates to nominate certain ones for certain positions. Now, I want to say that in my opinion all such slang had had its origin with our enemy, and is being talked mostly by the same set of fellows. Now, I can not say what give rise to the candidate above referred to becoming a candidate, but I've reason to believe that he was pulled out by some of the democrats of our county, and that for the purpose of what he is trying so hard to do, to cause confusion. I want to say to the friends of our ticket that I don't believe there has been any trade made in regard to nominating any certain ones, as all the rest of our candidates seem to be running on their own merits and not on the demerits of others. I further believe that this effort to stir up strife with our people is having the same effect that nearly all the democratic tricks have had in the past, and that is, pressing us closer together, and making us more united, so just let that gang go, do not try to kill them, but just give them a little more time and they will kill themselves, for of a fact we know they can not live longer than July 26th. So asking our people to stand united before and after the primary, I am yours very respectfully,

W. H. SHAW,
Ch'm'n People's Party Ex. Com.

CALERA.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Calera in great style with a barbecue, ball game and goose pulling. A large crowd was there from adjoining counties, Chilton county being well represented. Before dinner the speakers of the day, Judge A. P. Longshore and Colonel Walter Oliver, held forth on "The Day We Celebrate." Judge Longshore spoke with his usual vim and eloquence and Colonel Oliver delivered some well rounded, graceful sentences. The saloons in town done a "land office business" in beer and "sich" especially the new firm of Collins, Raspberry & Co., while Abe Stein and G. H. Porter were not forgotten. G. H. Porter gave a half gallon of fine whiskey to the man who pulled the goose's head off, and that was the Hon. Buck Arledge, of Stumps Hills in Chilton county, who carried off the prize from a score of competitors. Hurrah for Buck. Altogether it was a great day for Calera.

NOTICE!

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

S. J. JENNINGS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action 1904. W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP.
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

W. F. DESHA

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLIAN

We, the undersigned friends of J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

J. Williams, H. W. Varden, Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh [illegible] L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. MOORE

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of COMMISSIONER from the Third district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary 26th, 1904. W. A. GREEN

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Whereas, By virtue of the provisions of section 6 of "An act to further regulate elections in the state of Alabama," approved October 9, 1901, "the board of registrars in each county shall visit each precinct at least once, and oftener if necessary, between July 1st and October 1904," to make a complete registration of all persons entitled to register, and shall remain there at least one day, from 8 o'clock in the morning until sunset, and they shall at least twenty days' notice of the time when and the place in the precinct where they will attend to register applicants for registration by bills posted at three or more public places in each election precinct and by advertisement once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper, if there be one published in the county. Now, therefore, this is to give notice, as required by said act, that the board of registrars for the county of Chilton will sit at the following places at the time specified for the purpose as aforesaid:

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.
Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and
Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and
Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.
Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d
Benson, beat 3, July 25th and
Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.
Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and
Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and
Riderville, beat 8, August 3d
Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th
Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.
Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.
Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.
Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.

CLANTON, one week, August 13th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.

CLANTON, one week, August 20th to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and determine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION
CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.
tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS
Composed of Insurance Companies of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia. Pa.
Cash capital .. .. $ 3,500,000
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904. 17,636,5[illegible]
Surplus as to policy holders .. .. 6,874,5[illegible]

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent
Clanton, Ala.

CITY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. [illegible]
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
Term—1st Monday in April
Term—3rd Monday in June
Term—1st Monday in Nov.
—T. Scott Sayre.
—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
Term—2nd Monday in March
Term—2nd Monday in Sept.
—Hon. R. B. Kelly.
—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT
Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
2nd Monday August, 1st Monday.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
1st District—W. H. Conway.
2nd District—Alex Glasscock
3rd District—W. A. Green.
4th District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially requested to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send them in.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor; [illegible]
Antioch—Rev. W. J. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. [illegible], clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. [illegible], 1st Sunday. J. W. Little, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. H[illegible], pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Cooper.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Manese, pastor. R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Emison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. H. Z. Barnes, clerk, Britton.
Philberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. [illegible], pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
Mt. Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jemison.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. H[illegible], pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, pastor; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, pastor. Henry Smith, clerk
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk. Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. T[illegible], 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. [illegible], pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. [illegible], 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honey, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk. J.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Verbena—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th

NOUNCEMENTS

E OF PROBATE.

nce myself as a can-
fice of judge of pro
county, subject to the
OPLE'S primary July
ALEX G. DAKE.

nce myself as a can-
fice of judge of pro-
county, subject to the
OPLE'S primary July

L. H. REYNOLDS.

nce myself as a can-
fice of judge of pro-
county, subject to the
OPLE'S primary, July

A. C. MIMS.

unce myself as a
office of judge of
n county, subject to
PEOPLE'S primary

S. J. JENNINGS.

IRCUIT COURT.

nce myself as a can-
fice of clerk of the
hilton county, sub-
of the people's pri-
904.
M W. COLLINS.

ce myself as a can-
ice of clerk of the
hilton county, sub-
of the people's pri-
904.
A. CALLOWAY.

EASURER.

e myself as a can-
ice of treasurer of
ject to the action
primary, July 26,
Y LITTLEJOHN.

e myself as a can-
e of treasurer for
ject to the action
mary, July 26th,
ERT M. SMITH.

e myself as a can-
e of treasurer for
ject to the action
mary, July 26th,
W J. WILSON.

e myself as a can-
e of treasurer for
ject to the action
C. ROBINSON.

e myself as a can-
e of treasurer of
ject to the PEO-
26, 1904.
A. J. HARRIS.

e myself as a can-
e of treasurer for
ect to the action
ary July 26, 1904.
H. H. ADAMS.

myself as a can-
of treasurer for
ect to the action
primary, July 26,
J. BICE.

SSESSOR.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor
ubject to the ac-
primary, July 26,
EL C. GANDY.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor of
ct to the action
mary, July 26th,
W. EDWARDS.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor
ubject to the ac-
rimary July 26,
B. POUNDS.

myself as a can-
of tax assessor
ubject to the ac-
rimary July 26,
G. MILLING.

LECTOR.

myself as a can-
of tax collector
ject to the ac-
rimary on July

WALDRUP,
dre" Waldrup.)

myself a candi-
tax collector of
t to the action
y on July 26th,
H. THOMAS.

myself as a can-
of tax collector
ject to the action
primary July 26,
M. F. LETT.

yself as a can-
f tax collector
ject to the ac-
primary July

G. KICKER.

rself as a can-
f tax collector
ubject to the
3 primary July

H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for the office of tax co
for Chilton county, subject to th
tion of the People's primary Ju
1904. W. F. DESHA

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for the office of tax co
for Chilton county, subject to th
tion of the PEOPLE'S primary
26, 1904.
JOHN J. LETCH

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for the office of tax co
for Chilton county, subject to th
tion of the PEOPLE'S primary,
26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGO

We, the undersigned friends o
J. HUBBARD, do hereby anno
him as a candidate for re-electio
the office of tax collector for Ch
county, subject to the action of
PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.
J. Williams, H. W. Varden, C
Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Hen
L. Thomas, J. L. Smith.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for re-election to the offi
superintendent of education for
ton county, subject to the actio
the PEOPLE'S primary July
1904. J. W. MOOR

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for commissioner from
fourth district of Chilton county,
ject to the action of the PEOPL
primary July 26, 1904.
MOSES ROBINSO

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for COMMISSIONER from
THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton cou
subject to the action of the PEOPL
primary, July 26, 1904.
R. P. KENDRIC

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for COMMISSIONER from
Fourth district of Chilton county,
ject to the action of the PEOPL
primary, July 26th ,1904.
WILLIAM T. MAHA

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for re-election to the offic
COMMISSIONER from the Third
trict of Chilton county, subject to
action of the PEOPLE'S primary
26th, 1904. W. A. GREE

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Whereas, By virtue of the p
sions of section 6 of "An act to
ther regulate elections in the sta
Alabama," approved October 9,
"the board of registrars in each c
ty shall visit each precinct at l
once, and oftener if necessary,
between July 1st and October
1904," to make a complete regi
tion of all persons entitled to r
ter, and shall remain there at l
one day, from 8 o'clock in the m
ing until sunset, and they shall
at least twenty days' notice of
time when and the place in the
cinct where they will attend to r
ter applicants for registration,
bills posted at three or more pu
places in each election precinct
by advertisement once a week
three successive weeks in a new
per, if there be one published in
county. Now, therefore, this is
give notice, as required by said
that the board of registrars for
county of Chilton will sit at the
lowing places at the time spec
for the purpose as aforesaid:

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th
12th.

Mineral Springs, beat 1, July
and 14th.

Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and

Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and

Providence, beat 2, July 20th
21st.

Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d
23d

Benson, beat 3, July 25th and

Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th
28th.

Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and

Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and

Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.

Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th.

Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th
6th.

Verbena, beat 5, August 15th
16th.

Coopers, beat 10, August 17th
18th.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19th
20th.

CLANTON, one week, August
to 13th, inclusive, for the purpos
purging the registration list.

CLANTON, one week, August
to 27th, inclusive, for the purpos
considering the case of each
whose name it is proposed to
from the registration list and
mine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION
CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Chairm
tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRIT
Composed of Insurance Company
North America and the Fire A
sociation of Philadelphia, Pa.
Cash capital .....$ 3,500,0
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904. 17,636,5
Surplus as to policy hold-
ers 6,574,5
WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent
Clanton, Ala

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

ng Term—1st Monday in April.
ner Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-

—T. Scott Sayre.
ttor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

ing Term—2nd Monday in March,
Term—2nd Monday in Septem-

cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ster—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
asurer—Alex G. Dake.
eriff—J. M. Morgan.
icitor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

st District—W. H. Conway.
cond District—Alex Glasscock.
ird District—W. A. Green.
urth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

of. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

n. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

n. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

OUNTY CHURCHES

stors and clerks are cordially ask-
o send the editor any news regard-
their churches which they would
published. Also if there are any
s in these notices please send cor-
ions.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

pine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
eth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
ookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
thany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
anton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
k.
ne Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
day. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
nter Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
or; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
ncord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
day. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
llins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
g, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
k.
estnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
or; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
rinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
day. W. B. Jones, clerk.
ross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
rinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
day. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
anan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
enezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
mison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
iberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
day: W. M. Wood, clerk.
acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
ulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
ount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
ms.
ount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
tor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
aple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
tor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
acedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
day; George Trawick, clerk.
ew Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
ew Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
ew Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
day. Henry Smith, clerk.
ilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
tor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
easant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
easant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
tor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
easant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
ults.
oplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
ovidence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt,
Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

ovidence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
tor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-

lem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
loh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
day; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
rlis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Clanton Circuit—Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, Pastor.
Clanton—2nd and 4th Sundays.
Fairview—3rd Sunday.
Isabelle—3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jemison—1st Sunday.
Lime Springs—Saturday before 2nd Sunday.
Mount Moriah—Saturday before 1st Sunday.
New Prospect—Saturday before 3rd Sunday.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Calera—Rev. J. R. Crowson second Sunday. W. L. Shaw, clerk, Calera.
Lomax—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 4th Sunday. F. E. Riggs, clerk, Lomax.
Mountain Springs—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 3rd Sunday. W. J. Headley, clerk, Clanton.
Shady Grove—Rev. A. C. Wells, 1st Sunday. Mrs. A. Baker, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. C. A. Milstead, 1st Sunday. Miss A. Lake, clerk, Lightwood.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,842.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

John W. Hayes was in Clanton on Thursday.

J. L. Collins was in town Thursday.

Uncle Henry Benson spent Thursday in Clanton.

Buy a "James and Mayer" buggy from W. I. Mullins.

R. G. Benson has charge of the pump house of the L. and N.

Rev. A. M. Foshee was in Clanton Thursday.

J. Wiley Foshee was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Knight were in town Friday.

T. J. and Monroe Hubbard were in Clanton Friday.

J. N. Dennis visited Clanton Saturday.

Candidates Enoch Adams and W. C. Robinson were in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gore have a 10-pound girl at their house. Mother and child doing well, says Dr. Hayes.

G. L. Foshee and wife were in Clanton Thursday.

C. W. Hubbard was in town Saturday.

Chattanooga Cane Mills and Plows at W. I. Mullins'.

T. W. Robbins was in Clanton Tuesday with meat of his own raising to sell. He has the right end of the stick.

Candidates L. H. Reynolds, J. Bice, J. W. G. Kicker, Rob Smith and M. F. Lett were in Clanton Tuesday on their way to Walnut Creek to speak, and brought a nice rain with them.

A. F. Childress was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

W. J. Headley was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

W. J. Headley paid us a welcome call Tuesday.

Dr. J. P. Hayes returned from New Orleans Friday with all the latest discoveries in materia medica stored in his head to use for the benefit of his patients.

Deputy Sheriff Lee Hayes landed Crayton Tyus, colored, in jail last week. This man was indicted by the last grand jury for assault to murder, and has evaded arrest until Hayes laid hold of him.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his first Sunday appointment at the Baptist church, preaching two good sermons, both well calculated to make church members think of their obligations.

W. C. Jones, of Lomax, lost his infant daughter by death on Saturday.

L. H. Reynolds, J. Bice and other speakers will talk on county issues at Unity school house in the Littlejohn settlement on Saturday night of this week. Go and hear them. It will do you good.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins' got back from New Orleans Friday. He brushed up his old "ologies" and annexed some new ones while he was there.

One hundred cases of the famous "Brown Shoes" just received by W. I. Mullins, all styles and all prices, to suit customers.

J. D. Lamar, of Pensacola, spent Monday in Clanton.

Tom Littlejohn is spending his vacation with his parents at Liberty Hill. Hope he will have a good time.

Mrs. Dr. A. B. Horn went to Union Springs last Thursday for a week's visit to her parents.

E. L. Thornton, of Mountain Creek, is at the Morris.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Tom Collins, of Calera, was in Birmingham Wednesday.

The "June brides" have exhausted the stock seemingly, the probate office not having any licenses on record for the week ending yesterday morning.

PROGRAMME.

The district meeting of the first district of the Chilton County Baptist association will convene at New Salem church July 29th and 30th, 1904.

FRIDAY.

9:00 a. m., Devotional Service—Felix Eiland.

9:30 a. m., "How Do We Know That We are Christians?"—W. H. Conway, W. A. Mims.

10 a. m., "Is the Spirit of Christ the Spirit of Missions?"—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.

11 a. m.—Preaching.

12 m.—Dinner.

1:30 p. m.—"What Should be the Attitude of the Baptists in This Country Toward the So-Called Holiness Movement?"—Revs. J. H. Thomas and A. L. Foshee.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m., "What Should be the Attitude of Baptists Toward Education?"—W. A. Wood and R. A. Rasco.

10 a. m., "What is the Effect of Home Training?"—S. M. Adams.

11 a. m., "What are Our Liberties as Baptists?"—Felix Eiland and I. Windsor.

12 m.—Dinner.

1:30 p. m., "Why I am a Baptist"—W. M. Wood and J. E. Champion.

ALF. F. CHILDRESS.
Chairman Committee.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

On Monday, July 4th, County Superintendent J. W. Moore held the semi annual examination of such applicants as desired a license to teach, 18 for third grade, 9 for second grade and 1 for first grade, 28 in all. Misses Zella Mims and Mary Olsen were taken ill and had to retire from the lists, leaving the following, viz.: Messrs. E W. Miller, C. M. Baker, S. B. Powell, J. E. Gentry, O. T. Headley, J. J. Mims, W. L. Slaton, Jerome Williams, O. C. Harris and J. M. Calloway and Misses Della Wambum, Rhinie Collins, Carrie Mullins, Nelle Johnson and Pearl Windsor; colored, T. S. Callen and Leanna Allison, all for third grade. Misses Ola Jones, Julia Parrish, Essie C. Stewart, Lelia Mullins and Messrs. H. T. Wallace and J. M. Parrish; colored, K. N. Draper and I. S. A. Bracey, all for second grade. Mrs. H. T. Wallace is after first grade. Professor Moore is conducting the examination strictly on the lines laid down by the state board and we hope success will reward the efforts of all the applicants.

Clanton, June 21, 1904.

Editor Union:

I am by no means a politician and very seldom ever have anything in the papers to say about the candidates for the different positions they wish to hold in the county, but looking to the best interests of our county and being deeply interested in the cause that we espouse (the people's cause), I would like to say a few words in your paper in behalf of Mr. Enoch Adams, who is a candidate for treasurer. I've known Mr. Adams for quite a while, and since I first became acquainted with him I've at all times found him to be a good man morally, and strictly honest in everything he does or says. Well, let's see whether or not I am right. As I've often heard it said, "Honor to whom honor is due," and like any good populist, I believe it to be an unwritten tenet of the populist party; and on those grounds I think that Enoch Adams is entitled to all the support that we can give him. Why should I say this? Because his character so far as politics is concerned has borne and will still bear the strictest investigation. Did his father, Judge Adams, not turn from our party and flop himself over in the democratic fold after abusing the democrats in the bitterest of terms, and how about Enoch? Well, he didn't go to the democrats by a long shot, but on the other hand he has stood out manfully struggling on and on in the ranks in which he first enlisted. Now, Mr. Editor, there is not the shadow of a doubt but what Mr. Adams is qualified to fill the office as well as any one on the ticket, and in conclusion I want to say that for my part I've nothing to say against any of the other candidates, as all of them with the exception of one or two are my personal friends; but I think Mr. Adams is entitled to our support, and if nominated will be elected by a large majority. Success to THE UNION, to the party, and to Enoch Adams.

Respectfully,
J. D. GRANT.

Riderville, July 1, 1904.

Editor Union:

After reading several different letters of the people recommending the several different candidates, I come forward asking a small space in your paper to speak a few words in behalf of our friend, Mr. T. G. Milling. I've known him from school days to the present. He is fully competent to fill the office of tax assessor; has had several years' experience as deputy in this line of work, and has corrected several errors of long standing. Mr. Milling is a man that does not do things by halves; it has to be right or not at all. He has done as much for the people's party as any man in the county, and the voters are going to show him that they appreciate his labors by giving him a good round majority on July 26th.

S. R. B.

ROCKY MOUNT.

Editor Union:

Allow me a small space in your paper. Everything is progressing fine, and candidates are plentiful. I see some one from beat 1 is speaking very high of old Bro. Dake as being our next probate judge. I've nothing hard to say about our good old friend, but I must say we, as a body of voters, must have some one in that office who is able to fight the battle for right and who can win the prize in this race. Some one said over there he was not going to vote for L. H. Reynolds because he didn't need it. We must agree that that is true, but, gentlemen, right here is the time to think. Let's vote for the man that the office and people seek, and not the man that seeks the office. "Oh," some one says, "he is a speculator." Let's step in his place and see what we would be. Now, good friends and readers of this paper, let us not stone Mr. Reynolds for being lucky; for it's no more than we would pray for if we pray at all. Now, my good friends, I have nothing to say about Stonewall Jack, because he has plenty of time to make himself known to the people and voters of this county. Friends, I've been living here within a mile and a half of Mr. Reynolds for ten years and have had personal dealings with him each year, and I must say he is a perfect gentleman. At the same time I am sorry for Mr. Reynolds because I am sure he has the hardest face to fight in the county, but I believe he will grin and endure it. With good wishes to every one and good luck to THE UNION.

B. E. COLLUM.

THORSBY PROSPEROUS.

"Big things are doing at Thorsby," says Commissioner of Agriculture Poole. "The farmers there have 3,000 acres in peaches and 6,000 acres in grapes. Fifty cars of peaches will be shipped, eleven of which have gone already. The grapes are in fine shape and will come in about August 1st.

"There are 4,000 gallons of wine stored in the cellars ready for shipment."—Age-Herald.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT — ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. — JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

A SONG FOR THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

We tread a better earth to-day
Than that the fathers knew;
A broader sky line rounds away
To realms of deeper blue.
More ample is the human right,
More true the human ken;
The law of God has been a light
To lead the lives of men.

He led our generation on
In mist of smoldering fire;
To more than all the centuries gone
The marching years aspire.
Across the onward sweep of time
We strain our vision dim,
And all the ages roll and climb
To lose themselves in Him.

We gaze upon the suns past—
A blind and tumbling surge,
And slowly, from the weltering vast
Behold a low emerge.
The water seems to heave and sway
In chaos undenied,
Yet not a foam flake goes astray,
For He was wind and tide.

Oh, Purpose of the stumbling years,
Oh, Wistful Need and Hope.
Whereby in all the woven spheres
The atoms yearn and grope;
Flow through the wandering will of man
A tide of slow decree,
And merge our strivings in the plan
That draws the world to Thee.

—Chicago Standard.

ESTHER'S OPINION.

By HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

Mr. Martin had just come in to tea. It was one of those sultry summer evenings when the leaves hang stirlessly on the trees, and dull electric fires blaze along the east, forebodes of a storm.

It had been very hot all day, the farm-hands had lagged at their work on the lowland meadow, and all the world's wheels seemed to revolve as if they were weighted. Mr. Martin was very tired, and withal, a little cross.

Perhaps Mrs. Martin was tired, too. She, poor soul, had been up since four o'clock in the morning. She had washed, taken care of four cows' milk, prepared three meals for the hungry farmhands, been up in the quarry woods to search for a family of adventurous young turkey-chicks, soothed the sorrows of a teething baby, and mended up the suit of clothes which Betsey Blim, the tailoress, had declared "not worth a needleful o' thread!" because Thomas, her husband, had said that "willful waste was woeful want," and that there was a deal of wear in the suit yet, if only that was a stitch taken here and there.

But her cheeks were pink and her eyes sparkling when Thomas came in, for all the heaviness of her heart and the dull pain in her back, for little Esther had come home from boarding school.

Esther, the youngest sister of all, the darling of the family-circle from which Mrs. Martin came, the pet for whom they all had scraped and pinched so that she, at least, might have a "Boston education."

And Esther sat in the window-seat, grown into a blooming young woman, with bronze-brown hair lying in fluffy masses over her fair forehead, porcelain-blue eyes, and a dress all trimmed with ribbon bows.

"Look, Thomas!" cried Mrs. Martin, excitedly, "it's Essie! Essie come home two days before we expected her!"

"Yes, I see," said Hr. Martin, in the cold, measured tones which always dampened his wife's enthusiasm like so many drops of freezing water. "How do you do, Esther? Ruth, what are you putting cold chicken on the table for? Corned-beef is plenty I am sure. You had a great deal better save the chicken for the men's breakfast. Working folks have hearty oppetites."

"Esther is fond of cold chicken," whispered Mrs. Martin.

"No one need want anything better than good corned-beef," judicially pronounced Mr. Martin. "Put the chicken back into the pantry, and the apple jelly with it. Good stewed gooseberries are relish enough for anybody. We must economize in little things as well as large ones if we don't want to end our days in the poor-house."

And Mrs. Martin sorrowfully obeyed, while Essie watched her brother-in-law with large, grave eyes betokening inward surprise.

At the end of a week, Mr. Martin addressed his sister-in-law with serious purpose.

"Well, Esther," said he, "you've been here a week now."

"Yes," said Essie, "I've been here a week."

"A week is a good long visit," remarked Mr. Martin.

"It's long enough for some things," said Essie.

"Mrs. Martin thinks she would like to have you stay," went on Mr. Martin, after a puzzled glance at the blue, shining eyes. "And although, of course every one adds to the expense in a family like this, I've no objection to giving you a home, provided you are willing to earn it by hard work."

"Stop!" cried Essie, jumping up. "I haven't asked you for a home yet. And I don't mean to. And you are only making me the offer because Doctor Dorian says Ruth will break down unless she has a strong maid-servant to help her with the housework. But there is no money that would hire me to make myself such a drudge poor Ruth is."

"Hoity-toity!" said Mr. Martin. "Young woman, you don't consider whom you are talking to."

"Yes, I do," said Essie, with emphasis. "To a Bluebeard, to a stock, a stone, a man who is grinding his wife's life out on the pitiless wheel of money-making. No, I wouldn't live as Ruth does, not if you would put me in a palace!"

"Humph!" said he. "Fine ideas you have got at this fashionable boarding school of yours. Well, if you don't like my offer, you're not obliged to accept it. Be a fine lady, if you please, and see where it will land you."

By way of answer, Esie marched out of the room with all the dignity of a royal princess. She only stopped in the kitchen long enough to kiss Ruth, who was in the midst of a baking.

"Poor darling," said she, "how I wish I could carry you off with me. For stay, I won't!"

"Life is hard work, Essie, said Mrs. Martin, beginning to cry, in spite of herself; "and it's a woman's duty to help her husband."

"And I mean to help mine—when I have one," said Essie, blushing brightly. "But not by wearing myself out."

Mr. Martin shook his head.

"If Stephen Smith is foolish enough to marry that saucy gipsy, she'll lead him a pretty life," said he. "I wonder if she expects to sit on a satin sofa all her days, with a rose in her hand, and her hair frizzled, in that preposterous fashion, all over her eyes? But I warn 'em, they need never come to me for help! Esther has treated me with too much insolence for me ever to receive her again."

"I am sure she did not mean anything," said Mrs. Martin, apologetically.

"Well, then, her words belied her meaning," remarked Thomas Martin, grimly compressing his lips.

But Stephen Smith was apparently undaunted by the possibilities of ruin predicted by Farmer Martin, for he married Esther and went to the city to live, within three months.

"I'll give 'em a year to come back here and eat humble pie," said Martin vindictively.

"Oh, Thomas, don't talk so!" said his wife. "One would think you would be glad to have some evil befall them!"

"And so I should," said Martin, viciously grinding his teeth together. "That girl needs a lot of humbling, and I hope she'll get it."

Three years afterward there came one of those terrible droughts that undo a farmer's life-work in a season, and swept away his prospects as an autumn wind sweeps a sere forest. The cattle died, a pestilence broke out among the flock of sheep, which Thos. Martin had just brought a high wind blew his best barn over, and disaster stared him in the face on every side.

"It's no use talking," he said. "I can't meet this year's interest on the mortgage. The place will have to go."

"Oh, Thomas!" groaned Mrs. Martin, who, poor soul, now lay all day on a hard wooden lounge, and groaned to see how woefully she was needed at the helm.

"I can't help it," said Martin. "Everything is against me."

"It's only five hundred dollars," said Mrs. Martin. "You might borrow it."

"Who'd lend to me, I'd like to know?" said Martin, remembering with a sigh how he had hardened his face against every humble suppliant in the golden days of his prosperity.

"There's Esther's husband," suggested Ruth. "I've heard that he is doing well in Boston. And, after all, Esther's my own sister."

Mr. Martin's features contracted into a hideous grimace. Of all the bitter cups which circumstances had held to his lips of late this was the bitterest.

But it had to be swallowed. There was no help for it.

"I didn't suppose Smith's folks lived as genteel as this," said he to himself, as a neat maid led him across an octagonal vestibule, floored with black-and-red marble, and fragrant with flowers, under the golden fringe of an antique portiere, into a large, tastefully-furnished room, where the singing birds, the open piano, the low satin sofa all betokened no lack of money.

Yes—Mr. Smith was at home. He had not yet gone to the store, and presently he came in, waving welcomings to the man who had married Esther's sister.

"Lend you a thousand dollars?" said he. "Of course we can lend you a thousand dollars. What is money for if not to help each other with. Oh, yes. We've a snug little sum laid up in the bank, and we live very comfortably. My business? Yes, it's tolerable, but it never got us all these things," glancing at the soft arabesques of the carpet, the graceful folds of the crimson silk curtains, and the easel filled with proof engravings. "That is my wife's doing."

"Eh?" said Mr. Martin, staring around him.

"Yes," said Smith, with a certain, quiet satisfaction. "Essie is an artist, you know—a designer. She invents patterns for the paper-hangers and upholsterers. They are glad to pay her fifty dollars a week."

"Fifty dollars a week!" exclaimed Thomas Martin. "Why that's more—fifty dollars is, I mean—than poor Ruth made by all her poultry for a year. Well, I never!"

In all his life he had never respected Essie as her respected her now.

"She has money laid up," said Stephen Smith. "And if she's the woman I think she is, she won't grudge it to help her sister's husband in a pinch."

Gall and bitterness—gall and bitterness! But, thought poor Martin, with a sigh, how was Stephen to know all that had come and gone?

Essie's light step, on the passageway, sounded at this instant; and she came in, dressed in a picturesque brown linen blouse; her hair still shading her forehead, like a fringe of floss silk, after the old, graceful fashion.

"Yes," she said, brightly, when her brother-in-law's errand was stated to her; "of course you shall have it. I owe you as much as that, I think, Thomas, were it only to erase from your memory that last scene of our parting. How defiant and insolent it was to be sure!" and she laughed the sweetest of mellow laughter. "But I insist upon it, still, that my theory was correct; a woman can work, without becoming a drudge."

"Perhaps she can," slowly and unwillingly admitted Thomas Martin—"perhaps she can! But it didn't use to be so, in my mother's days."

And he sighed to think of poor Ruth, broken down in the meridian of her days, by the cruel necessities that drive the wife of an American farmer to her doom. Was it his own fault? Perhaps it was.

Essie's thousand dollar loan was the straw which saved him from figurative drowning. He paid the interest, bought a new flock of merino sheep, and weathered the storm.

And the next year when Essie came to the farm to assist her sister, for the first time she found Ruth sitting on the piazza, and watching the little lambs play in the sunshine with listless, heavy eyes.

"Yes," said Ruth, "I can't work any more. But Thomas is very kind. He don't grudge the hired girl's wages, and he is always saying he wished he had taken more care of me in the old times. But it's too late now. You were right, Essie, when you said you wouldn't stay on here, and help with the housework."

"Yes," said Essie, fondling the thin hand which lay on the arm of the rocking-chair, "I think I was right."—New York Weekly.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The propellers of the fast auto boats revolve 1250 times a minute, giving a speed of 25 miles an hour.

Of all the money transactions in the country, 97 percent are carried through by check; only 3 percent by notes or gold.

Every fire station in Berlin is equipped with an oxygen apparatus for reviving persons overcome by smoke and heat.

Radium is the most remarkable substance on earth. The energy that a gram will give out before it is entirely dissipated would raise 500 tons one mile high.

Of the 12,703 newspapers and periodicals published in Germany, more than 27 percent are in other languages than German, 9 percent being in English alone.

Austin Smith of Clinton, N. Y., is the oldest living college graduate in this country. He celebrated his 100th birthday recently and was graduated from Hamilton college in 1826.

A German statistician states that every year the dentists use about $500,000 worth of gold and that the richest gold mines in a few centuries will be graveyards and cemeteries.

There are upward of 80,000 inhabitants on the slopes and skirts of Vesuvius. If it were not for the fertilizing effect of the volcanic products not more than one-tenth of that number would be able to find means of subsistence there.

Walnut is only employed in France in cabinet and carpenter's work. In 1902 the imports of walnut were 2452 tons and exports 5623 tons. During the last four years the imports have steadily declined, while exports have increased from 3660 tons in 1899 to 5623 tons in 1902.

El Cafetal, a coffee trade journal published in New York, is authority for the statement that the quantity of coffee yearly bought and sold in the world's trade is worth $255,000,000, which probably corresponds to a net yield from over 1,800,000,000 coffee trees in full bearing.

A jeweler in Turin has made a tiny boat of a single pearl. The hull is finely shaped, and might serve as a model for a racing sloop, the sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder and its stand is a slab of ivory. Its weight is less than an ounce, and it is said to have cost $5000.

It is difficult in Germany for a professional rogue to enter a family as a domestic servant. There every servant has a character book, in which the mistress must enter the dates of the coming and leaving of the servant, with her character while in the service. This the girl is obliged to take to the nearest police station and have it dated with the official stamp, thus preventing the manufacture of bogus recommendations.

Behind the Mark.

"So you're going to send his letters back, are you?" asked the blonde.

"Yes," replied the brunette, with tears in her eyes. "But not until I have copied them all. They will make a splendid book, and I have a lovely title for them already—"The Letters of a Lazy Lover."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

STANLEY'S CAREER.

THE AFRICAN EXPLORER'S LIFE A ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

Exploration of the Congo by Livingstone's Successor Led to Partition of Africa—How He Met Dr. Livingstone in the Dark Continent.

Sir Henry Morton Stanley's life was a romance. Born in Denbigh, Wales, Jan. 28, 1841, into obscurity so dense that his real name, John Rowlands, was for a long time a mystery; into poverty so great that some years of his boyhood were spent in the St. Asaph Union workhouse, he rose to a famous journalist, an explorer of world-wide eminence, a legislator in the house of commons of Great Britain and a social figure in the most eminent circles of the world.

He was about 16 when he first came to this country, shipping as a cabin boy on a schooner bound for New Orleans. It was there that he met his first friend and protector, Henry Morton Stanley, a merchant, who is said to have adopted him, and whose name he took.

Mr. Stanley died intestate and the lad was thrown upon his own resources. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army, but being taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing, won his liberty by enlisting in the Federal navy. For his bravery in swimming through a storm of shot and shell to attach a hawser to a captured Confederat vessel he was promoted to be acting ensign on the ironclad Ticonderoga.

His public career began with the Abyssinian expedition of 1867-68, in which he acted as a newspaper correspondent. Succeeding in sending the first news of the close of the campaign to London, he attracted the attention of the New York Herald, which gave him a number of roving commissions. On one of these he ascended the Nile, on another he interviewed the chiefs of the Cretan revolution (1868-69) and he was sent eventually to Spain in time to witness the scenes that followed after the departure of Queen Isabella from Madrid.

In his book, "How I Found Livingstone," he has told how, on Oct 16, 1869, a sudden telegram called him from Madrid to Paris, and how the proprieter of the Herald asked him:

"Where do you think Livingstone is?"

"I really do not know, sir."

"Do you think he is alive, and that he can be found; and I am going to send you to find him."

And these were the instructions he received, as recorded by himself: "Draw £1000 now, and when you have gone through that, draw another thousand, and when that is spent, draw another thousand, and when you have finished that, draw another thousand, and so on; but find Livingstone."

Mr. Stanley did not hesitate. His journalistic training had accustomed him to implicit obedience. Just as he had done when the Herald had given him 10 minutes to consider whether or not he would accept the mission to Abyssinia, so now he merely drew a long breath, and agreed to find Livingstone living or Livingstone's bones dead.

It was not until December, 1870, that Stanley sailed from Bombay to Zanzibar, which he reached on Jan. 6. 1871.

Stanley found that he would have to hire a body of 200 men for at least a year and carry with him immense stores of cotton sheetings, brass wire and beads, which take the place of specie among the barbarous tribes along the way.

Each of his men was engaged for $6 a year and provided with a flintlock musket, powder horn, bullet mould, knife, hatchet and powder and ball for 200 rounds. To cross the rivers along the way two boats, one seating 20 and the other six men, were procured.

Stanley had been fortunate enough to secure the services of three men, who had been respectively in the expeditions of Speke, Grant and Burton. Under their guidance the journey from the coast to Ujiji was safely made, though under great hardships and peril. At Unyanyembe they had passed a caravan which had been sent to the relief of Livingstone by Sir John Kirk. At that place Stanley had been obliged to leave many of his men who were sick, including Shaw. At last, on Nov. 10, 1871, after a march of 236 days, the expedition, with flags flying and guns firing, entered the town of Ujiji, where they were speedily surrounded by a crowd of wondering natives.

Suddenly, Stanley heard a voice on his right say in English: "Good morning, sir," and a black man announced himself as Susi, the servant of Dr. Livingstone.

"What! Is Dr. Livingstone here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you sure?"

"Sure, sure, sir. Why, I leave him just now."

And so Stanley, scourging himself to keep down his furious emotions, arrived at the head of his caravan before a semicircle of Arab magistrates, in front of whom stood an old white man, with a gray beard.

Stanley walked deliberately up to him, took off his hat and said:

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume."

"Yes," said he, with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly.

Then Stanley explained his mission. It was a great day for the old explorer. Stanley bore letters from his children.

"Ah!" said the old man. "I have waited patiently for years for letters."

Livingstone and Stanley became fast friends, and there is no doubt that the older man exerted a great influence over the younger. Together they explored the northern extremity of Tanganyika. Livingstone believed that the Albert lake had some communication with the Nile system, but one result of this exploring tour was to disprove this theory. On March 12, 1872, Livingstone and Stanley parted, and the latter began his return march to the coast, which he reached on May 8, 1872, after encountering terrific floods and storms.

When the news of the success of the expedition reached civilization is was hardly credited at first, but Stanley's arrival in London with Livingstone's letters and diaries put an end to all doubt.

Stanley's next visit to Africa was as a war correspondent, accompanying Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition to Coomassie. On reaching the island of St. Vincent from Ashanti, in 1874, he first heard that Livingstone was dead, and that the body was on its way to England. Stanley himself was in time to attend the funeral in Westminster Abbey.

Standing by the open grave he formed the resolution to take up the work which Livingstone had been unable to accomplish.

One day Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, now Lord Burnham, editor and proprietor of the Daily Telegraph of London, asking him what work had been left undone by him on the continent of Africa, he replied:

"The outlet of Lake Tanganyika is undiscovered, we know little or nothing of Lake Victoria, and therefore the sources of the Nile are still unknown. Moreover, the western half of the African continent is still a blank."

Stanley added that if he survived long enough he would accomplish all this work. Thereupon a cable was sent to New York asking the Herald if it would join the London Daily Telegraph in sending Stanley again to Africa. A laconic "yes" was speedily flashed across the wires. Immediately the fitting out of the expedition was begun. On Aug. 16, 1874, Stanley left England for Zanzibar, where the Anglo-American expedition was finally organized with a total force of 355 persons, including 36 women, 10 boys and four Europeans, Stanley, the two Brothers Pocock and Frederick Barker. The line of march covered nearly half a mile.

On Feb. 27, 1875, the south end of Lake Victoria Nyanza was reached after great difficulties, repeated attacks from the natives and some losses by death and desertion. In his boat, the Lady Alice Stanley accompanied by 11 men, circumnavigated the lake.

Livingstone, in his researches between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika had proved the existence of a large river flowing to the north under the native name of Lualaba. He had imagined it to be the Nile, an opinion generally accepted by geographers.

Stanley, sailing down the river from the furthest point which Livingstone had reached to the Atlantic, identified it with the Congo, and so proved the existence of a magnificent equatorial waterway in the very heart of Africa—the second largest river in the world.

This discovery filled up an enormous blank in the map of Africa. Its political importance cannot be overestimated. It led directly to the founding of what is now the Congo Free State, and indirectly to the scramble for Africa among the European powers which has now left but an insignificant portion of the continent unpartitioned.

In January, 1878, Stanley returned to London, where he published the story of his adventures and discoveries in "Through the Dark Continent."

In 1879 he again went to Africa to found, under the auspices of the King of the Belgians, the Congo State—a work which engaged all his energies until 1888.

His last expedition to Africa was for the ostensible purpose of succoring Emin Pacha, whose position in the Equartorial Provinces, since the abandonment of the Sudan by Egypt, was supposed to be one of great peril. The supposition was found to be an error, but the book "Through Darkest Africa," in which Stanley told his story of adventures, was received with great popular favor.

Of his later years the record is less spectacular. His marriage to Miss Dorothy Tennant in 1890, his American lecture tour, his election to the British parliament in 1895, his acceptance of the title of G. C. B. in 1899 kept him intermittently in the public eye, but even in parliament he was content not to cut any conspicuous figure.

Senator Nelson Stops Interruptions.

An old friend from Minnesota came down to Washington the other day to visit Senator Nelson. In the room of the committee on commerce they had a good long chat of old times, during which Mr. Nelson told about an experience he once had on the hustings.

"There was a man in my audience," said he, "who insisted on asking questions. I told him to wait, I would answer his question after a little. But I had not more than started again with my speech than he interrupted again. This performance was repeated two or three times. When I left the stage, walked down to his seat, grabbed him by the throat, and choked him till he signaled that he had had enough.

"Sitting on the platform where I spoke was a minister of the gospel. 'That fellow,' said this minister, as I returned to deliver my speech without further annoyance, 'is the same scamp who has frequently interrupted me in my pulpit. I am glad you have shown me an effective way to treat him.'"—Washington Post.

Hanku, China, exported nearly $2,000,000 worth of wood oil last year. It is used for making varnishes and soaps. Satisfactory experiments in growing the oil tree from seed have been made in California.

THE SUNDAY SCHO

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMM FOR JULY 10.

Subject: Jeroboam's Idolatry. I K xii., 25-33—Golden Text, I John 21—Memory Verses, 28-30—Co tary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Improvements made (v. 25). "Then Jeroboam built." After made king Jeroboam immediately measures to establish himself in his dom. There were bright prospects him. "Shechem." This city was and fortified and thus made it to royal residence. But he soon remov capital to Tirzah, a few miles Kings 14:17; 15, 21), and this re capital until Omri removed it to "Mount Ephraim." See R. V. N gle mountain, but the hill Ephraim, extending from Be plains of Jezreel. It is the most beautiful part of the land out from thence." Shechem was of operations in the building other cities. "Penuel." Like the Jordan, near the fords where Jacob wrestled with the 32:30), and whose tower and in the time of the Judges destroyed (Judg. 8:17). Jeroboam regarded it as an important manding the great caravan further East, and

II. Idolatrous worship (vs. 26-31). 26. "Said in his heart not speak out his real motives have been ashamed to have done it would have been poor policy. reasons were in his heart, the other argument to the people —David." Jeroboam was exercising above principle. Josephus says was forced on the king's mind by proach of the feast of Tabernacles which time it had been usual ple to go up in great numbers to lem, and to live there for some "To offer sacrifices" (R. V.). He saw at once that the religious man's nature is a great power into account in politics. Human ing, Jeroboam's fear was, it must be fessed, well founded. "Shall kill When they have had time to step taken. Such revulsion of not uncommon. "Uneasy lies the that wears a crown." Jeroboam tified himself as he did not fear now another danger seems to arise throws a gloom over his prospects. ality, however, there was no such for God had promised to establish kingdom on condition that he would Him (1 Kings 11:38), and God's was sure.

28. "Took counsel." With his lors, or the heads of the nation who helped him to the throne. They were dently like the king in worldly plans. "Made two calves." Jeroboam residence in Egypt had made him with the calf worship so largely there, and this, doubtless, had much with the erection of these golden besides, the people had already become customed to the sight of the figures oxen in their religious ceremonial presence as supporters of the molten at the temple in Jerusalem. These were not set up to be worshiped as any more than were the ark and cred shrines at Jerusalem, but Jeroboam saw that he must provide for the religious instincts of his people, and at once duced a system of his own creation. though he did not design to lead the ple into idolatry, yet he deliberately the second commandment, and "from shiping God under a false and unauthorized form, the people gradually learned worship other gods altogether, and sanctuaries at Bethel and Dan prepared the way for the temples of Ashtaroth Baal at Samaria and Jegreel." "Of gold." It was probably overlaid with gold. much." The sense intended is probably given in the margin of the Revised Version, "Ye have gone up long enough." Jeroboam's argument was, "You have chosen a new king, choose also new places of worship." This was an appeal to the easily love of ease.

29. "Bethel." A city in the central southern part of the new kingdom. "Dan." Formerly called Laish, situated in the northern part of the kingdom. There was policy in choosing these places, as they had been associated with religious worship in ancient times. See Gen. 12:8; 28:18; 1 Sam. 10:3; Judg. 18:30. 30. "Became a sin." The first and second commandments were both broken; the service of God was degraded, and the people were led into idolatry, including the obscene rites practiced at idol shrines. "Even unto Dan." There are different views as to the meaning here. (1) It may mean that the people went there to worship at once; or (2) it may be intended to show that the people preferred to turn from all associations with Jerusalem and therefore went to far off Dan on the northern frontier. 31. "Made an house." He built a temple or sanctuary at each of the two cities where the calves were set up. "Of high places." Hebrew worship were originally built on high places and in groves on hill tops. "Made priests," etc. See R. V. Jeroboam's sin was not that he selected persons of low birth or bad character to act as priests, but that he selected them from among the people without reference to tribes, thereby annulling the divine plan that they should be of the tribe of Levi. "Sons of Levi." Jeroboam would no doubt have been glad to have retained the Levitical priesthood, but they probably opposed his designs and were evidently banished by Jeroboam, who went over in a body to Rehoboam.

III. A feast instituted (vs. 32, 33). "In the eighth month." November. This was to take the place of the feast of Tabernacles, one of the three great Jewish feasts, which, by divine appointment, was held on the 15th of the seventh month in Jerusalem. Had Jeroboam provided no other attraction many of his subjects would have visited Rehoboam's capital at the time. The reason generally given for changing the time from the seventh to the eighth month, in defiance of the law (Lev. 23:39, 41), is that "in the northern districts of his kingdom the grain ripened a month later than in southern Judah, so that this festival was to be kept at the time of ingathering of the fruit of the land." "He offered," etc. "He went up into the altar." Altars were ascended either by steps or by an inclined plane. The king assisted at the dedication, thus imitating Solomon, who had advised." The entire system of Jeroboam receives its condemnation in these words. His main fault was that he left the true God and a worship where all was divinely authorized for ceremonies and services, and set up one which were wholly of his own devising. He placed in difficult circumstances. He met them with the arts of a politician, not with the single-mindedness of a saint.

Four years ago the working day in all French factories was one of ten hours; a year later it was eleven hours and then it came down to ten and a half; but from the 1st of April the working day will be one of ten hours. It is stated that the same rate of wages will be paid for ten hours as was paid when twelve hours were worked.

George W. Palmer has been appointed postmaster at Leesburg, Ga.

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THE SUNDAY SCHO

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMM... FOR JULY 10.

Subject: Jeroboam's Idolatry, I ... xii., 25-33—Golden Text, I John, ... 21—Memory Verses, 28-30—Co... tary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Improvements made (v. 25). ... "Then Jeroboam built." After ... made king Jeroboam immediately ... measures to establish himself in his ... dom. There were bright prospects ... him. "Shechem." This city was en... and fortified and thus made fit to be ... royal residence. But he soon removed ... capital to Tirzah, a few miles north ... Kings 14:17, 15, 21), and this remained ... capital until Omri removed it to Sa... Mount Ephraim." See R. V. Not a ... gle mountain, but the hill country ... Ephraim, extending from Bethel to ... pass of Jezreel. It is the richest ... most beautiful part of the land. "W... out from thence." Shechem was the ... of operations in the building and fortif... other cities. "Penuel." The place eas... the Jordan, near the fords of Jab... Here Jacob wrestled with the angel (G... and whose tower and inhabita... one of the Judges Gideon had ... (Judg. 8:17). Jeroboam probab... an important position, ... ing the pass ravin road to ... strongly fortified it. ... Idolatrous worship established ... 26. "And in his heart." He ... sources. He wo... have done that, ... would have been poor policy. His r... reason were in hearts, but he used ... other argument to the people. "Return ... Do ... because ... was exalting pol... dominion. Says the ... ...ssed the kings ruled by the ... ...ion of Tabernacles ... ...usual for the p... ...in great numbers to Jer... ...ed to have them for some days. ... ...REV. V). His keen ... ...religious element ... ...power to be ta... ...Humanity aspe... ...it must be cr... ...shall kill me. ... ...time to repent of th... ...step taken. Such revulsion of feeling ... not uncommon. "Calves." Jeroboam had ... ...ined himself so he did not fear war, ... now another danger seems to arise wh... throws a gloom over his prospects. In ... ality, however, there was no such dan... for God had promised to establish ... kingdom on condition that he would ser... Him (1 Kings 11:38), and God's prom... was sure.

28. "Took counsel." With his couns... lors, or the heads of the nation who ... helped him to the throne. They were ... evidently like the king in worldly policy a... plans. "Made two calves." Jeroboa... residence in Egypt had made him famili... with the calf worship so largely practic... there, and this doubtless, had much to ... with the erection of these golden shrine... Besides, the people had already become ... customed to the sight of the figures ... even in their religious ceremonial by th... presence as supporters of the molten ... at the temple in Jerusalem. The ... were not set up to be worshiped as id... any more than were the ark and other ... cred shrines at Jerusalem, but Jeroboa... saw that he must provide for the religi... instincts of his people, and at once int... duced a system of his own creation. ... though he did not design to lead the p... ple into idolatry, yet he deliberately bro... the second commandment, and "from w... shrung God under a false and unauth... zed term, the people gradually learned ... worship other gods altogether, and ... sanctuaries at Bethel and Dan prepa... the way for the temples of Ashtaroth ... Baal at Samaria and Jezreel." "Of gol... ...he was probably overlaid with gold. ... ...Heb. The sense intended is probab... ...seen in the margin of the Revised V... sion. "Ye have gone up long enough." ... ...roboam's argument was, "You have cho... a new king, choose also new places ... worship." This was an appeal to the fl... ly love of ease.

29. "Bethel." A city in the extre... southern part of the new kingdom. "Da... Formerly called Laish, situated in ... northern part of the kingdom. There ... power in choosing these places, as th... had been associated with religious wors... in ancient times. See Gen. 12:8; 28:18... 1 Sam. 10:3; Judg. 18:30, 30. "Becam... sin." The first and second commandme... were both broken; the service of God ... degraded, and the people were led ... idolatry, including the obscene rites ... tured at idol shrines. "Even unto Da... There are different views as to the m... ing here. (1) It may mean that the pe... went there to worship at once; or (2) ... may be intended to show that the pe... preferred to turn from all associations ... Jerusalem and therefore went to far... Dan on the northern frontier. 31. "M... an house." He built a temple or sanctu... at each of the two cities where the ca... were set up. "Of high places." Houses ... worship, were originally built on ... places, and in groves on hill tops. ... priests," etc. See R. V. Jeroboam's sin ... not that he selected persons of low b... or bad character to act as priests, but ... he selected them from among the pe... without reference to tribes, thereby ... ...ing the divine plan that they should ... of the tribe of Levi. "Sons of Levi." ... ...oboam would no doubt have been gla... have retained the Levitical priests, ... they probably opposed his devices, ... evidently banished by Jeroboam, ... went over in a body to Rehoboam.

III. A feast instituted (vs. 32, 33). ... "In the eighth month." November. ... was to take the place of the feast of Ta... nacles, one of the three great Jewish fe... which, by divine appointment, was held ... the 15th of the seventh month in Jer... lem. Had Jeroboam provided no coun... attraction many of his subjects would ... visited Rehoboam's capital at this ti... The reason generally given for chan... the time from the seventh to the eig... month, in defiance of the law (Lev. 2... 39, 41), is that "in the northern divis... of his kingdom the grain ripened at le... month later than in southern Judah." ... this festival was to be kept at the ingath... ing of the fruit of the land." "He offer... etc. "He went up into the altar." ... Altars were ascended either by steps or ... inclined plane. The king assisted in ... dedication, thus imitating Solomon at ... dedication of the temple. 33. "He had ... vised." The entire system of Jeroba... receives its condemnation in these wo... His main fault was that he left a ri... and a worship where all was divised ... chorized for ceremonies and services w... were wholly of his own devising. Be... placed in difficult circumstances, he ... met them with the arts of a politician ... with the single-mindedness of a saint.

Four years ago the working day ... all French factories was one of tw... hours; a year later it was eleven h... and then it came down to ten and ... half; but from the 1st of April ... working day will be one of ten ho... It is stated that the same rate ... wages will be paid for ten hours ... was paid when twelve hours ... worked.

George W. Palmer has been app... ed postmaster at Leesburg, Ohio.

...permanently cured. No fits or nervous... ...after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great ... Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free ... R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The United States leads all countries as ... consumer of coffee.

...k your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease ...powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, ...ions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching ...ating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's ...-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At ...Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Ac... no substitute. Sample mailed FREE, ... Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy has ... handkerchief worth $10,000.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are ...ally successful Dropsy Specialists in the ... see their liberal offer in advertise... in another column of this paper.

Gold is being electrolytically refined in ... Philadelphia mint.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children ...teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma... ...allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The mileage of the railway system of ... now aggregates 10,078 miles.

General Piso's Cure for Consumption saved ...life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROB... ...Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Russia has at present about 800 miles of ... railroad.

The Broadway M. E. church, of Lo... ...ansport, Ind., was built fifty years ... and a tin ball adorned the top of ... spire. The bulding was torn down ... make room for a more elabo... one. In the tin ball, with the rec... of the church, were found a deck ... cards and a half-pint bottle of whis...

Judge H. Chase, four times ... of the circuit court, is the only ... man who knew of the presence ... whisky and cards, he and three ... having smuggled them into the ... hall with the church records and ... papers in order to see what the ... would say when they discover... them. The latter overlooked them, ... the ball was sealed and sent to ... top of the spire, there to remain ... a century with its incongruous ... contents.

Farmington, Me., reports this: A ... bride had been a widow just ... days, a written notice was ... with the town clerk as follows: ... hereby file the following caution ... you not to issue a certificate to ... and ——, for this reason, that ... ——'s husband has just passed ... away, and his mother feels much ... grieved in having the marriage take ... place at present." Signed by six ... citizens.

Red seems to be the most popular ... national colors, if flags may be used ... criterions. Of the twenty-five lead... national flags nineteen have red in ... The same can not be said of ... other color. The chief flags that ... marked with red are those of the ... United States, England, France, Ger... many, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, ... Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Tur... key, Mexico, Chile, Portugal and Ven... zuela.

A little bug as big as the end of a ... lead pencil ate up $49,279,989 worth of ... cotton last year in one southern state ... His rapid spread throughout the en... cotton belt is the dread of the ... South. This bug is called the boll ... weevil because he bores a hole in the ... boll of the cotton plant, lays an egg ... which hatches out into a worm, and ... the young grub or worm eats the cot...

Don Manuel Cervera, the Spanish ... bull fighter who was shot and killed at ... Leon, by William Carleton Bass, ... is a nephew of Admiral Cervera. ... Cervera's wife was Miss Marion Abell, ... of Baltimore, and she it was who faced ... the St. Louis mob while the men were ... in hiding. Bass is a Philadelphian ... who had won renown in Mexico and ... Central America as a bull fighter.

The mandibles of the Guatemala ... ants mentioned as deadly enemies of ... the boll weevil, make serviceable ... weapons. With these in attacking an ... enemy the ant seizes the head of a ... foe between the points of the curved ... mandibles and penetrates the brain at ... once.

France has decided to send warships ... to Port-au-Prince to demand reparation ... for the recent attack on the ... French minister by the palace guard.

Odors of Perspiration

Removed at once from the armpits, feet, ... etc., by ROYAL FOOT WASH. Stops Chafing, ... Sore, Sweating, Burning, Swollen, Tired ... Feet. 25c. at Druggists, or postpaid from ... Myron Davis Co., Atlanta, Ga. Money back ... if not satisfied. Sample for 2c stamp.

On a tombstone at the head of a ... grave in one of the dog cemeteries in ... Paris is this inscription to the mem... ory of a brave St. Bernard: "He saved ... the lives of forty persons and was ... killed by the forty-first."

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

...by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot ... reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a ... blood or constitutional disease, and in order ... to cure it you must take internal remedies. ... Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and ... acts directly on the blood and mucous surface ... of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. ... It was prescribed by one of the best physi... cians in this country for years, and is a reg... ular prescription. It is composed of the ... best tonics known, combined with the best ... blood purifiers, acting directly on the mu... cous surfaces. The perfect combination of ... the two ingredients is what produces such ... wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send ... for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One morning four-year-old Margie ... had pancakes and syrup for breakfast. ... After she had eaten the cakes there ... was some syrup left on her plate, and ... she said: "Mamma, please give me a ... spoon; my fork leaks."

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. W. T. BEST.

"Faded Leaves," the Subject of a Helpful Talk—The Endless Variety of Leaves—All Must Stand the Storms of Life Alike and Come to the Same End.

CHASM FALLS, N. Y.—The following sermon, entitled "Faded Leaves," was preached here by the Rev. William T. Best. He took as his text: "We all do fade ... as a leaf."—Isa. 64:6.

Nature has once more been disrobed of her green foliage, "and the Stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed time and the Turtle and the Crane and the Swallow have gone to a warmer region. While looking from my study window, I noticed the leaves falling and the children playing among the dead leaves that lay upon the ground. I then began to think of the past year. I remembered distinctly its birth when we knelt together in the Watch-meeting and reconsecrated ourselves to the Master. The thoughts of its youth revived those pleasant memories that can be appreciated only by one living in the Adirondacks. But, oh, how changed everything appears to-day! The same river glides by the door and the same mountains are on either side of the house, yet a cloud of sadness hovers o'er me as I watch the leaves fall from the trees. "Ah! these are harbingers of approaching storms; the indication that another summer's warmth and beauty is about to be succeeded by the chill desolation of winter."

It is so difficult for us to understand religious truths that God was obliged to draw them out in diagram upon the natural world. Therefore a minister may go to almost any branch of nature and find a sermon. "Go to the ant," says the wise man Solomon. Consider the "Lillies of the field," says Christ. Rain and brook, beast and bird, day and night, the changing seasons; all abound with spiritual lessons, and the faded leaves, blown wildly about by the wilder winds of autumn, whirl up in our faces, and before our doors, seeming to say, "What about us?" God has commissioned us to carry a message to man, and mingling with the dirge of autumn, comes the sadder dirge of the Prophet Isaiah, "We all do fade as a leaf."

I. The Endless Variety of Leaves.

Though there are so many different kinds of leaves in the world it is doubtful if there are two leaves of any class exactly alike. Then all species of leaves are not found on one tree. The king of white oaks may witness 600 years of Canadian history; the Californian pine may have existed centuries before "Leif the Lucky" discovered Vinland; the Parliament Oaks has seen 1500 years of European progress; the cedars of Lebanon date their birth from the time of the flood and the Boabab of Senegal claim to be over 5000 years old; yet the leaves they have scattered are but as a drop to the ocean compared to the number that have fallen to the earth.

"God hath made of one blood all nations of men," and though there are so many different races of mankind it is doubtful if there could be found two men of any race exactly alike. They differ as do the leaves. Especially is this true from a religious standpoint for all men do not hold the same religious belief. The main thing, however, is for all to belong to Christ. Let the fig leaf utter its voice of warning, the maple suggest its sweetness and the olive bring its message of peace; yet there are times in every life when naught can be found but the weeping willow.

Perishing, perishing! Hark, how they call us;
Bring us your Saviour, oh, tell us of Him!
We are so weary, so heavily laden,
And with long weeping our eyes have grown dim.

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

II. Some Leaves Are Higher Up in This World Than Others, But All Must Stand the Storms of Life Alike and Come to the Same End.

Some people are determined to go up in this world, even if they go down in the next. Men lose their health trying to get wealth, and then lose their wealth trying get health. God has a place for every man in this world, whether it be in the ministry, at the work bench, or following the plow. Let each man find his right place and there be at his best for God. It is useless for a leaf at the lower part of the tree to be trying to get to the top, but in each leaf in its proper place goes to make a perfect tree. "For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office; so we, being many, are one body in Christ." Let us learn, therefore, in "whatsoever state we are therewith to be content," "running with patience the race set before us," and we shall as surely hear the "well done" as the man with the greatest number of talents.

The millionaire can wear but one suit of clothes, sleep in one bed and eat but one meal at a time. In many respects his riches only increase his troubles, and it is a mistake to suppose that he is not subject to many of the disappointments common to men. On the other hand, let us not try to throw a romance about the poor man's lot. Poverty is hard, cruel, unrelenting. But as surely as the different kinds of weather are a necessity to the leaves, so surely are the storms of life necessary to our highest good; for

"If all were easy, if all were bright,
Where would the cross be?
Where would the night?
But in the hardness, God gives to you,
Chances of proving that you are true."

Death places the leaves all on the same level. Said a widowed lady, whose husband fills a drunkard's grave, as she stood by the grave of the wealthy saloon keeper who had taken his money: "Ah! you are on a level with my husband now." Yes, death places us all on a level. Where are now the vast armies of the Assyrians, Grecians, Persians, Romans? As with the warrior so with the peaceful, as with the rich so with the poor. Millions have gone, millions more are on their journey.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth ere gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

III. The Decay of the Leaf is Sometimes Hastened by External Circumstances.

It may be affected by insects, excessive moisture, excessive cold, etc., etc. Then often the leaf is plucked from the tree while in full bloom.

"The wicked shall not live out half their days." God gives every man so long to live, if he takes care of his body (which is the temple of the Holy Ghost) he will probably live out his appointed days. Yet how often we see people called from time into eternity just at the moment when their brightest hopes are about to be realized. Moses has led Israel through the wilderness. He has borne up under their murmurings and backslidings, and at times he has had to stand alone when it seemed as though his shoulders could not carry the care and responsibility placed upon them. Yet he has looked forward to this glad moment as the time when his character shall be vindicated and he shall lead the people, triumphantly lead the people into the Promised Land. But now the command comes from heaven, "Moses, ascend Nebo to die!" Ah! this is tragedy surpassing anything Shakespearean, yet it occurs almost every day. A vessel is wrecked at sea, a train has jumped the track, a hotel has taken fire and men and women just on the eve of realizing their highest ambitions are snatched from this into another world.

IV. The Leaves Fade in Concert Though They Fall One by One.

"One cannot count the number of plumes which those frosts are plucking from the hills." The aisles of the woods will be covered with a beautiful carpet of many colors. The imagination can scarcely comprehend the number of leaves that are falling. The grave is the great city. It has the largest population, the longest streets, the greatest number of hands, billions of eyes, though they see not. Kings and queens are there, orators, statesmen, yea, men of every rank and condition, yet it is the great city of silence. Neither work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom are there. The multitude of the dying and the dead are as the autumnal leaves drifting under our feet to-day.

"One by one, one by one, we shall soon, yes soon be there."

V. Let Us Proceed to Inquire, How Do the Leaves Fade?

1. They fade naturally. It is what constantly occurs. After the summer is gone and the fruits are fully ripe, they change their color, lose their interesting hue and drop in rapid succession to the ground. "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay. In the midst of life we are in death," and science teaches that we are more apt to die than to live, all our tendencies are toward death, and it is one continual struggle to keep soul and body together. Where are now the builders of Babel? Abraham and his seed? David and Solomon? Daniel, the prophets, the apostles and the great men of the past? Only remembered by what they have done. They being dead are still speaking. The serpent comes to the sinner, coils about his body, presses his heart tightly, and then comes the awful sting. The same serpent comes to the Christian. But oh, how changed! The Christian, as he looks him in the eyes, can cry out: "Oh, death, where is thy sting?" "I have been dying for many years, now I shall begin to live."

2. They Fade Gradually.

The different periods of life are compared to the revolving seasons of the year. Childhood and youth when life is all expectation and hope, are like a beautiful May morning when the sun shines brightly, and the dew is upon the flowers, and everything is beautiful and lovely. Nature is bursting her bars and is giving promise of the unfolded splendors of a summer's glory yet to come. But oh, how quickly time passes by! The boys and girls of yesterday are the men and women of to-day. Then, for none of us is there such a thing as an ever-enduring manhood. "We pursue our course, from childhood, with its vigor and beauty, to age with its feebleness and decay, with the unfailing continuance of the rounding seasons. Our march is an uninterrupted one from the cradle to the grave." But, oh, how we shrink at the thought of going down the western horizon of our physical strength! The leaves, which a few days ago felt the first touch of the frost have day by day been changing in tint. The work was not completed in a day. No, it has been going on gradually and after awhile, leaf after leaf, they will fall to the ground. So with you and me. From day to day we hardly notice the change, but the frosts have touched us.

VI. There is a Greater Beauty and Glory Attached to the Leaf in Its Fading and Dying Condition Than at Any Time in Its Life.

Along the lake shores and river banks, and up the slopes of the mountains, "there is an inexpressible mingling of gold, and orange, and crimson, and saffron, now sobering into drab and maroon, now flaming into solferino and scarlet." In the morning the forests look as if they were transfigured, "and in the evening hour . . . as the sunset had burst and dropped upon the leaves." Some of the mountains appear to be all on fire, as if they were submerged in the glory of the Lord. Said Rev. C. C. Townsend, as he stood by the parsonage gate and looked upon the scene: "Isn't that beautiful? I must bring my wife up here to see that foliage." How often while driving along the road we notice a tree where the leaves have faded at the first touch of the frost, all turning a russet brown. "No one stops to study them. They are gathered in no vase. They are hung on no wall." No one cares anything at all about them. Such is the death of the wicked. They do not live out half their days, but pass away into blackness, and darkness, and despair without a ray of light to cheer the gloom. But, thank God, such is not the death of the Christian, for, "the path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." What a beautiful sight it is behold a father and mother in Israel who have spent their lives in the service of Christ come down to cross the river. Oh, what halo of glory there is about them! What words of peace and joy and comfort proceed from their lips, and how strangely near the Holy Spirit is as the Angels gently loose the silver cord.

"Fade, fade, each earthly joy,
Jesus is Mine."

And the fading body flutters and falls downward as the leaf, while "the spirit returns to God who gave it." Oh, that in this sense, too, we may all fade with the beauty and glory of the leaf.

VII. The Leaves Fall Only to Rise Again.

It is one of the laws of nature that nothing is really lost. Things change their condition, but exist in another form. In the juice and sap and life of the tree the leaves will come up again. Next May the South wind will blow the resurrection "trumpet and they will rise." So with our loved ones who sleep in Jesus. They shall not all sleep, but they shall be changed. "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him. For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God; and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Then we which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord." Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

VIII. In the Heavenly Jerusalem the Leaves Shall Never Fade.

"Soon will the shadows of earth's life be past,
Sorrow and partings be over at last;
Soon shall we meet in the 'Mansions of Day,'
Meet where our loved ones can ne'er fade away."

When Ezekiel foretold the blessings of the Messiah's kingdom he spoke of them under the figure of trees growing on a bank whose leaves should not wither, but be for medicine. When John saw in apocalyptic vision the heavens opened, and the new Jerusalem descending down from God out of heaven. He saw in the midst of the street and on either side of the river, the tree of life, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

"There the sun never sets and the leaves never fade,
There the righteous forever shall shine like the stars,
In that beautiful city of gold."

Alcoholism is extremely rare in the Italian army. In 1901, the latest for which figures are available, only twenty-five cases were admitted to the hospitals.

"FIRST BOY IN."

Shirt's in a knot an' it ain't on right?
Hair's p-plastered against my head?
Lips bub-bub blue an' my fingers white?
Huh, I reckon my eyes is red!
Teeth ch-chatter an' I l-look sick?
Wob-wob-wobble-in' with my chin?
Just g-got out o' th' cr-cr-crick.
Br-r-r-r! But I was th' first one in!

Say! Th' was me an' th' Gr-Green boys,
Hickesey Murphy an' Bub-bill Brown—
Fib-b-b-but my teeth make a lot o' noise!
We wen-wen-went to th' edge o' town
Where th' will-willows grows up so thick;
I sh-sh-shed to th' very skin.
Then gr-r-r-r! I was in th' crick.
Out again—but th' first one in!

Bub-bill ast me if it fel-felt cold.
"No," I sa-said, "it's warm an' nice."
Big a li-liq as I ever told—
Hon-hon-honest, it's worse 'n ice,
All th' others, they di-dived quick;
I got out on th' bank to grin.
Gee! They sputtered there in th' crick!
Just th' same, I's th' first in.

Ma called to me when I started out—
Said to sta-stay on our own street.
She'll want to know what I been about—
I'm going home to ge-get some heat.
Tee-teeth chatter, my hair is slick,
Trem-trem-trembie-in' in my chin—
Say! It's dandy dow-down th' crick!
Honest, I was th' first one in.

—Chicago Tribune.

JUST FOR FUN

Today's choices are tomorrow's habits, next week's character.—Life.

In the battle of life don't spend too much time manoeuvring for position—Punch.

"Did she marry the young heir to the estate?" "No, she married the attorney."—Cleveland Leader.

Clara—What did you break off your engagement with Charlie for? Maud—I felt as if I ought to be getting married.—Life.

First Moth—Have you anything on hand tonight? Second Moth—Yes, I'm invited to a camphor ball.—Philadelphia Record.

He (smilingly)—You remind me of an old friend of mine. She—(haughtily)—Indeed! How old, please?—Yonkers Statesman.

"He has quite a delicate wit, I've heard." "I wouldn't say 'delicate,' exactly. 'Sickly' is the proper word."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"They haven't been married long, have they?" "I guess not. She still thinks her husband looks like Napoleon."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Enthusiastic mediocrity often passes for talent. A hot sausage is not more nutritious than a cold sausage, but it is more highly thought of.—Punch.

"What's he going to call it?" "Portrait of a Lady.'" "But it doesn't look like her at all!" "Then he might call it 'Portrait of Another Lady.'"—Life.

Experiments having proved that water is a dangerous element in which to entrust Russian war vessels, the 18 torpedo boats ordered by Admiral Makaroff are being sent by railway.—Punch.

Mack—"Do you think Emeline had a good time?" Kate—"I guess so. Mother and I took to our beds after she left, and she writes that she took to her bed as soon as she got home."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Mrs. Newlywed—"John, I think baby has swallowed my pearl necklace." Mr. Newlywed—"By George! You seem to be determined to bring that young one up with the tastes of a millionaire's child."—Judge.

"Great guns!" exclaimed the absent-minded man. "I have stuck the lighted end of this cigar in my mouth." "How fortunate you were in discovering it at onee, dear," rejoined his good wife.—Chicago Daily News.

"Young man," said Rev. Goodman, "some day you'll bring your father's gray hairs in sorrow to the grave." "No danger," replied young Rakely, "he hasn't any; worrying about me has made him bald."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Wealth," said the putative young plutocrat, "is not worth striving for." "How do you know?" fiercely demanded the proletariat. "You don't have to strive for yours!" "That only shows, gentlemen," he rejoiced, sadly, "that you don't know how reluctantly the governor loosens up."—Chicago Tribune.

The conversation turned upon the alderman from the 'Steenth ward. "What do you suppose he's worth?" asked the man with the patch over his eye. "Nobody knows," said the man with the cinnamon beard. "Sometimes you can buy him for $50, and at other times it takes $500."—Chicago Tribune.

Multiplication of Bacilli.

In our laboratories, under suitable conditions of food and warmth, a bacillus splits in half an hour into two parts, each of which splits again in half an hour, and so on, and it has been estimated that a single bacillus, if given similar conditions in nature, would, within a week, give rise to progeny numerous enough to fill the Atlantic ocean. Such overbalancing is largely prevented by the protozoa, which feed upon the bacteria, increasing as they increase, and decreasing as this food supply gives out. The protozoa, in turn, are eaten by animals like the worms and shellfish, these by others, and so on, the balance of nature being so delicate that no form increases disproportionately for any length of time, although, like the locust plague, or the California fruit-tree scale, or the gypsy moth, some forms may occasionally predominate.—Gary N. Calkins, in Century.

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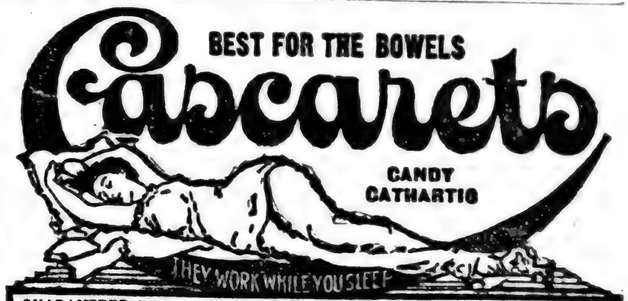

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A well known French actor has just finished his memoirs with the following startling statistics: "I played in 98 towns 3,866 evenings in 371 pieces, and in 455 different roles. I was married 1,721 times on the stage. I died 1,120 times, and in many styles. For example, I was stabbed 61 times; I was shot 51 times; I was drowned 22 times; I was poisoned 166 times; I had my skull smashed 86 times; I ruptured blood vessels 192 times; I was decapitated 31 times; I was assassinated 109 times; I was executed 30 times; I committed suicide 314 times; and I died a natural death 55 times."

The first session of the fifty-eighth congress lasted 139 days; the shortest first session for many years. It talked 3155 pages of the Congressional record. Its word output stands third. The fifty-seventh congress was proudly first, with 8414 pages; the fifty-sixth congress second, with 7765. At the first session of the fifty-eighth 294 public bills and 1896 private ones were passed. In this number of bills introduced it "beats" all other "records." More than 16,000 bills were brought in. Nearly 3,000 reports were made

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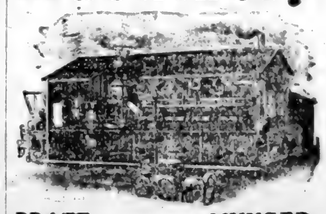
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646 STILL MISSING

Immigrant Ship Strikes Hidden Rock and Sinks with Many on Board.

ONLY TWENTY-SEVEN SURVIVE.

Struggle for Seats in Life Boats Responsible for Some of the Fatality.

Captain Goes Down with Ship.

Over seven hundred Danish and Norwegian emigrants bound for New York are believed to have been drowned in the north Atlantic on June 28th. Out of nearly 800 souls on board the Danish steamer Norge, which left Copenhagen June 22d, only 27 are known to be alive, and for the rest no hope is held out.

When last seen the Norge was sinking where she struck on the Islet of Rockall, whose isolated head raises itself from a deadly Atlantic reef, some 290 miles off the west coast of Scotland.

Early on the morning of last Tuesday the Norge, which was out of her course in heavy weather, ran on the Rockall reef which in the distance looks like a ship under full sail. The Norge was quickly backed off, but the sea poured in through a rent in her bows.

The emigrants who were awaiting breakfast below ran on deck. The hatchways were scarcely built for the hundreds of souls and became clogged.

The Norge quickly began to go down by the head. Eight boats were lowered and into these the women and children were hurriedly put. Six of these boats smashed against the side of the Norge and their helpless inmates were caught up by the heavy seas.

Two boat loads got safely away from the side of the sinking ship, and many of the emigrants who were left on board seized life belts, threw themselves into the sea and were drowned.

Captain Gundel, so say the survivors, stood on the bridge of the doomed vessel until it could be seen no more.

The Norge foundered suddenly and some 600 terrified emigrants were thrown into the water or drawn with the sinking ship.

Those who could swim tried to reach the boats, but these were already too full and their occupants beat off the drowning with oars.

The boats kept together for some hours. Practically all of their occupants were passengers and were not used to handling such craft. The boat occupied by the survivors landed at Grimsby, and was a life boat.

One account says that three boats were successfully launched, the other two holding about ten persons.

The life boat made faster progress and fell in with the Salvia. What became of the other boats is not yet known.

The rescue of those in the life boat took place at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 29th, the survivors consisting of twenty men, one of them a seaman, six women and a girl.

Of 774 souls on board the Danish steamer Norge, 128 are known to have been saved. For the missing 646 persons small hopes are entertained.

The enormous death roll which was feared at the first news of the wreck has been decreased by 102, that number of survivors after many privations having been landed at Stornoway.

The women of South Boston have succeeded in preventing the granting of a license for a dance hall at City Point.

Street Car Collision.

A collision between an electric car of the Jacksonville, Fla., street railway and a flat car standing on the Georgia Southern and Florida crossing resulted in the death of Conductor H. K. Shaw of the street car and the slight injury of the motorman.

Charbon has appeared in Mississippi Forest fires are raging in Arizona.

Gaycsa Company Organized

At Jasper the organization of the Gayosa Coal company, capitalized at $100,000, was perfected. This new company absorbes the Bruce Coal company and takes in the Bessemer Savings bank lands which were bought at the sale some time ago by Murry Cannon, and other lands.

Officials interested in the search for F. Kent Loomis have practically abandoned hope that he will be found alive.

New York savings banks have returned to their former practice of paying four per cent on savings deposits.

Air Ship Injured by Vandals.

Some time during Monday night the gas bag of Santos Dumont's air ship was cut and slashed in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of its being repaired to allow an ascension on July 4th.

The work was apparently done with a jack knife. There are twenty long rips in the bag, and Professor Meyers, who has charge of the aeronautic contests, declares that it will take at least two weeks to repair the damage.

DELEGATES. KILLED.

Chicago Limited Runs into an Open Switch—Twenty Killed.

The Chicago Limited on the Wabash railroad was wrecked Sunday night at Litchfield, Ill. The train struck an open switch and was overturned and seven of the nine cars were burned.

Twenty persons were burned in the second and third coaches and some forty were inured.

Among the dead are Joseph Barder, delegate from North Dakota, and I. R. Mills, internal revenue collector at Decatur, Ill.

The engine after running into the switch struck a string of freight cars and with the first three coaches was piled in a heap across the track and caught fire at once.

The track was reported clear at the last station, and as the train was running about fifty miles an hour the open switch was not noticed. No information can be obtained as to who is responsible for the accident.

Three of the injured have since died.

"Some one turned that switch at Litchfield," said President Ramsey, of the Wabash, in speaking of the derailment of the train. "Whether it was one who had a spite against the railroad, or who was merely crazy, I do not know. Certainly it seems that no human spite against the road could be so bitter as to be willing to sacrifice the lives that were lost or to cause the suffering that has resulted."

LOSS $10,000.

Alexander City Has Another Big Fire.

Saturday night about 10 o'clock fire broke out in the dry goods store of George W. Sealey, at Alexander City, and for a while it seemed that the whole block, including eight stores, was doomed, but the fire was held within the building in which it originated. The fire totally consumed the large Pearson building, including the Truett saloon. Three attorney's offices and liraries and the Kennedy shoe shop on the second floor were totally destroyed. The Adams building, on the east and north of the building destroyed, was considerably damaged. Many stocks of goods in the fire vicinity have been badly damaged on account of removal. Those involved in the fire are as follows:

H. W. Pearson, building loss, $4,000, insurance said to be $3,000. Truett saloon, nearly a total less, covered by insurance. George W. Sealey, total loss, covered by insurance. Mamie Whatley, millinery, loss about $500, insurance $300. Damage to the S. P. Adams store building adjoining, something like $1,000, covered by insurance. City Grocery Company, T. B. Turner, tinner and hardware; C. C. Adams, Jr., Adams & Lightfoot, all had bad removal losses, all covered by insurance. The total loss to property will aggregate about $10,000, with something like $7,000 insurance.

BRYAN'S ANSWER

Deemed to be an Insult—A Dramatic Scene.

Constant reports to the effect that Bryan would bolt the nominee of the convention led several delegates to go to Mr. Bryan and see him personally. Mr. Bryan was asked the direct question by Colonel Holt, of North Carolina:

"Will you support the nominee?"

Mr. Bryan placed his hand upon his heart and replied:

"I do not ask any person or party how I shall vote. This is responsible only."

Colonel Holt said:

"Mr. Bryan, I supported you; will you support the nominee?"

Mr. Bryan responded:

"Would you support Roosevelt?"

Quick as a flash Colonel Holt said:

"Mr. Bryan, I consider that an insult and I apologize to the democrats of North Carolina for having cast my vote for you."

Cloth Market.

Early last week considerable business was done in the cloth market, but later a falling off was noticeable. The general turnover was moderate.

The China demand was active. Much business was offered by forward delivery, resulting in transactions both for early and forward delivery.

Livery Burned.

Fire destroyed the stable of A. H. Handy early Monday at Bessemer. A valuable pair of mules as well as a quantity of feed and harness were consumed. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

Jackson, Miss., voted 445 to 51 in favor of a $250,000 bond issue for water works ownership.

Three southern boys are at the head of this year's class at West Point.

Santos Dumont will have to go to Paris to have his airship repaired.

The delegation immediately went out of the room, leaving Mr. Bryan alone.

Summer School Open.

At Knoxville, Tenn., the third annual summer school for the south opened Tuesday morning and will continue through August. The aggregate attendance is expected to reach 1,500 to 2,000, representing teachers and those interested in education from all parts of the south.

The school is the outcome of the work of the general education board of the south, headed by Robert C. Ogden.

DEKALB THE CENTER

The Negro Population of the Country Turns on DeKalb County as its Hub

THE RACE NUMBERS 8,840,789

A Few Statistics Concerning Them. Death Rate and Illiteracy.—DeKalb County History.

The census bureau issued the final bulletin on the negro population of the United States, which shows a total of 8,840,789. The report indicates that between 11 and 16 per cent of the negro population has or is believed by the enumerators to have some degree of white blood.

The center of the negro population is in DeKalb county, Alabama, about four miles from the western boundary of Georgia, having moved thence from Dinwiddie county, Virginia, where 76 miles northeast, since 1790, more than 77 per cent of the negroes lived in the county against more than 57 per cent of the whites.

Almost 90 per cent of the negroes in the continental United States are in the southern states and three-tenths of them are in Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama.

Negroes constitute about one-fifteenth of the city population and about one-seventh of the country population of continental United States. There was an increase among the negroes of 1,345,318, or 18 per cent in continental United States, but the rate of increase declined steadily through the nineteenth century.

The negroes, unlike the Indians and the native white, have a slight excess of females. Illiteracy among them is about seven times greater than the whites. There are 3,992,387 negroes in the United States engaged in gainful occupations. Their death rate approximates 30 per cent while that of the whites under the same calculation is 18 per cent.

The county of DeKalb is one of the strong white counties of the state. It has a registered voting population of 4,500, which classes it about sixth in political strength. It is one of the older counties, having been carved out of the last Cherokee section from the district attached to St. Clair by an act dated January 9, 1836. It was named in honor of Major General DeKalb, of the colonial rebellion of 1776.

Baron DeKalb was a native of the German province of Alsace, which at that time belonged to France. He served with credit under Frederick the Great, by whom he was knighted, and afterwards entered the French army. He introduced the Marquis de la Fayette to the American commissioners, and resigned the position of brigadier general to accompany La-Fayette to the colonies in 1777. He was made a major general and served in New Jersey until ordered south in 1780. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Camden August 16, 1780.

The district in which the proportion of negroes is greatest lies in the Mississippi alluvial region along both banks of the lower Mississippi, where five-eighths of the population is negroes, the maximum in Lasquena county, Mississippi, being more than fifteen negroes to each white person. Negroes are a third of the population in the south, both in cities and in country districts, while in the north they are about one-fortieth in the city and a ninetieth of the population of country districts.

Half the negroes in the United States are below nineteen years of age, this medium age being four years below the whites.

Must Serve Sentence.

The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court of Jefferson county in the case of Glenn Havis, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twelve and one-half years. He was convicted of killing Elias Lathem in the Morris hotel April 17, 1903.

VANDALS

Continue Their Miserable Work at St. Louis.

An attempt has been made to wreck the great organ, the largest in the world, in festival hall at the world's fair, by cutting the secondary bellows. This will not affect the working of the organ, which can be operated with the primary bellows.

As a result of this attempt at vandalism, the company that is building the organ, which is only partly finished, will hereafter exclude from the stage all except those employed in the construction of the instrument.

Token to Cervera.

Despite the previous refusals of Admiral Cervera to allow Americans to make any demonstration of gratitude regarding his conduct at Santiago and his care for American soldiers imprisoned there, a project has taken shape to present him with an artistically engrossed message bearing the signatures of a number of notable persons, besides letters from the subscribers to the plan, bound in a volume.

NO AGREEMENT

And Work Has Stopped in Alabama Coal Mines.

A general suspension of work began Friday morning at the coal mines in Alabama employing United Mine Workers except about seventeen commercial coal operators' mines, and it is estimated that more than 7,500 miners are now idle awaiting the making of a new wage contract.

All of the coal mines of the furnace companies are now idle and a dosen or more commercial coal mines.

Mines in Walker county and those employing convict labor are not disturbed.

At the convention of the miners held in the morning the scale committee reported that no agreement had been made with the committee of the furnace operators on a scale and that the meetings of the joint committee would be continued on Tuesday next. The miners' convention then decided to leave the matter in the hands of the district executive board, the suspension of work to continue until such time as a wage scale was made.

ARRESTED. THE. SENATE.

General Ortas Broke Into the Treasury to Pay His Soldiers.

Advices from Cartegena, Colombia, confirm the recent news that Governor Escobar had all the members of the state assembly arrested. The assemblymen recently expressed themselves in strong language against the administration and the secretary of public instruction, has been repeatedly insulted.

A great deal of ammunition has disappeared from Cartegena and gatling guns and field pieces have been stolen. Rumors are current that another revolution may break out at any moment.

General Daniel Ortas recently surrounded the state treasury in Cartegena and broke open the safe to obtain money for the soldiers who had not been paid for a long time.

It is now generally admitted that General Reyes has been elected president of Colombia but there is no official confirmation.

CHANGED HANDS.

Anniston Plant of the Southern Car and Foundry Company Sold.

The entire Anniston plant of the Southern Car and Foundry Company is now the property of the Illinois Car and Equipment Company.

This information was given out by Joseph J. Willett, attorney for the Illinois Car and Equipment Company. The question which has been involved since the Southern Car and Foundry Company went into bankruptcy was the ownership of the new machinery installed by this company since its lease of the plant on June 1, 1903. The deal virtually places the property on the market. This is one of the largest and most complete car building plants in the south. Captain James M. Elliott made a deal for the property some time ago and the trade may now be consummated.

FREEDMEN'S. COLLEGE.

Work Will Begin in August. First Building Will Cost $25,000.

Ground will be broken on the first building of the college for negroes to be erected by the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society in August. The first building to be begun will cost $25,000.

The institution will be located, it was decided by the executive board last year, at Mason, a small station on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. It was done in response to a donation of a plot of land by the Red Mountain Improvement company and about $5,000 in cash raised by the colored people of Birmingham and vicinity. The college will be made a parallel of that one which is thriving in Atlanta, and it is the intention of the society to spend as much money on it or probably $400,000.

Cars are now running between Florence, Tuscumbia and Sheffield. There was jollification there Friday over the consummation of the work. Representative Richardson spoke. Senator Morgan, who was to speak, was forbidden by his physician to leave Bailey Springs, where he is staying, and his speech was read by Captain R. T. Simpson.

COL. J. H. BRIGHAM,

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is Dead.

News has been received of the death at Delta, O., of Colonel Joseph H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture.

Colonel Brigham was chairman of the government board at the St. Louis exposition.

For many years he had been prominent in Ohio politics, and has occupied his present position since the first administration of President McKinley.

State Schools.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Alabama School for the Deaf, the Alabama School for the Blind and the school for the negro deaf and blind was held at Talladega. Principal Johnson submitted his annual report of the operation of the three schools during the past scholastic year. The attendance has been exceptionally good and the work accomplished was very satisfactory.

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And you may have 15 fresh eggs for 50c. I want them shipped add 10c for packing.
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The review of southern industrial progress for the second quarter of the present year shows a total of 1,534 new industries established in the southern states during that period. This is an increase of 183 over the second quarter of last year, and by a strange coincidence the same increase over the first quarter of the present year.

The czar has appointed Prince John O'Bolensky to succeed the late General Bobrikoff as governor of Finland.

According to the report of sissippi penitentiary there convicts in the state on June, as compared to same month last year.

The prohibition party convention nominated Dr. Swallow, of Pennsylvania dent and George W. Carr as, for vice president.

John S. Dickerson, whose yacht, the Madelina, America's cup in 1874, a appointy, aged 77 years.

VOL II.

THE DEMOC

The full platform as unan submitted by the committee form and resolutions and imm adopted by the national de convention is as follows:

The democratic party of th States, in national convention bled, declares its devotion cardinal principles of democrac brings its members together communion.

Under them local self-gov and national unity of prosperi alike established.

They underlaid our indepe the structure of our free repu every democratic extension Louisiana to California and T Oregon, which is reserved f in all the states the tie betwee tion and representation. They spire the masses of our people ing jealously their rights and and cherishing their fraternity and orderly development. Th mind us of our duties and resp ties as citizens and impress u particularly at this time, the n of reform and the rescue of ministration of government fr headstrong, arbitrary and spa methods which distract busin uncertainty and pervade the mind with dread, distrust a turbation.

1. The application of these mental principles to the living of the day is the first step the assured peace, safety and p of our nation. Freedom of the of conscience and of speech—e before the law of all citizens, trial by jury, freedom of the defended by the merit of habe pus, liberty of personal contra trammeled by sumptuary law premacy of the civil over milit thority, a well-defined militia, t ration of church and state, ec expenditures, low taxes that may be lightly burdened, prom sacred fulfillment of public a vate obligations, fidelity to t peace and friendship with all n entangling alliances with none ute acquiescence in the will majority, the vital principle of ics—these are doctrines which cy has established, approved ation and they should be con invoked and enforced.

We favor the enactment and stration of laws giving labor an al impartially their just rights al and labor ought not to b ties. Each is necessary to the ach has its rights, but the rig abor are certainly no less "sa o less "sacred" and no less "i blic" than the rights of capit Constitutional guarantees are d whenever any citizen is deni ght to labor, acquire and enjoy rty or reside where interest or ation may determine. Any hereof, by individuals, organiz governments should be sum bukked or punished.

We deny the right of any exe disregard or suspend any co onal privilege or limitation. nce to the laws and respect for quirements are alike the su nty of the citizen and the offi The military should be used o pport and maintain the law. nqualifiedly condemn its emplo the summary banishment o s without trial or for the c elections.

We approve the measure ssed the United States sena 96, but which a republican con e ever since refused to enac ting to contempts in federal d providing for trial by jury in indirect contempt.

We favor liberal appropriation e care and improvement of th rways of the country. Wher ter like the Mississippi rive sufficient size to demand speci m the government, such aid s extended with a definite ntinuous work until permanent provement is secured. We oppos publican policy of starving velopment in order to feed the r conquest and the appetite fo nal "prestige" and displa ength.

Large reductions can easily be the annual expenditures of the ument without impairing the iency of any branch of the rvice, and we shall insist upo rictest economy and frugality tible with vigorous and ef l, military and naval admin n as a right of the people, too be denied or withheld.

We favor the enforcement of ry in the public service and to l a thorough legislative inve n of the executive department government already known m with corruption, and the pu nt of ascertained corruptio thout fear or favor, or regar rsons. The persistent and delib

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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., JULY 14, 1904. NO. 16.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The full platform as unanimously submitted by the committee on platform and resolutions and immediately adopted by the national democratic convention is as follows:

The democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the cardinal principles of democracy which brings its members together in party communion.

Under them local self-government and national unity of prosperity were alike established.

They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic and every democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, which is reserved faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

1. The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech—equality before the law of all citizens, right of trial by jury, freedom of the person defended by the merit of habeas corpus, liberty of personal contract, untrammeled by sumptuary laws, supremacy of the civil over military authority, a well-defined militia, the separation of church and state, economy in expenditures, low taxes that labor may be lightly burdened, prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations, fidelity to treaties, peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none, absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which democracy has established, approved by the nation and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interest or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof, by individuals, organizations or governments should be summarily rebuked or punished.

We deny the right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official.

The military should be used only to support and maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of citizens without trial or for the control of elections.

We approve the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

We favor liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the waterways of the country. When any water like the Mississippi river is of sufficient size to demand special aid from the government, such aid should be extended with a definite aim of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured. We oppose the republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige" and display of strength.

Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and efficient naval, military and naval administration as a right of the people, too clear to be denied or withheld.

2. We favor the enforcement of honesty in the public service and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of the executive departments of the government already known to be with corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor, or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and the house of representatives to permit such investigation to be made, demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the legislative departments can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

Federal Government Contract With

We condemn the action of the republican party in congress in refusing to prohibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring honesty in the public service is to have public officials from the white house down to the lowest of them returned as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

We favor the nomination and election of a president imbued with the principles of the constitution who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation if the usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's plea of necessity of superior wisdom.

We favor the preservation in so far as we can of an open door of the world's commerce in the Orient without unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible government anywhere in our jurisdiction. We oppose as fervently as did George Washington himself indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism, and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised. We believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be a part of the American domain.

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans. And it is our duty to make that promise now and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdraw, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the secretary of war by pledging the government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine islands to make the United States a partner in speculative exploitation of the archipelago, which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of democratic senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to embarrassments from which it will be difficult to escape.

The democratic party has been and will continue to be the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted through congressional favor to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These especial favorites of the government have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the republican party.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the many and enrichment of the few and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government economically administered and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities, and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to-wit: the support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility; but in simplicity."

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under republican rule are a menace to the beneficial competition, and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.

Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essential to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity and any trust, combination or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restricting competition or fixing prices should be prohibited and punished by law.

We especially denounce rebates and discrimination by transportation companies as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these unlawful conspiracies against trade.

We demand an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission to the end that the traveling men and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation. We demand a strict enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combinations and monopolies, and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is monopolizing any branch of business or reduction should not be permitted to transact business outside of the state of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists, such prohibition should be enforced through comprehensive laws to be enacted on the subject.

We congratulate our western citizens upon the passage of the law known as the Newlands irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the west—a measure framed by a democrat, passed in the senate by a non-partisan vote and passed in the house against the opposition of almost all the republican leaders by a vote the majority of which was democratic. We call attention to this great democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of congress until the reclamation of all the lands in the arid west capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for home seekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly as an evidence of the policy of domestic developments contemplated by the democratic party should it be placed in power.

The democracy when entrusted with power will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what democrats have always contended for—a great oceanic canal furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation and less trammeled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native-born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and if under existing treaties the right to travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by new treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

We favor the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. We also favor the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states and a territorial government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory as well as with the district of Alaska should be bona fide residents at the time of their appointment of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public money for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the upbuilding of American merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with people of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining and commerce.

We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

We favor the reduction of the army and army expenditures to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

The democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore, share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites without distinguished service over the scarred heroes of many battles, or aggrandized by executive appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate people in violation of the act of congress which fixes the compensation and allowances of the military officers.

The democratic party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement.

We denounce the republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachment upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more.

To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, south, east and west have but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Pekin and the hills of Santiago as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny; we share fraternally the common burdens. We, therefore, deprecate and condemn the Bourbon-like selfish and narrow spirit of the recent republican convention at Chicago which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

The existing republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon the congress, the courts and upon the settled practices and usages of national and international law.

It summoned the congress into hasty and futile extra session and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind in its flight from Washington full calendars an unaccomplished tasks.

It made war which is the sole power of congress without its authority thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives. It violated a plain statute of the United States as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages and constitutional laws; and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily affected lawfully, constitutionally and with honor. It forced strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes, usurping judicial interpretation and substituting congressional enactment decree.

It withdrew from congress their customary duties of investigation which have heretofore made the representatives of the people of the states the terror of evil doers.

It conducted a secretive investigation of its own and boasted of a few sample convicts while it threw a broad coverlet over the burdens which had been their chosen field of operative abuses, and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the crimes had been committed.

It ordered assault upon some monopolies, but paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the flag of truce and cried out that it would not "run amuck"—leaving its future purposes beclouded by its vacillations.

Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support not only of our great and time-honored organization, but also the active assistance of all our fellow citizens who disregarding past differences upon questions, no longer in issue, desire the perpetuation of our constitutional government as framed and established by the fathers of the republic.

Aberdeen, Miss., is preparing to erect new waterworks, bonds having recently been issued for that purpose.

CROP PROGRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau—Alabama Section—For Week Ending July 11th, 1904.

General Conditions.

The week, as a whole, was favorable for crop growth; temperatures averaged nearly normal, with very general and beneficial rains; in some places too much rain was received, but in a few scattered localities more is needed; high winds were slightly damaging in a few localities. Cotton is making generally good growth and continues to fruit well; there are a few reports of lice, rust and blight, and some fields are getting grassy though the crop, as a whole, is now promising, with much of it laid by. Corn, both early and late, is generally promising, though in some places early corn is a failure from effects of previous drouth. Gardens and all minor crops are doing well, except where rain is needed; melons are being marketed in good condition; field peas, sorghum and cane are generally quite promising; pastures have improved and the second cutting of hay promises a good yield; wheat is being thrashed slowly, with a good yield; a large peach crop is being marketed, though wet weather has caused peaches and grapes to rot in some sections. A period of dry weather would now be beneficial in nearly all districts.

FRANK P. CHAFFEE,
Section Director Weather Bureau.
Montgomery, Ala.

COTTON CROP IS GOOD.

Boll Weevils Increasing in Texas, but Elsewhere Growth is Good.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says:

Over the greater part of the corn belt corn has made vigorous growth, but continuous rains have prevented cultivation and much of the crop is weedy.

Winter wheat has sustained great damage from continuous heavy rains. Harvesting was also greatly hindered by unfavorable weather east of the Mississippi river

Cotton has grown rapidly throughout the cotton belt, complaints of too rapid growth being received from portions of the central districts where the crop is suffering for cultivation. In portions of the western districts cotton is also in need of cultivation and some shedding is reported from portions of Texas and South Carolina. Over the greater part of Texas, however, and in the eastern district the crop is in a good state of cultivation and comparatively little damage from insects is reported, except in Texas, where boll weevils are increasing and becoming more destructive in the southwestern counties.

The weather conditions have been highly favorable for tobacco, which is in a thrifty condition in all of the important tobacco states.

Fatally Shot.

News has just been received of a killing which occurred near Winham Springs. Will Bagswell and John Lollar, two young white men, quarreled while going from church, when Lollar knocked Bagswell down twice in succession. When the latter rose he drew from his pocket a revolver, shooting Lollar through the head. Both young men are well known and come of prominent families.

Bishop Charles R. Galloway and wife, of Mississippi, leave for Japan and other countries in the far east, to be absent several months, during which time the bishop will visit all Methodist headquarters in that part of the world as the official representative of the home church. This is Bishop Galloway's third visit to the orient.

Fourteen Murders Chaged to Him.

Pearl Skelton, at Cripple Creek, is charged with the murder of the fourteen men killed by the explosion at Independence station June 6th. Skelton was a member of the new free coinage miners' union and had worked in several mines in the district.

City Marshal Kills Man.

A special from Ruleville, Miss., says that City Marshal John Smith shot and killed Edward K. St. Clair. It is claimed the killing was in self-defense. St. Clair is said to have been drinking.

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6 10	3 40	Birmingham	13 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena	11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera	10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison	10 24	5 28	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby	10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax	10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON	10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper	9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena	9 39	4 41	
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9 24	6 51	Elmore	8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	8 25	3 30	

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Captain Peck of the United States collier Mae, with his wife and daughter, while out sailing in Tortugas harbor in a small boat, were capsized and all were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered.

The steamers LaSavoie, LaLorraine and others of the French line have been supplied with a complete new equipment of rapid-fire cannon for speedy conversions into naval auxiliary cruisers.

An electrical storm at Ozark did considerable damage. Four mules were killed and a residence struck.

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convicts in the state on the
June, as compared to 1903
same month last year.

The prohibition party in
convention nominated Dr.
Swallow, of Pennsylvania,
dent and George W. Carroll
as, for vice president.

John S. Dickerson, whose
yacht, the Madeline, defe
America's cup in 1876, is d
apoplexy, aged 77 years.

BEAUTY IN THE HEART

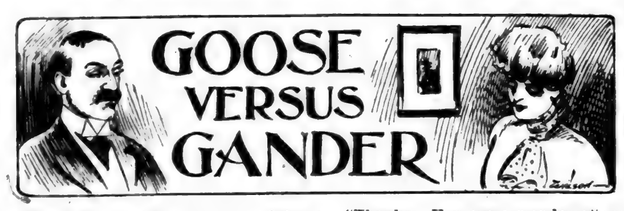
Some like the girl with the beautiful face,
Others like the girl with an easy grace;
But I like the girl with the charming ways,
Whose beauty shows in her virtuous gaze.

Some like the girl who is tall and stout,
Others like the girl who is always out;
But I like the girl with the innocent mind,
Whose virtues shows to all mankind.

Some like the girl with the lily-white skin,
Others like the girl who is easy to win;
But I like the girl with the spotless name,
Whose beautiful nature leads to fame.

Some like the girl who is stout and strong,
Others like the girl who is neat and long;
But I like the girl with the smiling face,
Whose character shows in her moral grace.

Some like the girl who is fond of wine,
Others like the girl with whom they dine.
But I like the girl who refuses them all,
Who, trusting in God, shall never fall.
—A. D. McEvoy.



That Mrs. Spelthorne was a determined young woman everybody knew, and her husband knew it best of all, as it was quite right he should. Yet, because he loved her, he was always ready to make excuses for her to those who had any right to listen to them.

"You see," he would say, "she was an only child and motherless, and ran wild about her father's place while he was at his business all day. Then, later, she was constituted the mistress of his house, and ruled it with great firmness. She was also considered pretty by many people—I consider her so myself, although I am her husband—and she had other offers before mine."

"Dear, dear, the listener said.

"Quite so, that has always been my view of it. There was one—it's truly dreadful to narrate—who was a clerk to a brewer in the neighborhood; then there was a doctor's assistant"——

"Good heavens!"

"Then there was a curate"——

"This is awful!"

"And a host of others. But, all the same, she was reserved for me, and I have got her; and if she is wilful, she is winsome, and I love her. Oh! I do."

Now, Mrs. Spelthorne and her husband really did dwell in a very pleasant state of connubial amity—in spite of the revelations Mr. Spelthorne had just seen fit to make to his cousin (first) home from India—owing partly to the fact that they suited each other, and also did not interfere with each other's habits and customs, while, as becomes a modern model couple, each went their own way without bothering the other. Spelthorne, of course, had a club or so—what self-respecting husband hasn't?—and a club covereth a multitude of things. So, also, had Mrs. Spelthorne — the "Advanced Women's" it was called—and here it was her habit to regale some of her friends whom, as she used to say, "Charlie did not like, because he was so funny."

All the same, the Spelthorne menage ran well and smoothly. Charlie went to the city and played at being a stock broker, and Jessie sat in her flat telling the cook of her past life and experiences, and talking about her father's place in Sussex, till it was time to go to the "Advanced Women's." But, one night, when Charlie came home to dinner, which he did regularly—sometimes—his wife said, "Lady D'Hautenbas wants me to go down to her little place at Molesey to-morrow to help her to choose the new wall paper. We shall be quite alone, and just dine there, sleep there, and come back early next morning. So she is not asking you"——

"Shouldn't go if she did," Charlie

"Oh, by the bye, give me some money, will you?"

said. "Very busy myself. Great Taraxacum Gold Mines being floated. Late night in city. Go and enjoy yourself. God bless you!"

"Dear old Charlie. Oh! by the by, give me some money, will you?"

"I can't. Check book is in the city."

"I know. But I tore two or three out the other day, so as to always have them in the flat if wanted. I'll just go and fill one up while you are smoking your after dinner cigarette, and you can sign it. It won't be a minute."

"Thanks. You are a wonder at saving me trouble, Jessie."

"I always was. Father used to say just the same thing. Ten pounds will do for the present. Back in a moment."

Twenty-four hours later than this not uncommon domestic episode took place, viz., at 9 o'clock at night, Charlie Spelthorne stood in the bedroom of the flat (the dressing room was sacred to his wife) and cast a fearful eye around it while taking the precaution immediately afterward of turning the key.

Then he opened a huge kit bag

Rushed at the burning lady.

and drew out a polichinelle costume, white shoes, stockings and all, and commenced to array his comely form in them. Then he powdered his face, went to his wife's dressing room, and, obtaining some weird ungent, daubed two round spots on his cheeks, and next drew over his own fair curly hair the clown's wig.

"What a good job it was," he muttered, as he went through the mysteries of this toilet, "that Jessie went out of town with Lady D'Hautenbas to-day. Otherwise Algy and I—or I, at least—could never have gone to the 'Chorus Girls' ball.' They say half London, of sorts, will be there. We ought to have a ripping old time. I hope Jessie won't ever hear of it, though."

Half an hour later his four-wheeler drew up at some chambers in Bury street, and a tall gentleman, also enveloped in a long coat, but disguised underneath as Henri IV. (he didn't look a bit like him), got into it, and away they went to a well-known tavern in the neighborhood of Cavendish square, where a vast ballroom can be hired for similar and other functions.

There was a sound of revelry by night! And bright the lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men (Byron copyright has expired by "efflux of time"—for this phrase vide the legal reporters). Likewise the soothing sound of the popping of festive champagne corks was to be heard, cigarette smoke perfumed the air, so did Patchouli and Opoponax and other things. "On went the dance and joy was unconfined." The floors shook beneath the concussion of hundreds of feet, and suddenly, in the middle of it all, Charlie reeled heavily against his friend Algy Smith, and exclaimed, "I've had a vision."

"Better have a drink, old man. What's the vision, all the same?"

"You know this Lady D'Hautenbas by sight—I don't. Tell me, I implore, does she squint?"

"Like a fiend. Well!"

"Look at that woman in the black mask, close by. Weighs about sixteen stone, dressed as Juliet. Oh! do look, Algy."

"I am looking. It's about the bulk. She's a fine figure of a woman. But the eyes, especially the left one, don't look just like hers."

"The wall paper! The wall paper!" Charlie moaned. "The writing on the wall—I mean the wall paper!"

"This won't do, old boy," Algy exclaimed. "What did you have to drink at dinner?" But before he could receive an answer to this dietary question an awful thing occurred.

The chandelier—probably jumped out of its fastening by the herculean efforts of the dancers—fell to the floor with a crash, and in doing so ignited the dresses of some of the dancers, especially those of the ladies. And one of these latter, dressed as La Pompadour, appeared now to be in pretty bad case, since she seemed well alight in a moment.

But Charlie was always a hero, and he proved himself one at this time. While other men nervously stood still he snatched the cloak off his Henri IV. friend's shoulders, rushed at the burning lady, threw her down on the floor, fell alongside of her, extinguished the flames, and, amid a roar of applause from the company, got her, unharmed and untouched by the flames, to her feet.

But as she staggered up her mask fell off, and Charlie also staggered back, gasping and mumbling.

"You traitress!" he said. "You—you—choosing the wall paper, indeed! I knew it."

"You wretch! What about your old Podophyllin—I mean Taraxacum—Gold Mines. I'll have a divorce."

But all the same she didn't, because, you see, this was a case of "sauce for the goose,' or "tit for tat," or "Ruse contre Ruse," or whatever it pleases you to call it.—The King.

THREE TYPES OF RUSSIANS.

They Are the Great, the Little and the White.

There are three grand divisions of the nationality—the great Russians, the little Russians and the white Russians center at Moscow, the little Russians. The great Russians center at Moscow, the little Russians at Kieff. The blood of the white Russians is pure, but their civilization is less advanced than that of the other two. The great Russians, many times the most numerous, are the vigorous and pushing element of the Russian nation. Though the least Slavic, it has been the great colonizer of the Slavic race. Its whole history has been of one long struggle against Asia.

The great Russian's stature is oftener high than low; his skin is white his eyes often blue, his hair mostly blonde. The little Russian is handsomer, taller, livelier, more alert in mind, but more changeable, meditative, indolent. He has more independence, more individuality and is more dreamy and poetical.

The white Russian is so called because he is fond of wearing white clothes, yet he is not as clean as the other two divisions of his countrymen. In old times he was also called "white" because of his freedom from taxation.

TOO MUCH FOR MADDOX.

Southerner Yielded to Pleading of Representative Payne.

It deeply grieved Sereno E. Payne, the Republican floor leader, when Mr. Maddox of Georgia raised the point of no quorum and thus threatened to prevent the house from passing a lot of bills. With a heavy sigh Mr. Payne arose, steered his portly form across to the Democratic side, and looked down on Mr. Maddox with a pained look.

"Maddox," said Payne in a seductive tone, "why do you ball things up this way just as we are getting along so nicely? You have some secret reason, Maddox. Tell me what it is?"

"Mr. Payne," began Maddox with dignity.

"Confidentially," said Mr. Payne in a wheedling voice. "I won't breathe it to a soul."

"As I was about to say, Mr. Payne" resumed Mr. Maddox.

"Just among us girls," pleaded Mr. Payne.

The grizzled, lean, bald-headed old Confederate looked up at the large form and white head above him, and gasped a couple of times. Then he arose.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Maddox, "I withdraw the point."

Song of the Office Seeker.

My voice is as hoarse as a fog horn; my hand has been squeezed to a pulp;
I've forced down so many Scotch highballs that I am too crowded to gulp.
My eyes in their sockets are burning; my hair needs a comb and a brush.
My feet are as wet as a dishrag from tramping around in the slush.
But still I am warbling my matin—it acts as a wonderful salve.
"Say, what are you going to have, boys? What are you going to have?

My throat is inflamed from much smoking and telling how honest I am;
My temper and patience I'm losing, but still I am meek as a lamb.
My rival is out with his hammer, reciting the breaks I have made—
The fondness I have for red liquor, the bills that I never have paid.
But hark to the song I am singing; in sooth, 'tis a fine brand of salve;
"Say, what are you going to have, boys? What are you going to have?"
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Whence Came "Humbug"?

The word "humbug" has been traced back to the title-page of "The Universal Jester, being a collection of merry conceits, bon-mots and humbugs, by Ferdinando Killigrew, London, 1735-40."

The following are the most plausible and possible derivations:

In the time of James II a worthless coin was minted at Dubin from a soft, mixed metal, which became known as Uim bog, pronounced Oombug, i. e., soft copper, worthless money.

Others refer it to hum, in the sense of hoax, and bug, in the old sense of bugbear.

Others say it is merely hum buzz used in combination to signify sound without sense. Others, again, think that it was first applied to Homberg, a chemist and an ardent seeker of the Philosopher's stone.—Stray Stories.

An English View.

The St. James' Gazette informs its readers that a New York soap manufacturer is advertising a new soap called "Parsifal. Because it is so Pure."

WHISTLER PAINTED THE SIGN,

And the Miller Was There, Though Not Visible.

Gov. Murphy of New Jersey told recently at the Annapolis Naval Academy an interesting story about the painter Whistler.

"While Whistler was at West Point," he said, "he turned an honest penny now and then by painting portraits, and even by painting signs.

"There was one day a facetious miller, who asked the young man to make a picture of his mill that he might hang, by way of a sign, over the door.

"'Paint the mill,' said the miller, 'just as it is, and paint me at the window, looking out. But I must not be idle in the picture, and so, when anyone looks at me I must pop in my head.'

"Here the miller laughed heartily.

"'Can you paint a picture like that?' he asked.

"'To be sure,' Whistler answered quietly.

"And he painted the mill, leaving out the miller altogether, and then he submitted the picture for approval.

"The miller looked at it carefully, then he nodded and smiled.

"'This is good,' he said, 'but how about me? Where is the miller?'

"'He was at the window,' Whistler answered, 'but when you looked at him he popped in his head.'"

WAR SPIRIT OF THE JAPS.

Their Fanatical Bravery a Thing to Wonder At.

Lieut. Masaki of a Japanese warship writes to his wife: "After all there is plenty of luck in battle and a fellow of good luck cannot die if he wish to. For instance, a shot or ball cannot hit a lucky dog like me. On the occasion of the fight of Feb. 9 the only things I had in my bosom were the charm you sent me and a photograph of Iko (the lieutenant's eldest son). During the fight I took my post on a barbette and directed the fire of the broadsides; but when the range had increased I ordered to cease firing. Then I took out Iko's photograph and turned it face toward the scene of the battle, addressing it as if it were Iko in person. 'If as a result of this war,' I said to it, 'the situation of the far east is firmly fixed and no war should occur during your lifetime, then you might think yourself born in vain as an officer's son. Therefore you should carefully observe this scene even from your photograph, so that the sight may inspire in you the proud warrior spirit worthy of a man. If, however, fortune favors you with a chance of being under fire, as I am now, then there is all the more reason to observe the scene carefully for your future benefit.'"

Fate's Answer.

"What is the time?"
A little child asked on a fair June day.
"'Tis time to play," said Fate;
And romping merrily it went on its way.

"What is the time?"
A boy asks, half in earnest, half in jest.
"'Tis time to think," said Fate,
"To weld the chain of knowledge link by link."

"What is the time?"
The boy to manhood grown now eager asks.
"'Tis time to love and wed," said Fate.
"To give the heart precedence to the head."

"What is the time?"
A father with grave face is asking now.
"'Tis time to strive," said Fate,
"To toil for others and for others thrive."

"What is the time?"
At last an old man, bent with years and care, the question puts.
"'Tis time to die," said Fate,
"And in the earth which nourished thee to lie."
And this was the last question and reply.

The last 'mid earthly scenes;
Yet who shall say
That in some gentler clime—
Unknown and here unknowable—
More answers will not follow those of Fate,
'Mid all the glories of an endless day.
Answers indeed, but not like those of time—
Blunt, brief, and harsh of sound;
But filled with love that hath no mete nor bound.
—C. J. Augustin, Glenwood, Wis.

Explosion of Shells.

The experience of the Japanese in the failure of their shells to explode is similar to that of the British. Lyddite, the high explosive used by the British during the Boer war, was simply picric acid melted and cast into the projectiles. While cast picric acid is sufficiently sensitive to enable shells filled with it to be fired from guns with safety, it can only be fired through moderately thin plate without exploding from the shock.

Not Always Tempered.

William Norris, actor, was discussing the hard luck of an acquaintance with a fellow-member of the Lambs.

"You know the old saying," remarked the friend, "that God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

"Sometimes He toughens the lamb," replied Mr. Norris. "Vide these lamb chops I am having for breakfast this morning."—New York Times.

Colorado Wool Output.

The wool season closed in Montrose county, Colorado, with the record of over 300,000 pounds of wool shipped out, the largest output in the history of the county. About 50,000 head of sheep were maintained on the range, in this one county, last season.

Cross Water at Night.

At least 90 per cent of the migrating birds crossed the English channel during the night. This point was noted by the observer at the Eddystone lighthouse. Where large tracts of water are crossed the birds are night travelers.

Country Has Too Much Money.

Argentina's money market is overstocked. Piles of useless coin are lying in the banks and heavy remittances of coin are still being made from London and New York.

He Needs No Sleep

"How is it that some persons want much sleep, some can do on little, while there are still others who can get along without any sleep at all?" asked a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Now here is a problem, a solution of which might prove a vast benefit to humankind. I am reminded of the importance of the subject by a case to which my attention was recently called in New Jersey. Albert Herpin of Trenton, born in France, a hostler, declares that he has not slept a wink for ten years, and his statement, according to the New York Herald's correspondent, is borne out by the physicians who have at different times treated him for insomnia.

"Of his case Herpin says: 'I have been to hospitals, where they attempted to drug me in order to produce sleep, but I would not undergo that sort of treatment. I have given up the idea of sleeping for the rest of my life; in fact, I'm so used to it that I think no more about the matter. I've heard of people going insane that were troubled with insomnia, but I never will. I am well and eat three meals a day.'

"It would seem from this that sleep is not one of life's essentials. Is sleep absolutely necessary to healthful existence? Is it possible for men to live to the reasonable and average age without sleep? The questions and they ran... ways when one begins t... them speculatively. In t... much will depend upon t... temperament of the man... whose mental capabili... low order, whose re... are limited, and who are... afflatus which gives a... color to the things of t... sons who are strength... temperamentally, and w... when pricked and pr... sharp exigencies of the... existence, the 'dumb, d... the world, must need... whereas the men and... sensitive mold, whose i... fragile and responsive... delicate of photographic... catch, and so... and be... as they sit in restaurant... men and women who l... the very nerve of li... absorb much of the force... upon them—such as the... less sleep than perso... unresponsive and unp... poleon required but litt... as a great American w... reminded of the fact t... men are not Napoleons. I ha... many men, well advanced... who actually slept less... and more vigorous men.

Centers of the Brain

Biologists admit that psychic centers are localized in the cortex of the brain. The function of language, for example, is perverted or suppressed when a certain portion of the frontal lobes of the brain is altered or destroyed. Dr. Grasset, in a recent work on "Spiritism," holds that the centers of automatism and sub-consciousness form together a kind of polygonal area. In the Revue de Philosophie he also discusses the question of an immaterial soul and its relation to these phychic centers of the brain, and he concludes that the two conceptions are not incompatible. Intelligence, he argues, is a faculty of the soul. One cannot localize it in an organ. The psychic function, however, is more complex. It comprises the immaterial intelligence and the thought expressed, associated as we observe it in human life. For this psychic function a material organ or instrument as well as the immaterial intelligence is required, and this organ is the cortex of the brain. Whether the psychic center of the cortex only serves to clothe the idea, to express the thought, or intervenes otherwise, what does it matter to the ... so long as he can localize the... These centers of the brain ... dispensable for the expre... highest intelligence as for the... automatisms. Consequently t... gist may endeavor to localize... ters of higher as well as of l... telligence. This quest, how... distinct from the study of the... ple of intelligence. Hence ps... should not become a depart... biology. Psychology is the s... will and conscience. Biology... science of the cerebral ins... whose intervention is necess... the regular working of that s... conscience. Each of these s... ences has its own domain, a... is no contradiction between a... is curious to find that after go... one extreme to the other, f... notion of a purely immater... purely material mind, to s... "secreting thought" as an elec... tery secretes electricity, s... thinkers are coming round... union or conciliation of the t... ceptions—namely, a brain w... the material organ of an im... soul.—London Globe.

The Horses of Mexico

Although at the time of the conquest horses were unknown in Mexico, that country to-day boasts of some of the finest of the species. The horses of Cuba that were taken to Mexico as well as the horses that went to the River Plate on a similar errand of conquest are believed to have been of Andalusian breed, and Cunninghame Graham, the famous British author and traveler, who knows from personal experience both Mexican and Argentine horses, holds that we must look to Barbary for the progenitors of the Cordobese horses. "Most horses," he says, "in fact, all breeds of horses, have six lumbar vertebrae. A most careful observer, the late Edward Losson, a professor in the Agricultural college of Santa Catalina, near Buenos Ayres, has noted the remarkable fact that the horses of the Pampas have only five. Following up his researches, he has found that the only other breed of horses in which a similar peculiarity is to be found is that of Barbary."

So Cunninghame Graham, who has ridden the horses of the Moors in Morocco as well as the horses of Mexico and the Pampas, is of the ... that these horses are evide... scended from those of Barba...

Of late years thousands of A... horses have been imported i... ico, often thoroughbreds, and ... edly the type of the Mexican ... to-day has changed somewhat ... the infusion of new blood. ... competent and with leisure t... indispensable that he be a ... horses) should take up this ... the Mexican horse and mak... book on the subject.

Anyone who has ridden ... and long-enduring little Mexi... will not need to be told of ... points. Not infrequently is he ... drinker," like the horses of ... rican desert, full of speed and ... Given a grassy plain of a h... more, a "caballo brioso," a ... mettle, the crisp air of the ... morning in autumn or even ... and a man may taste one of ... of paradise, for who may say ... horses will not meet us gla... there in the good country ... the noble riders and lovers ... steeds?

Cupid Ever at Work

Long ago the silly odium that attached to old-maidenship disappeared, but even in the days when popular notion made a spinster of 40 a hopeless old maid, records show that there was no age limit to matrimonial hopes.

For instance, so long ago as 1774, Miss Jane Hodgeson of Stepney, England, was wedded to Henry Hulton, of the same place, when she had reached her 92d summer, and the bridegroom was two years older, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

More remarkable was the wedding of John Jackson and Annie Bates, on March 22, 1796, the 101st birthday of the bridegroom, who was three years older than the bride. It was his fourth marriage within two years, and 10,000 persons escorted the couple to the church.

A youth of 19, a son of Mr. Graves, of Balcock-on-Herts, married "Mistress Lake, spinster, aged 70." April 20, 1731, and in August of the same year, at Bath, Capt. Hamilton, aged 30, married Miss Manson, a blushing bride of rank, fortune, and 85 years.

More than half a centu... Yorkshire belle, who had ... suitors she could not choo... them, told one of the most p... that if he would ask her ... later she would marry him ... ed loyally and faithfully for ... anniversary, and she, too, ... word.

A celebrated French ar... fell in love in his student d... told by the maiden that s... never marry so long as he ... lived. They waited half a ... before they were united.

Only two years ago a ... maiden lady in an Englis... provided a delightful sen... marrying the curate of h... church, a young man exactly ... her junior. An astonishing ... this marriage was that th... aged bride had been engag... curate's grandfather, and ... was the memory of this ro... mance which inspired a ... regard for the youthful ... who under other conditio... have been her own grandc...

...N. CHAMP CLAR...

...ed Permanent Chairm...
...Democratic Convention...
Second Day's Doings.

...OVATION GIVEN TO BRY...

...Banners Unfurled in Sev...
...—Some of the Comm...tte...
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...e democratic na... ...ed upon the second day's sess... ...scenes of the day before ha... ...effect of heightening interes... ...proceedings.

...e day opened fair, the ... ...over the ... ...being discussed as the ... ...in.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

...n interesting feature of the ...ings before the committee on ...fairs was the appearance at 3 o... ...William J. Bryan, after the lit... ...test had been disposed of. He ...for a reconsideration of those c... ...he might make a minority re... ...committee ruled that no recon... ...tion was necessary, and Mr. Br... ...told to make his minority re... ...asked those members who w... ...it to stand up, and the delega... ...in Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minne... ...Rhode Island arose. This ac... ...shadowed that Mr. Bryan w... ...ke a fight on the floor of the ...tion. The committee sustained ...ion of the national committee i... ...the contested cases save that f... ...(twenty-third district).

...nother development of the m... ...the declination of Senator Ba... ...accept the permanent chairmans... ...stated that he desired to be on ...r when the platform was under ...sion. The place was tendered ...mp Clark, of Missouri, whose ...e was awaited with keen inter... ...he is known to be a good spea... ...the situation surrounding the ... ...likewise engrossed attention ...ount of the protracted session ... ...committee on resolutions, and ... ...committee.

...wo new delegation emblems w... ...the floor—those of Porto Rico ... ...Philippines. They were less ...e and showy than those of the ... ...delegations, being merely li... ...ares of white pasteboard.

...ive members of the committee ...manent organization who were ...hall at 10 o'clock stated they ... ...been informed of a second m... ...to elect a permanent chairman ... ...argued that no authority ex... ...holding a session today unless ...bers of the committee are. ... It was agreed that if Repres... ...Champ Clark's name is presen... ...ever informally, no objection w... ...raised.

...he second session of the democ... ...national convention was called ...er at 10:13. Temporary Chair... ...n Sharp Williams was give... ...d of applause when he appe... ...the platform. As soon as he ...duced quiet he introduced A... ...op John Glennon, of St. Louis, ...ered the invocation.

...mediately after the invoca... ...irman Williams called for the ... ...of the committee on rules ...er of business. "The gentleman f... ...York is recognized," announ... ...chairman. Delegate Thomas ...reported for the committee. ...rt was adopted without opposi... ...discussion.

...r. Grady next read the report ...ing Porto Rico and the Philipp... ...ording the delegates from P... ...o seats and votes in the conven... ...ands to have the report read ...uted from the Minnesota and ...ain delegates.

...he school board of Louisville, ... instructed the high school ... ...ee to inform four Filipino stud... ...o applied for admission to the ...t manual training high school ...r color bars them from the p... ...es of the public schools.

...he trial of the case of the Ta... ...ufacturing company vs. G. A. ... in Columbus, Ga., had an un... ...outcome. The company sued ...e $200 on notes. The defen... ...med a balance due on salary ... a judgment for $24.61.

He Needs No Sleep

...some persons want ... can do on little, ... others who can ... ay sleep at all?" ... New Orleans ... Now here is a ... which might ... humankind. ... importance of ... which my ... called in New ... Trenton, ... hustler, declares ... a week for ten ... ment, according ... correspond... the physicians ... different times treated ... says: "I have ... where they at... me in order to pro... I would not undergo ...atment. I have given ... sleeping for the rest ... fact, I'm so used to it ... more about the mat... of people going in... troubled with insom... Ham well and ... day ... from this that sleep ... life's essentials. Is ... necessary to health... Is it possible for men ... reasonable and average age without sleep? These ... questions and they ramify in ... ways when one begins to ... them speculatively. In the f... much will depend upon the ... temperament of the man. ... whose mental capabilities ... low order, whose receptive ... are limited, and who are with... affatus which gives a rich ... color to the things of this ... sons who are sluggish mental... temperamentally, and who fe... when pricked and prodded ... sharp exigencies of the stru... existence, the 'dumb, driven ca... the world, must needs sleep ... whereas the men and women ... sensitive mold, whose minds ... fragile and responsive as the ... delicate of photographers' pla... catch and hold, and love the ... as they flit in variant shadin... men and women who mentally ... the very finest of the nuance... absorb much of the forces whi... upon them—such as these may ... less sleep than persons of th... unresponsive and unpoetic type... poleon required but little sleep... as a great American who wa... reminded of the fact remark... men are not Napoleons. I have ... many men, well advanced in ... who actually slept less than ... and more vigorous men."

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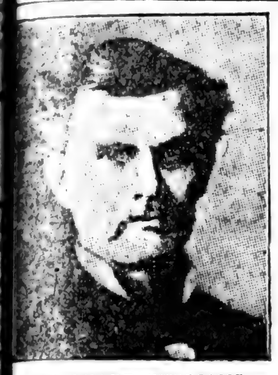
...e democratic national convention ...ed upon the second day's session, ...scenes of the day before having ...effect of heightening interest in ...proceedings. ...he day opened fair, the haze which ...over the city during the earlier ...s being dissipated as the morning ...on ...e developments of the night ...ed still greater intefest in the ...ention, leaving much to be anticip... Many of the delegates worked ...into the night on committees. ...e credentials committee did not ...rk till after 4 o'clock this morn... ...a sub-committee of the ...on resolutions labored un... ...the midnight hour.



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

...n interesting feature of the pro...ings before the committee on cre...ials was the appearance at 3 a. m. ...William J. Bryan, after the Illinois ...test had been disposed of. He ask... ...for a reconsideration of these cases ...he might make a minority report. ...committee ruled that no reconsid... ...was necessary, and Mr. Bryan ...to make his minority report. ...asked those members who would ...to stand up, and the delegates ...Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota ...Rhode Island arose. This action ...followed that Mr. Bryan would ...a fight on the floor of the con... ...The committee sustained the ...the national committee in all ...contested cases save that from ...Twenty-first Illinois. ...Another development of the night ...the declination of Senator Bailey ...accept the permanent chairmanship. ...stated that he desired to be on the ...when the platform was under dis... ...The place was tendered to ...Champ Clark, of Missouri, whose ad... ...was awaited with keen interest, ...he is known to be a good speaker. ...The situation surrounding the plat... ...likewise engrossed attention on ...count of the protracted sessions of ...committee on resolutions, and the ...committee. ...Two new delegation emblems were ...the floor—those of Porto Rico and ...Philippines. They were less or... ...and showy than those of the oth... ...delegations, being merely large ...squares of white pasteboard. ...Five members of the committee on ...permanent organization who were in ...hall at 10 o'clock stated they had ...been informed of a second meet... ...to elect a permanent chairman. It ...is argued that no authority exists ...holding a session today unless all ...members of the committee are noti... ...It was agreed that if Representa... ...Champ Clark's name is presented, ...even informally, no objection would ...be raised. ...The second session of the democrat... ...national convention was called to ...order at 10:13. Temporary Chairman ...John Sharp Williams was given a ...round of applause when he appeared ...on the platform. As soon as he had ...secured quiet he introduced Arch... ...bishop John Glennon, of St. Louis, who ...delivered the invocation. ...Immediately after the invocation ...Chairman Williams called for the re... ...of the committee on rules and ...order of business. "The gentleman from ...New York is recognized," announced ...the chairman. Delegate Thomas Gra... ...reported for the committee. The ...report was adopted without opposition ...or discussion. ...Mr. Grady next read the report con... ...ering Porto Rico and the Philippines ...ording the delegates from Porto ...Rico seats and votes in the convention. ...Demands to have the report read were ...omitted from the Minnesota and Wis... ...delegations.

Chairman Williams sharply reprimanded the persistence of the demand, saying the report would be read if the delegates would allow it by keeping quiet.

Arguing for the adoption of the report, Mr. Grady said the national committee had decided to include Porto Rico in the call of the convention.

The committee had to consider the question, he said, as to whether these delegates had the right to vote. The supreme court of the United States had decided that Porto Rico was a part of the territory of the United States. The same court had decided that the Philippines was not a part of the United States. The committee had followed the court and given Porto Rico votes and withheld votes from the Philippines.

The report was adopted.

The secretary announced that the permanent organization committee was not ready to make a report and desired a conference of the committee at once.

"The next thing in the order of business," said the chairman, "is the report of the committee on credentials."

The clerk made a second announcement on the call for the credentials committee's report. That committee had just announced that it would not be prepared to report till 2 o'clock.

The chair then recognized W. G. Sheedy, of New York, who moved that a recess be taken till 2 o'clock. The convention was instantly in an uproar of confusion as the delegates and visitors arose to leave.

The motion to take a recess was agreed to by a viva voca vote and the morning session came to a close at 12:04.

The sub-committee of the committee on resolutions continued its work on the platform. Mr. Bryan and two other members were absent but the committee decided to proceed in their absence with the consideration of questions in which they were not especially concerned.

Accordingly the irrigation plank presented by Mr. Newlands was taken up and tentatively accepted.

Consideration of the proposed statehood declarations was then entered upon. A plank for separate statehood for each of the territories was inserted.

During the forenoon Ex-Senator Towne was admitted to the committee room to present a petition signed by 10,000 persons requesting the insertion of a plank calling for the independence of the Philippines when prepared for self government.

The committee agreed upon a plank declaring for the election of senators by direct vote of the people.

Telegrams have been sent by democratic officials of Utah to D. B. Hill, W. J. Bryan and other prominent democratic leaders, and to members of the delegates from other states strongly opposing the insertion of an anti-polygamy plank on the democratic national convention, and urging them to vote down the plank on this subject, which, it is understood, is being urged by Senator Dubois, of Idaho. The telegrams to former Senator Hill were especially emphatic. A telegram was received from National Committeeman Perry today stating that compromise plan had been agreed upon which will not be offensive to Utah Mormons.

The committee on permanent organization of the national democratic convention accepted the formal declination of Senator Bailey as permanent chairman. Champ Clark, of Missouri, was elected and has accepted.

The demonstration made by the national democratic convention at the mention of the name of Grover Cleveland by John Sharp Williams was the absorbing topic of conversation in the hotel corridors last night and this morning, and while the boom for Mr. Cleveland was not revived by the outburst of enthusiasm it was conclusive of the high regard in which he is held by a goodly portion of the convention.

The vice presidential nomination is receiving scant attention.

It is agreed generally that there will be two reports submitted by the subcommittee appointed to draft a platform and that two reports likewise will be submitted by the full committee to the convention. The fight on the floor of the convention, it is expected, will be led by the old time rivals, David B. Hill and William Jennings Bryan, recalling the celebrated contest in the 1896 convention.

Victory, however, will this time shift standards and Hill will have the satisfaction of redeeming his defeat of eight years ago. Even the conservatives are divided over some planks of the platform, so that the committee on platform may not be able to report before Friday.

It is the consensus of opinion that Temporary Chairman Williams' speech was a masterly effort.

With one exception—the contest in the twenty-first Illinois district—the credentials committee of the national democratic convention followed the lead of the national committee and seated the delegates recommended as the temporary roll of the convention.

The feature of the session was the declaration of W. J. Bryan, who paid the committee a call at 3 a. m. that he should make the Illinois contest an issue on the floor of the convention.

With the promise of a contest of giant orators over the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, the hall filled early for the afternoon session of the convention.

As he was going into the hall Champ Clark said: "I have received a cordial telegram from Senator Cockrell saying he would be glad for me to act as permanent chairman. If we don't get blocked, I see no reason why we should not dispose of the nomination for a president some time tonight. I shall call the vice chairman to the chair when Missouri's name is called, and will nominate Cockrell. I was determined no one should say I had done anything to endanger his chances."

At 2:13 Mr. Bryan entered the hall and was cheered heartily. The movement began in the galleries in the center of the hall and spread to the platform. Some of the delegates also joined in the cheering. A majority of the delegates remained seated during the demonstration, which continued for many minutes.

The raising of the banner of Nebraska provoked a continuation of the cheering. The standards of Missouri, Iowa, North Dakota and Kentucky were carried to Nebraska with a tremendous din. All this was done while delegates were almost wholly in their seats.

A Parker banner was next unfurled, causing the wildest possible scene, the entire convention apparently joining in the uproar. It was lifted by Georgia. South Carolina and Arkansas went up, too.

At 2:30 Alabama's banner had joined the others. Pennsylvania's standard also moved. New Jersey's standard was carried up. Indiana joined the others and Connecticut followed. West Virginia's was also put forward.

The Bryanites hissed the name of Parker as the Georgians shouted it.

At 2:34 the convention was quieting down after eighteen minutes of tumult.

Temporary Chairman Williams announced the order of business through a megaphone. He called for the report of the committee on credentials. At 2:40 Mr. Bryan proceeded to the platform. He carried with him to the platform a document which was evidently the minority report of the committee on credentials, whose report had been called for.

When the convention adjourns today it will be until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the committee on platform will report.

James M. Head, of Tennessee, was nominated by James W. Ridgeway, of New York, for permanent chairman; John J. Fitzgerald, of Rhode Island, a Hearst supporter, nominated J. Corrigan, of Minnesota. The question of Hearst or Parker men controlling the committee depended upon the selection of the chairman, and the Tennessee delegation are avowed supporters of the New York delegation.

On the vote the Parker men won a decisive victory, Mr. Head being elected by a vote of 32 to 12.

Mr. Bryan explained to the committee that he had been busy on the platform committee during the time the Illinois contests were being considered. All he asked was the right to make a minority report to the convention. This was granted.

The committee gave hearing to every contest presented except that of Dr. Mary Walker, claiming a seat in the convention as the woman representative of the democrats of New York. Dr. Walker waited patiently the indulgence of the committee until a late hour, and then gave up in despair.

The Maine contest, involving three seats, was decided against the Hearst delegates and in favor of those on the temporary roll. The New Jersey contests were decided in the same way.

It was said that Mr. Bryan would make his greatest effort before the convention in speaking to a minority report from the committee on credentials. He has secured the proxy of Mr. Casper, the Nebraska member of the committee, and will himself present the minority report. At the same time it is understood he will not attempt to fight the report of the committee on resolutions.

S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, Tex., was admitted to present the following proposed plank in the interest of cattle shippers: We favor such amendments to the act to regulate commerce as will afford to the public and to shippers a speedy, adequate and effectual remedy against unreasonable or otherwise unlawful transportation charges.

Mr. Bryan went direct from the convention after adjournment to the committee on platform and immediately entered upon the work in hand there.

W. J. Shultheis called out some of the members of the committee to urge upon them the importance of a vigorous protest against the non-enforcement of the eight-hour law.

Dr. Mary Walker, attired in her usual garb of Prince Albert coat and trousers, was the first person to enter the committee room, and she remained throughout the proceedings. She claims a seat in the convention. She says she was regularly elected a woman delegate by the democrats of Oswego, N. Y., and will make a contest to be seated.

The committee took a short recess in order to secure from the national committee the record of the contests heard by that body.

By a unanmous vote the committee decided to award six seats and six votes each to the delegation from the Philippines and the Porto Rican delegation.

The Hearst delegates declare that they will carry the Illinois contest to the floor of the convention and fight to the last.

For second place on the ticket it can hardly be said that speculation centers on any one man. A half dozen names are on the tongues of the crowds.

Among those mentioned for second place were George Turner, of Washington; Judge Judson Harmon, of Ohio; J. R. Williams, of Illinois; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri; David S. Rose, of Wisconsin; Samuel Alschuler, a former Illinois gubernatorial candidate; James B. Kilbourne, of Ohio; Governor Dockery, of Missouri, Edward C. Wall, of Wisconsin, and Richmond P. Hobson, of Alabama.

The Alabama delegation took a strong stand against the nomination of former Senator George W. Turner, of Washington.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it is currently reported by the local press that the Alabama delegation is favorable toward the nomination of Hon. George W. Turner, of Washington, for vice president,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Alabama delegation that it would be unwise to nominate Hon. G. W. Turner for vice president, and that a copy of this resolution be given to the press."

This resolution was adopted by the Alabama delegation because Turner was one of the deputy marshals during the regime of Judge Busteed at Mobile. The memory of these days is still fresh in the minds of too many Alabamians to permit without protest the nomination of a participant in outrages not exceeded for flagrancy in the whole back history of the reconstruction.

It is thought that other southern states will follow the lead of the Alabama delegation and that the Turner boom is doomed.

The Alabama delegation is meeting with great consideration and is making a fine impression and one frequently hears it said that Alabama has one of the strongest delegations from the south.

The undercurrent for Gorman has been very strong. Half the Alabama delegation is for him.

Contrary to expectation, Congressman Clayton did not decline the national committeeship, but on the other hand accepted it with thanks.

G. W. Pratt moved that the delegation cast its vote for Captain Hobson for the vice presidency, but withdrew it.

The committee on credentials met immediately after the adjournment of the convention and perfected a temporary organization by electing E. M. Robinson, of Mobile, Ala., as temporary chairman and A. M. Daly, of Delaware, as temporary secretary.

At the session of the sub-committee of the committee on platform, Mr. Bryan made a strenuous plea for the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform on trusts. Mr. Bryan said that the first pronouncement of 1900 had met with the general approval of the public, and that unless something better is presented would insist upon the Kansas City plank.

Hon. D. M. Delmas, who will nominate William R. Hearst for the presidency before the St. Louis convention, is not a politician. He has never held political office of any kind and never attended a national convention. He is, however, one of the foremost lawyers and probably the most gifted orator of the Pacific coast. As an extemporaneous speaker he probably has no equal in the west. He is a native of California and was selected by Hearst to name him because California is Hearst's native state as well as because of his oratorical powers.

The District of Columbia contest was called by the credentials committee. Cotter D. Bride and Mrs. Schuelice were heard on behalf of the contesting delegation. Each of the six contestants, it was stated, represented organized labor. Attorney McIntyre, one of the delegates seated by the national committee and representing the anti-Hearst faction, occupied fifteen minutes in showing the regularity of his delegation. The Norris or anti-Hearst faction was seated by a practically unanimous vote.

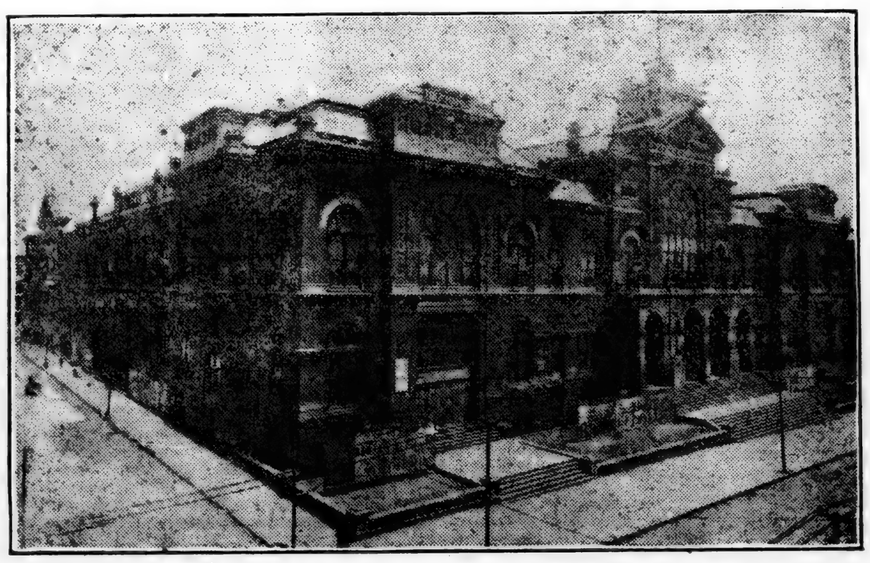
Vardaman, of Mississippi, is a striking figure in the convention. He is dressed in white and his long hair is black and people constantly ask who he is.

Parker's daughter was on the platform and shook hands with Bryan while the convention applauded.

Judge Parker was inaccessible to visitors Thursday. He spent the morning in his study attending to business. His mail is increasing daily. The reports of the convention at St. Louis were telephoned to Private Secretary McCausland, who communicated the news to Judge Parker, but otherwise there was nothing to indicate the remotest interest in the St. Louis convention. It was said Judge Parker has had no communication with any one since the convention met.

President Roosevelt devoted the greater part of Thursday in his library. He spent considerable time with Secretary Loeb transacting official business brought through the mails. After disposing of these the president did some work on his address to be delivered in response to the official notification of his nomination.

ST. LOUIS COLISEUM.



MEETING PLACE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

Cuba grows nearly one-third of the world's sugar cane.

The Siberian sable, unless protected by law, will soon be extinct.

Every square mile of sea is estimated to contain some 120,000,000 fish.

Passengers on the Teutonic recently played in a golf tournament at sea.

On the east coast of Scotland 1,000,000 barrels of herring are cured every year.

In the course of a century an acre of constantly cultivated land loses no less than 12,000 pounds of alkalies.

Last year some fishermen on the Azores caught a whale from which $3475 worth of ambergris was taken.

A Monett (Mo.) man has written 40,083 words on a postal card and is now one of the principal personages in the town.

A Parisian barber, to win a wager, entered a cage containing a lion and a man and composedly shaved the man while the lion interestingly viewed the operation.

Mountain climbing is taught systematically at Moedling, near Vienna, where the low but abrupt mountains present many of the most difficult Alpine problems.

The winnings of the bank at Monte Carlo, Sir Hiram Maxim says, amount to about $6,250,000 a year—not far from $25 a minute. The bank gets ninety per cent. of all the money the gamblers place on its tables.

PASSING OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.

They Will Be Rapidly Exterminated Unless Precautions Are Soon Taken.

The approaching extermination of our chief medicinal plants, unless measures are taken for protecting and cultivating them, is predicted in the Journal of Pharmacy, by Dr. Kraemer. Says the British Medical Journal, in a notice of this article:

"Some well-known plants as spigelia, serpentaria, and senega, which in the time of Linnaeus were found in abundance in Maryland and other Atlantic States, are already becoming scarce. It is well known that some plants have been improved by cultivation, and it may reasonable be supposed that all can be when the peculiar requirements of each have been ascertained. Dr. Kraemer urges a study of these plants in their natural surroundings in order that they may be successfully cultivated and conserved. Many of the medicinal plants now in use are being cultivated in the United States. It is stated that 40,000,000 pounds of peppermint are produced annually near Kalamazoo, Mich. Castor beans, from which castor oil is obtained, are grown in the Western and Middle States. Valerian is produced in Vermont. Digitalis purpurea, atropa belladonna, sanguinaria canadensis, cimicifuga racemosa and many equally valuable plants have been raised experimentally in America; and, in Dr. Kraemer's opinion, could be grown successfully with the proper cultivation. He urges the further cultivation of certain plants, such as senna, colocynth, gentian, poppy, etc., which have been introduced into the United States and grown there to some extent. He believes that three-fourths of all medicinal plants are grown either wild or in cultivation in the United States, and that fully one-fourth of the remaining fourth could be successfully raised there. He points out that Americans must realize the necessity of protecting their forests and plants, and must consider their care and preservation a duty both to themselves and to future generations."

Cut-Rate Telegrams.

Wireless telegraphy is rapidly coming into commercial utility in Germany, and large numbers of "spark messages," as such telegrams are called, are transmitted daily. There is a service in operation between Denmark and Prussia, while two German steamers running between Kiel and Korsoer are equipped with instruments and maintain continuous communication with both German and Danish land stations. The system employed is the Slaby-Arco. Private messages are accepted at the two offices—at Bulk, near Kiel, and on the Isle of Fehmarn. A fee of seventeen cents is charged for every message transmitted from one station to the other, irrespective of the number of words it contains, and it is thence despatched to any part of Germany or Denmark at a cent a word.

Success Easier Than Failure.

The principles that win success are very simple and few in number. They are easily remembered. Here they are: First, industry, but not overwork; second, willingness to profit by the experience of others; third, ability, coupled with modesty; fourth, simple and correct habits; fifth, honesty, politeness and fairness. Any one of ordinary ability who practices these rules cannot avoid success. Success is easier than failure.—Atchison Globe.

German Publications.

Of the 12,702 newspapers and periodicals published in Germany, more than twenty-seven per cent. are in other languages than German, nine per cent. being in English alone.

The school board of Louisville, Ky., instructed the high school committee to inform four Filipino students who applied for admission to the Duret manual training high school that their color bars them from the privileges of the public schools.

The trial of the case of the Taylor Manufacturing company vs. G. A. Adams in Columbus, Ga., had an unusual outcome. The company sued for some $200 on notes. The defendant claimed a balance due on salary and got a judgment for $24.61.

Discreet inquiries of the state department into the object of the British Thibetan expedition appear to have developed a rather curious fact—namely, that the British home government was lukewarm if not absolutely indifferent in the matter of sending Younghusband's expedition toward L'Hassa. Indeed, it is said that Colonel Younghusband was allowed to go forward only to save the pride of Viceroy Curzon.

Twenty thousand tons of coke have been brought from Virginia to the Birmingham district.

The United Amateur Press Association, which has a membership of about 1,000 young amateur journalists throughout the country, is in eighth annual convention in Baltimore. The sessions will continue till Saturday and will be devoted to a discussion of amateur journalism in all its phases.

Two negroes, Bishop W. J. Walters, of New Jersey, and Milton J. Turner, of St. Louis, were nominated by the democratic league of St. Louis for the presidency. Both declined and the convention indorsed Roosevelt.

Mill May Resume.

It is reported that the Bessemer rolling mill will start up Monday, but nothing definite can be learned, as the officials of the company will not make any statement in regard to the matter, but some of the furnaces have been fired up. The mill has been shut down for about six weeks on account of the employes in the bar mill.

A Philadelphia jury has sentenced a woman to hang for murder.

Can't Live on the Monument.

At Columbus, Ga., the widow of Bragg Smith, the negro laborer who lost his life last September trying to rescue City Engineer Robert L. Johnson from an excavation, filed a claim for damages against the city with the city council through her attorneys.

The city erected over Smith's grave the only monument ever built to a negro by a city in America. His widow does not think this honor is sufficient compensation, however.

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it.
tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY *26th, 1904.*

DEMOCRACY?

Thorsby, Ala., July 11, 1904.

Editor Union—As we saw your beacon visage on last Saturday down at Kliners Grove, in beat 8, at the barbecue, I will not attempt to acquaint you with the things which transpired on that occasion, as that eagle eye of yours took in pretty well all that was worth seeing, I guess. But we will ask you to stand by as a witness while we relate some things to the good people of this county who were not there and consequently can not appreciate or realize all that is transpiring in this "land of the free and the home of the brave."

We will say that the social features of the occasion were but a repetition of many like gatherings in different sections of this fair southland, the young and the old, the middle-aged and fair women, young ladies as pretty and sweet looking as can be found anywhere, and fine specimens of young men who in one way or another constitute the future hope of this country, all mixing and mingling in social fraternity which was pleasant to see, except a certain "hoodlum" element who seemed pretty heavily loaded with "booze;" a bountiful dinner of barbecued meat and other good things to eat. And of course candidates galore were there, all smiling and shaking the hands of the dear, good people like a thirsty boy on a hot day at a pump handle. But the thing to be long remembered and never forgotten was the speeches of Hon. L. H. Reynolds and Judge Richardson, of Montgomery. Of course this limited space will not allow us only to touch some of the main points, which we feel should be "known unto all men."

First, then, we call attention to the speech of Judge Richardson, which, like all democratic speeches, carried a heavy load of buncombe and bosh about negro domination and white supremacy; but along with this slush and twangdoodle and a confession of the sins of his party in the past, of frauds and ballot box theft, he, of course, like the rest, claimed that now since they have a new constitution they are honest and upright, saying that the populists had made them honest, etc. But almost in the next breath, with unblushing shame, he told the people that unless they were represented in the legislature by a democrat that they would never get their rightful share of the public school funds. Yes, sir, he actually told the folks that the demies were stealing school money from the children in white counties and giving it to the children of the black belt (a charge which we have made against them for years, and they denying it), and there were a lot of nair-brained, mutton-headed gilhoolies there throwing their hats in the air and splitting their goozles, while they, poor fools, were a part of the victims of this damnable practice of debauchery and theft. How it is that men with a thimbleful of brains could do such a thing is beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, but we have some folks when they have been hypnotized with a negro ghost, why you can just give them a bowl of buzzard soup and they will swear its "lasses." But this is by no means all he told us. Among other things he said that if the democratic party should ever become menaced by any other party in the state that they would again register the negro and vote him as they used to do, and if it should be necessary they would register dead ones as well as live ones. Now, good people, I want to say right here that all democrats do not indorse such things and are blind to the real sins and doings of their party, and long standing prejudice holds them in line. But such is the course of the so-called democratic party, ruled and controlled by a class of mere politicians and heelers who are as void of conscience and true regard for honesty and right as a guinea hog is of cleanliness and high moral rectitude.

But let me tell you one thing, Reynolds, our Reynolds, most certainly roasted the judge alive and burned it into the bone, but never touched his heart, for that he had no heart to touch, and if we can only get a few more speeches like that made in this county we would have nothing more to do but stay at home until election day and the victory would be ours.

L. B. POUNDS.

What Mr. Pounds has said above in regard to Judge Richardson's speech is correct. The judge made those statements about the children's money and the registration of dead negroes, incredible as it may sound. And again, Judge Richardson having been asked a question by one of the audience about the negro jurors in Dallas county, took occasion to refer to a case he himself had in the United States court in Montgomery when he defended a man accused of illicit distilling. The judge says "there were six black negroes on that jury and when I had to say gentlemen of the jury to them I felt like going to the window and heaving up." A voice in the crowd asks, "Who put those negroes on that jury?" Judge Richardson answers, "A man formerly a democrat who was bought by Roosevelt with a place and indorsed by Booker Washington." If Judge Jones is not a democrat now what is he?

(Communicated.)
Clanton, July 13th, 1904.

To the Voters and Taxpayers of Chilton County:

I wish to say that since having an opportunity of meeting many of my friends and being by many of them solicited to withdraw my announcement for the office of probate judge and to announce for re-election as tax assessor, and having given the matter very careful consideration, and as the present term of my office is extended to August 1, 1905, I have decided to withdraw from the race for probate judge and to announce for re-election as tax assessor. It seems to be the wish of a great many of my friends, and besides if I should have been elected probate judge I'd have to resign the assessorship and a democrat would have been appointed in my place for the balance of the term. Now I wish to say again to the voters and all the people of the county, that I feel myself under lasting obligations to them for their hearty support and kindness to me in the past, and should they see proper to give me the office another term, I promise to serve them to the very best of my ability, giving them every opportunity that I can for their convenience and for saving them expense and trouble, as I have done in the past.

Yours very truly,
A. C. MIMS.

(Communicated.)
PLEASANT GROVE.

We just wish to say amen to Commissioner Riggins' letter in last week's UNION. It has the right ring—the ring of true populism. Let all of our officers do likewise. Our campaign is moving on nicely; the people seem to be solid as a brick wall. Then we have some speakers hard to beat; for instance, L. H. Reynolds, L. B. Pounds and J. H. Thomas. In them we have a trio that the state of Alabama can not eclipse. All honor to them.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

(Communicated.)
THORSBY.

July 8, 1904.

Editor Union—The rally at Pleasant Grove on July 2d was grand. S. J. Jennings spoke to a large crowd; it lasted two hours. The crowd was well entertained, so, as the report says, there was the speaker, one democrat, and a Reynolds man, so the speaker says. Also at Macedonia in the morning there was four there, one boy and three men. Hurrah, boys, for the ticket. I'll name Judge Reynolds, Treasurer Bice, Assessor Pounds, Collector Thomas and Commissioner Mahan. These are good men, boys. We are having fine rains now. Look out for the man with the fool's face, boys. Keep in line, boys, for July 26th. Every one look out for the ticket. With best wishes to THE UNION and its many readers. T. M. DRIVER.

(Communicated.)
BESSIE.

Bessie is all right. She will be heard from later on. As the campaign draws to a close certain candidates grow more conspicuous and formidable. Among such we find our popular brother, J. H. Thomas, candidate for tax collector. Mr. Thomas is "true grit;" he never treats with the enemy if he should be defeated he will still hold up the cause of the people. Give us a ticket composed of Reynolds, Thomas, Pounds, Bice and Collins, and we'll have a ticket of power. So let the people honor Mr. Thomas on the 26th and place the laurels of victory on his brow and we'll have an efficient and worthy collector.

"EYES AND EARS."

Clanton, July 8, 1904.

Editor Union—A few lines in reply to a letter in the banner over the signature of "Guess It's Me," Now, Mr. "Guess it's Me," I want to tell you before I set on you that if you would stick your head out of the bushes so I could see how you looked, I'd know better how to reply to you. Anyway, you remind me of a catfish, all mouth and no brains. You asked why a man couldn't be a populist and go to the democrats and still be a gentleman? Who's said you couldn't? But I say it is a good big job to be a populist, go to the democrats, write positive falses, sign a fictitious name to it and be a gentleman. You asked what kind of a fall I took when I fell from the sheriff's office. Well, Mr. G. I. M., I got out of the sheriff's office honorably. I told the solicitor six months beforehand that I was going to resign on account of the construction of the jail. I also told the chairman of the populist party some time before I resigned that I was going to resign. I told my lawyer that I was going to resign; also E. B. Deason and several others. I told the chairman of my party that I would recommend any one the party would bring up, but it would amount to nothing, for the governor wouldn't appoint any one but a democrat, and I told him I was going to recommend Mr. Morgan, as I thought he was a conservative man, and I thought it was my duty to leave it in as good hands as possible. I want to tell you Mr. "Guess It's Me," you can write lies to the banner and try to make the people think I sold out the sheriff's office, but you are too big a coward to tell me so. Now I want to say a man can be a democrat and be a gentleman, but no gentleman will write such an insult as the letters you have written in this and week before last's banner. I want the public to read this, and if you have any grit in your gizzard, you will not take this: You are a coward if you do take it. Now, "Sunday School Boy," "Guess It's Me," or whatever your name may be, you started this controversy, so you had better stop it. If you ain't satisfied, come to me like a man should and we will settle it and not worry the public any more. Respectfully,

MOSES A. KILLGORE.

Coming Events

NOTICE!

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.
tf

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that a PEOPLE'S primary election will be held in Chilton county, Alabama, on the 26th day of July, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the general election to be held November 8th, 1904. Said primary election will be held under the primary election law and the rules adopted by the county executive committee of the PEOPLE'S party of Chilton county, for the regulation of said primary. This 22d day of June, 1904.

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.
tf

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The following is a list of appointments for public speaking by populist and republican candidates for the various offices. The people have solicited them to hold these meetings, and all the candidates are heartily invited to attend except those who may be disposed to introduce discord by misrepresenting, slandering and abusing their opponents, as these meetings are intended for the purpose of discussing political issues with the people and allow the candidates to introduce themselves, and not to fight each other:

Burwell, July 11, 11 a. m.
Salem, July 11, 7:30 p. m.
Providence, July 12, 11 a. m.
Cane Creek, July 12, 7:30 p. m.
Corinth, July 13, 11 a. m.
Mineral Springs, July 13, 7:30 p. m.
Archer's chapel, July 14, 11 a. m
Rocky Mount, July 14, 7:30 p. m.
Lomax, July 15, 7:30 p. m.
Energy, July 18, 11 a. m.
Highland school, July 18, 7:30 p. m.
Pletchers, July 19, 11 a. m.
Stanton, July 19, 7:30 p. m.
Ingram school, July 20, 11 a. m.
Shoults, July 20, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, July 21, 11 a. m.
Macedonia, July 21, 7:30 p. m.

Dear Editor:

The majority of our candidates held a meeting at Jemison last Friday and elected me as secretary, and asked me to have the above appointments published in your paper.

Yours truly,
tf SAM W. COLLINS.

SPEAKING — LET EVERYBODY COME.

I wish to say to the people of Chilton county that since I am comparatively a stranger in certain sections in the county. I deem it necessary that I ask you to meet me at the following times and places:

Lomax church, Thursday, July 14th, 10 a. m.
Clanton court house, Thursday, July 14th, 7:30 p. m.
Verbena, Monday, July 18th, 10 a. m.
Energy, Monday, July 18th, 7:30 p. m.
New Cedron, Tuesday, July 19, 10 a. m.
Pletcher, Tuesday, July 19th, 7:30 p. m.
Dixie, Wednesday, July 20th, 10 a. m.
Stanton, Wednesday, July 20th, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 10 a. m.
Old Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 7:30 p. m.
Macedonia, Friday, July 22d, 10 a. m.
Honeycutt's Mill, Friday, July 22d, 7:30 p. m.
Mars Hill, Saturday, July 23d, 10 a. m.
Collins' chapel, Saturday, July 23d, 7:30 p. m.
Clanton court house, Monday, July 25th, 10 a. m.

We hereby respectfully invite all candidates for each and every office to meet with us at these times and places. We will introduce you and try to see that you have time to be heard from.

Sincerely and truly,
S. J. JENNINGS,
Candidate for Probate Judge.
tf adv

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Chilton County Farmers' Alliance will meet with Poplar Springs Alliance in beat 10 on Wednesday and Thursday, July 20th and 21st, 1904, at 10 a. m. The secretaries are requested to send me their reports as early as possible after their last meeting in June or forepart of July. This will be an interesting and beneficial meeting.

ALEX G. DAKE,
tf Sec. C. C. F. A.

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th:
Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.
Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and 16th.
Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and 19th.
Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.
Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d
Benson, beat 3, July 25th and 26th.
Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.
Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and 30th.
Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and 2d.
Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.
Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th
Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.
Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.
Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.
Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.
CLANTON, one week, August 8th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.
CLANTON, one week, August 22d to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and determine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.
tf

PHILADELPHIA UNDERWRITERS,
Composed of Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.
Cash capital .. ..$ 3,500,000.00
Total assets Jan. 1, 1904. 17,636,517.61
Surplus as to policy holders 6,374,213.25
WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

In Japan the qualified electors number a little over 1 per cent of the population. Electors must be twenty-five years old.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

S. J. JENNINGS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action 1904 W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby annouce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP,
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby annouce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.
tf

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE.

We, the undersigned friends of J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

J. Williams, H. W. Varden, Hugh Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th ,1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of COMMISSIONER from the Third District of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. W. A. GREEN.

OFFICERS OF THE PRIMARY.

The following officers of election were appointed by the County Executive Committee of the People's party to serve in the primary election to be held July 26th, 1904:

BEAT 1—MINERAL SPRINGS—Managers, W. H. Conway, G. W. P. W. H. Bean; clerks, C. C. Conway, L. Honeycutt; returning officer, T. Dorminy.

BEAT 2, BOX 1—PROVIDENCE—Managers, W. A. Sims, J. A. Low, J. H. Martin; clerks, W. R. Houlditch, W. G. Conway; returning officer, H. Shaw.

BEAT 2, BOX 2—JEMISON—Managers, W. A. Reynolds, E. G. C. Elmore Collum; clerks, C. L. Gilcock, C. W. Langston; returning officer, C. L. Langston.

BEAT 3, BOX 1—BENSON—Managers, R. A. Williams, C. C. Swin, W. Deshazo; clerks, Walter Desh, D. C. Cooley; returning officer, M. Williams.

BEAT 3, BOX 2—MACEDONIA—Managers, E. A. Bearden, Z. J. Jo, Y. O. Freeman; clerks, F. W. P. Monroe Hubbard; returning officer, J. Fitts.

BEAT 4—CLANTON— Managers, Alex Boutwell, W. J. Headley, T. Vickers; clerks, B. F. Massey, J. Grant; returning officer, J. N. Cu per.

BEAT 5—VERBENA—Managers, J. Gaylor, Mat Miller, E. J. Jo clerks, Rufus Sorrell, Noah Duffee; turning officer, S. G. Glenn.

BEAT 6—KINCHEON—Manag Frank Culpepper, Ben Dobbs, Ch Foshee; clerks, W. L. Popwell, J. Carter; returning officer, John wards.

BEAT 7, BOX 1—MAPLESVIL Managers, C. J. Cobern, W. J. A son, B. C. Crawford; clerks, S. R. Cary, H. J. Groom; returning of W. Y. Nix.

BEAT 7, BOX 2—SHOULTS—M agers, J. N. Gentry, L. A. Honey L. O. Burnett; clerks, J. L. Bu F. M. Green; returning officer, J. Green.

BEAT 8, BOX 1—STANTON—M agers, Secar Harris, W. D. Whale L. Lester; clerks, S. R. Letcher, lum Barnes; returning officer, J. Rucker.

BEAT 8, BOX 2—PLETCHE Managers, J. T. Anderson, George illiams, H. O. Fitts; clerks, J. F. derson, J. A. Pool; returning of G. A. Keen.

BEAT 9—THORSBY—Managers, M. Mims, Harvey Collins, A. F. dress; clerks, A. Z. Bean, John Ha returning officer, J. D. Collins.

BEAT 10—COOPER—Managers, W. Wilson, D. F. Jacks, R. J. Do clerks, Jasper N. Dennis. Ge Moore; returning officer, J. M. O

BEAT 11—FLINT HILL—Manag Albert Gore, Anderson Baker, S. S. Dennis; clerks, J. W. Gore, W. Gentry; returning officer, J. H. G

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.
tf

TY OFFICIALS
—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. R
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNT OFFICIALS
CIRCUIT COURT.
Term—1st Monday in Apri
Term—3rd Monday in Jul
Term—1st Monday in Nove
—T. Scott Sayre.
itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpk
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.
CHANCERY COURT.
Term—2nd Monday in Marc
Term—2nd Monday in Septe
cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, A
ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Cla
COUNTY COURT.
t Monday in each month.
COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
Monday February, 1st Monda
1st Monday June, 2nd Monda
nd Monday August, 1st Monda
ber.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
surer—Alex G. Dake.
riff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.
OUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
d District—W. A. Green.
rth District—R. C. Riggins.
SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.
STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.
REPRESENTATIVE.
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.
UNTY CHURCHES
ors and clerks are cordially as
end the editor any news regar
eir churches which they wou
ublished. Also if there are an
in these notices please send co
s.
MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
e—Rev. W. H. Connell, pasto
ones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pa
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
ny—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunda
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
on—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1s
rd Sundays. W. I. Mullin
Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4t
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
r Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
ord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3r
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
s Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton
ut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand
J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
h—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2n
. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish
day. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
h—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1s
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
n—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
ser—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
on—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
y Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3r
W. M. Wood, clerk.
onia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2n
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas
Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
rry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor
eazey, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud
stor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk
Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
onia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2n
George Trawick, clerk.
edron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
W. Billingsley, clerk.
alem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong
day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
lope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2n
Henry Smith, clerk
ks' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason
; M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher
t Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom
unday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
t Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard
v. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
t Grove—Rev. G. W. Free
tor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone
ay. J. J. McDowell clerk.
nce—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt
y. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi
nce—Rev. W. J. Armstrong
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan
—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
inson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun

NOUNCEMENTS

F PROBATE

myself as a can- of judge of pro- ty, subject to the LE'S primary July ALEX G. DAKE.

myself as a can- of judge of pro- ty, subject to the LE'S primary, July

A. C. MIMS.

re myself as a ffice of judge of county, subject to EOPLE'S primary

J. JENNINGS.

CUIT COURT.

myself as a can of clerk of the lton county, sub the people's pri

W. COLLINS.

myself as a can- of clerk of the lton county, sub the people's pri

CALLOWAY.

SURER.

myself as a can- of treasurer of t to the action mary, July 26, ELLEBORN.

myself as a can- of treasurer for ct to the action ary, July 26th, T M. SMITH.

myself as a can- of treasurer for ct to the action nary, July 26th. V J. WILSON.

myself as a can- of treasurer for ct to the action . ROBINSON.

myself as a can- of treasurer of ct to the PEO- 6, 1904. J. HARRIS.

myself as a can- of treasurer for ct to the action y July 26, 1904. H. ADAMS.

myself as a can- of treasurer of t to the action imary, July 26, J. BICE.

ESSOR.

nyself as a can- of tax assessor bject to the ac- rimary, July 26, L. C. GANDY.

nyself as a can tax assessor of t to the action ary, July 26th, EDWARDS.

nyself as a can- of tax assessor bject to the ac- imary July 26, R. POUNDS.

nyself as a can- of tax assessor bject to the ac- imary July 26, . MILLING.

nyself as a can- o the office of n county, sub- he PEOPLE'S

A. C. MIMS.

ECTOR.

self as a can- tax collector ct to the ac- mary on July

ALDRUP.

e" Waldrup.)

yself a candi- x collector of to the action on July 26th, THOMAS.

self as a can- tax collector ct to the ac- mary July 26, F. LETT.

self as a can- tax collector ct to the ac- primary July

KICKER.

elf as a can- tax collector bject to the primary July

WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904. W. F. DESHAZO

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE

We, the undersigned friends of J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904; J. Williams, H. W. Varden, C. Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry, L. Thomas, J. L. Smith.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. MOORE

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner from the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th ,1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of COMMISSIONER from the Third District of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. W. A. GREEN.

OFFICERS OF THE PRIMARY.

The following officers of election were appointed by the County Executive Committee of the People's party to serve in the primary election to be held July 26th, 1904:

BEAT 1—MINERAL SPRINGS—Managers, W. H. Conway, G. W. Pa W. H. Bean; clerks, C. C. Conway, L. Honeycutt; returning officer, T. Dorminy.

BEAT 2, BOX 1—PROVIDENCE—Managers, W. A. Sims, J. A. Lowe J. H. Martin; clerks, W. R. Houldi W. G. Conway; returning officer, H. Shaw.

BEAT 2, BOX 2—JEMISON—Managers, W. A. Reynolds, E. G. Cof Elmore Collum; clerks, C. L. Gl cock, C. W. Langston; returning cer, C. L. Langston.

BEAT 3, BOX 1—BENSON—Managers, R. A. Williams, C. C. Swint W. Deshazo; clerks, Walter Desha D. C. Cooley; returning officer, R. Williams.

BEAT 3, BOX 2—MACEDONIA—Managers, E. A. Bearden, Z. J. Jon Y. O. Freeman; clerks, F. W. Fi Monroe Hubbard; returning officer, J. Fitts.

BEAT 4—CLANTON— Manage Alex Routwell, W. J. Headley, L Vickers; clerks, B. F. Massey, J. Grant; returning officer, J. N. Culp per.

BEAT 5—VERBENA—Managers, J. Gaylor, Mat Miller, E. J. Jon clerks, Rufus Sorrell, Noah Duffee; turning officer, S. G. Glenn.

BEAT 6—KINCHEON—Manage Frank Culpepper, Ben Dobbs, Char Foshee; clerks, W. L. Popwell, J. Carter; returning officer, John wards.

BEAT 7, BOX 1—MAPLESVILLE Managers, C. J. Cobern, W. J. Ab son, B. C. Crawford; clerks, S. B. Cary, H. J. Groom; returning offi W. Y. Nix.

BEAT 7, BOX 2—SHOULTS—M agers, J. N. Gentry, L. A. Honeyc L. O. Burnett; clerks, J. L. Bur F. M. Green; returning officer, J. Green.

BEAT 8, BOX 1—STANTON—M agers, Secar Harris, W. D. Whaley L. Lester; clerks, S. R. Letcher, lum Barnes; returning officer, J. Rucker.

BEAT 8, BOX 2—PLETCHER Managers, J. T. Anderson, George W liams, H. O. Fitts; clerks, J. F. derson, J. A. Pool; returning offi G. A. Keen.

BEAT 9—THORSBY—Managers, M. Mims, Harvey Collins, A. F. C dress; clerks, A. Z. Bean, John Ha returning officer, J. D. Collins.

BEAT 10—COOPER—Managers, W. Wilson, D. F. Jacks, R. J. Dow clerks, Jasper N. Dennis, Geo Moore; returning officer, J. M. Cr

BEAT 11—FLINT HILL—Manage Albert Gore, Anderson Baker, Sr. S. Dennis; clerks, J. W. Gore, W. Gentry; returning officer, J. H. Go W. H. SHAW, Chairman.

tf

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol-
. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

g Term—1st Monday in April.
r Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-
—T. Scott Sayre.
tor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

g Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem-
cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
surer—Alex G. Dake.
iff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

t District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
rd District—W. A. Green.
rth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

UNTY CHURCHES

tors and clerks are cordially asked send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would ublished. Also if there are any in these notices please send cor-

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

ne—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
any—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
on—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
r Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
ord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
s Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm- 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
aut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
th—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
day. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
th—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
sor—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
on—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
y Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
donia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
ery—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
eazey, clerk, Randolph.
t Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud- tor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
t Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
onia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
dron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
ns' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
nt Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
nt Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
stor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
day. J. J. McDowell, clerk,
ence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt
day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-
ace—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-
—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
obinson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

In the Royal Society Proceedings there is described a comparison of plants grown under normal conditions with similar plants grown in an atmosphere containing about three and one-half times the normal amount of carbon dioxide. The investigators, Dr. Farmer and S. E. Chandler, state that under abnormal conditions the internodes remained shorter and the surface growth of the leaves is arrested earlier. The number of stomata per unit area of leaf is much greater, but, owing to the reduced size of the epidermal cells, the proportion of stomata cells is not altered; the guard cells of the stomata are not, however, reduced in size. The anatomical structure of the stem varies very slightly, in some cases the wood vessels are fewer in number, and this is probably correlated with the diminution in size of the leaves, although disturbance of the general metabolic processes is also quite a possible explanation.

The Pratt City Lumber company has sold its entire stock and buildings to the Propst Lumber company.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Professor and Mrs. H. T. Wallace left Thursday for Chattanooga and other points in Tennessee, returning to Erwin, Ala., later in the session. This couple will be missed in church and social functions. Good luck be with them.

Rev. F. M. Wood, of Birmingham, was in town Thursday.

Lee Hayes was in Clanton Friday.

W. C. Robinson spent Friday in town.

Tom Littlejohn dropped in on Friday. He looks well, all browned up and as if he enjoyed his vacation.

One hundred cases of the famous "Brown shoes" just received by W. I. Mullins. Styles and prices for every one.

C. C. Swint was in Clanton Thursday.

E. A. Knight brought in some bugs last week for examination that he had found on his cotton, but they were not the boll weevil.

T. G. Milling passed through Clanton Friday.

Chattanooga Cane Mills and Plows at W. I. Mullins'.

J. W. G. Kicker was in town Friday.

H. I. Honeycutt was in Clanton Friday.

Rev. J. H. Thomas was in town Monday.

W. H. Robinson was a pleasant visitor Monday.

L. H. Reynolds was in Clanton Monday.

W. H. Shaw spent Monday in town.

"James and Mayer" buggies for sale only at W. I. Mullins'.

Commissioners Conway, Glasscock, Riggins and Green are in Clanton this week, putting the finishing touches to the tax assessments.

W. R. Maddox, of Tallassee, has been visiting relatives here for several days. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Ida.

J. D. Collins was in town Monday.

Hon. George A. Beauchamp, of Montgomery, grand secretary of the grand chapter of R. A. Masons, was in Clanton today, a guest of Mr. J. P. Vanderveer.

Postoffice Inspector McRea, of Montgomery, was in town Monday.

J. A. Skaggs spent Tuesday in Clanton.

Leroy Watts and family, of Birmingham, are visiting relatives here this week.

A. Stein, of Calera; was in Birmingham Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

F. D. Wilson and Miss Bessie Wells.
M. F. Giles and Miss Lilla Farring.
J. T. Partridge and Miss L. Brewer.
Colored.
Jeff Shelton and Lula Shelton.

BUNKO GAME.

D. B. Hill gave Mr. Bryan a sure enough gold brick at St. Louis, and William got his foot so far in he could not draw it back.

CONCORD

Editor Union—Crops are good in this part of the county, but the hail on the 2d inst. swept a space about two miles wide. I was at Calera on the 4th of July and heard some good speaking by Judge Longshore and Major Oliver. The major is a good speaker and a good man and we love him. He was my captain in the Cuban war and he was not afraid to fight, and also to help cut the barbed wire from around Santiago, but yet we never can vote for him while he stays in the pen with the democrats. Eighteen years ago I was the only republican that voted at Providence. You see, I've always been afraid of low wages and soup houses, but now we are going to carry Providence box this time. "We'll bid farewell to democrats, and wipe our weeping eyes." VOTER.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union—We've had a good rain and the prospect is fine for corn, cotton and watermelons. We sure had a great and glorious Fourth of July, playing ball at Mr. Tom Cobb's the second nines of Providence and Scotland played before dinner. The score stood 6 to 2 in favor of the Scotland boys. Tom Cofer's batting was a feature of the game. After the game was over a great long table was spread with such a good dinner, provided by the neighbors who had come together to celebrate the day. I tell you those ball players feasted. After dinner, about 2 o'clock, the first nines of Providence and Scotland crossed bats for a game and when the game ended Scotland was the winner by a score of 20 to 2. There was some great batting done by Messengers John Cofer, Armon Scott and C. W. Langston. After the game was over ice cold lemonade was furnished as much as any one wanted, and then we had some good singing and then went home with the consciousness of having spent a good day and had a good time. Some of our young folks went to Pleasant Grove to the all-day singing and report a good time. Another party went to Six Mile creek fishing, but we've not heard yet how many fish they caught. Goodby till the watermelons are ripe.
SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLAR.

CONCORD.

Everything is progressing fine. Have not had much rain through this part of the county, yet the crops are looking well. Our picnic on the 2d has increased our Sunday school very much. We had several nice visitors to our Sunday school last Sunday, among them Mr. Crumpton, of Birmingham.
"HURRAH FOR CONCORD.

CHAPTER MASONS.

Clanton Chapter Royal Arch Masons held a public installation at the Baptist church Tuesday night, Grand Secretary George Beauchamp, of Montgomery, was installing officer and delivered the "tools" and charges in an impressive manner. Officers installed were: J. P. Vanderveer, H. P.; Guy Higgins, K.; W. H. Sartor, S.; W. T. Aldridge, C. of H.; E. A. Matthews, P. S.; W. I Mullins, T.; Allie C. Smith, S.; J. R. Mullins, R. A. C.; E. B. Deason, M. of third veil; J. Watts Moore, M. of second veil; E. G. Hyman, M. of first veil; E. A. Knight, sentinel. On entering the church the eye was caught by a veritable bouquet of young ladies, relieved by a few thorns in the way of men, the whole constituting the choir, who rendered the music incidental to the services. Rev. R. R. Ellison delivered the opening prayer. After the ceremonies were concluded, the chapter and invited guests adjourned to the lodge room, where refreshments were served in the lower hall, which had been decorated for the occasion with the color of the chapter. Everybody enjoyed themselves, especially the ladies, who were highly delighted to explore the lodge room, hoping, yet fearing that they would come across skeletons or fierce goats or something of that kind.

SKETCH OF HENRY G. DAVIS,

Democracy's Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Henry G. Davis, the democratic nominee for vice president, is a resident of Piedmont, W. Va. Mr. Davis is more than 80 years of age. He was reared on a farm and when 20 years of age went into the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, for which institution he worked fourteen years.

In 1858 he began mining coal in the neighborhood of Piedmont, W. Va., and about the same time started a banking institution, which soon became the Piedmont National bank.

He was elected to the West Virginia legislature in 1865 and to the state senate in 1868 and 1870.

He was a member of the democratic national convention which nominated Horatio Seymour in 1868, and in 1872 which nominated Horace Greely. Mr. Davis was elected to the United States senate in 1870 and served two full terms.

Mr. Davis at this time is the unanimous choice of West Virginia democrats as their candidate for governor. His nomination to make his party's race with Judge Parker will, of course, eliminate him from this contest.

A strange coincidence in connection with Mr. Davis' nomination is the fact that he is the father-in-law of Stephen B. Elkins, republican United States senator from West Virginia, and one of the foremost men of his party.

MASSACHUSETTES COTTON MILLS RESUME.

They Employ 25,000 Persons Who Have Suffered Idleness.

Most of he Fall River Mass., cotton mills resumed operation Monday after a ten days' shut down. Many of the manufacturers are tiring of the curtail policy which has been in force nearly four months, and as soon as a new agreement, being worked out by many members of the Fall River Manufacturers' Association, is formally assented to, it is expected the mills will be more active. The operatives, of whom there are more than 25,000 in the cloth mills, are restless over the situation. They have sustained a loss in wages during the spring and summer amounting to a reduction of 40 per cent.

Fatal Assault.

At Greensboro, Ind., Mrs. William Starbuck died Monday from the effects of injuries received at the hands of unknown persons who are being trailed by bloodhounds. She and her child were found at the bottom of an abandoned well, one-eighth of a mile from home. Mrs. Starbuck was delirous and at no time did she recover conciousness sufficiently to give any information as to the identity of her assailants. During her delirium she was continually crying out, "What are you doing here?" and "What are you going to do?"

JAPANESE ADVANCING.

Reported to Have Captured the Key to Port Arthur.

A dispatch from Che Foo reports that Ciung Tao, the key to the defense of Port Arthur has been captured by the Japanese. Fighting is proceeding along the chain of hills between Ciung Tao and Port Arthur. The report adds that the Rusian battleship Retvizan and another battleship have been destroyed. No details are included in the report.

Wiley Davis died at Bemen, Ga., at the age of 115 years. He has lived all his life at the same place.

Many Italians have been imported to the delta region of Mississippi.

Greenwood, Miss., will spend $75,000 on a courthouse.

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SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

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CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT Alex G. Dake, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. Judson Strock, Clanton

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FURNITURE,
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PARKER NOMINATED

Polls 658 on the First Ballot. Platform Adopted. Makes no Mention of Money

WAS IN SESSION ALL NIGHT.

Eight Names Were Presented to the Convention and Thirteen Received Votes in the Balloting.

When the national democratic convention reassembled, it was hoped by the leaders that the work might be concluded today and a sine die adjournment taken. When the delegates came together at the beginning of this, the third day, there yet remained to be accomplished the adoption of the platform and the nomination of candidates for president and vice president. It was appreciated that this might require three sessions, the last running into the night.

Chairman Clark arrived at 10 minutes after 10 o'clock and was received with a few handclaps. Twenty minutes later the delegates were in their seats. No word had been received from the resolutions committee and Chairman Clark dispatched a messenger to learn when it would be ready to report.

Private advices were to the effect that it would be several hours before the report would be prepared and the prospects for a short session grew stronger. One of the secretaries called through a megaphone: "The band will please play 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

There was a wild cheer from the weary perspiring delegates as the familiar strain floated out on the air. Anything with the word "home" seemed to please greatly, for the cheers were repeated a few minutes later when "My Old Kntucky Home" was rendered. "Dixie" called forth the inevitable yells.

The messenger Chairman Clark had sent to the committee on resolutions returned with a gloomy report of the unreadiness of that committee to appear with its important document and the waiting continued.

At 10:40 Chairman Clark arose and let fall his huge gavel. "The convention will be in order," he demanded. The clerk then announced the session would commence with prayer by Rabbi Sale, of St. Louis. The delegates and spectators at once arose to their feet and stood during the invocation.

At the conclusion of the prayer an announcement was made at the order of Chairman Clark that he was "determined to have order, and that any person raising a row will be taken out by the police."

A demand was made for the report of the resolutions committee. When no response was forthcoming it was determined to call the roll of states for the purpose of having the names of the next national committee announced. There were cheers at the announcement of several of the names.

Another call was made for the report of the committee on resolutions. As the call did not bring any result, the secretaries of the convention commenced to work the telephone vigorously in an effort to put the chairman of the convention in touch with the chairman of the committee in order to find out when he would be ready with his report.

Representative James, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the committee and ascertain when it would be ready to report. Carried.

Chairman Clark named Mr. James, H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, and T. N. Ball, of Texas, as the committee.

A motion was made and carried that Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, be invited to address the convention. Captain Hobson accepted the invitation and revealed the best and strongest voice thus far heard in the convention.

In speaking on the color question he declared that Booker T. Washington would soon outlive his undoubted usefulness if he did not cease to yield to the teachings and influence of the republican party and its chieftain. He urged the men of the west and north to refrain from oppressing the south by advocating anything that tended to obliterate the racial lines. He deprecated the fact that in the republican convention not one man had risen to speak against the plank in that party's platform which urged a reduction of southern representation in congress because of alleged disfranchisement of voters in the south. The speaker worked himself into a high pitch of excitement as with white face and ringing voice he drew a picture of the approaching battle between the parties and concluded with the words:

"Let us make the republicans name the battlefield and let us make them call it Waterloo."

In his efforts to secure order at the conclusion of Captain Hobson's speech Chairman Clark broke his gavel handle.

The committee, headed by Representative James, presented itself and Mr. James was introduced. His announcement was:

"Your committee to wait on the committee on resolutions report that they have discharged that duty. The committee informs us that they will be unable to report to this convention until 8 o'clock tonight, at which time they will bring to you a unanimous report, signed by every member of the committee."

Great applause and cheers greeted this last statement and as soon as Mr. James could be heard again he continued:

"New York, Nebraska, Virginia and Wisconsin have all joined hands and will bring in a platform that will carry us to a glorious victory in November."

Mr. James followed his last announcement at once with a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock tonight. A second was at once heard, and the motion carried, the session closing at 11:58.

At the night session the convention adopted a platform by a viva voce vote and listened to nominating speeches for president. Judge Alton B. Parker was nominated by Martin W. Littleton and William Randolph Hearst by D. M. Delmas. Both orators were applauded at length.

Nominating speeches for favorite sons, candidates and seconding speeches for both Parker and Hearst occupied the convention for several hours.

Senator Daniel concluded reading the platform at 8:55 o'clock.

When it was observed that he had ceased reading the convention broke into cheers.

Senator Daniel said:

"I am unanimously instructed by your committee on platform to move the previous question of its adoption, and I now make that motion."

It was adopted by a viva voce vote, two or three delegates voting in the negative, and they apparently in a spirit of fun. Chairman Clark then put the motion to adopt and another viva voce carried it.

Temporary Chairman Williams then mounted the steps leading up to the platform, swung his hat around his head and the delegates following his lead roared their applause again and again, while the band played "Hail Columbia."

The great climax of the convention, the nomination of a candidate for president, followed immediately upon the adoption of the platform.

"The clerk will now call the roll of states for the nomination of a candidate for president," shouted the chairman.

"Alabama!" shrieked the clerk.

"Alabama yields to the Empire state New York," called Delegate Russell, of Alabama, standing in his chair, one arm grasping the standard of his state marker.

Martin W. Littleton took the stand amid ringing applause to place Judge Parker, of New York, in nomination.

Mr. Littleton was given close attention. For the first time during the session there was silence in the hall.

A terrific outburst of cheering followed Mr. Littleton's remark about Parker, "If you ask me why he has been silent, I answer because he has not attempted to be the master of his party, but is content to be its servant."

The greatest demonstration at the close of Mr. Littleton's speech was on the floor of the convention and confined largely to the delegates.

New York began waving a great mass of flags, and the state standards began to be moved up alongside that of the empire state.

Then was enacted a scene that recalled an incident of the democratic convention in Chicago which nominated William J. Bryan eight years ago.

Two girls in white sprang to the front of the platform and waved flowers and flags. With renewed outbursts the immense throng cheered them until a picture of Judge Parker attracted thunderous cheering. The cheering continued 25 minutes. Arkansas yielded to Tennessee and Senator Carmack took the platform and seconded the nomination of Judge Parker.

California, a Hearst state, was next in order. D. M. Delmas, of that state, was recognized and there was cheering as he made his way to the platform, but it was not prolonged. The hall was a bedlam when Mr. Delmas concluded.

The band played: "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, nominated Judge George M. Gray.

David Overmeyer, of Kansas, placed General Nelson A. Miles in nomination.

Delegate Roesing, from Minnesota, interposed a motion that all seconding speeches be limited to one minute. Governor Dockery moved to amend by making the time five minutes. The amendment was lost on a viva voce vote. After a parliamentary squabble, the time was fixed at four minutes.

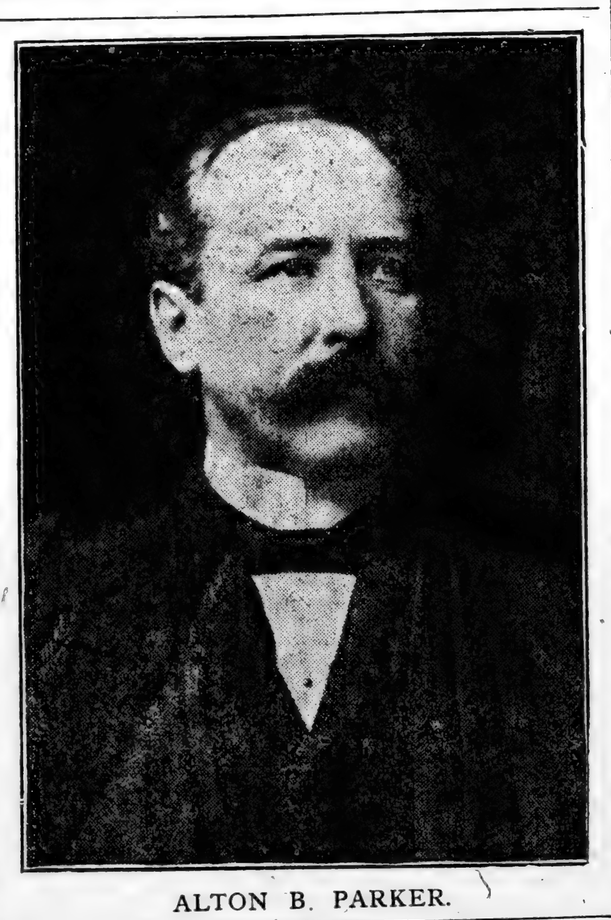
Maine gave way to Missouri, and Champ Clark, of that state, nominated Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri, for the presidency.

"Massachusetts," called the clerk, and Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, nominated Richard Olney, of the Old Bay state.

When Nebraska was called the noise of the convention was hushed as the name fell from the clerk's lips. C. J. Smythe responded, but before he could speak the name of "Bryan, was heard above the uproar. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan," yelled the crowd. Mr. Bryan finally arose and standing in his chair endeavored to quiet the demonstration, but he was only an incentive for fresh outbursts.

When he could make himself heard, he simply announced that Wisconsin had a candidate present and Nebraska yielded her place on the roll call to that state. David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee, placed Edward C. Wall in nomination.

Chairman Cole, of the North Dakota delegation, nominated John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi.



ALTON B. PARKER.

On the first ballot, at 5:39 a. m. of Saturday, Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, was nominated, having a total of 658 votes.

The first and only ballot resulted:

Parker	658
Hearst	200
Cockrell	42
Olney	38
Wall	27
Gray	12
Williams	8
Pattison	4
McClellan	3
Miles	3
Coler	2
Gorman	2
Towne	2

The convention adjourned until 1 o'clock.

The news of Judge Parker's nomination was given to him as he was coming out of the water after a morning swim. "Well, Judge, you've got it," cried the reporter as the judge appeared over the bow of the barge from which he had been diving. "Is that so?" replied the judge, his ruddy face breaking into a cherry smile in which satisfaction was undisguised.

The debate on the money plank of the platform in the committee on platform of the national democratic convention was opened by Rufus N. Rhodes, of Alabama, who declared that he would not vote for reaffirmation of the Chicago or Kansas City platform nor for the gold plank proposed by David B. Hill.

Members of the committee declare Mr. Rhodes made a distinct impression, and it also fell to the lot of Mr. Rhodes at the close of the fifteen hours' continuous deliberation of the committee to enjoy the honor of making the motion to adopt the platform as a whole, which unanimously prevailed, Hill and Bryan both voting in the affirmative.

A correspondent says: David B. Hill has received no ovation at the convention nor has he taken part in the deliberations other than the action on the committee platform. He has studiously avoided publicity, yet it is the hand of Hill that is guiding the convention upon its course.

MEMORIAL PRESENTED

To Spanish Admiral By American Citizens.

As a demonstration of gratitude regarding his conduct at Santiago and his care of American sailors, Admiral Cervera was presented with an engrossed message bearing the signatures of a number of well known Americans, besides letters from the subscribers bound in a volume.

The admiral, in returning thanks for this manifestation of American good will, said his conduct toward Lieutenant Hobson and the American sailors after the sinking of the Merrimac had been inspired by superior orders.

Admiral Cervera had repeatedly refused to permit his American admirers to honor him, but notwithstanding these refusals the plan to make the presentation was carried out.

ANTS WILL COME.

Texas Injunction Dissolved—Insects Harmless to Man.

The injunction proceedings instituted in Texas to prosecute the government experiments with the Guatemala boll weevil-eating ants have been dissolved, and O. F. Cook, the expert who discovered the ants, will go to Victoria, Tex., to install the colonies of ants in such a way they can be carefully studied. The ants which are now in New Orleans are in good condition and more numerous than when they started from Guatemala.

Mr. Cook says that it is highly important to learn the adaptability of the ants to different climates and soils as found in Texas, so that in case of necessity they may be exterminated absolutely and easily if undesireable traits appear. He says the ants are thoroughly predatory in their habits; that their movements are slow; that they may be handled with impunity, and that they are as harmless as toads.

SULTAN AGREES

To Demands Made by the American Minister.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that American Minister Leishmann handed a note to the porte declaring that unless a prompt settlement of the school question was arranged, a United States fleet would appear in Turkish waters. The Sultan ordered the grand vizer to comply with the American minister's demand.

The demands on the sultan by Minister Leishmann are for private grounds to schools and colleges conducted by American teachers equal to those given foreign teachers; for permission by American professional men to practice on even terms with foreigners, and for the direct access of the American minister to the sultan in the transaction of business

After reconsidering its action in indorsing the candidacy of President Roosevelt for re-election in place of making its own nominations, the national liberal party nominated William T. Scott, of East St. Louis, and W. C. Payne, of Warrenton, Va., for president and vice president, respectively, of the United States. S. P. Mitchell, of Memphis, declined the nomination for first place on the negro ticket, but will manage the campaign as chairman of the executive committee.

May Go to Greenwood, Miss.

The Greenwood board of trade is in correspondence with the owners of one of the largest furniture factories in the state of Vermont with a view of bringing the big industry to Greenwood. The owners of the plant have decided to move it to the south, where raw material can be more readily obtained. The company has a capital stock of nearly half a million, and employs several hundred skilled mechanics.

Russian Cloth.

It is officially announced that henceforth where cotton or woolen goods manufactured in Russia are exported to foreign countries or to the Amur country, the duties paid on foreign materials, authorized in their production, will be refunded. A rebate will also be allowed on the duties paid on imported machinery used in the manufacture of such goods.

Sunday at Atlantic City, N. J., the Jewish Chautauqua opened.

Fire and Explosion.

At Chicago, the plant of the National Provision Company was damaged $75,000 by fire. As a result of the fire a terrific explosion occurred in a big new sewer in Thirty-ninth street. For a distance of a mile along the thoroughfare manhole covers were sent high in the air and the street surface was so damaged that car and wagon traffic was suspended for the day.

SEWING AT NIGHT.

The best of all lights for sewing at night is the good old-time lamp well filled with kerosene oil, the well trimmed blaze covered with an opaque white porcelain shade. Having settled the question of light, use some judgment in the selection of the material on which to sew. On black and very dark colors, and red, are particularly trying to the eyes, as is material with fine stripes or checks. Reserve such goods for daylight work, and at night work on white and delicate colors as much as you can. By right planning, the different colors can be made up under the best light, and thus save much needless exhaustion. Changing from one color to another in sewing at night will sometimes prove very restful if the eyes are becoming tired.

TO JUDGE A WATERMELON.

It is a specially difficult matter to judge the quality of a watermelon from its appearance, because the edible portion is so far from the outside. Weight is the first consideration, the heavier the better, indicating that the melon is full of juice. Some persons affirm that if in pressing the sides together a peculiar crispy sound is heard, the chances are the melon is ripe and sweet, while a well known expert says that his method is to lay a melon on its back with the white part up, then scratch the skin of the lightest part. If this seems tender and the melon is yet firm to the pressure of the finger so that he can with difficulty pierce it with the nail, it is probably a good melon.

HOOD FOR THE STOVE.

Every woman should have a hood to hang over her kitchen stove to carry off smoke and unpleasant odors. A tinner may be instructed to make an inexpensive one after these directions:

Make a tin box, 24 inches square by 22 inches deep, and without top or bottom. Eight inches from the bottom trim the corners and bend them into the shape of a square pyramid. Bend the tin backs at the top, leaving an opening eight inches in diameter. Around this hole rivet a four-inch iron pipe 12 or 14 inches long. Rivet a four-inch pipe four inches long at right angles into a joint of the stovepipe or into the elbow, if the stovepipe enters the chimney in the kitchen. Fit the other end of this pipe with a stopper or cap which can be taken off.

In one side of the box make a door four inches high and eight inches wide to serve as a flap to raise while turning pancakes on the stove, and a small elbow and with a piece of tin pipe to connect it with the stovepipe this useful article is complete.—Gertrude Dawson in The Housekeeper.

TO KEEP VEGETABLES FRESH.

I am sure we would all like to help keep the vegetables nice and fresh, until late in the spring. This may seem an impossibility to some, so I will tell you how I helped to keep them. Have the apples put into crates and set in the coolest part of the cellar. If they are kept where it is cool they will not wilt or rot so quickly. The potatoes should be put in the warmest and darkest part of the cellar, and, if they are liable to freeze, old carpets or papers can be wrapped around the crates. This makes a good protection for them. Potatoes and apples are much easier to handle if put into bushel crates. When the outside leaves of the cabbage heads get wilted they may be taken off and the heads wrapped in papers. This will keep them nice and fresh. The celery, too, can be kept a long time if properly cared for. When it is taken from the ground see that it is not pulled up by the tops, but carefully lifted out without bruising the plant. It should then be put in one corner of the cellar, with the tops up straight and the roots well covered with dirt. If the dirt is occasionally watered it will help to keep the plants. If one will but take only a little extra care to see that the vegetables are properly cared for they will be amply repaid in the spring.—Bessie Van Horn, in Tribune Farmer.

RECIPES.

Saute Bananas.—Remove the skins from the bananas, cut in halves, lengthwise, then in halves crosswise; dredge them with flour; put in a little butter in the frying pan, lay in the bananas; when browned slightly remove, sprinkle over powdered sugar; serve with half a cupful of sugar, one-fourth cup of lemon juice and one teaspoonful of butter warmed over the fire.

Potato Gems.—To one cup of warmed mashed potatoes add tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, the yolks of three eggs well beaten and one cupful of milk; pour this over one and one-half cupfuls of flour; beat well and add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and two and one-half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; fill greased gem pans two-thirds full; bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

Hollandaise Sauce.—Heat four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and when boiling pour it over two well beaten eggs, beating well; return to the fire and stir constantly until it thickens; then remove immediately and add two level tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and cayenne to the taste.

It's a poor sort of a man that is not a hero to his own wife, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If wife or mother nags, don't think she is tired. Often the most unselfish and most affectionate of women fall into this habit.

Farming should be an ideal life, but, unluckily, not every man who would like to be his own boss is fit for the job.

Of this year's graduating class at Harvard 201 announce their intention of going into business, 84 of them directly, the other 117 by way of the law schools. The proportion of those entering the unconsummated professions gets smaller each year.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the war in the East, reasonable men will hardly repudiate the Russians in their strong desire to obtain convenient outlets for their products to the sea. What if the Slavonic people were peaceful Americans? They would get to the coast and stay there. The whole world should undertake to help them.

A good man can get the best results out of poor tools and implements. But what a pity to allow the waste of ability when a little capital invested would bring immediate success, comments the American Cultivator. Capacity is far more than dollars. The right man may venture a mortgage to buy implements that will reduce the cost of farm products.

If the farmers of Orange county, New York, can make good roads for $100 a mile they will confer an inestimable boom upon the entire state by demonstrating it, says the Philadelphia Record. They have formed an organization for the purpose of showing that for this trifling sum they can make as good roads as the state is now making at a cost of from $3000 to $4000 a mile, and they have proposed to make a sample of road and exhibit it to the State. If the farmers can be even fairly successful at so small a cost there will be no excuse for bad ones in New York, or Pennsylvania.

Two big steamship companies have important orders out now for new vessels. The Cunard line, as will be remembered, is being aided by the British government to build two new five-knot boats. These are to be ready in 1905 and are to be driven by turbine engines. Meanwhile the Cunard company will add two large steamers this year to its fleet. The Campania will be launched July 12. She and the Carmania will be of 21,000 tons and make nineteen knots. It is announced, also, that the Hamburg-American line has ordered another enormous ship, the Amerika, which will be ready in 1906. She will be built rather for comfort than speed, and will run from England to New York in eight days. She will be 700 feet long.

After commenting upon the failure of modern Portias who fill the courts of large cities, The Housekeeper propounds the question: "How long will it be before we have women jurors?" The modern juror, it goes on to say, is not a person of giant intellect, of profound learning, nor is he accustomed to grappling with weighty judicial matters. All that is required is a modicum of intelligence and a little common sense, and how often is this quality in demand not realized! There is another reason, it goes on to say, why women could not render as intelligent a verdict as men, especially in cases concerning their own sex. It quotes an English judge as saying that it would be much more satisfactory to litigants and save much valuable time if juries of women were employed in such cases as those involving dressmakers' claims, actions brought by maids against mistresses. If women are capable of making successful lawyers, there seems to be no reason why they should not make effective jurors.

How It Got Its Name.

Back in Clinton County, Pa., is a section which is rapidly becoming famous through the development of oil wells. In the midst of the village is a waterfall, which greeted the eyes of the first frontiersman who wended his way to that part of this State when it was still a part of Virginia. He measured the depth of the fall and found it to be seventy-six feet. The accuracy of the measurement has never been called into question, and the inhabitants of the town to this day address their mails addressed to "Seventy-six, Ky." The fall is of little volume during the summer months, but in the great beauty at all times. In the winter it is a roaring cataract. Indian Creek frequently goes on a rampage. The section was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians in the early days, and the creek derived its name from the number of deer antlers and spikes which are found in the fields around.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The center of the production of the most important cereals—corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat—is in the aggregate, is in a few miles north of Quincy,

...ALKS

...AT NIGHT

...ights for sewing at ...old-time lamp well ...e of the well trim-...d with an opaque ...shade. Having set-...of light, use some ...tion of the ma-...s sew. On black and ...and red, are parti-...be eyes, as is mate-...pes or checks. Re-...for daylight work, ...or white and deli-...ors as you can. By ...ifferent colors can ...the most light, and ...ness of execution. ...e color to another ...ay, which sometimes ...ing eyes are be-

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The center of the produc... most important cereals—... oats, barley, rye and buck... on in the aggregate, in ... few miles north of Quincy.

...ermanently cured. No fit or nervous... after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great ...estorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free ... H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

...ight trains carry 1,230,000,000 tons ...year.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

...one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-...ease powder. It makes tight or new shoes ...feel easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching ...feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At ...all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't ac-...cept any substitute. Trial package FREE by ...mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

...One passenger is killed for every 2,000,-...000 carried.

...Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children ...teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-...tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

...New York is going to begin her $101,-...000 canal in August.

...Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible ...remedy for coughs and colds.—N. W. ...HARRIS, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

...Public benefactions in America during ...1903 aggregate $610,410,000.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

...Summer excursion tickets are now ...on sale by the Southern railway to ...the delightful summer resorts of the ...mountains, seashore and lakes. A ...copy of "Summer Homes" folder, giv-...ing full and complete information re-...garding all summer resorts along the ...Southern railway; also information as ...to rates, schedules, etc., may be se-...cured by writing to J. N. Harrison, ...District Passenger Agent; R. B. ...Pegh, Traveling Passenger Agent, ...Birmingham, Ala.

...Including the higher officials Lon-...don has over 16,000 persons on its po-...lice force. A policeman's pay is at ...first only $6 a week, rising to $8. In-...spectors get $1,000 a year; the com-...missioner's salary is $12,500.

Odors of Perspiration

...Removed at once from the armpits, feet, ...etc., by ROYAL FOOT WASH. Stops Chafing, ...Sore Sweating, Burning, Swollen, Tired ...Feet. 25c at Druggists, or postpaid from ...Reno Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga. Money back ...if not satisfied. Sample for 2c stamp.

LAKE AND MOUNTAIN RESORTS AND WORLD'S FAIR VIA QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

The Queen and Crescent Route (Alabama Great Southern R. R.) will ...sell summer tourist tickets to north-...ern lake and mountain resorts that ...will allow the holder to go via direct ...route and return via St. Louis, with ...stopover for visit to the Louisiana ...Purchase exposition, at very little ad-...ditional cost.

...Tickets on sale daily to September ...30, with limit October 31st, 1904.

...For rates and particulars ask near-...est ticket agent or address,

J. B. FREEMAN, T. P. A.,
Queen & Crescent Route,
Birmingham, Ala.

...The highest speed which can be at-...tained in an "express" elevator, in a ...very high office building is about 700 ...feet a minute. That is equivalent to ...a mile in more than seven minutes, ...while many a pedestrian has walked for ...considerable distances at nearly as ...great a pace.

...One of the great attractions in the ...agricultural exhibit, at the Louisiana ...Purchase exposition, at St. Louis, is ...a seedless apple, propagated by John ...Spencer, of Grand Junction, Col. As ...the tree is blossomless, it is bound to ...be free from worms and hardy enough ...to withstand the severest frost.

...A Russian lieutenant gets about $200 ...a year, a captain about $300 and a ...major $450.

FIBROID TUMORS CURED.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appeal-ing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been ...under Boston doctors' treatment for a ...long time without any relief. They ...say I have a fibroid tumor. I can-...not sit down without great pain, and ...a soreness extends up my spine. I ...have bearing-down pains both back ...and front. My abdomen is swollen, ...and I have had flowing spells for three ...years. My appetite is not good. I can-...not walk or be on my feet for any ...length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor ...given in your little book accurately ...describe my case, so I write to you for ...advice.—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, ...No. 7 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes' Second Letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ...ago I wrote to you describing my symp-...toms and asked your advice. You re-...plied, and I followed all your direc-...tions carefully, and to-day I am a well ...woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** entirely ex-...pelled the tumor and strengthened my ...whole system. I can walk miles now. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is worth five dol-...lars a drop. I advise all women who ...are afflicted with tumors or female ...trouble of any kind to give it a faithful ...trial.—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, ...No. 7 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

$5000 forfeit if original of above letters proving ...genuineness cannot be produced

...Corrected with ...Eye, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

—From Collier's Weekly.

AN INTERNATIONAL MOTOR-BOAT RACE AT MONACO.

These fragile craft, driven by high-powered automobile engines, are only from twenty-five to forty feet long, yet they have attained a speed of nearly thirty miles an hour, or as great as that of a torpedo-boat destroyer six or eight times the length.

FRUIT STATUETTES.

Do you know that an orange may be turned into an article of amusement while you enjoy eating part of it at the same time? It will make very funny little statues, and you can become a fruit sculptor in no time.

First choose your subject. Take a Chinaman, for instance. You can make a lifelike Chinaman from two oranges, one large and one small.

Cut into the jacket of the little orange, carefully removong part of the peel so as to form the eyes and mouth, as shown in the picture.

Make the eyes small, the nose flat and broad and the mouth large. Then cut flaps out of the sides and turn them outward—these are the ears, which should be very large.

Now you get a chance to eat part of the larger orange, as you are to clean all the fruit from one-half, and turn the peel up neatly all around. This makes the hat with its brim. Stand the other half on its flat side, its curved top forming the Chinaman's chest and shoulders.

You can further dress him by par-

THE ORANGE CHINAMAN.

ing a piece off around the hat brim, which will do for a beautiful yellow scarf. His eyebrows are formed by two sharp cuts over the eyes and he is completed by a pigtail made of a strand of twine, which can be fastened to the back of Hop Sing's head.

Origin of the Japanese.

The Japanese are not as mixed a race as the modern Britons, but they have a very complex origin. It is certainly not correct to regard them as originally Chinamen, for while they do possess Chinese blood, there is certainly a Korean strain in them, as well as one derived from the Malayans and another from the Ainos or aboriginal inhabitants of the islands—the "savages" of Japanese historians. There has, consequently, been none of that disastrous inbreeding which is fatal to animals, nations and aristocracies; and latterly there is evidence that the Jap is growing taller.—London Chronicle.

Derivation of "Panama."

It is supposed by some that Panama derived its name from the native word for butterfly. Explorers of the interior tells of swarms of butterflies which at times rise on slopes of the mountains in dense clouds darkening the sunshine. Others maintain that the name is from an Indian word meaning abounding in fish.

Japan's Many Capitals.

Japan has had no fewer than sixty different capitals within historic times.

A GERMAN MEMORIAL TO SHAKESPEARE

Shakespeare Day was observed in Weimar by the unveiling of a marble statue of the poet in the park by the

SHAKESPEARE STATUE AT WEIMAR.

Grand Duke. The statue, which is the work of Herr Otto Lessing, has been erected by the German Shakespearean Society, and is the finest monument to the poet's memory erected in Germany.

KOREAN GUIDE POST.

This is the sort of thing the traveler in Korea constantly runs across in his travels on the public highway. Incidentally only is it a guide post. Its principal use is to frighten away evil spirits with which the country is believed to swarm.

Indian Chief Friend of Whites.

Chilkoot Jack, a staunch friend of the whites, has been elected chief of the Chilkat tribe of Indians in Alaska, to succeed Donowoka, the aged warrior who died last March. The new chief has a wide reputation as an intrepid guide and brave warrior and belongs to the most influential family in his tribe.

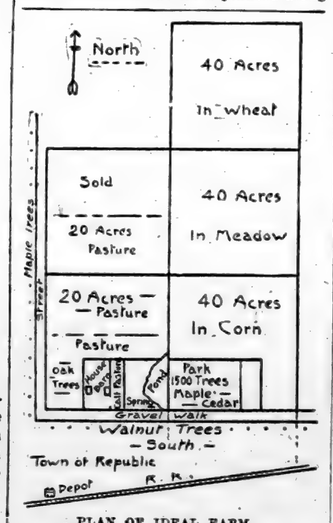
The Kids' Chronicle is the title of a new Liverpool journal. It is published by the Street Arabs' Institute.

AN IDEAL FARM DIVISION

How a Well-Known Missouri Agriculturist Secures a Good Deal of Profit and Comfort.

The accompanying sketch shows the division of Mr. Decker's farm in Green County, Mo. Last year the crops raised were forty acres of wheat, forty acres of corn, forty acres of grass. In addition to this there were forty acres of pasture divided into two lots, with a small pasture next to the barn and feed lots.

As will be noted, Mr. Decker believes in tree planting and has a tract containing 1500 maple and cedar trees and in addition has trees planted along



PLAN OF IDEAL FARM.

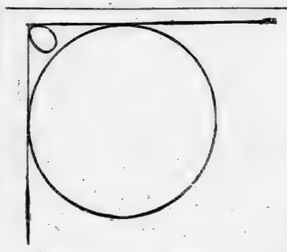
the streets or roads. He also believes in good roads, and has a strip of gravel road in front of his house and barn. A small calf pasture is provided next to the barn and a few acres of oats are grown in the southeast corner of the farm.

A pleasing feature of this farm is the large proportion of land in pasture and meadow. It is only by raising stock and leguminous crops that soil fertility can be maintained. Mr. Decker is one of Missouri's progressive and successful farmers.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A MAGICIAN AND HIS STRONG EGG

The writer once saw a magician hold up before his audience an egg and a cannon ball, and after talking a few minutes about the strength of an arch, and still more of a perfect dome—as represented by the shape of an egg—he remarked that few persons know how strong an egg really is.

"In proof of that," he said, "I will now place an egg, without covering of any kind, in such a position that no one can break it with the cannon ball."



HOW THE EGG IS PLACED.

How did he do it? Simply by putting the egg on the floor close in one corner of the room where the projecting walls gave it perfect protection, for the cannon ball, when rolled at it, struck the two walls and could not touch the egg.

JAPANESE STOREHOUSES AND BARRACKS MADE IN JAPAN AND QUICKLY PUT UP IN KOREA.

SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

If you are interested in obtaining a dental education, write for free catalogue of full instruction.

ADDRESS DR. S. W. FOSTER, DEAN, 100 NORTH BUTLER STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

A German photographer when taking a picture of a lady of doubtful age places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect which hides the discrepancies of age.

We toast bread not merely to brown it, but to take out all the moisture possible, that it may be more easily moistened with saliva and thus easily digested; then we brown it to give a better flavor.

Down East Doings.

Fifteen murders were committed in New England during the month of March just passed, most of them without apparent motive. In only seven cases were arrests made of suspected persons. Five of the victims of the murders were women.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Close Shave.

A Chicago man went into a barber shop and called for a close shave. The building tumbled down about his ears and after he was dug out by the firemen he was of the opinion that he got all he asked for.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instructon in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Opportunities afforded academic students for self-help. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue and illustrated circular. Address THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

HEADACHE

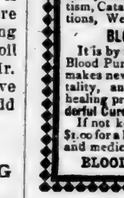
"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." E.M. Dickson, 1120 Rezlnor St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 598

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES



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Its advantages for practical instruction, both in ample laboratories and abundant hospital materials are unequalled. Free access is given to the great Charity Hospital with 800 beds and 30,000 patients annually. Special instruction is given daily at the bedside of the sick. The next session begins October 20, 1904. For catalogues and information, address Prof. S. E. CHAILLE, M.D., Dean, P. O. Drawer 261, New Orleans, La.

AT THE FIRST SIGN

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humors Use

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Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the CUTICURA Treatment, consisting of warm baths with CUTICURA Soap, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Torturing, Disfiguring Humors from Infancy to Age."

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of Instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

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Am. 20, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

PARKER AND DAVIS

Is the Ticket Nominated by the Democratic Party. Convention Adjourned.

A TELEGRAM FROM PARKER

Concerning His Position on the Money Question Caused Lengthy Discussion.

Saturday, when the convention reassembled, the startling announcement was whispered around that a sensation was to be sprung upon the convention at the eleventh hour.

It developed that Judge Parker had telegraphed his views on finance in which he declared for the gold standard and suggested that the convention should know this fact that it might be given an opportunity to select some one else for the party nominee, should his view not be in accordance with those of the delegates.

When this information circulated Bryan was absent, being at his hotel sick.

There was a rumor that Bryan would come to the convention, although ill, and make a fight against a gold standard plank.

Finally, shortly after 7 o'clock, when the convention had ordered a ballot for the nominee for vice president, and it was proceeding, Senator Culberson of Texas said that before a vice president was nominated "we had better find out who is to be the candidate for president first." Carried.

A little later the convention was called to order.

Alabama was called several times with no response, but finally Mr. Russell, of that state announced that Alabama would give way to Illinois, and Freeman B. Morris, named James R. Williams of Illinois.

Colorado yielded to Washington, and Fredrick C. Robertson spoke for former Senator George Turner.

Deleware gave her place in the call to West Virginia, and John D. Alderson placed in nomination Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.

David Overmeyer of Kansas placed former Senator William A. Harris of that state in nomination.

At 9:10 o'clock Chairman Clark pounded vigorously with his gavel. He did not formally call the convention to order, but as soon as some degree of quiet had been restored, Governor Vardaman of Mississippi proceeded to address the convention on the subject of the mysterious telegram.

"We are here for the purpose of acting for the democratic party of this nation," said Governor Vardman, "and I want to say to you, and I believe that I voice the sentiment of every member of this convention, when I say that we have not deliberated at all since we have been here." (Applause.) He called for the message.

Delegate Raines of New York asked that the motion be deferred until the chairman of his delegation could be heard from.

John S. Williams, Governor Vardman, Senator Tillman and Senator Carmack made their way to the platform with the mysterious message in their possession.

Chairman Clark pounded for order with John S. Williams standing by his side.

"I wish to announce in advance," said the chairman, "that on this important matter, every man shall have a fair and full hearing. I now introduce John Sharpe Williams of Mississippi."

Mr. Williams said:

A telegram has come from Mr. Parker to Mr. Sheehan, and it is so important that we should know what it is. When you shall have heard it, you will note that there is not one word about requiring or demanding or asking, or requesting that anything should be placed in the democratic platform. You will also note that if there is any error in it at all, it is an error of judgment proceeding from too sensitive spirit of honor. He then handed the message to Governor Vardman who after requesting absolute quiet, read the telegram as follows:

"Hon W. F. Sheehan, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention today shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent upon the subject my views should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.

"ALTON B. PARKER."

The following reply was read:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of money standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in the campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

During the reading Mr. Bryan came into the hall. Instantly there was an uproar. Calls of "Bryan, Bryan!" went up and the galleries cheered. Mr. Bryan made his way to the stage.

His face was white. His voice was weak and hoarse. He spoke with great effort but quietly and with self control.

His declaration that the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker was a declaration of the gold standard side, and his statement that if the democracy was to adopt such a view, it should be honest and say it frankly, was greeted with a shriek of applause from the galleries. Loud applause greeted Mr. Bryan's remark that it was a manly thing in Judge Parker to express his opinions before the convention adjourned, but would have been a manlier thing had he spoken before the convention met, was again cheered. He announced that he would propose an amendment to this message.

J. B. Weaver of Iowa who twelve years ago was the presidential nominee of the populist party spoke. To send the telegram was equivalent to saying "All right judge; anything you want we will accede." Both applause and groans met this statement.

The chairman recognized Mr. Bryan who presented an amendment to the reply to Judge Parker as follows:

"But as you will, of elected, be called upon to act upon certain phases of the money question, we would like to know whether you favor reducing the volume of silver dollars or whether you favor an asset currency and branch national banks; whether you prefer national bank currency to United States notes."

Representative John Sharpe Williams was recognized. He plunged without preface into a scathing arraignment of Mr. Bryan. Turning from time to time he faced Mr. Bryan who sat with immobile countenance and fanned himself. His voice trembling Mr. Williams declared that Mr. Bryan had presented the spectacle of a man pleading harmony when in all this great convention his had been the only voice of discord. The amendments to the Parker telegram he characterized as a "lot of foolish questions." Mr. Williams suddenly wheeled and facing those on the platform asked:

"Suppose we had nominated Mr. Bryan on that platform."

"God forbid," ejaculated Richmond Pearson Hobson. Mr. Bryan sprang to his feet.

"I am going to withdraw this amendment," said Mr. Bryan. Our delegation will vote for the candidate for vice president that New York wants. We are not going to do one thing to mar the harmony of the convention.

After some debate a roll call was ordered on the question of the adoption of the Williams reply to Judge Parker's message to Mr. Sheehan.

It resulted: ayes 774 noes 191, and was ordered sent.

The order of business now went back to the point where Governor Vardaman sprung the Parker telegram rumor and asked for a recess just as the roll of states was about to be called for the vote for a candidate for vice president, and the chair directed the roll should be called.

Alabama, Arkansas and California went solidly for Davis, Turner scored seven on the Colorado vote and Williams received three at the same time. The final result of the first ballot was unofficially: Williams, 165; Turner, 100; Davis, 654; Harris, 58.

Iowa did not vote. The nomination of Davis was made unanimous. It was resolved that a full report of the proceedings of the convention should be printed.

Delegate John Lamb, of Indiana moved that the democratic national committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that might occur on the national ticket.

Chairman Champ Clark and Temporary Chairman John Sharpe Williams were made respectively chairmen of the committees to notify Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis of their nomination. It was also announced that the new national committee would meet in New York on a date to be fixed by the chairman.

Senator McCreary of Kentucky presided in the closing moments of fthe convention.

At 1:31 o'clock Senator McCreary adjourned the convention sine die, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

Fire Friday morning destroyed the store of Holmes Brothers, Jackson, Miss. The loss will be about $20,000. The origin of the fire is thought to have been incendiary.

The Itta Bena, Miss., Banking and Trust company has been organized with a capital of $250,000 and will begin business as soon as a building can be erected.

The national pavilion of the Argentine Republic in the fair grounds was opened Saturday, this being the national holiday of that country.

Thirty percent of those employed in the textile industry in the state of Alabama are reported to be under the age of sixteen years.

Orphanage Burned.

The Methodist orpanage at Water Valley, Miss., was destroyed by fire Monday morning with a loss amounting to $20,000. One hundred and twenty-five homeless children are being cared for in neighboring houses.

It has been discovered that good paper can be made from the refuse hops which have hitherto been thrown away by the breweries.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector. Provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector. Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing beats. Any one who desires to register on property qualification should take with him his last assessment sheet and tax collector's receipt to show to the registrars as proof that you are possessed of such property, and pay taxes on it. You can register under ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more land in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres or more land in this state, upon which you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate in this state assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write any section of the constitution of the United States.

Don't give up your life certificate that you got in 1902; you only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved to this county from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any one information on any special points that they may be in doubt upon, and stands ready to help any one to get all the rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you so you can have witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority. tf

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QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Korean widows are not allowed to remarry.

There are only about ninety daily papers in Russia.

The Sandwich islander's alphabet has only twelve letters.

Alaska is more than five hundred and fifty times the area of Rhode Island.

The City of Glasgow makes $7500 a year profit out of waste paper collected in the streets.

The cost of the English navy amounts to $22 a year for every family in Great Britain.

Iowa is about to enact a law making it is a misdemeanor for an able-bodied man who is able to work to refuse a job.

The children of Spanish residents in Mexico are less energetic than their parents, and the change becomes more noticeable with every generation.

Manchester, England, sacrifices from £12,000 to £15,000 every year by declining to have advertisements on its cars, which are operated by the city.

Of this year's graduating class at Yale, numbering 313, 112 will go into business, 85 into law, 24 into medicine, 25 into teaching, 9 into the ministry, and 26 will do special work.

Spruce gum is becoming scarce and harder to get in the Maine woods, and school girls who chew that sort will have to pay more for it hereafter. The gum now costs $1.35 a pound.

Abyssinia produces the finest ostrich feathers, the price there being $1.44 to $2.31 per dozen for the best white, 96 cents to $1.93 a dozen for black, and half as much for gray feathers.

An Arabian woman who is in mourning for a near relative abstains from drinking milk for eight days, on the theory that the color of the liquid does not harmonize with her mental form.

In Dresden, Germany, there has been established a school for locomotive apprentices who will be given an opportunity for special study on three evenings in the week and on Sunday mornings.

Fortune Found in a Statuette.

Many old-fashioned French people are given to stowing away their pecuniary possessions in odd nooks and corners, often to the bewilderment of their heirs. A characteristic story comes from the environs of Paris, the heroine of the adventure being an old lady who expired a few months ago. She had put by a certain amount of money, which she bequeathed to two nephews. One of them waived his rights in favor of his brother, merely asking to be allowed to keep a little statuette as a souvenir of their departed relative. One day the servant of this self-denying individual happened to break the statuette, and to the amazement of its owner a lock of hair, a medallion, and last, not least, a number of one thousand franc bank notes dropped out from among the fragments. He retained these articles as some compensation for the smashed statuette without mentioning the affair to his brother, but having had occasion shortly afterward to dismiss his servant, she betook herself in hot haste to that gentleman, and related the whole incident. The owner of the statuette has been requested to hand over half the sum to his brother, and has been threatened with a lawsuit in the event of refusal.—London Telegraph.

General Thomas Baltimore Howard, for many years a cotton dealer in Houston, Tex., is dead. General Howard was 84 years old and was a veteran of the Seminole and Creek Indian wars, the Texan war, Mexican and civil wars.

The foreign ambassadors have united and backed by the commissioners from their respective countries threaten to withdraw their exhibits if the fair management persists in treating the exhibitors as concessionaires.

Bessemer baseball team is disbanded for lack of patronage.

The annual report of the [illegible] Baptist orphanage for the year ending July 1 shows that the total receipts of the institution were $12,304.[illegible] total disbursements were [illegible] leaving a balance on hand of [illegible] The orphanage is able to care for [illegible] children, and has seventy-eight [illegible]

Judge O. Kyle, appointed [illegible] the Panama canal zone, left [illegible] ington to get his commission [illegible] there he will go to New York [illegible] for Panama July 19. Mrs. [illegible] with him as far as New York.

The Sak's Store

Birmingham, Alabama.

READY-MADE Apparel for M[illegible] Women and Children.

Our Mail Order Department is qu[illegible] efficient and serviceable.

Write for Catalogue

A most complete

Stock of General Merch[illegible] dise, Dress Goods, [illegible]

The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is in[illegible] of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara [illegible] of St. Louis

P. D. WILSO[illegible]

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YAR[illegible]

WE have as good CHICKE[illegible] as there are in the co[illegible] Barred Plymouth Roc[illegible]

And you may have 15 fresh eggs for 50c. I[illegible] want them shipped p[illegible] add 10c for packing.

Give us a trial and we can pl[illegible]

MRS. W. NI[illegible]

Maplesville, Ala[illegible]

GENERAL MERCHANDISE A[illegible] FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Bra[illegible]

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alab[illegible]

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereb[illegible] That Practical and Instructive Newspap[illegible]

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of A[illegible] bama for the full line of State N[illegible] contained in each issue, will be f[illegible] nished in connection with Our P[illegible] lication at a Remarkably Low Pri[illegible]

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all [illegible] ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family li[illegible] Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispens[illegible] It is pure, bright and practical all the way through. [illegible] meets the requirements of the entire family. It is po[illegible] throughout the South, and no one should be with[illegible]

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1[illegible]
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1[illegible]

Both for $1.25.

VOL. II.

A FOURTH OF JULY PICN[illegible]

To the picnic in the early morning
On the 4th of July, nineteen hundred and four.
All the lads and the lasses were going,
And hoped for a [illegible] galore.
The dinner was spread [illegible] land
On the [illegible]
Across the way [illegible]
They were [illegible] seen
The grandest [illegible]
The "Old Folks" at [illegible]
The place where they always [illegible]
But to this picnic they all came.
A vocal selection never heard [illegible]
The rendition we will not [illegible]
But up with our best girl and sing
To be at the ice cream festival
For there we will be treated
To music rich and grand.
And go early or we won't get [illegible]
And our best girl will [illegible] stand.
If you like a jolly good time,
Something to drive away the gloom
You should on the 4th been in [illegible]
And brought along your dancing shoes.
For some of our boys were [illegible] floor.
Their names we will not call,
But this will say that I am sure
Their dancing excited all.
You asked the question, who [illegible] there?
So I will try and think
And give the number about [illegible]
Also the ones that had a [illegible]
The first were Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]
Mr. Caddel, wife, and Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Frances, wife, and Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Wright and wife and little [illegible]
Miss Emma Hubbard, with [illegible]
Cast a look beyond the skies,
And Fannie said, what do you see?
Said she, Mr. Crayton is looking [illegible] me.
Mollie was trying to look her [illegible]
Mr. Rasberry thought of the west.
So Oscar said I think it will [illegible]
Before Miss Nix and I enter [illegible] state.
Hush sang, you are a little [illegible]
Sudie said, I'm not very tall;
Charley put his guitar aside [illegible] marked.
When Hermie goes sparking [illegible] will bark.
Luther said Miss Lizzie would [illegible] sheep.
For Will and John went hunting [illegible] wouldn't sleep;
Jim said, Miss Dulcie, give [illegible] hand.
George and Selma were in [illegible] land.
Sam Fleming and Miss Rena [illegible]
Said they'd have a time at supper [illegible] night;
Miss Meda Cobb and Robert [illegible]
Had a nice chat under the shade.
J. D. Wright [illegible] is a gallant young man,
Especially when in charge of a fan;
Clayton and Tom are up to [illegible]
It's not a good idea to stay to [illegible]
Miss Maggie Franklin, with [illegible] ways.
May get Fraser before many days.
Miss Decia Champion's modesty, [illegible] shy.
To get her you'll have to be [illegible]
The Martins fly and soar [illegible]
Where Lizzie dwells and sings [illegible]
Mr. Veazey sang like a nightingale [illegible]
Miss Lillie was nervous and [illegible] pale.
Howard, Clint, Joe and Ernest [illegible]
Looked for one who was not [illegible]
Jerome looked round, say [illegible] grace,
For a picnic this is just the place [illegible]
Some gents came, but went [illegible]
They'll regret it some future [illegible]
Names were Grover, Robert [illegible]
From appearances they like [illegible]
Messrs. Veazey and Wright [illegible] remain,
And keep from crying I [illegible] train;
Monroe and Percy, last to be [illegible] tioned,
But they were prominent at [illegible] vention.
Our picnic is over of July [illegible] four,
And again we fall into line
With feelings of joy and fame [illegible]
We homeward go, to meet [illegible] time.

"ONE OF THE [illegible]

(Communicated.)
Clanton, July [illegible]

Editor Union:

I wish to say through T[illegible] that many of the things th[illegible] in the paper and otherwise [illegible] speaking appointments a[illegible] I've met good large crow[illegible] than half the places. I h[illegible] pleased all my hearers, and [illegible] many been elated over my [illegible] and pronounce themselves [illegible] for that I am fully right [illegible] against the caucus and [illegible] Nearly everywhere they h[illegible] for an explanation of [illegible] scheme and many have ask[illegible] ed me to keep fighting [illegible]

s Baltimore Howard, cotton dealer in dead. General Howe old and was a vet- ole and Creek Indian war, Mexican and

bassadors have unit- y the commissioners tive countries threat- their exhibits if the persists in treating concessionaires. ball team is disband- tronage.

The annual report of the ... Baptist orphanage for the year ... July 1 shows that the total ... the institution were $12,204.27, ... total disbursements were $11... leaving a balance on hand of $... The orphanage is able to care ... children, and has seventy-eight ...

Judge O. Kyle, appointed ... the Panama canal zone, left for ... ington to get his commission, ... there he will go to New York ... for Panama July 19. Mrs. Kyle ... with him as far as New York.

Sak's Store
ham, Alabama.
EADY-MADE Apparel for M
omen and Children.
ur Mail Order Department is qu
icient and serviceable.
r Catalogue

ost complete
Stock of General Merch
dise, Dress Goods, E
illinery
tment
s complete in every detail and is in ch
of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara S
of St. Louis
P. D. WILSO
ALABAMA.

AWN POULTRY YAR

WE have as good
CHICKE
as there are in the cou
Barred Plymouth Roc
And you may have 15
fresh eggs for 50c. If
want them shipped p
add 10c for packing.
Give us a trial and we can ple
MRS. W. NI
Maplesville, Ala

L MERCHANDISE A
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Special & Mule Bra
re the Best on Earth'
C. JONES,
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actical and Instructive Newspap
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throughout the State of A
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ed in each issue, will be f
in connection with Our P
at a Remarkably Low Pri
st County News. Best Sporting
ws. Best Market and Finan
l Page. Best State News.
Suburban Residents, and in fact for all o
in agricultural pursuits, or family lik
ertiser will be found well nigh indispens
right and practical all the way through
quirements of the entire family. It is pe
the South, and no one should be with
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ekly Union one year - $1.
Advertiser one year - $1.
Both for $1.25.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., JULY 21, 1904. NO. 17.

A FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC.

To the picnic in the early morning
On the 4th of July, nineteen hundred and four,
All the lads and the lasses were roaming,
And hoped for a jolly good time galore.
The dinner was spread in the woodland,
On the grass by the rippling stream,
Across the way was the string band,
They wished to be heard and not seen.
The grandest of selections you'll say
The "Old folks at home,"
The place where they usually stay,
But to this picnic they should have come.
A vocal solo as never heard before,
The renditor we will not call;
But up with our best girl and be leaving
To be at the ice cream festival.
For there we will be treated
To music rich and grand,
And go early or we won't get seated,
And our best girl will have to stand.
If you like a jolly good time,
Something to drive away the blues,
You should on the 4th been in line,
And brought along your dancing shoes.
For some of our boys were on the floor.
Their names we will not call,
But this will say that I am sure
Their dancing excited all.
You asked the question, who were there?
So I will try and think,
And give the number about somewhere,
Were the ones that had a drink.
The first were Mr. and Mrs. Cobb,
Mr. Caddel, wife, and Mr. Odom;
Mr. Fleming, wife, and Mr. McCary,
Mr. Wright and wife and little Jerry.
Miss Emma Hubbard, with those eyes,
Casting look beyond the skies;
And Fannie said, what do you see?
Said she, Mr. Crayton is looking at me
Mollie was trying to look her best,
Mr. Rasberry thought of the girl out west:
So Oscar said I think it will be late
Before Miss Nix and I enter another state.
High sang, you are a little too small,
Sudie said, I'm not very tall;
Charley put his guitar aside and remarked,
When Hermie goes sparking the dogs will bark.
Luther said Miss Lizzie would lose her sheep,
For Will and John went hunting and wouldn't sleep;
Jim said, Miss Dulcie, give me your hand,
George and Selma were in another land.
Sam Fleming and Miss Rena Wright
Said they'd have a time at supper that night;
Miss Meda Cobb and Robert Kinkade
Had a nice chat under the shade.
I D. Wright is a gallant young man,
Especially when in charge of a girl's fan;
Clayton and Tom are up to date,
It's not a good idea to stay too late.
Miss Maggie Franklin, with winning ways,
May get Fraser before many days;
Miss Decia Champion's modest and shy,
To get her you'll have to be very sly.
The martins fly and soar above
Where Lizzie dwells and sings of love;
Mr. Veazey sang like a nightingale,
Miss Lillie was nervous and somewhat pale.
Bayard, Clint, Joe and Ernest
Looked for one who was not present;
Some looked round, saying with grace,
For a picnic this is just the place.
Some gents came, but went away,
They'll regret it some future day;
Names were Grover, Robert and Bert,
From appearances they like to flirt.
Messrs. Veazey and Wright wouldn't remain,
And keep from crying I couldn't refrain;
Monroe and Percy, last to be mentioned,
But they were prominent at the convention.
Our picnic is over of July, nineteen four,
And again we fall into line;
With feelings of joy and faces aglow
We homeward go, to meet some future time.

"ONE OF THE PARTY."

(Communicated.)
Clanton, July 18, 1904.

Editor Union:

I wish to say through THE UNION that many of the things that are said in the paper and otherwise about my speaking appointments are untrue. I've met good large crowds at more than half the places. I have highly pleased all my hearers, and they have many been elated over my speeches and pronounce themselves of the opinion that I am fully right in my stand against the caucus and trade ticket. Nearly everywhere they have called for an explanation of the caucus scheme and many have said they wished me to keep fighting it. F. O. DUDLEY HAS FULLY PRONOUNCED AGAINST IT, AND THOUGH HE SIGNED THE PAPER AGREEING WITH TEN OTHERS (all told) TO SUPPORT MR. REYNOLDS, etc., HE HAS WASHED HIS HANDS OF THE WHOLE THING, AND IS NOT GOING TO SUSTAIN HIM. HE WILL NOT VOTE FOR REYNOLDS IN THE PRIMARY NOR IN NOVEMBER should Reynolds be nominated. Now, gentlemen, do not harp on Jennings' crowds, because Jennings learns that you have been so low as one man and a boy to 17 candidates and as high as 27 candidates to three men, so you have not come out so well by far as I have. I have had some audiences of 120 to 150 or more, and I've had an average of 20 to 25 I should say, and the best of all they are highly entertained and go away to work for Jennings. Ah! gentlemen, people can't all be fooled, all the time. They know the best man for leader this time to win on from July 26th to November 8th, inclusive, and they know that man is your friend Jennings. And regardless of your efforts to belie him and to throttle public opinion, they will vote for that man that is most competent and who has the best running advantages, and they know that is Jennings. So, look out for Jennings! He is now heavily in the lead and will be on July 26th and again on the 8th day of November. And when he is seated, every one in Chilton, regardless of party, will have ONE competent and just official to all classes alike. Sinceerly yours,

S. J. JENNINGS,
Candidate for Probate Judge.

Clanton, Ala., July 19, 1904.

To the Voters and Taxpayers of Chilton County:

As my work has been such that I could not possibly get round to see you, I write to explain my reasons for withdrawing my announcement for the office of probate judge and announcing for re-election to the office of tax assessor. So far as getting the nomination for that office, I feel sure that my chances were as good as any one of the four that were running, but having given the matter very careful consideration I considered my services due the people who have elected me until August, 1905, as they elected me for four years, and then the legislature extended the term one year, which would make my present term continue to August, 1905, and I want to say just here that you will find me with the people who elected me to office to serve them to the last day under any circumstances, and I found so many of my friends after I had announced for probate judge wishing I had continued for the office of tax assessor and asking me to withdraw and make my announcement for tax assessor, I finally decided to do so, as I am willing to serve the people wherever thy wish me to. Of course, as I have said before, the people all know me and I don't think it is necessary for me to see them or electioneer with them. They can judge the future by the past, as I have served them eight years as tax assessor. I have made every convenience for them that I could and done everything that I could to save them from paying fees, and if they see proper to elect me again, why there is no one that would appreciate it more than myself, and I will serve the people to the very best of my ability, as in the past. And now again thanking the people for past support and kindness to me while discharging the duties of my office and kindly asking your support again, I am yours, very sincerely,

A. C. MIMS.

(Communicated.)
Clanton, Ala., July 18, 1904.

The time for holding our primary is near at hand and I will say to my friends that I have visited nearly every part of the county and am very favorably impressed with my prospects. I believe that in the primary I will be nominated by a handsome majority. We should be very considerate in the selection of our ticket and vote for the best men for every position, men well qualified to discharge their respective duties, for upon that depends the election of our ticket and the building up and perpetuating the party. I believe that now the life of our party hangs in the balance, and it now remains with you and depends upon how you vote this time whether you do or do not deal the populist-republican party the hardest blow it has ever had in Chilton county, being one of the founders of the party in this state, I have labored to build it up, and have made many sacrifices. In regard to the trade ticket so much spoken of it seems direct evidence is wanting, but the circumstantial evidence is very strong—so strong as to satisfy your mind beyond a reasonable doubt that there is a combination with certain candidates and the black and tan element of the republican party, and the candidate if satisfied in his mind that such is the case should vote against the entire combination.

All the voters of both the republican and populist parties who believe that the county politics could be advanced by such proceedure (when there are only three negroes in the county that can vote) have certainly never stopped to think. Think before you vote. Look well to the west.

In conclusion I now leave my candidacy in your hands, being fully assured you will do your duty as you see it. With best wishes to you all, I am yours, very respectfully,

ALEX G. DAKE.

(Communicated.)
Hubbard, July 19, 1904.

Editor Union—Please allow me space in your paper to correct some reports that have been told in some parts of this county. It has been told that I tried to keep Mr. Hubbard from coming out, and that I was working against him; this is NOT TRUE. I think the people all know him and his record can't be beat. He is the same man now as when he was first elected. It ain't made no change in him, so I don't think we could beat him. He has been tried and never denied, so let us all turn out on the 26th and vote for him and a good ticket with him and carry them out to a glorious victory on November 8th. Yours truly,

ALEX GLASSCOCK.

(Communicated.)
Hubbard, July 19, 1904.

Editor Union:

Will you allow me to say through the columns of your valuable paper to my friends and the voters of Chilton county that the report which I learn is being talked in some parts of this county that I have withdrawn from the race for the office of tax collector is NOT TRUE? I've not withdrawn from the race and will not until the end. I'm not canvassing the county nor going the rounds with the other candidates speech-making, because I don't think it necessary. For this reason I am sufficiently known to the people of this county for them to decide as to whether they want me to collect the taxes for another term or not, and I am perfectly willing to submit the matter to the people without argument and will be satisfied with their decision. I promise that if elected I will do all in my power to discharge the duties of the office according to law and without partiality, and if not elected I will submit cheerfully to the will of the people and continue to be truly thankful for the honors and the confidence shown to me in the past and will remain one of the boys. Respectfully,

T. J. HUBBARD.

(Communicated.)
Lily, July 18, 1904.

Editor Union:

It has come to my knowledge that some people are saying that the announcement of Mr. T. J. Hubbard for re-election as tax collector by several gentlemen, including myself, was solicited by him, and that he had to coax some of us to do it. Now, I want to say that this is not true. I, as well as the others who are on that card, got it up ourselves and for these reasons, that Mr. Hubbard had made Chilton county a good officer and done his duty in every respect, and we thought it for the best interests of our county to retain a good officer. If the people nominate Mr. Hubbard to succeed himself he will run at the head of the ticket, for the democrats can not truthfully say anything against him, either as to character, competency, efficiency or anything else; while they might allege that some of his opponents (if they were nominated) were not as well fitted for the office as they ought to be. Yours respectfully,

R. J. WILLIAMS.

PLEASANT GROVE.

On last Friday evening the young people of Pleasant Grove were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caddell, where they assembled and enjoyed themselves immensely. In the parlor, nicely draped and beautifully decorated with lovely flowers which filled the air with their sweet odor, the young ladies, sweet and pretty as could be, and young men bright and happy, chatted nicely, pleasantly and quietly to each other's delight until the call came for supper, when they were shown into the table by the hostess, Mrs. J. A. Caddell. The table was beautifully adorned with sweet flowers and pretty mosses. A most adorable scene it was to the eye. However, flowers and mosses were not all there was to be seen, as ice cream and cake were served to the satisfaction of all present. A nicer supper has never been, as there was a good crowd and all seemed to enjoy themselves and with the best behavior.

"BASEBALL PLAYER."

(Communicated.)
Jemison, July 18, 1904.

Editor Union:

It is but a few days until the people make choice of the men that are to fill their ticket. We hope to have a ticket of men that the opposite party or no one else can successfully question. We think we have such men in the race and we believe they will be nominated. We've men that have done themselves honor by the honorable and upright manner that they have served their county. Such men are L. H. Reynolds and T. J. Hubbard. Mr. Reynolds has served his county as their representative for three terms, and he has ever shown himself ready and willing to spare no pains and effort to serve his constituents to their best interests on all occasions. He has been with the people in their battles and has ever been found in the front rank amid the thickest of the fight. He has ever stood by the people, as his work in the legislature will prove, and is a competent and suitable man to fill the office of probate judge. So cast your vote for Reynolds on the 26th and then again in November, and when he has served the people as honorably in that office as in others the people will ever feel proud of such an efficient man for that place and cherish with fond memory the good times when Reynolds was judge of probate.

In Mr. Hubbard we also have a man that none can question. His work for the two terms that he has held the office of tax collector stands out before the people and reflects great honor and credit on Mr. Hubbard and the county. Some say two terms of an office is enough for one man, but if I have a horse that suits me and does my work well, why swap it for another? Mr. Hubbard has been kind and courteous to the people, doing them many acts of favor at his expense, for which he received no compensation. Not a county in the state has a more beloved, accommodating and efficient tax collector than Mr. Hubbard. He is always one of the first in the state to make his settlement with the auditor. He has filled the office to the satisfaction of all parties, so come on the 26th and vote for Reynolds and Hubbard. The chances are that the insurance companies will drop the tax collector's bonds from their list, and if such be the case Mr. Hubbard will have no trouble to make his bond in the county. Mr. Hubbard has submitted this matter to the people and is laying still for them to decide it. "The still sow drinks the swill," and when the 26th comes he will get his share, and a large one it will be. Come out and put in your vote for Reynolds and Hubbard. They are good and competent men that will help as much as any two to make a good ticket. Come and vote for them and you will have good officers. Success to them and THE UNION.

"SOMLEH."

(adv.)

Widows and orphans and dead men's estates will be safe in the hands of Alex G. Dake as probate judge.

VOTE FOR DAKE.

(Communicated.)

REYNOLDS CALLS DOWN THE LIARS.

Below is a copy of a letter sent to the Banner by Hon. L. H. Reynolds. It speaks very plainly for itself:

Jemison, Ala., July 16, 1904.

Mr. Frank Crichton, Ed. Banner,
Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an article in your paper last week signed T. J. Mims, purporting to explain a land transaction between him and myself. He says I made him think I was giving him a good title, but after it was too late he found it was a quit claim deed, and that he lost $160. Now, the whole statement is false. In the first place, I sold this land to his father, and he fully understood the whole transaction. By referring to the record in the probate office, vol. 48, page 26, you will see the deed only shows $40, and I gave him four years to pay it in, and you will see further that it was acknowledged before Mr. Sam Arledge, J. P. Now he and his father would not trust a justice here, but sent Mr. Arledge. Did anybody ever hear of Mr. Arledge being fooled in a deed? Now he says he has repeatedly asked me to pay him his money back. This is false. He did come to me about two years ago, and said Mr. A. C. Smith told him I could get the original money I had paid for this back, as it was not subject to taxes. So I met him in Mr. Smith's omce, but after investigating Mr. Smith said he had waited too long, but he never said one word about being fooled, nor did he ask me to pay him any money back. Any one interested can ask Mr. Smith about the transaction in his office. But on July 7th I got the following letter from Mr. T. J. Mims, which explains the whole matter. Read it for yourself:

Clanton, Ala., July 7, 1904.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds,
Jemison, Ala.

Dear Sir: I have in the past always supported you, both in primary and general elections, but under present conditions and on account of past business transaction, I can not do so this time, unless you make satisfaction with me in regard to that public land which you sold me. If you do not make satisfaction by return mail I shall expose you to the people of Chilton county, and shall use my influence against you in every instance which I can. Yours, etc.,

T. J. MIMS.

The above is an exact copy of his letter, and every one knows it is against the law to use mails to try to scare money out of any one, and more than that, he indirectly tries to impress me if I will pay him some money he will vote for me; if not, he will vote against me. I do not indorse such methods as these in politics. Neither do I believe the honest democrats indorse them. I am sure if I have got to do such as this to get an office, I will never get one. I defy anybody to show where any of my friends ever started such a report on my opponents. I think when people try to drag one's business into politics they have about exhausted everything else; but if that is the issue this campaign is to be fought out on, I am willing to meet my opponents on it. In conclusion I will say if I get as good a vote in other parts of the county as I will among my customers (and those I have sold goods to for the last eleven years) I will have no trouble in being elected. I did hope this election would be fought out on high grounds, and there would be no mud slinging, and I can not see what business a democratic paper has in meddling in a populist primary. I hope you will publish this, Mr. Crichton, as it refers to my business. Send me the bill and I will send you check for the same. Respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

(adv.)

A vote for Alex G. Dake is a vote in favor of an honest and economical administration of county affairs.

VOTE FOR DAKE.

Mr. William Connelly, chief electrical engineer of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Connelly was unanimously elected superintendent of the Boys' Industrial school at East Lake.

The first violation of the anti-boycott law in Alabama was heard at Mobile Monday, when six defendants appeared for trial. The court sustained a demurrer to the indictment, and the case went over to next term.

Fred McGuire, colored, employed at the rod mill of the Alabama Steel and Wire company, had his left arm ground off to the shoulder Saturday afternoon. It is not known how the negro was caught in the cogs.

Edwin Hughes, white, was possibly fatally injured and a negro received a bad head wound as a result of an accident at the slag pile of Alice furnaces, Birmingham, through the premature explosion of dynamite.

Henry F. Struve, a prominent young business man of Huntsville, died Sunday. He was 29 years old and a son of the late William F. Struve. Father and son died one year and a day apart to the minute.

Thorsby has shipped twenty-two cars of fruit this season, receiving very satisfactory returns. The Elberta crop is shipping two or three cars per day. About one hundred acres are in sweet potatoes.

Professor J. M. Davidson was re-elected superintendent of the J. R. Smith school at Smithfield. Professor Davidson has served as superintendent of this chool for two years.

A $1,000 fire fighting outfit, consisting of hose and reel, has been received by Tuscumbia and a voluntary fire company is to be organized at once.

At the second primary held for the election of chief of police of Tuscaloosa A. McGill was the successful candidate.

Montgomery's grand jury has petitioned that all charges against former Probate Judge Randolph be dismissed.

The first brigade encampment of the Alabama national guard in twelve years is being held in Birmingham.

By August 1st it is expected the new 300-ton furnace of the Consolidated company will be making iron.

The republicans of Jefferson county will not put candidates for county officers in the field this year.

Walker county commissioners are considering the construction of a new courthouse for the county.

The total receipts for the Pythian lodges of the state for the term ending June 30th was $26,578.29.

Several new residences, a Carnegie library and a Y. M. C. A. hall are building in the Decaturs.

It is proposed to utilize the waste from Huntsville cotton mills by converting it into rope.

Fire destroyed the country home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Munger near Elmore Station.

During April, May and June plans were made for 20,000 new spindles in Alabama.

Edwin A. Abbey, who is painting the picture of King Edward's coronation, has nearly finished his work.

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BALLAD OF DOUBT.

Forever a-dream and adrift with doubt—the peace of the past forgot:
And "He loves thee, heart—he loves thee;" and "Heart, he loves thee not;"
The exquisite pain that is sweetly vain—that leaps at a touch, a sound;
And "He loves thee not, dear heart," she saith, with the arms of love around!

Forever a-dream and adrift with doubt! She is there, at the garden gate,
And she weeps good-bye 'neath a fancied sky that burns with the stars of fate!
And he whispers: 'Dear, I love thee. Be the pain and the grief forgot."
But she heareth only an echo that answers: "He loves thee not!"

Oh, tyrant-love that tortures a life with thorns and fears—
Her beautiful eyes contending forever with smiles and tears!
He hath given her life's sweet roses—the lilies shall be her lot;
But she winnows the thorn from the rose-leaf and weeps that he loves her not!

And so they twain go sighing—sighing the world along,
Where faith is a flower undying and love is a deathless song!
The exquisite pa in that is sweetly vain still throbs at a touch—a sound;
And "He loves thee not, dear heart," she saith, with the arms of love around!

—Frank L. Stanton, in the Atlanta Constitution.

A Lazy Lover.

By Hattie Whitney.

THEY were out on the lake, Roy Adams and Ruby Lane, paddling about among the water lilies. He had just come as near proposing to her, and she to refusing him, as it was possible to do and miss, this being their customary daily diversion. Now he was watching her lazily. That was what irritated her so—his inordinate laziness.

He was large and blond, with placid blue eyes like a sleepy baby's. She was little and trim as waxwork, and her gray eyes were clear and keen. The exciting point of the day's program over, Roy had settled down to his usual comfortable nonchalance.

"I don't know what kind of a fellow you want," he grumbled, amiably, with an indolent movement of one oar, and somehow his laziest motion seemed to accomplish a good deal.

"I know," said Ruby, positively.

"Let's hear about him," Roy proposed.

"He's brisk," Ruby replied, "and energetic."

"Think I've got him in my mind's eye." Roy gave the other oar an easy touch. "Small and bustling—and chippery, like the little cock sparrow who sat on a tree."

"He isn't like that in the least," Ruby sat up prim and stiff, and rosy with indignation.

"Oh, isn't he? Beg his pardon. Where is he now?"

"At work," Ruby replied, promptly, her tone implying a comparison between a man thus profitably employed and one who idled his time away at a summer hotel.

"Perhaps he has an object in view," Roy insinuated.

"Perhaps," Ruby admitted, demurely.

"And—um—is the object to be attained soon?"

Ruby let her eyes droop toward the top ruffle of her blue organdie.

"I—don't know exactly; not before next spring." She was dabbling her hand in the lake, her eyelashes still slanting downward.

"Ah! Congratulate him, and everything. Shall we row over to that bunch of willows, or down to the little cove?"

For an instant Ruby wished she might tip the boat over, just to see if his exasperating equanimity would be disturbed even by such an emergency.

"I don't believe it would," she decided, in disgust. "He'd get us out if he could conveniently, and if he could not he'd drown with that contented smile on his face, as serenely as if he were a wooden Shem out of a toy Noah's ark."

* * * * * * *

Mrs. Albert Loyd was peacefully crocheting a pair of bedroom slippers for Mr. Albert Loyd, chanting such incantation as: "Chain two; double in second double; turn; five singles in loop; chain two," when her sister Ruby whirled in upon her, cast herself into a rocking chair, and rocked tempestuously for three minutes. Mrs. Albert viewed her quietly, suspending her crochet hook for a moment.

"Three singles in loop; chain two—been fencing with Mr. Adams again?" she queried, mildly.

"Yes," Ruby answered, "but I hardly think he'll care about fencing any more."

"No? Why not? Turn; five singles."

"I practically told him I was—engaged."

"Dear me! chain five—and to whom? Turn."

"A person I invented."

"You unprincipled little wretch! What did you do it for?"

"Just to see what effect it would have."

"Two singles—and what effect did it?"

"None at all. You couldn't stir him up to move an eyelash, whatever you did; he's too sublimely lazy even to lose his temper."

Mrs. Albert shook her head gently.

"You're off the track," she commented, unwinding more scarlet wool; "he may perhaps be guilty of always keeping his temper, and, let me tell you, a married woman would consider that a very good failing, but as for being lazy—Albert's friend, that little Mr. Higginson, who knows him well, says he works in his office like a galley slave ten months of the year, and although he has that lazy way and looks as if he were letting things go to smash if they want to, he has his eye on everything, and every move he makes counts. I shouldn't wonder if you've put your silly foot in it for once with your invented man. Albert says there isn't a more whole-souled fellow living than Roy Adams, but just because he doesn't hop around and fuss over everything like a banty chicken—as you do—you must get scornful and snub him. You've done it all summer, you know you have, and he's been as faithful to you as the needle to the haystack, or whatever it is a needle is supposed to be faithful to. You always were a fractious child, and you aren't a whit better now than when you were six years——" Mrs. Loyd ceased her lecture as she found herself talking to a dissolving view of blue organdie ruffles and a couple of whisking sash ends, and returned to her chaining, doubling and looping.

Roy appeared before Ruby early the next day in his usual calm frame of mind and his boating rig.

"Think he'll object to your going out on the lake with me just once more?" he asked. "I'm going away early tomorrow morning."

"What for?" she asked.

"Have to," he responded; "vacation comes to an end to-night. Can you go?"

She ran out and slipped her boating hat on in silence. She was reflecting dismally that she must either confess her little romance of yesterday an unfounded one, or bid good-bye forever to this exasperating man, and she knew now that the latter was something she could not do and retain any shred of happiness. She waited, however, until they were out on the blue, soothing bosom of the lake. Then she rushed into it.

"He couldn't object, you know," she said, reverting to his remark of some time before, "because he's only fiction."

"A dream-man?" he asked. She nodded, blushing uncomfortably.

He hummed a bar of "When a Dream Came True," and settled back easily. Ruby looked down in silence. She was waiting for him to say something else—and he was carelessly moving an oar now and then, and apparently thinking of nothing at all. She noticed for the first time how strong his brown hands looked; they were not the hands of a lazy man.

They drifted along aimlessly.

"It was a silly story to tell," Ruby said, at last.

"Oh, I don't know," he answered, indulgently. "I rather thought you were fabricating. But you might realize him yet, you know."

"I don't want to." Her voice was a little uneven.

"Poor dream-man; sympathize with him, I'm sure. Like to have that pond lily?"

"Thank you, I don't care for it; let's go back."

He agreed amiably. "I ought to get back early," he said. "I promised Kingsland to come over and go fishing this afternoon, so we may not see each other again. Caesar, isn't this a day for fishing, though!"

Ruby's cheeks tingled as she walked silently beside him through the light, dry grass on the way to the hotel, while he stalked cheerfully along, making irritatingly pleasant remarks about the scenery.

They came to a standstill at the summer house on the lawn. It was empty, and Ruby did not want to walk into the crowd of people on the hotel porch.

"I'm tired," she said; "I'll rest a while, and we can say good-bye here."

He held out his sunburned hand and clasped hers closely for a minute. "Good-bye," he said. "If you should come to terms with the dream-man, don't forget to let me know."

She watched him going across an adjoining field, as she fell into the big willow chair and began to rock. Then she looked off dismally toward the misty hills. They were dimmer than the light summer haze warranted.

"Only a summer flirtation—only a summer flirtation," creaked the chair, maddeningly.

She turned her eyes to the field again. She could still see the tall form loitering along. When it should disappear, the end of things would have come. He stooped, seeming to pick up something; then he turned slowly and began his easy stride back toward the summer house. It seemed ages before he reached the door and looked in, holding toward her a flower on a stalk, just a fringe of pale lilac petals uncurling from a tawny golden centre.

"See, I found the first aster, and came back to bring it to you," he said.

She accepted it silently. He looked curiously at her eyes. The rims were decidedly pink. He folded his arms and leaned against the door casing.

"Sure you aren't going to marry the dream-man?" he asked, after a casual survey of the landscape.

"Didn't I tell you there wasn't any?"

"I thought you might be fibbing again. If there really isn't——"

"Well?"

"Couldn't you reconsider things and take me, after all?"—New York News.

LONGEST WORD IN THE WORLD.

Used by Aristophanes in a Comedy, and Has 177 Letters.

"What is the longest word in the world? I am not rash enough to attempt to answer that question," said a well-known author to the Boston Journal. "There is a certain Welsh name of a place which reaches me every now and then, and which I have printed more than once, which is sufficiently formidable. I believe that the patient and serious Germans have turned out some verbal monsters, and it may be that the Chinese, the Russians and others with whose literature I am unacquainted have produced series of linked letters, long drawn out, which are called words. So I carefully abstain from saying which is the longest word in the world.

"But I think I may venture to suggest that there are not many words longer than one which may be found in Liddell and Scott's Greek lexicon. Here is the modest trifle:

"Lepadotemachoselachogaleokraniolipiplanodrimupotrimmatsilphioparaomelitokatakechumenokichlepikossuphophattoperisteralektruonoptegkphalokigokkolopeleoiolagooisiraiobaletraganopterugon.

"I hope I have copied it correctly, but there may be a slip here and there, and life is not long enough to write it out twice, and the good printer, in whom I have the utmost confidence, may be excused if he stumbles now and then. In English it ought to have 177 letters—there or thereabout.

"In its original Greek form it would not be quite so numerous, as 'ch,' 'ps,' and 'ph' are represented by one letter. The word is used by Aristophanes, who was a comedian, and who, therefore, must have his little joke, and some of his little jokes, by the way, are not quite nice. As to its meaning, the learned lexicographers state that it is 'the name of a dish compounded of all kinds of dainties, fish, flesh, fowl and sauces.'

"It would look well on a menu, and I should like well to hear a badgered waiter trying to shout it down a long-suffering tube or a gentleman who has already dined fairly well bawling it out toward the end of the banquet."

Bathing in the Dead Sea.

"I have bathed in the Dead Sea and in Great Salt Lake," said a wealthy reporter, "and the strangest, oddest thing about each bath was the toweling that followed it.

"Do you want to know exactly what it is like to towel yourself after a swim in the lake or the sea? If you do, cover yourself all over with butter and then with a dozen towels try to rub yourself dry and clean.

"That will be an impossible thing to do, but hardly more impossible than to rub off the sea's or lake's thick brine. Really, though, it is an oil rather than a brine. After a bath in it you might towel and rub till you were raw, but your flesh would still remain slippery and clammy.

"Swimming in these strange waters is pleasant enough. In the Dead Sea I found that I could swim with my body out of water to the waist. You float like a cork, even though you don't move a muscle.

"Hence you would think no deaths from drowning ever happened there. Such deaths do happen, though. Dead Sea navigators, when their boats capsize, get entangled in the rigging. They perish in that way."

Big Things Found in Alaska.

Alaska is a big country and it has big possibilities. It has the biggest bear, the biggest moose, the biggest mountain sheep and the biggest salmon and grayling in the world. All of these are plentiful and can be taken under United States regulations.

Time was when Alaska and Siberia were thought of by many as synonymous, and without an idea of just what was meant by either name. That has all changed in the last few years, and now Alaska is not so very far away from Seattle. Moreover, it has been found to be anything but an inhabited and unihabitable country. It is without doubt the greatest game country on the globe to-day, because it is the newest, and the conditions are right for the maintenance of game animals and birds.

The biggest mountain on the Northern American Continent is in Alaska and is well named Mount McKinley.—Field and Stream.

How Bookseller Gives Away Koran.

A writer spent much of his early life in Turkey observed that Turkish books and booksellers were among the curious features of the country. "The Turkish bookseller," he said, "has a soul above trade. He rarely or never attempts to push his wares, and treasures some of his more valuable books so greatly that he can hardly be induced to sell them, although they form part of his stock in trade. Many of the books displayed by the bookseller are in manuscript, which the old-fashioned Turks esteem more highly than print. The Koran he may not sell. He gives it away—in return for a present of its value in money."—London Globe.

His Substitute.

Quite a touching story comes from Crefeld. A student of that city was summoned before a Magistrate on Monday for brawling. He happened to be reading for an examination, and found he had no time to attend. So he sent his fiancee instead, in a suit of male clothes. Unfortunately, the astute authorities were not taken in. The lady is now working out a sentence of one month for "Justizrathsperson enbeleidigung."

How to Listen to Music

By ARLIE BRADLEY.

There are many subjects under music which we all are to a certain extent familiar with, as the "biographers of its masters," "the development," or "mediaeval music;" but not many give the subject of "how to listen to music" much thought. Maybe because it does not seem as though this is one of any great importance, taking it for granted that "to listen, is to hear." However, the proper capacity to listen to music is better proof of musical talent than skill to play upon any instrument or to sing acceptably. It does more for that gentleness and refinement of thought and action, which it is the province of music to promote. Of all the arts, music is practiced most and thought about least. One reason is, that a sweet mystery enshrouds the nature of music, and that to master it technically alone costs a vast amount of time, patience and industry.

Music is dual in its nature; it is material as well as spiritual. The material side we apprehend through hearing, comprehend through intelligence; but the spiritual side we reach by fancy and imagination. A true musician will recognize in every selection the three decisive elements of music—harmony, melody and rhythm. Simply explained, harmony is a well ordered series of tones; melody, the ordered tone of series, and rhythm, the symmetrical grouping of the series. Beyond doubt, melody is the most important of the three. The master is the one who has the genius to put fire, passion, poetry and expression into his compositions—to make them seem living things. Of all those who have been able to do this, Beethoven has led. Like Goethe, this genius has secreted many a mystery in his masterpieces, but divine talent shows itself in every tone, and the secret only charms.

To listen to music, to appreciate it, we must first know something of its divisions. Of these, there may be said to be four; chamber, programme, classic and romantic. The first section represents pure thought, lofty imagination and deep learning. Composers find it the finest field for the display of their talents, because their own skill in creating is to be paired with the trained skill in hearing. Properly speaking, the programme music is applied to descriptions, emotions and poetic inspirations; and in a high sense this class is the purest music in the world. Schumann, Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Liszt were lovers of the programme. But, among all terms in music, are words of no vaguer meaning than classic and romantic, although all have a general idea of each. Summed up very briefly, we may say that the classic is that style of music strictly adhering to all the established rules of harmony and counterpoint, regardless of poetry or expression of tone, and that the romantic is merely the progressive and creative principle of the classic style.

As the highest type of instrumental music, we have the symphony, a term taken from the Greek (symphonia). This, if it be written for a solo instrument, becomes a sonata, or if written for an orchestra, a concerto. The symphony is made up of four parts: (1) the allegro, a quick movement, which may be preceded by an introduction or prelude, (2) the adagio, a slow movement, (3) the scherzo, a playful, jocose movement, (4) the finale, usually called the rondo, which repeats the chosen theme several times, and which may be introduced by a trio. Another interesting form of older instrumental music is the serenade, which is simply a group of short pieces, arranged agreeably. This style belongs to the "days of chivalry," when gallant knights serenaded their fair ladies. This form of composition was followed by the Gigue, the Minuet and the Gavotte. With the old masters, as Bach, Beethoven and Chopin, came into existence the prelude, etude, nocturne and the symphony. Later, another style of composition became famous, known as Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodies. These works will always live, on account of their weird, dreamy and romantic construction, as well as the technic and skill required in their execution.

A few short years and grand opera reached a state of perfection, through the wonderful genius of Gounod, Mozart, Verdi and Meyerbeer. Who has not heard of Gounod's "Faust," Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni," Verdi's "Il Trovatore" and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" and "The Prophet?" These grand works will never perish; they are too great. In choral music, the names Bach, Handel and Haydn stand first. What could be more beautiful than "The Messiah," "The Creation" and "The Passion-Music?"

Surely the poet who said "music is the gift of heaven" was correct, for what art is so pure, so true, or so magnificent and sublime as music? What can be as beautiful as its masterpieces when performed perfectly? Yes, surely music is divine, for it is the highest of all things.

Great Turtle.

When Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain in 1810 there was a gigantic turtle in the court at the artillery barracks at Port Louis which is still there, although almost blind. It weighs 330 pounds and stands two feet high when walking. Its shell is eight and one-half feet long, and it can carry two men on its back with ease.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SLUMS.

REMARKABLE STORY ABOUT A GANG OF LONDON THIEVES.

Hero Born in a Workhouse Is Finally Adopted by a Benefactor—Made Sole Heir to Fortune—Full Confession of a Plotter Ends Mystery.

The New York Globe reprints the following "special to the Globe" under the date line "London, June 22, 1838:"

Through a sensational slum murder and the revelation by it of a gang of thieves and cut-throats, Scotland Yard has unearthed a most interesting romance and incidently restored to his fortune a young boy, who, despite his few years, has gone through more than ordinarily comes to men in the full course of their lives. A quarter of a century ago society was greatly interested in the marriage of the late Edwin Leeford, then a young man in his teens, with a lady of high position several years his senior. The marriage, which had as its issue one son, did not turn out happily, and in a few years Mrs. Leeford, taking her son, went to the continent to live.

Some time later intimate friends of the family were greatly troubled over reports of a liason between Mr. Leeford and an estimable young woman, the daughter of a retired officer. Then a relative died, leaving Mr. Leeford his fortune. Mr. Leeford went to Rome to settle the estate and died while there, without leaving, so far as then known, a will. The whereabouts of the unfortunate young woman became a mystery, for she left her father's roof and was supposed to have made away with herself. Now, however, it is known that she died in a county workhouse after having given birth to a son, who has come to be the hero of this latest causes celebe, and is to enjoy what is left of his half of the estate left by his unfortunate father, whose will, it turns out, was destroyed shortly after his death by his wife.

Last week, it will be remembered, Spitalfields was greatly excited by the murder of a notorious woman named Sikes. The murderer was her lover, known as "Bill," who a few days later, was killed while attempting to elude pursuit. The crime was a direct outcome of the romance to which reference has been made.

According to the police, the boy when he left the workhouse fell into the hands of a gang of thieves which has existed for several years in the east end, under the leadership of one Fagin. Their efforts to make a thief out of him failed, but it ultimately put him in the way of coming into his own. He was arrested on a charge of pocket picking preferred by Mr. Brownlow, a gentleman of means, and discharged for lack of sumcient evidence. Mr. Brownlow became interested in the boy and took him home, but a few days later members of the gang, the murdered woman and her brother kidnapped him for fear that he would tell what he knew to the police. Later he was taken by the murderer and another thief to help them in robbing the house of Mrs. Maylie and in the melee that followed the boy was, badly hurt. Again he fell into the hands of the police, but this time Mrs. Maylie came to his rescue and provided him with a home.

In the meantime, it seems, his half-brother, Edward Leeford, had become cognizant of his existence, and conscious of the fact that the boy was heir to half his father's property, undertook to destroy all proof of his identity. Leeford is a bad character, and, under the name of "Monks," has consorted with thieves more or less, including Fagin. He decided, therefore, to have Fagin get hold of the boy and keep him, for he himself had secured and destroyed some little mementoes that had been taken from the boy's unfortunate mother by her nurse.

In the gang of disreputable characters into which the boy had fallen he had found one friend, the Sikes woman. She undertook to warn Miss Rose Maylie, Mrs. Maylie's niece, of the conspiracy against the boy, and succeeded in her effort, but Fagin, suspecting her, had her shadowed, and then told her brother that she had betrayed him to the police. This was the cause of the murder.

The developments from then on were very rapid. Mr. Brownlow, the first protector of the boy, turned out to be the closest friend of his father and one who for years had been trying to find traces of him. When he first had the boy he suspected that he was Edward Leeford's son, because of his striking resemblance to a portrait of his mother. Mr. Brownlow succeeded after much difficulty in getting hold of Edward Leeford, alias Monks, and secured a full confession from him, how his mother had destroyed the will, how he himself had followed the boy up and sought to get rid of him without resorting to murder, and how he had plotted to have Fagin kidnap him again. Moreover, he gave the interesting news that Miss Rose Maylie is the boy's aunt. It seems that his father, overwhelmed with sorrow and shame at the fate of his elder daughter, retired to the country and changed his name. At his death his daughter, Rose was adopted by Mrs. Maylie, whom she has always regarded as her aunt.

With the death of Sikes and his sister, the arrest and certain conviction of Fagin, the gang of pickpockets and thieves has been fairly well broken up. John Dawkins, alias the "artful Dodger;" Charles Bates, and Toby Crackit, other members of the gang are also in custody. The hero's romance will henceforth be [illegible] Oliver Brownlow, having been [illegible] ed by his benefactor, and he will forget his workhouse name of Twist. It is learned from the [illegible] ltors of the family that little [illegible] of his father's fortune, a matter [illegible] £6,000, but Mr. Brownlow is well [illegible] and has made his his sole heir.

THE GREAT WALL OF C[illegible]

Its Important Influence in Com[illegible] Neutrality of the Emp[illegible]

Secretary of State Ha[illegible] to the powers to limit [illegible] in the Far East within [illegible] sidera.y northward [illegible] Wall of China harmon[illegible] policy outlined some [illegible] the Standard (London), [illegible]iche Zeitung (Berlin). [illegible] States, however, was [illegible] with the design of initia[illegible] which, according to th[illegible] per, aims at preventi[illegible] the Chinese dynasty [illegible] Such light might be [illegible] the hands of Russia, by [illegible] to gain a new hold over [illegible] but might rouse the [illegible] Chinese "to find again [illegible] fanatic courage which [illegible] so-called Boxers."

According to the Japan [illegible] (Yokohama), there is reason [illegible] pect that Russia may have [illegible] agreement with the empr[illegible] relinquishing to the former [illegible] contingencies, all of China [illegible] the Great Wall. The [illegible] ment has some importance [illegible] ent, according to the Indep[illegible] Belge (Brussels), for the [illegible] China does not regard [illegible] north of the Great Wall [illegible] ing an integral portion [illegible] The Chinese point of view [illegible] this matter is set forth [illegible] the Empire du Milieu (Paris), [illegible] Albert de Fonrourville:

The frontiers of China [illegible] which are defenseless in spi[illegible] childish but gigantic work [illegible] the Great Wall, as composed [illegible] atory states, singular politi[illegible] trivances of which a word [illegible] said. These states, which [illegible] tenomy and absolute sover[illegible] are "assigned" to the Chinese [illegible] by a kind of moral fatalism [illegible] son of heaven—claiming to [illegible] father of the whole yellow ra[illegible] nominal sovereign and receiv[illegible] verbal homage of the kingdom [illegible] constituted. In return he pr[illegible] his aid in their disputes and [illegible] ties. On the other hand, the [illegible] through their geographical si[illegible] as well as through their feeli[illegible] to halt, impede and prevent in[illegible] by enemies of the Chinese [illegible] They were given the official n[illegible] "Fan" (barriers), and they w[illegible] use up the energies of the ene[illegible] fore his arrival upon the sce[illegible] They were buffers deaden[illegible] shocks, fields of war to wh[illegible] Chinese were to come to avo[illegible] dangers and the expense of [illegible] occupation at home. This [illegible] conception saved China for [illegible] ries.

The point of view from whi[illegible] Chinese regard Manchuria, Cor[illegible] other outlying regions of the [illegible] pire explains their comparative [illegible] ference to the progress of the [illegible] Japanese crisis, thinks the [illegible] Freie Presse (Vienna), which [illegible] benefit of the views of a forme[illegible] man minister to China. Bu[illegible] strategic value of the Great W[illegible] are further reminded, is C[illegible] rather than military in the w[illegible] sense. "The materials of th[illegible] mense fortification would suf[illegible] a wall six feet high and [illegible] wide long enough to encircle th[illegible] twice at the equator." It will [illegible] aim of powers friendly to Jap[illegible] mises the European press, t[illegible] Russians in mind of the ter[illegible] integrity symbolized by the [illegible] Wall. But the London Times [illegible] that the grand aim of the R[illegible] will be "on to Pekin."

Mere Coincidence.

"Henry," asked Mrs. Pe[illegible] "how many cigars do you sm[illegible] day?"

"Only one, my love," an[illegible] Henry.

"And what does it cost you?"

"Ten cents."

"Hum! Do you know th[illegible] cents a day amounts to thirty-[illegible] lars and fifteen cents in a year?

"I must confess I never had [illegible] it out.'

"Wel, it seems to me it w[illegible] better if you gave some th[illegible] your reckless extravagance."

Later in the evening Henry happened to pick up the paper he had been looking over when brought up the cigar question. A huge display advertisement on page she had been reading and that 'Linnen & Co. were offering choice of their best tailored suits at thirty-six dollars and fifty cents. Life.

The Mother Doubts.

Miss Georgia Bulat of [illegible] Kan., said her mother was too old in the chicken business, and that she would show the old fogies how to do it. So Georgia bought a nice incubator and set it up in the barn. The first night the incubator caught fire, burned up the most of the barn, a lot of furniture stored in it, a couple of buggies, a six-weeks calf, and all of mother's setting hens. And mother says the smartest things of these days are not as smart as they think they are.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

"Don't—don't dare to say [illegible]

opped smiling and turned his [illegible] e to the fire before answering. [illegible] "I'll promise on the condition [illegible] u will permit me to continue [illegible] aintance—if I may come to s[illegible] d learn to be friends. I cou[illegible] nk you in a lifetime for wh[illegible] ve done; so we will let tha[illegible] was brave and—"

He was going to say sweet[illegible] ined wisely. Neither did he [illegible] had the wet belt and tie wh[illegible] d knotted together. He woul[illegible] at always.

OF THE SLUMS.

STORY ABOUT A NDON THIEVES.

Workhouse Is Finally a Benefactor—Made ortune—Full Confes- er Ends Mystery.

Globe reprints the ... London, June 22, ...

... murder ... by it of a gang of ... Scotland Yard ... interesting ro- ... ted to his ... despite his ... much mere ... to man in the ... A quarter ... war greatly ... of the late ... of high po- ... The ... one ... and in ... her ... ends of ... over ... Mr. Lee- ... woman, ... officer. Then ... Mr. Lecford ... Lecford went to ... and died ... ing, so far ... The where- ... young wo- ... she left ... supposed ... herself. ... that she ... after ... who has ... the latest ... enjoy what ... ate left ... whose will, ... wife. ... be remembered, ... excited by the ... man named ... was her lover, ... days ... was a di- ... romance to which ... police, the boy ... fell into ... thieves which ... years in the ... leadership of one ... to make a thief ... ultimately ... coming into his ... stood on a charge ... preferred by Mr. ... man ... of means. ... ...

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist executive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

IMPORTANT

THE PEOPLE'S PRIMARY WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY *26*th, *1904*.

A CORRECTION.

The printer made a mistake last week and took L. H. Reynold's announcement out of the probate judge list, instead of A. C. Mims'. It has been rectified this week, and Mr. Reynold's card is there so all can see it and make sure that Reynolds is still in the race with no thought of such a thing as defeat.

S. J. JENNINGS.

Mr. Jennings must be posing as a missionary to the democrats, for his speaking on Thursday night in the courthouse was attended by none but democrats. In looking over the audience of about sixty we could not see one republican or populist present. Inside the railing it looked like a meeting of the democratic club. In the course of his disconnected harangue he spoke of the present postmaster of Clanton, F. O. Dudley, who was present, as being his true friend and sticking by him so loyally, and democrats present spoke up and said: "Of course he's all right; he's a democrat." Well we always thought he was, and now they claim him, so they can have him. The more of these "plated republicans" we get rid of the better off we shall be. "Put none but the old guard on duty."

(Communicated.
Prattville, July 18, 1904.

Editor Union:

Just a few lines from here, where Just a few lines from here. When I was at Coopers last I heard some of our people say that Ben H. Wells was not competent to fill the office of tax collector, and that he was a prejudiced man. Now, I want to say that I've known Bro. Wells for over 20 years; was in the Farmers' Alliance with him when it was first organized in Chilton county. I know that he always contends for his rights, and if that is prejudice, I say keep on with prejudice. Mr. Wells is a self-made man and makes his living by the sweat of his face, and I indorse just such men as that for office. He is a man that won't be run over by democratic laws that are bought with money, and the same snake bit me, and if it had not been for Wells and myself and a few others there would be stock law in beats 5 and 10 today. Well, good-by. J. S. JONES, JR.

(adv.)

Alex G. Dake is fully qualified to fill the office of probate judge. Widows and orphans and estates of dead men would be safe during the administration of Alex G. Dake.

VOTE FOR DAKE.

(Communicated.)
Riderville, July 12, 1904.

Editor Union:

As I am just about to get straight again I will put in a few words to THE UNION. I've been down with the fever, but am able to spell politics again and wish to say a few words in the interest of Rev. J. H. Thomas, our candidate for tax collector. I think Bro. Thomas is about the only candidate in the field that I haven't heard a word said against. I've heard several say he is a gentleman and competent to fill the office which he seeks. I hope to see Brothers Thomas and Milling collect and assess the taxes of Chilton county.

I think they are both straight gentlemen. From what I can learn of Bro. Thomas leads me to believe that he is one and from what I know of T. G. Milling makes me think he is also. So hurrah, boys, some of you haven't got much fight to make, but just keep in good spirits. The 26th is drawing nigh. Good wishes to THE UNION and its readers.

S. R. LETCHER.

(adv.)

The probate court should be presided over by a careful, competent and honest judge.

VOTE FOR ALEX G. DAKE

(Communicated.)
Beat 4, July 16, 1904.

Now that the time is fast approaching for the holding of our primary election, it behooves every good citizen who intends to vote in the primary to ask himself whether he is prepared to cast his ballot intelligently, and to discharge this duty for the best interests of the whole people of the county. First, none but good men, honest men, faithful men, true men, ought to be given our suffrages and elected to office. It is generally agreed that the most important office to be filled in Chilton county is that of judge of probate. More largely than in the case of any other office is the keeping of interests of the people in the hands, the conscience and honesty of the judge of probate. Our people ought not to forget that the estates, the property of those dying in our county and to be administered upon by the probate judge, that to this court alone our widows and orphans may look. How important it is, then, that the judge of probate to be chosen is a person who is competent to fill the place, and scarcely less important, honest, straightforward and free from suspicion. Let us ask ourselves whether these, the best of qualifications, are not possessed by Alex G. Dake, and if we believe as everybody who knows him believes, he would fill the measure, why, then, let's vote for him. In his hands justice would be administered, the public interests would be safe-guarded, the estates of widows and orphans would be secure, and in his selection the people would honor themselves in honoring him.

H. B. RODGERS

(adv.)

The estates of persons dying in Chilton county are settled in probate court. Mr. Alex G. Dake will make an honest and upright judge.

VOTE FOR DAKE.

(Communicated.)

A CARD.

The following letter appeared in the Banner of about the same date and is republished by request of Mr. Killgore, and he says that as he acted in all sincerity and singleness of purpose, he is willing to leave his case with the people of his county.—Editor Union.

Mr. Kilgore Explains."

"Clanton, May 27, 1902.

"Editor Banner: Please allow me space in your columns to speak a few words to the public in regard to my resignation as sheriff of Chilton county. I want to say, first, that I thank my friends from the very depths of my heart for their support and for all that they have done for me. I want to say, too, that I was in a quandary some time before I made up my mind to resign. I would have resigned six or eight months ago if it had not been for going back on my friends. Now a word to them: Gentlemen, I know you will give me hall Columbia, but I hope you will be as lenient with me as possible, for there is no one hates it worse than I hated to do it. I want to say that my principles have not changed at all—I am the same old Moses as ever, and will be until death. I trust and believe that you have a good and conservative man in my place, so I will close by thanking all those who have done me any favors during my term of office. I remain yours, as ever,

"MOSES A. KILLGORE"

(adv.)

For many years Alex G. Dake has been treasurer of Chilton county. His books hav6 been always open for the inspection of the public and every cent coming into his hands is accounted for. His books are straight. Dake is straight. He is honest and will be an honest judge.

VOTE FOR DAKE.

(Communicated.)
Clanton, July 18, 1904.

To the People of Chilton County:

We, the undersigned, having learned that a report is being circulated that a trade ticket had been made up at a certain meeting held in Clanton about the middle of April. Now we, whose names are signed to this instrument, were present at said meeting, but no candidate was mentioned or suggested. We were trying to agree on some plan to have but one ticket in the field against organized democracy, and the leading republicans did agree to go in the July primary and support the nominees, which was one of the best acts that has been done politically for our party. Now we realize such reports as these are circulated by enemies and not our friends, and only for the purpose of stirring up prejudice. Respectfully,

J. Bice, J. F. Goodgame, W. H. Goodgame, L. H. Reynolds, W. A. Reynolds

(adv.)

"An honest man's the noblest work of God." Alex G. Dake is honest.

VOTE FOR DAKE FOR PROBATE JUDGE

(Communicated.)
Jemison, Ala., July 18, 1904.

Editor Union: I ask for a small space in your paper this week. Our primary will soon be here and I hope our canvass will continue as nice and pleasant as it has been up to now. I could not be out in the canvass very much on account of business, and I knew the people knew me and the other candidates, and I was willing for them to decide this matter; and whatever ticket they nominate will be my ticket. I think the democrats are scared and are now trying to scare our people with great negro tales. Haven't we heard this old tale over and over again for the last twenty years? and we have went right on, elected out ticket and no negro has got anybody here yet. It is an insult to intelligent people to throw the negro in their face, but there are a few people in Chilton that have not learned that some people know a few things themselves, and that the people can not be bought with a piece of dry loaf bread and beef; neither can they be scared by the big guns from other counties telling them that they have never got their share of the public school money, nor never will until they send a democrat to the legislature. Now talk about being honest and wanting the people to leave their party and join them, but I think instead of the people joining them we will get a large portion of the democracy. Well, the banner was filled up last week with lies against me. Said sixteen other candidates and myself were at Burwell. Now this is a LIE. I've not been to Burwell in six years, but this is about as close as the banner gets to the truth when speaking of me; but I think the people are onto the old thing and I have decided it is more honorable to have it against you than for you. Let everybody that is opposed to RING RULE and BOSSISM go out to our primary and vote for the men of their choice, and in November we will elect the nominees hands down. Respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

(adv.)

No man ought to be selected judge of probate who is not competent to fill the office. Dake is competent and honest.

VOTE FOR ALEX G. DAKE

(Communicated.)
Billingsley, July 18, 1904.

Editor Union:

I wish to call attention of the voters of Chilton county to R. P. Kendrick for the office of county commissioner for the third district. I've known Mr. Kendrick for seven years. He will make a good commissioner. He is a successful farmer and a high-toned gentleman in every respect, and he is an old-time populist. Now, boys, let us give him a big majority the 26th. I hope to see a good ticket nominated, for we are sure to win, and hope the people will look to the best interests of their county. But I feel sure that they will do this, so I remain a true populist.

C. D. FOSHEE.

Consumption cost Illinois about $36,000,000 in the year 1903.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

The people's party executive committee is hereby called to meet at Clanton on Thursday, July 28th, 1904 for the purpose of counting the vote of the primary on the 26th.

W. H. SHAW,
Chm. People's Party Ex. Com.

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.
tf

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that a PEOPLE'S primary election will be held in Chilton county, Alabama, on the 26th day of July, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the general election to be held November 8th, 1904. Said primary election will be held under the primary election law and the rules adopted by the county executive committee of the PEOPLE'S party of Chilton county, for the regulation of said primary. This 22d day of June, 1904.

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.
tf

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The following is a list of appointments for public speaking by populist and republican candidates for the various offices. The people have solicited them to hold these meetings, and all the candidates are heartily invited to attend except those who may be disposed to introduce discord by misrepresenting, slandering and abusing their opponents, as these meetings are intended for the purpose of discussing political issues with the people and allow the candidates to introduce themselves, and not to fight each other:

Burwell, July 11, 11 a. m.
Salem, July 11, 7:30 p. m.
Providence, July 12, 11 a. m.
Cane Creek, July 12, 7:30 p. m.
Corinth, July 13, 11 a. m.
Mineral Springs, July 13, 7:30 p. m.
Archer's chapel, July 14, 11 a. m.
Rocky Mount, July 14, 7:30 p. m.
Lomax, July 15, 7:30 p. m.
Energy, July 18, 11 a. m.
Highland school, July 18, 7:30 p. m.
Pletchers, July 19, 11 a. m.
Stanton, July 19, 7:30 p. m.
Ingram school, July 20, 11 a. m.
Shoults, July 20, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, July 21, 11 a. m.
Macedonia, July 21, 7:30 p. m.

Dear Editor:

The majority of our candidates held elected me as secretary, and asked me to have the above appointments published in your paper.

Yours truly,
tf SAM W. COLLINS.

SPEAKING — LET EVERYBODY COME.

I wish to say to the people of Chilton county that since I am comparatively a stranger in certain sections in the county. I deem it necessary that I ask you to meet me at the following times and places:

Lomax church, Thursday, July 14th, 10 a. m.
Clanton court house, Thursday, July 14th, 7:30 p. m.
Verbena, Monday, July 18th, 10 a. m.
Energy, Monday, July 18th, 7:30 p. m.
New Cedron, Tuesday, July 19, 10 a. m.
Pletcher, Tuesday, July 19th, 7:30 p. m.
Dixie, Wednesday, July 20th, 10 a. m.
Stanton, Wednesday, July 20th, 7:30 p. m.
Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 10 a. m.
Old Maplesville, Thursday, July 21st, 7:30 p. m.
Macedonia, Friday, July 22d, 10 a. m.
Beat 3, barbecue Friday, July 22d.
Mars Hill, Saturday, July 23d, 10 a. m.
Collins' chapel, Saturday, July 23d, 7:30 p. m.
Clanton court house, Monday, July 25th, 10 a. m.

We hereby respectfully invite all candidates for each and every office to meet with us at these times and places. We will introduce you and try to see that you have time to be heard from.

Sincerely and truly,
S. J. JENNINGS,
Candidate for Probate Judge.
tf adv

(Communicated.)
Flint Hill, July 17, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please allow me a few words in your paper in behalf of Mr. William T. Mahan for commissioner of the fourth district. Gentlemen, I've known Mr. Mahan for 35 years. He is a gentleman, a good man and just in all his dealings. He is a sober man, a man worthy of the office. Gentlemen, I don't think we can beat him. I believe he will give entire satisfaction to all if we put him in as commissioner, so let us all vote for him.

Yours truly,
JOHN S. DENNIS.

The Chinese have a plan of condemning criminals to death by preventing sleep. The victim is kept awake by guards. His sufferings last from 12 to 20 days.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of probate judge of Chilton county subject to the action of the PEOPLES' primary, July 26 1904.

L. H. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. ALEX G. DAKE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

S. J. JENNINGS.

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

SAM W. COLLINS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of clerk of the circuit court of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904.

L. A. CALLOWAY.

FOR TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904. J. WILEY LITTLEJOHN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ROBERT M. SMITH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary, July 26th, 1904. ANDREW J. WILSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action 1904 W. C. ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

H. A. J. HARRIS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

ENOCH H. ADAMS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of treasurer of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

J. BICE.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary, July 26, 1904. DANIEL C. GANDY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904 GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary July 26, 1904. L. B. POUNDS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904 T. G. MILLING.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax assessor for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

A. C. MIMS.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26, 1904.

S. E. WALDRUP.
(Better known as "Squire" Waldrup.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the people's primary on July 26th, 1904. JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. M. F. LETT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN W. G. KICKER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

BENJAMIN H. WELLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the People's primary July 26, 1904.

W. F. DESHAZO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

JOHN J. LETCHER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of tax collector for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. MOSES A. KILLGORE.

We, the undersigned friends of J. HUBBARD, do hereby announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. Williams, H. W. Vardaman, Hugh Hayes, J. W. Varden, Hugh Hayes, L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of superintendent of education for Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904. J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for commissioner for the fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26, 1904.

MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26, 1904.

R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER from the Fourth district of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary, July 26th, 1904.

WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of COMMISSIONER from the Third District of Chilton county, subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S primary July 26th, 1904. W. A. GREEN.

OFFICERS OF THE PRIMARY.

The following officers of election were appointed by the County Executive Committee of the People's party to serve in the primary election to be held July 26th, 1904:

BEAT 1—MINERAL SPRINGS—Managers, W. H. Conway, G. W. Pate, W. H. Bean; clerks, C. C. Conway, L. Honeycutt; returning officer, T. Dorminy.

BEAT 2, BOX 1—PROVIDENCE—Managers, W. A. Sims, J. A. Lowe, J. H. Martin; clerks, W. R. Houlder, W. G. Conway; returning officer, H. Shaw.

BEAT 2, BOX 2—JEMISON—Managers, W. A. Reynolds, E. G. Collum, Elmore Collum; clerks, C. L. Glascock, C. W. Langston; returning officer, C. L. Langston.

BEAT 3, BOX 1—BENSON—Managers, R. A. Williams, C. C. Swint, W. Deshazo; clerks, Walter Deshazo, D. C. Cooley; returning officer, R. Williams.

BEAT 3, BOX 2—MACEDONIA—Managers, E. A. Bearden, Z. J. Jones, Y. O. Freeman; clerks, F. W. Fitts, Monroe Hubbard; returning officer, J. Fitts.

BEAT 4—CLANTON—Managers, Alex Boutwell, W. J. Headley, H. Vickers; clerks, B. F. Massey, J. Grant; returning officer, J. N. Culpepper.

BEAT 5—VERBENA—Managers, J. Gaylor, Mat Miller, E. J. Jones; clerks, Rufus Sorrell, Noah Duffee; returning officer, S. G. Glenn.

BEAT 6—KINCHEON—Managers, Frank Culpepper, Ben Dobbs, Charley Foshee; clerks, W. L. Pepwell, J. E. Carter; returning officer, John Edwards.

BEAT 7, BOX 1—MAPLESVILLE—Managers, C. J. Cobern, W. J. Atchison, B. C. Crawford; clerks, S. B. McCary, H. J. Groom; returning officer, W. Y. Nix.

BEAT 7, BOX 2—SHOULTS—Managers, J. N. Gentry, L. A. Honeycutt, L. O. Burnett; clerks, J. L. Burke, F. M. Green; returning officer, J. Green.

BEAT 8, BOX 1—DIXIE—Managers, Secar Harris, W. D. Whaley, L. L. Lester; clerks, S. R. Letcher, Malum Barnes; returning officer, J. Rucker.

BEAT 8, BOX 2—PLETCHER—Managers, J. T. Anderson, George Williams, H. O. Fitts; clerks, J. F. Anderson, J. A. Pool; returning officer, G. A. Keen.

BEAT 9—THORSBY—Managers, J. M. Mims, Harvey Collins, A. F. Chiddress; clerks, A. Z. Bean, John Hayes; returning officer, J. D. Collins.

BEAT 10—COOPER—Managers, G. W. Wilson, D. F. Jacks, R. J. Downs; clerks, Jasper N. Dennis, George Moore; returning officer, J. M. Grant.

BEAT 11—FLINT HILL—Managers, Albert Gore, Anderson Baker, Sr., J. S. Dennis; clerks, J. W. Gore, W. J. Gentry; returning officer, J. H. Gore.

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.
tf

COUNTY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
W. L. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURTS

Term—1st Monday in April
Term—3rd Monday in Ju
Term—1st Monday in Nove

—T. Scott Sayre.
—F. Loyd Tate, W
—E. B. Deason, Clanton

CHANCERY COURT

Term— 2nd M
Term—2nd Monday in S

—Hon R
—Mrs S A

COUNTY COURT

1st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT

2nd Monday Fe
ril, 1st Monday Jun
r, 2nd Monday August, 1
ember.

COUNTY OFFICERS

dge of Probate—S. M. Adams
reasurer—Alex G.
heriff—J. M.
olicitor—J. O.
ax Assessor—A. C.
ax Collector—T. J.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

irst District—W. H. Conway.
econd District—Alex Glascock.
hird District—W. A. Green.
ourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

rof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR

on. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE

on. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

astors and clerks are cordially
o send the editor any news reg
their churches which they w
published. Also if there are
rs in these notices please send
tions.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

lpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pas
. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersvill
eth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore,
. C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsle
rookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pas
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
ethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sun
B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
lanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall,
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mul
k.
ane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee,
day. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
enter Hill—Rev J. M. Goth
tor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemiso
oncord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
day. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
ollins Chapel—Rev. W. J.
ng, 1st Sunday. J. W. Little
k.
hestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. H
tor; J. W. Dennis, clerk. Coop
orinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
day. W. B. Jones, clerk.
ross Roads—Rev. M. J. Par
Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, cl
orinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery,
day. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
anaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper,
W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
benezer—Rev. P. G. Maness,
R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
emison—Rev. I. Windsor, pas
N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
iberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee
day; W. M. Wood, clerk.
acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas,
day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman,
H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
ulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pa
C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
ount Carmel—Rev. W. J.
, pastor; W. M. Rochuck, c
ms.
ount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armst
tor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jun
aple Springs—Rev. J. L. F
tor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
acedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish
day; George Trawick, cler
ew Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore
J. W. Billingsley, clerk
ew Salem—Rev. W. J. Armst
Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk
ew Hope—Rev. A. M. Fo
day. Henry Smith, clerk
ilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. D
tor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Plet
leasant Grove—Rev. J. H. T
1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins,
leasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Got
tor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemis
leasant Grove—Rev. G. W.
, pastor; H. C. Latham,
sults.
oplar Springs—Rev. W. J.
Sunday. J. J. McDowell cle
rovidence—Rev. R. M. Hone
Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk,

rovidence—Rev. W. J. Armst
tor; Riley Robinson, clerk.

alem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pa
S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
hiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason,
day; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
ardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th

NNOUNCEMENTS

OF PROBATE
ounce myself as
r the office of
Chilton county
action of the
primary, July

REYNOLDS.

myself as a can
of judge of pro
subject to the
LES primary July
ALEX G. DAKE

myself as a
of tax collector
subject to
PEOPLE'S primary
J. HUBBARD.

CUIT COURT.
myself as a can
of the
county, subject to
PEOPLE'S primary
J. Williams, H. W. Varden, C.
Bacon, J. W. Varden, Hugh Henry,
L. Thomas, J. L. Smith

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

I hereby announce myself as a
date for re-election to the office
Superintendent of education for
county, subject to the action
PEOPLE'S primary July
J. W. MOORE.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

I hereby announce myself as a
for commissioner from the
District of Chilton county, su
to the action of the PEOPLE
July 26, 1904.
MOSES ROBINSON.

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for COMMISSIONER from the
THIRD DISTRICT of Chilton county
subject to the action of the PEOPLE'S
primary, July 26, 1904.
R. P. KENDRICK.

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for COMMISSIONER from the
Fourth district of Chilton county, su
ject to the action of the PEOPLE'S
primary, July 26th ,1904.
WILLIAM T. MAHAN.

I hereby announce myself as a
didate for re-election to the office
COMMISSIONER from the Third Dis
trict of Chilton county, subject to the
action of the PEOPLE'S primary July
26th, 1904. W. A. GREEN.

OFFICERS OF THE PRIMARY.

The following officers of election
were appointed by the County Execu
tive Committee of the People's party
to serve in the primary election to be
held July 26th, 1904:

BEAT 1 MINERAL SPRINGS—
Managers, W. H. Conway, G. W. Pate
W. H. Bean; clerks, C. C. Conway, W
L. Honeycutt; returning officer, T. L
Dorminy.

BEAT 2, BOX 1—PROVIDENCE—
Managers, W. A. Sims, J. A. Lowery
J. H. Martin; clerks, W. R. Houldit
W. G. Conway; returning officer, W
H. Shaw.

BEAT 2, BOX 2—JEMISON—Man
agers, W. A. Reynolds, E. G. Cofer
Elmore Collum; clerks, C. L. Glass
cock, C. W. Langston; returning of
cer, C. L. Langston.

BEAT 3, BOX 1—BENSON—Man
agers, R. A. Williams, C. C. Swint, J
W. Jackson; clerk, Walter Deshaze
T. C. Cooke; returning officer, R. J
Wright.

BEAT 3, BOX 2—MACEDONIA—
Managers, E. A. Reardon, Z. J. Jones
Y. O. Freeman; clerks, F. W. Fitts
Monroe Hubbard; returning officer, F
J. Fitts.

BEAT 4—CLANTON—Managers,
Alex Bantwell, W. J. Headley, Lee
Vickers; clerks, B. F. Massey, J. D
Grant; returning officer, J. N. Culpep
per.

BEAT 5, VERBENA—Managers, W
J. Gaylor, Mat Miller, E. J. Jones
clerks, Rufus Sorrell, Noah Duffee; re
turning officer, S. G. Glenn.

BEAT 6, KINCHEON—Managers
Frank Culpepper, Ben Dobbs, Charles
Foshee, clerks, W. L. Pepwell, J. B
Castex; returning officer, John Ed
wards.

BEAT 7, BOX 1—MAPLESVILLE—
Managers, C. J. Coburn, W. J. Atchl
ey, B. C. Crawford; clerks, S. B. Mc
Cary, H. J. Broome; returning officer
W. Y. Nix.

BEAT 7, BOX 2—SHOULTS—Man
agers, J. N. Gentry, L. A. Honeycutt
L. O. Burnett; clerks, J. L. Burnett
F. M. Green; returning officer, J. B
Green.

BEAT 8, BOX 1—DIXIE—Man
agers, Secar Harris, W. D. Whaley, L
L. Lester; clerks, S. R. Letcher, Mi
lum Barnes; returning officer, J. R
Rucker.

BEAT 8, BOX 2—PLETCHER—
Managers, J. T. Anderson, George Wil
liams, H. O. Fitts; clerks, J. F. An
derson, J. A. Pool; returning officer
G. A. Keen.

BEAT 9—THORSBY—Managers, J
M. Mims, Harvey Collins, A. F. Chil
dress; clerks, A. Z. Bean, John Hayes
returning officer, J. D. Collins.

BEAT 10—COOPER—Managers, G
W. Wilson, D. F. Jacks, R. J. Downs
clerks, Jasper N. Dennis, George
Moore; returning officer, J. M. Grant.

BEAT 11—FLINT HILL—Managers
Albert Gore, Anderson Baker, Sr., J
S. Dennis; clerks, J. W. Gore, W. J
Gentry; returning officer, J. H. Gore.

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.

tf

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol-
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

g Term—1st Monday in April.
mer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-

—T. Scott Sayre.
icitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
k—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

ing Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem-

cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
gister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ember.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

dge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
easurer—Alex G. Dake.
heriff—J. M. Morgan.
olicitor—J. O. Middleton.
ax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
ax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

irst District—W. H. Conway.
econd District—Alex Glasscock.
hird District—W. A. Green.
ourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

OUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially ask-
to send the editor any news regard-
their churches which they would
h published. Also if there are any
rs in these notices please send cor-
ions.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
d 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
rk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
nday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
stor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
nday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
ong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
rk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
stor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
nday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
nday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
nday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
k, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
ams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
stor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
stor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
nday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
nday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
stor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
stor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
n, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
oults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
d Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt,
Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-
n.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
stor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-
n.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
nday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday; J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

(adv.)

The election of Alex G. Dake as judge of probate means that every dollar of the public money will be faithfully and honestly applied.

VOTE FOR DAKE.

(Communicated.)

There must be no taint of fraud in the primary election to be held on the 26th of July. The primary must be honestly and fairly held, and an honest and truthful statement of the vote declared. If by trick or other improper means the will of the people is circumvented, let it be understood that the wrongdoers will be held to a strict accountability and the laws of the state enforced. Let there be an honest election—no rascality or fraud. The people will be satisfied with nothing short of this.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. T. Williams was in Clanton Thursday.

Clem and Frank Jones, of Lime Springs, carried our Methodist preacher away Thursday evening, but they promised to take good care of him and bring him back safe and sound.

J. W. G. Kicker was in Clanton Saturday.

H. B. Rodgers was in town Saturday.

Ben Robinson visited Clanton Saturday.

C. R. Childress was in town Saturday.

Frank Goodgame brought the UNION a fine watermelon Saturday. Many thanks, Frank. Call again.

Hugh G. Williams died Saturday morning from heart disease. He was about sixty-five years old and was buried in the family cemetery Sunday.

C. J. Eiland was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

Professor E. Y. McMorris, of Plantersville, visited Clanton Friday.

Sheriff Morgan has appointed all the returning officers named by the committee special deputy sheriffs for that day.

W. D. Z. Foshee was in Clanton Tuesday.

Lee Vickers was in town Tuesday.

Esther, the little daughter of Rev. and Mrs. B. H. Vickers, has been very ill, but is getting better now.

Marshal Ed Smitherman's son, Joe, is very sick with typhoid fever. Drs. Campbell and Johnson have charge.

"W. A. Reynolds, of Jemison, is stopping at the St. Nicholas."—Age-Herald of Tuesday.

John Massey, of Pickens county, who has been visiting his father, A. D. Massey, returned home Wednesday.

Look over the advertisement of the Girls' college at Montevallo, in this week's issue. That is the place to send your daughters.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Robert W. Maddox and Miss Nora Marcus, G. A. Hale and Miss Gracie A. Milstead, James Hines and Miss Exie DeLoach, J. M. Johnson and Miss Sallie Fearing.

COLORED.

Moses Sinees and Annie Speigner, Adolphus Gordon and Lara Davis, Anderson Webb and Maria Nix.

EVERGREEN.

Just a few items from this place. Politics are a little warm, but we'll settle that on July 26th. We are very deeply interested in a free school that is being taught at our place by two ladies from Montgomery. Dr. B. J. Baldwin is paying all expenses and I want to say that it is appreciated by every patron of our school, and we hope it will be a school long remembered by parents and pupils. Miss Mittie Grant is dangerously ill at the home of her father, Mr. J. J. Grant. We wish her a speedy recovery. John W. Grant, of Double Springs, Miss., is visiting his father, J. J. Grant. Weather dry in our community. We hear that Henry Williams, our neighbor, has bought out the Verbena Drug Co. Wish you good luck, Henry. White Elephant B. B. club crossed bats with the Green Ridge team on Verbena's diamond last Saturday. The game was an interesting one, and at the close the score was 9 to 7 in favor of the White Elephants. If this escapes the waste basket I'll come again.

SCHOOL BOY.

PROVIDENCE.

A few words about our "children's day" at Providence last Sunday. Early in the day people gathered from every direction, and continued to come until noon, when we had about 400 present. Services began at 10 o'clock with the school marching from the school house into the church. About fifty pupils and teachers were in line. All being seated, the rest of the space was filled to overflowing with relatives and friends and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. H. Thomas. Then Professor Anderson took charge of the programme and the children recited their pieces with credit to themselves and honor to the community. These were concluded by 12 o'clock, when the audience was dismissed and the good sisters from far and near proceeded to spread a long table with such things as people generally relish and appreciate at that time of day. The afternoon was devoted to hearing Hon. L. H. Reynolds lecture on Sunday school work and singing sweet songs with a beautiful rain falling, laying the dust and cooling the air. When we consider all these good things, accompanied by the best behavior, we were enabled to return home feeling that it had been a day well spent in honor to God and to the advancement of His work. May the blessing of God rest upon the dear good people that met with us on last Sunday at Providence.

A LOVER OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

COOPERS.

Editor Union:

The outlook is this: The dems are disgusted with themselves and charge each other with getting the party in such a fix, but I tell them they are just a gang without a platform or principles. I heard a democrat say he'd never vote another democratic ticket; that he could not stand a party that would steal school funds from the white children in Chilton to carry to the black belt, as Judge Richardson said in his speech at Klinners a week ago. I notice in the banner a piece signed "J. Z." You see it's the last letter in the alphabet, so I think he is about the last dem to speak. He says the Cooper man is having a fine time airing. Yes, and I've got some questions to ask him. Did you know that the democrats elected a vice president of the United States who had a negro woman for a wife, and had mulatto children by her? Did you know that Grover Cleveland appointed a negro a minister to represent this country to a white nation? Did you know that Senator Morgan, of Alabama, voted for the confirmation of Fred Douglas, a notorious negro politician, as United States marshal? If you will learn the history of your democratic party you will find that stealing school money from children is not near all that your party has been guilty of. "Cryton" says in the banner that there were 17 candidates at the speaking at Burwell, which is not so of course, and three hearers. Now, Frankie, I'll bet you a ginger cake that you got your information from a disfranchised democrat, if you ever got any information at all, and that accounts for your "lying under a mistake." Boys, the demmies haven't any principle, so they holler "nigger" and what few "boot licks" they can get holler nigger also. The dems are doing all they can to keep the boys out of the primary, but they got the cold shoulder down here. Well, demmies, we're going to bury you face foremost this fall, and you will LIE still, but you will be in a political hell, which you deserve. These are the views of an "old line conservative populist

"VOTER"

(adv.)

If Dake is elected judge the finances and records of the county will be safe in his keeping. He is honest, faithful and true.

VOTE FOR DAKE.

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Montevallo, Ala.

Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Industrial, Domestic, Pedagogical, Musical, Artistic.

Session opens September 15th. Expenses, $90.

Healthful location. Faculty of 27 teachers.

For catalogue, address
FRANCIS M. PETERSON,
tf Montevallo, Ala.

(adv.)

The people of Chilton county have trusted Alex G. Dake and always found him faithful and true. His election as probate judge would reflect credit upon the county

VOTE FOR DAKE.

NOTICE.

Grand jollification at Thorsby at 4 p. m. Saturday, July 23d. Free refreshments and supper. Speaking at 8 o'clock. Come one, come all; both large and small.

(adv.)

Alex G. Dake is a safe and competent man. He will make an upright and faithful judge.

VOTE FOR DAKE.

(Communicated.)

Kincheon, July 18, 1904.

Editor Union:

I wish to speak a few words to the voters of Chilton county through your paper. The primary will soon be here, and I think this is a time to think twice and vote once. We'll have the hardest fight this time we have ever had. The dems will send the best orators they can get to this county, and they will draw pictures of the past life of our nominees and hold them up to the people. The dems have no issue; they gave an ex-governor for an issue, but failed to get it. The republican party could not find a republican in Alabama for a federal judge that would put negroes on the jury; but they had no trouble about that, for the dems furnished them their best man for that position, so they could get something to harp about. We must try to nominate men that can't be criticised by the opposing party. I see in THE UNION where a few people are trying to dictate for the voters, but as that is purely democratic I don't think it will amount to anything. So let us have an honest primary and nominate a clean ticket and success is sure. Good men on our ticket will add more to our strength than all the orators that can be put in the field. Success to THE UNION and its readers.

GEO. W. EDWARDS.

(Communicated.)

We hope that no republican will be deceived or misled into the support of what is known as the combine ticket, understood to have been agreed upon by certain candidates for the nomination on July 26th. The republicans are opposed to combination in politics, to cliques, rings and corrupt methods. We have reason to believe that such combination has been formed and desire to warn republicans against the evil designs of the ring.

H. B. RODGERS.

J. B. DOWNS, ex-Chairman Republican Co. Ex. Com.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.,

Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT — ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. — JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

SUPPOSE THE LITTLE COWSLIP

Suppose the little cowslip
Should hang its golden cup,
And say "I'm such a tiny flower,
I'd better now grow up!"
How many a weary traveler
Would miss its fragrant smell!
How many a child would grieve
To lose it from the dell!

Suppose the glistening dewdrop
Upon the grass should say,
"What can a little dewdrop do?
I'd better roll away!
The blade on which it rested,
Before the day was done,
Without a drop to moisten it
Would wither in the sun.

How many deeds of Kindness
A little child can do,
Although it has but little strength,
And little wisdom, too!
It wants a loving spirit
Much more than strength, to prove
How many things a child can do
For others, by its love.

The SHILLING and the BARONET'S INVITATION

I had just discovered a shilling in my pocket. It was the only shilling—the only coin, in fact—I was at that moment capable of producing.

With the calmness born of desperation I reviewed the situation.

In one minute by the big station clock beneath which I stood Beryl would be standing by my side (she is as punctual as she is pretty). We were to lunch—somewhere—and afterwards go to whichever theater she—I mean we—fancied.

My worldly wealth lay in the sovereign case that (doubtless) reposed on the dressing table of my Kensington "digs."

The total "assets" on my person consisted of the wretched shilling aforementioned, one visiting card in my case, a signet ring, and a letter from Sir John Kenway of Montpelier Hall, Trautbridge, asking me to run over for a week's shooting.

There was no time to realize on the one article of value—the ring. Beryl never carries more than ninepence in her purse on principle. I knew no one from whom I could borrow. To confess to Beryl was not to be thought of. Only the previous week I had been lectured severely for combined extravagance and carelessness.

Something must be done—but what? Perhaps for once Beryl might be unpunctual. Dare I risk——?

It was Beryl looking alluringly sweet, and in a beautiful temper (her temper varies a little at times).

"And now, Jack, dearest, we'll have a lovely evening. I've been looking forward to it so much. First of all I want you to take me to the New Empire Restaurant, if you don't think it too extravagant."

I converted a groan into a sigh of rapture.

"Shall we have a cab, darling?" I asked jauntily—the jauntiness such as might be displayed by the dishonest bank clerk on the eve of audit day.

"Certainly not," was my sweetheart's emphatic answer. "We'll walk, Jack. There's plenty of time." And I felt as the bank clerk would on hearing that the day of reckoning had been postponed a few hours.

When we reached the dazzling exterior of the restaurant, despair reigned in my heart, but the shilling remained intact in my pocket.

I ate as though in a dream, while

"Shall we have a cab, darling?" I asked jauntily.

Beryl was in raptures with the dinner and the service, and the head waiter inquired if all had been to our entire satisfaction.

I told him with almost pathetic earnestness that my companion and I had never till this night realized what it was to dine.

"By the way," I said carelessly, "have you a room to accommodate a club dinner party—about twenty people?"

Yes, he had the very room; would I care to see it?

I would. Beryl graciously excused me and we made our way to the banqueting hall in question. Once inside I told him quickly the state of affairs, and as he listened I had an object lesson in mobility of the Italian countenance. I produced my card and declared solemnly the money should be sent to him the first thing on the morrow. He gazed at the card doubtfully—even suspiciously—and I felt I was lost.

A flash of inspiration. I took Sir John Kenway's invitation from my pocket and thrust it into his hand triumphantly.

"Now, will you trust me?" I asked.

The crested notepaper, the imposing address and the contents of the letter turned well nigh certain defeat into glorious victory. The proprietor bowed almost abjectly and entreated me to forgive his original hesitation. He would have the bill sent to my address, and I would send the ridiculous

He gazed at the card doubtfully—even suspiciously.

amount when it suited my gracious purpose.

"Pay the bill, Jack, dearest," she said. "I've been looking over the theater list, and if you want to please me you'll take me to see "The One and Only Girl" at the Frivolity. I daresay we can get seats, as it's been running a long time."

I informed Beryl that I had settled with the proprietor outside. I gave the waiter sixpence out of the shilling, and he looked at me with a mildly disappointed gaze.

When the bus deposited us at the Frivolity door the lordly sum of fourpence remained to me.

I laid my plans with desperate, consummate cunning, requesting Beryl to stay in the theater vestibule for a moment while I inquired if any upper circle seats remained.

"Have you two—upper—circles?" I stammered, as my turn came at last. How I wished the encyclopedic, officious commissionaire might be hopelessly in error.

But he wasn't. There were plenty of seats—good seats, too.

"How many, sir?" inquired the clerk.

"Two," I groaned.

He handed me the tickets. The horrible moment had come, and with an air of almost conscious guilt I thrust my signet ring through the barrier.

"Trust me till the morning," I entreated. "I've left my money at home and my fiancee is with me." In what fearful suspense did I await his reply.

"Sorry, sir," came the fateful words, "but I daren't do it."

Happy thought! Again I withdrew Sir John's invitation from its resting place. Inscribed in the bottom left-hand corner was my name and address. What a virtue is method—especially in titled people.

For the second time the crested notepaper of my only swagger friend turned the fortunes of war. I got my tickets and bounded up the stairs with joyous steps.

How I reveled in "The One and Only Girl." How I laughed at the jokes of the comedian, and how I applauded the efforts of the artistes! I felt like the victorious general tasting the delights of home after a hard won campaign.

When the curtain had come down for the last time I breathed a sigh of unutterable relief.

But my ordeal was not over, for when we emerged I perceived, to my dismay, that it had been raining and a slight drizzle was still falling.

Then came a great, final blow.

"Jask, dear, I think you can take me to the station in a cab," said Beryl, after a glance at the weather conditions. "But, mind you, don't give the man more than a shilling."

A cab dashed toward us. Black tragedy loomed before my eyes. An adroit veiled inquiry in the course of the evening had informed me that Beryl's purse contained the sum of threepence. We had sevenpence between us. There was no hope for it. Only confession would avert the coming catastrophe.

"Beryl," I said, humbly, fearfully, "I can't——"

Then a strange thing happened, as the novelists say.

The horse slipped and fell to the ground, kicking furiously.

Beryl grasped my arm in a paroxysm of terror.

"Oh, Jack, Jack," she cried. "Oh, look at that poor horse. Oh—h!"

I withdrew her quickly into the shelter of the theater, and hope and joy flew into my heart again.

"It's all right now, Beryl," I whispered cheerfully. "The horse is up again. We can get into the cab."

"Get into the cab?" screamed Beryl. "I wouldn't for worlds after that. Horrid, dangerous things! We'll go by 'bus or walk, Jack."

"My darling," I remonstrated with superb recklessness, "I really couldn't think of such a thing. Now let me call a cab, like a nice, sweet, brave little sweetheart."

Beryl faced me with a look of unswerving determination showing from her lovely eyes (they are really lovely eyes).

"Jack," she commanded, "if you call one of those horrible, sliding, deadly things you can go home in it yourself. I'm going by 'bus, and if I can't get a 'bus I'll walk. So there."

After that, of course, there was nothing left for me but humble submission. And therefore I "submitted" accordingly.—Chicago American.

HIS PRINCE EDWARD GIRL.

Good Cause for Representative Capron's Gratitude.

When the members of the house naval committee were on a cruise up the Atlantic coast they reached one point where an international dinner was given, and men from Canada and from this country vied with each other in saying things that would promote good fellowship and comity between two peoples living under different flags. Representative Capron of Rhode Island, who was not of the naval committee, however, was there and finally was called upon for a speech.

"I can't say what all these gentlemen have said who preceded me," he began. I have not had much to do in the work of binding two countries together, but I have a deep feeling of gratitude toward Canadians, and especially those of the islands. Many years ago there came to my home a girl from Prince Edward island, and she has ever since remained there to brighten it."

The applause which greeted this bit of sentiment shook the rafters. Capron had outstripped all others. Some time afterward this episode was retold and among those present was a man well acquainted with Capron and his family.

"Why, Capron," he said, "your wife wasn't from Prnce Edward island."

"I know it," replied Capron, meekly. "Our cook came from that place."—Washington Post.

He Got the "Raise."

Frank Leslie's tells a story of how industry was rewarded. A year ago a manufacturer hired a boy. For months there was nothing noticeable about the boy except that he never took his eyes off the machine he was running. A few weeks ago the manufacturer looked up from his work to see the boy standing beside his desk.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Want me pay raised."

"What are you getting?"

"T'ree dollars a week."

"Well, how much do you think you are worth?"

"Four dollars."

"You think so, do you?"

"Yessir, an' I've been t'inkin' so fer t'ree weeks, but I've been so blame busy I haven't had time to speak to you about it."

The boy got the "raise."

Cargoes of Love.

The soul is proven every day; each hour
Life holds a mete-wand up to me and you,
To test the spirit's depth and girth and power.—
Whether the seasoned timbers hold yet true.

Of ember fineness this divining-rod,
The cargo silken-rich, the ballast gold;
The ship-holds swell with freightage dear to God,
Pure samite tinct of heaven in bale and fold.

We are the ships (our unsure voyage Time):
They sail from Birth, and touch awhile at Death.
Our Coan silk, e'er sought of every clime
To vesture mart and home, airy as breath.

Is given, not bought with aught beneath the sun:
Its consignor hath sure been God above;
The loom is Christ whereon it may be spun,
And all earth's isles be clothed, with cloth of Love.

—Clifford Lanier.

Betrothed at Birth.

In some parts of West Africa the girls have long engagements. On the day of their birth they are betrothed to a baby boy a trifle older than themselves, and at the age of twenty they are married. The girls know of no other way of getting a husband, and so they are quite happy and satisfied. As wives they are patterns of obedience, and the marriages usually turn out a success.

Brave Austrian Archduchess.

The Archduchess Augusta, of Austria, has just proved herself a good shot and a brave one. On a recent hunting party she chanced alone upon a large bear and coolly shot him dead.

FRENCH QUEEN OF THE MAY.

Pretty Custom That Prevails in Southern Villages.

An ancient custom which still obtains in many villages in the south of France is a pretty variation of the choosing of the May queen with which we are so familiar. At this season of the year the mayor—each tiny village in France boasts of a mayor—and six of his political officers choose from among the village maidens the most beautiful girl. As soon as the choice is made known the queen, dressed in white even to a long white veil and a wreath of white roses, assembles with her parents and all the villagers in front of the mayor's house. Here he and six friends, dressed in frock coats and top hats, form in procession, the mayor and queen leading, and march to the church, where there is a short ceremony.

They then march back to the mayor's house, where a favored few are entertained at luncheon. When he proposes her health he enumerates her virtues, kisses her on both cheeks and hands her an envelope which contains the prize, $200 in money. But the ceremony does not end here. They form in procession, the band leading this time, and in a sort of "follow my leader" game walk through the village, up lanes and over hills for three hours. That evening a ball is given at the inn, where the queen dances first with the mayor and his six friends and afterward with the lads of the village, and so the celebration ends. The queen's white veil and wreath, are carefully folded away and are brought out again only when she becomes a bride.

OPOSSUM A CRAFTY BEAST.

Writer Declares He Is Very Much More Knave Than Fool.

To the uninitiated the opossum is a slow-going, stupid beast, with hardly enough ambition to eat his food. But those who have studied his habits declare that there is more of the rogue than the fool in his make-up, and that his apparent stupidity is but a part of his business policy. He seldom goes hungry, and he always has a hole to crawl into when he is sleepy. And, in spite of the slowness, he manages, some way, to catch many animals much swifter than he is. It is said that even the brisk squirrel falls a prey to him in the open woods, where one would think the spry little creature had all the advantage. The opossum catches rats and mice, and eats ground birds and their eggs. He is not entirely restricted to a meat diet, however, but is fond of nearly all the berries and other wild fruits that grow in the woods and fields, and has been known to creep into orchards and berry patches to devour cultivated fruits.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Great Sea Disasters.

Loss of the Russian flagship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur, with Admiral Makaroff and an estimated strength of nearly 800 officers and men, while a severe blow to Russian prestige in the far East, is one of those catastrophes in naval warfare to which an actual combatant is always liable, though happily their occurrence is not common. In 1759, when "Hawke did bang Monsieur Conflans" at Quiberon bay, Sir Edward Hawke ordered his pilot to lay the Royal George of 100 guns, alongside the Soleil Royal, the French admiral's flagship. Before this could be done another French ship, La Superbe, of seventy guns, gallantly interposed, and, receiving her opponent's broadside, went down into the deep with her colors flying and 650 souls on board. Her revenge, however, came on Aug. 28, 1782, when the Royal George sunk at anchor off Spithead in a squall.

He Caught the Idea.

A schoolteacher of Bayonne recently had occasion to talk to her scholars about the different spellings of the word "to." She explained with great care the ways in which the word could be spelled and the meaning of it, as spelled in the different ways. Finally, in order to find out if the children had properly grasped the idea, she decided to give a test.

"Now, children, as quickly as you can, I want you to give me a sentence with all three of these spellings contained in it."

Hardly were the words out of her mouth before up went a hand.

"Well, Isaac?" said the teacher, interrogatively, and the boy, who was the solitary Jewish child in the class, answered glibly:

"Two dollars is too much to spend."

"Thy Will Be Done."

Yesterday, when I said, "Thy will be done,"
I knew not what that will of thine would be;
What clouds would gather black across my sun,
What storms and desolation waited me;
I knew thy love would give me what was best,
And I am glad I could not know the rest.

"Thy will be done," I say, and to the scroll
Of unread years consenting set my name;
Day after day their pages will unroll
In shining words that prove thy love the same
Until my years are gathered into one
Eternal, sanctified, "Thy will be done."

Red a Favorite Flag Color.

Red seems to be the most popular of national colors, if flags may be used as criterions. Of the twenty-five leading national flags nineteen have red in them. The same cannot be said of any other color. The chief flags that are marked with red are those of the United States, England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Portugal, and Venezuela.

FROM THE FOREthought NOTEBOOKS

By Earl Pratt, Oak Park, Illinois.

How the Employe is Personally Benefited by Being Careful with the Employer's Stationery.

The manager of the purchasing department of a large concern was telling me about his troubles and I was sitting on a high stool by his clerk's desk. I was also on the pay roll of the concern and studying methods.

The manager said something that made me think of something, and I grabbed a finely engraved letter head to write my thought on.

"You had better not let the general manager see you do that—he would go for you if he knew that you used that sheet for pencil paper."

Then I began to think about such things if done by many people, and decided that if all the employes were as careless as I in the use of expensive paper the destruction of stationery would cost the house more than my idea was worth.

While speaking to a group of employes a manager asked me to mention the waste of stationery. It is not much for one, but there are large concerns which could afford to hire more help and pay larger salaries if the employes would be more careful and earnest in their work.

Being careful with the [illegible] others is an exercise in [illegible]ods, and a source of personal [illegible]ment. To use stationery [illegible] because it costs us nothing [illegible] more than it does the [illegible] pays for it, because it [illegible] individuality, while it [illegible] the other person's profits.

Some ten years ago, as a [illegible] I asked for a few things [illegible] and was surprised to have [illegible]ager hesitate over some [illegible] but I found the [illegible] my desk only, but [illegible] desks, and the total [illegible] rid's [illegible]

If every [illegible] ployer [illegible] when [illegible] would [illegible] employ [illegible] selves, for the enjoyment [illegible] customers.

Now, Mr. Mrs. and M[illegible] you will remember this [illegible] give me subjects on wh[illegible] something to the employ[illegible] customers.

Couldn't Sell Her Doll

It is said that conditions and one's station in life create the difference in the sense of appreciation of men, and this morning this was plainly demonstrated when Constable P. D. Doyle conducted an auction for some time in front of the office of 'Squire William Sellers, selling the trunk and contents of Mrs. Mollie Smiddey. This woman lived in a suite of rooms in the vicinity of Vine avenue, with her little girl, a bright-eyed child with waving curls of raven black, and every one who saw the child was attracted by her happy disposition and beauty. The woman started to leave the city a few days ago for Augusta, Ga., it is claimed, leaving a number of unpaid bills, and an attachment process was procured before 'Squire Sellers, and Constable Doyle was given the paper to serve. He attached a trunk and published the sale for today before the magistrate's office. He began the auction with a small bevy of court officers, lawyers and casual passers, and the officer rapidly dispatched the business. He sold several articles of wearing apparel of the woman, many articles of furnishings for the mantel and parlor, and when nearly through, or to the bottom of the trunk, he grabbed down and secured a bundle of clothing which the little girl had worn.

"This looks hard, boys, but I'm to sell 'em, so how much am I [illegible]

One of the constables bid [illegible] and the crier proceeded with [illegible]

The next article sold was a [illegible] shoes that the little girl had [illegible] and the officer obdurately [illegible] goods without remark.

The next article was one that [illegible] on him. He found a large and [illegible]ful bisque doll, carefully wra[illegible] a silk cloth. He hesitated a [illegible] and said:

"This must be sold, too, [illegible] much am I bid?"

He held the doll over his [illegible] repeated:

"How much am I bid, [illegible]

Then the officer was affe[illegible] visible. He [illegible] Marcus was [illegible] point of making a bid, but [illegible] restrained him with:

"Boys, I can't do it—I have [illegible] at home, and I know [illegible] loves her doll. I will send the [illegible] little Smiddey girl in A[illegible] it is the last act of my life."

The officer wiped the tears [illegible] eyes, laid the doll aside and [illegible] with the sale.

But there was little [illegible] thereafter in his conduct, and [illegible] ed that the action of the crow[illegible] ding had been smothered.—K[illegible] Sentinel.

His Life for Duty

Last of all they told the story of old Captain Conkling and the Holyoke dam—a story known to every diver. It seems there was a leak in this dam, and the water was rushing through with so strong a suction that it seemed certain death for a diver to go near enough to stop the leak. Yet it was extremely important that the leak be stopped—in fact, the saving of the dam depended on it. So Capt. Conkling, who was in charge of the job, induced one of his divers to go down, and reluctantly the man put on his suit, but insisted on having an extra rope, and a very strong one, tied around his waist.

"What's that for?" asked Conkling.

"That's to help get my body out if the life line breaks," said the diver.

"Go on and do your work," replied Conkling, who had little use for sentiment.

It happened exactly as the diver feared. He was drawn into the suction of the hole, and when they tried to pull him up both hose and life line parted and the man was drowned, but they managed to rescue his b[illegible] the heavy line, just as he had [illegible]

Then Conkling called for [illegible] diver, but not a man responded [illegible] said they weren't that kind.

"All right," said the captain [illegible] businesslike way; "then I'll g[illegible] myself and stop that hole," [illegible] called the men to dress him.

At this time Capt. Conkling [illegible] years old and had retired long [illegible] from active diving. But he [illegible] strong as a horse still, and [illegible] had ever questioned his courag[illegible]

In vain they tried to dissua[illegible] "I'll stop that hole," said he, [illegible] don't want any extra rope, e[illegible]

He kept his word. He went [illegible] and he stopped the hole, but [illegible] with his dead body, and to-da[illegible] where in the Holyoke dam [illegible] bones of brave old Capt. Conk[illegible] cased in a full diving dress, [illegible] hose and life line, buried in th[illegible] of masonry. No man ever d[illegible] down after his body.—From C[illegible] Moffett's "Careers of Danger a[illegible] ing," the Century Company.

Making of a Skeptic

When father got his picture took he had a winnin' smile,
Jes' like an angel whispered to him every little while;
He wore a stand-up collar and a button-hole bouquet,
An' looked the fam'ly over in a kind an' patient way.
Like nothin' ever riled him. None who saw him would have said
He'd have the heart to take a strap to me out in the shed.
The photograph can never do full justice to the look
That father's face had on the day he got his picture took.

But when we got back home it wasn't any time at all
Till father smoked his pipe an' left his coat out in the hall,
An' looked as fierce as anything, an' started in to scold
Because the steak was tough an' everything was gettin' cold.

I tell you it was somethin' most [illegible]
Jes' like an angel whispered to him [illegible]
To see his disposition undergo [illegible]
change.
I wish we could arrange it [illegible]
hook or crook,
To have him take a trip to [illegible]
his picture took.

So when I see the portrait of [illegible]
man, lookin' grave,
Or of some military man, as[illegible]
so brave,
Or of some actress lady, with [illegible]
an' tender smile,
Or of some financeer, with an [illegible]
free from guile,
Or of some scientific man, [illegible]
calmly wise,
Or of a violinist, with his hair [illegible]
his eyes,
Or of some literary chap a-bendin[illegible]
book,
I think about the day that father [illegible]
picture took.

—Washington [illegible]

World's Biggest Ports.

Antwerp, according to an official return recently published by the department of commerce and labor at Washington, stands third on the list of the world's ports, with a total tonnage of 16,721,011 tons, entered and cleared. London is first, with a total tonnage of 17,564,108 tons; New York the second port in the world, with a total tonnage of 398,058 tons. These figures refer to ocean-going traffic only.

It isn't always the tailor who [illegible] the gentleman.

THE WEAK SPOT.

Aching back tells of sick kidneys. Aches when you work. It aches when you try to rest. It throbs in changeable weather. Urinary troubles add to your misery. No rest, no comfort, until the kidneys are well. Cure them with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. W. M. Dauscher, of 25 Water St., Bradford, Pa., says: "I had an almost constant pain in the small of the back, feet, hands and [illegible] were bloated. I was [illegible] the kidney secretions were [illegible] Physicians told me I [illegible] its worst form, and I [illegible] ver recover. Doan's Kidney [illegible] me in 1896, and I have [illegible] since."

TRIAL of this great [illegible] cure which cured Mrs. [illegible] be mailed to any [illegible] States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by [illegible] price 50 cents per box.

Authorities say that the [illegible] Pope is to be [illegible] a phrenologist on [illegible] alteration the coffin of [illegible] disinterred and opened to [illegible] of the remains. By a [illegible] sexton, the [illegible] was obtained for the night [illegible] skull was returned instead [illegible] pounds is said to be the [illegible] secured the skull of one [illegible] greatest poets.

Out of employment by the [illegible] of work on the Pennsylvania [illegible] 2,000 workingmen are [illegible] have returned to their [illegible] Europe, and it is expected [illegible] will follow.

Gently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Earthly power greater than a [illegible]

Allen's Foot-Ease. For Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Chicago and Cincinnati are in the [illegible]

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The capital has a Japanese quar[illegible] the Shingora.

"I have found the best medicine we ever used in our family for all forms of throat and lung trouble."—Wm. Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Every large is crossed every day by [illegible]

LOW RATE MOUNTAIN RESORTS AND LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Via Queen and Crescent Route. Queen and Crescent Route (Southern R. R.) will sell tourist tickets to northern mountain resorts that will be good for holder to go via direct route and return via St. Louis, with liberal stop-over to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at very little additional cost.

Tickets on sale daily to September 15th, and from October 31st, 1904. For rates and particulars ask nearest agent or address, W. H. TAPMAN, T. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Birmingham, Ala.

Kimberley Diamond Falls. A company has been formed to exploit the Victoria Falls, in the Zambesi, Africa, with a hydro-electric generating plant with the expectation of selling power to the Waukie coal fields, the Gwelo, Sebastopol and Hartley gold fields, all of which are within 300 miles.

Reward, $100. The publisher of this paper will be pleased to receive the name of at least one dreaded disease that he has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Rights of Montana Waters. The people of Montana living in the valley of the Missouri River are gravely concerned over the proposed extensive appropriation of the waters of that stream by corporations, and are importuning the governor to intervene in order that their rights to the water may be preserved.

Cuticura Soap for Perspiration of the Feet. Relieves instantly perspiration from the armpits, feet, or any part. For Sore Feet, Weak Feet, Perspiration, Offensive Feet, Chafing, Scalding, Burning, Swollen, Tired Feet, Cuticura Soap is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists, or postpaid from Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Atlanta, Ga. Money back if not satisfied. Sample for 2c stamp.

TULANE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. Thorough practical instruction, both theoretical and practical. Large and abundant hospital material. Free access is given to Charity Hospital with 900 beds and Touro Infirmary with 200 beds daily. Special instruction is given at bedside of the sick. The next session opens October 20, 1904. For catalogue address Prof. S. E. CHAILLE, Dean, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

ROM THE ORETHOUGHT NOTEBOOKS

By Earl Pratt, Oak Park, Illinois.

he Employe is Personally Benef ng Careful with the Employ ry.

...r of the purchasing de... large concern was ... his troubles and I was ...ven stood by his clerks ... on the pay roll of ... and studying methods ... more than it does the person ... pay for it, because it lower ... individuality, while it injures ... the other person's profits.

Being careful with the prop... others is an exercise in better ...ods, and a source of personal ... ment. To use stationery ca... because it costs us nothing ... more than it does the perso...

Some ten years ago, as an e... I asked for a few things for m... and was surprised to have th... ager hesitate over furnishing ... but I found he was not think... my desk only a half of dozens of ... books, and the total cost of litt...

If every employe could be ... paper for about twenty ... when troubles bunch themsel... would be very useful in helpi... employes are never better for ... more for the employer and f...

Now Mr. M... and Miss Emp... and remember this letter y... give me subjects on which to ... or things to tell employer ab... about.

Couldn't Sell Her Doll

"This looks hard, boys, but I ... to sell 'em, so how much am I ...

One of the constables bid the ... and the crier proceeded with the ...

The next article sold was a ... does that the little girl had ... and the officer obdurately sold ... goods without remark.

The next article was one that st... ed him. He found a large and b... ful bisque doll, carefully wrapp... silk cloth. He hesitated a mo... and said:

"This must be sold, too, so ... much am I bid?"

He held the doll over his head ... repeated:

"How much am I bid, boys?"

That the officer was affected ... evident. Like De Marcus was ... point of making a bid, but the ... crowded him with:

"Boys, I can't do it—I have a ... they managed to rescue his body ... the heavy line, just as he had pl...

Then Conkling called for a... diver, but not a man responded. ... said they weren't that kind of ...

"All right," said the captain, ... businesslike way; "then I'll go ... myself and stop that hole." A... called the men to dress him.

At this time Capt. Conkling ... years old and had retired long ... from active diving. But he ... strong as a horse still, and ... had ever questioned his courage.

In vain they tried to dissuade ... "I'll stop that hole," said he. "... don't want any extra rope, eith...

He kept his word. He went ... and he stopped the hole, but it ... with his dead body, and so-day ... where in the Holyoke dam ... bones of brave old Capt. Conkli... passed in a full diving dress, he... nose and life line, buried in that ... of masonry. No man ever dar... down after his body.—From Cle... Moffett's "Careers of Danger and ...ing," the Century Company.

His Life for Duty

...they told the story of ...nkling and the Holyoke ...known to every diver. ...was a leak in this dam. ...was rushing through ...a suction that it seem... ...for a diver to go near ...the leak. Yet it was ...ertain that the leak be... ...t. So Capt. Conk... ...in charge of the job, in... ...divers to go down. ...the men per on his ...ed on leaving an extra ...very step, time, and ...r" asked Conkling ...n got me body up if ...ans," said the diver. ...to your wife," replied ...had better care for son ...

...exactly as the diver ...s drawn into the suc... ...and when they found ...both nose and life line ...man was drowned, but ...I tell you it was somethin' most di... ...adin' an' strange ...To see his disposition undergo so gr... ...change. ...I wish we could arrange it every d... ...hook or crook. ...To have him take a trip to town a... ...this picture took.

...So when I see the portrait of a ... man, lookin' grave, ...Or of some military man, a-stand... ...so brave, ...Or of some actress lady, with a ... an' tender smile, ...Or of some financeer, with an expre... ...free from guile, ...Or of some scientific man, a-l... ...calmly wise, ...Or of a violinist, with his hair d... ...his eyes, ...Or of some literary chap a-bendin' ... ...book, ...I think about the day that father g... ...picture took.

—Washington ...

Making of a Skeptic

...his picture could be had ...ged whispered to him ...white ...up collar and a button... ...ually over in a kind an' ...er ruled him. None who ...ould have said ...eart to take a strap to ...e shod ...ould never do full justice ...e had on the day he got ...took.

...d back home it wasn't ...all ...ed his pipe an' left his ...the hall, ...orce as anything, an' ...scold ...k was tough an' every... ...ettin' cold.

Biggest Ports.

...ording to an official ... published by the de... ...mmerce and labor at ...ands third on the list ...ports, with a total ton... ...011 tons, entered and ...n is first, with a to... tal tonnage of 17,564,108 tons. New York the second port in world, with a total tonnage of 398,058 tons. These figures re... ocean-going traffic only.

It isn't always the tailor who ... the gentleman.

THE WEAK SPOT..

...aching back tells of sick ...aches when you work. It ...you try to rest. It throbs in changeable weather. Urinary troubles add to your misery. No rest, no comfort, until the kidneys are well. Cure them with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. W. M. Dauscher, of 25 Water St., Bradford, Pa., says: "I had an almost continuous pain in the small of the back. ...feet, hands and almost my ...were bloated. I was lan... ...the kidney secretions were ...Physicians told me I had ...its worst form, and I feared ...ver recover. Doan's Kidney ...me in 1890, and I have been ...since."

...TRIAL of this great kid... ...cine which cured Mrs. ...will be mailed to any part ...ed States. Address Foster... ...Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by ...price 50 cents per box.

...horities say that the skull ...er Pope is in the private ...of a phrenologist. On some ...alteration the coffin of ...disinterred and opened to ...te of the remains. By a ...sexton the possession of ...was obtained for the night ...skull was returned instead ...pounds is said to be the ...secured the skull of one ...'s greatest poets.

...ut of employment by the ...f work on the Pennsylva... ...2000 workingmen are ...have returned to their ...Europe, and it is expected ...will follow.

...ently cured. No fits or nerv... ...days. Send for FREE $2.00 bottle and treatise free ...Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

...earthly power greater than a ...

...ealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, ...rests the feet, Cures Corns, ...ions, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching ...and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's ...Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At ...and shoe stores, 25 cents. Ac... ...dress. Sample mailed FREE, ...A. S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

...ver and Cincinnati are in the ...

...s Soothing Syrup for children ...the gums, reduces inflamma... ...cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

...capital has a Japanese quar... ...the Shingora.

...the best medicine we ever used ...s of throat and lungs.—Wm. ...Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

...dge is crossed every day by ...

MOUNTAIN RESORTS ...RLD'S FAIR VIA QUEEN ...SCENT ROUTE.

...n and Crescent Route ...reat Southern R. R.) will ...tourist tickets to north... ...mountain resorts that ...e holder to go via direct ...turn via St. Louis, with ...visit to the Louisiana ...position, at very little ad...

...sale daily to September ...till October 31st, 1904. ...and particulars ask near... ...gent or address, ...EMAN, T. P. A., ...& Crescent Route, Birmingham, Ala.

...oloit African Falls.

...has been formed to ex... ...Falls, in the Zambesi, ...a hydro-electric generat... ...with the expectation of ...wer to the Waukie coal ...ayo, the Gwelo, Sebas... ...artley gold fields, all of ...hin 300 miles.

...Reward. $100. ...this paper will be pleased to ...n at least one dreaded dis... ...e has been able to cure in all ...is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh ...positive cure now known to ...ernity. Catarrh being a con... ...ion, requires a constitutional ...Catarrh Cure is taken inter... ...ectly upon the blood and mu... ...the system, thereby destroy... ...on of the disease, and giving ...ient by building up the con... ...existing nature in doing its ...ractors have so much faith in ...ers that they offer One Hun... ...llars for any case that it fails to cure. ...Send for testimonials. Address ...CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. ...Druggists, 75c. ...Family Pills for constipation.

...et Montana Waters.

...Montana living in the ...River are gravely con... ...the proposed extensive ...he waters of that stream ...and are importuning the ...intervene in order that ...hts to the water may be ...

...of Perspiration ...ase from the armpits, feet, ...Sour Wash. Stops Chafing, ...Burning, Swollen, Tired ...Druggists, or postpaid from ..., Atlanta, Ga. Money back ...Sample for 2c stamp.

...DEPARTMENT ...VERSITY OF LOUISIANA ...practical instruction both ...and abundant hospital ma... ...Free access is given to ...Hospital with 800 beds and ...daily. Special instruction is ...bedside of the sick. The next ...opens Sept. 29, 1904. For catalogue ...address Prof. S. E. CHAILLE, ...Drawer 261, New Orleans, La.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "GOD'S LOVE FOR MAN."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers Delivers a Thoughtful and Convincing Address Urging Us to Abjure Selfishness and Animalism—Christ the Ideal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, preached a thoughtful and convincing sermon on "God's Love For Man." The texts were from John iii:16: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoso believeth on Him, might not perish, but have everlasting life," and Mark ix:24: "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief." Dr. Rogers said among other things:

I begin our thought this morning with the great declaration of the beloved Apostle John who, better than any other of Christ's disciples, understood the vital meaning underlying the Master's life. Jesus was to John a distinct personality with whom he was acquainted, a man among men, but He was more than this. He was also at the same time the love of God incarnate in this Man's nature, so that He represented the nature of God, and His feeling and desires and purposes toward mankind. God loved the world. Now, after beginning with this thought, I have taken another verse from Scripture, to indicate man's attitude of mind toward John's declaration, "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief."

John's statement is a condensed but very complete outline of what the Christian religion aims to teach men. It is the message of the Christian Church that Jesus Christ is the personal demonstration of God's love for man. The life and words of Jesus are the illustrations of how God loves and how He acts toward man, and also what God desires that man shall think and do toward God and toward his fellow man.

Now this kind of thinking leads us into the acknowledgment of the supernatural. It brings us to the admission that our Divine Father loves man, and teaches him, and guides him by laws and standards which He reveals to man according to his needs. In other words, the Christian religion stands for the presence of God in this life we are now living, and that He has help to give to man, and demands to make of man.

There are countless men and women who believe implicitly in this statement of God's presence ruling over life, and who live in their belief, offering up themselves to divine guidance, regretting their sins and imploring pardon in perfect faith that it will be granted. There are, on the other hand, some perhaps, who say they have no belief in the divine and spiritual, and who would place themselves outside of the declarations of the Christian religion, but I believe this number to be few and growing smaller every day, as the fuller vision of the world and its rich spiritual meaning dawns upon their intelligence. But there is another large class with whom I am specially concerned, who believe and yet do not believe. They would not deny the Christian faith, neither are they ready to give their full allegiance to it. There is a multitude of such people among our men and women, and may we not ask seriously why is this the case? Is it because Christ's teaching and His life are so hard to be understood that spiritual things can make no derstood. Are some kinds so constituted naturally that spiritual things can make no effective appeal to them?

If we were for a moment to admit this it would destroy the greatest power which we believe inherent in Christ's religion, namely, that to every man, bond or free, black or yellow, barbarian or Scythian, Jew or Gentile, learned or unlearned, rich or poor, it has the power of entering into his heart and transforming his life. There is no respect of persons with God. I grant you that Christ found that there were certain places where even He could not present His message with conviction, but the cause of His failure was the hardness of men's hearts and not the difficulty of comprehending His gospel, and this same reason will be found to hold good in these days.

Atheism is no longer supposed to be a necessary adjunct of the scientist; but on the contrary, the men who are opening the widest visions of new truth to the world in these days and teaching the profoundest lessons to mankind are men who are sincere believers in the message of God's presence as revealed by Jesus Christ, or at least are able to say with earnestness, "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief." When we come to consider our own lives and those of the ordinary men and women around about whom we can understand, what is it that prevents the message of Jesus Christ from having the effect upon us all that it ought to have?

There has been for the past few years a warning sounded that men are not attending our Christian churches, and the reasons are being given in various ways. Clergymen are uninteresting; churches are cold, uninspiring places; doctrines are antiquated and illiberal and meaningless to man in the struggle for life. Perhaps there is a truth in all these statements; it is not difficult for even a stupid man to find a plausible excuse for anything he cares to do, or to leave undone. Parents who are bringing up children, teachers who are educating them, understand the readiness of plausible excuses.

But these excuses, whenever given, are not the real reasons why some men do not attend church. Let me say, first, that I believe it is open to demonstration that a larger number of men are interested in the work of the church and attending its services and obeying its inspirations than at any other time in history. And what is more important, they are attending churches willingly without the compulsion of ancient times when heaven and hell were regarded as in the sole power of the church, and men were afraid to absent themselves. Our Y. M. C. A.'s were never so prosperous. The religious nature of our college students was never more genuine than in our own days.

But to speak of those who are not attending our churches, is it not because they have never had a true vision of the vital reality and practicability of Christ's messages? The great majority of men in this country, at least, are nominal Christians. They send their children to Sunday school, they like to have their wives and sisters in union with the church, and if asked whether they themselves believe in the teachings of Christ and His Church, would either evade the question or else say they could follow Christian precepts without attending church. Is not the fault of lack of attendance on Christian worship due rather to the manner of life we are living than to a definite unbelief in the virtue of the Christian religion? They are so much absorbed in the struggle for money that they have neither time nor desire to see anything else. Every one is hunting for it, the business man, the politician, the professional man, the laborer, the coachman, the waiter, the conductor, the porter, the barber, the messenger, the clergyman who is paid for burials and baptisms, the corporation. This one craze seems to leave no part of American society intact, rich and poor, high and low, alike, are infected with this disease, which is sapping all the spiritual and moral energy of the generation.

The church is not the only place from which such men and women absent themselves. Our lectures on history and travel, and science and art are giving up their business because the cry has gone forth that men will not attend lectures. The literature that appeals to people is not that which lifts the mind and heart to higher thoughts, but the type of flimsy novel that simply entertains.

The Church of Christ is no longer a comfortable place in which the unrepentant sinner can sit. Religion has become much more of a reality to every man. It fills a more sacred place. It is not regarded in these days as simply a combination of rites and ceremonies, performed in a special building, but religion is known by all men to be co-ordinate and co-extensive with life and the man who willingly lives sinfully and in disregard of Christ's standard will not add to his degradation by playing the hypocrite and impostor. This means that in the minds of irreligious men there is a growing respect for religion and a sound regard for the church even among those who do not attend. I say that it is the life which the age is calling on men to live that is weakening the religious life and faith of men. Men cannot serve God and mammon is true forever. Can this evil be overcome, and how? I believe that it can, and the way to overcome it is to satisfy men that we are living in a moral and spiritual world in which God is present and in which He makes His demands. Professor James, of Harvard, speaks of the universality of religious experience opening up a new world which science has hitherto scoffed at, but which must be recognized if we know by our own experience that there is a realm of thought, of love, of conscience, of righteousness, toward which things our hearts yearn. We know more than ever the laws of this department of life, how, under God, beneficence and growth and power are added to life by their obedience, and how injury and weakness and suffering are the resultants of disobedience to the individual and to the nation and the race. Men believe in these things, because they see them. If they do not believe in their power as you and I, dear Christian friends do, it is because they have been hindered by other things from looking at them seriously enough. If they can be turned from the craze of the age, which is selfishness, they will be able to see and appreciate the workings of this real kingdom of love and Christ in our midst. If the church is to help men it must open its doors and heart to such men. It must not refuse their admission or retard them by insulting them when they come. If a man is looking for righteousness and anxious to govern his life according to that inspiration, the church ought to be ready to give to such an honest man all he is ready and willing to receive. Let us not be afraid of our sacraments being desecrated. Men will not come to them unless they really want them and believe in them. We ask too much of men about what they believe or do not believe. The working and living Church of Christ is not that which shall only have a place and a welcome for those who are fully equipped with faith in all its sacred doctrines, but a church which, like Christ, shall draw all men unto it and gradually, by its spiritual love and care, nourish men into its highest privileges and possessions.

If men can believe something of Christ's revelation of God, if they can say, "Lord, I believe," it becomes then the part of every Christian as an individual and of all Christians as an organization to help their unbelief until men can enter into the fulness of His message and take for their inspiration in life, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoso believeth on Him might not perish, but have everlasting life." This is the Christian's message of God's presence among us, God loving men, inspiring and guiding them toward His own ideal of perfectness. This is the opening of the gates of salvation to men, from selfishness and animalism, into the happiness and encouragement of knowing that we are the sons of God, for God hath not called us to uncleanness, but to holiness. When the churches of Christ take this attitude toward men and men shall learn that the ministration of the church is toward helping them out of their sins and mistakes rather than in a constant condemnation of their faults, I believe they will be found within its walls, ready to be helped and led toward a larger knowledge of God and His love.

Doing One's Best.

We should not only seek to do our best, but also to do the best that can be done. No man can tell when he has done his best. The best should always be the highest reach possible. The striving for excellence is not alone for the sake of the life it makes possible. No work should ever be regarded as "good enough" if it could be made better. It was said of Lord Brougham that such was his love of excellence that, "if his station in life had been only that of a bootblack, he would never have rested satisfied until he had become the best bootblack in England." It is no wonder, remarks the Baptist Union, that he was one of the best men in the empire. In seeking to do his best, ever aiming at excellence, he was gradually making himself one of the best men. And after all, the great purpose of life is only achieved when one not only does his best, but is his best.

Religious Thought.

You cannot begin anything you never did. Organization, genesis, is God.—Campbell Morgan.

When a man thinks he is the whole church he is apt to ignore the Head of the Church.—Ram's Horn.

Contentment is sunlight, discontentment is starlight, malcontentment is night.—United Presbyterian.

A man does not have to go to heaven by freight simply because he cannot express himself in meeting.—Ram's Horn.

When the Christian rises above such small details as telling the truth and dealing honestly God is going to let him drop hard.—Ram's Horn.

No one need go down to eternal death who is able to turn around and go the other way, for the other way leads to eternal life.—United Presbyterian.

Christian Submission.

A missionary in India, Rev. W. P. Byers, tells this story, which illustrates that the gospel carries its comfort in distress to the convert in India as it does in this country:

"One of our older Bengali boys, whom we were counting on to help us in the future, was carried off in a few hours by a violent fever. His poor father had struggled to give his boy every chance to learn, hoping he would become a Christian worker. But the Master saw fit to take him for higher service in the kingdom above. When this father was told that his son had passed away he bowed his head in submission worthy of any Christian in any country, as he said: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—Ram's Horn.

Manhood.

Manhood has two or three qualities. First, self-assertion, and a good many men never get beyond that—they become bullies or egotists. They always get their way, ride rough shod over every man. I do not say self-assertion is to be destroyed, it is to be directed, and that is the second quality, self-direction. That power belongs to every man. God Himself does not invade or destroy it. The powers of self-assertion and self-direction reach their climax in self-surrender to the highest.—Rev. W. T. McDowell, New York City.

A Wish.

To be free from narrowness;
To respond to the nearest need,
To help all;
To magnify the good in the meanest,
To minimize with love apparent faults in others;
To give God His opportunity in me;
To further His plan for the world He loves;
Let this be my wish.

—W. P. Landers.

UNCONQUERABLE MELANCHOLY.

The pessimist looked on the weather map
And a mournful sigh sighed he;
For he was a most unhappy chap,
Unhappy as could be.

"In January we're frozen tight,"
He sang both sad and slow;
"In February the slush we fight
And in March the chill winds blow.

"In April come the mud and rain
And in May the rain and mud,
In June the heat bids men complain;
July still fires the blood.

"September humidly depressed;
October threatens chill;
November's climate, all unblessed,
That threat doth soon fulfil.

"And in December air severe
Our aches and pains we nurse;
And then we start another year
Which probably is worse."

—Washington Star.

JUST FOR FUN

Courtier—Duke Albrecht hath put his two uncles to the rack. Jester—Ah, another case of strained relations. —Princeton Tiger.

Harry—Don't you think there's something unique about Flanders in his especial line? Dick—Yes; he is unique in thinking himself so.

"Do you ever feel as though there was nothing in life for you?" "No. Life's always full of work for me, and they never let me forget it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"It don't do much good," said Uncle Eben, "foh a man's heart to be in de right place, if he insists on keepin' his mind on hoss races an' policy."—Washington Star.

Wifey—Do you recollect that once, when we had a tiff, I said you were just as mean as you could be? Hubby—Yes, darling. Wifey—O James, how little did I know you then!—Glasgow Evening Times.

Mr. Dash—Is your cook amiable when you bring home unexpected company to dinner? Mr. Rash—Oh, we have a guaranteed asbestos curtain between our dining room and kitchen. —Cincinnati Tribune.

"I think," he said, "that I am now just about even with the world." "Even with the world?" "Yes. I figure that I have now reached a point where I owe just as many people as I don't owe."—Chicago Post.

Parkson—I'll bet a level half-crown that Melvill's girl has jilted him. Richford—What makes you think so? Parkson—Why, he's out under the trees looking for that pipe he threw away last month.—Pick-Me-Up.

Crabbie—You needn't call any more. I'm going to try another laundry. Laundryman—Why, what's the matter? Weren't your shirts and collars well done? Crabbie—Yes, too well done; I don't like them so brown.—Philadelphia Press.

Ginx—There's no pleasure in this life without its accompanying pain. Berwelt—Yes, I think I've heard something of the sort. Ginx—My wife says if I can kindle a fire in my auto I can kindle a fire in the kitchen stove. So you see, I've got myself into business.

An Eye to Business—"I've heard so much about 'inventions of the devil,'" said the new arrival. "I thought I'd like to meet the—er—gentleman. Are you he?" "I am," replied Lucifer. "Well, say, can't I be of some service to you? I was a patent attorney up there."—Philadelphia Press.

An Eccentric Bishop.

Bishop Wilson of Calcutta had as housekeeper a venerable lady who remembered the duel between Sir Philip Francis and Warren Hastings on Aug. 17, 1780. On entering the cathedral on a Sunday morning, fully robed, lawn sleeves and all, and passing the pew where the old lady sat he would pause and give her the "kiss of peace" before all the congregation, and this although he had met her at breakfast.

His sermons, too, were racy. Preaching against dishonesty, especially in horseflesh, as one of the great English failings in India, he went on, "Nor are we, servants of the altar, free from yielding to thistemptation." Pointing to the occupant of the reading desk below him: "There is my dear and venerable brother the archdeacon, down there. He is an instance of it. He once sold me a horse. It was unsound. "I was a stranger, and he took me in."

Grim Humors of the Scaffold.

In walking to the scaffold in solemn procession a criminal once called to the governor of the prison: "Just oblige me, guv'nor, by telling me the day o' the week." "Monday," answered the surprised governor. "Monday!" exclaimed the prisoner, in disgusted tones; "well, this 'ere's a fine way of beginning a week, ain't it?" And he marched on with dissatisfaction imprinted on every line of his face.

On another occasion an officious hangman whispered as he placed the white cap on his victim's head, "If there's anything you'd like to ask me, I'll be pleased to answer." The victim craned his neck forward and said in an equally low, but very much more anxious voice: "You might tell me is—is this scaffold safe?"—New Zealand Medical Journal.

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The windmill has been put to work in Germany driving dynamos.

Among the handsome window displays competing for first honors at the recent Confederate Re-Union at Nashville, Tenn., was that of the National Casket Co., in way of a handsome Confederate Grey Casket, draped with Silk Confederate Battle Flag with the figure of a Young Soldier, "A Son of the Old Veteran" standing guard, typefying the idea that the "Sons of Confederate Veterans" would faithfully guard his memory. The many visitors were very much impressed with the sentiment of the display made by the National Casket Co.

The Benedictine Sisters will establish a convent at Brookside.

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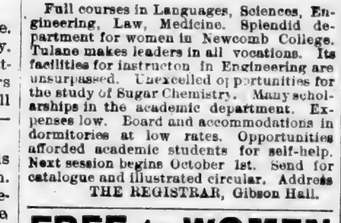
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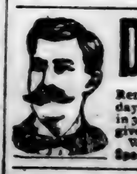
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LOOMIS' BODY FOUND

Floats to the English Coast Not Far from Plymouth. Wound in Head.

FOUL PLAY GIVEN CREDENCE.

Examination of the Body Adds to Suspicions—That Wound Behind the Ear.

The body of F. Kent Loomis, who disappeared from the North German Lloyd steamer, Kaiser Wilhelm II, on June 20th last, as that vessel was nearing Plymouth, was found at Warrens Point, adjacent to Thurlestone Sands, some fifteen miles from Plymouth. The body was bruised by contact with rocks.

It was dressed in a gray overcoat, dark blue suit and white shirt. When the body was searched a gold watch, a quantity of American and English money in notes and coin were found in the pockets, and a card with the name, F. Kent Loomis. The pockets also contained a number of private papers. The American consul at Plymouth proceeded to Thurlestone and after viewing the body identified it as that of F. Kent Loomis.

The consul said there was an abrasion under the right ear. Deceased's watch had stopped at 6 o'clock. The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, from which Mr. Loomis disappeared, arrived at Plymouth at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The wound behind the right ear is described as being circular, large and clean, and it is thought that it was inflicted before death. It is surmised that Mr. Loomis' body fell into the water near Eddystone light house.

Joseph G. Stephens, American consul at Plymouth, in response to a telegram sent by the Associated Press tonight asking him if the local reports of foul play had any basis, or if he had any ground for suspicion regarding the death of Mr. Loomis, replied:

"I regret I can not make any statements prior to the inquest which will be held tomorrow. The wound on the back of the right ear is the size of a half dollar. The body is fairly well preserved, and especially about the top of the head, considering the time it has been in the water."

ONE FATALITY.

From Wreck on the Southern Near Kennedy Thursday.

L. M. Fields, who was slightly injured in a wreck on the Southern railway near Kennedy Thursday afternoon died Friday. Mr. Fields was on his way from Mississippi in company with his brother, who was also injured in the wreck. He was suffering with consumption in the last stages, and while his injuries were not sufficient to cause death, it is thought that the shock and fright of the wreck hastened his dath.

Alexander City Fire.

Secretary of State and Insurance Commissioner E. R. McDavid has received a report of the investigation of the recent fire at Alexander City, which destroyed about $10,000 worth of property. It was thought at the time, July 2d, that the fire was of incendiary origin, and on the recommendation of the mayor Mr. McDavid ordered an investigation. A large number of witnesses were examined, but no evidence was adduced to show that there was criminal action on the part of any one.

Governor Terrell and Senators Bacon and Clay, of Georgia, have asked Acting Secretary of War Oliver to authorize the quota of Georgia militia for the maneuvers at Manassas to be increased to the full strength of a brigade. The secretary has replied that this can not be done, but the brigade officers with companies of forty or fifty men will be allowed.

Government May Complain.

It is probable that the attention of the British government will be directed to a movement conducted officially by the Canadian government to induce immigration from the United States to the Northwest Territory.

It appears the Dominion department of interior through one of its assistant secretaries has been sending broadcast throughout the northwestern states circular letters principally addressed to clergymen, professional men and persons of influence describing in glowing terms the splendid resources of the Canadian northwest and inviting immigrants by the offer of 160 acres of land for each, free schools and sound laws.

Plant Enlarged.

In anticipation of a larger business than ever before, the Empire Plow company of Ensley is making a large addition to the woodworking department of their plant. The addition covers a space about 40 by 100 feet and practically doubles the capacity of that department. This concern spent over $20,000 last summer in new buildings and new machinery preparing for the trade last fall.

ALABAMA BABTISTS

Meet in Anniston in Annual Convention.

The Alabama Baptist state convention will convene in its 83d annual session in the Parker Memorial Baptist church at Anniston July 20 to 22, inclusive. Among the questions that will require the attention of the body will be the raising of a $500,000 endowment fund for Howard college, the general discussion of missions and the affairs of the educational institutions of the convention. The convention controls Howard college at East Lake, the Judson female institute at Marion, the Alabama Baptist orphanage at Evergreen and several other smaller educational institutions.

The paramount question before the convention will be missions. The reports of the home and foreign missionary secretaries are looked forward to with considerable interest.

The Baptist State convention has no executive powers. Its delegates can pass resolutions and make suggestions but each church is a government unto itself. The convention has no authority to change any of the creeds or laws. The churches in the various districts are divided into associations. The Baptists of Alabama number 150,000. There are 855 churches and 80 associations in the state. The value of church property is $1,379,592.

The officers of the convention are: H. S. D. Mallory, of Selma, president; C. L. Comer, of Eufaula, first vice president; R. H. Pettus, of Huntsville, second vice president; R. F. Manly, of Birmingham, treasurer; W. B. Compton, of Montgomery, corresponding secretary; S. P. Fowlke, of Birmingham auditor.

Another important matter that will come before the convention will be the question of placing evangelists in the field.

HUNT SUES FOR DAMGES.

Alleges False Imprisonment and Criminal Libel.

William A. Hunt has filed suit against R. C. Milliken, Sheriff Burgin, Judge Benners, of the inferior court of Birmingham, and the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance company, asking for damages to the amount of $50,000 for an alleged false and malicious arrest and imprisonment.

The plaintiff also claims damages to the amount of $199,999 against the Fidelity Mutual Insurance company in a second suit, alleging libel.

Hunt was indicted on two charges in Texas. He was tried on the first indictment and acquitted, and was on the second bill found guilty and given a sentence of five years in the penitentiary. An appeal to the supreme court was taken and a decision was handed down reversing the decision of the lower court and ordering the defendant discharged.

RESERVOIR BREAKS,

Flooding Valley of Scottdale, Pa., Ruining Property and Crops.

With the roar of a Niagara the new reservoir of the Citizens' Water company at Scottdale, Pa., burst Sunday night, and more than 300,000,000 gallons of water rushed down the valley, sweeping all before it, and inundating crops and wrecking buildings in its path. It was discovered that the dam was in danger of breaking, and messengers were hastily sent through the valley to warn the people.

Hundreds of lives were thus saved, for an hour later the whole valley was under water.

The damage to the machinery and the reservoir alone will amount to $50,000. When the torrent swept down upon the valley buildings were torn from their foundations and carried on the crest of a great wave. Crops valued at thousands of dollars were completely wiped out. Bridges were carried away.

Child Kills Young Brother.

Edward Cox, the 8-year-old son of Dr. B. D. Cox, of Jackson, Ky., who was assassinated two years ago, accidentally shot and killed his 4-year-old brother Tom. The ball passed through the head. Edward was playing with an old rifle which belonged to his father and had not been discharged since the latter's death.

SAW HIM RUN AWAY.

Incendiary Fire In Montgomery Lumber Yard.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Alabama Rift Flooring company two miles from Montgomery Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $75,000. It is thought the blaze was of incendiary origin, as the watchman saw a man run away from one of the dry kilns just before the fire broke out.

The plant consisted of a large planing mill, two dry kilns, a large sized, dust house and boiler room. The whole covered four acres of space. There was $54,350 insurance.

Coke Ovens Idle.

All the coke ovens of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company in Pratt City are closed.

The company has two batteries, a larger and a smaller battery. The number of ovens in them will exceed 500 and 300 or 400 men are thrown out of work by the shut down which was necessitated by the mines in this district being idle.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector. Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing beats. Any one who desires to register on property qualification should take with him his last assessment sheet and tax collector's receipt to show to the registrars as proof that you are possessed of such property, and pay taxes on it. You can register under ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more land in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres or more land in this state, upon which you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate in this state assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write any section of the constitution of the United States.

Don't give up your life certificate that you got in 1902; you only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved to this county from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any one information on any special points that they may be in doubt upon, and stands ready to help any one to get all the rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you so you can have witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority. tf

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th.

Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.

Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and 16th.

Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and 19th.

Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.

Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d.

Benson, beat 3, July 25th and 26th.

Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.

Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and 30th.

Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and 2d.

Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.

Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th

Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.

Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.

Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.

CLANTON, one week, August 8th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.

CLANTON, one week, August 22d to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and determine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.

tf

Want Two-Thirds Jury Law.

The Texas Bar association adopted a resolution calling on the legislature to submit a constitutional amendment to so change the jury law that a two-thirds majority of a jury may return a binding verdict in civil action. It is contended that such a change will prevent jury bribing and mistrials to a great extent.

General Harrison President.

Owing to a misunderstanding in the dates there were but a few in attendance at the reunion of the blue and the gray held in congress hall at the world's fair. General George P. Harrison, of Alabama, was elected president, and Rev. Dr. T. H. Haggerty, of St. Louis, secretary.

Galena in Calhoun.

A rich discovery of lead ore has been made in Calhoun county, near Jacksonville. The vein is fourteen feet in thickness and of surpassing richness. It will analyze nearly 90 per cent of pure ore.

Officials of vegetarian societies are in high glee over the predicament of the meat eaters on account of the butchers' strike. They insist that the strike, instead of being a hardship, will prove ultimately a twofold blessing in educating the people to adopt their theories. Living expenses, they argue, will be greatly reduced thereby, and the health of the people vastly improved.

At a meeting of the privy council at Buckingham palace, at which King Edward presided, the request of the relatives of the late Mr. Kruger, former president of the south African republic, for the interment of his remains in the Transvaal was considered, and it was subsequently announced that the desired permission had been telegraphed.

H. Williams, son of Mayor J. L. Williams, of Mansfield, La., has been arrested on a warrant charging him with the murder of James P. Watkins, a prominent Red river merchant and planter, who, together with his negro driver, was mysteriously assassinated in a stretch of woods in Red river parish last December.

Mormons Establish Headquarters.

President Daniel E. Rich, of the southern states mission of the Mormon church, has purchased substantial buildings in Chattanooga for the establishment of permanent headquarters for the Mormon church in the south. All of the southern states will be in his jurisdiction, and many missionaries will be sent out every year. The headquarters are removed there from Atlanta.

Shot by a Boy.

Information has reached [illegible] the killing of Mrs. [illegible] Dublin, Ga., by [illegible] Young Currie shot [illegible] seven times, and [illegible] Thomas Floyd, his [illegible] ing a serious wound.

It is said that Mr. [illegible] toward Mrs. Currie with a [illegible] the boy began shooting [illegible] stantly. No arrests have [illegible] made.

The Sak's Store
Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for Women and Children.
Our Mail Order Department is efficient and serviceable.

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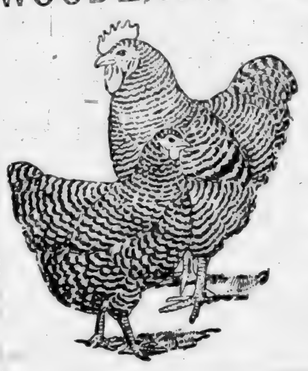
A most complete
Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods,

The Millinery Department
Is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara [illegible] of St. Louis

P. D. WILS
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

WOODLAWN POULTRY [illegible]



WE have as good [illegible]
CHICK[illegible]
as there are in the [illegible]
Barred Plymouth [illegible]
And you may have [illegible] fresh eggs for 50c [illegible] want them shipped add 10c for packing [illegible]
Give us a trial and we [illegible]

MRS. W. [illegible]
Maplesville.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule B[illegible]
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES
Clanton. - - -

We Have Perfected Arrangements [illegible] That Practical and Instructive New[illegible]

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact [illegible] ly engaged in agricultural pursuits, or [illegible] Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh [illegible] It is pure, bright and practical all the way [illegible] meets the requirements of the entire family. [illegible] throughout the South, and no one should be [illegible]

Our Great Special Offer
The Weekly Union one year [illegible]
Weekly Advertiser one year [illegible]
Both for $1.25.

VOL. II.

HON. L. H[illegible]
Next Probate Judge
Nominated on Friday, [illegible]
as against 172 for [illegible]

Unknown [illegible]
Labrador, the Lone Land [illegible] Thar[illegible]
By Will[illegible]

THE fate of Leonidas H[illegible] briefly some of the co[illegible] has the hardihood to b[illegible] tion in the Labarador although seen by the [illegible] any other quarter of N[illegible] by daring navigators f[illegible] desolate, and forbidding mys[illegible] heroism for the adventurous pi[illegible] This strange, rugged, and ice-fr[illegible] and South Atlantic States or [illegible] rally, Labrador is forbidding, i[illegible] large measure, accounts for its [illegible] rers. From a scenic point of v[illegible] bays, islands, rivers, gigantic w[illegible] prove intensely interesting [illegible] in the grand and picturesqu[illegible] The interior of Labrador has [illegible] above sea level, the foothills o[illegible] foothills at intervals along the [illegible] of which resemble the fiords [illegible] of these, perhaps the most str[illegible] This bay is between one [illegible] Great towering cliffs more t[illegible] ther hand. Glistening cascade[illegible] lure one to explore them. [illegible] is hardly probable that the [illegible] from undertaking further ex[illegible] dor is not nearly so well kn[illegible] ledge possessed by geographe[illegible] of Eskimos, Indians and fu[illegible] others to attempt what Hub[illegible] the lesson of their fate will ha[illegible] Labrador explorer should not [illegible] ent emergency rations to enab[illegible] sks. Guns and fishing tackle[illegible] for food supplies, and he w[illegible] or later.

Had Hubbard realized this the [illegible] had a less tragic ending. It [illegible] privation was suffered with[illegible] prove a valuable object lesson t[illegible] day the wilds of the Labrado[illegible]

Never Had a Trial.

Jerry Johnson, colored, who [illegible] sentenced to be hung on the 7th [illegible] March for the murder of anoth[illegible] [illegible], will not be hanged. The [illegible] the court held that he had ne[illegible] been tried. The act creating the [illegible] of Gadsden says that the [illegible] shall commence on the th[illegible] day in September and contin[illegible] the third Saturday in Dece[illegible] It seems that the Johnson tr[illegible] commenced on Friday, the 1[illegible] December, and completed on S[illegible] 7, the 19th. His attorneys [illegible] and that the term of court [illegible] on the night of the 18th at [illegible] o'clock.

Seriously Wounded While Asleep

Monday morning the wife of L. [illegible] Ford, who lives at Hansell, Ga., [illegible] by an unknown person. She [illegible] asleep, the shot being fired throug[illegible] window. The bullet entered the ri[illegible] side and ranged downward, throu[illegible] lungs, liver and kidney. She is [illegible] critical condition.

It is thought that the shot [illegible] fired by [illegible] Ford, [illegible] two white boys have been arr[illegible] and lodged in jail [illegible] circumstantial evidence.

Headquarters.

Shot by a Boy.

Information has reached the ... Killing of Mrs. Robert F... ...ton Ga., by Malcomb... ...ong Currie shot Mrs. Flo... ...six times, and then s... ...mes Floyd, his sister-in-l... ...g a serious wound.
It is said that Mrs. Flo... ...ward Mrs. Currie with a ha... ...he boy began shooting, killi... ...tantly. No arrests have y... ...ade.

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Stock of General Merc...
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Millinery
...rtment
Is complete in every detail and is in...
of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara...
of St. Louis
P. D. WILS...
..., ALABAMA.

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CHICK...
as there are in the ...
Barred Plymouth ...
And you may have ...
fresh eggs for 50c. ...
want them shippe...
add 10c for packing.
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News. Best Market and Fine...
...cial Page. Best State New...
...Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact ... ...ngaged in agricultural pursuits, or famil... ...ekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indis... ...pure, bright and practical all the way th... ...ets the requirements of the entire family. It ... ...oughout the South, and no one should be ...
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...e Weekly Union one year ...
...eekly Advertiser one year ...
Both for $1.25.

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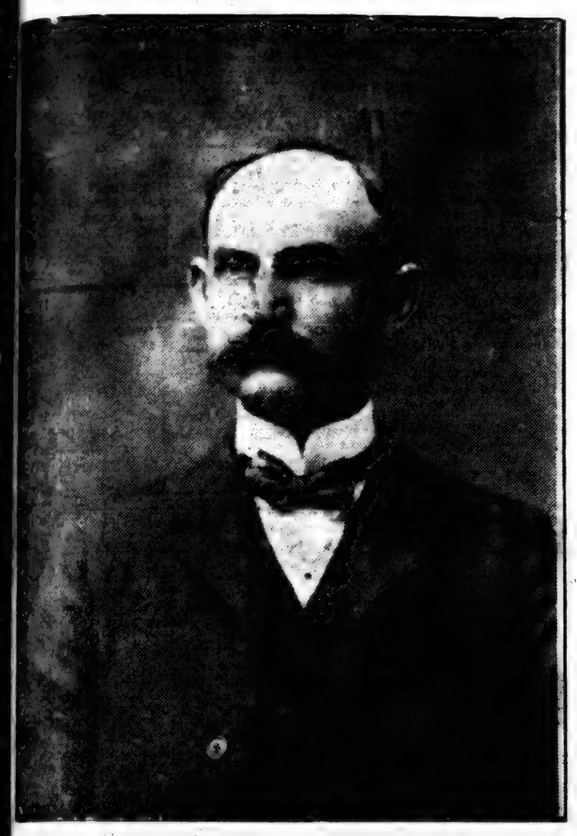
VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., JULY 28, 1904. NO. 18.



HON. L. H. REYNOLDS,

e Next Probate Judge of Chilton County. He was Nominated on Friday, the 26th, by a Vote of 780 as against 172 for His Two Opponents.

Unknown America.

abrador, the Lone Land of the North, Less Explored Than Africa.

By Willard Glazier.

HE fate of Leonidas Hubbard in Labrador leads me to present briefly some of the conditions which confront the explorer who has the hardihood to break from the coast and attempt exploration in the Labarador Peninsula—the vast Lone Land, which, although seen by the Cabots in 1497, is today less known than any other quarter of North America. The coast has been sailed by daring navigators for more than four hundred years, yet the t desolate, and forbidding mysteries of the interior still baffle the skill heroism for the adventurous pioneer who has the courage to face them.
This strange, rugged, and ice-fringed peninsula has an area equal to the ...da and South Atlantic States or of England, France, and Austria combined, ...erally. Labrador is forbidding, if not repulsive, and this condition, perhaps ...large measure, accounts for its having been so long neglected by American ...rers. From a scenic point of view, however, Labrador has much to offer. ...bays, islands, rivers, gigantic waterfalls and snow-capped mountains will ...ys prove intensely interesting to the tourist and student of nature who ...gets in the grand and picturesque.
The interior of Labrador has been found to be a tableland about 1,500 ...above sea level, the foothills of which reach down to the sea. Piercing ...e foothills at intervals along the 1,100 miles of coast line are deep inlets, ...of which resemble the fiords of Norway and Sweden.
Of these, perhaps the most striking is Nakvak, 1,100 miles north of St. ...e. This bay is between one and two miles in width and twenty miles ... Great towering cliffs more than 1,500 feet high jut out into the water ...ther hand. Glistening cascades tumble over their sides, and mystifying ...ms lure one to explore them.
It is hardly probable that the collapse of the Hubbard party will deter ...s from undertaking further exploration with similar purposes. Central ...rador is not nearly so well known as equatorial Africa, and the little ...dge possessed by geographers is chiefly derived from the unreliable ...ts of Eskimos, Indians and fur traders. These conditions are sufficient ...d others to attempt what Hubbard and Wallace failed to accomplish.
The lesson of their fate will hardly be ignored by those who follow them. ...Labrador explorer should not only be welll equipped, but shoud carry ...ient emergency rations to enable him to carry forward his work without ...sks. Guns and fishing tackle cannot be safely relied upon at certain ...ons for food supplies, and he who estimates differently will come to grief ...er or later.
Had Hubbard realized this the story of his undertaking would doubtless ...e had a less tragic ending. It is unfortunate indeed that so much hard... ...and privation was suffered without immediate benefit; but his experience ...prove a valuable object lesson to those who may plan to penetrate at some ...e day the wilds of the Labrador Peninsula.

Never Had a Trial.

...mary Johnson, colored, who was ...enced to be hung on the 7th of ... March for the murder of another ...o, will not be hanged. The su... ...e court held that he had never ...n tried. The act creating the city ...rt of Gadsden says that the fall ...n shall commence on the third ...day in September and continue ...l the third Saturday in Decem... It seems that the Johnson trial ... commenced on Friday, the 18th ... December, and completed on Sat...day, the 19th. His attorneys con...ded that the term of court ex...d on the night of the 18th at 12 ...ock.

...eriously Wounded While Asleep.

...nday morning the wife of L. R. ...ee, who lives at Hansell, Ga., was ... by an unknown person. She was ...ed, the shot being fired through a ...dow. The bullet entered the right ...st and ranged downward, through ...lungs, liver and kidney. She is in ...critical condition.
...is thought that the shot was ...ed for her husband.
...three white boys have been arrest...and lodged in jail on circumstantial ...dence.

New Enterprises in Mississippi.

Aberdeen—$50,000 hardware company; ginning and milling company.
Columbus—$100,000 underwear mill.
Jackson—$250,000 water works.
Newton—Woodworking plant.
Okolona—$75,000 oil mill.
Picayune—$10,000 development company.
Prospect—$12,000 saw mill.
Summit—$30,000 ice factory and bottling works.
Union—Saw mill; planing mill; saw mill and gin.
Utica—Spoke and handle factory.
Woodville—$75,000 water works and electric light plant.

After Trade Relations.

Mobile's commercial club has sent Hon. W. D. Kyle to Colon, thence to Panama and other cities, armed with data with which to impress the mercantile interests of the republics with the importance of trade relations with the Gulf City.

J. M. Eagan, former president of the Central of Georgia, has been elected president of the Union Bridge, Depot and Terminal railroad company of Kansas City, Mo.

CROP PROGRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau—Alabama Section—For Week Ending July 25, 1904.

General Conditions.

The weather was generally favorable for growing and maturing crops, though too much rain was received in some southwestern and northern counties, and more is needed in a few southern and central counties. A hail storm, which passed over the middle portion of Coffee county on the evening of the 18th instant completly destroyed crops over an area of about four miles wide and 14 miles long; hail storms were also slightly damaging in Autauga, Marshall and DeKalb counties. A week of dry, moderately warm weather would be beneficial to field crops, nearly all of which have been laid by. Cotton continues to fruit well, though there are some complaints of too rapid growth and grassy fields. The crop as a whole, however, is generally promising, with but comparatively few reports of damaging conditions of any kind. Corn is generally promising, with the early planted maturing over the southern half of the state, where some early fodder is being pulled; late corn continues very promising in nearly all districts. Gardens and minor crops are making satisfactory progress, except sweet potatoes are blighting in some fields. Melons and peaches are plentiful; grapes and pears are rotting in some places, but continue generally promising. Hay prospects are now generally good and turnips have been sown in some localities.

Extracts from Reports of Crop Correspondents.

(County, Place.)

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Blount, Oneonta: All crops growing nicely; late peas doing well; pastures excellent; some boll worms in cotton; corn better than usual.—Aquilla J. Ketchum.

Cherokee, Mackey: Plenty of rain: cotton, corn and minor crops doing well.—B. F. Mackey.

Cullman, Crane Hill: Cotton doing well, though there is some blight; corn good; early corn laid by; minor crops doing well.—J. W. Wood.

DeKalb, Round Mountain: Too much rain for cotton, though it is fruiting well; corn doing well; potatoes and minor crops promising.—A. F. Brock.

Franklin, Burleson: Best prospects for corn, cotton and minor crops in years.—A. L. Osborn.

Jefferson, Argo: Showers first of week; corn doing well; early cotton large and fruiting well; hay crop good.—G. B. Prayton.

Lamar, Pharos: Crops a little late, though very promising; corn tasseling; cotton fruiting well; minor crops promising.—J. J. Weeks.

Lauderdale, Cloverdale: Cotton growing and fruiting fairly well; corn promising; peas and millet excellent; rain 21st and 22d.—H. L. Reeder.

Madison, Madison: Rainy week; crops getting grassy; cotton running too much to stalk; peas and pastures improving.—John Hertzler, Sr., M. D.

Marion, Guin: Too much rain; crops doing well, though getting grassy; cotton small, but blooming well; corn earing well.—F. A. Meier.

Morgan, Centergrove: Cotton growing well, no boll worms; corn, gardens and minor crops doing well.—O. C. Ratliff.

Walker, Kansas: Cotton fruiting nicely, top crop forming, but boll worms appearing; corn earing well; minor crops promising.—A. H. Blackwell.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Autauga, Vine Hill: General rains; crops nearly all laid by; cotton grassy, but fruiting well; peas promising; some damage by hail and wind.—Jas. Russell.

Bullock, Inverness: Very dry; cotton late, blighted on sandy soil and small on red land; upland corn poor, late promising; minor crops poor.—H. McLean.

Chambers, Lafayette: Cotton fruiting well, none open; corn earing well; peas excellent; minor crops doing well. W. Andrews.

Chilton, Lomax: Cotton fruiting well; corn earing well; minor crops promising; nice rains on 20th and 23d.—A. A. Jackson.

Clay, Ashland: Cotton full of blooms; early corn earing well; late corn promising; too much rain for peaches.—Jas. L. Carwile.

Dallas, Harrel: Cotton fruiting well, some early planted beginning to open; corn good; some fodder pulled.—W. B. Moore.

Elmore, Eclectic: Cotton fruiting fairly well, some bolls forming; corn excellent; early corn earing; minor crops promising.—D. W. Falkner.

Hale, Powers: Cotton doing well, but shedding in places and some rust appearing; corn doing well; minor crops good.—John Findlay.

Lee, Auburn: All crops doing well; plenty of moisture for cotton; fruit in good condition.—T. J. Little.

Lowndes, Letohatchie: General rains needed; cotton fruiting well, bolls forming; corn badly damaged by previous drouth; gardens poor.—T. L. S. Grace.

Marengo, Moss: Corn promising; cotton running too much to stalk and getting grassy; pastures good; minor crops doing well.—J. B. Lewis.

Montgomery, Hope Hull: Corn promising; cotton doing fairly well.—J. W. Smith.

Pickens, Stone: Excessive rains causing too rapid growth in cotton, which is fruiting poorly; corn promising; minor crops doing well.—T. H. G. Cook.

Randolph, Peavy: Nearly all crops laid by; cotton blooming nicely; scattered showers received, but still too dry in places.—N. E. R. Peavy.

Russel, Pittsview: Cotton blooming well, none open; early corn practically made; no fodder matured; minor crops promising.—W. M. Burt.

Sumter, Gaston: Too much rain; cotton blooming well, though running too much to stalk; early corn excellent; minor crops good.—P. E. Ware.

Talladega, Fayetteville: Rain 21st and 22d; all crops doing fairly well; some cotton and corn laid by.—W. M. Watters.

Tuscaloosa, Olmstead Station: Cotton large, some bolls forming; corn earing, though it needs rain; potatoes and peanuts doing well.—C. B. Olmstead.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Baldwin, Magnolia Springs: Good weather for pulling fodder; sweet potatoes damaged by blight; corn good; peas being shipped.—Henry P. Romund.

Clarke, Thomasville: Rain needed; cotton doing fairly well; fodder pulling hastened by drouth; minor crops growing slowly.—T. N. Davis.

Coffee, Enterprise: Hailstorm on evening of 18th completely destroyed crops over an area of two to six miles wide and twelve to sixteen miles long; not a limb left on cotton.—B. W. Fleming.

Covington, Hilton: Plenty of rain; late corn promising; early corn poor; cotton very promising; minor crops doing well.—W. F. Jones.

Crenshaw, Honoraville: Early cotton fruiting well; late cotton poor; corn will yield well; minor crops promising.—P. F. H. Roper.

Dale, Pinckard: Cotton blooming well, no top crop forming yet; corn damaged by continued drouth; minor crops poor; cuas rotting.—W. F. Clement.

Escambia, Pollard: Too much rain for cotton, though this crop is doing well; corn earing well; fodder matured; cane promising.—J. W. Kelly.

Henry, Headland: All crops damaged by drouth; cotton injured by rust and root rot.—J. I. Harris.

Pike, Goshen: Cotton fruiting well, few bolls forming; corn earing well; fodder maturing; minor crops backward.—W. R. Finlay.

Wilcox, Ackerville: Cotton small, but fruiting well, some blight and boll worms and some fields are grassy; corn and minor crops promising.—W. A. J. Stuart.

FRAN KP. CHAFFEE,
Section Director, Montgomery, Ala.

Wreck on Southern.

In a freight wreck on the Southern railway at Patton's Mill, caused by the spreading of the rails, five persons were injured, two seriously; ten cars were wrecked and two engines belonging to the Central of Georgia railroad, being transported from the Baldwin locomotive works, were badly damaged.

The wreck blocked the line for seven hours. The most severely injured is John R. Snow, of Philadelphia, who was traveling as caretaker of the new engines. One of the wrecked cars leaving the track was thrown into a cottage near the right of way, and the timbers flying from the demolished porch of the house injured Miss Mollie Patton. Snow's condition is critical.

The blood-stained furniture and wardrobes of the late King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia were publicly burned in the palace grounds by King Peter, who feared they might be used for political purposes if turned over to the sisters of the murdered queen.

Jesse Boyd, a 11-year-old boy, was visiting in West Point Miss., a few days ago, and while shooting sparrows with some playmates dropped his rifle over the fence and the weapon discharged. The 22-caliber bullet struck the boy in the heart, causing instant death.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Well Known Railroad Man Fatally Shoots Himself.

Capt. Daniel Fraser, a white man, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol at the Western railway freight depot at Selma, Friday morning. He left a note stating he was tired of life and he hoped for a better life after this.

He was transfer clerk for the Western railroad up to a short time ago. He came to Selma from Opelika. He had held several important railroad positions and was well thought of. He had a daughter in Opelika, who had just telephoned him to come to that place where he had a home. He was about fifty years of age.

MUST HAVE STAMP.

State Text Book Law Held to be Constitutional.

The appeal of Dr. A. J. Dickinson in the noted text-book case was turned down by the supreme court affirming the validity of the state text-book law. Dr. Dickinson's contention was that his children had a right to use textbooks not bearing the state depository stamp, provided the books were otherwise identical with those prescribed by the text-book commission. The lower court decided against him and he appealed, the appeal being lost. The decision means that public school children must have books with the required stamp and these stamps will be affixed only to books sold in the official state depositories.

Will Work Prisoners.

Madison county commissioners are making arrangements to have the county convicts put at work on the county roads instead of hiring them to the state at 30 cents a day. Under the new system, prisoners will be allowed to work the roads before their trials and if they are not convicted they will be paid for their work. Otherwise they will be credited with the time on the sentences passed upon them.

Woman's work, a literary magazine published at Atlanta, Ga., has recently awarded a substantial cash prize to Miss Mathilde Bilbro, daughter of Judge J. A. Bilbro, of Gadsden for the best poem sent in by readers of that magazine.

New Industries in Alabama.

Anniston—$1,000,000 glass manufacturing company; paper box factory.
Birmingham—Storage and warehouse company; coal mines; $100,000 coal mining company; $44,000 brick works; $20,000 clothing factory.
Citronelle—$10,000 ice factory and electric light plant.
Columbiana—$10,000 telephone company.
Enterprise—$10,000 mill and novelty company.
Huntsville—Rope mill.
Talladega—$50,000 electric power plant.

Russia Will Not Search Ships.

Orders have been sent to the volunteer fleet steamers, St. Petersburg and Smolensk, to refrain from interference with foreign shipping.

It is expected the steamers will eventually join the Baltic fleet and be replaced by ordinary warships.

England's Bill.

Great Britain's bill for damages against Russia for demurrage and other indemnities connected with the arrest, detention and shelling of British ships in the Red sea will probably be heavy. Already it is roughly estimated at $5,000,000.

Cotton Mill Strike.

The strike order issued by the Fall River Textile council calling upward of 30,000 operatives to remain away from the mills in protest against a reduction of 12 1-2 per cent in wages became effective Monday.

Heirs of Louis Etzel killed by Chinese soldiers are not satisfied with the amount of indemnity, $25,000, Mexican money, paid by the Chinese government and have complained to the state department.

The three military companies of Meridian, Miss., are fitting up what they say will be the finest armory in the state.

The precious mineral production of the Cripple Creek district, Colorado's great mining camp, for the month of June, 1904, was $1,607,000, with an average value of $27 per ton and a tonnage of 52,700.

To give immediate aid to the injured and overcome long delays heretofore attending the arrival of medical aid from hospitals, there have been installed tent hospitals in New York parks.

A company has purchased 7,000 acres of land in Leflore county, Miss., and will build a new town, Ouds.

It is expected that the Bessemer bar mill will be put to work this week.

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TELLING HER GOODBY.

Somehow, can't keep back the sigh
When I'm tellin' her good-by!
Try to pull myself together—
Wish her joy an' pleasant weather—
Hope she'll lan' thar safe an' soun'.
But, good people, I'll be boun'
Ef the tears ain't in my eye
When I'm tellin' her good-by!

Sence she's got to go, I'm glad.
When it's over! an' half mad
That I can't keep in control
That upheavin' of my soul!
Whistle—try to sing a bit,
But thar ain't no heart in it,
Sun an' stars have left life's sky
When I'm tellin' her good-by!

That's the way with women! They
Steal yer heart, an' slip away,
Like some bright an' sunny beam
You've been seein' in a dream!
Jest the minute that you know
You air lovin' of 'em so!
Hope's done left me—life's a sigh—
I've been tellin' her good-by!
—Atlanta Constitution.

When Man Proposes.

"Do I look perfectly calm?" inquired Polly, climbing into the wrong side of the sleigh and trying to tuck the laprobe around the dashboard. "Because," she went on, beginning to take off her gloves, and then, as she re-collected herself, nervously drawing them on again, "though you might not suspect it, I'm—a little—excited. I've just finished getting proposed to."

I gave the check rein a violent jerk that must have insulted a horse like Marc Antony.

"I wouldn't even ask who—" I began.

"Oh, you needn't," said Polly. "It was only Bobby Paddington."

I started. The check rein slipped from my fingers, and I let the whip fall with a thud into the snow.

"Why, what is the matter?" asked Polly. "It isn't polite to be surprised when a girl gets proposed to. It looks as if you had thought she couldn't—"

"Oh, it isn't that," said I. Anybody could get proposed to by Bobby Paddington—and in leap year."

"Pooh!" said Polly, as I stepped into the sleigh and tucked the robe around her. "Leap year has nothing to do with it—nor Bobby Paddington, either—if a girl has really made up her mind. Leap year merely gives her a privilege which a woman can take whenever she likes. It's like the kiss under the mistletoe, entirely a joke. You wouldn't dare kiss any girl under the mistletoe whom you wouldn't dare kiss anywhere else. And no girl would think of asking a man to marry her on leap year, or at any other time—that is, no girl with a particle of common sense or delicacy."

"Or womanliness," I declared.

"Or knowledge of men," said Polly.

"Or breeding."

"Or experience."

"I wonder," said I, "if any woman ever did use that leap year privilege."

"Never," said Polly, "since she has had the every year privilege of making a man propose to her. It would have been so very unnecessary. Any woman who uses a little tact and sets out to can get a proposal. The difference between proposing herself and making a man propose to her is the difference between using a whip and spur. You don't have to whip a horse—that is, a horse worth having—do you? But you do often have to spur him when you come to a jump. A man is like a horse; he hates a whip, but he minds a spur."

"Oh, I see," said I, chuckling to Marc Antony until the sleigh sped over the frozen road; "a proposal is like a hedge. A fellow wants to get over it, but he is afraid of what is on the other side. He may land in a tangle—or he may get a cold water dousing."

"Or he fancies there might be a ditch somewhere."

"Or a trap," I suggested gently.

"Exactly," said Polly, "and that is why it needs a little mental suggestion from the girl to spur him on. If she attempts to drive him with a whip he balks. But mental suggestion——"

"That isn't anything like—hypnotism—is it, Polly?"

"Well—a little," acknowledged Polly. "It's making somebody think something that isn't so."

"Making him think that there isn't cold water on the other side?" I inquired.

"Yes, or a tangle," said Polly. "The average man dreads getting tangled up worse than he does plunging into cold water. But if you can hide all the cords of a binding engagement and all the bonds of matrimony, or can make them look like garlands, or cover them with silk and can persuade him that a proposal isn't a hedge at all, but just a bower of roses that he can slip over without any discomfort, and that the water on the other side couldn't possibly be cold, but just warm tears of affectionate sympathy, and that there aren't any ditches in which to be entombed alive, or any traps in which to be caught, and then can make him believe that you don't care whether he takes the leap or not—"

"He will go pell mell on to his doom," I finished tragically.

"Like Bobby Paddington," Polly giggled.

"Oh, Bobby Paddington," I remarked with disgust. "He is just like some fool horses that would take any hedge, if it was brick wall—and always land on their feet. There is a divine Providence that protects Bobby."

"I'm very sure you're very uncomplimentary," said Polly. "And, besides, Bobby Paddington landed right in the ice cold water this time. I refused him—as hard as I could."

I looked down at the demure little bundle of fur beside me, with one curl and a nose sticking out of the big collar.

"Did you do it for my sake, Polly?" I asked softly.

"No," said Polly, "for Bobby's. He needed the lesson. His conceit was something atrocious. Besides, I had made a sort of wager with Kitty Carter——" Polly stopped.

"Well?" I suggested.

"Oh, well—that I could—that he should—I mean—Oh, don't you understand, Mr. Heavyfeather—by twelve o'clock. I finished refusing him at five minutes of, while you were waltzing with——"

"How do you know with whom I as waltzing?"

"Oh, I had only to keep one eye and an ear on Bobby—and not my heart," said Polly sweetly.

I melted beneath Polly's smile, as the snow beneath the sun.

"Polly," said I, "tell me how you managed the mental suggestion in Bobby's case—how you managed it, anyhow."

"I began by telling him that the jam was in the closet, but that the door was locked."

"I don't understand," said I.

"I told him," said Polly, "that I never intended to marry, never!"

I jerked the reins so suddenly that Marc Antony threatened to stand up on his hind legs.

"What did you tell him that for?" I exclaimed.

"Bobby would hate to think anybody who was in the matrimonial market had entangled him," explained Polly. "He likes to think he is pursuing somebody who doesn't want him. That's the funny thing about most men. They always want the girl who they think doesn't want them, and thereby lay the foundation for the divorce court proceedings right there in the parlor where the proposal is going on. It is nearly always safe to begin making a man propose to you by telling him you are unattainable. It is like telling a small boy that there is a jelly cake in the pantry, but that it's locked up. He immediately begins to look for the pantry key."

"Polly," said I, gazing down upon that small bundle of fur with real awe in my eyes, "are you sure you aren't a reincarnation of Plato—or Socrates—or somebody? For an unreasonable little person you can reason better——"

"Oh, it didn't come naturally," laughed Polly. "It's the result of—well, you might say long experience."

I winced. I was searching my memory; and somewhere, at some time, it slowly occurred to me, Polly had positively vowed to me confidentially that she never intended to marry.

"Oh, I see," I remarked, as the light dawned on me, "you always say that, just as you say, 'Charmed to meet you,' when you're introduced, 'Come again,' when a man leaves the house, or 'Pardon me,' when you step on his toes."

"No-o-o," said Polly, "you wouldn't dare tell a timid man that the pantry door was locked. He might take you literally and go away frightened or discouraged. And I told you that I didn't treat them all alike by any means."

"Well," I remarked, flipping Marc Antony quite unnecessarily, "what did you do next as regards Bobby?"

"I don't remember. Let me see—oh, yes. I believe I pointed out to him why I wouldn't marry, but what a perfectly charming wife somebody was missing; and how entirely ideal marriage between two sympathetic souls could be made, and how awful it would be if a man should marry the wrong girl; and——"

I leaned over and looked Polly squarely in the face.

"Did you say all those things, Polly Lee?" I demanded.

"Look out!" cried Polly. "That's the second time you've almost driven into a snowdrift."

"Polly Lee," I repeated, "did you say all those things?"

"Why of course not, silly!" said Polly, turning pink. "I only suggested them. My words were quite—well, he never would remember the words, anyhow, so they don't count."

"Well, what does count, anyway?" I retorted, flipping Marc Antony spitefully.

"The looks," said Polly, "and the tone and the attitude."

I gave Marc Antony the first lash he ever had.

"What attitude, Miss Lee?" I asked in a cold, hard voice.

"The mental attitude," answered Polly, without the quiver of an eyelash, "and the mental atmosphere. Oh, it's something you can't explain, but most girls understand it. It's just like feminine logic. There isn't any explanation, and you can't prove it, but it's true, just the same."

"There is," said I, "just about $5 difference between feminine logic and masculine logic."

"I don't understand," said Polly.

"I mean," said I, "that there is five dollars difference between Bobby Paddington's logic and your logic."

"Please explain," pouted Polly. "You're always so intricate."

"For instance," I went on, "when Bobby Paddington bet me five dollars this morning that he would carry his flirtation with you to the point of proposing within twenty-four hours——"

"Mr. Heavyfeather," exclaimed Polly, sitting up perfectly straight. "You don't—mean to say—Bobby Paddington knew I was engaged to you!"

"Oh, yes; I told him all about that only this morning," I replied, nonchalantly.

Polly was looking straight ahead of her with flaming cheeks and snapping eyes.

"And, as I remarked to you," I went on, slipping my arm across the back of the sleigh and glancing sidewise at Polly, "Bobby Paddington would take any sort of a hedge, even if he knew it was a brick wall."

Polly didn't even notice my arm. As she leaned back into the depths of it and the sleigh, with a long breath, there were tears of mortification in her eyes.

"Then," she said, looking pathetically up at me, "he was only flirting—with me—all the—time."

"Polly, dear," said I, bending over and kissing the top of the fur cap softly, "and what were you doing?"
—Helen Rowland, in Washington Post.

THE TONKAWAS.

Story of Tribe Is a Sad One in Indian Annals.

While the early history of the Tonkawa Indians is wrapped in mystery, a legend exists that at an early period the earth was covered with Tonkawas; that a great flood came and scattered the tribes, which were never able to come together again. The home of the Tonkawa was the Wichita mountain country, which now constitutes south central Oklahoma. At least, the Wichita mountain country is the first authentic location to which civilization has traced the Tonkawa and to which the oldest living members of the tribe date back their knowledge of their ancestral habitat. The Tonkawa, or Nez Perces, reserve, which is made up of four townships adjoining the Ponca reservation, and where the tribes settled in 1880 under the leadership of the renowned Chief Joseph, was so thoroughly distasteful to them that in the early spring of 1885 they went to their northern home in Montana, later locating at Spalding, Idaho. During the great civil conflict the Tonkawas remained neutral, their attitude bringing upon them the hatred of the Comanches, Caddoes, Wichitas, Delawares, Shawnees and Kickapoos, who combined in efforts to wipe out the entire nation of Tonkawas.

When the Tonkawas were first found by the European explorers and the historians they were the most powerful nation of Indians in the Southwest of the main continent of America, a fact which tends to throw some light on the legend they so respect concerning the time when the earth was covered with Tonkawas. At this time the Tonkawas were the only Indians with any start toward advancement and civilization, and theirs as a crude advancement—in advance of civilization. They understood the art of weaving cloth, for which they used a species of silk weed bark fibre, and they kept historic and religious records by strands of beads, which by their variety were made to convey information to the seclusive set of professors who were bound to reveal the truth and always read aright—for if they should add to or take any part away of the subject of this bead history they would suffer the penalty of death.

The most extreme law of the Tonkawas—and one that has puzzled students of human nature and historic customs—was their law of marriage and divorce, any infringement of which was punishable by cutting off the ears for the first offence, cutting off the nose for the second and by death for the third offence. A grown man who did not do his share of work in the little maize tracts was denied the right to marry.

Numbering about 1,000 souls, the Tonkawas have remained since 1885 in Idaho, near Spalding. About one mile from the agency proper in Oklahoma can be seen a small inclosure dotted with scores of little mounds—the resting place of the Nez Perces dead, large and small, who lie buried two and three in a grave, a mark which commemorates the scourge that played sad havoc with the Nez Perces one winter during their short stay in Oklahoma.—Kansas City Journal.

The "Pitch Lake King."

Conrad F. Stollmeyer, known as the "Pitch Lake King," and the wealthiest man in the Caribbeans, is dead at Port of Spain, Trinidad, aged ninety-one years. Though a penniless German immigrant to the United States, he became the editor of a German paper in Philadelphia, which pro-slavery partisans tried to wreck in 1845. Again penniless, he became an adventurer in Trinidad, and finally the owner of an asphalt lake worth millions, which he discovered. Stollmeyer, although born in Germany, where he received a university education, was a British subject, having been naturalized by a special act of Parliament in 1848.

Theatre fires are to be studied experimentally in Austria by building a theatre one-fifth the normal size and subjecting it to various tests.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "THE INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT."

The Rev. John D. Long Gives Some Wholesome Advice About Present-Day Problems—The Causes of Discontent and the Remedies.

BABYLON, L. I.—In the old First Presbyterian Church here, Sunday morning, the Rev. John D. Long, pastor, preached on "The Industrial Conflict." The text was from Ecclesiastes ii:22: "What hath a man for all his labor?" Mr. Long said:

The writer of this text was asking as to the rewards of life. Let us accommodate it to the conflict now waging between capital and labor. "It is the old question of the laborer and his hire. What are the teachings of Holy Writ on the question?

Here, as elsewhere, we believe that the Gospel applies, for as Ruskin suggests, the Gospel beams upon life at every point, and is either good for everything or good for nothing.

Civilization is based upon labor—human, animal, mechanical. What we call capital is at bottom only accumulated labor. The day laborer lays brick in a wall; that is labor. He saves up a part of his wage, and that becomes capital. Mechanical labor, by which most of the world's work is now done, is human labor invested in machinery, and working through the same.

Of course, money or capital is secured not only through saving and invention, but in many other ways; yet human effort is back of it all, and it becomes a sort of call loan upon the bank of labor. Was it not Emerson who said, "He that hath a dollar is master of all to the extent of that dollar?"

Vast fortunes have been piled up by those who have invented machines by which mechanism may take the place of human hands. Thus the inventor is enabled to draw the wages of thousands. We all know how largely the machine has superseded the naked hand in the manufacture of a thousand and one articles of daily use. Take, for example, pins and needles and nails.

To be sure, many great fortunes have been made by other means than by machinery, but in the main the wealth of modern times is founded upon mechanical labor.

Before asking what the letter or spirit of the Bible teaches on the labor question, let us face the situation of to-day. Organized labor and capital are in conflict. There are strikes and rumors of strikes. Each strike is a battle in the war.

It may be well to observe that organized labor has as yet only a fraction of the total labor army, but it is a fraction that is increasing.

Why this warfare? Because labor on the one hand is dissatisfied with its share of the rewards of industry, and because, on the other, capital constantly seeks to reduce the cost of production by opposing the demands of labor.

Other factors, however, enter into the situation. One arises from the development of the modern corporation. Whether corporations have souls or not, they lack in large measure the element of personality and the personal touch. Men who work for a corporation are working in the main for an unknown entity. Now, we remember that among the old-time Romans the word for stranger was also the word for enemy.

Further, there has been much dishonesty in corporate dealings. Take such things as the corrupt purchase of public franchises below value, the increase in cost of certain necessities of life by reason of unjust combinations to keep up prices. These and other similar crimes against the community have done much to inflame not only labor, but the general public against capital.

Also, the rising standard of life, by which the living wage gets further and further from the meagre pittance that would suffice to support the frugal Chinaman, leads the laborer to constantly demand a more and more generous wage.

Still other grounds of hostility might be referred to, such as the natural, though sinful, envy of the rich by the poor; the ostentatious luxury of the rich, the growth of class distinctions between the poor and the rich and the inequality of pecuniary rewards. The men who discovered the priceless boon of anesthesia—who found that surgery might be rendered painless by the use of such agents as chloroform and ether—gained but little money from their discoveries. They doubtless might have traded on the world's fear of pain, and by using the patent laws and secrecy secured wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, but to their honor they did not. On the other hand, the men who introduced such improved and cheapened methods as the Bessemer process of producing steel gained money by the hundred millions. So people are tempted to ask, "Have not some men been rather selfish, to say the least, in the acquisition of their wealth? And may they not have obtained a little more than their share?"

Before we go further let us ask what is to be the probable outcome of the war between labor and capital? Is it an irrepressible conflict, or can the opposing interests be reconciled? The answer is already being given. Take such a situation as may now be seen in the coal trade of Chicago. After bitter fighting the dealers and the teamsters have come together to monopolize the coal trade of the city and keep out all competition. Wages and profits have been put up at the expense of the outside public. This is likely to go on more and more.

The ultimate outcome, unless the tendency is checked, will be organization all along the line until we have collectivism—a vast organized machine, in which men will be cogs and individual initiative and personality will be restricted to an extent that will largely arrest the progress of civilization.

But let us take a breath and turn to the Bible. What are the teachings of the Bible in regard to labor and wealth? The Old Testament is plainly anti-capitalistic. In proof of this you have but to read the laws regarding capital in the Book of Leviticus—laws that, if enforced, would compel plain living as surely as the iron coin of Sparta. Hear what was laid down there. Land was allotted in small parcels to the families of the tribes, and could not be alienated except for the term of fifty years. "And ye shall hallow this fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family." (Leviticus xxv:10).

Interest could not be charged on loans. "And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee; then thou shalt relieve him; yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner; that he may live with thee. Thou shalt not lend him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase." (Leviticus xxv:35-6).

Finally, there was the statute of limitations with reference to loans. "At the end of every seven years thou shalt make a release. And this is the manner of the release; every creditor that lendeth aught unto his neighbor shall release it." (Deuteronomy xv:1-2).

The attitude of the Old Testament toward wealth is perhaps best reflected in the prayer of Agur—"Give me neither poverty nor riches * * * lest I be full, and deny Thee, and say, Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, and steal, and take the name of my God in vain." (Proverbs xxx:8-9).

I need hardly remind you that the great character dominating every page of the New Testament was a poor man, without house or home. His attitude toward labor on the one hand and capital on the other may be imagined. It is well put by Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke:

"Never in a costly palace did I rest on golden bed,
Never in a hermit's cavern have I eaten idle bread.
Born within a lowly stable, where the cattle round Me stood,
Trained a carpenter in Nazareth, I have toiled and found it good.
They who tread the path of labor follow where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining do the holy will of God.
Where the many toil together, there am I among My own;
Where the tired workman sleepeth, there am I with him alone.
I, the peace that passeth knowledge, dwell amid the daily strife.
I, the bread of heaven, am broken in the sacrament of life."

While there is never any bitterness in the Master's utterance regarding wealth, His views may be readily gathered from such parables as that of Dives and Lazarus (Luke xvi:19).

Again, we have the same attitude in the passage on the camel and the needle's eye (Matthew xix:23).

Not only was the Lord poor, but His apostles were all poor men, who placed no value on wealth. Paul, the greatest of apostolic preachers, supported himself by manual labor, and taught "They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil" (I. Timothy vi:9-10). On the whole, the attitude of the New Testament is one of warning against the seductions of wealth.

The evangelical churches stand upon the word of Scripture, and so in sympathy with labor. In fact, of some 7,000,000 of male members in the evangelical churches of our land, not less than 6,000,000 are wage earners or manual laborers. So that the claim that the modern church has departed from the position occupied by the apostolic church is not well founded.

What, then, from the letter and spirit of the Bible in connection with the teachings of experience is to be suggested as a means of curing the quarrel between labor and capital?

First, let there be closer personal relations between the rich and the poor. Let them meet together in the fellowship of God's house and the Divine Fatherhood. Out of mutual acquaintance will come mutual respect, and a recognition of a common humanity.

You may remember Emerson's story of the quarrel between the mountain and the squirrel, where he says:

"The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel,
And the former called the latter 'Little prig.'
Bun replied,
'You are doubtless very big.
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year
And a sphere
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not as large as you,
You are not so small as I;
And not half so spry.
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track.
Talents differ, all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

Then there should be a deeper interest taken by capital in the financial well-being of labor. Such devices as profit sharing, old age pensions and the like will give the workman a sense of greater security and of partnership with capital.

Interest taken in the proper housing of labor, although not always appreciated, is in the right line. So, too, the introduction of the social secretary as an intermediary between the corporation and the employe.

Another thing needed, not so much in the interests of labor or capital, but in the interests of the innocent non-combatants, is compulsory arbitration, applied at least where the public suffers intolerable inconvenience, as in the case of a railroad, telegraph or coal strike. Compulsory arbitration may not always be satisfactory to the combatants, but it is essential to the peace and comfort of those not involved in the controversy. This remedy, or military control, as in the recent railway strikes in Holland and Austria, should be used to protect the public.

The sovereign remedy, however, must be not by recourse to legal means, but by the application of the royal law. James (ii:8), after speaking of the relations between the rich and the poor, says: "If ye fulfill the royal law according to the Scripture, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, ye do well." This is the aqua regia, the royal solvent, in which we may solve all the hard asperities of conflicting interests.

Only as men come to know God through Christ, whom He has sent, and so come to love their fellow men, will it be possible to solve these questions of controversy in a way that will insure the permanent progress of our civilization.

What we need, after all, is not measures, but men.

"The world wants men—large hearted, manly men;
Men who shall join in chorus and prolong
The psalm of labor and of love.
The age wants heroes—heroes who shall dare
To struggle in the solid ranks of truth;
To clutch the monster, error, by the throat;
To bear opinion to a loftier seat;
To blot the error of oppression out,
And lead a universal freedom in."

Faces That Comfort One.

"I wish some people knew just how much their faces can comfort one!" The speaker was a young woman who had passed through deep sorrows; she was telling a friend how many people comforted her, though they were unconscious of it. The Epworth Herald tells the story. "I often ride down in the same street car with your father, and it has been such a help to me to sit next to him. There is something so good and strong and kind about him, it has been a comfort just to feel he was beside me. Sometimes, when I have been utterly depressed and discouraged, he has seemed somehow to know just the right word to say to me; but, if he didn't talk, why I just looked at his face, and that helped me. He probably has not the least idea of it, for I know him so slightly, and I don't suppose people half realize, anyway, how much they are helping or hindering others!" There is a great deal of this unconscious kindness in the world. Moses wist not that his face shone. The best people are not aware of their goodness. According to the old legend, it was only when it fell behind him, where he could not see it, that the saintly man's shadow healed the sick. This is a parable. Goodness that is aware of itself has lost much of its charm. Kindnesses that are done unconsciously mean the most.

Deception.

The one who successfully deceives another makes it hard for himself afterward when the deception shall have been discovered—as it is sure to be in time. He will always be distrusted, no matter whether he is again attempting deception or not. The only method that wins clear to the end is honesty.—Wellspring.

The "Bans" Forbidden.

We forbid the bans between rum, religion and politics of whatever party and whatever sect, and in the name of God and humanity, we proclaim a union new and indissoluble, of affection as well as of interest, between temperance, religion and politics of every party and every shade.—Neal Deal.

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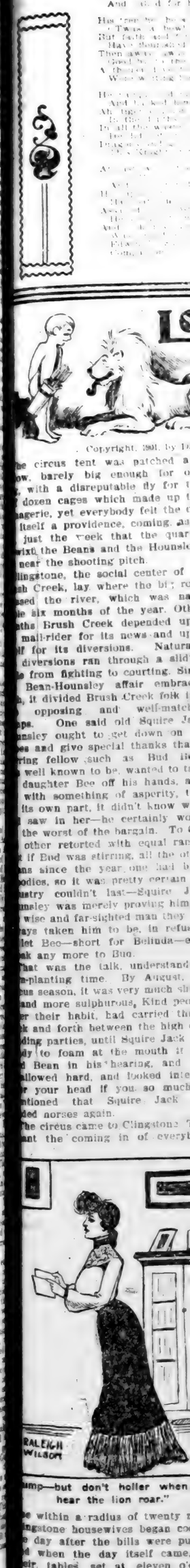

mp—but don't holler when hear the lion roar."

It is well put by Dr.
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THE KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN HAIR

The sun rolled up from an east of red,
The world was fresh and fair,
When summoned loud from his truckle bed,
The Knight of the Golden Hair.
They garbled him stout in his doubled worn,
They laced his scarlet shoon,
And forth he strode in the dimpling morn,
And called for his trusty spoon.

His trenche- he scraped in minutes ten
('Twas a bowl of mush, I wis,
But faith and forsooth, the best of men
Have flourished on fare like this),
Then away, away, for he could not stay;
Good-by to the breakfast board;
A thousand ventures abroad by day
Were waiting his knightly sword.

He vanquished many a wily foe,
And hacked him limb from limb
Ah! tiger and lion he laid full low
In the depths of the woodshed grim.
In all the waste of the yard was naught
He did not bravely dare;
Dragons and giants and trolls he sought,
This Knight of the Golden Hair.

At last when the West with pink was soft,
And the sun rode high no more,
He captive fell to a spell he oft
Had battled in vain before.
Assailed by a host of drowsy charms
He yielded to magic deep,
And locked secure in his mother's arms,
Was seized by the wizard Sleep.
—Edwin L. Sabin in Woman's Home Companion.

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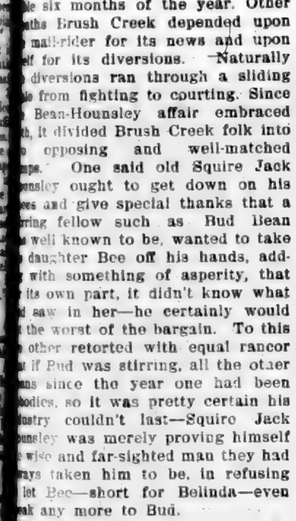
The circus tent was patched and ow, barely big enough for one , with a disreputable fly for the dozen cages which made up the agerie, yet everybody felt the cir- itself a providence, coming, as it just the week that the quarrel xist the Beans and the Hounsleys near the shooting pitch.

Clingstone, the social center of all sh Creek, lay where the big road ssed the river, which was navi- le six months of the year. Other ths Brush Creek depended upon mail-rider for its news and upon lf for its diversions. Naturally diversions ran through a sliding le from fighting to courting. Since Bean-Hounsley affair embraced h, it divided Brush Creek folk into o opposing and well-matched ps. One said old Squire Jack unsley ought to get down on his es and give special thanks that a ring fellow such as Bud Bean well known to be, wanted to take daughter Bee off his hands, add- with something of asperity, that its own part, it didn't know what saw in her—he certainly would the worst of the bargain. To this other retorted with equal rancor if Bud was stirring, all the other ns since the year one had been odies, so it was pretty certain his ntry couldn't last—Squire Jack unsley was merely proving himself wise and far-sighted man they had ays taken him to be, in refusing let Bee—short for Belinda—even ak any more to Bud.

That was the talk, understand, in n-planting time. By August, the rvus season, it was very much sharp- and more sulphurous, Kind people, er their habit, had carried things k and forth between the high con- ding parties, until Squire Jack was dy to foam at the mouth if you d Bean in his hearing, and Bud llowed hard, and looked intently r your head if you so much as ntioned that Squire Jack had ded horses again.

The circus came to Clingstone. That ent the coming in of everybody



Jump—but don't holler when you hear the lion roar."

e within a radius of twenty miles. ingstone housewives began cooking e day after the bills were put up, d when the day itself came, had eir tables set at eleven o'clock. quire Jack brought in every soul on e place, all packed in the two horse agon, along with a sack of meal, and her sacks of cabbage, potatoes and ples. The sacks were all for his ster Jenny, at whose house he would are his women folks to gossip and dinner, while he himself kept a arp lookout for that pestilent Bud an.

Squire Jack meant to get there so ng ahead of Bud that Bud would ve no chance to find out Bee's hereabouts. It nettled him not a ttle that as he came to the ford the erryman said, grinning: "My soul, quire Jack! Looks like your chas- r Bud Bean. He's jest about two inutes ahead.' Bee, who was pale and pretty, with dreamy meek blue eye, smiled hopefully—it was a good omen, Bud's getting thus ahead of Pap. He had sent her a message the night before, mysterious as it was laconic, "Jump—but don't holler when you hear the lion roar," it ran. Bee did not in the least understand it—but then it was not for her to understand things—she meant always to leave that to Bud.

Still she could not help speculating on it, when she was safe in her seat inside the tent, and had seen Bud go past twice or three times without so

"I'm willin' to pay money jest to find out how slick you fellers can lie."

much as looking her way. Somehow he seemed to be chumming mightily with the circus folk—he went in and out at pleasure, sat for brief whiles where he chose, and guyed the clown with a familiar ease really astounding.

Bee sat dreaming all through the performance, waiting for something—she did not know what. Her heart sank as the family party filed out of the tent, and still she had no sign from Bud. She thought her father was going straight home. That was Squire Jack's intention—but he had traded horses three times that day, getting boot and a better horse every time, so he was in the humor for any sort of pleasant extravagance. When he heard the ringmaster shouting from his perch on a gay wagon, that the night show would be unlike and ever so much better than the day one, he thrust a fistful of silver inside the ticket window, saying with a grim laugh: "I'm willin' to pay money jest to find out how slick you fellers can lie."

Bee felt her dying hope suddenly reprieved then, but she was near crying when the night show ended, and still Bud had made no sign. Bee was glad the mules trotted their best and made the wagon jounce and bounce so there could be no talking—Lize Pardue had come with them, and she knew was fairly aching to twit her with Bud's open falling away.

Squire Jack had distanced most of the other homing vehicles, when all at once one corner of the wagon sank down, spilling the occupants in a long row, before the team could be checked. A lynch-pin had dropped out and let the hind wheel run off. As Squire Jack was searching for it, lantern in hand, a man came galloping towards him, shouting aloud: "Run, everybody, for your lives! The lion's loose! Cage got turned over! Run He'll kill you! Run!"

The road ran through the woods. From the depths of them behind the rider there came a succession of blood-curdling howls. The Squire rose to the emergency. He had his horse—the new horse, in charge of Tommy, his eldest son. He also had the two mules—and nine people to carry off on them. In a wink he had stripped the mules of gear, set Tommy astride one of them, with his wife behind the lad, and little Sue, his youngest daughter on before. Beck mule, he knew, would save them if anything could—she was both sure-footed and speedy. He was not so certain about Tige, Beck's partner, still there was nothing for it but to back on her, boy Billy, Lize and brother Johnny, both of whom outyelled the lion. That left Bee, and her Aunt Maria, the most fearful soul alive, for riders behind upon the new horse. The Squire mounted the beast, clucked to him, and got him near the remaining hind wheel, which Aunt Maria had mounted and to which she clung despairingly. Aunt Maria weighed two hundred, and stood five foot two. Is it any wonder that when the Squire checked up at the end of two breathless miles, Bee, who should have been perched behind Aunt Maria, was nowhere visible?

Or is it any marvel that some two hours later, a minister in the country town was reading the marriage service in behalf of a disheveled bride, and an exultant groom. When the knot was tied hard and fast as law and gospel could do it, there was supper, very late, and very merry, at the town's finest hotel. The circus proprietor gave it—he was, it turned out, a running Bean, Bud's elder brother, who had run away many years before, in the wake of a circus. He had worked his way up, and at last became so indispensable that when the proprietor died his last words to his weeping widow were: "Stick to the country circuit—and don't forget to marry Bean." Bean, a born showman, did not in the least mind sinking his name out of hearing for the good of his son, but some stirrings of either affection or curiosity had made him write to Bud and find out how the land lay, before the "Second-Greatest-Show" came to Clingstone.

As for details—they were never quite clear to anybody. Lize Pardue maintains to this day that Bee was such a fool she simply fell off the horse and lay there, uncertain as to whether she was to be eaten or married. The story, of course, got into the papers, and helped the show to draw so well that at the end of the next season the proprietors sent to a very new and very pink Bean a silver loving cup with roaring lions for handles. Stranger still, Squire Jack Hounsley drank egg-nogs out of that same loving cup—and in drinking washed down the last trace of enmity toward his son-in-law.

IS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER GOLF.

Justice Harlan Ascribes Good Health to Popular Game.

One of the most enthusiastic of all those who follow the elusive golf balls over the Chevy Chase links near Washington is Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. He has turned three score and ten, but he declines to agree that he has therefore passed what some have called the "dead line" of active life.

"I am no older than I was twenty years ago," he remarked the other day, "and while I can keep up my golf I'm apt to stay so."

Justice Harlan, after his first lesson in trying to make the ball do things it apparently did not wish to do, described golf as a "cross between tiddly-winks and a mile run," but to-day he plays, rain or shine, summer or winter, matching off with generals or diplomats or, failing these, "Colonel Bogey" himself.

Not long ago, in a pause in a session of the Supreme Court, the gallery saw Justice Harlan write something on a bit of paper and, calling a page, send it down to former Attorney General Griggs, who, himself an ardent golfer, was at the time before the tribunal about to plead a case. In such a room, in such a presence, everything becomes impressive, but that note merely read:

"Dear Griggs: I was out before breakfast this morning and played a white ball against a red one—the red man against the paleface. And the Injun won—two up. H."—New York Tribune.

Woman's Wise Use of Money.

A Long Island City school teacher, who has fallen heir to $100,000, announces that she will continue to teach and hopes to be more efficient than before.

"In fact, my money will help me in my work," she says, "and I shall spend some of it for that purpose. I am going to build a nice little home with part of the money, where I can be handy to the school and give more time to it than I have given previously."

Wise woman! Nine people out of ten would allow sudden acquisition of riches to end their usefulness.

In Chicago.

Ex-Senator "Billy" Mason says that a friend of his in Chicago was recently showing an acquaintance from the East through his art gallery.

"You have some pretty fine paintings here," remarked the Eastern man. "I especially like those old portraits. I presume they were handed down to you by your ancestors," he added, by way of a gentle "jolly."

"Ancestors nothing!" exclaimed the Chicago man, taking the matter seriously; "they were handed down to me by an auctioneer!"—June Woman's Home Companion.

His Letter.

When Willie Blank was at the seashore last summer his father wrote to him frequently, and in each letter inclosed ten cents or a quarter to add to the little lad's pleasure. Willie was no letter-writer, but one day he managed to compose the following comprehensive epistle, which he sent to his father:

"Deare Papa—I got all your leters and you have put some munny in each one of them. Please write oftener. Your luving son, William."
—June Woman's Home Companion.

GOOD WORK OF FILIPINOS.

Faithful and Industrious in an Unaccustomed Climate.

Sixty Filipinos on the United States cable ship Burnside did excellent work on the rough seas off the coast of Alaska last year. Twenty of them were detailed for laying and repairing cables. They were thus engaged for three months, during which time they experienced a great deal of rough weather, one voyage having been so trying that the Burnside narrowlly escaped destruction. The Filipinos, however, in spite of the severe climate and the difficult nature of the work, proved so efficient and trustworthy that Lieut.-Col. Allen of the United States signal corps says in his official report: "The work was always cheerfully performed by them, and in no case during the entire trip was any sort of punishment administered to these men. They continually grew in strengtah, and with the exception of slight colds from exposure they were in excellent health throughout. The point desired to be made prominent is that these men taken from the Philippine islands and sent directly into the cold of Alaska were able to perform all the duties required of them in the most satisfactory manner.' Gen. Greely says: 'The marked success of the past year has caused the chief signal officer of the army to engage a Filipino crew for the operations in Alaskan waters for the coming summer."

SHE GOT THEM MIXED.

Explanation Dawned Rapidly on Mind of Housewife.

A lady walked into a grocer's shop one day with her sleeves turned up to her elbows and a fighting light in her eyes. "This ere," she observed with a sniff, as she banged a piece of yellowy substance on the counter, "is the soap that does the washin' of itself; the soap what makes ev'ry washin' day a kind of glorified bean feast; the soap what gits all the linen as white as snow and as sweet as a hazlenut by dinner time, and lets the happy housewife spend the rest of the day playin' with the children, and here am I been scrubbin' three mortal hours with that lump, and ain't got so much lather out of it as I could git from a brickbat." "I beg your pardon," remarked the grocer, "but it isn't the soap. Your little boy came in here yesterday for half a pound of both soap and cheese; that's the cheese."

"The cheese!" gasped the lady. "That accounts for the other thing, then."

"The other thing?" queried the grocer.

"Yes, the other thing," came the reply, "I was layin' awake half the night wonderin' what it was made the Welsh rabbit we had for supper taste so funny."—Kansas City Independent.

Kate Sanborn Queries.

After speaking of vast piles of decaying carcasses of the herons, slain for their plumes and the thousands of young birds left to starve, all for the sake of securing the plumes for women's hats, Mr. Scott says: "I wish clearly to emphasize the fact that I do not blame the women who use these decorations, for men are the responsible parties. No woman ever wore a decoration of any kind, much less the feather of a bird, for her own pleasure, or to attract the attention of other women. The object for which women wear decorations is to enhance their attractiveness and beauty to men, not to themselves, or to each other. And as long as men care to have women's hats decorated with feathers and express their approval by admiration bestowed, just so long will the custom endure."

Does Mr. Scott know women as well as he does birds?—From her article in National Magazine.

Play you Are the Sunshine.

You say you're feeling blue, lad?
That things are going wrong?
If that's the case for true, lad,
Cheer up and sing a song.
You'll find 'twill always pay, lad,
For all—for me and you
To play we are the sunshine
And let the skies be blue.
When the skies are blue and clear, lad,
The world is at its best;
Whene'er you drop a tear, lad,
It saddens all the rest.
Smile on—don't mind the knocks, lad,
Just keep your own heart true—
Play you're the golden sunshine
And let the sky be blue.
When you are feeling blue, lad,
And half inclined to cry,
You're at the job—'tis true, lad—
Intended for the sky.
The sunshine role sits bettter
On husky chaps like you—
Then be a human sunbeam,
Let but the sky be blue.
—Baltimore American.

Long Term of Faithful Service.

On Tuesday, May 10, Prof. Charles Koetl completed his fiftieth year as organist of St. Mary's Catholic church in Ottumwa, Iowa. His compensation has always been small. He began with a little melodeon and it is said that he has never omitted a mass, vespers or benediction at which he had promised to play. He is now 69 years of age.

In a Profitless Chase.

In regard to the British operations in Somaliland the London Telegraph said recently: "Our chase of the mad mullah has lasted longer than the chase of Dewet and we have not caught him yet. Our troops have done their best in a region which produces nothing and has defied all attempts to make it grow laurels."

Resigns from Brown Faculty.

Archibald Delaney, for nearly twenty years steward of Brown university, has resigned, his resignation to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Delaney has served the college in the capacity of steward since 1885 and is well known to Brown men throughout the country. He will be succeeded by E. A. Burlingame, a civil engineer of Providence.

Goes Back to Nature

A son of a Portland (Ore.) physician has created a sensation by the startling method of living which he has adopted and which he advises all to adopt who desire perfect health. He advocates a return to the primitive way of living without clothing.

Ernest W. Darling, son of Dr. J. W. Darling, is the man who advocates the return to ways primeval. Until a year ago he lived in Portland, but was compelled to seek a sunnier clime on account of his health. For the last year he has lived on the summit of a hill on the outskirts of Los Angeles, Cal. He does not occupy a house, nor even a tent. The sole habitation is about seven by four feet and two feet in depth. In that peculiar place, wrapped in blankets, he seeks rest. He is an ardent lover of nature and believes that by his method of living he is able to commune more closely with its invisible forms and at the same time build up his constitution, which was shattered by disease.

"Good health is the first requisite for religion or anything else," he says, when questioned concerning his novel ideas. "I firmly believe that if we take perfect care of our health, avoiding all accidents or disease, we shall live eternally in these bodies of ours. Every person should learn gradually to live outdoors and to live on natural food—that is, food just as it comes from the hand of nature. Personally I prefer the fruit of the tropics—bananas, persimmons, figs, dates—which have been proved to give as great strength and endurance as does any mixed diet.

"The objects in living on natural food are:

"First—To make us more natural in thought and in action.

"Second — From an economical standpoint, it is far cheaper where these fruits grow. It is well known by travelers in the tropics that we can live on $1 a month or less.

"Third—There is a very decided humaniatrian issue in this diet. No animal has to suffer imprisonment and final slaughter in order to feed the fruitarian. The fruitarian will take his meal directly from the tree and eat."

Mr. Darling has evidently found these results in his mode of life, for he has built himself up wonderfully. When he left Portland a year ago he weighed ninety pounds, while now he weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. It was done without a drop of medicine.

He rises at daylight, takes a cold shower bath, then runs half a mile or so. Then he goes through calisthenic exercises before eating breakfast of fruit. He eats regularly three times each day and always has a good appetite.

Flagged by a Cow

"Those people sleeping comfortably back in the Pullmans little know how often the engineer grasps the air brake valve thinking that the next minute his widow and fatherless children will be eligible to participate in the division of the Carnegie hero fund," said the fat engineer. "In most cases there's no cause for alarm, but my hair has stood on end so often that it has fallen out and now I'm totally blind.

"One night last week I was coming east on No. 44, and, though I do say it myself, we were hititng the trail at a rate that would make the Empire State express look like a stationary engine. I was pretty sure we'd come under the wire on time all right, when out of the gloom ahead suddenly flashed a red light comin' at me wavin' violently at right angles with the track—the usual flag signal.

"Hem," I says to myself, "another freight hog laid down ahead, and it's up to us to do the Good Samaritan act and push 'em out. Gettin' a train over this pike on time makes that stunt of the camel goin' through the needle's eye look like falling out of a hay loft. But why in goldarnation don't that wooden headed flagman step out of the middle of the track and let us pass? He can take the steps on the tank when we go by and tell me what's the matter.

But nothing must do but we stop dead and lose more time, for the object behind the red light was still comin' up the center of the track with the lantern swingin' viciously. I'd have to stop dead or run over the cuss.

"By this time I was 'most ready to take passage in an aerial grayhound, and I made the mistake of reversin' her to avoid hittin' the man. Bang! went the cylinder head on the right side.

"With the noise of the explosion the thing behind the red light gave a jump and cleared both tracks, landin' in a ditch. I knew that no human bein' could make a leap like that, so I started to investigate.

"And what do you suppose I found in the ditch? A cow. A cow with her crumpled horn passed through the ball of a red order lantern. Evidently she had broken through some farm fence a little further down the line and in rubbing her nose against an order lamp had stuck her horn through the lantern on the post and brought it away with her.

"And there we were for an hour while I disconnected and got the engine fixed up so we could move on slowly, using one side."

They "Buck the Tiger"

In Butte, Mont., there is a gambling house where the patronage of ladies is the special feature of the management, and where all kinds of women play the good old game of faro, perfectly at home and without fear of interruption. The entrance is from an alley near Broadway, and the house is luxuriously furnished. Carpets are laid on the floors, softened lights shine over the players, courteous attendants deal and shuffle the cards and pay bets or take winnings without the slightest suggestion of the incongruity of the situation.

Here many fashionably gowned women of Butte's elite come in parties or in pairs with escorts, to quietly venture silver or gold pieces coined from copper by their husbands, who busy themselves in Butte's continuous political war.

Women of the business world keep track of the game, and both dealer and player usually maintain a rigid silence. Money is passed out for chips with the simple word "five" or "ten," and conversation is economized to a minimum.

And there are schemes to inveigle the unsuspecting that only the initiated understand. Many women of the middle classes are among the most regular patrons of the place. A waiter girl was recently observed playing her week's wages with prenomenal luck. With $15 she had won $60, and had cashed in her chips with charming coolness, prepared to go home "winner." The dealer paid her without comment. He counted out the money—two twenty-dollar bills, one ten, one five, four dollars in silver, two half-dollars. She picked up the money, put the bills in her purse, and laid a half-dollar on the ace. It lost. She laid down a dollar. It won. Another few moments and she had lost the silver. Reluctantly she drew out a five-dollar note and began to play again. In a few deals she was playing heavily again. In half an hour she was broke. It was a simple trick which has won the bank many millions of dollars after the player cashed in—the manner of payment. One is reluctant to break a bill, but silver is convenient to lay down on a card, and most gamblers will do it. Before they know it they are again drawn into the game. They sometimes win, it is true, for the games are on the square; but one cannot win always, and the chance on a second round is in favor of the "tiger."
—Denver Republican.

Of Thirty Years Ago

She's walking in her garden, with quiet step and slow—
Ann Smith, who lost her lover now thirty years ago.
Between the clean, white palings the village people view
Her moving 'midst the tulips all drowsy with the dew.
The breezes breathe of springtime, of springtime lilts the rill.
There's springtime in the robin's enraptured vesper trill;
There's springtime in the blossoms she brushes to and fro;
And in her heart the springtime of thirty years ago.

The lane is lying yonder wrapped deep in fragrant gloom,
By bursting hawthorn bordered and cherry trees in bloom.
The moths athwart it flutter on errant, ghostly wing,
Adown its dusky vista the crickets bravely sing.
The crescent moon is shedding a tender light above,
The air is soft and dreamy, and quivering with love.
The world is full of longing, of whispers vague and low,
As in that other springtime of thirty years ago.

'Twas just in such a springtime, 'twas just on such an eve
That there beneath the poplar he took his last, fond leave,
And blindly she turned downward, aware of only this:
Within her breast his promise, upon her lips his kiss.
Oh, April after April, invokes the twilight lane,
And April after April the garden wakes—in vain;
For never will their coverts another springtime know
Like that dear, sweet old springtime of thirty years ago.

Ann Smith is straight and slender; her brow is calm and fair;
Her voice is clear and patient, and smooth and thick her hair.
No flakes have touched her tresses, no frost her cheeks can dim.
To her 'tis always springtime, and she must wait for him.
And when the gloaming gathers around the garden gate,
And when each thrush and pigeon has sought his gentle mate,
The children of the village will lead you past, to show
The maid who lost her lover now thirty years ago.
—Edwin L. Sabin in Housekeeper.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Yellow Jacket, published biweekly at Moravian Falls, N. C., is an extremely bright, readable paper. We will send the UNION and YELLOW JACKET for one year for $1 in advance. This is a combination that ought to get every good man in Chilton county on our list, and is only open for a short time. tf

At the meeting of the populist exexutive committee of Chilton county on March 15, 1904, the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

"Be it resolved, That we, the people's party executive committee of Chilton county, do hereby indorse the UNION, a paper published in Clanton, Ala., as our official organ. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

OUR PRIMARY.

Tuesday's vote showed up in good shape, almost a thousand votes polled, and as the banner said the demmies primary meant a thousand votes in November, so ours must mean 2,000 by the same token. We intended to give our readers a tabulated statement of the vote, but will give it next week. L. H. Reynolds polled 780 votes, A. G. Dake 165, S. J. Jennings 7 for probate judge. The other nominees are: For treasurer, J. Bice; tax collector, T. J. Hubbard; tax assessor, L. B. Pounds; circuit clerk, Sam W. Collins; coroner, Frank Massey; superintendent of education, J. W. Moore; commissioners, first district, W. H. Conway; second district, Alex Glasscock; third district, R. P. Kendrick; fourth district, Moses Robinson. The most of the defeated candidates are acting like gentlemen so far, and having submitted their case to the people they abide by the people's verdict. To many of them we say, "Better luck next time." Hurrah for the people. "Vox populi, vox Dei."

NEW COTTON IN GEORGIA.

Georgia's first cotton bale was marketed in Savannah a few days ago and brought 17 3-4c.

James I. Stockton appointed postmaster at Simpson, Morgan county.

Large shipments of peaches have been made from north Alabama.

Three brick stores and a livery stable are building at Greensboro.

Near Allenton, in Wilcox county, the cotton worm has appeared.

Birmingham public schools will open September 20.

A big demand for white oxfords is reported.

The first new Louisiana rice of the season has arrived at New Orleans. The crop this year promises to be the largest in the state's history.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector. Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing beats. Any one who desires to register on property qualification should take with him his last assessment sheet and tax collector's receipt to show to the registrars as proof that you are possessed of such property, and pay taxes on it. You can register under ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more land in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres or more land in this state, upon which you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate in this state assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write any section of the constitution of the United States.

Don't give up your life certificate that you got in 1902; you only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved to this county from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any one information on any special points that they may be in doubt upon, and stands ready to help any one to get all the rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you so you can have witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority. tf

ALBAAMA CLIPPINGS.

The seventh district association of the Etowah County Sunday School Association has prepared a program for the second session to be held on the 6th of August with the Sunday school of the Cove Creek Presbyterian church. Fine speakers will be on hand to discuss subjects pertaining to the Sunday school and the efforts needed to upbuild the Sunday schools in the county.

The judicial executive committee of the eighth judicial circuit met in Decatur and fixed September 5th for a primary election to supply the vacancy on the democratic ticket made vacant by the resignation of Judge Osceola Kyle, who is now in Panama as one of the federal judges of the canal zone.

The republicans of Alabama will put out a candidate for president of the state railroad commission to oppose B. B. Comer. The state executive committee of the party will meet in Birmingham or Montgomery during the first part of August to make the nomination.

There will be an election held in Gadsden next Friday, the 29th, for the purpose of giving the people a chance to say whether they are willing for the board of aldermen to issue $25,000 worth of thirty-year, 5 per cent bonds for the purpose of erecting a city hall.

The steamer Wagnon, which plys the Coosa between Rome and Gadsden, has been forced to tie up on her last trip because of low water. The Connasauga, a smaller boat, is making the trips. The Coosa is lower now than ever known before.

The Cannon Pump Manufacturing company, of Waycross, Ga., capitalized at $25,000, has let the contract for a plant at North Birmingham and the work of construction is now proceeding. It will manufacture deep water pumps.

The big furnace of the Lookout Mountain Iron company at Battelle will be ready for the torch by the 15th of August and it is given out that the plant will start making iron about that time.

All members of the Alabama National guard in encampment at Owenton will be paid for their services during the week in accordance with the Dick bill Regular United States army pay will be given.

Work has commenced on the new $250,000 fertilizer factory to be erected in the northern suburbs of Jackson by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company.

The earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad for the second week in July amounted to $650,745, against $697,560 for the same week in 1903.

Returns from the country at large show that the fatalities due to the celebrations of the Fourth of July aggregate 52 and the injured 3,049.

The earnings of the Southern railway for the second week in July amounted to $837,320, against $801,488 for the same week in 1903.

It is reported from Montgomery, Miss., that an 18-months-old child fell head first into an artesian well and was pulled out with a grappel.

A Bessemer broker has sued the telephone company for $1,990 because his name and phone number were omitted from the directory.

The invalidation of the consolidated court bill has created another office in Jefferson county, the tenth judicial circuit judgeship.

Lightning struck and killed the mule of W. T. Walker and struck the warehouse of Platt & Long at Kennedy.

There is some talk of making Birmingham a permanent camping place for the Alabama national guard.

ELI TUCKER'S CATECHISM.

Republished by Request.

Who said "All men are created equal?"

Thomas Jefferson, the father of all democracy.

Who gave the negroes the right of suffrage in New York?

The democratic party.

Who presided over the convention who gave this right to negroes?

Martin Van Buren.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the presidency?

The democratic party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children?

Richard M. Johnson, a good democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson vice president of the United States?

The democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died and Richard M. Johnson had become president, who would have been mistress of the white house?

The same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the state of Maine?

The democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts?

The democratic party.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire?

The democratic party.

Who permitted every colored person owning $200 in New York to become a voter?

A general assembly purely democratic.

Who repealed the law in Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in the state?

The democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio?

A democratic supreme court, of which Reuben Wood was chief justice.

What became of Reuben Wood?

The democratic party elected him governor three times.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee under the constitution of 1795?

General Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good democrat?

He generally passed as such.

Who appointed a negro minister to represent the United States to a white nation?

Grover Cleveland.

Who dined with Fred Douglas at the white house during his administration?

Grover Cleveland.

Who waltzed with Fred at the white house ball?

Well! You can guess.

Who enacted a law in Alabama making it a penalty to offer to hire a negro who was employed by another person?

The democratic party.

For what purpose?

In order to keep them in the state and prevent them from being colonized in other states.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in Alabama?

The democratic party, by assessing a poll tax of $4.75 on each.

Who are continually whining about the negro and at the same time hire negroes to drive their wives and daughters about in a carriage, where one lap robe does service for both?

Prominent democrats in high official positions all over the black belt.

Where do you find the most mulattoes?

Where there are fewest white republicans.

What democratic senator voted for Fred Douglas for marshal of the district of Columbia?

John T. Morgan, of Alabama.

Who are everlastingly yelling "nigger equality" and at the same time are employing negroes to perform their labor to the exclusion of white men?

Prominent democrats all over the negro belt.

Who employ negroes to bring their mails from the post office and do all kinds of work for them, even to bringing them their meals and feeding their children, and then raise h—l and put a chunk under it because a negro woman was appointed postmaster?

The democratic party.

Then again, when this country obtained possession of the Philippines, who was it that declared that those ignorant, heathern negroes over there should be given the absolute right to govern themselves, and also cursed out the republican party for not giving them this right?

That was the democratic party.

Who was it that passed election laws that denied all classes of negroes their political rights throughout the southern states.

Why, bless you, that was this same democratic party that takes so blame much interest in the rights of the Filipino niggers.—Yellow Jacket.

Professor McMorries' Book.

"Professor E. McMorries, of Plantersville, was in Montgomery yesterday. Professor McMorries' history of the First Alabama regiment in the confederate army has been in the hands of his puolishers for some time and it will soon be ready for the public. The book or the larger part of it was published in serial form in The Advertiser and it occasioned great interest. The published volume will be of great interest not only to the families of the men who served in the First Alabama, but to all Alabama confederates and their families."—Montgomery Advertiser.

Selfishness the Peril of Our Modern Life

A Warning Against Loss of Faith and Enthusiasm

By President A. T. Hadley, of Yale.

THE battle lines of the nineteenth century have engaged in conquests of peace as well as of war. The boasts of the men of scientific and industrial progress are no less loud than those of the Captains and Kings. In our assemblies and our marts no less than in our armies and our navies the tumult and shouting tend to crowd out the remembrance of things that are more fundamental and more essential.

If wealth and dominion are made a primary object, and are trusted as a source of National strength instead of its consequence or evidence, there is a false reliance. And it is an unfortunate fact that very few nations have achieved wealth or dominion without suffering loss of faith and enthusiasm and remaining with the empty husk of greatness at the very moment when they deemed themselves most powerful. For along with the acquisition of power there is apt to come a relaxing of discipline. Along with the attainment of the means of industrial ease there comes a philosophy of life which makes industrial ease the goal and end of human effort.

In almost every age of scientific progress and material prosperity the dogmas by which discipline was supported are undermined and the old rule of the law mitigated by the progress of scientific criticism; until the people, having lost certain outworks of an ancient faith which were deemed essential abandons the whole ground on which that faith rested, takes up a new philosophy of life which seems stronger than the old merely because its weak points have not been so fully examined, and ere the change is fuller realized finds its real power destroyed and its glory a thing of the past.

Our chief danger comes from trusting to the work of reason in a place where we are imperfectly prepared for its operation. Most of us are constituted and trained that the relaxation of discipline will not leave us at the mercy of blind passion, but it may leave us at the mercy of an almost equally blind spirit of selfish calculation.

The whole course of events in the nineteenth century has been such as to lay men open to this temptation. The attempt to make human selfishness a fundamental standard of right conduct is as disastrous as the attempt to make our unchecked animal instincts the standards of right conduct. Almost every evil—political, social, or commercial—which constitutes a serious menace to the permanent prosperity of our country can be traced directly to our national acceptance of selfishness as a basis of morality.

The Sak's Store
Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Children.
Our Mail Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.

Write for Catalogue

A most complete

Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods, Etc.

The Millinery Department

Is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Smith of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama

We Have Perfected Arrangements Whereby We Can Offer That Practical and Instructive Newspaper

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Known throughout the State of Alabama for the full line of State News contained in each issue, will be furnished in connection with Our Publication at a Remarkably Low Price.

Best County News. Best Sporting News. Best Market and Financial Page. Best State News.

For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family life, the Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensable. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, and meets the requirements of the entire family. It is popular throughout the South, and no one should be without it.

Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1.00
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.00
Both for $1.25.

CITY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G.
—Mullins, J. H. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Term—1st Monday in Ap
Term—3rd Monday in J
Term—1st Monday in Nov
—T. Scott Sayre.
—F. Loyd Tate, Wetump
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Term—2nd Monday in Ma
Term—2nd Monday in Sept
—Hon. R. B. Kelley.
—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, C

COUNTY COURT.

Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Mon
1st Monday June, 2nd Mon
2nd Monday August, 1st Mon
ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

—S. M. Adams.
—Alex G. Dake.
—J. M. Morgan.
—J. O. Middleton
—A. C. Mims.
—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock
District—W. A. Green.
District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially requested the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send correct.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor.
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor.
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
—Rev. A. C. Swindall,
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor.
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard.
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hay.
J. W. Dennis, clerk, Cooper.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, pastor.
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Bonds—Rev. M. J. Parrish.
Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, pastor.
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor.
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor.
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor.
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, pastor.
W. M. Wood, clerk.
—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor.
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor.
Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor.
Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rogers.
pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hay.
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
—Rev. W. J. Parrish.
George Trawick, clerk.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor.
W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd.
Henry Smith, clerk.
ims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason.
J. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
ant Grove—Rev. J. H. Tiffin.
Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
ant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard.
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
ant Grove—Rev. G. W. Frey.
pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk.

BAPTIST.

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone.
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
idence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.

CHRISTIAN.

idence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.

—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor.
obinson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sun.
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun.

ness the Peril of Our Modern Lif

g Against Loss of Faith and Enthusia
President A. T. Hadley, of Yale.

ttle lines of the nineteenth century have engaged in
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fundamental and more essential.
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And it is an unfortunate fact that very few nations
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selves most powerful. For along with the acquisit
to come a relaxing of discipline. Along with the
of industrial ease there comes a philosophy of life
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scipline was supported are undermined and the old
ed by the progress of scientific criticism; until
certain outworks of an ancient faith which were
abandons the whole ground on which that ancient
new philosophy of life which seems stronger than the
weak points have not been so fully examined and
is fact realized finds its 'rea' power destroyed and its
the past.
ger comes from trusting to the work of reason in
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nces as a basis of morality.

ak's Store
ham, Alabama
ADY-MADE Apparel for Me
omen and Children.
Mail Order Department is quic
ient and serviceable.
Catalogue

ost complete
Stock of General Mercha
ise, Dress Goods, Et
illinery
ment
complete in every detail and is in cha
a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Sm
St. Louis
P. D. WILSON
ABAMA.

L MERCHANDISE AN
FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
pecial & Mule Bran
e the Best on Earth'
C. JONES,
Alabam

Perfected Arrangements Whereby
tical and Instructive Newspaper
IE WEEKLY
OVERTISER
roughout the State of Ala
the full line of State News
in each issue, will be fur
connection with Our Pub
t a Remarkably Low Price.
County News. Best Sporting
. Best Market and Finan
Page. Best State News.
urban Residents, and in fact for all active
agricultural pursuits, or family life, thi
iser will be found well nigh indispensable
ht and practical all the way through, and
rements of the entire family. It is popular
South, and no one should be without it.
Great Special Offer:
ly Union one year - $1.00
dvertiser one year - $1.00
oth for $1.25.

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Bel
. Mullins, J. H. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
Term—1st Monday in April.
Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-
—T. Scott Sayre.
—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem-
ellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ster—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.
Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
ge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
surer—Alex G. Dake.
iff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
rd District—W. A. Green.
rth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

UNTY CHURCHES

tors and clerks are cordially ask-
end the editor any news regard-
eir churches which they would
ublished. Also if there are any
in these notices please send cor-
m.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
ge—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
h-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Fletcher.
ny—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
y. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
er Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
ord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
y. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
ns Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
ith—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
y. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
nday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
ath—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
y. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
ezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
son—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
ty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
y; W. M. Wood, clerk.
donia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
y. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
n Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
berry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
nt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
e Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
y; George Trawick, clerk.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
nday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
y. Henry Smith, clerk.
ims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Fletcher.
sant Grove—Rev. J. H. Tilom-
Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
sant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
sant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
r Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
nday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
idence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
nday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-
idence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
Kiley Robinson, clerk, Clan-
—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-

day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$203,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

PASSED TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The following were successful at the examination held by Professor J. W. Moore the first week in July: Messrs. J. M. Parrish, Jr., Clifford M. Baker, O. T. Headley, John J. Mims, Ed W. Miller, H. T. Wallace, W. L. Slaton, Solomon B. Powell; Mesdames Leila Mullins and Musa M. Wallace. Miss Della Wambem.

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

Montevallo, Ala.

Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Industrial, Domestic, Pedagogical, Musical, Artistic.

Session opens September 15th. Expenses, $90.

Healthful location. Faculty of 27 teachers.

For catalogue, address

FRANCIS M. PETERSON,
tf Montevallo, Ala.

The annual convention of the Christian church of Mississippi will be held at Utica, Hinds County, on the 22d of August, continuing two days.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.
Week ending July 27.

Day	Temperature High	Low	Rain fall
21	97	65	.05
22	96	64	.05
23	92	66	.62
24	90	62	.41
25	88	53	...
26	88	57	...
27	93	61	.65

A. STEWART, Obs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. D. Duke was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

J. T. Thompson was a welcome caller Friday.

A. T. Hathcock and E. B. Popwell were pleasant visitors Friday.

B. H. Wells, J. W. G. Kicker and M. F. Lett were in Clanton Friday.

M. A. Kilgore was in town Wednesday.

Sam Collins was in Clanton Monday.

J. H. Cox was a pleasant visitor Monday.

J. N. Dennis, of beat 10, is at Auburn, where he is taking in the farmers' institute at the experiment station.

Mrs. B. Easterling is still very ill, and has been for most two months. Her ailment rather stumps the doctors.

R. C. Ray went to Montgomery Monday. He is getting on in health now.

Mrs. Randolph Chandler, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Q. Wade, returned home Monday.

Rev. R. R. Ellison returned Wednesday evening from a visit to Greensboro.

Regular fourth Sunday services were held in the Methodist church. The pastor, Rev. R. R. Ellison, preached two good sermons to fair congregations.

L. C. Robinson was a welcome visitor Monday.

J. L. Dupree was a pleasant caller Monday.

Scott Caverno, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday.

A house in Verbena, owned by Major Gibson and occupied by J. L. Bates and W. C. Robinson, was burned Thursday morning. The furniture was saved. House was insured.

J. Hance Alred, the East Lake merchant, was a visitor to his home folks for several days, returning to his home Wednesday.

Miss Laura Robinson left Wednesday for a visit to relatives at Birmingham.

"Mr. E. G. Ensign, of Maplesville, is here."—Montgomery Advertiser of Wednesday.

Monroe Hubbard was in Clanton Wednesday.

Harley Calloway and Miss Esther Lee Eiland were married by Squire J. J. McDowell at his residence about 10 a. m. on Thursday. The couple woke the squire out of a sound sleep to tie the knot, as they had tried several places in the holes of getting the job done, but had failed till they got to the squire.

Deputy Sheriff Lee Hayes on Tuesday evening brought in Will Mann, George Thomas and Henry Ellis, colored, all of Maplesville, and lodged them in jail. The prisoners are charged with highway robbery.

Guy Higgins returned from Birmingham Wednesday, where he had been on business several days.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Bennie M. Maddox and Miss Ida B. Sears, John Burke and Miss Emma Wiley, Charles McKee and Miss Mary Cooper, Harley Calloway and Miss Esther Lee Eiland.

Colored.

Rfus Cunningham and Georgia Turner.

IN MEMORIAM

Of Brother C. G. Carwile.

Brethren: We have one member less than at our last communication in September, 1903. Brother C. G. Carwile died at his home in Autauga county, Ala. He was born in May, 1835, and was in his sixty-eighth year. He had been with our lodge ever since he was made a Mason in 1860 and was one of the oldest members we had at the time of his death. Brother Carwile joined the M. E. church in 1891. He lived a long and useful life, and it is with keen regret that we have to sever our earthly association with him. We mourn with the family of our deceased brother, and while we fully realize the loss of a member of the lodge at this place, we trust that one more is added to that lodge higher up, where parting will be no more. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. DENNIS,
J. M. CURLEE,
S. B. POWELL.
Committee.

Coopers, Ala., July 23, 1904.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Verbena, July 26, 1904.

Editor Union—Please allow us space in your paper to thank the people of Verbena and vicinity for their kindness in assisting to save contents of house as it was consumed by the flames.

W. C. ROBINSON,
J. L. BATES.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

The saints will begin a series of meetings July 31st, 1904, at Bethany, three miles south of Thorsby, five miles north of Clanton and two miles west of Lomax, to continue as long as God leads. Brother Otto Bolds, of West Liberty, Ohio, is expected to conduct the meeting. All the services will be free to all God's people to do their duty as God leads them in testifying, praying, preaching or any other duties. Everybody is cordially invited to attend, especially the ministers. In some localities you've heard of holiness and the saints, and you've heard a lot which is not true, as the Lord's way has many bitter enemies today, the same as in days of yore, and they'll say most anything to kill the influence of the gospel. Come with our ears and hearts open to receive the gospel of Christ. It'll pay you to make a sacrifice to attend these meetings. You will hear nothing but the pure, unadulterated word of God, with no man's opinion mixed with it. All of you bring your Bibles and investigate this matter well. Don't stay off and talk about the saints until you hear for yourself. No public collections or begging money. Your souls are the most important part. Yours in love for the truth.

J. L. MITCHELL,
Lomax, Ala.

COLLINS CHAPEL.

July 26, 1904.

We, the pupils of Collins chapel music school, now at a close, conducted by our esteemed friends and teachers, Professor and Mrs. J. L. Gore, being desirous of showing our appreciation of the benefit derived from said school, therefore be it

Resolved, first, That we tender our sincere thanks to our instructors for their untiring efforts during the session, and the instructions and good morals set forth which, if carried out by the school, would be of great benefit through life.

Second. Realizing the benefit derived from their services, we, the pupils of said school sincerely hope to have the aid of their valuable services with us again in the near future.

Third. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE UNION for publication. Respectfully submitted,

Pupils Collins Chapel Music School.

Chilton County Baptist Association.

The meeting of the second district of the Chilton County Baptist Association will convene at Mars Hill church August 5-6, 1904.

PROGRAM, FRIDAY.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. W. A. Wood.

9:30 a. m.—Does the Bible teach a holy consecrated life to God, and do we as Missionary Baptists practice it? —Revs. J. H. Thomas, J. E. Champion.

11 a. m.—Sermon, Rev. I. Windsor.

12 m.—Dinner.

1:30 p. m.—Does the Bible teach that when we are sick with afflictions that we can be restored to health by faithful prayer?—Revs. I. Windsor, J. M. Honeycutt.

2:30 p. m.—Have we as Missionary Baptists departed from the faith that was once delivered to the saints?—Revs. W. M. Wood, A. Glasscock.

SATURDAY.

8 a. m.—Can we get to heaven according to the Bible and leave off foot-washing, prayer meeting and other ordinances?—Revs. J. H. Thomas, S. D. Posey.

9:30 a. m.—What is the best method of obtaining a spirit of unity among Baptist church members?—Rev. A. L. Foshee, W. H. Shaw.

11 a. m.—Sermon, Rev. W. A. Wood.

12 m.—Dinner.

All churches of the second district are requested to send representatives to this meeting.

CHARLES W. LANGSTON,
tf Church Clerk.

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th.

Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.

Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and 16th.

Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and 19th.

Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.

Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d

Benson, beat 3, July 25th and 26th.

Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.

Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and 30th.

Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and 2d.

Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.

Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th.

Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.

Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.

Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.

CLANTON, one week, August 8th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.

CLANTON, one week, August 22d to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and determine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.
tf

S. C. T. Dodd, general solicitor of the Standard Oil company, received $200 of $600 paid Rockefeller's salary as president of the trade corporation, not knowing [illegible]

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SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
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THE WINNER TO THE WORLD

You may laugh at my plans, you may say
I'm a fool to expect to succeed;
You may try to heap things in my way,
You may answer me "No" when I plead;
You may plot to destroy me and meet
My every advance with a frown,
You may spread out your snares for my feet,
But you can't keep me down!

You may question my right to aspire,
You may rail at my wish to mount high;
You may hold back the aid I require,
My worth you may grimly deny;
You may try to entice me away
From the path that leads up to renown,
You may scourge me and scoff and betray,
But you can't keep me down!

You may bring all your cunning to bear,
For the purpose of breaking my will;
You may load me with fetters to wear,
You may rail at my strength and my skill;
You may rob me of love and of trust,
You may call me knave, coward or clown,
You may press my face into the dust,
But you can't keep me down!

—S. E. Kiser.

VAN VIVIER'S "SCOOP"

BY DOROTHY DIX

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Existence, as Philip Van Vivier planned it, was to be a very pleasant affair. He had youth and health, and wealth, and he pictured the future a gay kaleidoscopic minglings of golf, and polo ponies, and grand opera, and little suppers after the play, and London seasons and Parisian boulevards, and it really seemed to him—when he stopped to moralize—that this was a pretty good old world after all, and that given these things and a good digestion a man might be happy if he tried.

Then, too, to crown it all there was Madge. Madge, tall and slight, and svelt, with the tawny gold in her hair, and the eyes that changed with every changing thought—that were as blue as summer skies when she smiled, and grew black as midnight when she thrilled to any deep emotion. Philip could hardly remember a time when he had not loved her. They had grown up, boy and girl, together, with something singularly similar in their fate. Both were orphaned children, left to the untender care of unwilling relatives, and Philip never forgot the moment of their meeting. His uncle's place adjoined that of Madge's guardian, and he had been wandering about the grounds, a forlorn and lonely childish figure, when he first came upon the little maid. She gave one long look at his somber face and mourning clothes, and then, with that swift and intuitive sympathy that God gives to even the youngest child, she went up to him.

"Little boy," she lisped, for she was scarcely more than a baby, "little boy, is 'oo lonesome, and doesn't nobody love 'oo?"

"No," he had answered with a sob from the depths of his hungry little heart.

"Don't c'y, little boy," she comforted, slipping her hand in his, "I 'ill love 'oo, and 'oo won't never be lonesome any more," and, indeed, it seemed to Philip he had never been lonesome again. There was always Madge.

But who may count securely on the future? Move the kaleidoscope ever so gently and its figures change. There came a day when Philip had to do, not with visions of a golden future, but with a hard and merciless present. Suddenly, as an unexpected thunderbolt came the failure of the trust company in which his fortune

"Oh, Philip, Philip!"

was invested, and he awoke one morning to find himself that most pitiable of all creatures on earth—the man who needs money, and knows no way of earning it. He had taken the blow standing, with a smile on his lips, like the thoroughbred he was, and just how deep the hurt went none knew.

"Pleasant prospect," was his sole comment with a shrug of his shoulders to those who would have condoled with him on his loss, "a beer income, with a champagne taste. Do you happen to know the best way of adjusting them?"

He might meet the situation with laughter and scoffing so far as others were concerned, but when it came to Madge it was another thing. "I can't ask her to marry a beggar," he said to himself, setting his teeth, and with a face as white as death, "and I'm not poltroon enough to settle down and live on her money," and there had ben a terrible scene.

"Oh, Philip, Philip," she had cried, clinging to him, "what good is all my money to me if I can't make things easy for you? Surely there is more than enough for us both."

Then he had tried to explain to her, blunderingly, and haltingly, that something that is dearer to man than even the love of woman—that something which he must have, or die of self-loathing—his own self-respect.

And in the end Madge "saw." The sympathy that always understood others was part of her charm, and Philip went away to face that un-

"And what do you think of the new tenor?"

known world of work that is so hard, and gives such scant rewards to the untried laborer.

At college he had rather distinguished himself by some clever skits in the college journal, and so it seemed natural to him to turn to journalism as the most available way of settling the bread and butter problem. A friend obtained a place for him on the staff of the morning Asterisk, where he began as the bottom of the reportorial ladder.

Philip kept doggedly on. He acquired a reputation for being faithful and accurate. He was a gourmand for work, and the city editor began to speak hopefully of him, but advancement comes slowly in a newspaper office, and to Philip, Madge seemed an immeasurable distance off, when suddenly he made his great scoop. It was the merest accident—successes mostly are—if we knew the truth of them. One evening he was walking along one of the fashionable residence streets, when suddenly he was startled by a scream, and looking up he saw a woman with the wild eyes and cunning of a maniac sitting on the very outer coping of the walls of a tall house, where she waved her arms gleefully, and leaned dizzily forward to peer into the street below. In an instant all the mystery of the drawn blinds and jealously guarded doors of the mansion, at which many had marveled, was revealed. Here was one of those family tragedies, at which the world guesses—some poor crazed creature, living out her life within padded walls, and who had escaped from her keepers, and with that instinct of flight from a prison that survives all reason, was preparing to take a fatal leap into the street below.

It had taken Philip but an instant to realize the scene, and with a sudden inspiration he dashed past the servant in the doorway, and up the three long flights of steps, and through the open door in the roof, through which she had evidently climbed. The woman looked up at the sound of an approaching step. She saw a handsome young man coming toward her. When he reached her he made a courtly bow and offered her his arm, and without one protest, mechanically, naturally, as if they had been on the ballroom floor, she arose and put her hand within it, and together they started towards the house, treading the narrow ledge, whose outer edge was death. A single push of the crazed woman's feeble hand and mutilation waited for them below, but there was not a tremble in the man's voice as he asked:

"And what do you think of the new tenor this winter at the opera?"

In the street below the crowd stood silent, tense with excitement, until they saw Philip hand the woman, still with courtly grace, through the door in the roof, and then it broke into tumultuous cheering.

As for Philip, his one thought was to get to the office. He realized the value of the story. The secret of the darkened mansion. The closed blinds. The beautiful woman, with her wild, mad eyes—it was full of color, it was picturesque. Besides it was a scoop.

There is, perhaps, no other joy in life equal to that which the young writer reads his own productions in type, and Philip's first conscious act the next morning was to reach for the paper. He had expected his story to be given some prominent place; perhaps to be featured. To his dismay it was not even printed. How long he might have stared at the paper in bewilderment he never knew, but that two letters caught his eyes, as they lay upon his table. One was from the city editor of the Asterisk, and he pounced upon it for an explanation.

"Dear Van Vivier," he read, "sorry, but your scoop was scooped. The distressed damsel you rescued is old La Roux's daughter, and La Roux, as you appear not to know, is the heaviest stockholder in the Asterisk. Naturally he wanted your story killed. Virtue is rewarded, however. He suggests you for night editor in place of Carson, who has resigned. Report for duty to-night."

The other letter was from Madge. It said:

"Dear Philip—I have heard of your rescue of poor Fannie La Roux. How could you be such a hero, and such a goose as to take such a risk. You need a guardian, sir, and I am going to marry you to take care of you, on this day one month. You can't refuse a lady, you know. Yours, Madge."

Philip read the letter twice, and then he bowed his head on the table, and when he raised it his eyes were dim and tender.

SHOULD BE CLEAN-SHAVEN.

Writer Says Ideal Man Wears No Hair on His Face.

A recent writer says: "The ideal man is clean-shaven. Confidently he exposes to the world his features undisguised by hirsute appendages. Can we conceive the Apollo Belvedere with even a mustache? I doubt it. A merely honest man also, one would think, should wear no hair upon his face. And for these reasons: Each of us in great measure, partly from exaggerated ideas of his own perspicacity, partly from the stress of life, judges his neighbor from his face. His clothes are but a doubtful index of his character. But his features are, we firmly believe, indicative of his nature and his mode of life.

"There may be villany written large on his upper lip. A certain mold of chin betrays its owner as a man of considerable homicide tendencies. Cover the lips with a waterfall mustache, drape the chin with an Assyrian beard, and it may well be that murderous monster is a pleasing enough fellow to view. Such an one does not venture to pass clean-shaven through the streets. Let each one of us present in all candor such features as are his.

"To possess a receding chin is no crime. It is merely a sign of weakness. But to conceal it with a huge and bushy beard and thereby to present the appearance of a man endowed with great strength of will is surely a false pretense. I do not maintain that all beared men are rogues and murderers. But I reserve my judgment and suspect them of roguery and homicide."

The Life of the Cell.

It is no extravagance and no mere figure of speech to say that cells move about with apparent purpose, that they feel, that they suffer and enjoy, that they absorb and assimilate food, that they live, love, marry, propagate, and die. And we can say with as much truth that they think. But of this last mentioned function it will be well to defer discussion until a subsequent time.

The cell, therefore, does all that the man does, has all that the man has, and possesses, within its tiny compass, heart, vein, muscle, nerve, artery, skin, bone, cartilage and what not of the future organism of the composition of which it forms one of the ultimate constituent parts.—Michael A. Lane, in National Magazine.

Wanted—A Pin.

It was Mabel's first appearance at church and she was rather fidgety. First she wanted one thing, then another. Finally she decided that she must have a pin, so she asked for one from her father. He had none. Then she tried her mother; but her mother, too, had none. Mabel's longing had been increased with her ill success, so she climbed upon the pew and shouted at the top of her small voice:

"Has anyone in dis trowd dot a pin?"—Lippincott's.

Recipe for Longevity.

Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, the famous New York divine, celebrated his eightieth birthday quite recently. "I have never been sick a day in my life," says Dr. Collyer, "and I have never eaten my breakfast in bed. What is my recipe for longevity? Live a natural life, eat what you want and walk on the sunny side of the street."

REVIVAL OF THE INN.

Public Houses are Changed to Suit the Needs of the Day.

While some reformers are bent on ending the public house, others are busy at mending it. We need not decide for both; in many places there are too many public houses, and of those that would in any case remain, many might well be bettered. The annual report of the public house trust shows that substantial progress is being made in this direction. The principal aim of the trust is the revival of the inn as a place of all-round refreshment and its extinction as a mere drinking bar. "The man who asks for bovril gets the same smile as the man who asks for beer;" that is the advertisement and the motto. Lord Grey's movement is a most hopeful one; it takes for granted that men will not be deprived of their beer; but it offers every inducement to the consumption of other cups than those which inebriate, and of eatables as well as drinkables, and it provides decent, wholesome, cheerful surroundings. The movement is peculiarly opportune in rural districts. It comes at a time when there is a considerable revival in the wayside inn as a place of necessary refreshment. Hostelries which seemed to have been killed by the railway are coming to life, thanks to the bicycle and the motor. At a time when so many people are thus taking to the road again, it is very appropriate that an effort should be made to improve the roadside inn.—London Chronicle.

ERRORS OF THE TYPES.

A Few of the Misprints That Shorten Editors' Lives.

At a literary dinner in New York C. D. Gibson, the illustrator, quoted a number of amusing misprints for several years, and already had in his collection 200 good specimens.

He first quoted a misprint about a bishop who was confined to the house with a violent cold. The newspaper that mentioned the prelate's illness said he was "confined to the house with a violent scold."

Another quotation concerned a British nobleman who had joined a party of friends in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting pheasants. This the compositor had made to read: "He has joined a party of friends in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting peasants."

"That, though," said Mr. Gibson, "is an old and famous misprint, and you may have heard of it before. You may, too, have heard of the one about a 'surgeon taken alive in the river that sold for six cents a pound.' But I doubt if any of you have ever heard of the misprint that appeared last February in a Vermont newspaper. This paper wished to say, in praise of a very aged and distinguished citizen:

"'John Green is a noble old burgher, proudly loving his native state.'

"But the types made this sentence run:

"John Green is a nobby old burglar, prowling around in a naked state.'"

Stuff Heroes are Made Of.

Five millions for heroes—come, bring on the stuff!
Disburse it at once, we have heroes enough.
There's the hero who rescues the drowning from death,
The hero who braves the red flames' tongue and breath,
There are heroes on land, there are heroes on sea,
There are heroes of varying style and degree,
But the man who slams out a homer when there are two or three men on bases and brings in the runs that win the game for the home team in the last half of the ninth inning—
He is the kind of a hero for me!

The women, God bless them, come in for a share
Of the heroine fund—there are heroes to spare
In the ranks of the sex; there's the one who can bake
The pies, rich and juicy, like mother would make,
There's the heroic woman, a marvel, I ween,
Who raises six children and keeps them all clean,
But the woman who never trumps her partner's ace, never leads from a short suit, and not once during the evening asks what is trumps and whose ace is that—
She is the kind of a hero I mean.
—New York Times.

Had His Revenge.

The few persons on the uptown elevated station at Chambers street early Friday morning were startled a bit to see a thick-set chap climb over the railing just north of the men's waiting room. He looked down toward the street and rubbed his nose. In a moment or so another fellow was seen at the top of the stairway. In two shakes of a lamb's tail, he, too, was over the railing. Both of them looked across at the other station, but it was deserted. There is a turnstile there instead of a ticket chopper.

"We ought to tell the man," said a woman to her escort.

"Nix," was the reply. "The company stuck me on a plugged dime the other day. Now we're square."—New York Sun.

What He Needed.

Admiral Walker, since becoming one of the Panama Canal Commissioners, has had his patience somewhat tried by persons who have been to the isthmus giving him gratuitous information concerning the climate there.

One man informed him that after returning from a journey to the place he went to his physician to learn if he had malaria in his system. The doctor showed him a drop of his blood under the microscope, "and," said the narrator, "it was full of the microbes of malaria. They looked like a lot of lively potato bugs."

"Then what you need, I should think," said the admiral dryly, "would be a dose of insect powder."

All women are made of glass to the very young man.

Echo of Great War

In Alameda, California, a suburb of San Francisco, there are many vegetable gardens, some kept by Italians, some by Greeks, but most of them by Chinamen.

Ten years ago these gardeners were almost all Chinamen, and they acquired the belief that a monopoly of the business was their right. About seventy of them had formed a colony just outside Alameda, and laid out a garden of about twenty acres.

One day some Japanese showed up and leased an adjoining strip of land. They put up some shacks, and then, to the great indignation of the Chinamen, they began plowing up their land for garden truck.

Of course, there could be no friendly relations between them, but for a year their enmity found expression in nothing worse than scowls and occasional boundary disputes.

Then came the Chino-Japanese war. Feeling ran high among the San Francisco Chinamen because their local papers printed some fiery editorials against the Japs. This spirit of jingoism was communicated to the Alameda Chinamen, and the relations between them and their Japanese neighbors became intensely strained.

The Japs placed outposts along the boundary fences, fearing that the Chinese would raid their truck patches and trample all over [illegible]. The Chinamen took similar precautions.

This was the situation for [illegible] until at last the news came of the glorious Chinese defeat.

The Chinamen were deeply [illegible] and one morning they lined up along the fence, seventy strong, and [illegible] Japanese, in a mixture of Chinese and English profanity, just how infinitesimal they considered them.

The Japs sounded a call to arms, told the Chinamen that they were unclean monkeys, and that they didn't keep to leeward of them, would give them an illustration of how Wei-hai-wei had been captured.

A Chinaman picked up a [illegible] which presently landed on a Jap's head.

Two hours later the chief of Alameda county was called [illegible] peace. Both the Japanese and Chinese settlements had been [illegible] ed, the gardens torn up and [illegible] Jap and Chinaman bore physical evidence of the fierceness of the fight.

Next day the head man of the Chinese colony paid a fine, the Japs returned to their ranches [illegible] huts, and ever after lived on terms of terms with each other. They let off the surplus steam of their patriotism.

He Was the Promoter

How Seth Bullock, superintendent of the Black Hills forest reserve, personal friend of the President and not infrequently a guest at the White House, and a noted western character, managed to secure a fancy drink in the early days of Helena, is told by a former resident of that city, now of this. It serves to show that the age of "promotion" is not as young as is pictured by later date savants.

It was in the early '70's, when Helena was one of the banner placer mining camps of the west and gold was being washed by hundreds of men from the sands of Last Chance gulch (now Main street). Bullock wanted a fancy drink and did not care to remunerate the bartender with a fancy price in lieu, so he evolved a plan which worked to perfection.

Entering the saloon, Bullock said: "G——, I'll tell you what let's do. If you will furnish the sherry, I'll furnish the fresh eggs, and we will mix up a drink that is out of sight."

As eggs were worth $2 a dozen [illegible] liquor man decided that it was a bargain, although wine was [illegible] at a stiff figure in those days. Bullock went into a grocery [illegible] and said to the proprietor:

"W——, if you will furnish the [illegible] I'll furnish the sherry and we will have something worth while in the line of fancy drinks."

The grocer agreed to furnish the eggs, and a few minutes later [illegible] entered the liquor house. The concoction was duly prepared and the three began to absorb it.

As Seth swallowed his share the idea struck the bartender.

"Say," demanded he, turning to Seth, "where do you come in on this game, anyway? W—— has furnished the eggs and I have supplied the liquor. How do you get in?"

"Oh, I'm the promoter," replied Bullock with a smile.

There was nothing left to say.—Washington Post.

Have to Eat Arsenic

Eating of arsenic is common in Styria. The Styrians say that arsenic makes one plump and comely and gives one strength for great exertions, such as running or mountain climbing.

Styria, in Austria, gives the world vast quantities of arsenic; the manufacture of this drug is indeed the main Styrian industry. They who make arsenic eat it, as a rule, for they say that only the arsenic eater can withstand the arsenic fumes.

These makers and eaters of the drug are comely. They have a blooming and clear color. They look much younger than they are.

"The foreman in a certain arsenic factory told me that in his boyhood, when he first came to that plant, he was advised to begin to eat arsenic lest his health suffer from the fumes," says a toxicologist. "He did begin, and his first two or three small doses gave him a sharp pain, like a [illegible] the stomach, and this pain was followed by tremendous hunger [illegible] violent, disagreeable excitement as his doses increased in [illegible] and size their effect became [illegible] There was no longer pain after [illegible] ment; on the contrary, there [illegible] ravenous appetite and a most [illegible] ous activity wherein the user [illegible] do three men's work.

"This chap, by the time he [illegible] 30, was taking four grains of [illegible] a day. He looked at 30, with [illegible] pink and white color, no more [illegible] He was as robust as a blacksmith [illegible] he said he would die at 45 or [illegible] being the age at which all the [illegible] arsenic eaters die."

The drug is a preservative [illegible] Styria, when graves are opened [illegible] are found to be as fresh six [illegible] years after interment as on [illegible] they were lowered into the [illegible]

Cost of Good Roads

The cost of road building varies in the different places according to the topography of the country and the proximity of the stone used, says Franklin Matthews, in June Outing. A satisfactory highway can be built eighteen feet wide, exclusively of stone, usually for $3,000 to $3,500 a mile. These are known as macadam roads. A more costly stone road running from $4,000 to $6,000 a mile is the Telford road. Both are named after Scotchmen, who first devised the systems. The macadam road consists of a deep foundation of large stones, laid as smoothly together as possible, the foundation stones being of a nearly uniform size. A layer of small stones is placed over the foundation and rolled down, binding the two together. Then layers of crushed [illegible] each layer being of a finer [illegible] than its predecessor, are rolled [illegible] and over the foundations. The [illegible] layer is of very fine crushed [illegible] The whole settles itself into a [illegible] pact mass, almost as smooth as [illegible] stone, from which water runs off [illegible] soon as it falls. The Telford [illegible] more expensive because the [illegible] tion is laid with more care. The [illegible] dation stones are of a uniform [illegible] and are laid with the ends [illegible] like so many bricks set [illegible] These are bound together by [illegible] sizes of stone, the various layers [illegible] of finer stone being laid [illegible] in the same way as for the [illegible] roads. The durability of such a [illegible] way is unquestionably longer [illegible] other kind of a road known.

In the Twilight Hour

In dreams I hear the bleating
Of the sheep, just over there,
Or the lowing of the cattle
On the quiet evening air
As homeward from the grazing
They slowly wend their way,
When twilight shadows lengthen
And softly fades the day.

In dreams I see the forest
When spring its youth renews,
Or autumn turns its verdure
To gold and crimson hues;
In dreams I see its beauty
All mantled o'er with snow,
Or tread again its pathways—
Pathways of long ago.

In dreams I hear the music
Of the gently-flowing stream,
As its waters thread the shadow
Or in the sunlight gleam;
In dreams I skim its surface
Joyous and sorrow-free,
When biting cold has locked it
With winter's icy key.

In dreams I see the homestead
Fast failing to decay,
The vines that clambered o'er it
Gone, gone this many a day;
I see the forms and faces
That greeted me at dawn,
But I listen for a footfall
And a voice forever gone.

In dreams I see my mother—
The boy's best friend, and [illegible]
Ere time had dimmed the lustre
Of the sweet soul shining [illegible]
I live again the springtime
With shadows over-cast,
And hear a farewell wafted
From out the voiceless past.
—Charles [illegible]

Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how [illegible]'s monthly suffering [illegible] permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have [illegible] before given my endorsement to my medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of pain, and could find no relief. But one day when visiting a friend I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out.—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave. South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Civic Club.—$5000 forfeit if original of above [illegible] genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

SLEEP

For Skin Tortured Babies and Rest For Tired Mothers

Warm Baths with CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. They give instant relief and refreshing sleep for tortured, disfigured, itching, burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humors."

Music Without a Teacher

The Musical Chart teaches you to play piano in the first time you try. 25c postpaid. MUSIC SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 536, Montgomery, Ala.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

Unsurpassed advantages for practical instruction, both in laboratories and abundant hospital material unequalled. Free access is given to Charity Hospital with 900 beds and 20,000 cases annually. Special instruction in obstetrics at the bedside of the sick. The next session opens October 20, 1904. For catalogue and information, address Prof. S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., P. O. Drawer 261, New Orleans, La.

Eyes made well with Thompson's Eye Water

Echo of Great War

alifornia, a suburb of here are many vege- me kept by Italians, but most of them by

these gardeners were amen, and they ac- that a monopoly of s their right. About had formed a colony neda, and laid out a wenty acres.

Japanese showed up joining strip of land. he shacks, and then, gnation of the China- n plowing up their truck.

here could be no between them, but ennity found expres- worse than scowls entulary disputes. Chino-Japanese war. gh among the San men because their nted some fiery edi- he Japs. This spirit communicated to the en, and the relations and their Japanese e intensely strained. d outposts along the s, fearing that the raid their truck patches and trample all over The Chinamen took similar tions

This was the situation for until at last the news came of ous Chinese defeat.

The Chinamen were deeply and one morning they lined up the fence, seventy strong, and Japanese, in a mixture of and English profanity, just how itesimal they considered them.

The Japs sounded a call to told the Chinamen that they unclean monkeys, and that if didn't keep to leeward of them, would give them an illustrati how Wei-hai-wei had been captur

A Chinaman picked up a which presently landed on a head.

Two hours later the sheriff media county was called out to peace. Both the Japanese and nese settlements had been des ed, the gardens torn up, and Jap and Chinaman bore physica dence of the fierceness of the fi

Next day the head man of colony paid a fine, the colonist turned to their ranches, rebuilt huts, and ever after lived on th of terms with each other. The let off the surplus steam of the triotism.

He Was the Promoter

llock, superintendent s forest reserve, per- he President and not guest at the White oted western charac- secure a fancy drink s of Helena, is told dent of that city, now es to show that the n" is not as young as ater date savants.

early '70's, when Hel- he banner placer min- e west and gold was y hundreds of men of Last Chance gulch). Bullock wanted a did not care to re- rtender with a fancy o he evolved a plan perfection.

aloon, Bullock said: ll you what let's do. h the sherry. I'll fur- ggs, and we will mix s out of sight."

As eggs were worth $2 a doz liquor man decided that it was bargain, although wine was al at a stiff figure in those days. Bullock went into a grocery n and said to the proprietor:

"W——, if you will furnish th I'll furnish the sherry and w have something worth while life of fancy drinks."

The grocer agreed to furni eggs, and a few minutes late entered the liquor house. Th coction was duly prepared a three began to absorb it.

As Seth swallowed his sh idea struck the bartender.

"Say," demanded he, turning Seth, "where do you come in game, anyway? W—— has fur the eggs and I have supplie liquor. How do you get in?"

"Oh, I'm the promoter," repli lock with a smile.

There was nothing left to Washington Post.

Have to Eat Arsenic

nic is common in Sty- ans say that arsenic p and comely, and th for great exertions, or mountain-climbing. tria, gives the world of arsenic; the manu ng is indeed the main They who make ar- a rule, for they say senic eater can with- fumes.

and eaters of the drug ey have a blooming They look much y are.

a certain arsenic that in his boyhood, me to that plant, he begin to eat arsenic uffer from the fumes," ist. "He did begin, or three small doses gave him a sharp pain, like a b the stomach, and this pain w lowed by tremendous hunger violent, disagreeable excitemen as his doses increased in fr and size their effect became p There was no longer pain or ment; on the contrary, there ravenous appetite and a mood ous activity wherein the youth do three men's work.

"This chap, by the time he 30, was taking four grains o a day. He looked at 30, with pink and white color, no more He was as robust as a blacksm he said he would die at 45 or being the age at which all the arsenic eaters die."

The drug is a preservative, Styria, when graves are opened are found to be as fresh as years after interment as on they were lowered into the

Cost of Good Roads

n building varies in ices according to the the country and the he stone used, says ows. In June Outing. highway can be built wide, exclusively of or $3,000 to $3,500 a e known as macadam costly stone road run- 0 to $6,000 a mile is d. Both are named , who first devised the macadam road consists dation of large stones, r together as possible, tones being of a near- e. A layer of small over the foundation , binding the two to- gether. Then layers of crushed each layer being of a finer than its predecessor, are rol and over the foundations. T layer is of very fine crushed The whole settles itself into pact mass, almost as smooth a stone, from which water ru soon as it falls. The Telford more expensive because the tion is laid with more care. T dation stones are of a uni and are laid with the ends up like so many bricks set up These are bound together by sizes of stone, the various s of finer stone being laid a in the same way as for the roads. The durability of such way is unquestionably longer other kind of a road knows.

In the Twilight Hour

r the bleating just over there. f the cattle evening air from the grazing wend their way shadows lengthen des the day

the forest its youth renews, s its verdure rimson hues; its beauty er with snow, its pathways— long ago.

ar the musi -flowing stream, hread the shadow light gleam;

In dreams I skim its surface, Joyous and sorrow-free, When biting cold has locked it With winter's icy key.

In dreams I see the homestead Fast falling to decay, The vines that clambered o'er Gone, gone this many a day; I see the forms and faces That greeted me at dawn, But I listen for a footfall And a voice forever gone.

In dreams I see my mother— The boy's best friend, and Ere time had dimmed the lu Of the sweet soul shining I live again the springtime With shadows overcast, And hear a farewell wafted From out the voiceless past. —Charles L.

Alice M. Smith, of Min- olis, Minn., tells how wo- 's monthly suffering may ermanently relieved by Lydia kham's Vegetable Compound

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have before given my endorsement my medicine, but **Lydia E. kham's Vegetable Compound** added so much to my life and ness that I feel like making an tion in this case. For two years month I would have two days of pain, and could find no relief, but day when visiting a friend I ran **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege- Compound,**—she had used th the best results and advised to try it. I found that it worked ers with me; I now experience in, and only had to use a few s to bring about this wonderful I am exceptionally tired or worn —MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third South Minneapolis, Minn., Chair- Executive Committee, Minneapolis Club. —$5000 forfeit if original of above owing genuineness cannot be produced.

dia E. Pinkham's Vegetable pound carries women safely ugh the various natural s and is the safe-guard of an's health.

truth about this great cine is told in the letters women being published in paper constantly.

LEEP

r Skin Tortured abies and Rest r Tired Mothers

Warm Baths with uticura SOAP

d gentle anointings h CUTICURA tment, the great Skin e, and purest and eetest of emollients. ans instant relief and shing sleep for tor- d, disfigured, itching, burning babies, and for tired, fretted hers, when all else

hout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Oint- ment, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated per Vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charter- ouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. ed for "How to Cure Baby Humors."

Music Without a Teacher

usical Chart teaches you to play pia- on the first time you try. 25c postpaid SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 536, Montgomery, Ala.

DICAL DEPARTMENT E UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA

vantages for practical instruction, both laboratories and abundant hospital ma- unequalled. Free access is given to Charity Hospital with 900 beds and ents annually. Special instruction is at the bedside of the sick. The next gins October 20, 1904. For catalogue rmation, address Prof. S. E. CHAILLE, M.D., P. O. Drawer 261, New Orleans, La.

with Thompson's Eye Water

A BUDGET OF HUMOR

A POOR EXCUSE.

There was a young man at Fort Blainey,
Who proposed to a typist named Janey;
When his friend cried, "Oh, dear!
She's so old and so queer!"
He replied, "But the day was so rainy."—Chicago Journal.

PERHAPS.

Mrs. Highmore (with cold dignity)—"To what am I indebted for the honor of this visit?"

Unexpected Caller—"To your careless servant. I dare say she forgot that you were not at home."—Chicago Tribune.

WHY HE LIKED IT.

"You friend looked at the lines in my palm the other evening," said Miss Elderly, "and he said it was a great pleasure to read such a hand as mine."

"Yes," assented Miss Paraffine, "George is a great hand to read ancient history."—Indianapolis Sun.

GREAT ADVANTAGE.

Silas—My son Hiram writes from college that he is learning French.

Cyrus—By beck, a college education is some use, after all. If he ever gets a job as waiter he can write the menu cards.—Chicago News.

EXTRA ITEM.

Guest (to landlord)—You have the grandest scenery around here that I ever laid eyes on!

Landlord (aside to clerk)—Put $6 extra on his bill for scenery.—Atlanta Constitution.

HE ENJOYED IT.

"You're one of the few men I have met who didn't object to his mother-in-law paying a long visit."

"Me object to my mother-in-law! I should say not!"

"You get along well, then?"

"You bet we do. And you ought to see her boss my wife around.—Baltimore World.

ANNOYED.

"I am strongly inclined to think that your husband has appendicitus," said the physician.

"That's just like him," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "He always waits till everything has pretty near gone out of style before he decides to get it."—Washington Star.

A PROPER TITLE.

"He's had his verses published in book form, I believe."

"Yes; he calls the book 'Fugitive Verses.'"

"That's rather appropriate. They compelled him to fly for his life from some of the editors to whom he submitted them."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

IT WOULD SEEM SO.

"Truth," remarked the moralizer, "is stranger than fiction."

"Yes," remarked the demoralizer, "and the majority of men seem to be shy of associating with strangers."—Chicago News.

HELPING HIM ALONG.

Mr. Staylate—Gracious! it's nearly midnight. I should be going pretty soon, I suppose.

Miss Patience Gonne—Well, yes, you know the old saying: "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today."—Philadelphia Press.

NO OUTWARD INDICATIONS.

"You told me he was a multimillionaire."

"That's what I've always understood."

"Well, he isn't. I've seen him eat. He has the stomach of an ostrich, and he gives dollar tips." —Chicago Tribune.

WHY SHE HATES HIM.

Bessie—There goes that Mr. Primple. How I do hate the man!

Kitty—The idea! Not a single word has ever passed between you and him.

Bessie—But you should have seen the way that he and Bertha Twittle went on at the reception last night. I never did like Bertha.—Boston Transcript.

TOLD AT LAST.

"A woman can't keep a secret," declares the mere man.

"Oh, I don't know," retorts the fluttery lady. "I've kept my age a secret since I was twenty-four."

"Yes, but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

"Well, I think that when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."—Judge.

TACT.

"Has your mother finally consented to your marriage with Dick?"

"She dotes on him just because she pities him. I don't for a minute think that he is as short sighted as he pretends to be, but he rushed in Sunday evening, kissed mother twice and apologized beautifully by telling her that he thought he was kissing me."—Detroit Free Press.

SCIENCE SAVES OYSTERS.

Impoverished Beds Greatly Improved by Artificial Means.

It has been observed that oysters grow much slower on some beds than on others; that in certain places they fail to fatten, writes Barton W. Everman in The National Geographical Magazine. These places were usually on overcrowded beds, and sometimes good results could be secured by transplanting or thinning out. Qualitative and quantitative study of the diatoms (which constitute the food of oysters) on beds where the oysters fatten well, and on other beds where they fatten poorly, showed that the number of diatoms per liter of water was very much greater in the former than in the latter.

It was, therefore, believed that if the supply of diatoms could be increased on the unproductive beds the oysters on them would grow and fatten. Experiments along these lines were recently inaugurated at Lynnhaven, Va., under the immediate direction of Dr. H. F. Moore of the bureau of fisheries. A small cove was selected where the bottom and the salinity of the water were favorable, but where diatoms were scarce. Commercial fertilizers of certain kinds were used to furnish food for the diatoms, and it was very soon found that the latter greatly increased in abundance, and lean oysters transferred to this cove fattened rapidly. Details of the process need not be given here, but it is believed that the experiments will demonstrate the entire practibility of the artificial feeding and fattening of oysters on a commercial basis.

Veteran of Mexican and Spanish Wars

Only one veteran of the Mexican and Spanish wars has thus far applied for a pension from the government. The one applicant is C. B. Hunt, who was once a resident of Massachusetts. Any veteran of the Mexican war who survived to fight against Spain must have been nearly three score and ten years old, the allotted span of life, and the man who enlists at the age of 70 must needs be patriotic and well fortified with a strong constitution in order to undertake the fatigues of a second campaign.—Boston Advertiser.

But one divorcee has been admitted to share a European throne during the last 100 years, namely, Empress Caroline of Austria. A daughter of the first king of Bavaria, she was married when barely sixteen to King William I, of Wurtemberg. After six years of marriage the latter was dissolved by means of a divorce and two years later she became the fourth wife of Emperor Francis I, of Austria, father-in-law of the first Napoleon and last bearer of the title of emperor of the holy Roman empire.

The life of an express locomotive in England is estimated at twenty-five years; that of a freight locomotive at twenty-six years, that of an ordinary passenger engine at twenty-five and that of a switch engine at twenty-seven. In the United States the life of an express locomotive is eighteen years, of a freight engine sixteen years, of a passenger engine nineteen years and of a switch engine twenty-two years. In eighteen years, however, the American machine has run 2,000,000 miles—double the average travel of an English locomotive.

The Western Society of Engineehs, at Chicago, Ill., recently heard a paper read by John M. Sweeney, on pulverized coal for combustion under steam boilers. Results of comparitive trials showed that 9.4 pounds of water, equivalent evaporation from and at 212 degrees Fahr., were realized per pound of fuel with the pulverized coal, and 7.5 pounds per pound of fuel with hand firing. On the basis of combustible the equivalent evaporation in the two cases was 10.47 and 8.4 pounds, respectively.

The first railway in Iceland will probably soon be begun by an English company recently formed for the purpose of working the sulphur mines at Theisstareykir, in the north of Iceland, says The Times correspondent at Copenhagen. The mines are about 17 miles from Hupavik, the nearest harbor to which the proposed railway will run.

Mrs. Hannah Jones, of Conwl Elfed, Wales, has given birth to two pairs of twins in one year. A boy and a girl were born on February 3, 1903, and two girls—twins—arrived on December 27, 1903. All four babies are doing well.

A unique wedding took place between Minnie Morris, of Cincinnati, and James Winsom of Memphis. Mr. Winsom is minus his right leg and Miss Morris is also a cripple, having lost her left leg in a railroad accident.

Judge Alton B. Parker refused to become postmaster general under Cleveland and declined the nomination of lieutenant-governor of New York.

A woman died recently in Denver who had given birth to fifteen pairs of twins.

Pearls Found in Wisconsin Rivers.

J. A. Young, who has just retired after four years of service as mayor of Brodhead, is one of the oldest dealers in Washington pearls and came to the city yesterday to sell pearls in some of the local jewelers. To some friends at the hotel, Mr. Young exhibited some of his rare specimens, among which was one for which he said he would not take $10,000. "I believe it is the most perfect pearl in the country today," said Mr. Young. "I have been told this by experts and I have seen none better. I have been engaged in the buying and selling of pearls for 17 years, ever since pearls were first found in Wisconsin rivers. The first pearls were found at that time by a Norwegian, who was fishing on the Sugar river. He realized that they were valuable and kept at the business for two years before people realized what he was about. Then he sent the pearls to New York and received a check for about $600. After that he began to spend his money and took in two Yankees as partners. That ended it for him."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The first section of the Piraeus-Larissa railway was declared open recently. The chairman of the railway company, after the opening ceremony, pointed out the advantages to be derived, not only by Greece, but by international traffic, when the line was completed, and connected with the Turkish railway system; and he stated that within two months it would be open as far as Livadia, thus bringing the fertile district of Boeotia into railway communication with the sea, both at Chalcis and at the Piraeus.

An excellent illustration of how electricity is superseding steam in many quarters is found in a contract recently awarded by a shipbuilding company of Buffalo. The company has decided to install electric power to pump out its floating dry docks in the Erie basin. The motors to be constructed will work the pumps much faster than the steam engines formerly in use, it being estimated that the docks can be cleared in two and one-half hours less time. To accomplish this a 35-horsepower motor will be located on each side of the two docks, and the electricity will be supplied by a cable laid along the bottom of the basin.

The youngest British admiral is the marquis of Donegal, 8 months old, who is hereditary lord high admiral of Lough Neagh, an obsolete office dating from the time of Elizabeth.

The national vote increases about 1,000,000 every four years.

In Paris is published a daily paper for beggars.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The number of cattle in Argentina is estimated at 25,000,000.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The daily mileage of the trains of this country is 2,750,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The Public Health and Marine Hospital service costs $1,000,000 a year.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

In some of the cities of Spain the streets are cleaned three times a day.

A young man of Kansas City brought a damage suit some time ago against a young woman for kissing him and has just secured a verdict for two dollars.

Odors of Perspiration

Removed at once from the armpits, feet, etc., by ROYAL FOOT WASH. Stops Chafing, Cures Sweating, Burning, Swollen, Tired Feet. 25c at Druggists, or postpaid from EATON DRUG CO., Atlanta, Ga. Money back if not satisfied. Sample for 2c stamp.

Maine's Statesmen.

It is many years since Maine has changed its Representatives in Congress, except when Speaker Reed resigned or death has intervened. All four of the present delegation have just been nominated for re-election by the Republicans of their districts.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D., 1886. A.W. GLEASON, (SEAL.) *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Good Advice.

An advertiser proposed to reveal for 25 cents an easy way for any young lady to keep her hands nice and soft. A budding damsel in Sturgeon, Mo., sent the cash, and received this advice: "Soak your hands in dishwater three times a day, while mother rests."

A Beautiful Young Society Woman's Letter.

ST. PAUL, Minn. } 821 Wabasha St.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.
Dear Sir:

"I took Peruna last summer when I was all run down, and had a headache and backache, and no ambition for anything. I now feel as well as I ever did in all my life, and all thanks is due to your excellent Peruna."—Bess F. Healy.

The symptoms of summer catarrh are quite unlike in different cases, but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, run-down feelings, combined with more or less heavy, stupid, listless, mental condition. Relish for food and the ability to digest food seems to be lost.

Skin eruptions, sallow complexion, biliousness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season.

Peruna so exactly meets all these conditions that the demand is so great for this remedy at this season of the year that it is nearly impossible to supply it.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring the drug habit.

Thousands of women suffer from pelvic catarrh and catarrhal nervousness and don't know it. If you feel fagged out, begin at once taking Dr. Hartman's Peruna. It will relieve your catarrhal affliction and all your organs will be restored to health. By a bottle to-day, as it will immediately alleviate your case.

SOUTHERN DENTAL COLLEGE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

If you are interested in obtaining a dental education, write for free catalogue of full instruction.

ADDRESS DR. S. W. FOSTER, DEAN, 100 NORTH BUTLER STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The total length of the navigable waterways of Belgium amounts to 1360 miles. As the total area of the country is 11,373 square miles, there is one mile of waterway to every 8 1-2 square miles of territory; 85 percent of the navigable waterways is under the control of the state.

The Belgian authorities have decided to add three, instead of one, turbine mail packets to their Dover-Ostend service. The turbine engines and machinery are to be constructed in England and the vessels in Belgium. The vessels are to do the passage of 62 knots in about two hours and 20 minutes.

98 per cent of the street railways in the United States is operated by electricity.

Sour Stomach

"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat."
Harry Stuckley, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 509

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

I Have a Proposition

Which will make good money for any man in Alabama who is fairly well known in his own town; I want good, honest, respectable men who are willing to work for one of the leading INSURANCE COMPANIES in the United States.

For particulars address:

C. B. JENNINGS, State Manager.

1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instructon in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Opportunities afforded academic students for self-help. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue and illustrated circular. Address THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

During the Franco-Prussian war 23,000 of the unvaccinated French soldiers died if smallpox while in the vaccinated German army there were only 260 deaths from that disease.

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of Instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

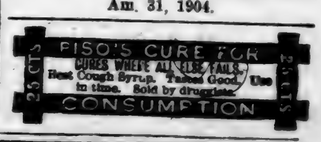
R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 5 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment sent free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

Am. 31, 1904.



Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED

Ceremony Occurred at Sagamore Hill Wednesday.

Cannon Spokesman.

THE NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

Synopsis of Both Addresses—Prominent Republicans of the Nation Attended the Ceremony.

President Roosevelt was notified formally Wednesday of his nomination for the presidency by the national republican convention. The ceremony took place at his country home at Sagamore Hill. In accordance with the wish of the president the ceremony was made as simple as possible.

The formal notification of the action of the convention was made in behalf of a committee representing every state and territory in the United States by Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives.

About 125 persons were present. A special train carried the members of the committee from Long Island City to Oyster Bay. The ceremony took place on the veranda and most of those in attendance gathered on the lawn.

When Speaker Cannon arose to deliver his speech of notification he was greeted with applause. A synopsis of his speech follows:

Mr. President: The people of the United States, by blood, heredity, education and practice, are a self-governing people. We have sometimes made mistakes, from a false sense of security or from a desire to change policies instead of letting well enough alone, merely to see what would happen, but we have always paid the penalty of unwise action at the ballot box and endured the suffering until, under the law, through the ballot box, we have returned to correct policies. Tested by experience no nation has so successfully solved all problems and chosen proper policies as our nation. Under the lead of the republican party for over forty years, the United States, from being a third-class power among the nations, has become in every respect first.

The people, under the lead of the republican party, wrote upon the statute books revenue laws, levying taxes upon the products of foreign countries seeking our markets which replenished our treasury, but were so adjusted as to encourage our people in developing, diversifying and maintaining our industries, at the same time protecting our citizens laboring in production against the competition of foreign labor. Under this policy, our manufactured product today is one-third of the product of the civilized world, and our people recieve almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives elsewhere in the world, thereby enabling us to bear the burden of citizenship.

Liberal compensation for labor makes liberal customers for our products. We have come to be the greatest exporting nation in the world. For the year ending the 30th of June, 1904, our exports to foreign countries were valued at $1,460,000,000, of which $450,000,000 were products of the factory. The world fell in our debt last year $470,000,000 an increase of $75,000,000 over the preceding year.

This policy of protection has always been opposed by the opponents of the republican party and is opposed by them today. In their last national platform, adopted at St. Louis, they denounce protection as robbery. Their platform is as silent as the grave touching the gold standard and our currency system. Their chosen leader, after his nomination, having been as silent as the sphynx to that time, sent his telegram, saying in substance that the gold standard is established and that he will govern himself accordingly if he should be elected.

I congratulate him. It is better to be right late than never. It is better to be right in one thing than wrong in all things. I wonder if it ever occurred to him that if his vote and support for his party's candidate in 1896 and 1900 had been decisive we would now have the silver standard. If, perchance, he should be elected by forcing together discordant elements, I submit that, with a democratic house of representatives or house and senate, there would be no harmonious action in legislation, or administration that would benefit the people, but that doubt and discontent would everywhere distress production and labor.

Since the republican party was restored to power, in 1897, under the lead of McKinley, our country has prospered in production and commerce as it has never prospered before. In wealth, we stand first among all the nations.

In the history of the republic, in time of peace, no executive has had greater questions to deal with than yourself, and none have brought greater courage, wisdom and patriotism to their solution. You have enforced the law against the mighty and the lowly without fear, favor or partiality. Under the constitution, you have recommended legislation to congress from time to time, as it was your duty to do, and when it was passed by congress, have approved it. You have, under the constitution, led in making a treaty which was ratified by the senate and is approved by the people, which not only assures, but, under the law and appropriations made by congress, proceeds with the construction of the Panama canal.

The office of president of the United States is the greatest on earth and many competent men in the republican party are ambitious to hold it, yet the republican convention met at Chicago June last and unanimously, with one accord, nominated you as the candidate of the party for president.

In pursuance of the usual custom, the convention appointed a committee of which it honored me with the chairmanship, to wait upon you and inform you of this action, which duty, speaking for the committee, I now cheerfully perform, with the hope and the confident expectation that a majority of the people of the republic will in November next approve the action of the convention by choosing electors who will assure your election to the presidency as your own successor.

At the close of Mr. Cannon's address the president advanced to the veranda railing, and standing under a great festoon of American flags delivered his address in response of the notification. As he faced the assemblage he was warmly applauded. The gist of Mr. Roosevelt's speech of acceptance follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

I am deeply sensible to the high honor conferred on me by the representatives of the republican party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the presidency with solemn realization of the obligations I assume. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the republican national convention has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of the nomination.

Three years ago I became president because of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. If next November my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you present I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest, and every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the people the best service of which he is capable. We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievment

In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power. Seemingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promise for the future.

In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts, we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced and that legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement.

Assuredly it is unwise to change the policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well.

Prosperity has come at home. The national honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have placed the finances of the nation upon a sound gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent opposition of the mass of our present opponents who still refuse to recant the unsound opinions which for the moment they think it expedient to assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year.

Under the financial legislation which we have enacted there is now ample circulation for every business need; and every dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar in gold. We have reduced the interest-bearing debt and in still larger measure the interest on that debt. All of the war taxes imposed during the Spanish war have been removed with a view to relieve the people and to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was nine millions of dollars. This does not take account of the fifty millions expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the Isthmian canal.

We were able to pay this fifty millions of dollars out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

We have enacted a tariff law under which during the past few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment but to repeal.

We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor.

We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it.

Ever since the continent was discovered the need of an Isthmian canal to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic has been recognized; and ever since the birth of our nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. The isthmian canal is now being built by the government of the United States.

In the Caribean sea we have made good our promise of independence to Cuba, and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justice and not of self-aggrandizement; and thereby no less than by our action in Venezuela and Panama we have shown that the Monroe doctrine is a living reality, designed for the hurt of no nation, but for the protection of civilization on the western continent, and for the peace of the world.

American interests in the Pacific have rapidly grown. American enterprise has laid a cable across this, the greatest of oceans.

Our foothold in the Philippines greatly strengthens our position in the competition for the trade of the east.; but we are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves.

The principles which we uphold should appeal to all our countrymen, in all portions of our country. Above all they should give us strength with the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of thoes who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln; for we are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Lincoln approached his. During the seven years that have just passed there is no duy, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked; no necessary task which we have feared to undertake, or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. We have never pleaded impotence. We have never sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as guarantee of our promises; and we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made and are making.

At the conclusion of the address President Roosevelt held an informal reception and received the congratulations of the committeemen on his speech.

Among the invited guests were chairman George B. Cortelyou, Governor B. B. Odell, Senator T. C. Platt, Senator John Kean, of New Jersey, former Secretary Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss and former Governor Frank S. Black.

Cut to 75 per cent.

At the meeting of the cotton mill men from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, held at Charlotte, N. C. Tuesday, it was decided to curtail production to a basis of 75 per cent during the months of August and September because of the industrial condition of the market and the poor demand for finished goods. More than 2,000,000 spindles were represented at the meeting.

According to the official report of the postoffice department ninety-five rural letter carriers were appointed in Mississippi during the year just closed, making a total of 153 in the service. There are seventy rural delivery routes now in effect in the state, and numerous petitions pending. All of the carriers were given increases in salary during the past year, ranging from $36 to $120 per year each.

Admiral Taylor Dead.

Rear Admiral H. G. Taylor, who commanded the Indiana at the battle of Santiago, died at Cooper cliff general hospital Tuesday night of peritonitis. Admiral Taylor had been for some time past chief of the bureau of navigation

Col. Clarence R. Edwards of the insular department, announces that President Roosevelt will probably visit the World's Fair in October

WASHINGTON'S ELM

Almost Two Hundred Years Old Has Been Cut Down.

Washington's Elm, a famous old tree which has stood at the corner of Elm and Morris streets, Morriston, N. J., for more than a century and three-quarters, has been cut down. Washington had his headquarters here during the winter of 1779-80. At that time there was talk of cutting down the tree, but on account of its beauty and great age, Washington prevailed upon the owner to leave it standing. Since then it has been famous as Washington's Elm, and has been protected in every possible way. When LaFayette came to Morristown in the early part of the nineteenth century he visited the historical tree and made a short address under its spreading branches.

FIRE IN STOCK YARDS.

Loss About $400,000. Accidental, Not Incendiary.

Fire broke out among the packing houses in the stock yards Wednesday in the lard refinery of Swift & Co., and soon gained such headway that every available fire engine in the stock yard district was called out.

Rumors of incendiarism were rife. Examination, however, apparently showed the cause of the blaze to have been an overheated dynamo.

Three hundred men presumably nonunionists were in the building, but all escaped. The fire caused a loss of less than $100,000.

The top story of the building was of wood construction, and burned like tinder. The contents of the building were said to be valued at $400,000.

W. R. RISEN DEAD.

Was Prominent Financier and Manufacturer of Huntsville.

William R. Risen, financier and manufacturer, died after a lingering illness, at the age of 67 years. He was one of the best known bankers in the state, and with Col. S. W. Fordyce, of St. Louis founded the banking house of Fordyce & Risen, and continued the business under the name of the W. R. Risen Banking company, of which he was president.

He was general manager and treasurer of the Dallas Cotton Manufacturing company, operators of one of the largest mills in the south, and had financial interests in other enterprises. A son, Archie L. Risen, vice president of the Risen Banking company, survives him.

Shoemaker Kills Himself.

John G. Sigler, a well known shoemaker of Meridian, Miss., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He has been melancholy for several days and was drinking to a certain extent.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway company has placed a large number of brick masons at work erecting a building over the new Mesta blowing engines, which will be connected with Furnace No. 6 when it it ready to be blown in. The Mesta company has a contract to install eighteen of its engines in connection with the furnaces of the Tennessee company.

There are now in the United States 5,308 local building and loan associations with a total membership of 1,655,700, and assets amounting to $579,556,112. This is a net increase in assets for the year of $2,328,098. The growth in membership for the year was 35,993.

President Roulhac has appointed delegate from the Alabama Bar association to attend the meeting of the American Bar association at Huntsville, September 26-28; S. H. Dent, Jr., Montgomery; Gen. R. F. Ligon, Montgomery; Robert B. Evins, Greensboro.

At Ensley work has commenced on the new county sanitary sewer. About 200 workmen are employed. The two sewerage systems, the sanitary and the storm sewers, will represent an outlay of something like $60,000 by the city.

Up to date there has been received in Selma 86,679 bales of cotton and it is expected that between three and four thousand bales will be received in August, making the receipts this year about 90,000 bales.

Work on the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium in Birmingham, which was begun May 30, is progressing rapidly and the association expects to be able to use it by October 1.

One of the stave mills belonging to the Alabama Stave company, of Florence, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The mill was located in Tennessee.

A large quantity of furnace slag is still being taken from the Birmingham district to be used in ballasting the railroads in this state.

James I. Stockton appointed postmaster at Simpson, Morgan county.

Large shipments of peaches have been made from north Alabama.

Three brick stores and a livery stable are building at Greensboro.

Near Allenton, in Wilcox county, the cotton worm has appeared.

Birmingham public schools will open September 20.

A big demand for white oxfords is reported.

OVER NEW CHWANG

The Japanese Flag is Flying.

Kuropatkin May Withdraw as far as Mukden.

KUROPATKIN IS IN RETREAT

There Have Been Several Days' Fighting—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

Lloyd's agent at New Chwang wires that fifty Japanese cavalrymen have entered New Chwang. The French flag is flying from all the Russian buildings. The town is quiet.

The port of New Chwang has been abandoned by the Russians. Russian authorities have no advices covering the details. The evacuation of New Chwang proper is expected to follow shortly.

The latest reports received here are to the effect that the Russians with about 100 guns in action in the Ta Tche Kiao engagement, inflicted serious losses on the Japanese and destroyed many of their munitions. The Japanese attack on the center of the position was repulsed, but the Russians were ordered to retire and occupy heights five miles north of Ta Tche Kiao. This movement was carried out in good order.

The empress' hospital train passed through Mukden bearing 314 men who were wounded in the fight at Ta Tche Kiao. The fight was mainly an artillery duel, according to the statements of the men on the train. It is understood the battle will be continued.

The Vladivostok squadron has been seen east of the island of Formosa (400 miles south of Shanghai, and about 1,350 miles southeast of Yokohama). It is understood that colliers are awaiting cruisers there. The further destination of the squadron is not known. The squadron held up many ships during its passage.

In European circles the capture of New Chwang is regarded as a severe blow to Russia.

General Kuropatkin's telegram recording the withdrawal of the southern army from Ta Tche Kiao to Hai Cheng fails to give details of the continuous rear guard action preceding the retreat, but the war office thinks the losses were several hundred, which would indicate pretty severe fighting.

General Kuropatkin does not mention the number of troops engaged, but the presence of General Zaroubaieff and General Stakelberg, both corps commanders, show that the total must have been large, though inferior to the forces of Generals Oku and Nodzu.

It is supposed in Russian military circles that General Kuropatkin will withdraw to Mukden and there await reinforcements.

DEWEY AND HIS MEN.

Awarded Prize Money by the District of Columbia Court.

After a legal battle of several years Admiral Dewey and his men, who fought the battle of Manila, are to receive their prize money on account of the capture of the Don Juan de Austria and other Spanish property. In the supreme court of the District of Columbia Justice Gould signed an order confirming the report of the auditor in the case, overruling all exceptions filed by either side to the report.

The amount of the property captured finally was fixed at $1,657,355, a sum considerably in excess of what the government claimed to be due. One-half the amount will be paid the captors, while the remainder, as provided by law, will be placed to the credit of the navy pension fund.

National Democratic Committee.

Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis, was unanimously elected chairman of the democratic national committee. All efforts to induce Senator Gorman to take the place failed.

Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, was elected secretary.

Grant Will Command.

The plans for the maneuvers on the old Bull Run battlefield have been about completed by the war department. The militia commands will arrive September 3 and 4, and leave on the 11th or 12th. The Alabama troops, comprising 916 men, will be quartered at Camp No. 1. Brigadier General Fred Grant will be in command of this camp.

An Elopement.

Dr. Harris, a practicing physician of Danville and a man of family, ran away with the sixteen-year-old daughter of James Kirby, of that place. Harris had told his little boy that he was going to Marshall county.

Forty years after the burial of John Wickliffe, first English translator of the Bible and known as "The morning star of the reformation," the council of Constance ordered his bones raised from the grave, burned to ashes and thrown into a neighboring brook.

Good progress by most of the crops strengthens belief in favorable fall trade following the present season of comparative quiet and inactivity.

The Austrian army has two Jewish generals.

LONG WALKS.

Two Pedestrians Tramp to ... Fair for Mythical Prize.

Renaldo Walco, a British ... San Jose, Costa Rica, has re... world's fair after a walk ... miles, only to find that he ... deluded by a mythical prize ... 000 which he had heard had ... fered by the exposition co... the person who walked the ... tance to attend the fair.

Almost at the same mo... Walco arrived another long ... pedestrian arrived at the ... grounds in the person of ... Rochter, of Bucharest. R... had also attempted a long ... walk and who met with defea...

Rochter started to walk to ... from Bucharest. He ... reach there by July 7th. He ... many days late and then ... giving up his journey ... ington and taking a ... he was after was one ... sand francs, offered ... Touring club, of which ... Ferdinand is president.

Walco had much the ... as there was no ocean ... and every foot of the ... He left the little town ... Costa Rica on Decem... uary he was in Nicaragua ... ruary he passed through San ... and April 22 he reached the ... Mexico

GADSDEN LOST THE CA...

First Report Said City Had ... Water Works Litigation.

It transpires now that the fir... which reached Gadsden in the ... of a telegram from the clerk ... state supreme court at Montgo... reference to the decision on the ... works case in which the city ... deavoring to repudiate a contra... Weller & Mitchell on a water ... franchise, was misleading and ... stead of the city winning it ... supreme court holds that the ... dinance passed last Novembe... ing Weller & Mitchell a th... franchise was binding, and ... repealing ordinance passed ... present council is null and ... they had no power to repeal a... and that the contract entered ... the former board is binding ... there is no authority for the ... to repudiate contracts of a for... ministration. It is very ... Messrs. Weller & Mitchell ... commence work on their pla...

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Called to Indianapolis on Oct... and 6th.

J. Hampton Moore, of Ph... president of the National R... League, has issued a call to ... lican state and territorial lea... egates and alternates and m... republican clubs throughout ... ed States.

The regular biennial con... the national republican ... called to take place in the ... Indianapolis, Ind., Wednes... Thursday, October 5 and 6, ... mencing at 10 o'clock promp... first day.

Governor Durbin, of Indian... liver the address of welcom... ator Fairbanks, republican ... for vice president; Hon. L... Shaw, Senator Beveridge ... distinguished republicans w... addresses.

Big Bond Required.

Judge Speer appointed Vi... erspoon, of Versailles, Ky. ... sioner for the large live st... ests of the R. H. Plant estat... be the duty of the commi... take charge of all of the ... racing paraphernalia. Wit... required to give a bond of $...

County Treasurer D...

Rev. J. K. Powell, treasur... county, and candidate to su... self, died at his residence ... one leg in the war betwee... and was a superannuated ... the Alabama conference.

Another spinning plant ... for Columbus, Ga.

Tried to Swindle Preside...

An attempt to swindle M... velt, wife of the president ... is being investigated by the ... charity department. The ... an who tried to secure the ... the ground that she needed ... for a surgical operation ... will not be prosecuted, as ... Mrs. Roosevelt's wish. Be... respectability of the young ... family her name is withheld ... lication. She wrote two lett... Roosevelt, enlisting sym... financial aid, and the pres... retary, William Loeb, Jr., ... charity department to inve...

Son Kills Father.

Near Ashland, Ga., John ... and instantly killed his fa... Land. They had a difficul... dog and the former empti... gun into the latter. John L... at large.

Railroad men figure that ... loads of Colorado's choice ... be shipped to other parts ... try the coming fall.

T...

VOL. II.

...URDERERS' BOLD HOLD-UP

...und Paymaster of Puritan (Pa.) Mines and Kill Driver.

...CURE $3000 AND ESCAPE

...nded Man Now in Hospital While ... Desperadoes Are Surrounded in a ... Swamp — Whole Countryside Aroused—An Army of Eight Hundred on the Hunt.

...hnstown, Pa. ... Hay ... er, employed by the Puritan Coal ... pany's about one and a half ... the company's town ... A ... aps fatally wounded ... A ... a Hospital, as the ... and murder on the township road ... ing from Portage, this county, to ... mining town of Barnes ... e two men were in a buggy talking ... ether containing about $3,000 with ... h to pay the coal company's em... es at Puritan, from the Adams ... ress office at Portage, to the coal ... When at a point about three ... ters of a mile out of Portage they ... suddenly fired upon by three men ... d with shotguns ... es fell to the bottom of the buggy. ... ed by thirty-seven buckshot ... nds in his neck and breast, and ... about half an hour later. Camp... was hit in the shoulder and fell ... the buggy. The highwaymen ... out from their places of hiding ... o woods to the right of the road, ... ed the satchel of money, and ... ording to their usual custom, on ... Saturday nearest the first of the ... Campbell and Hayes started ... Portage about 8 o'clock in the ... ing. Some time later Watson ... l, a farmer, who lives four miles ... Portage, was going home in a ... wagon over the same road ... the paymaster and his driver ... aken. Three members of a mine ... town, where the road is flanked ... oods, he suddenly came upon the ... of a man, wounded in many ... iddle of the road, leaving his ... . Hazel discovered Campbell ... paymaster was drenched with ... which was flowing from a ... in the right shoulder. Although ... ny, he was still conscious, and ... ed to whisper to Hazel that he ... laves, his watch, had been ... by the robbers, and that, dizzy ... his wound, he had fallen from ... ggy, which had gone on ... el examined Campbell's wounds ... he could with a handkerchief ... of linen ripped from his coat, ... him into the wagon and started ... the road in search of the team ... rs. He had not gone fifty ... when he came upon the paymas... ggy, standing at the side of the ... the horse, unharmed, nibbling ... opposite the vehicle he dis... the seemingly lifeless form of ... er, huddled in the bottom of the ... He tried to lift the man into ... gon with Campbell, but could ... aves weighed 200 pounds. There ... help at hand, and nothing to ... turn back to Portage for help. ... Portage was reached, Camp... ho was by that time uncon... was placed in charge of Dr. J. ... field and Hazel, scorning as ... , went back for Hayes. ... ody of the driver was taken to ... , where physicians discovered ... ugh Hayes was not dead, ... e quite extinct. He was ... d second recovery, however, ... ing to citizens after he ... into the office. ... s wounds had been dressed, ... ss of Campbell was conveyed ... to Altoona, where he was ad... to the City Hospital. ... of the tragedy spread like ... through Portage, and in a ... of an hour hundreds of people ... ering over the road toward ... of the murder armed with ... revolvers. ... rch for the murderers had ... unremittingly since the ... d been reported, and the posse ... ing in Randall when Justice ... Peter McCartney, of Beaver... t six miles south of Portage, ... to them he had seen three ... ning across the road toward ... p. ... gitives had just reached the ... the swamp when the first vol... on. One of the murderers ... panions held the posse back ... wn guns, and the wounded ... ged to get out of sight in the ... dergrowth with the assistance ... panions. ... rch of the swamp was con... d night, and it was expected ... murderers would soon be ... n custody.

...ERADOES STOP TRAIN.

Conductor, Get $7 and Escape.

... Tex.—Armed with Winches... three masked men held up a ... d express train in the small ... Logan, seventy miles west of ... In attempting to battle with ... its John York, the conductor ... of the train, was shot through ... s, and a score of shots were ... terrorize the other trainmen ... passengers. After York had ... ched unconscious all effort ... ce was abandoned. The bur... y open the train safe and got ... d then made off. A posse of ... is in pursuit, and a report ... ed here that the gang has ... red in a wood.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., AUGUST 4, 1904. NO. 19.

ORDERERS' BOLD HOLD-UP

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...Pa.—Charles Hayes, a ...oyed by the Puritan Coal ...dead, and Patrick Camp... ...company's paymaster, lies ...ly wounded at the Al... ...as the result of a hold... ...ber on the township road ...from Portage, this county, to ...town of Puritan. ...men were in a buggy taking ...containing about $3000 with ...the coal company's em... ...Puritan, from the Adams ...office at Portage, to the coal ...When at a point about three... ...a mile out of Portage they ...suddenly fired upon by three men ...with shotguns. ...to the bottom of the buggy, ...thirty-seven buckshot ...his neck and breast, and ...half an hour later. Camp... ...in the shoulder and fell ...buggy. The highwaymen ...from their places of hiding ...to the right of the road. ...satchel of money, and es...

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GREAT WESTERN FLOOD

Douglass and Silver Star, Nev., in Water's Path.

Telephone Wire to Sodaville Gives the News and Then Breaks Down—People Asked to Look For Bodies.

Reno, Nev.—As a result of a cloudburst the towns of Douglass and Silver Star, near Sodaville, Nev., are reported to have been swept away. The news was telephoned from the scene of the disaster to Sodaville. The report was that a flood in waves four or five feet deep was sweeping away houses, and that great property damage was being wrought. The schoolhouse and four dwellings were swept away.

Ten minutes after the first news was received at Sodaville the wire went down, and it could not be learned how many lives were lost. There is great excitement at Sodaville, as the people have been warned to watch for bodies. The volume of water is increasing at that place.

Near New Boston, six miles north of Sodaville, the Carson and Colorado Railroad is covered with water to a depth of six inches for half a mile, and at Rhodes, three miles south of here, similar conditions prevail.

Kingman, Ariz.—Heavy rains in the mountains east of Truxton sent down a wall of water thirty feet high through the canon, washing out the Santa Fe Railroad track, embankments, bridges, telegraph poles and everything movable for twelve miles. Great steel bridges were taken from their foundations and piled up against the walls of the canon and massive stone abutments were crumbled and carried away.

At Crozier everything movable, including the station signal and box cars were piled up on the big steel bridge west of the station. At Hackberry the pumping house and machinery were destroyed and swept into the valley miles away. The big well was filled to the brim with debris. Houses high above all known high water marks heretofore were flooded and much damage was done.

Hundreds of men have been hurried to the washout by the Santa Fe Railroad, but it will be some time before the water subsides sufficiently to allow the workmen to reconstruct the roadbed and bridges. Many trains bearing men and material have been running from Seligman and Needles to the washout, and it is expected that the work of repair will go on at once. Many miles of telegraph lines are down and it will take some time to repair them.

Three miles of the Arizona and Utah track were washed out, and it will take several days to make repairs. A report reaches Kingman of a cloudburst at Cedar, a mining camp eighty miles south of here, which carried away part of a twenty-stamp mill, gasolene pump engine, blacksmith shop, forty horsepower boiler and other property. The shaft of the Arnold mine was filled with debris.

BABY DOWN FORTY FOOT WELL

Fished Out Alive With Grappling Hooks After Two Hours.

Jackson, Miss. — While L. Vail, a farmer living in Montgomery County, was boring a well which had reached a depth of about forty feet, his eighteen-months-old child toddled out into the yard and tumbled headforemost to the bottom of the hole.

Grappling hooks were secured and an effort made to draw the child out. The cries of the infant could be plainly heard at the top, and hundreds of neighbors, who gathered after the news of the accident spread, were frantic in their efforts to save the baby. A hold was finally secured on the infant's clothing, but when the tiny body was within ten feet of the top the hooks loosened and the child again slowly slipped to the bottom. After working for nearly two hours the child was finally brought to the surface nearer dead than alive.

VIPER NAILED TO THE LATCH.

Indiana Man Suspects Secret Enemy of New Idea of Assassination.

Louisville, Ky.—An assassination plot in which a deadly viper was to bite the victim is reported by Clarence Norris, who lives near Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mrs. Donahue, a neighbor, telephoned Mr. Norris that she had noticed a big snake on his gate. Mr. Norris hurried to the gate and found that a viper, over three feet long, had been fastened to the barrier, with its head on the latch. The snake had been so arranged that it would scarcely be noticed from the inside.

After killing the snake Mr. Norris found that it had been securely fastened by a nail driven through its tail. Mr. Norris suspects an unknown enemy, and the police are working on the case.

Big R. R. Orders.

Orders have been given for $5,000,000 worth of supplies for the Harriman railroad lines. These include 60,000 tons of steel rails at $28 a ton and steel cars.

France and Rome Break.

The text of the French note severing relations with the Vatican was made public. Monsignor Lorenzelli, the Papal Nuncio, left Paris for Rome.

Injured at Picnic.

Sixteen German-Americans on a picnic excursion were injured in a trolley crash near Cleveland, Ohio.

CZAR'S MINISTER KILLED

M. de Plehve Assassinated in St. Petersburg Thoroughfare.

BLOWN TO PIECES BY A BOMB

The Assassin Badly Wounded by His Own Weapon in Custody of Police—Explosion Kills Minister's Coachman and Injures Others—Is Felt For Blocks—Czar Deeply Affected by the Affair.

St. Petersburg, Russia. — M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, was assassinated by means of a bomb thrown at his carriage while he was driving to the Baltic Station to take a train for the palace at Peterhof, where he was to make his weekly report to the Emperor.

The assassination is believed to be the outcome of a widespread plot, the existence of which had been suspected for several days. Numerous arrests have already been made, including that of the assassin, a young man who is believed to be a Finn named Leglo, and who is now in a hospital, severely and perhaps mortally injured by the explosion of his own bomb.

An accomplice of Leglo, also apparently a Finn, but whose name is unknown, has been arrested. He had in his possession a bomb, which he tried to throw, but he was overpowered by the police just in time to prevent great loss of life.

The assassin, who wore a brown overcoat and a railroad official's cap, stood on the sidewalk just as M. de Plehve's carriage was about to cross the canal bridge near the station. The Minister was escorted by a number of detectives on bicycles, and one of them jostled the assassin, who then rushed into the road and threw the bomb after the carriage, crying "Long live freedom!"

The missile struck the hind wheel and exploded with fearful force, killing or wounding over a score of persons. M. de Plehve and his coachman were killed outright; and an officer of the guard was mortally injured.

One of the cyclist detectives arrested the assassin, who endeavored to escape, though wounded by splinters in the face, arm and abdomen.

The explosive is believed to have been pyroxylin, as it gave off little smoke. The force of the explosion was so terrific that it not only broke every window within a radius of half a mile, but reduced the heavy paving stones to powder, heaved up the pavement, and flung a heavy piece of the ironwork of the carriage across the canal, severing the thick mast of a barge, which fell, stunning the captain of the barge. Everybody in the street was knocked down and more or less bruised.

Immediately there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the body of the Minister lay. It had been partially covered with a police officer's overcoat.

A few yards from M. de Plehve's body lay the coachman's remains.

The news of the tragedy spread like wildfire throughout St. Petersburg, causing consternation everywhere. Police reserves were hurried to the scene from all parts of the city.

Guarded by the police, the body remained in the street until the arrival of the judicial officials, even in the case of the most powerful Minister of the empire, the law requiring that this formality be observed before the body could be removed.

When the officers of the law, headed by Minister of Justice Muravieff, had terminated the necessary formalities by drawing up a written report of the crime, the remains were conveyed to an humble chapel adjoining the station. The priests and people, with characteristic Russian piety, at once joined in a solemn requiem.

The body was then placed in a carriage, covered by a robe, and was taken to the deceased's magnificent town residence, adjoining the Ministry of the Interior, where it was completely covered with a write shroud which concealed the ghastly mutilation. It lay in a black and silver casket in a corner of the vast hall surrounded by luxuriant palms.

The news was broken to the Minister's wife at Kybinsk, on the Volga, while on her way to their country seat with their son, who is thirty-seven years old.

The Czar almost broke down when he was informed of the Minister's murder.

The Czarina was not informed of the tragedy in view of the hourly expectation of the birth of an heir to the throne.

WOMEN WORKERS AT POLLS.

Fair Sex Takes Prominent Part in Wilmington, N. C., Election.

Wilmington, N. C.—Women took an active part in the municipal election held here under the Watts State law, upon the question of the establishment of a dispensary in the city and the operation of distilleries within the corporate limits.

Near the polling places booths had been erected from which the ladies served refreshments to all dispensary workers. The anti-dispensary advocates won the election by a majority of 690 in a total vote of 1912, and in the operation of distilleries there was a majority of 461. In the morning there was a parade of boys by the polls carrying banners proclaiming against the saloon.

FOLK SEIZES JOHN J. RYAN

Plunger Charged With Larceny of $800,000 at St. Louis.

Arrested at Brighton Beach Race Track as His Horse Won Thousands For Him—Bail Accepted at $5000.

New York City.—John J. Ryan, race-track plunger, promoter of "get-rich-quick" schemes and owner of outlaw tracks, was arrested at the Brighton Beach, near here, on a warrant issued at the instance of District Attorney Folk, of St. Louis, charging Ryan with the embezzlement of $800,000.

Had Detective Sergeant Valley, who came down with a brother officer from Police Headquarters, planned the arrest of the plunger with a view to its dramatic effect, he could not have succeeded better.

The field for the third race, a selling affair at one and one-sixteenth miles, was lined up behind the barrier waiting for the starter to send it away. Among the horses was the black gelding Monster, carrying the green jacket and the green banknotes of John J. Ryan, his owner.

Just as the grandstand proclaimed the old, but always thrilling, announcement, "They're off!" the detective stepped up to the plunger, who was standing with field glasses in hand on the brick knoll in front of the betting ring.

"They want you up at headquarters, Mr. Ryan," he explained, showing his order of arrest.

"Be with you in a second," Ryan replied, cheerfully. "He got away nicely, didn't he?" and he levelled his glass on the field of galloping thoroughbreds.

Monster was in third position then and was going strong and easily.

"Why, he'll gallop—there's nothin' to it," Ryan yelled, forgetting in the superior exhilaration of seeing his horse win the petty annoyance of a warrant; "he'll make that mare curl up before they hit the stretch—he'll walk home!"

Monster did not fulfil the prophecy literally, but he won the race very comfortably, and when the numbers had been run up and the red board confirmed the placing of the first three horses Ryan turned to the detective. "If you'd come a minute sooner," he explained, regrettfully, "I'd have put you wise. I got 9 to 5 for most of mine!"

Earlier in the day Assistant Circuit Attorney Fickerson, of St. Louis, in company with a detective, had gone to Police Headquarters and presented an order of requisition from Governor Dockery of Missouri for Ryan's apprehension, and on this the warrant was issued. It charged him with grand larceny and embezzlement and was dated July 23.

As Valley was taking his prisoner from the track Ryan espied Daniel O'Reilly, ex-Assistant District Attorney, on the brick lawn. "Dan," he called to him, "I'm in a bit of trouble, and I wish you'd come along with me."

O'Reilly joined him, and the party went to Police Headquarters, where Ryan's "pedigree was taken." He said he was thirty-nine years old, and gave his occupation as horse racing. Later he was released on $5000 bail, the amount fixed by Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court. The bond was furnished by Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan.

Assistant Circuit Attorney Fickerson said at the Waldorf that about eighteen months ago St. Louis seemed the headquarters of a number of "get-rich-quick" concerns, which tricked people all over the country. Ryan, he said, started a kind of co-operative racing syndicate, and advertised in small papers throughout the country, asking people to invest as stockholders, promising big dividends on racing schemes, and saying he had a scheme as an expert bookmaker for beating the races. Ryan issued a lot of stock, Fickerson said, and gave bits of paper for stock to the victims, who received, said the St. Louis official, about fifteen cents on the dollar.

TAGGERT ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

Chosen Unanimously to Head Democratic National Committee.

New York City.—Thomas Taggert, of Indiana, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, which met in the Hoffman House. For Secretary Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, received thirty-five votes and twelve were cast for C. A. Walsh, of Iowa. The election of the Treasurer was postponed until a later date.

The other officers elected were: Assistant Secretary, E. T. Sefton, of the District of Columbia; Sergeant-at-Arms, John I. Martin, of Missouri; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Donaldson, of Tennessee.

SAVED HIS BANK.

President to Meet Run Missed Train, But Auto Saved Him.

Columbus, Ohio.—With $35,000 in gold C. P. Cole, President of the Lancaster Bank, made a dash in an automobile from Columbus to Lancaster, arriving in time to prevent the bank from closing its doors in the face of a run.

Hearing by telephone of the trouble, Mr. Cole secured the money from the Ohio National Bank in Columbus, but missed his train. He hired an automobile and made the run of forty-eight miles in one hour and twenty-eight minutes.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Pigeons and other birds have taken up their abode in the gilded dome of the Library of Congress.

The Panama Canal Commission held its final meeting pending its departure for the Isthmus.

Second Lieutenant Victor C. Lewis, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, who disappeared at San Francisco, on April 22, just as his company was about to sail for the Philippines, has been dropped from the army list as a deserter.

The War Department is paying old Confederate claims at a great rate. Recently Congress appropriated $225,000 for the reimbursement of Confederate soldiers who had lost their horses or side arms on their way home after Lee's surrender.

In accordance with the policy of Americanizing the Navy, Captain Pillsbury, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and other officials of the Navy Department are considering further restrictions on enlistments.

J. Marbourg Keedy, a New York attorney and a former resident of Hagerstown, Md., was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Panama Canal zone.

The Russian Government has accepted the proposition of the United States to exclude American poachers from the waters around the Commander Islands. A United States revenue cutter will be detailed for patrol duty.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

In the Hawaiian Islands it is now recognized that forest preservation is a matter of great and immediate importance to the leading economic interests of the Territory.

Hawaii wants the American Government to help provide for its leper colony of over 1000 and to aid in the scientific study of the disease.

DOMESTIC.

The Steel Trust declared its regular dividend on preferred stock and elected a successor to Director Schwab.

Rioting was renewed at the Chicago stock yards and efforts at mediation made by the State Board of Arbitration failed.

Health Department officials of New York City confessed themselves powerless to check the epidemic which is killing hundreds of infants in the tenements.

The Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., granted a writ of error in the case of James Howard, under life sentence for the murder of Governor William Goebel.

The strike of the waiters at the St. Louis Exposition has been declared off.

Negroes formed a $500,000 real estate company in New York City to combat the race prejudice by making money out of it.

Five minutes after landing its seventy-five passengers the steamer Post Boy sunk near Saugatuck, Mich., due to striking a snag, which started a bad leak.

Suit was brought against Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn, New York, by a Brooklyn asphalt company to test the constitutionality of the eight hour law.

Robbers in a yacht and fast automobile have been raiding houses along Long Island Sound.

New York milk inspectors, spurred to greater activity by reported poisoning of fifty persons in Passaic, N. J., by ptomaines in milk, reported that the supply of New York City is good.

Borings were begun to test the earth and rock under the East River, at New York City, preparatory to the construction of the Queens tunnel to connect the underground transit system of Manhattan with the trolley system of the Borough of Queens.

Massachusetts Republicans have called their State convention to nominate a State ticket for October 7 in Boston.

The armored cruiser South Dakota was launched at San Francisco.

An average of 6000 persons a day are filing claims for lands on the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota.

The Western Federation of Miners has asked the Red Cross Society to take charge of its relief work in the Colorado field.

The naphtha laden ship Creedmoor took fire off Fire Island and was abandoned. One sailor and the ship's cat were burned to death. Eighteen men were rescued.

FOREIGN.

Fire destroyed the largest wire cable factory in St. Petersburg, Russia, and caused $1,250,000 loss.

The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American liners have united their efforts to break the Cunard's monopoly of the Hungarian-American emigrant traffic.

Russia increased her import duties twenty per cent. on sheet steel and a few other products.

Two more British steamers were seized by Russian ships. Their immediate release was expected.

The illness of King Christian is not serious, and he left Schwerin for Copenhagen.

The Osservatore Romano denied the report that Cardinal Merry Del Val had tendered his resignation as Secretary of State.

The body of Paul Kruger, late President of the Transvaal, was sent to The Hague from Clarens, Switzerland.

Few cases of yellow fever are now being reported from Mexican cities.

Professional Cards.

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No. 9 D'ly Ex't S'day A M	No. 3 D'ly P M	Read Down	Read Up	No. 2 D'ly Ar.	No. 2 D'ly P M	No. 10 D'ly Ex't S'day P M
6 10	3 20	Birmingham	Lv.	12 10	7 15	
6 53	4 19	Helena		11 30	6 34	
7 32	5 01	Calera		10 46	5 50	
7 56	5 28	Jemison		10 24	5 24	
8 05	5 37	Thorsby		10 16	5 15	
8 11	5 44	Lomax		10 10	5 08	
8 19	5 51	CLANTON		10 02	5 01	
8 32	6 05	Cooper		9 45	4 47	
8 37	6 11	Verbena		9 39	4 41	
8 44	6 19	Mt. Creek		9 30	4 30	
9 24	6 51	Elmore		8 51	3 56	
9 50	7 25	Montgomery	Ar.	8 25	3 30	

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J. M. MADDOX.
Clanton, Ala.

LONG WALKS.

Two Pedestrians Tramp to ... Fair for Mythical Prize.

Renaldo Walco, a British ..., San Jose, Costa Rica, has ... world's fair after a walk of ... miles, only to find that he ... deluded by a mythical prize of ... 000 which he had heard had ... fered by the exposition com... the person who walked the long... tance to attend the fair.

Almost at the same moment ... Walco arrived another long ... pedestrian arrived at the world's ... grounds in the person of M... Rochter, of Bucharest, Roumania, had also attempted a long ... walk and who met with defeat.

Rochter started to walk to St. ... from Bucharest. He underto... reach there by July 7th. He ar... many days late and then only ... giving up his journey afoot in W... lington and taking a train. The ... he was after was one of forty ... sand francs, offered by the Roy... Touring club, of which Crown P... Ferdinand is president.

Walco had much the longer jo... as there was no ocean in his ... and every foot of the way he w... He left the little town of Espe... Costa Rica on December 27th. I... uary he was in Nicaragua; in ... ruary he passed through San Sal... and April 22 he reached the C... Mexico

GADSDEN LOST THE CA...

First Report Said City Had Wo... Water Works Litigation.

It transpires now that the first ... which reached Gadsden in the ... of a telegram from the clerk ... state supreme court at Montgom... reference to the decision on the ... works case in which the city w... deavoring to repudiate a contract ... Weller & Mitchell on a water ... franchise, was misleading and th... stead of the city winning it lost. ... supreme court holds that the fr... dinance passed last November ... ing Weller & Mitchell a third ... franchise was binding, and th... repealing ordinance passed by ... present council is null and vo... they had no power to repeal a co... and that the contract entered i... the former board is binding a... there is no authority for the c... to repudiate contracts of a form... ministration. It is very likely ... Messrs. Weller & Mitchell will ... commence work on their plant.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE ...

Called to Indianapolis on Octo... and 6th.

J. Hampton Moore, of Philad... president of the National Rep... League, has issued a call to all ... lican state and territorial leagu... egates and alternates and mem... republican clubs throughout th... ed States.

The regular biennial conven... the national republican lea... called to take place in the ... Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesda... Thursday, October 5 and 6, 19... mencing at 10 o'clock promptly ... first day.

Governor Durbin, of Indiana, ... liver the address of welcome a... ator Fairbanks, republican ... for vice president; Hon. Le... Shaw, Senator Beveridge an... distinguished republicans will ... addresses.

Big Bond Required.

Judge Speer appointed Victo... erspoon, of Versailles, Ky., ... sioner for the large live stock ... ests of the R. H. Plant estate. ... be the duty of the commissi... take charge of all of the hor... racing paraphernalia. Withers ... required to give a bond of $5...

County Treasurer Dea...

Rev. J. K. Powell, treasurer ... county, and candidate to succ... self, died at his residence, ... one leg in the war between th... and was a superannuated m... the Alabama conference.

Another spinning plant is ... for Columbus, Ga.

Tried to Swindle President's ...

An attempt to swindle Mrs. ... velt, wife of the president, ... is being investigated by the ... charity department. The yo... an who tried to secure the m... the ground that she needed ... for a surgical operation on ... will not be prosecuted, as th... Mrs. Roosevelt's wish. Because ... respectability of the young ... family her name is withheld ... lication. She wrote two letter... Roosevelt, enlisting sympa... financial aid, and the presid... retary, William Loeb, Jr., s... charity department to invest...

Son Kills Father.

Near Ashland, Ga., John L... and instantly killed his father ... Land. They had a difficulty ... dog and the former emptied ... gun into the latter. John L... at large.

Railroad men figure that t... loads of Colorado's choicest ... be shipped to other parts of ... try the coming fall.

...W CHWANG

... Flag is Flying.
... May Withdraw
...s Mukden.

...IS IN RETREAT

...een Several Days' ...evy Losses on ... Sides.

... New Chwang wires ... ...men have ...wang. The French ... the Russian ...wn ... has been ... Russian ... ... of New ... rected to follow ... I here are ... Russians with ...in action in the Ta... ...inflicted se... ...the Japanese and de... ...r munitions. The ...on the center of the ...ed for the Rus... ...ed to retire and oc... ...miles north of Ta... ...movement was car... ...order. ...special train passed ...bearing 314 men who ... the fight at Ta Tche ... was mainly an artill... ...ng to the statements ...e train. It is under... ...will be continued. ...k squadron has been ... island of Formosa ...h of Shanghai, and ...s southeast of Yoko... ...derstood that colliers ...gers there. The fur... ... of the squadron is ... squadron held up ...g its passage. ...ircles the capture of ... regarded as a severe ...

...patkin's telegram re... ...drawal of the south... Ta Tche Klao to Hai ...ve details of the con... ...ard action preceding ... the war office thinks ...everal hundred, which ...retty severe fighting. ...patkin does not men... ...of troops engaged, but ... General Zaroubaieff ...kelberg, both corps ...w that the total must ...though inferior to the ...ls Oku and Nodzu. ... in Russian military ...eral Kuropatkin will ...kden and there await

...AND HIS MEN.

...Money by the District ...umbia Court.

...battle of several years ... and his men, who ...le of Manila, are to ...ive money on account ... of the Don Juan de ...ner Spanish property. ...court of the District of ...e Gould signed, an or... ... the report of the au... ...ese, overruling all ex... ... either side to the re...

...of the property cap... ...s fixed at $1,657,355, a ...ly in excess of what ... claimed to be due ...mount will be paid the ...the remainder, as pro... ...will be placed, to the ...vy pension fund.

...mocratic Committee.

...ant, of Indianapolis, ...ly elected chairman of ...national committee. All ...o Senator Gorman to ...failed ...n, of Kentucky, was ...ry.

...Will Command.

... the maneuvers on the ...battlefield have been ...d by the war depart... ...ia commands will ar... ...3 and 4, and leave on ... The Alabama troops, ...men, will be quartered ... Brigadier General ... be in command of this

Elopement.

...a practicing physician ... a man of family, ran ... sixteen-year-old daugh... ...irby, of that place. Har... ...s little boy that he was ...hall county.

...after the burial of John ... English translator of ...known as "The morning ...f...mation," the council ...rdered his bones raised ...e, burned to ashes and ... neighboring brook. ...ss by most of the crops ...elief in favorable fall ...g the present season of ... quiet and inactivity. ...n army has two Jewish

FARM AND GARDEN

VARIETIES AND PLANTING.

Newer kinds of potatoes are introduced every year, and many experiments have been conducted at the several stations with the view of discovering remedies for diseases, modes of planting, characteristics of seed and varieties, etc., with the result of much valuable information being disseminated every year. In one of the Government bulletins is was stated that the best soil for potatoes is a rich, sandy loam, well drained and which is abundantly supplied with vegetable matter. Green manures and fertilizers are consequently very suitable for a crop. It is better not to grow potatoes on the same land every year but alternate with other crops. Fertilizer should be applied to the previous crop, rather than on the potato land. The preparation of the land should be deep and thorough, and the fertilizers consist of nitrate of soda, superphosphate and sulphate of potash. Planting depends on the climate, but should be done, if possible, so as to bring the period when the average rainfall is ample. On mellow soil from three to five inches deep is best for planting, especially if the season is dry, but on earlier crops, or in soils that bake, the depth may be less. Harrow well before the plants are up, as level culture has given the best results. Seed may be cut a few days before planting without injury, and New England seed has proved superior to that grown in this section. The eyes on the seed end are the first to germinate, hence are best for an early crop. The yield from planting the seed or bud end is generally greater than from the stem or butt end of the tuber. Exposing unsprouted tubers in a warm place before planting hastens growth, but if continued until sprouts form (which are rubbed off) the yield may be considerably reduced. It is better to cut the pieces of seed into uniform sizes, and which a definite number of eyes, than to cut them indiscriminately as to sizes, and two or three eyes should be the quota for each piece.

A COMFORTABLE COOP.

We must not forget to provide suitable quarters for the hen with her brood of chickens. Various and curious is the collection of contrivances for enclosing the mother hen. Empty half barrels set upright with alternate staves on one side cut to allow chicks to run out and back; boxes of numerous kinds; "A" shaped coops and other devices are in use. Sometimes the hen is left to find any shelter that she can. A coop two feet square, two feet high in front, one and one-half feet at the back with a single pitch roof produces a safe and economical home for the mother hen and her little flock. The front of the coop has a slatter door or a frame door covered with one inch mesh wire netting. A shutter hinged at top may be provided for protecting the front of the coop at night and during bad weather. It may be fastened up for shading the front of the coop when the sunshine is too hot. If cats or hawks are likely to disturb the chickens a connecting yard at one or both sides of the coop, one foot high, two wide and three or six feet long, enclosed and covered with wire netting will keep in the chicks and exclude their enemies. Both coop and yard-frame should be made of light lumber so as to be readily moved to fresh ground. They must be placed where the chicks can keep dry under foot. An excellent plan is to place several coops for hens near together, letting the chicks intermingle from the first.—John M. Kester, in The Epitomist.

DEEP AND SHALLOW PLOWING.

The finer the condition of the soil the easier the facilities allowed the plants for feeding, and the greater the feeding room the greater the quantity of roots, which are essential during times of drought and lack of moisture, to say nothing of the vigorous growth and rapid progress of the corn by reason of its greater root surface. Many controversies regarding deep and shallow plowing would perhaps find an amicable solution if the nature of the soil and method of plowing were considered in exact relation to each other Some farmers have found deep plowing highly advantageous, especially on clay soils, simply because the roots were permitted to search through a larger quantity of soil for food, and also to more easily procure moisture from below as well as though absorption of moisture by the soil. Other farmers have found deep plowing highly advantagable especially on light soils which assist in the establishment of a greater mass of roots near the surface while the porocity of the soil and its light nature enable the corn to go downward as easily as may be desired.

BREEDING CORN.

Much has been said and written of late in regard to the improvement of corn by selection of seed, and there is no doubt that by proper breeding the corn can be greatly increased independently of the improvement of the soil. But both should go hand in hand. Most of the so-called corn breeders give a great deal of attention to the character of the ear and grain, and these are important points. But the breeding of any plant that looks simply to the improvement of a single feature of the plant can never be successful as one that takes the whole plant into consideration. In breeding corn one must know what his particular section needs. If he is in the region of short season and early frost, he must take earliness of the plant into serious consideration, as well as its productiveness. If he is in the South where he has time enough to mature any variety of corn, he need give attention only to the character of the plant and its productiveness.

FIND CALVES NOW.

People in buying a place will refuse one without a spring to keep their milk in; yet they make no preparation for it in the winter. It freezes or not as it happens; they save the strippings and keep them in a hot place and churn in a five gallon churn for two or three hours and then get a white puffy mass they call butter. They let the children do the milking and wonder how I can have butter and milk all winter. In the first place our cow finds her calf in July or August and then she is good for all winter; then when other people's cows are going dry (in eight or nine months,) here comes grass so she gives milk all the year. In the winter I have a little cupboard fixed under the chimney (or flue) and it keeps about the same temperature and is just right. I keep four jars setting and skim the oldest (unless sweet milk is wanted) in a half gallon jar, and when that's full I churn all cream. The butter comes in a few minutes. I make enough for our family of three and two other families, and I know there is no use going without milk and butter in the winter—Mrs. E. J. Holland, The Epitomist.

TO HALTER A HOG.

To tie a hog is one of the most difficult things in the hog raiser's experience. To tie by the leg requires a rope or strap to be drawn up so tight as to cause pain if not real injury. Now try this plan: take a horse halter, slip over the hog's head stall securely around the hog just back of fore legs, and you have him safely haltered, and in a way he cannot hurt himself. Then holding the strap and walking behind you can readily drive it anywhere desired—Lewis S. Alter, in The Epitomist.

THE ONE-HORSE PLOW

Having the ideal corn plant, the next important thing in the production of big crops is the preparation of the land, the feeding of the crop. The one-horse plow has been the cause of more poor crop than any one other thing. The gullies in hills have been largely due to the scratch plowing of the past. The shallow plowed soil fills with water and runs off on the hard soil below and a gully is started and is annually enlarged by the frosts of winter. We need deeper breaking of the soil to enable it to hold more water for the crop and to withstand droughts and to prevent washing.—Progressive Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

In selecting a good milker the udder should be large and capacious, but it need not only be fleshy. It should be broad and reach well forward.

To a very considerable extent, and on consequent profitableness of the flocks.

Uusually it is not good economy to turn the horses in the pastures all night They will rarely secure the rest they need from the work during the day.

There is no feed that is more digestible than gluton food, but if too much is fed it makes soft butter. From two to four pounds a day may be fed without fear of this.

Wait until there is fair bite of grass before turning the cows out, and then give them two hours a day on pasture for a few days, with good clover and a grain ration for the remainder of their feed.

It is better to cut seed potatoes a few days before they are planted, in order to give the surfaces time to dry. It is also a good plan to expose seed potatoes to the light for a few days before planting.

Success or failure of the poultry season depends upon the days and nights now passing.

Don't forget lime and gravel. Both are necessary in the poultry yard.

Be sure of clean water for the chicks and keep their roosting places clean.

Feed coops are very necessary to keep the large chicks and fowls from tramping the little ones to death.

When a polar bear is killed by an Eskimo, it is customary to cut off the animal's nose and throw it on the ice. If he failed to do this, it is the popular belief that he would have bad luck. This is the reason why nearly all the skins of polar bears are mutilated at the point about the snout.

A Japanese private soldier is paid 70 cents a month; a major general is paid $131 a month.

Timely Fashion Hints

New York City.—Young girls are always charming when wearing full waists made of soft material. This one is peculiarly attractive and includes an oddly shaped yoke which is eminently becoming and which gives the drooping shoulder line. As shown the material is embroidered batiste, with yoke and cuffs of Valenciennes lace finished with little ruches of plain muslin, and is unlined, but there are innumerable fabrics which are equally appropriate. Many simple silks of the season are quite sufficiently youthful and such light weight wools as challie and veiling will be worn the season through in addition to the large number of cotton and linen fabrics offered.

MISSES' BLOUSE WAIST.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, front and backs with the yoke and is closed invisibly at the back. When lined the yoke can be left free at the lower edge if preferred, but when the lining is omitted it is attached permanently at its lower edge on indicated lines. The sleeves are the favorite ones of the season and at the waist is worn a soft crushed belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is four and one-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yards of all-over lace and three-eighth yards of silk for belt.

Belts Made of Cowhide.

A distinct feature of the up-to-date masculine costume for the summer of 1904 is to be the cowhide belt. It is narrow, not more than one and a half inches wide, and is made of cowhide with the hair on. The irregular brown and white colorings are odd and striking. Also a fad of the season is the handkerchief in colored effects to match the shirt worn, whatever that may be. These come both in linen and silk. The self-color shades included are light blue, heliotrope, pale green, very deep pink and champagne. Equally expensive, though perhaps in better taste, are fine white handkerchiefs, hemstitched and having a border of fine cords forming plaids.

A Lingerie Novelty.

One of the daintiest lingerie petticoats has a deep flounce made up of row upon row of narrow Valenciennes lace stitched together. A deep flounce on another skirt is composed of alternate rows of lace footing and tucked French nainsook.

Parasols Are Plain.

Plain styles are noticeable among the parasols carried by fashionable women. Tucked effects have been very good this season.

Washable Petticoats.

The petticoats of the coming season, since the rage of cleanliness is on the increase, are preferably of wash materials. Tinted chambrays, tucked and lace trimmed, are used for those destined for the hardest wear, but the petticoat for dressy use is invariably of white.

Square Yoke Waist.

Square yolks are exceedingly fashionable and suit some figures and faces better than any other sort. This very pretty waist includes one that extends over the shoulders, after the prevailing style, and can be made slightly low, as illustrated, or high, with a regulation stock. The model is made of sheer white batiste, with the yoke and cuffs of represe net banded with lace insertion, the lining beneath the yoke being cut away to give a transparent effect, but the design is suited to all seasonable materials thin enough to be made full and various combinations can be made. All-over lace, of many sorts, fine tucking and the many combinations of bandings with fancy stitches all are admirable for yoke and cuffs, while the trimming can be one of many things.

The lace is made with full front and backs which are arranged over a lining that is smooth at the upper portion but gathered at the waist line to blouse with the waist. The yoke is separate, arranged over the waist on indicated lines, and the sleeves are full puffs finished with fitted cuffs and can be either arranged over the foundation or left unlined as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and five-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with one yard eighteen or half-yard forty inches wide for yoke and cuffs and four and a half yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.

SQUARE YOKE WAIST.

GERM FEAR IS A CRAZE.

PUBLIC FRANTICALLY DEMANDING DEVICES FOR PROTECTION.

The Antiseptic Fad Is a Feature of the Twentieth Century—Millions of Germs Destroyed Daily, but Science Finds New Millions.

Germ fear is a feature of the 20th century, declares the New York Tribune. There is an antiseptic or germ destroying craze. The public, or a part of it awakened, at last, to the existence and the peril of germs, demands—a little too frantically, perhaps—germ protection.

In response to this demand there are offered to the public many strange and ingenious devices. The object of these devices is the prevention of all such diseases as arise from the swallowing of germs, or their touch, or their inhalation. Thus:

There are on the market money scoops—silver instruments of pocket size—wherewith to handle unsterilized coins.

There are germicide doormats. These, being stepped upon in the right spot, emit a spray of highly volatile fluid that is supposed to render harmless the millions of disease germs gathered on the shoes amid the dust and mud of the cities.

There are wind veils, for men no less than women, to be worn over the mouth and nose as a preventive of the inhalation of germs.

There are fumigating attachments for letter boxes. These, on being compressed, are guaranteed to sterilize the recipient's mail before he touches it.

There are hanging tabular baths for hallways. The ends of canes and umbrellas, dipped in these baths, come forth clean of germs.

There are aseptic communion cups, with tiny rotating brushes that wash the cups' edges as they pass from one communicant to another.

There are generators that sterilize carpets, walls, clothing, books, etc.

There are pocket lamps that emit a germ killing vapor. These are for the cleansing of cups at public drinking fountains and for other such purposes.

It may be doubted if so great a fear of germs as all these devices indicate is altogether sane. But it is at any rate, a fear that does more good than harm. Between the general sanitary conditions of the present and the past the contrast is amazing, and in the bringing about of that contrast the public fear of germs plays its part.

In one of the London hospitals they still preserve as a relic a bed 14 or 15 feet wide. In that bed in the past a dozen patients would lie side by side, one with consumption, another with smallpox, a third with typhoid fever, and so on. It is different today. Today contagion and infection are guarded against as thoroughly as thieves are guarded against by misers. And still these precautions increase. Every month, every week, some new preventive of the spread of disease is devised.

And there has sprung up the germ hunter—the health faddist—who hunts germs as a sportsman hunts game. Innumerable are the weapons wherewith the germ hunter seeks his prey. A good pdace to examine these weapons is a surgical instrument shop.

A surgical instrument dealer, on being asked to exhibit his various germ destroyers, pointed to a doormat. It was like any other doormat of rubber, only a lemon shaped rubber bulb was attached to it.

"What," said the visitor, "is that bulb for?"

"I'll show you," the dealer answered.

He stood upon the mat and he compressed the bulb with his toe. Immediately a silver colored mist arose. For an instant he stood in this mist ankle deep. Then, as quickly as it had arisen the mist disappeared, leaving the man's shoes and the bottoms of his trousers quite dry.

"Did you notice that spray of volatile fluid?" he said. "Well, that was a spray of germicide, or disinfectant. This is a patent germicide doormat. This mat cleans your feet when you come in of the disease germs gathered in the mud and dust."

"A remarkable mat," said the visitor. "Does it sell?"

"It sells well," the other answered. "All germ killing devices sell well in this age. This is the age of germ fear."

He took from a case an armful of glittering objects. They were of glass and silver, and their shapes were strange."

"All these instruments," he said, "kill germs or ward off germs. I will explain them to you."

He pointed to a small silver scoop.

"That is a money scoop," he said. "A number of health faddists carry scoops in their pockets. They know that the average coin has on it about a million germs—germs of consumption, of smallpox, of typhoid, of diphtheria—and therefore they will not touch a coin with their fingers until it has been sterilized. When you give them change they receive it in their scoops instead of in their hands. Thence it goes into their sterilized purses, to be thoroughly fumigated at home. I know three men and two women who use these money scoops. The scoops are made of silver and they cost a dollar apiece."

He took up a tiny lamp—a lamp with two wicks that rose out of a cake of sulphur. In the middle of the cake of sulphur there was a vial of transparent fluid.

"This is a pocket fumigator," he said. "You take the stopper from the vial and light the two wicks, and thereupon a vapor deadly to every kind of germs arises. The pocket fumigator is applied by the germ hunter to the public drinking cups in railway stations, to plates and goblets in dubious restaurants, to towels in doubtful hotels. The germ hunter knows that many persons have contracted incurable and dreadful diseases from the use of public cups and towels. He knows that a small towel may have a germ population as great as the human population of the earth. Hence you see him, in a washroom at a railway station, bringing forth a lamp, lighting it, and directing the rather vile smelling vapor on the towel or cup he purposes to use. He bends over his task with intent brow and pays no attention to the inquiring stares of the people. He is often interrupted by ignorant policemen or special officers who say:

"'Here, what are you doing with that cup?' or 'Do ye want to set the house on fire, mister?'"

The dealer, smiling, sets down the lamp down.

"This object here is a germ proof wind veil," he said.

The wind veil had meshes very fine—it rather resembled a bridal veiling—and in the back it hooked.

"If, on a windy day," said the dealer, "you examine under the microscope a cubic inch of the air of the average city, you find that this air is a squirming, writhing mass of dangerous germs. The germs of consumption predominate in that mass; more than half of them are tubercle bacilli, or consumption germs. It is therefore a good thing, if you are afraid of consumption, to wear on windy days a germproof wind veil. Without this veil you are bound to take down into your lungs millions of consumption germs. You wouldn't put a hungry cat in a room with a raw beefsteak if you wanted the beefsteak to remain intact, yet you put down in your lungs swarms of tubercle bacilli, though you know that the destruction of lungs tissue is the sole object of these terrible little creatures' lives.

"In that way," said the dealer, "the faddist argues, and on windy days he wears his wind veil. I know three men in New York, four in Chicago and two in Philadelphia who wear these veils. The veils, each time they are taken off, are washed in a sterilized solution.

"We have generators," he went on, "of all sizes. Some cost $2, and some cost $50. Here is a generator that looks like a small stove or like an overright chafing dish, doesn't it? You feed it with this fluid, light it up, and it emits a germ destroying vapor. People with these instruments fumigate sick rooms, carpets, clothing, books, paper money, and so on. I know a man whose clothes are fumigated daily."

The dealer laughed. He gathered the germ killing devices and put them back upon their shelves.

RADIUM MAY HEAT THE EARTH

Young British Scientist Startles and Interests With a New Theory.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its London correspondent:

Is the heat of the earth due not to the fact that it is not a molten mass which has been slowly cooling for millions of years, but to the presence in it of that mysteriously fascinating element radium?

Prof. Ernest Rutherford, a young but already distinguished pupil of Prof. J. J. Thomson of Cambridge, who first measured the mass and velocity of radium electrons, threw out the latter suggestion in a lecture before the Royal Institution on a recent night.

Lord Kelvin had calculated that assuming the earth to be a molten mass when it first started its own career it would take one hundred million of years to cool down to its present temperature, but, added the lecturer, inclining his head toward the white headed scientist, who was present, Lord Kelvin had shown a prophetic insight when he added, "Provided no new source of heat is not discovered."

Mr. Rutherford thought that radium was proved to be in sufficient quantities in the earth to support new theory as to the source of the earth's heat, so that we should not require the many millions of years which geologists and biologists had reasoned out as the time taken in the cooling process before life on the globe was possible.

This startling new theory, very modestly, was not discussed after the lecture, but the scientists went away greatly interested in a proposition which in effect means a reconstruction of hitherto accepted facts.

The Daily Mail points out that Rutherford's calculation leads to the conclusion that the earth may have been habitable for many millions of years, and that it further upsets the accepted theories as to the duration of life, since a millionth portion of radium only exhausts itself in a million years.

Courting a Girl in Spain.

Courting in Spain is conducted on principles that might almost be described as unique. The Spanish girl of any attractions is almost always attended by a young man who is known as her novio, and who has the privilege of squiring her on her walks, although by a singular anomaly no formal engagement exists. So long as this state of things continues the young lady has to be loyal and obedient to her gallant. But he may cease his attentions at any time and openly transfer his attentions to some other lady. Although the advantages of such a custom are all on the side of the male, very few English girls would care to be without a novio, however fickle.—London Tit-Bits.

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MAN'S AMBITION AND WOMAN'S.

...s to win the long, hard race—
...his name be known—
... to stand in some fair place,
...l and alone;
...s for riches or for fame,
... the winning waits to claim
...mer as his own.

Within her gentle bosom she
Conceals a daily prayer
For riches and renown that he
And she may jointly share;
She plans and tries as best she may
To take and hold the height, some day,
With him beside her there.

—S. E. Kiser.

A PERFECT DISAPPEARANCE.

By TALBOT SMITH.

THE long and sensational trial was over, and, in spite of the earnest, whole-hearted attempts of the prisoner's counsel, had terminated in the only possible verdict. All over for Winthrop Lyle. The judge, in a queer, quavering whisper, drawn on the fatal headgear of in a manner to suit his peculiar and spoken these words which the most callous cannot hear unmoved, for the next twenty-four the doomed man was walking the stricken path of the Valley of Shadow. From that awe-inspiring fact Winthrop Lyle was no longer human. A metamorphosis had made the convict into a being whose feet already knocking at the Eternal gate.

The condemned man heard the verdict unmoved, save for a tremulous movement of the lips, which the most restrained can never wholly hide, passed down those footworn steps many unfortunates have trod to the apportioned him. Here, by special permission of the Judge, he had an interview with his brother without the presence of a watching warder.

"I expected nothing better," said the latter, "and nothing remains for me but preparation for the end so near at hand." This was said in a voice in order that the warder standing outside the door, which was ajar, should hear and form a misconclusion.

As Eustace Lyle left the prison he had with him, and concealed in an pocket, a letter which Winthrop had written when the case seemed hopeless, and had managed to slip unobserved into his hand. Not until he was alone again and behind a locked door did he venture to read it. It ran thus:

"On the day of execution comes I shall be far away from this place—or dead. I want you to do one thing and one another. Leave $10,000 with Roger Roome, to be given to any one who asks for it, be he beggar, tramp or gentleman. And promise me that no escape no one of my family will make the slightest effort to find me or follow me.

"All other means of escape are out of question. I shall be shepherded night and day by two armed warders, who are relieved at intervals of four hours. I know, and you will yourself see, that doors are to be opened only from the outside, and were I to succeed in overpowering the guards and opening the door, some twelve other locked gates would have to be negotiated before I breathed the outside air.

"I have calculated the periods of duty for each of the six men told off for 'associated cell duty," as it is called. The two warders, Cox and Foster, are good men, will be my guard from 6 to 11 a. m. on Sunday next. I shall be at exercise in the prison yard. You must get at these men, not bribably, but by ordinary courtesy. Use The King's Crown, and, judging from experience while here, smoke a good cigar. Spin a yarn and offer cigars to be purchased on Monday, or the day after to-morrow, and wish to share the delicacies with them. You need make no secret of friendship. Give them a dozen each on Sunday morning as they pass the outside gates. Their hours of duty are from 8 to 12. I shall breakfast after breakfast, as I am personally, and as all will be safe in the central corridor, will persuade them to join me. They will, for the sake of my undoctored cheroot will be an acceptable lever.

"Should any one does not take action in from ten to ninety minutes, according to the dose. This will bring us to the hour of exercise. So far so good. Then listen. The foreman of the jail has a sick wife and a screaming baby. Approach him, offer him a present set-off to pay and pension on condition that when at work to-morrow the brickwork of the wall they are mending may be loosened; this alone is insufficient alone, but the ladders used in working hours are inadvertently left behind overnight for the night. You can trust me. The foreman gets the cross neglect of duty," and I am smoking on my comfortable bed. Well, I—never mind. The news of my flight reaches you all upon me as dead and buried in the Churchyard. In fact, it will help you to do otherwise.

* * * * * *

The ship was in good spirits at the visit, and kept in the same mood for the next days, in spite of the trying scenes with his friends and relations.

The family, wealthy and powerful, was bent on preventing by any means the disgrace of the scaffold. It was a great triumph for justice when the intrigue and the skill of the lawyers came to naught in court and elsewhere. Even public opinion, won to sympathy by the brilliant struggle which Lyle made for his life, by his talent, his spirit, his beauty of face and manner, his steady and solemn declarations of innocence, was resisted and overcome by the officers of justice.

The care taken to prevent a prisoner under sentence of death from escape or suicide is very thorough, but it reminds one of the care taken by railway companies to prevent accidents. No matter how perfect the system, it depends on men for success, and engine drivers will drink, signalmen fall asleep, telegraph clerks miss the right word and guards fail to swing a warning lantern.

Everything worked successfully. Wealth and the rank of the convict achieved wonders, and an escape which read more like a romance of Dumas than a chronicle of Newgate occupied public attention for the usual nine days. Every one remembers the stir created by Lyle's disappearance. The officials, mad with rage and shame, really exhausted the means at their command to find the criminal. Finally the case was put into the able hands of Detective Lord, one of the smartest and most vigilant men in the secret service.

His efforts came to naught within a year. Lord held on for six months longer, studying with infinite patience clews, actual and theoretic, that promised something. Lyle had vanished into thin air. Had he dissolved into elementary gases at the prison gates, he could not have left less trace of his path into the world. Not one clew ever led to any result, not even to a decent theory of his escape. Lord continued the pursuit out of pure fascination for a mystery which overtaxed his powers and took the edge off his natural shrewdness.

After resigning his post, and joining an orchestra as first violin—for faith in his abilities finally deserted him—this fascination accompanied him, and proved a great bore to his friends from the endless speculations it led him to indulge.

On his mantelpiece he kept a photograph of Winthrop Lyle, and the slim, hard figure, the pale, thin high-bred face, the severe expression and dark eyes had a prominent place in his sleeping and waking dreams. In the end no one took any interest in his cherished mystery, save the boy who played the 'cello in the orchestra.

It was always a great relief to Lord to turn from constant brooding on the tints of Lyle's picture to the society of the young musician; for Josef Ganz was a soft boned, easy young German, slow in speech and movement, given to song and laughter, fond of his wife and 'cello and baby; fonder of the Lyle problem than Lord himself.

When the boarding-house in which he lived, the day dreams and the world grew wearisome, the detective went over to his friend's house and spent a Sunday evening with Ganz. He had a cosey home, and its owners, its pictures, its very furniture, spoke of ease and comfort.

Josef was fair skinned, fat and jolly, and loved to sit with his baby or his 'cello at his right hand. His wife and child were plump and rosy, and even the gray professor father, with his habits of study and solemn expression, had a fat and contented air about him.

Not having been long in the country, they spoke English with a gentle accent. German pictures hung on the wall, and German colors were everywhere. Frau Ganz could not abide English cooking, and at her table were ever dressed the seasoned dishes of the Fatherland. When they sang songs or indulged in old memories, the little village near Munich was the theme. The one promise to baby to induce him to be good was a visit to Munich when he had come to be a man. Among these simple people Lord might talk his hobby to death and be listened to with reverence.

"It's so nice to hear a clever detective speak by the hour of a great murderer and villain," Frau Ganz said to her neighbors. The old professor did not pay much attention, while his son Josef was a tireless listener, and had many speculations on the plan of escape used by Lyle.

"I have a theory," began Josef slowly.

"What, another?" The detective laughed and the professor glanced irritably at his son.

"A new one," said Josef, placidly. "Some time, when I have fitted the joints, I will tell you how that Lyle escaped. He was no ordinary man, and when he disappeared, it was forever. It is an art to disappear well, and he must have been skilled in the art. I know its rules, and the principles on which these rules are based. It is curious and interesting, this art."

Lord felt curious about this matter, knowing that Ganz would make a clear, forcible statement of his theories. For he had studied logic and rhetoric at Innsbruck, and could put a case in which he was interested very strongly.

"There is such an art," Josef began, and your man Lyle was skilled in it. It would be a treat to hear him discourse on it."

"Wouldn't it, now," said Lord, with scorn. "Especially if, while listening, one had the reward of capturing him in his inside pocket. But that will never be."

"Probably not," said Josef, "unless he gets tired of hiding. You know, I always took an interest in the poor fellow. I seem to know him as well as you, so often have you described his words and ways. He was a thorough Englishman by birth, training, appearance, cleverness. Old family, high spirit and all that; Cambridge graduate, well dressed good figure, athletic; brown hair, green eyes, pale, severe face; quick in movement, speech and thought. Then he was inventive, fond of mathematics, also of pleasure, but cared nothing for music or wine or books. And he learned enough of drugs to poison his wife too cleverly."

"How could he have been so hard and cruel?" said Frau Ganz, with a sigh.

"I don't believe he did it," said Josef, softly. "His lawyers, the great public, his relatives, and many good people believed him innocent. Lord says the case got an awful sifting, and the more they sifted the less certain some were of his guilt, while others were more certain."

"But the art, the art!" cried the impatient detective.

"Ah, yes, the art, to be sure. Well, first, have I described Lyle accurately? I might say he was just the opposite to myself in most things."

"Two young men," answered Lord, "couldn't be and look, less alike."

Josef smiled.

"I arrived in this country about the time he escaped from jail. I could read English then, and, I remember, the newspapers were full of him. But until I met you the case did not interest me. Let me show you what the principle forces a man to do, when it is successfully carried out. You think it means running away to Brazil or Persia, in a wig and blue spectacles, as they do in a play. No. The man who disappears according to this principle, must escape, not only from his pursuers, but from his friends, and, above all, from himself. He must change his country, never meet old friends again, get a new language, a new trade, a new place in society, a new set of parents and relatives, a new past, a new habit of body, a new appearance. He must think, speak, walk, sleep, eat and drink differently from in past days; he must change the color of his hair, skin, eyes; in fact, he must become another man as really as if he had changed natures with a particular person."

"Der gondry is safe," said the professor, with a huge laugh, "und so is der brofession of detective. Who gould bragtise dose rules; und if dey gould, what use would be detectives?"

"It makes fine talk," said Lord. "All very well if such things could be done. As they can't, your theory isn't worth a straw. It's impossible."—New York Tribune.

Mother Elephant and Her Baby.

A remarkably intelligent elephant, working a few years ago on a new bridge in Ceylon, had a young one to whom she was devoted. It died, and she became inconsolable.

Formerly the gentlest of creatures, she grew irritable and even dangerous. One morning she broke the chain which confined her and escaped into the forest.

One night, about ten days after her escape, the officer who had been in charge of her went out to lie in wait for bears at a pond in a jungle at some distance.

As he and his native attendant were returning, early in the morning, the native silently nudged him, and they saw in the dim, gray light an elephant with her calf making their way toward the camp. They both sprang behind trees, and when the elephants had passed the native insisted that the older one was their old friend, the inconsolable mother.

When they reached the camp they found that the truant had returned, and had gone from one person to another, touching each with her trunk, as if exhibiting her adopted child, which she had evidently begged, borrowed or stolen in her absence.

Her good temper and usual docility returned at once, and her owner blessed the good fortune which had enabled her to procure a baby elephant.

Taking No Chances.

Phelim Casey was engaged on the ridgepole of 'Squire Pond's house when he lost his footing, and slid down to the edge of the roof. His legs went down, but he clutched the eaves trough and hung on for dear life.

"That's right, Phelim!" called the 'Squire, who had seen him slip. "You hang on a minute till I get a ladder up there!"

But even as he spoke Phelim relaxed his hold and dropped to the ground.

As soon as the 'Squire made sure that no bones were broken, and that Phelim was simply bruised here and there and shaken up, he began to berate the man in vigorous language.

"Why in the world didn't you hang on, as I told you to, you great stupid?" he demanded. "I'd have been there in a minute."

"Maybe you wul," said Phelim, sullenly, "but how did I know but the eaves would give way before you got there?"—Youth's Companion.

AN EXPERT GUN CREW ON THE MAINE AIMING AT A TARGET.

TRAINING GUNNERS IN THE NAVY

Our Battleships Breaking All Records in Shooting at a Target — Gun Pointers Selected After Rigid Trial —A Foreign Experiment in Shooting at a Battleship — The Value of Target Practice.

By Lieut.-Com. ALBERT GLEAVES,
Commanding U. S. S. Mayflower.

A REVIVAL of target practice dates from the Spanish-American War. Up to that time adequate attention had not been paid to the necessary training to produce expert results in any navy in the world, except possibly the French and Russian. Since that time, England and Germany have made important changes in their systems, and in the United States target practice has been carried on so assiduously that recently the American gunners established the best records that have ever been made. The Wisconsin first broke the record, and later the Texas shot even better.

Target practice in our navy is as old as the guns. We always devoted much time and attention to the guns, and in so doing we acquired a world-wide reputation in all our wars for excellent shooting.

In the beginning of the new century, when the infant navy of the United States first began to make itself heard in the West Indies and on the coast of Barbary, target practice—not the scientific drill of to-day, but none the less target practice, including shooting at beef casks—became throughout the navy a part of every ship's routine and our sailors were thus for years kept in training until the great struggle came with the acknowledged champions of the ocean. Up to that time only one English ship, the Shannon, had target practice, or put sights on her guns, and her reward came one eventful June day in Boston Bay ninety years ago, when she fought the Chesapeake.

The necessity for target practice was taught for all time on the bloody decks of the Guerriere, the Macedonian, the Java, and the Peacock. It matters not whether the gun in vogue is a carronade, a Dahlgren, or a modern high-powered rifle; unless it can be made to hit the target, it is absolutely useless. But it was not until the battle of the Yalu, in the Chinese-Japanese War, that heavy gun-practice was seriously considered. The value of the practice was proved at Manila and Santiago. The search of foreign experts for the best way to hit a mark resulted in the present system of target practice, generally the same in all navies, and brought to a high point of efficiency in ours.

It is only half the work to arm and equip ships with the most improved guns and sights; they must also have a highly trained personnel capable of manipulating guns, turrets, and torpedoes. When China found herself arrayed against Japan she offered $500 cash per month for skilled gun-pointers, but, in all great navies, gun-pointers are trained, not bought, and when the fight is on it is too late for instruction.

How does a man become an expert gunner? Diligent drill and constant training are not enough without a certain amount of natural aptitude. One man after another is tried. A few days' drill in the turrets eliminates all except the fairly promising. For the talent of eye and nerve which marks the born gun-pointer the Government pays from $2 to $10 a month in addition to the man's regular pay. This premium is not confined to any race, creed, or color. On one vessel in the navy one of the gun-pointers is a negro.

Selecting gun-pointers is one of the most important duties in the navy. Having selected the men for gun-pointers, the next step is to train them. Two methods are now in vogue, both having the same principle, but differing in detail. In the old days of sails and smooth-bore guns, the invariable rule—and the only rule the gun-captains knew—was this: "Fire at the top of the downward roll (just as the ship begins to roll toward the target), and aim at the enemy's waterline." This rule lasted far into the age of steam and turret guns, and has only recently been supplanted by "continuous-aim-firing," or the art of keeping a gun trained on the target regardless of the oscillations of the vessel, during the whole or a portion of the roll.

SILENT BRIDES OF KOREA.

Newly Made Husband May Not Hear His Wife's Voice For Months After His Marriage.

Here is a picture brought from the far east only a short time ago which shows exactly how the "silent brides," as those of Korea are called with so much reason, look on the wedding day. It may be said that although the robes depicted therein remind one somewhat of Japanese garments, the broad girdle with its enormous knot at the back, which is formed on the island girl's kimona, is not a part of the Korean belle's decoration, while the sleeves edged with deep white bands are much larger than those worn across the straits.

The headdress, a most important part of the quaint outfit, is peculiar to Korean brides. Made of heavy cloth carefully quilted and stiffened with a sort of canvas lining, it covers all except a very little of the hair and rises about a foot above the head. The large wooden pins at the back hold the headgear securely in place, the ribbon falling over the left shoulder being decorative only.

Dressed in this costume the young woman who, since her parents have arranged all her marriage affairs, perhaps never has seen her future husband, is led before the priest for a ceremony which probably has no equal for simplicity. At a word from the priest the contracting persons bow to each other slowly and solemnly and—all is over! Then the bride goes home to await further orders, while the husband, gathering about him all his

KOREAN BRIDE IN BRIDAL GOWN.

friends and acquaintances, departs for an elaborate feast, which he gives in honor of himself.

Once married the bride's family identity at once sinks before her new name and she is never known except as So-and-So's wife. Her chief duty is to attend strictly to her own business, not speaking except when necessary. So firmly is this virtue impressed upon the young girl's mind that several months often pass before her husband hears his partner's voice, and where a father-in-law is one of the family whole years of almost absolute silence are said to elapse. Since the son has no say in choosing a wife or a daughter in chosing a husband, the parents are held responsible by the community for the proper marriage of their children. If a man allows his son to reach the age of twenty unmarried his neighbors consider him sadly lacking in his duty to his son.—Kansas City Star.

Restricted Height of Buildings.

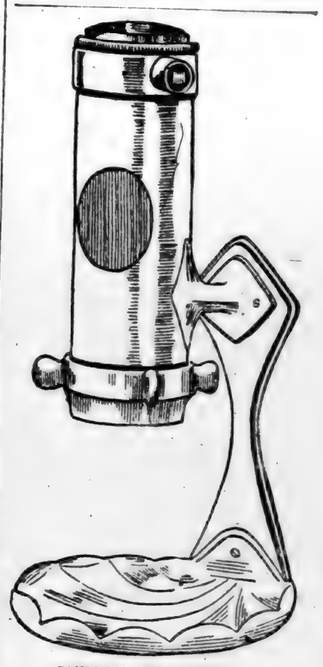
The building regulations of Marseilles, France, provides that the height of buildings on streets more than thirty-two feet wide shall not be more than double the width of the street, with a maximum of eighty-one feet three inches.

An extremely fine quality of green leather made in Turkey is manufactured from the skin of the angel fish.

SANITARY SOAP SERVER.

Prevents Contamination and Cuts Down Expense.

In this day and generation, when the enormous importance of sanitary conditions is so well recognized, it is difficult to reconcile the indifference of the public to numerous transgressions of the laws of hygiene and sanitation that are encountered daily. Soap in offices and other semi-public places may be



SANITARY SOAP SERVER.

cited as an instance. Powdered soap receptacles that furnish the user with a sufficient supply of soap without individual contamination are offered in a number of forms, but they are only occasionally met. The illustration shows an English type that has been adopted in the houses of Parliament and in many English hotels, which otherwise are notoriously behind the age in conveniences and comfort. The soap is put up in the form of a circular bar, perforated through the centre, is placed on a spindle and inserted through the top of the cylinder, which is locked to prevent pilfering and meddling. The end of the spindle which passes through the soap is cut with a fine thread, and is connected with a modified catchet wheel carrying four fine saws crossways at the bottom of the apparatus, which is open. By turning the cylinder the saws are brought into contact with the bar of soap, cutting away fine granulations, which drop into the hand placed to receive them. This soap cup, the manufacturers claim, effects a saving of seventy-five per cent. in the amount of soap ordinarily used, besides possessing essential sanitary advantages. Somewhat similar devices have been introduced in this country.—Philadelphia Record.

Leaf Tobacco For Export in Future.

"No more strips will be shipped to England," said T. B. Auchterlonie, of Liverpool, who is an official of the American tobacco trust and represents that concern in England. "The export of tobacco strips is practically at an end. The exporters cannot afford to ship the stripped leaf when the unstemmed leaf can be entered at English ports six cents lower. Leaf tobacco will be the thing for exports after this. And the North Atlantic ports will not lose the business, either. The rate in that direction is ten cents a hundred higher, I will admit, but ten cents a hundred pounds is nothing in comparison with the more rapid time which can be made by the North Atlantic ports."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Lepers' Mission.

The Presbyterian Mission at Canton, China, carried on a work among lepers which was originated by a poor blind and lame slave girl. This girl was brought to the mission for treatment, and abandoned by her mistress when it was discovered that she had leprosy. She was converted before she went to the leper settlement, and after that she became the centre of religious influences that have succeeded in reaching large numbers of these outcasts.

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD.
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY.
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY.
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

There have been many complaints about the non-delivery of THE UNION, especially at the Clanton office; also about the condition the paper is in when delivered on some of the rural routes. Now, the general government pays these men, whether postmasters or carriers, to do this work in proper style, and hereafter any of our subscribers who does not receive paper or does not get it in good order as issued from this office, will please come to our office and we will take note of the facts and forward them to Washington.

The banner man.

Frank Crichton, the banner man, who was taken by the hand and put into business by the populists and republicans of this county and then showed his gratitude by selling them out to the enemy, has shown some more of his real nature in his last week's sheet. He says the —ERS had an election, using the phrase twice, thus slurring the people who took him as it were out of the gutter. Such animus! Just think! 965 American born citizens (not naturalized ones) exercising the highest privilege of a citizen of this country, and then to be called —ERS. The populist or republican that takes his dirty scurrilous sheet has not got his full allowance of proper pride. The banner man is full of gall and corruption. Nature is trying to relieve him of some of it, for he says he has an abscess? and he trys to get rid of the balance on his benefactors.

THE PRIMARY.

Our readers will find the tabulated statement of the vote cast on July 26th in this issue; also the county ticket at the head of this column, where it will stay until November 8th, completes the last formality to be observed. They are just as good as elected now, but we must respect the formalities prescribed by law. There are several good items concerning our primary. We polled a vote of 965 and among those we are glad to see most of the people who wandered out of the fold a few years back, such as Judge Honeycutt and Henry Honeycutt and others too numerous to mention, all of whom participated with us this time. There were a few "plated republicans" who did not vote, such as the Clanton postmaster, etc., but not enough to make a ripple on the surface. We could say more, but there are several letters in today's paper which cover the ground pretty well, notably those written by Hon. L. H. Reynolds, L. B. Pounds, J. Bice and M. A. Killgore.

Clanton, August 1, 1904.

Editor Union—Please allow me space for a few words to the public. First, I want to thank my friends who voted for me on the 26th of July. I feel as grateful to them as if I had received the nomination, and I want to say right here that I am perfectly satisfied. I want to thank my friends again for their support in 1900. I never forget a friend. I know a great many have it in for me for resigning the sheriff's office, but I can't help it; I've never regretted doing so yet. I only regret that circumstances were as they were. Now I've heard that some of the defeated candidates were not satisfied, so a word to them: Gentlemen, are you not willing to submit to the will of the people? You said if you weren't nominated that you would support the nominees, so now do it. If you don't, I want to tell you that I've no confidence in you. I say right here that I don't think I'll ever be before the people again for any office, but that is no reason why I should not have a choice as to those that will be. I am the same old Moses yet, and will be till death. I mean by that that I am for the thing that is right, and will do all I can for this ticket, for I agreed to and I meant what I said, and I sincerely hope that the rest of the defeated candidates will do the same. Thanking all that have shown me favors in the past. I want to thank you, too, Mr. Editor, for your kindness through this campaign that has just ended. Respectfully, MOSES A. KILLGORE.

In our opinion, Mr. Killgore exhibits in the above letter a spirit that atones for any mistakes we may think he has made in the past, and the manly way in which he takes defeat and the loyalty he shows to the nominees is an example for some who have decried him in the past. "Go thou and do likewise." EDITOR UNION.

Clanton, Aug. 1, 1904.

Dear Editor—In the last issue of the banner W. Y. Atchison invited the republicans to attend a dem barbecue. Mr. A. is too late. If he had invited us during our last democratic administration several of us might have gone, for any old thing is better than free soup. But we have plenty at home now, thanks to the republican party. Next he said he was going to colonize the republican party. I think if he could awake and see things as intelligent people see them, he would find the republicans colonized already with almost the whole United States for their colony. Let me tell you what I saw on the streets of Clanton a few days ago: I saw a man strutting up the sidewalk on Main street with a rooster badge on, and he overtook some negroes and just walked right in the crowd and shook hands with them and I remarked to a friend that that was the whitest negro I'd seen in Clanton; and my friend says "That's no negro; he's a democratic nominee." Now wouldn't we be proud of a man like that? I think the roosters had best mope off and die, and let the dems have the negroes; they could never get in office without them. Success to THE UNION.

REPUBLICAN.

Prattville, Ala., August 1, 1904.

Editor Union—Allow me space to say a few words from Prattville. Hurrah for L. H. Reynolds and the other nominees. I'm very sorry Mr. W. Y. Atchison from Mulberry, who claimed to be a pop. I think he is a pop yet from the way he popped off. He said he was like the Irishman; he knew them by the tune. If Mr. Atchison ever had any tune the hogs got it and he is left trying to sing something he don't know. I've seen such men as he is before. Them sort of men can live on democrat soup and range beef. But Lord bless your old soul, we pops and republicans would starve to death before dinner. Now, Mr. Editor, I'm no politician, but I've got good horse sense enough to know good from evil, and when I get snake bit once I won't put my hand in its mouth any more; but I don't think that writer would have sense enough to take his hand out. Now, Mr. Editor, the writer talks about "a mouse's ear full of brains." If he has got any at all they must be below his boots, and from the way he writes, his nose must be very flat and needs colonizing with his race. He said if they had called him a republican he would have quit the party. Now I think its better not to have such men with us; we need men with sense and backbone. We don't want knock-kneed, double-tongue, box-ankle, smart Alecks. Well, I'll close, expecting to hear from the "writer" soon.

J. S. JONES, JR.

STANTON.

Our town continues to grow. The Excelsior mill is completed and is turning out as fine excelsior as any place. Crops are looking fine, with plenty of rain. Our new school building is nearing completion and will be ready for the next session, which begins September 6th. Mr. W. C. Dyer made a flying trip to Selma Monday. Miss Lillian Whetstone, of Burnsville, is the guest of Miss Ethel Bacon. Ernest says "make hay while the sun shines" is his motto. Mr. Kemp has resigned his position as clerk at Dyer's and accepted a position at Pratt City. Miss Alice Brown has returned to her home in Birmingham after spending several days with Mrs. W. C. Dyer. Mrs. Gregory has been visiting home folks at Riderville the past week. Rev. I. Windsor will conduct a series of meetings at the Baptist church, beginning the first Sunday, and will be assisted by Bro. Upson. The entertainment given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Schuster on last Wednesday night was highly enjoyed by all present. Ice cream and cake were served to the satisfaction of all, and all agreed that the time had passed away far too rapidly. Although some of the boys stayed away on account of news they heard that day, or in spite of the girls' will. It was said some boys were coming from Maplesville. Also boys, don't try to spite girls, or else they'll set your head in a whirl. Most of the girls were feeling their best and did what they could to entertain the rest. So the boys that stayed away were not missed in our social play. For Stanton boys and Maplesville gents can't interfere with Stanton girls when on pleasure bent. So to the next entertainment I guarantee the boys will come; now wait and see.

"73."

Thorsby, Ala., August 2, 1904.

Editor Union:

Now the people's primary is over and what was a few days ago an event looked forward to with deep interest by many who were aspirants, together with their various friends and supporters, is now a matter of history, and as as evident from the beginning many were destined to disappointment, but of course every sensible, right-thinking man understood that the contest was submitted to the voters to decide who should be their servants and standard bearers, and now the people have signified their choice. We come to the crucial point of test as to every man's sincerity and loyalty to the principles which we profess; for any man can stand when he thinks there is a probability of success for himself, but when he has failed to reach the purpose of his individual desires, then it is that the real test of his manhood reaches the climax, and I am proud of our friends who were candidates in the late primary, for on last Thursday, the day of the final count of the vote by the executive committee, several came long distances (knowing already that they were defeated) to reaffirm their allegiance to the ticket nominated. Such men are of the stuff of which heroes are made and where there are men of such true grit, weaklings, tricksters and schemers will have a mighty poor show, and right here in this connection I wish to say that our enemies will make their supremest effort to get in their most effective dirty work. They will try every defeated candidate by taking them at a time when they are in a state of mind more easily affected and by all manner of falsehoods and pretended sympathy they will endeavor to demoralize and confuse their minds, and we have reason to believe that these parties are now exceedingly busy (like old Satan when he was tempting Christ) working those whom they think are weak enough to fall into the trap, and this is always what you may call the aftermath of primaries. However, we can not think that there is a Judas among us. If so, the spirit of Satan will soon find him and the people will know his number.

I want, by way of conclusion, to thank the people for the hearty support which I received for the office of assessor, for all who supported me did it of their own free will and accord, as I submitted my case entirely to the voters. I held no special promises or agreements with any one, in any way, neither do I believe that any of the other nominees formed any combination or special agreements in any way, for surely I could have learned of such things had they existed, for when such charges were made I did all in my power to find them out; but utterly failed to do so, but invariably traced such things to the camps of the enemy, and now the people are lining up to the ticket, and while some like myself did not get every man of their choice, they say that taken all around we have a splendid ticket and we will do as we have always done, that is to elect it by a big majority, for the more tricks the enemy try the stronger our boys will work and so we will demonstrate that the people will rule.

Yours for the right,
L. B. POUNDS.

Jemison, Ala., August 2, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please let me have a small space in THE UNION to express my gratitude to the people of Chilton county. No one ever received a nomination that was appreciated more than I do this one for probate judge, and especially so overwhelming an indorsement for the highest place in the gift of the people of this county. While some worked hard for other candidates, that was their privilege, and I appreciate any one that has the courage to do as they think right, but this has been a family contest, so now let us train our guns on our enemies. I've made no wounds during this canvass, and have tried to conduct an honorable campaign; in fact, I've done very little to secure the nomination, because I knew the people of Chilton county and that they had opinions of their own and would do as they pleased. Take it as a whole, I've had one of the pleasantest canvasses I've ever witnessed, free from mud slinging or abuse; but if, during the heat of the campaign something has been said or done that was unpleasant, let's forget it and bury it with the primary, and all get up behind the nominees and so elect our ticket with ease. The vote in the primary settled the question of electing the ticket, but let us make the majority as large as we can. Well, I think the people have had enough politics for a while and need a rest, but should any issue arise that needs our attention, I am ready, as your nominee for judge, to meet it and to do all that I can that is honorable to help elect the ticket. Again thanking you from the depths of my heart for the overwhelming indorsement you gave me, and especially the almost unanimous vote I got at home, I hope each voter will take this as a personal expression of my gratitude for their support. I'm glad to see those that have helped us in the past coming back and getting into line with the people; yes, our doors hang wide open and the people stand ready to welcome them, and the past shall be the past. We now join forces to work for the future good of the people and against the "bosses," and we invite all who believe in the rule of the people to join us. Respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

Thorsby, August 1, 1904.

Editor Union:

Through your paper I want to thank the people of Chilton county for their support in the primary of July 26th, which gave me the nomination for treasurer, and especially I thank my friends in beats 9 and 1 for standing by me. It makes me feel good to have my home people stand by me and it will make my friends that supported me in other parts of the county feel all right. Now that the primary is over I feel that all who voted for others for this office ARE NOW MY FRIENDS and when elected in November I don't think any will have cause for regret in having voted for me. I wish to say that I never found better people anywhere than in our county. Everywhere I went during my canvass myself and horse were well cared for. So now for the crowning victory in November. My best wishes for the people of Chilton and THE UNION.

Respectfully,
J. BICE.

Union, August 8, 1904.

Editor Union:

I want to correct a report which is going the rounds concerning my voting in the democratic primary held April 11, 1904. The report is false as it is base, and base as it is false. I've voted the populist ticket ever since Tom Jones was elected governor. I am a populist because I believe in their principles. Two years ago when the vote was taken to see if we would go into the republican party there were 32 votes cast in beat 1; 31 of them were republican, 1 was populist, and I cast that vote. Hoping this will satisfy all parties concerned, I am in the fight for better times. Success to THE UNION. Yours truly,

J. W. SORRELL.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell,
tf Clanton, Ala.

Complete Returns of the Peoples' Party Primary Ju

TOTAL VOTE CAST 965.

	Beat 1.	Beat 2, Box 1.	Beat 2, Box 2.	Beat 3, Box 1.	Beat 3, Box 2.	Beat 4.	Beat 5.	Beat 6.	Beat 7, Box 1.	Beat 7, Box 2.	Beat 8, Box 1.	Beat 8, Box 2.	Beat 9.	Beat 10.
A. G. Dake	21	3	7	6	10	58	..	10	4	4	2	1	10	19
S. J. Jennings	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. H. Reynolds	77	30	118	30	40	81	7	58	10	7	17	28	122	124
E. H. Adams	13	29	52	9	21	25	..	49	1	10	2	2	15	20
J. Bice	61	3	36	9	20	13	2	8	2	..	1	19	104	22
H. A. J. Harris	..	..	3	1	2	4	1	2	..	..	3	1	1	12
J. W. Littlejohn	7	..	2	12	..	75	..	2	..	1	1	1	9	2
W. C. Robinson	6	..	21	1	4	4	4	4	9	..	8	4	..	8
R. W. Smith	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	1	1	1
A. J. Wilson	5	..	9	3	..	11	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	2
W. F. Deshazo	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	7	3	..
T. J. Hubbard	25	10	43	23	35	46	..	48	6	3	3	2	27	5
J. W. G. Kicker	1	..	2	..	..	42	..	6	..	..	..	..	20	43
M. A. Killgore	9	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
J. J. Letcher	8	..	1	..	..	16	..	4	4	7	3	1	2	..
M. F. Lett	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	..
J. H. Thomas	35	15	52	1	6	10	3	..	..	1	9	1	31	..
S. E. Waldrop	10	3	20	..	13	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..
B. H. Wells	9	4	3	1	..	8	4	9	..	..	..	16	39	13
G. W. Edwards	18	1	11	2	..	26	1	21	..	..	..	1	2	3
D. C. Gandy	2	5	5	9	10	6	..	10	2	1	10	18	3	..
T. G. Milling	1	7	10	5	2	9	..	2	2	4	9	1	6	..
A. C. Mims	14	6	16	6	5	34	3	8	5	..	..	2	2	..
L. B. Pounds	64	13	79	14	36	61	3	30	5	6	..	7	119	6
L. A. Calloway	13	5	15	6	10	65	7	15	10	.	11	2	15	16
S. W. Collins	81	26	102	27	35	61	..	53	3	11	8	26	109	32
J. W. Moore	97	32	117	32	41	118	7	70	13	10	19	29	114	128
Frank Massey	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. H. Conway	94	33	116	35	39	17	5	57	11	9	19	21	115	104
A. Glasscock	90	31	116	35	33	108	5	58	11	9	18	20	105	66
W. A. Green	21	11	82	2	28	20	2	6	3	11	6	..	31	9
R. P. Kendrick	61	17	32	33	15	102	2	51	9	..	12	20	87	79
W. T. Mahan	60	13	43	17	11	66	..	10	2	4	1	15	82	57
M. Robinson	38	18	72	19	30	66	6	61	11	5	16	9	36	116

BARBARIC SPLENDOR.

Tendency Noticed in the Latest Productions of the Jeweler.

Ornaments such as glisten on the bosom of Indian princesses are now chosen for the adornment of Western maidens. Barbaric splendor is the object toward the attainment of which the jeweler applies his art.

Precious stones of the richest and most brilliant colorings are used to fashion corsage ornaments. These consist of silver chains, tarnished as though by age. Here and there they are studded with flowers wrought in silver and fashioned in relief, some of these flowers measuring more than an inch across. Pendant from the chains are glistening stones, pale green, pink, crimson, transparent, blue, faintly tinted with lavender, some very large, indeed, perhaps an inch and a half across. These beautiful pendants are not necessarily formal in shape, though some are cut in ovals, circles and hearts. All have facets, which cause them to shine brilliantly in artificial light.

Of all the precious and semi precious stones used in this way by the art jeweler, perhaps the pale, translucent green of aquamarine is most attractive. It suggests to the mind's eye the cool depths of old ocean.

The gleaming yellow topaz is also very showy set in this way. Without any backing, simply held in place by a silver band, it has a limpid beauty which otherwise one could not appreciate.

The lapis-lazuli is one of the uncommon stones thus employed, and its rich dark blue, opaque and veined with red and white, makes it very popular.

The changeful tints of the opal show to advantage in these ornaments. Other stones are used are jade, green, as jealousy; green, red yellow and white cornelians, amethyst, malachite and emerald matrix and pure white crystal. It is difficult, after all, to say which of these is handsomest, though for delicate coloring the amethyst is conspicuous.

The Dauntless Vierge.

The French papers are full of tributes to the famous illustrator, Daniel Vierge, who died in Paris recently. Jules Claretie tells in the Temps how the strong, vigorous artist, fresh from bear hunting in the Pyrenees, was stricken down by paralysis during the celebration of the eightieth birthday of Victor Hugo. Everybody supposed that the life work of the brilliant illustrator of Hugo and Michelet was done, for his right side was powerless, but with a dauntless courage he taught himself to work with his left hand, over which he had little control, until it become the equal of the right in his best days. After the stroke he could only speak with extreme difficulty, but with the aid of monosyllables, signs and facial expression he contrived to carry on a lively converse with his friends, and to the last he exhibited an irrepressible gayety of spirit. His friends say that he died twice.

The Great Wheat Belt.

Kansas now stands at the head of the wheat raising States, with Minnesota, California, Washington, Nebraska, Texas and Iowa next in order. Even as recently as ten or twelve years ago it was the States east of the Mississippi that grew the most wheat; now it is the States west of it. Oklahoma raises more wheat than Illinois and South Dakota two and a half times as much as Ohio. Strange to say, Minnesota is the only one of the big wheat States that has flour mills.

A Hainan Gate Sym

A curio importer in Bro received from Hainan, strange symbol to be set gatepost of a fashionable N idence.

"I think," said he, "this thing of its kind introduce United States. The people it for visited China last y dered it from the province things are commonly use away spirits.

"The symbol consists of of a Python molurus. its jungle home, it grows ty and thirty feet long, teeth in its upper jawbo double series of shields o surface of the tail. Tha beast was killed by the account of its wicked appe a genealogy that beats that any famous family in New father and mother held for years. The old man to suffocate harmless C enveloping them in his c them by the head, and grad ing them down into his pythoness mother made the juicy sheep of the Underneath the bones wi with the quotation from the Pythonissa to Saul, thou and thy sons shall be —New York Times.

Taking a Tiger's Ph

While more than 100 p to watch it, a tiger in L looked pleasant to order its photograph yesterday grinned complacently stopped switching its tail, quiescence as the man w era placed his machine i "Look pleasant, please," photographer. This was the crowd to pause.

"Now, if you will kindly chin a trifle, the likeness proved."

Was it imagination, or understand the reques events its pose seemed amateur, and a faint cl the huge beast had been

"That's nothing new mented the policeman st part of the zoo. "That photographed more than animal in the world, I derstands what's wanted anybody. The minute era it begins to get re stand perfectly still whi is being taken—something er animal in the park wi

The orang-outang, at the the row of outdoor cages the animal house, isn't nered. When it sees a It lies down and turns cago Tribune.

A Billion Five-Cen

The city of New York months ending with last the first time in its histor billion mark in the numb fares paid to local transp

A thousand million million dollars! Enough profits upon every dollar vested in those roads, wages to employes, to fe of accommodations to that are not done at pre

The increase for the the previous year is 66 the total 1,036,834,773, of a million transfers many fares as all the in the United States coll —World.

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—Judson Strock.
all—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
hal—Ed Smitherman.

URTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

ing Term—1st Monday in April.
mmer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem

ge—T. Scott Sayre.
itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

ing Term—2nd Monday in March
Term—2nd Monday in Septem

ancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An
on.
gister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT.

rst Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

d Monday February, 1st Monday
il, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
vember.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

dge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
reasurer—Alex G. Dake.
heriff—J. M. Morgan.
olicitor—J. O. Middleton.
ax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
ax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

OUNTY CHURCHES

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T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
r; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
d 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
rk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
nday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
stor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
nday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm
ong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton
rk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
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Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
nday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
nday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas
r; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas
r; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
nday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
nday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas
r; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud
ck, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
lanus.
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stor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
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stor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
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nday; George Trawick, clerk.
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r; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
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h Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
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nday. Henry Smith, clerk.
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Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
stor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free
an, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
oults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone
d Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt
t Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi
n.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong
stor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan
n.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
nday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun

eoples' Party Primary Ju

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	2	8	2	..	1	19	104	22
	1	2	..	..	3	1	1	12
		2	..	1	1	1	9	20
	4	4	9	..	8	4	..	23
			..	..	3	1	1	13
		1	1	..	..	1	2	11
			..	..	4	7	3	..
		48	6	3	3	2	27	9
		6	..	..	..	..	20	44
			2	..	..	..	3	..
		4	4	7	3	1	2	3
			..	..	..	1	2	3
		..	..	1	9	1	31	36
			2	..	..	1	2	..
	1	9	..	..	..	16	39	43
			..	..	..	1	2	24
		19	2	1	10	18	3	8
		2	12	4	9	1	6	12
			5	..	..	2	2	20
		9	5	6	..	7	119	63
	2	15	10	..	11	2	15	102
			3	11	8	26	109	32
	7	29	13	10	19	29	114	126
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	3	25	11	9	19	21	115	104
	3	18	11	9	18	20	106	66
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C SPLENDOR.

l in the Latest Produc- f the Jeweler.

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Here and there they h flowers wrought in med in relief, some of asuring more than an nds it from the chains ones, pale green, pink, parent, blue, faintly nder, some very large, an inch and a half is tutiful pendants are ormal in shape, though n ovals, circles and e facets, which cause brilliantly in artificial

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It is one of the uncom- s employed, and its opaque and veined ite, makes it very pop-

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papers are full of tri- nous illustrator, Daniel ed in Paris recently. cits in the Temps how rous artist, fresh from in the Pyrenees, was y paralysis during the the eightieth birthday Everybody supposed ork of the brilliant il- ge and Michelet was ht side was powerless, dless courage he taught k with his left hand, had little control, until qual of the right in his r the stroke he could extreme difficulty, but f monosyllables, signs ression he contrived to ly converse with his the last he exhibited rgies of spirit. His t he died twice.

est Wheat Belt.

stands at the head of ng States, with Minne- , Washington, Nebras- Iowa next in order. ty as ten or twelve s the States east of the grew the most wheat; ates west of it. Okla- re wheat than Illinois. kota two and a half as Ohio. Strange to is the only one of the es that has four mills.

A Hainan Gate Symbol.

A curio importer in Broo received from Hainan, strange symbol to be set gatepost of a fashionable Ne idence.

"I think," said he, "this thing of its kind introduced United States. The people I it for visited China last ye dered it from the province w things are commonly used away spirits.

"The symbol consists of of a Python molurus. In its jungle home, it grows t ty and thirty feet long, h teeth in its upper jawbon double series of shields on surface of the tail. This beast was killed by the vi account of its wicked appeti a genealogy that beats that any famous family in New father and mother held a for years. The old man py to suffocate harmless Chi enveloping them in his coi them by the head, and gradu ing them down into his inte pythoness mother made a the juicy sheep of the ne Underneath the bones will with the quotation from Ec the Pythonissa to Saul, thou and thy sons shall be —New York Times.

Taking a Tiger's Pho

While more than 100 peo to watch it, a tiger in La looked pleasant to order in its photograph yesterday af grinned complacently stopped switching its tail, quiescence as the man wit era placed his machine in "Look pleasant, please," photographer. This was w the crowd to pause.

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"That's nothing new for mented the policeman stati part of the zoo. "That tig photographed more than animal in the world, I gue derstands what's wanted anybody. The minute it era it begins to get ready stand perfectly still while is being taken—something er animal in the park will

The orang-outang, at the the row of outdoor cages ro the animal house, isn't so nered. When it sees a p it lies down and turns it's cago Tribune.

A Billion Five-Cent F

The city of New York i months ending with last F the first time in its history, billion mark in the number fares paid to local transit A thousand million nick million dollars! Enough profits upon every dollar vested in those roads, to p wages to employes, to furn of accommodations to pa that are not done at presen

The increase for the whol the previous year is .007 p the total 1,076,824,773, wit of a million transfers—m many fares as all the stree in the United States collecte —World.

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—W. M. Wilson, E. O. Rob- I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

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Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd nday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas- J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, h Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd nday, Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, stor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom- , 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, stor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free- n, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk. oults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, d Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi- n.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. stor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan- n.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd nday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun- day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pas- or; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morn- ng.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday after- noons. Prayer meeting every Wed- nesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Sat- urdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States. .	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.

Waddy, Ala., July 30, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please publish the following state- ment which will explain itself:

Whereas, some one for some cause has been circulating a report in this beat (1), and possibly all over the county, that J. W. Sorrell voted in the democratic primary held April 11, 1904, now we the managers of said election, hereby certify that it is a falsehood from beginning to end. We want the people of Chilton county to know that this is not a democratic lie.

GREEN RETHERFORD,
H. E. ROBINSON,
M. ROBINSON,
Managers.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.

Week ending Aug. 3.

Date	Temperature High	Low	Rain fall
28	83	63	2.40
29	81	65	.36
30	86	63	...
31	92	66	.tr
1	86	65	.71
2	86	66	2.00
3	87	65	.35

A. STEWART, Obs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. A. Day, of Bibb county, and A. N. Hall, of Verbena, were pleasant visitors Friday.

Moses Popwell was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. P. Easterling paid us a pleasant call Saturday.

E. F. Varden and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Crayton Culp and J. M. Headley were pleasant visitors Tuesday.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds and Sam W. Collins were in Clanton Tuesday.

The first bale of Alabama cotton was bought in Hartford, Geneva coun- ty, last Tuesday and was bought by P. M. Mitchell, of that town, who paid 15 1-8c per pound. It weighed 452 pounds and classed middling.

B. N. Martin and Newt Gentry, of Thorsby, spent Wednesday in Birming- ham.

Tom Collins, a prominent business man of Calera, was in Birmingham on Wednesday.

Sheriff Morgan went to Birmingham Wednesday on official business.

H. A. Wilson, of Lomax, paid his ANNUAL visit to Birmingham Wed- nesday.

T. J. Hubbard was in Clanton Wed- nesday.

On Friday a son of Bill Maddox kill- ed two moccasin snakes, one of which J. T. Cooley brought into town. It was about four feet long and six inches in circumference.

We acknowledge receipt of a pleas- ant letter from J. L. Thomas, of Jem- son, inclosing some subscriptions. Thank you, Brother Thomas. Let all our friends follow his good example.

Mrs. Bennett Easterling died Satur- day at 3 a. m. and was buried at Wal- nut Creek cemetery on Sunday at 11 a. m. A large number of relatives and friends were present. Mrs. Eas- terling had been a consistent member of the Methodist church for years.

J. T. Palmer died at his residence in Clanton Tuesday, aged 78 years, and was buried in Clanton cemetery Wednesday with Masonic honors.

Some would-be wit put a notice on J. E. Evans' store door Thursday night which read "Republican Headquarters, J. E. Evans, Manager." Mr. Evans is one of the few democrats in town that don't wear the party collar, so let our people when they wish to buy some- thing call at the "Headquarters" and patronize Mr. Evans.

Jemison and Prattville baseball clubs have played two games, each winning one. The rain last Thursday prevented the third game at Prattville, but when it does come off it will be for blood, both being good nines 'way above the average country club.

Messrs. P. D. Wilson, W. C. Robin- son and G. O. Foshee left Monday night on a visit to Oklahoma looking after some real estate investments.

Quite a party left Clanton for St. Louis Tuesday evening comprising Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones, Mrs. J. Watts Moore and Miss Nell Mullins. Mr. Mullins was equipped for all contingencies, having acquired a good deal of experi- ence on his trip to Dallas a year or two back, and will keep an eye out for hotels on the American plan, as he is blessed with an appetite propor- tioned to the generous man it nour- ishes.

Miss Laura Burnett died at her brother-in-law's home, Mr. James Os- teen, on Sunday, aged 58 years, and was buried at Collins' chapel ceme- tery Monday evening. She was a member of Union Baptist church.

Miss Selma Fors died in Birming- ham Saturday. Her body was brought to Thorsby and interred there on Mon- day.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William G. Glass and Miss Ethel Garner. Norman R. Cost and Miss Susie Blow.

COLORED.

John Coburn and Mary Sullens.

MARS HILL.

We are having plenty of rain and watermelons. We also had a game of ball on Scotland ball ground Saturday between the married men and the bachelors, and it seemed like the youngsters were going to have it all their way till about the fourth inning, and then the daddies showed them yEvL6....E0-5pouliqaatRthatis.e fr fr what they were made of. Some rela- tives of Mr. E. G. Cofer are visiting him, so Sunday evening his sons and daughters, sons-in-law and daughters- in-law and grandchildren all gathered in at his home and what a good time they did have eating watermelons and peaches.

A BALL PLAYER.

PEOPLE'S PARTY COMMITTEE.

The people's party executive com- mittee of Chilton county met in Clan- ton Thursday and made the official count of the votes cast in the primary of the 26th of July. The total vote cast was 965, and the nominees are at the head of our editorial column where they will stay until we elect them in November. After the count was made the nominees and the un- successful candidates (with a few ex- ceptions) and the many members of the party present formed themselves into a convention, or you might call it a ratification meeting, in which such of the unsuccessful candidates as were present said that the "people's choice was their choice," and that they would carry out the promises they made be- fore the primary was held, and would support the nominees. M. A. Kilgore being very explicit in his talk and thus setting a good example. The following resolution was passed unani- mously:

"Resolved, 1. That we and each of us present consider ourselves a spe- cial committee to work from now un- til November 8th for the ticket nomi- nated on July 26th. 2. That we in- vite every populist and republican who is not present to join us in this reso- lution. 3. That a copy of this resolu- tion be handed to THE UNION for publication."

The members of the executive com- mittee are T. J. Dorminy, D. P. Mar- tin, beat 1; W. H. Shaw, C. L. Lang- ston, beat 2; R. J. Williams, F. J. Fitts, beat 3; J. M. Littlejohn, Sr., J. D. Grant, beat 4; Mat Miller, beat 5; W. J. Vinson, J. H. Carter, beat 6; W. Y. Nix, J. H. Greene, beat 7; J. R. Rucker, T. G. Milling, beat 8; J. D. Collins, A. F. Childress, beat 9; J. M. Grant, G. W. Thomas, beat 10; J. H. Gore, W. T. Mahan, beat 11. Chairman, W. H. Shaw; secretary, J. D. Collins.

COOPER.

Editor Union:

I want to congratulate the people of Chilton for their manly courage on July 26th. It shows the dems that the people are going to RULE this county in spite of the LIES of a ring at Clanton with a few boot licks in each beat. You know they resorted to every device from hiring Jennings up, but the people can't be fooled nor duped by such a set. The people have nominated as strong a ticket as has ever been put before the voters, re- gardless of politics, and we're just as sure to elect it as the 8th of Novem- ber comes. I notice a piece in the banner signed A. J. Penton (better known as Evangelist Penton). He says it makes his eyes sore when he looks at proceedings of the republican convention. I want to tell Penton he'll be as blind as a railroad engine before such rot as he writes will change any vote in Chilton. A. J., let me ask you a few questions and you answer them from an unprejudiced standpoint. What party was it that caused secession? What party was it that gave the negro the right to vote in Alabama? Who was it that waltzed with Fred Douglas at the white house ball? What party put negroes on the jury in Dallas county in the past year? Answer these satisfactorily and I'll give you some more. Now in re- ply to that mullet head out at Mul- berry, will say that anybody but a fool knows that letter that Reynolds wrote sealed Mims's mouth as tight as water cement; in fact, I'm sure its daddy lived in Clanton up to July 26th, but he has taken his flight to parts un- known. So, boys, do like you have been doing, eat barbecue meat, loaf bread and vote people's party ticket, and if you haven't taught them some- thing, they are bigger fools than I thought they were. Mulberry says six big black flaat-nosed niggers. I want to say to you, Mulberry, that some of them negroes (like most all negroes in democratic stronghoids) have got lots of Caucasian blood in them, and from an educational standpoint they have forgotten more than you will ever know. Also from their financial standing they could buy you and not size their pile. So you see they know something and have got a little. In conclusion I'll say that you nor your party can't fool any one, and you'll have to get up another issue besides the negro.

"A. M."

OAK GROVE.

A few lines concerning our school at Oak Grove. We have had a very successful school and have got a third grade teacher and we think that we'll have to exclude 25 graduates by the time school expires. Among this list are Messrs. George Driver, Monroe Trawick and Walter Taylor; Misses Ina Elland, Belle Dennis and Lena Headley. I'd give you a list of all the names, but it would take too much space in your valuable paper. So look out for more and better schools in Alabama. Wishing success to THE UNION and its many readers,

"TICKLE BREECHES."

LOST.

One red and white pied cow, with heifer calf, both unmarked; last seen about April 20th. Liberal reward will be paid to any one who returns these animals or puts them up and informs me.

J. H. Driver, Clanton, Ala.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

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PRESIDENT Alex G. Dake, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. Judson Strock, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

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Clanton. Alabama

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Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

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PAUL CALAME,

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Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

The Queen of Queens.

States rise and fall; the sceptered kings
  Arrayed in royal robes to-day
Must pass with other earthly things.
  Their fame shall fade, their thrones decay,
But one proud queen will always reign
  And claim allegiance everywhere;
Her realm is all of man's domain.
  Her throne the peaceful rocking chair.

Her prince's head lies on her breast.
  Her crown is joy, her scepter love;
She reigns by right divine, expressed
  Directly to her from above.
Though kings must pass, though nations wane,
  The glad young mother, proud and fair,
While men are men shall sweetly reign,
  Enthroned upon the rocking chair.

—S. E. Kiser.

THE PISTOL SHOT

BY MRS. WADE HAMPTON, JR.

Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Publishing Company.

"Dear Tom:—I might begin my letter just as that other girl did in that poem we read together. Do you remembers?

"'I am sitting alone by the fire, dressed as I came from the dance, in a robe even you would admire, for it cost a cool thousand in France; I'm bediamoned out of all season; my hair is done up in a cue; in short, sir, "the belle of the season" is wasting an hour on you.'

"It's really true, Tom, I'm called the 'belle of the season.' I might as well have a bell around my neck, for as soon as I appear anywhere there is a clatter of tongues and I hear audibly enough, 'Oh, that's the rich Miss Ethel Westover!' Every word sounds to my tired ears like the dropping of dollars and cents on a silver church plate. Go where you will, one can't get away from that idea of money. 'In God we trust' is all very well, but it is written on a dime.

"Sometimes when I am sitting by myself—it is not often, dear—I try to dream the long hours away with happy thoughts of you, and then I think I hear Black Bess galloping under my window, and I actually run to see if you will not pull rein at the gate and stop.

"Oh, how I do miss the oaks and flowers and the blue mountains! How glad I shall be to get back to the hills and the stars—and you!"

* * *

In a small town on the outskirts of California was set a square frame house with its four quarters over a long range of mountains. The house had the distinction of being the home of Tom Ellsworth, the well known fiance of the richest heiress in all the country round. Tom was anything but rich, but he had "prospects" and consequently was regarded as the most important of all the ranchmen and miners in that region. He was a big, handsome, athletic fellow—the son of a gentleman who had gone from Massachusetts out to California for his health, but almost as soon lost the money he had, and when he died left Tom, his only son and heir, a legacy of numerous debts.

Tom had loved Ethel Westover ever since they had walked hand in hand to the one public school together. Ethel's father was a miner, but one day "he struck it rich," and then came the usual revolution. The mother had but one thought—of Ethel, then a girl of sixteen. When the fortune came she was borne away to a fashionable boarding school in New York amidst tears and promises to Tom. Then came Paris and London. In that time the rumor drifted to the little town of "Rocky Mountain" that Mrs. Westover was trying to forget all associations with her past. But there was Tom! And Tom would not

"Alone by the fire."

"down" and Ethel would not forget.

Tom was now twenty-five and his debts were paid. He had seen Ethel but once in three years. She had grown so tall and was so beautiful that he felt a little afraid of her. But she had thrown her soft arms around his neck and clung to him just as in the old days.

"I shall always love you, Tom—always. Oh, Tom, don't let them take me from you!"

"No, darling!" and he had kept the brown head to his breast and let his lips meet again and again the little mouth that had said such loving words to him.

He had meant it—no one should take her from him—no one in all the wide, wide world! He vowed it silently to every living creature, and, God help him, he would keep it!

Her last letter lay open before him

Here would be vengeance

now. It said she was coming back—and then—and then? His heart beat until he could hear it as he looked at the lovely oval face and the large, tender eyes of the picture he had carried for so long, and his eyes devoured hungrily every curve of the sweet face.

"You must be true—you must be true!" he cried, almost with a sob. "And yet, heart of my heart, will you be happy? What have I to offer you? Only love,—love,—but a wealth of it that all the mines of hidden treasures could not buy one golden throb of!"

* * *

"He ain't the same lookin' Tom."

"Goes pretty hard with him, eh?"

"Bein's as it should as he's—"

"Hush, boys, here he comes!"

Tom shook hands with each one. His pale, drawn face hurt the heart of every rough man present. They started in to tell their woes and trials in "rounding up the cattle." It was the principal event in their hard lives. The losses and hardships seemed as hard as any man could endure. They wanted him to know that other men suffered, too, and bore it like men.

* * *

The whole town was talking about it. Tom knew this but he did not avoid the town. He had been fighting the hardest battle of his life for three days. When he had seen it blazoned in all the papers he turned white and sick and cold. He had refused to believe it, and ground his teeth over the "yellow journals." He sent a telegram. Then he laid the yellow paper the answer was written on into the blazing fire and watched it curl and burn into ashes.

He was alone now. He unfolded the papers and read the notice again. The lamp-light seemed to make the letters blacker.

"Married—At the Church of All Saints, Ethel Westover to James, Duke of Stromcourt."

Tom laid the papers, just as he had done the telegram, into the fire. He unlocked a drawer and took from it a bundle of letters. One by one they joined the holocaust of love and memory. He took the picture with its lovely eyes and tender mouth and for one moment he waked to the awful truth.

"She has been sold—sold!" he cried. "And she begged me not to let them take her from me!"

He turned his suffering face to the glint of steel in the open drawer. It fascinated him like an evil eye. He drew it slowly towards him and looked deep into the deadly hollow. Here would be vengeance. He had stolen her—that "silly little Duke!"

But why had she not resisted? If she had loved him as he had loved her no power could have taken her from him. Bah! She was not worth it!

He put the pistol down and shook from head to foot. And yet—faithless or not, he could not live without her! And once more he took up the pistol and passed hindkerchief up and down its shining length and drew the crooked thumbpiece to see if all was right. He could even see the stars shining through as he put his eye to the empty space and looked clear into the face of heaven.

He remembered her last words—"I shall be so glad to get back to the hills and the stars—and you!"

He was going to the stars himself. He would tell them how false she had been to them and to him. He panted as if smothered, and raised the window. The cold breath on his face seemed to revive him. He could see the white and glittering like snow under the starlight, and far beyond the dim outline of the ghostly mountains. And all around him were the homes of the stout-hearted miners and ranchmen. He looked once more down the still throat of the pistol, and then over to the hills.

* * *

The reports rang clear and sharp—one-two-three-four. The doors of every house in town were flung wide and the men, waving the women back, rushed to the house where a bright light seramed through an open window.

"I thought 'twould come," said one.

"I feel shamed in my innards for such a man," said a big fellow with but one arm. "He ain't half a man——"

"He ain't no man at all by this time," said another. And they stumbled up the stairs into Ellsworth's room.

They stopped with their eyes open.

"It's all right, fellows." Tom spoke huskily, but there was a new light in his eyes. "I meant to, but she isn't worth it." He threw the emptied pistol from him. "I thought it was the best way to let you know. I shot straight up to the stars. In future I'll try to be all that you've thought about me. That's it. I couldn't bear to lose your respect."

He waited at the open window until he heard the last footstep pass out.

A thin voice came up to him through the mist of the night. "No, there ain't no woman wuth that!"

DOES WASHING ON BICYCLE.

Virginia Man's Device Makes the Day One of Pleasure.

H. G. Hitner has been exercising his inventive genius, and the result of his efforts is that the weekly family wash day, instead of being a burden, as it is to most people, is the day he enjoys most of any of the six whereon man is permitted to labor. He is the owner of a rotary washing machine which he geared to his bicycle after the latter had been suspended in a frame. After the clothing has been placed in the machine, with the usual supply of water and soap, Harry lights a cigar, mounts his bicycle and wheels away. By the time he has pedaled enough to take him to New Market if the wheels were on the ground, the clothing has been washed, he has had an enjoyable ride, and he and his good wife are correspondingly happy. This is only one of the many new things that have been inaugurated in Edinburg during the last few months, and it helps to prove what every one says about us—viz.: "The old town is surely on a boom."

P. S.—Since last week the weather has gotten too hot for Harry to pedal, so he has attached County Treasurer Hutcheson's motorcycle to the machine, and he now swings in the hammock and basks in the early morning sunshine while the motor-cycle does the washing.—Edinburg (Va.) Sentinel.

Song of Hope.

Children of yesterday,
  Heirs of to-morrow,
What are you weaving?
  Labor and sorrow?
Look to your looms again.
  Faster and faster
Fly the great shuttles
  Prepared by the Master,
Life's in the loom,
  Room for it—
  Room!

Children of yesterday,
  Heirs of to-morrow,
Lighten the labor
  And sweeten the sorrow.
Now, while the shuttles fly
  Faster and faster,
Up, and be at it,
  At work with the Master;
He stands at your loom,
  Room for Him—
  Room!

Children of yesterday,
  Heirs of to-morrow,
Look at your fabric.
  Of labor and sorrow.
Seamy and dark
  With despair and disaster,
Turn it, and—lo,
  The design of the Master!
The Lord's at the loom;
  Room for Him—
  Room!

—Mary A. Lathbury.

Allison Tells of Changes.

Imagine Senator Allison, many years chairman of the influential committee on appropriations, in a long struggle to secure the appointment of a skilled laborer to help him in his duties around the capitol! Then you have a picture of the astute Iowan as he described himself recently to his colleagues.

During debate regarding the extension of the capitol building Mr. Allison became reminiscent about the growth in the amount of public business that senators must attend to. He said that when he first came to the senate, thirty years ago, senators had no clerks or others to help them.

"Several years passed," said Mr. Allison gravely, "and still I had no assistant. Finally I succeeded in securing the appointment of a man as a skilled laborer, who helped me in my clerical work."

A smile went round the senate chamber at this description, for nowadays every senator has at least a clerk and a messenger.—Boston Post.

HER CARDS ALL RIGHT.

Of Course Postmaster Read Them, but She Did Not Care.

"This craze for souvenir post cards is the funniest fad that has struck people for a long time, I think; don't you?" inquired a Brooklyn girl of her friend from New Jersey, pausing in front of a large stationery store on Broadway.

"Why, are you receiving them, too?" asked the young girl. "I have had about two dozen of them sent to me in the last ten days, and some of them are pretty enough to mount."

"Oh, my," sighed Miss Brooklyn, "the ones I get are all battered up, and the picture mined by the 'received' mark. I don't see how you can mount them in that condition—or, have you found a way to take off the stamps?"

"I'm not bothered that way," rejoined Miss Jersey. 'Mine are never defaced; our postmaster always stamps them on the 'address only' side. I suppose he reads them, too, but there is never very much on them, so I don't care. You see, our town is so small that he has plenty of time to turn the cards over and stamp them on the wrong side. Of course you couldn't expect it in a large place like Brooklyn."—New York Times.

NAME NOT LIVED UP TO.

Petropavlovsk's Fate Brings Compassion to Senator Hale's Mind.

Senator Hale claims that the fate of the Petropavlovsk proves that battleships are obsolete.

"The word battleship," he said the other day, "is now a misnomer. This big and costly and helpless sea monster, that at a touch of a $4 mine or torpedo turns turtle and sinks—what right has it to call itself a battleship any longer?

"Hardly any more right," the Senator went on, "than the child of a certain Ellsworth couple had to call itself Methuselah. The parents of this child liked Biblical names, and their children, as they appeared, were christened Noah, Ruth, Shem, and so on. Finally a boy baby arrived, and the name of Methuselah was bestowed on him.

"But poor little Methuselah did not live up to his name. On the contrary he died—died in his infancy—and in one of our Ellsworth cemeteries you may see his tomb, with the epitaph:

"Methuselah Carney, aged nine months.

"I think of the epitaph," concluded Senator Hale, "whenever I think of modern battleships."

Origin of a Marriage Custom.

"Casting a shoe after a newly married couple is one of the oldest customs that still clings to the fabric of this up-to-date life," Mr. John Clinton told me recently. "Centuries ago, nay, thousands of years ago, it was one of the means employed by the people of antiquity to indicate ownership.

"When a piece of land was purchased or given to one, or a man acquired ownership of a house, a cow, or took unto himself a wife, it was the established custom to cast a shoe over the land, the building, the animal or the woman, thus asserting to the world that he had acquired all rights of ownership. The custom is mentioned in several places in the Bible, but the only instance I can specifically recall to mind just now is in Psalms ix., 8, where the phrase, 'Over Edom will I cast out my shoe,' is employed to mean that by this method will ownership be asserted. Few who do it probably know why they cast a shoe after the newly-married, but in this ancient custom is its origin found. So does a relic of barbarism linger in our midst, and for her own sake the bride ought to see to it that it is no longer practiced."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Perseverance.

Press on! 'Tis not in deeds, but in their
  constant doing,
The soul of man grows rich in truth, in
  love, and trust.
He who through all his work some word
  of praise is wooing,
Shall find his fruits at last will turn to
  bitter dust.

For 'tis the voice within gives man his
  sweetest pleasure,
Friends praise too well, and foes are
  never just or kind.
One's conscience—this must be sole arbiter and measure;
And, though conceit may flatter, 'tis the
  truth must bind.

Press on! Herein alone success is sure
  and smiling.
In this alone each lowly man shall
  reach life's goal,
And on the way, while deathless hope is
  pain beguiling,
Shall joy ring music in each dark and
  lonely soul!

—Charles W. Stevenson, in Boston Budget.

Tact Behind the Counter.

"Talk about being a good saleswoman," said a clerk in one of the big stores. "Mrs. X. came in this morning to buy a rain cloak, and what do you think I sold her?"

"Can't guess."

"A pink chiffon party dress and a lace parasol."

"Well, I didn't do so badly myself," said another. "We had a lot of maids' caps, made of Swiss and lace, and I sold about ten for pincushion covers."

"That's as bad as my brother in the drug store. A man came in with a headache and wanted to buy a menthol pencil to rub on his forehead. They were out of menthol pencils and George sold him a stick of indellible ink."—Indianapolis News.

Mail Service in Game of Bridge.

An innovation in the game of bridge is to play it by mail. Partners in different cities having been arranged, the four select an umpire, who deals four hands and mails one to each. The game then proceeds in the usual way, each player communicating his play to the others through the umpire. It is not necessary that the players should be aware of each other's identity until the contest has been ended.

An Eden in Africa

The secretary of the Uganda protectorate, Mr. Cunningham, who has just arrived from Uganda, has given a representative of Reuster's agency the following interesting particulars concerning the present condition of the protectorate:

"The latest news that I give you of Uganda," said Mr. Cunningham, "is that there has been an extraordinary development of tourist traffic on the Uganda railway. When I was at Mombassa it had been found necessary to duplicate all the trains from the coast to Lake Victoria in order to carry tourists and intending settlers. I should say 10,000 was a small estimate of the number of tourists to be looked for during the coming season.

"The scenery is unique and there is about fifty miles of zoological gardens, teeming with wild animals. On my way down country at the Kapiti plains we passed through a herd of fully 50,000 zebras; we saw twenty ostriches, some rhinoceroses and giraffes in the distance and the plains simply swarmed with gazelles. The zebras, whose stripes shone in the bright sun, were massed on the railway line and merely divided to let the train pass, a few scampering away for one Lundred yards or so. Nowhere else in the world can such a sight be witnessed.

"And then to many people the natives are still more interesting than the wild animals or the scenery. Here in London you have the twentieth century, but in Kavirondo it is [illegible] day after the creation, with the evidence that the Adams and Eves of Kavirondo have not yet discovered that they are naked, and instead of living in beatific leisure among the trees Adam and Eve may be seen ing gardens along the railway carrying baskets of grain to the [illegible] at Port Florence, the majority of [illegible] without an atom of clothing. [illegible] there is nothing to affect the [illegible] bilities of the European visitor. [illegible] nature. You might as well object [illegible] sycamore tree going without [illegible] object to a Kavirondo man or [illegible] going naked. At the railway [illegible] alas! they are gradually getting [illegible] into trousers; but, as a rule Eve [illegible] moves in all her native charms [illegible] ing at most a tassel suspended [illegible] a girdle.

"The cruise around Lake [illegible] occupies about a week, the [illegible] touching at all the German and [illegible] ish stations. The scenery at Entebbe and Munyonyo (the port of Kampala) is very fine, and, as the coast [illegible] among the most beautiful parts of [illegible] Sose archipelago and the Bugala group, there is an unending feast for the eye of pretty creeks, bold headlands and banks of graceful palms, broad slopes of turf. [illegible] the Ripon falls, they defy description. I think it may safely be said that a tour to Uganda outrivals in interest anything to be found elsewhere in the world."—London News.

"Chink" Pet of Whites

"Did you ever see a one-armed or one-legged Chinaman?" asked George W. Otterson, the hydraulic engineer yesterday. Of course, you never did. They are rare. I have lived in California, in the Hawaiian Islands, and in China, in all of which places there are some Chinese, but I never saw a crippled Mongolian until I went to Quesnelle, B. C., last winter.

"There one of the chief characters of the town is a one-armed and one-legged Chinaman, the pet of the town. He is the Quesnelle city waterworks. Being without a pipe line of any character, the people of Quesnelle have to draw their water by bucket from the Fraser river. This old Chinaman has built up a substantial trade drawing and carrying water for them. His regular customers number the inhabitants of nearly every house in town.

"There is a quaint little story in his being there. As all who have lived among the Chinese know, they object strenuously to a crippled member of their race being allowed to live. It is said they invariably [illegible] away with a cripple, on the [illegible] that he is taking the place [illegible] world of a better Chinaman. [illegible] old fellow at Quesnelle was [illegible] in a mine some years ago, [illegible] was blown up in an explosion [illegible] dynamite. One leg and one arm [illegible] so badly mangled that they were [illegible] putated. Knowing the peculiarities [illegible] the Chinese, and liking the old [illegible] low, the whites of the town [illegible] notice on the Chinese colony [illegible] if the man was molested in the [illegible] est there would be a general rising [illegible] out of all the Chinese in the [illegible] Then the whites took the man [illegible] their protection and started him [illegible] the water business. He seems [illegible] to go near his own people, and [illegible] sorts entirely with the whites.

"Last winter he accidentally [illegible] into the river through the ice [illegible] and came near drowning. The [illegible] heard his cries, formed a rescue [illegible] and saved their waterworks. When [illegible] left there the old cripple was [illegible] doing business, healthy and [illegible]

—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

Work of Sixty Years

The Electrical World and Engineer, in an article on "Sixty Years of the Telegraph," says: "The past week has witnessed the sixtieth anniversary of the electromagnetic telegraph, it being May 1, 1844, when Prof. Morse was able to demonstrate the use of his invention in reporting at Washington the proceedings of the Whig convention at Baltimore. Since that time the history of the telegraph in this country and elsewhere has been one of universal benefit. It is certainly a moot question whether of late years the telegraph has advanced as rapidly as it might have done, and whether it has not become more or less crystalized and fossilized in its apparatus and methods. Yet even this statement must be made guardedly, for, while the great telegraph systems the world over appear to look askance on automatic and machine methods, the wireless telegraph inventions have been generally taken up and pushed with great success; and if there is anything more wonderful and more stimulating in the domain of electrical advance at the present time than the wireless [illegible] do not know what it is. The [illegible] of service rendered to the public [illegible] the telegraph sixty years ago [illegible] practical inception may be [illegible] from the fact that in only four [illegible] of the leading countries 400,000,000 [illegible] 500,000,000 authentic messages are [illegible] patched annually, exclusive of [illegible] handled by leased private wires. [illegible] this country the record is now [illegible] ably about 100,000,000 a year. [illegible] Great Britain does not fall [illegible] behind that. Germany and [illegible] together are good for another 100,000,000, while Russia, Italy, Austria, [illegible] Spain will probably account for [illegible] other batch of equal magnitude. [illegible] telephone to-day has asserted for [illegible] the function of knitting closer together the various communities [illegible] which it is used, but it is no [illegible] proud boast of the telegraph and [illegible] submarine cable that they have [illegible] the great instrumentality in [illegible] lating distance, promoting intercourse and commerce and bringing nations together."

The Soul's One Hour

All day I have toiled in that busy mill
  Where souls are ground and money is made;
All day, till my temples throb and thrill
  With the whirring grind of the wheels of trade.

All day I have gripped the trenchant steel
  And grappled with columns black and grim;
Till to-night I am faint and my senses reel,
  And the glory of God seems far and dim.

And so I have come to this quiet room
  To sit in the dark and touch the keys—
To wake the ghost and the lost perfume
  Of the soul's dead flowers with my harmonies.

And here, alone, for a single hour
  I can dream and idle and drift away;
I can touch the ghost of a passion-flower—
  I can catch the gleam of a vanished day.
I can gather the lilies of long ago
  That bloomed by the path where I trod;
And love's first roses, as white as snow
  That are blossoming now at the throne of God.

Oh, stainless lilies, and roses red!
  Oh, passion-flower, with your scent of gold!
You are mine once more for an hour to-night,
  Tho' the heart be dumb and the lips be dead.

Oh, scented summer of long ago
  Oh, vanished day with your sun of gold!
Oh, blood-red lips and bosom of snow
  You are mine once more as in days of old.

Just for to-night, for at early dawn
  I am back to the grovel of grime and gain,
Where the wheels of traffic go whirling on.
  And souls are ground into gold and pain.

—Albert Bigelow Paine in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Plausible Excuse.

Russell Sage was talking the other day about a dishonest but plausible broker.

"I have caught this man," he said, "in a dozen shady transactions. He has always, though, been ready to excuse himself."

Mr. Sage smiled. Then he resumed: "He reminds me of a chap who broke a plate glass window [illegible] As soon as he had broken the [illegible] he hurried off as fast as he [illegible] But the shopkeeper had seen him [illegible] shopkeeper came after him and [illegible] bed him by the collar.

"'Aha, you broke my window, [illegible] you, eh?' he said.

"'Yes, and didn't you see me [illegible] ning home for the money to pay [illegible] it?' said the other."

An Eden in Africa

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"'Aha, you broke my window,
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"'Yes, and didn't you see
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...ently cured. No fits or nervous-
...t day's use of Dr. Kline's Great
...er. $2 trial bottle and treatise free
..., Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

...has ten trade journals devoted

...believe Piso's Cure for Consump-
...qual for coughs and colds.—Jons
...ville Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

...s Europe's most densely popu-

Japan vs. Russia.

...ell known that Japan is a
...country as compared with
...an empire. Its area is 147,-
...re miles, while Russia has
In population the disparity
...less, but still very great—44,-
...for Japan against 129,000,000
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Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

...will surely destroy the sense of
...mpletely derange the whole sys-
...entering it through the mucous
...Such articles should never be used
...prescriptions from reputable phy-
...the damage they will do is ten fold
...you can possibly derive from
...'s Catarrh Cure, manufactured
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...In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure
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...Co. Testimonials free.
Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
...'s Family Pills for constipation.

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...TRIAL of this great kidney
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...ted States senate will have
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A Household Remedy
Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. It is a ...and its almost supernatural healing ...ualify us in guaranteeing a cure of ...ases, if directions are followed. ...per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $5. ...SALE BY DRUGGISTS. ...FREE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, ...together with valuable information. ...BALM CO., ATLANTA, GA.

...Am. 32, 1904.

...sitions GUARANTEED BY A ...00 BANK DEPOSIT
Railroad Fare Paid. 500 FREE Courses Offered. Board at Cost. Write Quick ...BURNEY-COLLIER, Atlanta, Ga.

WIT AND HUMOR

A TROUBLESOME BOY.

Two modern fathers once were deep
Comparing notes on sons,
The worry they had caused their sires
With horses, boats and guns;
They each retailed the money which
Their escapades had lost them,
And sighed to think of sleepless nights
Those thankless lads had cost them.

Just then Dame Venus happened to
Be passing and to hear;
"Ah, friends," she said, "you do not know
Whereof you speak, I fear;
I have a son who shoots no guns,
But just a bow and arrow,
And yet the damages I've had
To pay would freeze your marrow!"
—William Wallace Whitelock, in The Criterion.

SUPERIOR STRATEGY.

She—So you think that men are smarter than women, do you?
He—Some men, but not all.
She—Well, what men are smarter?
He—Old bachelors. —Illustrated Bits.

ON THE JUMP.

"That fellow is a most remarkable runner."
"Who? Burroughs?"
"Yes. He's always running in debt and yet he's forever running away from the people to whom he is in debt."—Philadelphia Press.

HE KNEW THE ANSWER.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, if you had twelve plums and your little brother asked you for one-half of them, how many would you have left?
Tommy (promptly) — Twelve! — Philadelphia Public Ledger.

EASY TO SEE THAT.

"Will you direct me to Farmer Skinner's house" asked the newly arrived summer boarder.
"I will if ye want me to," replied the station lounger.
"I shall have to ask you for explicit directions because I've never been there before."
"Gosh! I know that, seein' ye're determined to go there now."—Philadelphia Press.

REMOTE AND SAFE.

Brown—Gracious, Jones is slow.
Smith— Yes, he'd be a good fellow to send to the North Pole.
Brown—I don't see the connection.
Smith—Why, as long as anybody was left to ask him questions about his plans, he'd never get out of town. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

JUST HIS IMAGINATION.

"Julia," her father called from the head of the stairs.
"Yes, father."
"Did I hear a smack down there just now."
"If you did you're a wonder. I've been listening for one all evening, but without results." — Chicago Record-Herald.

WOULDN'T BELIEVE IT.

"Bliggins is a good fellw, but he lacks tact."
"What has he been doing now?"
"Trying to tell a Russian to whom I introduced him that old story about the Japanese being the politest people on earth."—Washington Star.

TOO IMPETUOUS.

"Ah!" he cried, "now that we're engaged, let me press you to my heart in——"
"Dont lose yourself,' said the summer girl, pushing him away, "this is no pressing engagement."—Philadelphia Press.

JUVENILE HAPPINESS.

"Did you boys have a good time at your bonfire, Johnny?"
"You bet we did. We burnt a backyard fence, half a dozen piano boxes, an' the most of old Squilligan's smokehouse, an' had a be-yootiful run when the police got after us."—Chicago Tribune.

THE VERY LATEST.

"Have you heard about the latest insurance company?
"No, what is it?"
"Why, it's one that promises to pay alimony to both parties in case the marriage proves a failure."—Detroit Free Press.

INSUFFICIENT CAUSE.

"There, mamma, I don't believe that your friend, Mrs. Newly, was to the manner born."
"Hush, dear. She's worth three millions in her own right."
"That's hardly enough to justify a woman in trying to eat soft boiled eggs with a fork." — Detroit Free Press.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

"I'll bet you don't hold your wife on your knee as much now as when you were first married," sneered the old bachelor.
"Well," replied the man who had been paying the freight bills for nearly a year, "to tell the honest truth, she sits on me rather more now than she did then."—Chicago News.

EARLY EXPRESS SERVICE.

Wells-Fargo Company and the Development of the West.

Thomas Sherman says that in eighty years California went through the same progressive changes that in England required 1000 years to accomplish, says London Success. The history of the last half of these eventful years of the Pacific coast would in no small part be the history of the great Wells-Fargo Express Company. After its establishment in 1852 the company rapidly absorbed all other lines of the State, and was the banker, mail carrier and errand runner for every city, camp or cabin in California.

Henry Wells and William G. Fargo were veterans of the express service before we find their names coupled in that union as closely identified with the West as are the quartz and granite of her hills. Wells was Harnden's agent in Albany in the first branch establishment there, and in 1834 he, with others, planted the first express office of the "West." This was at Buffalo—an outpost then four days and three nights from New York, almost as far as California is to-day. Fargo was express messenger for Wells on this Buffalo line. In 1845 Wells, ever lured toward the West, ever tracking the frontier, pushed out his express to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. On account of his fine tact and iron resolution Fargo was chosen as manager of this unique and adventurous enterprise. Here in this unjostled space, with his convoy of boats and wagons, he won a large experience in his work.

Wells, ever fertile in ideas and quick to give them shape, now set on foot a letter express at one-fourth the price charged by the Government—six cents instead of twenty-five. Immediately the Government was hot upon his track. He was haled into court again and again, but was always victorious. Then the audacious expressman proposed to the Assistant Postmaster to take charge of the entire mail service of the United States.

"Zounds, sir!" cried the zealous postmaster, his ear to the ground, "such a proceeding would throw 16,000 postmasters out of office. It would never do."

Wells' request was declined by the wary officer, but his protest against high postage went on sounding through the nation, and the next Congress, by the leverage of public opinion, was forced to divide the Government rate by four. So to Henry Wells, leading the host of reform, we owe one of the great forward steps in our civilization.

Kit Carson's Rifle.

It is perhaps not known to all the world that the rifle of Kit Karson, the great Western hunter, scout and explorer, is carefully preserved and may be seen by those who know its whereabouts. At the time of Kit Carson's death he left this rifle to Montezuma Lodge, F. & A. M., of Santa Fe, N. M., in whose charge it has remained ever since, an object of great interest and very highly prized by all members of that society.

Montezuma Lodge is one of the oldest organizations of that nature west of the Missouri River. It was organized as long ago as 1840, at which time the ancient town of Santa Fe was just beginning to take in part the color of the western bound Anglo-Saxon civilization. Fremont's first trip to the Rocky Mountains was made in 1842. There were few white men in all that part of the West at the time of the founding of Montezuma Lodge, but Kit Carson was one of these early members. To his brothers of the society he left what may have been one of his most cherished possessions.—Field and Stream.

The venom of the cobra contains an ingredient not well known that acts upon the nerves. Its effects are rapid and difficult to counteract. This ingredient exists in the cobra's venom to a greater extent than the other substances that make up the poison. The poison of the viperine and crotaline snakes (the rattle snakes, copperhead, moccasin, etc.) contains but a small percentage of this nerve-destroying (or paralyzing) element. The poison of these snakes acts principally upon the blood and in consequence its action is slower.—St. Nicholas.

The rails of the Mexican Gulf railway are laid on mahogany sleepers and the bridges built of white marble. In west Mexico is a line built with ebony sleepers and ballast of silver ore drawn from old mines beside the track. The engineers used these materials because they were the cheapest to be had.

The African Review says that in the Transvaal and the Orange river colony, if the present rate of intermarriage between Briton and Boers is kept up, within twenty years the two races will be so welded together as to be indistinguishable.

The life of an eyelash is from 100 to 150 days. It grows very slowly, but finger nails grow quite rapidly in comparison. If a person could live without breaking his nails for a lifetime they would attain the length of 73 inches.

Giraffes' eyes are so placed that they can see behind them at the same time they can in front.

Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass, as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

An authoritative list of the surviving generals of the southern confederacy is furnished by General Marcus J. Wright, a confederate veteran employed by the war department. All the full rank generals had died in 1893 when Beauregard had passed away. There are now four surviving lieutenant generals—Simon B. Buckner, Stephen D. Lee, Alexander F. Stewart and Joseph Wheeler. Of major generals there are eleven, and of the brigadier generals fifty-one. The surviving staff officers of the confederacy shrunk one-half in number during the past decade, and their disappearance now has become very rapid.

One of the most highly prized relics in the British museum is the crown formerly used by the Irish kings in the cornation exercises which made them monarchs of the Emerald Isle. Strictly speaking, there were two of these Irish crowns, the one in question being that used by the MacMurroughs, a family who were anciently kings of Leinston. This regal relic, all that remains of the old Irish monarchy, is a plain gold band, rising to a kind of peak or point in front. It dates back to the middle of the tenth century.

William II., as emperor, does not receive a single groschen from the imperial exchequer and has to keep up his imperial state out of his income as King of Prussia, which in the year after his accession, was raised by $625,000—his civil list, as king, being now over $3,750,000.

In 1896 the total democratic campaign fund was less than $500,000. The fund this year will be in excess of $5,000,000. The McKinley campaign fund raised by Hanna in 1896 amounted to nearly $15,000,000.

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Mr. T. M. Brown, of DeQueen, Ark., says: "Over seven years ago I was cured of the opium habit by your medicine, and have continued in the very best of health since."

Mr. W. M. Tunstall, of Lovingston, Va., says: "I am glad to say that I firmly believe that I am entirely and permanently cured of the Drink Habit, as I have never even so much as wanted a drink in any form since I took your eradicator, now 18 months ago. It was the best money I ever invested."

Mrs. Virginia Townsend, of Shreveport, La., writes: "No more opium. I have taken no other remedy than yours, and I make no mistake when I say that my health is better now than it ever was in my life, and I owe it to you and your remedy. It has been twelve years since I was cured by your treatment."

Dr. Woolley has thousands of such testimonials, with permission to use them. A treatment with so many recommendations from Physicians and cured patients must be good.

Dr. Woolley's Antidote has imitators, (as all good articles have)—perhaps you have tried some of them, but there is nothing like Woolley's. It has stood the test of thirty years. No man or woman who uses opium or whisky in any form, or who has friends so afflicted should hesitate to write to

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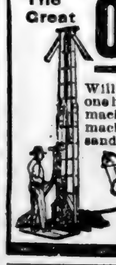

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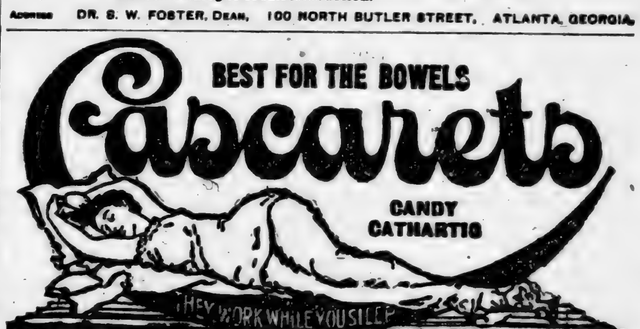

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Florence Nightingale celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday recently.

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"Don't Marry Through Pity."

By Beatrice Fairfax.

IT has been said, "Of all the paths that lead to a woman's love, pity's the straightest." This may be true as regards maternal, platonic, or protective love, but it is not true in respect to the love a woman feels for the man who is to her the one man of all the world.

Pity arouses all that is best in woman, tenderness, gentleness, sympathy; but I doubt if many women fall in love through pity. They generally fall in love because they can't help themselves—because some force stronger than they compels them.

To really love a man a woman must feel that he is stronger than she in every way; when she pities him she at once assumes the leading part.

A woman sometimes marries a man through pity; she persuades herself that she loves him; that he needs her, and that she can be of service to him.

The love that many women feel for their husbands is of the maternal order, and of its kind it is a very good love; but it is not the highest deepest love, the love which glorifies the whole earth simply because two people dwell on it.

A certain element of pity mingles in all love, but it is the result of love, not the forerunner. With real love comes a passion of tenderness that is half pity, half fierce protectiveness and wholly love.

Some women marry through pity and because they are in love with being loved. Marriages of this kind are risky, as pity grows monotonous, and love must give as well as take.

Pity is a beautiful quality, and the woman in whose breast it does not slumber is a strange anomaly.

Of course there are exceptions to every rule, and pity does occasionally lead to love. We hear of hospital nurses falling in love with men whom they have nursed through serious illness. Their pity and sympathy have been stirred, and they have grown to love their patients. This love is apt to last because it has taken root and thrived in the most adverse circumstances.

These is only one thing to marry for, and that is love. Do not mistake pity for love. Do not think because you feel sorry for a man that you can marry him and live happily with him. The very thing that arouses your pity may be the stumbling block to your happiness.

To pity a person is to acknowledge a certain amount of failure in him, and when the pity wears out it is quite likely that the love that grew from it will wear out, too.—New York Journal.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Rear-Admiral George A. Converse was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department to succeed Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor.

Pigeons and other birds have taken up their abode in the gilded dome of the Library of Congress.

The Panama Canal Commission held its final meeting pending its departure for the Isthmus.

Second Lieutenant Victor C. Lewis, Twenty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, who disappeared at San Francisco, on April 22, just as his company was about to sail for the Philippines, has been dropped from the army list as a deserter.

The War Department is paying old Confederate claims at a great rate. Recently Congress appropriated $225,000 for the reimbursement of Confederate soldiers who had lost their horses or side arms on their way home after Lee's surrender.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Porto Rican Day was observed at the St. Louis Exposition and natives on the island cabled expressions of satisfaction to the fair officials.

General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippines, has taken steps to have swimming taught the soldiers of his command, as the result of numerous accidents in the water.

In the Hawaiian Islands it is now recognized that forest preservation is a matter of great and immediate importance to the leading economic interests of the Territory.

DOMESTIC.

Cattle raisers applied to both packers and strikers in Chicago and asked for a cessation of hostilities.

The St. Louis banks announced that they were willing to loan the St. Louis Exposition Company $1,000,000.

The United States Steel Corporation has bought the Trenton Iron Company.

Judge Bradford in the Federal Court in Wilmington, Del., denied the application of the Northern Securities Company to pay dividends and distribute stock and moneys.

Owing to a legal tangle twenty-two Sing Sing (New York) convicts were resentenced, getting shorter terms.

The steamer Howard, from Baltimore to Boston, went ashore off Pollock Rip, Mass., but was soon floated.

Russell Sage was ordered by United States Court at St. Paul, Minn., to restore to the Government certain lands he sold as trustee of defunct Hastings and Dakota Railway Company.

The Steel Trust declared its regular dividend on preferred stock and elected a successor to Director Schwab.

Rioting was renewed at the Chicago stock yards and efforts at mediation made by the State Board of Arbitration failed.

Health Department officials of New York City confessed themselves powerless to check the epidemic which is killing hundreds of infants in the tenements.

The Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., granted a writ of error in the case of James Howard, under life sentence for the murder of Governor William Goebel.

The strike of the waiters at the St. Louis Exposition has been declared off.

Negroes formed a $500,000 real estate company in New York City to combat the race prejudice by making money out of it.

Five minutes after landing its seventy-five passengers the steamer Post Boy sunk near Saugatuck, Mich., due to striking a snag, which started a bad leak.

Suit was brought against Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn, New York, by a Brooklyn asphalt company to test the constitutionality of the eight hour law.

New York milk inspectors, spurred to greater activity by reported poisoning of fifty persons in Passaic, N. J., by ptomaines in milk, reported that the supply of New York City is good.

Massachusetts Republicans have called their State convention to nominate a State ticket for October 7 in Boston.

FOREIGN.

Venezuelan soldiers assisted in the seizure of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company's properties in Venezuela.

Germany has extended its plan of governmental ownership of industrials.

Great Britain has received from Russia a protest against the Government's alleged failure to prevent shipments of contraband to Japan.

It was reported at Tangier that the Moroccan Pretender had defeated the Sultan's troops; French cruisers reached Tangier, causing excitement among the Moors.

Lieutenant J. W. Clement, of the U. S. S. Kearsarge, died in Trieste of typhoid fever.

Two Frenchmen were imprisoned at Wilhelmshaven, Germany, on suspicion of espionage.

A public subscription has been started in Holland toward repairing the ruined cottage at Zaandam, in which the Czar Peter the Great lived while he was working as a navvy in the docks.

The North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American liners have united their efforts to break the Cunard's monopoly of the Hungarian-American emigrant traffic.

Fire destroyed the largest wire cable factory in St. Petersburg, Russia, and caused $1,250,000 loss.

Russia increased her import duties twenty per cent. on sheet steel and a few other products.

Two more British steamers were seized by Russian ships. Their immediate release was expected.

The illness of King Christian is not serious, and he left Schwerin for Copenhagen.

The body of Paul Kruger, late President of the Transvaal, was sent to The Hague from Clarens, Switzerland.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 7.

Subject: God Taking Care of Elijah, I Kings, xvii., 1-16—Golden Text, I Pet., v., 7—Memory Verses, 13, 14—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Elijah and his message (v. 1). 1. "Elijah." This prophet comes suddenly upon the scene. The schools of the prophets seem to have had their origin in Samuel's day, and were founded in various parts of the land and in connection with them Elijah appears. 1. His name means "My God is Jehovah." 2. He was born at Thisbe, in the tribe of Naphtali, and was therefore called the Tishbite. 3. Tradition tells us that in appearance he was a man of short statue and rugged countenance. "Of Gilead." The only Thisbe mentioned in history in Galilee, hence we conclude that although a native of the tribe of Naphtali in Galilee, he had become a citizen of Gilead east of the Jordan. "Unto Ahab." Probably in the palace in Samaria. What courage and faith this must have taken! "As the Lord * * * liveth." As Jehovah liveth. Elijah begins by giving the authority for his message. As sure as God lives, so certain it will be that the prediction I am about to make will take place. "I stand." As a servant or ambassador. Elijah was accountable directly to God. "Dew nor rain." A terrible threat for a country annually parched by six months' drought, and only saved from utter barrenness by the early rains of autumn. "These years." From Luke 4: 25, and James 5: 17, we learn that the famine lasted three and a half years. From I Kings 18: 1 we learn that the famine ended in the third year, "which means, perhaps, the third year of Elijah's stay in Zarephath." "My word." That is, as the Lord should proclaim His will through Elijah. The famine was the necessary preparation for Elijah's reform. It was a direct attack upon Baal, who was regarded as the god of all natural forces, and the test would show his impotency.

II. Elijah fed by ravens (vs. 2-7). 2. "Came." How, we know not. God's object was to protect Elijah from the rage of Ahab and Jezebel. 3. Leave Samaria and "withdrew from the haunts of men." "Hide thyself." For the king that sent to every land to find him (I Kings 18: 10) would take every possible means to compel him to speak the word of power that would bring rain. When God intended to send rain He bade Elijah to show himself to Ahab (chapter 18: 1). "Brook Cherith." A torrent bed, a deep ravine, down which in rainy times a strong stream flowed. The situation of Cherith has not been identified. It is probable that Cherith was east of the Jordan. Eusebius and Jerome place it there. 4. "Commanded the ravens." This plain, positive statement defies all attempts to explain the facts stated in verse six on rational or natural principles.

5. "Did according." He took the word of the Lord in the hand of faith, as the staff of his pilgrimage, and journeyed forward; and, whenever he grew weary, he leaned upon his staff, and his strength revived; and when danger threatened him by the way, in view of this staff he was not afraid. 6. "Ravens brought him." The bringing to Elijah of suitable food was evidently miraculous. "Bread and flesh." Ravens feed on insects and carrion themselves, yet they brought the prophet man's meat and wholesome food. As this was the food appointed by the Lord for the prophet, we may conjecture that it was the food of the people. 7. "After a while." Probably about a year. "Brook dried up." If this stream had not dried up crowds of people would have been brought thither for water, and thus his retreat would have been discovered.

III. Elijah at Zarephath (vs. 8-16). 9. "Zarephath." The Sarepta of Luke 4: 26. It was a city of Zidon in the dominions of Ethbaal, Jezebel's father. It was very much as if one flying from a lion was directed to seek refuge in a lion's den. "A widow woman." The condition of the widows in the East is helpless in the extreme, so that to receive support from such a source would be another trial to Elijah's faith. It was like leaning his weight on a support as frail as a spider's web.

10. "He arose." His course was not to reason and to speculate, but to hear and obey. "Gate." The abject poverty of the widow is seen from her coming forth to pick up chance bits of wood which might have fallen from the trees outside the city walls. "The widow." A widow.—R. V. It was "the" widow whom God had commanded, but Elijah at first saw only "a" widow, not then knowing this was the one God had designated. "A little water." His first need after his long journey through famine stricken Israel would be water. The gift of water to the thirsty is always regarded as a sacred duty in the East. Then, too, as Guthrie says, this test would let Elijah know whether he had found the one to whom he had been sent.

11. "As she was going." She readily went at the first word. She objected not at the present scarcity, nor asked what he would give for a draught, nor hinted he was a stranger, but left, gathering sticks for herself to fetch water for him. "Morsel of bread." No doubt the prophet was sadly in need of it; doubtless, too, he was listening for divine directions. 12. "Thy God liveth." She recognized Elijah as a worshiper of Jehovah, and her words indicated a reverence for God and some knowledge of His ways. "Cake." The smallest kind of bread. A flat, oval cake of unleavened dough about ten inches in diameter. "Meal." Wheat, ground in a hand mill. "Barrel." An earthen jar. "Oil." Olive oil. To eat with bread as we do butter. "Cruse." A flask for liquids. "Two sticks." As among the Germans at this day "two was then equivalent to a few. "Eat it, and die." The famine prevailed there, and she was in the last extremity.

13. "Fear not." Have no fears about the future; trust God. "First." This was a test of her faith in God, and would show whether she was worthy of the help Elijah offered. It was necessary in order to make the provision for her wants a real blessing. Here is a faith manifested by this poor heathen woman such as was not found in Israel. Jesus found a similar faith in a woman of this same land (Matt. 15: 28). 14. "Barrel * * * not waste, etc." A special miracle, but God's common way of providing for man's common wants is a wonder daily repeated. The teeming earth is like one vast granary which God keeps ever full. "Until the day." It is supposed that he was in Zarephath about two and a half years. 15. "Went and did." The increase of this widow's faith was as great a miracle in the kingdom of grace as the increase of her oil in the kingdom of providence.

16. "Wasted not." Here was an exhibition of that same divine power that in the person of Jesus multiplied the loaves and fishes.

General Slocum Indictments.

The Federal Grand Jury indicted Captain Van Schaick and Inspectors Lundberg and Fleming for manslaughter in connection with the General Slocum disaster and charged officers of the company with abetting the crime.

Two Saved From Water.

Clinging to a capsized sailing canoe in the Long Island Sound, a young couple of Bridgeport, Conn., were saved from drowning by sailors.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing. Any one who desires to register with property qualification should bring with him his last assessment and tax collector's receipt to show the registrars as proof that he is possessed of such property, and has paid taxes on it. You can register ANY of the following heads

1. If you own 40 acres or more in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres more land in this state upon which you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed for taxation $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate in this state assessed for taxation $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property in this state assessed for taxation $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

7. If you can read any section of the constitution of the United States.

Don't give up your right to vote because you get married, you only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any information on any special point they may be in doubt upon and are ready to help any one to get all the rights he is entitled to under the constitution of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you so you can get witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority.

Chilton County Baptist Association.

The meeting of the second district of the Chilton County Baptist Association will convene at Mars Hill on August 5-6, 1904.

PROGRAM, FRIDAY

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises—W. A. Wood.

9:30 a. m.—Does the Bible teach holy consecrated life to God, and are we as Missionary Baptists practicing it?—Revs. J. H. Thomas, J. E. Chr--

11 a. m.—Sermon, Rev. I. W--

12 m.—Dinner.

1:30 p. m.—Does the Bible teach that when we are sick with affliction that we can be restored to health by the faithful prayer?—Revs. I. W--- M. Honeycutt.

2:30 p. m.—Have we as Missionary Baptists departed from the faith that was once delivered to the saints?—Revs. W. M. Wood, A. Glasscock--

SATURDAY.

8 a. m.—Can we get to heaven according to the Bible and leave off washing, prayer meeting and ordinances?—Revs. J. H. Thomas, Posey.

9:30 a. m.—What is the best method of obtaining a spirit of unity in Baptist church members?—Rev-- Foshee, W. H. Shaw.

11 a. m.—Sermon, Rev. W. A--

12 m.—Dinner.

All churches of the second district are requested to send representatives to this meeting.

CHARLES W. LANGST--
tf Church C--

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Flint Hill, beat 11, July 1-- 12th.

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BOARD OF REGISTRATION
CHILTON COUNTY.
R. H. GAINES, Ch--
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Battleship Ohio's First Trial.

The battleship Ohio, which was built by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., had a preliminary speed trial in San Francisco--

VOL. II.

SEVEN GIRLS DROWN

While Bathing in the Mississippi River Just Below Alton, Ill.

ONLY ONE SAVED OUT OF EIGHT.

Were in the Care of a Good Swimmer But in Their Fright Impeded His Movements.

While bathing in the Mississippi River Michael Riley, daughter and six of the latter's little girl friends were drowned. One child who was in the party was rescued.

Riley lived near the river in the southern part of Alton, Ill., and was accustomed to bathe on the beach in front of his home after his return from work.

His little daughter begged to go with him, and Riley took her and several of her little friends to the beach with him. When they entered the water they bade the children join hands, and they all waded into the water and walked along a sandbar which stretches out into the stream at that point.

They had gone some distance from the shore, when suddenly the whole party disappeared beneath the water, having in the darkness stepped from the sandbar into the deep channel.

Riley, who is said to have been a good swimmer, is thought to have been made helpless by the girls clinging to him and hampering his efforts to save them.

Fight Just Outside Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo cables that an exciting torpedo destroyer fight took place off Port Arthur on Friday evening, when the Japanese torpedo destroyers Asashio and Obosa approached the entrance of the harbor for the purpose of reconnoitering.

Fourteen torpedo boat destroyers finally shed out, separated and endeavored to surround the Japanese boats. The Asashio broke through the cordon, however, driving three or four of the Russian boats. At this point the Japanese torpedo destroyer Ironmo joined the other two, and the three turned and attacked the eleven Russian boats. The latter retired within the harbor. The Japanese boats were uninjured. No damage to the Russian ships is known.

Four Hundred Delegates.

Delegates will come to Birmingham next week from all parts of the United States, Canada and Cuba to attend the annual convention of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada. The delegates, numbering about 400, will spend about ten days or two weeks in Birmingham. They represent an international organization of over 40,000 skilled workmen. This will be the first convention of the body held in two years, the last convention having taken place in Omaha two years ago. The two southern cities—Birmingham and Nashville—have ever been honored by the body in the selection of places of meeting.

Transferred.

The case testing the constitutionality of the Bessemer inferior court act has been transferred from the Bessemer inferior court to the Birmingham city court by consent of the attorneys in the case.

New Industries in Florida.

Bagdad—Saw mill.

Brooksville—$10,000 lumber company.

Jacksonville—$50,000 box and crate factory.

Tampa—$15,000 lumber and contracting company; electric power plant.

TWENTY-TWO PASSENGERS

Had Narrow Escape in a Railroad Wreck in Tennessee.

A southern passenger train on the Nashville and Ohio division was wrecked by spreading rails near Elk Valley, Tenn. While running along at a lively clip the baggage car and three coaches left the rail and turned over. The trainmen were painfully hurt, but the twenty-two passengers aboard had miraculous escapes from serious injury.

Five years ago a disastrous wreck occurred at the same point from the same cause, in which several lives were lost.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., AUGUST 11, 1904. NO. 20.

STERING.

general election

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JEWELS VALUED AT $200,000

Stolen From Summer Home of New Yorker. No Clue at Present, but the Police Are at Work.

The most extensive jewelry robbery ever perpetrated in this country, involving a loss of $200,000, is reported to be engaging the attention of the police and scores of private detectives in eastern cities. Great secrecy surrounds the robbery, which appears to have been committed about June 21 in the Newport residence of a prominent New Yorker, whose name is withheld. Diamonds and other precious stones valued at the sum mentioned are missing. The matter has only become public through the publication of a list of the missing jewels. Orders have been issued to spare no expense or labor to find the robbers and restore the gems, and every suggestion that could aid in the discovery has been covered, but thus far the case is involved in mystery.

KILLED HIS FATHER

And Then Beat His Brother-in-Law While on a Drunken Spree.

Matthew Driggers was shot and killed at Arcadia, Fla., by his son, Charles, who was insanely intoxicated at the time.

Driggers had threatened his wife and driven her from home when his father called to see him, and at the time was having a quarrel with his brother-in-law, who was also intoxicated. Matthew Driggers went into the house and his son followed, drew his revolver and shot him four times, the fatal wound being in the head.

After killing his father Charles Driggers went out on the front porch, where his brother-in-law, W. Hidden, was lying in a drunken stupor, and beat him over the head with his revolver. Young Driggers is now in jail.

Toulon Suffers a Disastrous Fire.

Fire broke out in the arsenal at Toulon, France, Sunday. The fire spread rapidly and threatened to embrace entire blocks of buildings.

The troops were at once called out and mustered in the street. The prefect of the maritime port is organizing assistance and admirals and generals are helping in the work at the pumps.

A division of the reserve squadron has been called upon to aid.

Within an hour after the fire broke out the entire population was aroused. Guns are being fired as signals for help, which is coming in from the whole countryside.

The flames are spreading with the greatest rapidity.

Iron Production.

A bulletin issued by the American Iron and Steel association puts the production of pig iron in this country in the first six months of the present calendar year at 8,173,438 tons, and it is believed the year's total will be about 16,000,000 tons, as against 18,009,252 tons produced last year.

Six southern states produce pig iron—Alabama, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. The production of the six states in 1903 was 3,149,824 tons. Alabama's production is almost half of the entire southern production.

Coal Vessels Will Pass.

The porte has practically accepted the verbal notification by the Russian ambassador of the impending passage of the Dardanelles by some vessels of the volunteer fleet laden with coal. This notification was accompanied by assurances that the vessels would preserve the character of merchantmen throughout the voyage.

New Industries in Georgia.

Carrollton—Fertilizer factory.

Carterasville—$100,000 development company.

Columbus—90,000-spindle cotton mill.

Macon—Stone and tiling company.

Macon—Cooperage plant.

Stillmore—Electric light plant.

Valdosta—$100,000 naval stores company.

Analyzing Spring Waters.

Robert S. Hodges, chemist for the Alabama geological survey, has been making an analysis of the various mineral waters in Alabama. Mr. Hodges visited the springs at Blount, St. Clair, Meutone, White Sulphur, Borden, Wheeler, Shoco, Chambers, Jenkins, Chandler, Talladega and Shelby.

New Industries in Alabama.

Anniston—Brick works.

Brighton—Water works.

Decatur—$20,000 electric light plant.

Jasper—Flouring mill.

Luverne—$10,000 electric light plant; water works.

Montgomery—$100,000 syrup and molasses refinery.

THROUGH THE BRIDGE

Colorado Passenger Train is Wrecked and Persons Killed and Drowned.

BRIDGE WEAKENED BY RAINS.

Death List Will Reach Nearly 100. Cars Washed Down Stream. Express Safe Empty.

A Rio Grande passenger train went through a bridge at Eden, Colo., Sunday night. The engine and five coaches were wrecked and a number of passengers injured. The accident was caused by the heavy rain, which weakened the bridge. The extent of the injuries to the passengers is not known, but it is rumored that about 100 persons perished.

The wrecked train was the Missouri Pacific world's fair flyer, the fastest train sent out of Denver by the Denver and Rio Grande, and usually carries a heavy passenger list.

A message from the Pinon railroad agent said that he could find no trace of the engine and three of the cars. He found the fireman wandering about in a dazed condition, looking for the engineer, and could hear the cries of the unfortunates. He said that the conductor, engineer and brakeman are among the dead.

The bodies of three young women, unidentified, washed down Fountain river. J. M. Killen, a Pueblo business man, injured, but not seriously, was washed down the river a distance of a mile, when he was enabled to crawl out on the bank.

A dispatch to the general office of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad company says that the number of passengers in the smoker and chair car are estimated at seventy, only three of whom are accounted for as living.

The train dashed through a bridge over Dry creek, an arroyo fifty feet across, near Eden. A cloudburst had filled the creek and water was flowing over the trestle when the train started across. The bridge went down under the weight of the train, and the baggage car, smoker and chair car were precipitated into the torrent. The engine got almost across, but fell back into the water.

The chair car was half a mile from the scene of the accident, half filled with sand, in which were found buried the bodies of many passengers.

The smoker was washed still further down stream and was not located until several hours after the time of the accident.

When Division Superintendent Bowren reached the scene of the wreck the missing cars had not been located, and passengers and train hands who accompanied him organized searching parties to follow the course of the river. The three cars were found close to the shore in Fountain creek, of which Dry creek is a tributary, and which in turn flows into the Arkansas river.

Whether the engine and the torrent of water from the cloudburst struck the bridge simultaneously or the torrent had already undermined the structure is not known, but the reports at the Denver office say that the air was turned on and that this saved the diner and sleepers from being precipitated into the creek.

Most of the dead were in the cars buried under the debris.

Fireman Mayfield said as the engine struck the trestle it seemed to rear and fall on its side. The fireman jumped and escaped.

When the baggage car, smoker and chair car left the tracks and plunged into the stream they were swept down by the current and the trucks torn off. This lightened them, and the volume of water can be understood when it is reported by Superintendent Bowren that they were carried four miles before they came ashore.

PASSENGER TRAIN COLLISION

On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Thirty-three Injured.

Two Louisville and Nashville passenger trains met head-on early Thursday morning near Horse Cave, Ky.

Thirty-three passengers and four thought, will die. The condition of trainmen were injured, but none, it is Engineer Rehm is serious.

According to the information Rehm either disregarded orders or was sound asleep, as his train was going at a forty-mile clip when it struck the north-bound passenger. One baggage car was destroyed and one postal car damaged, but none of the coaches left the track.

TO MANASSAS

Certain Companies of the Alabama National Guard Will Go.

Gen. W. W. Brandon, who is to command the provisional regiment which goes to Manassas from Alabama, gave out the following as the companies so far selected to go to make up the regiment which will probably leave Alabama September 3:

Mobile company, commanded by Capt. John D. Hagan; Fort Deposit, by Capt. H. H. Coleman; Dothan, by Capt. J. W. Sanders; Gadsden, by Capt. L. B. Rainey; Oxford and Anniston, by Capt. D. Houston Smith; Birmingham, by Capt. L. C. Brown; Woodlawn, Bessemer and Birmingham, one company, Earle G. Evans; Florence and Decatur, Capt. J. E. Gillette; Montgomery, by Capt. E. F. Baber, Jr.; Girard, by Capt. E. F. Coulter; Eufaula, by Capt. Robert K. Stevens. The other company has not as yet been definitely settled upon, and there may be some changes in the list above.

Money for Education.

The adoption of the plan of special taxation for school purposes in Jefferson county will give to the children of that county for educational purposes $49,000 in excess of what they now receive. The present appropriation from the state is $32,000, showing that by the action of this law two sources of educational revenue provide $81,000, and also that the special taxes amount to more than the state appropriation.

Talladega county, which was one of the first to vote the extra tax, will receive from it $7,087 on the present valuation of property, which will give, with the state fund, $16,145, an annual fund of $23,000 in round figures.

Walker county has also voted the tax It will receive from it $5,000 to go along with $12,380 now received from the state.

BACK TO WORK.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company Signs the Contract.

The Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron company, Col. T. G. Bush president, has signed the temporary contract or wage scale with the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 20, and work resumed at all their mines Monday.

The temporary contract is the same scale of wages which was in effect prior to July 1.

The Alabama Consolidated company owns and operates mines at Searles, Brookwood and Hewitt, in Tuskaloosa county, on the Birmingham and Mineral railroad, and at Lewisburg, in Jefferson county. Employment is given to about 600 mine workers.

Stores Burned.

George W. Wise's general merchandise store, Richard Rousseau's grocery store and Joseph Ward's meat market and residence were destroyed in a fire in Dallas village, near Huntsville, early Saturday morning. The fire started in Wise's and was communicated to the other stores adjoining. Several other merchants lost heavily by removing their goods.

Cost of Living.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of the labor bureau, gives the results of a comprehensive inquiry into the cost of living since 1896 and into the average wage rate during that period. An investigation of 519 occupations, representing sixty-seven industries, shows an average increase in wages of 16.6 per cent. The cost of living for workingmen's families, having under $1,200 income per year, shows an increase of 15.5 per cent.

Miller Wins by 1819.

The vote by counties in the race between Miller and Hogue to succeed the late Judge John Moore was:

County.	Miller.	Hogue.
Bibb	780	460
Dallas	950	171
Hale	400	263
Perry	424	638
Wilcox	826	29
	3,380	1,561

Seek Damages.

Suits aggregating about $10,000 were filed against the Tuskaloosa Light and Ice company by Tuskaloosa merchants. The plant of the Tuskaloosa Light and Ice company was completely destroyed on the 5th of last August by the explosion of its boilers. The above claims are for the damage done by the immense twenty-one ton boiler, which was blown across the city, dealing destruction as it shot through the air for several blocks.

Last week's attendance at the world's fair was 601,411.

BREVITIES BY WIRE

While leading a party of revenue men on a raid in Lawrence county Deputy Marshal Victor Root stepped off of a bluff and fell twenty-five feet flat on his back. He was injured internally, and for a time it was thought he was fatally hurt. The accident occurred at night, and Deputy Marshal Nesmith narrowly escaped the same fate.

The Cherokee Development and Manufacturing company, which is to build an immense power plant on the Tallapoosa river and furnish electric power to the city of Birmingham, has filed notice of increase in capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000. The headquarters of the company are in Montgomery.

Edmund Bell, a negro, was taken from the charge of three specially deputized white constables by others of his race about eight miles from Selma Saturday in broad daylight and hanged. His body was riddled with shots. Bell was arrested on Thursday for having shot and killed Houston Scruggs, a negro from whom it is alleged he had taken the litter's wife and wished to be rid of him.

Gadsden's city officials are making arrangements to float the $25,000 worth of city bonds for the purpose of erecting a city hall, which was recently voted by a majority of the people. The bonds are to run thirty years and bear 5 per cent interest and cannot be sold for less than par.

Attorney-General Wilson is getting the papers in shape to file condemnation proceedings to secure the balance of the capitol square, Montgomery. The capitol building commission has instructed Mr. Wilson to go ahead at once to condemn the property and have a price set on it.

William Lowe, a negro rural free delivery carrier of the Montgomery postoffice, was arrested by postoffice inspectors. For several weeks letters have been missed, and two test letters with marked bills were dropped. After his arrest the marked bills were found on Lowe.

James George, aged 45 years, was badly injured at the Gadsden steel plant Saturday. He was standing near one of the open hearth furnaces, when he was struck by one of the charging pans, which are operated by an electric crane. He will be laid up for several weeks.

Judge J. M. Carmichael, president of the state convict board, says the crops of the state at No. 4 and other places are fine and certain to develop well. The corn is too high to be hurt by wet weather and the yield is bound to be the greatest in twenty-five years.

John Shannahan, for more than twenty years street superintendent of Selma, received a telegram announcing the accidental death of his son, J. J. Shannahan, which occurred in Lake Charles, Mo. He was killed by wheels rolling over him.

The case against W. C. Sanford, the aged merchant of Vesuvius, charging the murder of James A. Achors, a locomotive engineer, was continued on account of the inability of the defendant to appear in court on account of sickness.

John W. Hollan, county superintendent of education of Pike, has tendered his resignation to State Superintendent Hill. Prof. James M. Sanders, the democratic nominee for the office, it is rumored, will get the appointment.

Work will commence on the $10,000 Carnegie library at Gadsden in a few weeks or just as soon as the deed is made out and signed for the lot. The city donates $1,000 a year towards maintaining the library.

A new crane has been received by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company and will be used in its Ensley yards at the furnaces and steel plant. The crane is of great size and modern in every respect.

In the schedule of salaries for inspectors of steamboats Memphis, Nashville, Galveston, Jacksonville and Apalachicola are placed in the $1,200 class, Savannah in the $1,500 and Mobile in the $1,800 class.

At Gadsden the furnace of the Alabama Consolidated company, which has been banked on account of the breaking down of two large blowing engines, will be back in commission in two weeks.

Capt. Stephen Hicks, Company I, Luverne, Second regiment, has tendered his resignation as captain of his company to take effect as soon as his successor is elected and qualified.

George Hargar, a miner, was fatally burned by the explosion of a keg of powder. He stuck his pick into the keg of powder and a spark flew off the pick and ignited the powder.

Lightning struck the telephone wire at Cullman while Claude Copeland, democratic nominee for the tax collectorship, was using it. Mr. Copeland was injured, but not seriously.

On the recommendation of Col. B. H. Graves, of the Second regiment, the detachment of the Eufaula company at Clayton has been mustered out of service.

The Bessemer Water Works company is making arrangements to commence work on the improvements in the water works system agreed upon.

State Examiner Sedberry has reported on the books of B. R. Poole, state commissioner of agriculture and industries. He finds all accounts correct.

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BETROTHED

The early joy of a young man and maid,
Who stand upon the threshold of life's morn
Hand linked in hand, while all for them is fair
With rosy promise of a day to be;
Who know how each to each is all in all.

Be each to each is of the other sure.
Come weal or woe, the sunshine or the rain.
This thing is good. For even tho' it be
That the full promise of dawn is unfulfilled.
And winds arise the landscape fair to mar
By mists and shadows no man may foresee.
The perfect vision of the opening day
Remains for them a blessed memory
Thro' all the day, until all light is gone.

Closed by the last chime of the curfew.
Yet
To have known that glory of dawn still makes the day
More beautiful than tho' it had not been.
Most happy they for whom this time shall prove
The first sweet moments of an ample day!
To those for whom, until the morning came,
Life had been but a twilight-time wherein
Each had moved solitary amid the crowd,
Lonely in spirit, lonely in heart and mind,
The coming of this dawn makes all things new.

For them the world is as another world;
They are themselves, yet not their former selves,
And half-forgetful of all former hours,
With Love arisen they live alone no more.

—C. M. Paine.

THE RED CHIMNEYS

By MRS. STEPHEN CRANE

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When the wind came there was a rain of maple leaves, weary and withered souls swept from the grayed branches, falling to swift currents near the ground where they swirled in yellow hosts, raising upon the air a long sound of crackling cries, a curious interminable noise of dismay at death, of fear of this implacable sweeping force that came from the red western sky which flared like an army with lurid banners.

A girl came slowly down the path that led through the maples. She walked in a dreamy way, following unconsciously the mere indication of a road, that summer path that had been swallowed in the merciless hail of the dead leaves. Finally, a man stepped from the shadows. He was smiling as he put forth his hand.

"Hello," he said.

When their hands clasped, she began to look at the dark distance of the landscape, turning her face from him.

"Well," he said at last, studying the immobile face, still holding her hand, "are you glad to see me? I just returned yesterday on the New York. Very breezy trip. I thought I had better——" then suddenly he threw away all that and spoke quickly: "And your husband?"

She made a gesture towards where three brick chimneys appeared in the distance, looming above a rim of tree tops. They both steadily regarded these as if they were three personages, three facts, emblematic exactly of a certain situation. He, with his cigarette now in his mouth, his hat still tilted, clasping his hands, said: "The infernal idiot!"

She looked at him with a swift, resentful glance, but he answered at once, making a gesture of irritation which was a sort of defiant outburst. "Oh, I am tired of treating him with magnificent respect, when, as a matter of truth, he is to me the most stupid and dense beast in the universe for not being dead."

She was lifting her chin in a battleful way and waving her fingers toward his mouth. "But he is my——"

"The devil," interrupted the young man, violently. "Do you think that I am not aware of it?" He glared at her with sullen rage.

Upon her face as she looked at him there was a vague, indescribable smile and in her eyes there were two faint points of mellow light. "Yes, you do know it," she said.

He answered her attitude, the light in her eyes. "You love me," he cried

Looming Above a Rim of Treetops.

in discontented muttering, "and yet you spend all your time in guarding the peace of that duffer"—indicating the three red chimneys with a contemptuous wave of his hand—"as if he were a sacred white elephant of Siam; and, as for me, I am to be held off with spears for fear I might kiss the tip of your little finger. And yet you love me. You are incomprehensible. I could kill him. And yet—you—why won't you run away with me?"

When she replied her voice had a subtle quality of monotony in it as if she were speaking a lesson, uttering some sentiment in which she had resolutely schooled herself. "Ah, the sin. You would never be happy with a bad woman."

It seemed to make him furious. He gazed at her blackly. "A bad woman! What rot! You——"

Then she suddenly acknowledged the falsity of her speech. "No—no—no, I didn't mean that, I didn't mean it, I meant that I—I could never be happy

One Long Kiss.

if I were a bad woman. I would be afraid"—she raised her finger and pointed it mournfully at him—"I would be afraid of you."

He laughed savagely. "You are as wise as seven owls. It cannot be argued. It is to be demonstrated. A renewal of my protestations of love would not be convincing." He burst out passionately, as if he could no longer endure the weight of his hopes, his fears, his wrongs. "But why not make an attempt for happiness? You love me. I love you. What is there in this infernal environment that should make us value it? What is there to suffice us if we have not each other. Nothing, I tell you, nothing."

"Wait," she said. "God forgive us—it cannot be long to wait now."

"Wait, wait. My soul is weary of this waiting," he answered. "He will never die: he is too selfish; he will see us both in our graves, I tell you. Is all our youth to be worn threadbare waiting for this selfish brute to shuffle off?" He looked at her steadily for a moment, then continued: "Do you know that I believe that in spite of the life he has led you, you love him, now, more than you do me."

She was very white and the pain in her eyes should have warned him.

"No," he said, "four years is long enough to wait; long enough for you to make up your mind. Do you know that you have played fast and loose with me for four years? Four—long—years? Now you must decide. Will you come with me, dear heart, will you come with me? Say—speak—will you come to the shelter of my love or do you send me away forever? I will wait no longer; I am determined; choose—him——" and he shook his closed hands at the red chimneys—"or happiness with me!"

The girl shivered and drew her cape closely about her shoulders. As she moved a faint perfume of lavender came to the man. He took hold of both her hands with his and drew her to him, eagerly, gazing at her face, so close to his own, noting every feature, the small straight nose, the forehead low and broad, crowned with masses of dark waving hair, the small rounded chin beneath the sweet trembling mouth! And her eyes—her eyes, now dark with the pain of this passion which she felt was mastering her. She could feel his warm breath upon her cheeks. Her hands crept up his arms and about his neck; she threw her head back and as she did—their lips met in one long kiss.

* * * * *

The following morning the man awakened with a song upon the lips that she had kissed. As he dressed he strutted as a self-satisfied cock might strut while he plumed himself in the barnyard. They were to leave that night. Of course nothing could prevent her going, now—nothing but death," she had said. All the morning he was busy arranging his affairs for a long absence.

At noon came a messenger with a note. It was from her. How well he knew the gray paper and the dainty writing! He caressed the envelope before he opened it. "Why, I am getting as sentimental as a woman," he said aloud, laughingly. Then he tore the note open and this is what it said:

"Forgive, forgive me, my beloved. I have chosen death. I could not leave him and after yesterday there is no peace for me but in death. Forgive me, for I have loved you more than life."

* * * * *

The woman killed herself on October the 9th. Her husband died of a long, lingering illness on October 10th.

Under the maples the man walked and the little leaves of brown and yellow and those with the crimson blots danced about him. The man had grown old in two days, frost had touched his temples and his face was gray and drawn. He looked at the red chimneys above the tree tops; he held out his arms towards them, yearningly, with a half-stifled moan. The little leaves danced and flew in clouds before his eyes, they beat him upon the face; they seemed to run and jump before his sight, blinding him, stinging him, as he held his arms towards the red chimneys.

WEALTHY MEN OF OLD.

Their Fortunes Make Even Rockefeller's Millions Seem Small.

A writer in a Jewish magazine has been looking into the Agadic history of the Talmud, and believes that there were richer men before the Christian era than there are now. We know that Croesus was rich, and that there were huge Roman fortunes in the times of the empire. The Talmud stories go back further still. The great corner in corn that Joseph managed was fabulously profitable. Tradition says that Joseph, acting for Pharaoh, got his hands on pretty much all the ready money there was in his day, and buried three enormous treasures, one of which was found by Korah, whose fortune estimated according to the modern standards of value, is rated by the magazine at three billion dollars. Solomon's stable, with its horses, chariots and horsemen, is said to have represented a sum the modern equivalent of which would be three or four hundred millions, and he spent two hundred and fifty millions on his temple. Herod's temple cost more still. In Jerusalem in Roman times there were three Jews, who between them, felt able to face an expenditure of a hundred millions a year for twenty-one years. They offered to feed the million inhabitants of Jerusalem for that length of time rather than surrender the city. One of these Jews, Nikodemon, gave his daughter a dowry of $425,000,000. There were other Jews of whose enormous wealth the Agadic history makes record.—Harper's Weekly.

Juggling With Accounts.

John D. Rockefeller, at a directors' meeting in New York, was describing certain methods of juggling with accounts—certain deceptive ledger and journal entries that firms make when they are about to fail dishonestly.

"The other day," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I heard of a woman who would have made an excellent account juggler. This woman's husband always left in her possession a number of blank signed checks. She was free to use these checks, but he required from her a full explanation of the expenditure that had been made with each of them.

'He was looking over the stubs one day.

"'You say here,' he said, 'that check No. 272, for $25, went for church expenses. What church expenses were these?'

"'A new Easter bonnet,' the woman answered."

Maranda.

A crescent moon lingers to greet the morn,
The star of beauty smiling in its rays;
The birds sing low—as wooing their own lays;
The young May-blossoms freshened zephyrs warn,
Lest closer touching win, not bud, but thorn;
The air breathes lover's breath on fainting haze;
While Silence, eloquent with voiceless praise,
Guards well the stillness—and the day is born.

The poet's soul saw type of this fair hour
In sacred recess of a living heart;
Its peerless melody, its bloom, its flower,
Its beauty, and its mystery are part
Of hymnic music, telling of sunrise
In the soft shadows of a maiden's eyes.
—Mary M. Adams, from "The Song at Midnight."

Church Pews as Investments.

At Kirkham (Eng.) Parish church the greater portion of the pew rents, instead of swelling the exchequer of the church, go into the pockets of private individuals, who, for the most part, do not attend the church or even reside in the district. The peculiar situation originated in 1823, when, to meet the expenses of rebuilding the church, about forty pews and a few organ seats were put up for auction and realized amounts varying from $175 to $900. The church wardens are endeavoring to come to an arrangement with the pew owners with a view to securing a larger share of the rents for the benefit of the church.

WIFE WAS JUSTLY INDIGNANT.

Husband's Failure to "Bawl" at Her Demise Was Too Much.

Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, who was mistress of the White House during President Tyler's administration, has just celebrated in Washington her eighty-third birthday.

"The statesman I liked best in my youth was Daniel Webster," Mrs. Semple said the other day. "He was a handsome man and talked well. I remember a banquet one night when the subject of death and dying came up, and Mr. Webster told us a story that was half funny and half pathetic.

"He said that an old woman lay very ill and after a time she went off into a trance. She lay so still in this trance that they thought the end had come, and when she opened her eyes again at last her husband said to her in a surprised tone:

"'Why, Mandy, we thought ye wuz dead.'

"The poor woman looked at her husband a moment and then she burst into tears.

"'An' ye never bawled a bit,' she sobbed. 'Ye thought I wuz dead and yer eyes wuz dry. Couldn't ye have bawled a little bit, Jabez?'

"The old man was deeply moved, and he did actually bawl then. But his wife said sadly:

"'It's too late now. Dry yer eyes. If I'd really been dead and ye'd bawled 'twould have done me some good. But it's too late now.'"

JUST A "'MAGINARY PICTURE."

Grandson Put John D. Rockefeller in Retail Business.

John D. Rockefeller has a little grandson something over half a dozen years of age of whom he is very fond. One day recently this youngster while visiting at the Rockefeller country home at Pocantico Hills, New York, mounted his grandparent's knee and said:

"Grandpa, here's a picture of you that I drawed."

"Ah, yes," replied Mr. Rockefeller, as he examined it. "Very interesting. What am I doing?"

"Coming home from the village store."

"Yes, yes; I see. But what's that I have in my hand?"

"That's a gallon oil can. You've just got it filled with kerosene and are fetching it home for the lamps. Of course," the artist continued in patronizingly explanatory tones, "it's a 'maginary picture. 'Tain't drawed from seeing you do it, you know. I fought it all up in my own head."—New York Times.

Garden Song.

Forgive me, in that I kissed your lips
Too fiercely or too soon;
It was the fault of the nightingale
Singing against the moon.
If Reason swerved in a brief eclipse
The while I sinned my sin,
Opposed to Love, it must always fail
Since Love must always win.

The flowers rejoiced in that kiss of ours,
Even as they were fain
The great night moths should ravage their hearts,
Seeking for golden gain;
Bringing them pollen from other flowers,
Set open through the night
To play their motionless, mystic parts
In Nature's marriage rite.

And who was I, to resist, withstand
That charm of fragrant gloom?
A summer night has a thousand powers
Of scent and stars and bloom.
Forgive me, in that my errant hand
Caressed your silken hair.
O, lay the blame on the Orange flowers,
You know how sweet they were!
—Lawrence Hope, in Stars of the Desert.

—Smart Set.

Sell Genuine for Imitation.

Prof. Ray Lankester, the British scientist, has brought to light a curious trick practiced by London dealers in osprey plumes. Some time ago the princess of Wales placed herself at the head of a movement to discourage the use of real osprey plumes in order to save the birds from slaughter. The result was an immediate decline in the sale, since fashion could not fly in the face of the princess of Wales. But recently facts have come to the notice of Prof. Lankester showing that among certain fashionable milliners it has become a practice to sell genuine plumes as imitations.

His Demise Postponed.

One of the German attendants at the morgue was standing at the corner of Twenty-first street and First avenue, when his attention was attracted by a man who seemed to be suffering from the effects of a severe jag.

"Where's the morgue?" demanded the inebriate.

"I am de morgue. Vat you vant?" said Fred, the attendant.

"I want to be locked up," replied the man with the jag.

"But you are not dead. You must be dead first."

"That's so; that's so. I never thought of that," mused the drunk. And as he ambled up the street he looked back, waved his hand and shouted: "So long, old man. I'll see you later."—New York Telegraph.

What True Love Is.

Sincere, serious love is never love at first sight.

When one look—and the first one, too—binds a man and woman, you may be sure that one single word will soon be sufficient to unbind them.

Lasting love comes slowly, progressively.

Beauty is not the mother of love. On the contrary, it is often love which engenders beauty—gives brilliancy to the eyes, gracefulness to the body, vibration to the voice.

The face, which reflects all the inner sentiments of the heart, betrays the love of its owner, and is beautiful.

Absence is a tonic for love only when men and women love with all their heart and soul. When they do not, the ancient proverb is still true: "Far from the eyes, far from the heart."—Max O'Rell.

How Two Monarchs Died

M. Paul Gaulot's "A Conspiracy Under the Terror," which has just been published, suggests to me another reason, beside that of the contrast between their characters, for the contrast between the death scenes of Louis XVI and of Marie Antoinette, writes T. P. O'Connor. Not the least horrible of all the haunting horrors of "The Terror" is the death struggle on the scaffold of Louis XVI.

Here is Louis Blanc's description of it in his "Histoire de la Revolution Francaise": "Descending from his carriage, Louis fixed his eyes upon the soldiers who surrounded him, and with a menacing voice cried, 'Silence!' The drums ceased to beat, but at a signal from their officer the drummers again went on. 'What treason is this?' he shouted. 'I am lost! I am lost!' For it was evident up to this moment he had been clinging to hope. The executioners now approached to take off a part of his clothes; he repulsed them fiercely, and himself removed the collar from his neck. All the blood in his frame seemed to be turned into fire when they sought to tie his hands. 'Tie my hands!' he shrieked. A struggle was inevitable. It came. It is indisputable that Louis fought with his executioners.

"The Abbe Edgeworth stood by, perplexed, horrified, speechless. At last, as his master seemed to look inquiringly at him, he said: 'Sir, in this additional outrage, I only see a last trait of the resemblance between your majesty and the God who will give you your reward.' At these words the indignation of the man gave way to the humility of the Christian, and Louis said to the executioners, 'I [illegible] the cup to the dregs.'

"But after the executio[illegible] made all the grim toilet of d[illegible] Louis had protested his innoc[illegible] pronounced his forgiveness [illegible] loud voice, which the dru[illegible] the command of the com[illegible] gayon, proceeded to drown, [illegible] lost all his self-control. 'Si[illegible] silent!' cried the king, losing [illegible] control, and stamping viol[illegible] his foot. Richard, one of t[illegible] tioners, then seized a p[illegible] aim at the king. It wa[illegible] drag him along by forc[illegible] culty fastened to the fatal [illegible] continued to utter terrible [illegible] interrupted by the fall of the [illegible]

Contrast this frightful [illegible] gle on the scaffold with the [illegible] that despicable fratric[illegible] Egalite. He was no soon[illegible] to immediate execution. [illegible] Mongaillard, he ordered [illegible] with much relish some d[illegible] ters, a couple of cutlets [illegible] of claret. Then erect, ea[illegible] ing, in faultless attire, an[illegible] of a prince proceeding [illegible] tion, he is drawn to the [illegible]

"The cruel populace," [illegible] "stopped him for some [illegible] site the Palais Egalite, [illegible] Royal, along whose ashlar [illegible] huge tri-color print, 'Republic [illegible] Indivisible; Liberty, Equality [illegible] nity, or Death; National [illegible] Philippe's eyes flashed hell [illegible] stant, but the next instant it [illegible] and he sat impassive. On the [illegible] Samson was for drawing off [illegible] 'Tush!' said Philippe, 'they [illegible] better off after. Let's have [illegible]

Girl Had Her Way

She was in love with a young doctor.

"He's quite impossible!" cried her mother when informed of it.

"Out of the question," asserted her father.

"He has fine prospects," insisted the girl.

"You can't live on prospects," said the father.

The next day she was ill.

"I can see nothing wrong," said the physician who was called to attend her.

Nevertheless he left a prescription, but it seemed to be no good. The symptoms she described were conflicting and confusing.

"It's very strange," said the physician.

"If you do not understand the case, we must get someone who does," said the mother.

So, after a week or more of experimenting another physician was called in.

"A trifling indisposition," said the second physician. "I'll have her right in a day or so."

But in a day or so she had him rattled. Her lover had told her how to do it.

"Every time I see her," said the second physician, "there seem[illegible] some new complication. I c[illegible] anything radically wrong. [illegible] statements certainly show t[illegible] is not all right."

By this time the father a[illegible] er were worried and they s[illegible] specialist. The latter look[illegible] but he met with no greater [illegible] than the two who had prece[illegible] although his bill was con[illegible] larger.

The father had just seen [illegible] when the girl called to him.

"I fear," she said, weari[illegible] this trouble is going to con[illegible] definitely. Don't you think [illegible] be wise to have a physicia[illegible] family?"

The father looked at he[illegible] clously.

"Perhaps it would," he ad[illegible]

"And it's so easy to have [illegible] persisted.

"Arrange it to suit your[illegible] said, resignedly, for he wa[illegible] who knew when he was bea[illegible]

The next day she was al[illegible] up, and the day after she ca[illegible] recovered. But the father [illegible] to look at her reproachfully [illegible] to the day of the wedding.—[illegible] Eagle.

A Halsted Street Pastoral

"Little Barefoot," of Bubbly Creek.

Her father twists the lever on a Halsted
trolley train.
At noon she brings his dinner pail,
drenched in the pelting rain.
She has a piquant rose-leaf face, a roguish head of hair;
She is the mascot of the car, the passengers declare.
And when her father eats his lunch, she
grasps the trolley bar—
"Now, Daddy, you just lemme be, and I
will run the car—
Of course I've got 'em beat a block; you
see the coast is clear.
Say, Daddy, how do you like to see me
play the engineer?"

REFRAIN.

"Now, all aboard, get ready; say, Miss
Rosey, hold her steady,
I can run the trolley car, betause my
daddy's near.
Don't you hear that whistle blowing, to
old Bubbly Creek we're going—
Say, daddy, don't you like to see me play
the engineer?"

She holds the lever like her dad, and
guides the trolley true;
O'er prairies wide they swiftly glide by
roses drenched in dew;
O'er bridges high they panting fly, and
breast the shrieking gale;
The little lassie's still on deck and
guides them o'er the rail.

You watch the headstrong beau[illegible]
and her frank, delicious [illegible]
Her violet eyes in arch surprise [illegible]
wind-swept tawny hair.
She wears the union button [illegible]
voice rings frank and cle[illegible]
"Say, Daddy, how do you like [illegible]
dirl to play the engineer?"

Old Halsted's lights are glea[illegible]
Miss Rosey's eyes are br[illegible]
The spice of danger suits [illegible]
maiden to a tee;
She guides the sizzling trolley [illegible]
banish melancholy;
She never crunches any kid[illegible]
frank and free,
She sasses burly teamsters [illegible]
blocking up the way;
The sizzing automobile yield[illegible]
path to stray.
"Say, Rooney, you are steer[illegible]
lazy nag is creeping;
I will take a wheel off Clarem[illegible]
scorches up this way."

CHORUS.

"Jiggers, there, get busy; tha[illegible]
ley makes me dizzy—
Of course, I'll bring them o[illegible]
time, betause the coast [illegible]
I will make a mile a minute, [illegible]
tle Barefoot isn't in it—
Say, daddy, hoy do you like [illegible]
dirl to play the engineer?"

JAMES E. KI[illegible]
Registry Division, Chicago P[illegible]

"Jap" Elixir Is Good

The ingenious Japanese have developed a trade in a commodity which has been decided by the general board of customs appraisers at Washington, to be hitherto unheard of and not enumerated in the Dingley act This is Midzuame, a syrup that finds a demand on the Pacific coast in competition with corn syrup, which is largely produced in Illinois.

Midzuame is a doughy, elastic substance, produced from Japanese millet and rice. The chemists say it is mainly starch and dextrine. The best quality is a fine yellow, and its palatability is beyond all cavil. The producers are themselves great consumers, and seem to thrive on it. The consumption of the new mixture or brew is said to be extending constantly in the West.

The method of manufacture is to steam the grain, cover it with mats and later mix in barley [illegible] mass is left for six hours [illegible] The hulls settle to the [illegible] are removed, and the starc[illegible] liquid that results is [illegible] squeezed in hempen bags [illegible] in jars ready for export. [illegible] to be an infallible strengt[illegible] infants and old folks.

The customs authorities [illegible] instructed to classify it as [illegible] under the basket clause [illegible] not otherwise provided for, [illegible] pose a duty of 10 per c[illegible] lorem. This is so low that [illegible] nese syrup can continue [illegible] and hold its own on the Pa[illegible] it is said, against the corn[illegible] syrup from the Mississ[illegible] Midzuame is much used in [illegible] ery in Japan, and, strange [illegible] also a valuable dyestuff.—[illegible] phia Ledger.

Three Words of S[illegible]

There are three lessons I would
Three words, as with a burning
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men

Have Hope. Though clouds
round,
And gl[illegible]ness hides her face
Put off the shadow from thy br[illegible]
No night but hath its morn

Have Faith Where'er thy [illegible]
en-
The [illegible]'s despair
mirth-
Know this: God r[illegible]
on
The inhabitants [illegible]

Have Love. Not [illegible]
But man as man thy
And [illegible]
Thy [illegible]

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ink my mistress, Philomene, the
beautiful woman I ever saw—
nd the sweetest and the gen-
ad the best. And she says that,
o my father, she loves me bet-
an any dog she ever knew.

I am not the only one who
Philomene.

Man has often said to me, when
ene wasn't around: "Paddy,
an, I really believe you love your
ss nearly as much as I do;"
shows that he doesn't really
how very much I do love her.
now that Philomene loves the
oo, for I have watched her night
night take his picture from its
on her dressing table, and kiss
derly and say such sweet things
Just as if a picture could hear
ell! Why she doesn't say those
to The Man himself I can't
out; she says them to me.
night The Man and Philomene
out alone, and when they re-
The Man came in to get warm,
was very cold out of doors.
went into the tea room, and I
ed them there and curled up
the table. I must have fallen
for when I awoke I was sure
The Man had gone, for I heard
istress talking to the picture,
I heard her so many times be-
She was saying:
course I love you, dear. You
have known it for a long time.
so hard not to let you see it,
t I was afraid in my heart that
ouldn't. That's the woman of
know."
oked out from under the table
w that she was not talking to
icture, but to The Man. They
standing by the fire-place, and
Man had his arms around her,
e light from the fire made her
as red as the glowing coals in
ate. The Man was saying:
eetheart, my sweetheart, I love
h, how I do love you! You
oolishly set me on a very high
al, but I will try and be worthy
priceless love you have given

omene raised her face and The
issed her, and as he did so I
funny feeling inside of me, and
ed to rush out and bite him on
g, but I knew my mistress
't like that, so I restrained my-

next day a boy brought my mis-
a little package of letters, and

s if a Picture Could Hear and Feel!

she opened them and read the
e she grew as white as a ghost
ve a little gasp and pressed her
to her heart. All day long she
her room saying nothing, see-
othing, and paying no attention
to me, but with such a look in
yes as I never wish to see in
again. That night, when The
came, she walked quietly into
oom, and as he arose to meet
nd held out his hands, she placed
ackage of letters in them. The
face turned even whiter than

Odd's name, Philomene, where

...w Two Monarchs Died

...t's "A Conspiracy ...," which has just ...suggests to me an... ...ide that of the con... ...heir characters, for ...en the death scenes ... of Maric Antoinette, ...nnor. Not the least ...he haunting horrors ...s the death struggle ...Louis XVI. ...lanc's description of ...e de la Revolution ...ecending from his ...ed his eyes upon the ...inded him, and with ...cried, 'Silence!' The ...eat, but at a signal ...the drummers again ...treason is this?' he ...' I am lost!' For ... to this moment he ... to hope. The exe... ...roached to take off ...others; he repulsed ...himself removed the ...k. All the blood in ... to be turned into ...ght to tie his hands. ...shrieked. A strug... It came. It is in... ...is fought with his ...worth stood by, per... ...peechless. At last, ...ed to look inquir... ...id: 'Sir, in this ad... ...only see a last trait ...between your maj... ...who will give you ...these words the in... ...an gave way to the ...hristian, and Louis ...said to the executioners, 'I wi... ...the cup to the dregs.'

"But after the executione... made all the grim toilet of d... Louis had protested his innocen... pronounced his forgiveness ... loud voice, which the drum... the command of the comedi... gayon, proceeded to drown, b... lost all his self-control. 'Silen... silent!' cried the king, losing ... control, and stamping violently ... his foot. Richard, one of the ... tioners, then seized a pistol a... aim at the king. It was nece... drag him along by force. Wh... culty fastened to the fatal p... continued to utter terrible cri... interrupted by the fall of the h...

Contrast this frightful death ... gle on the scaffold with the d... that despicable fratricide, P... Egalite. He was no sooner con... to immediate execution than ... Mongaillard, he ordered and co... with much relish some dozens ... ters, a couple of cutlets, and a ... of claret. Then erect, easy, co... ing, in faultless attire, and with ... of a prince proceeding to his ... tion, he is drawn to the scaffold.

"The cruel populace," says C... "stopped him for some minutes ... site the Palais Egalite, whilom ... Royal, along whose ashlar wall ... huge tri-color print, 'Republic O... Indivisible; Liberty, Equality, ... nity, or Death; National Pro... Philippe's eyes flashed hell fire ... stant, but the next instant it was ... and he sat imp...tive. On the s... Samson was ...drawing off his ... 'Tush!' said Philippe, 'they will ... better off after. Let's have don...

...Girl Had Her Way

... with a young doc... ...ossible!" cried her ...rmed of it. ...tion," asserted her ...rospects," insisted ...on prospects," said ... was ill. ...ng wrong," said the ...s called to attend ...left a prescription, ...be no good. The ...cribed were con... ...ing. ...e," said the physi... ...derstand the case, ...ne who does," said ... or more of experi... ...ysician was called ...position," said the ..."I'll have her right ...r so she had him ... had told her how ...ee her," said the

second physician, "there seems some new complication. I can... anything radically wrong, ... statements certainly show th... is not all right."

By this time the father and ... er were worried and they sent ... specialist. The latter looked ... but he met with no greater s... than the two who had preceded ... although his bill was consi... larger.

The father had just seen t... when the girl called to him.

"I fear," she said, wearily, ... this trouble is going to conti... definitely. Don't you think it ... be wise to have a physician ... family?"

The father looked at her ... ciously.

"Perhaps it would," he admi...

"And it's so easy to have o... persisted.

"Arrange it to suit yours... said, resignedly, for he was ... who knew when he was beat...

The next day she was ab... up, and the day after she had ... recovered. But the father c... to look at her reproachfully, ... to the day of the wedding.—... Eagle.

...alsted Street Pastoral

... of Bubbly Creek. ... lever on a Halsted ... his dishpan-pail, ...pelting rain— ...ooseleaf face; a ro... ...the car, the passen... ...eats his lunch, she ...y bar— ...st lemme lie, and I ...r bent a block; you ...clear. ...ou like to see me ...AIN. ...t ready; say, Miss ...steady. ...y car, betause my ...whistle blowing, to ...k we're going— ...like to see me play ...like her dad, and ...y true: — ...ey swiftly glide by ...dew; ...y panting fly, and ...ing gale; ...till on deck and ...the rail.

You watch the headstrong beauty ... and her frank, delicious ... Her violet eyes in arch surprise ... wind-swept tawny hair. She wears the union button, ... voice rings frank and clear— "Say, Daddy, how do you like ... dirl to play the engineer?"

Old Halsted's lights are gleami... Miss Rosey's eyes are beau... The spice of danger suits the ... maiden to a tee; She guides the sizzling trolley, ... banish melancholy; She never crunches any kids ... frank and free. She sasses burly teamsters ... blocking up the way; The sizzing automobile yields ... path to stray. "Say, Rooney, you are sleepy ... lazy nag is creeping; I will take a wheel off Clarence ... scorches up this way."

CHORUS.

"Jiggers, there, get busy; this ... ley makes me dizzy— Of course, I'll bring them ... time, betause the coast is ... I will make a mile a minute; ... tle Barefoot isn't in it— Say, daddy, hoy do you like ... dirl to play the engineer?"

JAMES E. KI...
Registry Division, Chicago P...

...Jap" Elixir Is Good

...panese have de... ...commodity which ...by the general ...ppraisers at Wash... ...to unheard of and ...the Dingley act ...a syrup that finds ... Pacific coast in ...orn syrup, which ...in Illinois. ...ugby, elastic sub... ...om Japanese mil... ...chemists say it is ...dextrine. The best ...low, and its palat... ...ll cavil. The pro... ...ves great consum... ...hrive on it. The ... new mixture of ...xtending constant... ...nanufacture is to ...over it with mats and later mix in barley ... mass is left for six hours ... The hulls settle to the ... are removed, and the starchy liquid that results is ... squeezed in hempen bags ... in jars ready for export. ... to be an infallible strength... infants and old folks.

The customs authorities ... instructed to classify it as ... under the basket clause of ... not otherwise provided for, ... pose a duty of 10 per cen... lorem. This is so low that ... nese syrup can continue to ... and hold its own on the P... it is said, against the cheap... syrup from the Mississ... Midzuame is much used in ... ery in Japan, and, strange ... also a valuable dyestuff.—... phia Ledger

Three Words of Strength

There are three lessons I would write
Three words, as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ round,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put off the shadow from thy brow;
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy barque is driven—
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this: God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call;
And scatter, like a circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

—Schiller.

The QUESTION of a ROSE

BY HENRY DAVID

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...ink my mistress, Philomene, the ... beautiful woman I ever saw— ...and the sweetest and the gen... ...and the best. And she says that, ... to my father, she loves me bet... ...han any dog she ever knew. ...I am not the only one who ... Philomene. ...e Man has often said to me, when ...omene wasn't around: "Paddy, ...an, I really believe you love your ...ess nearly as much as I do;" ...h shows that he doesn't really ... how very much I do love her. ...now that Philomene loves the ... too, for I have watched her night ... night take his picture from its ... on her dressing table, and kiss ...derly and say such sweet things ... Just as if a picture could hear ...eel! Why she doesn't say those ...s to The Man himself I can't ...out; she says them to me. ...e night The Man and Philomene ...out alone, and when they re... ...d The Man came in to get warm, ...t was very cold out of doors. ...went into the tea room, and I ...ed them there and curled up ...r the table. I must have fallen ...p, for when I awoke I was sure ...The Man had gone, for I heard ...mistress talking to the picture, ...as I heard her so many times be... ...She was saying: ...f course I love you, dear. You ...have known it for a long time. ...d so hard not to let you see it, ...ut I was afraid in my heart that ...wouldn't. That's the woman of ...know." ...looked out from under the table ...saw that she was not talking to ...icture, but to The Man. They ...standing by the fire-place, and ...Man had his arms around her, ...the light from the fire made her ...as red as the glowing coals in ...rate. The Man was saying: ...weetheart, my sweetheart, I love ...ah, how I do love you! You ...foolishly set me on a very high ...tal, but I will try and be worthy ...e priceless love you have given ...

...lomene raised her face and The ...kissed her, and as he did so I ...funny feeling inside of me, and ...ted to rush out and bite him on ...leg, but I knew my mistress ...n't like that, so I restrained my...

...e next day a boy brought my mis... ...a little package of letters, and

...as if a Picture Could Hear and Feel!

...n she opened them and read the ...ne she grew as white as a ghost ...gave a little gasp and pressed her ...d to her heart. All day long she ...in her room saying nothing, see... ...nothing, and paying no attention ...to me, but with such a look in ...eyes as I never wish to see in ...again. That night, when The ...came, she walked quietly into ...room, and as he arose to meet ...and held out his hands, she placed ...package of letters in them. The ...s face turned even whiter than ...

...Cild's name, Philomene, where did you get these?" he gasped as he sank into a chair.

"A messenger brought them to me this morning," she said wearily. "I do not know who sent them—or why." Then she went on bravely: "Tell me all about them; tell me all about her. Was she—as much to you—did you love her so very, very dearly?" she asked softly. "Is she dead or—"

"No, no, Philomene. I thought I loved her, but it was not real love—I know what that is now. But the story is such a miserable one, I cannot

"It's So Different, So Different."

bear to tell it to you. Still, as you say, you have a right to know, and I will tell you all—the whole truth."

"Yes, dear," said Philomene, "all of it, please."

"I met Helen Burnett at a reception given by an artist friend in London. Her wonderful beauty of face and form caught me, and before I knew it I was, as I thought, desperately in love with her. She was an actress—not so great on the stage as she was off it—as I discovered to my sorrow. We left London together and went to Paris—"

"You married her?"

"Well—no, not—you see, she had a husband living somewhere and she had not yet secured—"

A low moan from Philomene caused a spasm of pain to cross The Man's face. He hesitated and then went on.

"But I intended to marry her just as soon as I could do so. Then one day, some kind friend—I never knew who, but I have blessed him ever since—told her that I had reached the end of my fortune; that I was practically a beggar. When she came to me and asked me if the report was true the mist cleared from my eyes, and I saw her as she really was. To get rid of her was my only thought, and so I did not deny the rumor, but allowed her to think that it was true. Later when she found out that she had been duped, she was furious at the loss of her prey, and she swore she would some day get even with me. Fearful of what she might do, I sent a friend to her with instructions to buy from her my letters. She sold them to him for an enormous price; but it seems that she kept a few of them. She has sent them to you—and—well—and that is all."

Philomene looked at The Man's haggard face and a sweet pity stole over her own. Then she slipped quietly around behind him and put her arms around his neck and pressed her face close to his cheek.

"Dearest," she said; "I had thought, in the way all women love to think, that I was the One Woman. But it was foolish of me to think you any less human than other men—and women—" she added after a little pause. "I know that it was only a mad infatuation that carried you off your feet—and I know now it is all a thing of the past. I love you and I forgive you, as I know you would forgive me, were you in my place and I in yours."

"My darling!" cried The Man, and he turned and took her in his arms.

"Would you, dear?" whispered Philomene.

"How could I help it?" said The Man, pressing his lips against her soft cheek.

"Anything? Are you sure; are you very, very sure?" and her sweet gray eyes looked searchingly into his own.

"I am very sure;" The Man said simply.

"Then sit down in this chair; I have something to tell you," said Philomene. The Man obeyed wonderingly. Philomene stood behind where he could not see her, and said, very slowly and hesitatingly:

"In Italy, three years ago, I was the mistress of the Count d'Orsay."

The Man stopped breathing! his face grew a horrible ashen gray, and his lips lost every trace of color.

"I can't believe it," he gasped.

"I swear to you that it is true," said Philomene solemnly.

And it was true. For the Count d'Orsay was my father, and it was while Philomene was in Italy that he was given to her.

The Man sat for a long time with his face hidden in his hands, but he did not speak. At last Philomene said, ever so gently and sorrowfully:

"Now you know, dearest, how great my love is for you. True love is always forgiving. Is your love for me as great as mine for you? I loved the Count d'Orsay"—The Man shuddered—"with a purer, truer love than ever you bestowed on Helen Burnett. Surely that ought to count in my favor. And some day, dearest, when you have forgiven me fully, I will explain it all, and you will be glad that you loved me so well, loved me enough to forgive me, as I have forgiven you."

But The Man only sobbed and murmured: "It's so different, so different."

"No, no, dear, it only seems different. It is really just the same. An unkind world has cast a heavier load of chains upon the woman—that's all—but there is no real difference. But I won't ask you to answer now; you must have time to think. Wait until tomorrow, and then, if you find that your love is as great as mine, you may send me a rose. Good night, dear."

The Man arose and took a few steps toward the door through which she had vanished, then stopped and turning, went blindly out into the night.

I went softly up the stairs to the room where my mistress sat with a strange, frightened look on her face that I was almost frightened, too.

"Oh, Paddy boy," she cried, throwing herself on her knees by my side, and putting her arms around my neck, "Have a done a foolish thing? A dog's love lives while his life lasts. Nothing can shake it; nothing can destroy it. But a man's love—ah, I don't know—I don't know."

But she will know tomorrow.

Wise Man of the Trolley.

"Yes," said the conductor, as he gave the motorman the double ring, "I can tell what day of the week it is by the size of money these young fellows have. Now, there is that kid in front just gave me a five-dollar note and made me hustle for change. That's his salary. He'll be walking down town next Friday morning. That young woman there, who just gave me a dollar bill, had to look through a pocketbook full of samples on Saturday morning to find a nickel."

"But this is Monday," remarked the observant patron, "and I saw a man give you five cents just now. How do you account for that?"

"Oh, that's easy," said the knight of the cord; "he's married."—Baltimore News.

Old China as Table Decorations.

Georgina, countess of Dudley, is said to have been the first hostess who grasped the possibilities of old pieces of gold and silver as table decorations.

Old china lends itself to this purpose as readily, as was proved at the dinner party given by Baron and Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild this week in their fine mansion, Rue Saint Florentin. The flowers were the priceless orchids for which the baron's conservatories at Ferrières are celebrated, and the golden and mauve tints of the exquisite blossoms were thrown into harmonious relief by the pieces of green Sevres china placed on the table. A London hostess not long ago made a sensation by decorating her table entirely with La France roses and using a dinner service of pink Sevres, matching the flowers perfectly. —London Graphic.

The Shopping Spree.

The fascinating bargain ads
Allured her thrifty eye,
And forth she sailed on to hunt,
Beneath a torrid sky.

And Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones
And Mrs. Brown she met,
And with them each in turn "stepped in"
And her interior wet.

With Mrs. Johnston next she drank,
And then with Mrs. Hall,
And on her way home, all alone,
She took a final ball.

And though she brought no bargain back
To boast about and brag,
How blissfully she did enjoy
That ice cream soda jag.

—Brooklyn Life.

Good Services Appreciated.

Citizens of Scarsboro, Poweshiek county, Iowa, gave a banquet the other evening to a gang of sixty Italians who have been working on the Iowa Central improvement and construction work near that town. The banquet was in recognition of the services of the men in putting out a fire that threatened to destroy the town.

Is Authority on Radium.

Dr. Rutherford, a young professor of Montreal, who lately delivered a notable lecture on radium, is recognized as the chief authority of the western hemisphere on that subject. He was, in fact, one of the first to throw light on the nature of radioactivity. Prof. Rutherford is about to publish a book dealing with that topic.

TWO DAGGERS WITH HISTORIES.

One for Which Senator Quay Would Have Traded His.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania was a collector of Indian relics and took great interest also in autographs, coins and stamps. Often, though, he ridiculed, good naturedly, collectors' hobbies.

He was showing a reporter his Indian robes one day. The young man took up a curious antique dagger that lay on a buhl table.

"This dagger must be very old," he said. "Has it a history?"

"It has indeed," said Senator Quay. "It is the dagger that Macbeth thought he saw. A descendant of Macbeth gave it to me in Scotland several years ago."

Senator Quay smiled. "There is only one dagger I would trade this for, and that is a dagger that used to hang on the wall in Alphonse Karr's study," he said.

"Karr, in one of his stories, had poked a good deal of fun at a woman named Colet. Mme. Colet, enraged at being made a butt of, stabbed Karr. He, on his recovery, hung the dagger she had stabbed him with above his desk, with this inscription beneath it: "'Presented to Alphonse Karr—by Mme. Colet—in the back.'"

MINISTER KNOCKED OUT ELDER

Disgraceful Scandal That Has Disrupted Pennsylvania Church.

Rev. Samuel P. Montgomery of Pittsburg is among the best known United Presbyterian preachers in western Pennsylvania. The reverend gentleman has some mining stock which he tried to unload on members of his flock. Elder Edward P. Heath thought this was unclerical in the extreme and he said so to Mr. Montgomery at a church meeting. The latter, a muscular Christian, promptly knocked the elder down. Mr. Heath jumped up and the two clinched for a moment, but the preacher landed once more and the elder "went down and out," as they say at godless prize fights. Next day Mr. Heath caused the arrest of the pastor, who gave bail. All of which has caused great scandal and commotion among the faithful of the congregation.

How to Rule a Husband.

When the writer was about to marry, the wife of a well-known judge gave her this advice:

"My dear, a woman needs the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job and the meekness of a dove to get along with the best man that ever lived. I have my third husband, all good men, but all cranky at times. When they are cranky, keep still; when they fret, hold your tongue, and always remember that it takes two to make a quarrel."

In writing to the dear old lady after some years of experience at the headquarters of an army, where I was surrounded by some thirty-thousand men, I took occasion to say:

"The more I see of men the better I like them; and as to quarreling, you are quite right. I should like to add that your admirable advice might perhaps be supplemented by adding: 'Exercise tact, and spell it large.' Tact will win nine times out of ten where open hostility and aggressiveness fails."

The response was:

"You are right; we are improving with each generation."—National Magazine.

"There is a very popular belief that the small ant cannot stand much cold," said a man who lives uptown, "but the idea is entirely wrong. There may have been a time when the ant could not endure low temperatures, but that time has passed, if it ever existed.

"The fact is that the ant seems to rather like the cold, if I may judge from experience at my own home. They have for some time been in the habit of making the icebox their headquaters. They simply live there. It is the one favorite spot with them. Nor are they the least bit inclined to shun the ice. Up to very recently I had thought that the ant was in the habit of burrowing deep into the ground in order to escape the rigors of the winter. But there is nothing in this old idea. It may be due to the exigencies of the struggle for existence, one of the things necessary in the ceaseless fight for life. But, whatever the cause of it, you can put the ant down as being able to stand more cold than the average human being."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Gen. Kuroki Half French.

Several French soldiers, survivors of the Chinese expedition of 1856, are responsible for the statement that Gen. Kuroki, who is leading the Japanese forces in Manchuria, is in reality half French. His name, they say, is properly spelled Curique. According to the story of these soldiers, a French officer, Capt. Curique, while serving in China in 1856, married a Japanese girl. A son was born to them, who was given the Japanese name Kuroki, corresponding to the French Curique. This son is Gen. Kuroki. Capt. Curique died last year in France. Until the last he corresponded with his son, who has since become famous.

When I was Ill.

He brought me flowers when I was ill.
And placed them where I saw them blooms;
And all the while they used to fill
With perfume delicate my room.

I was a maiden, young and fair,
And he had culture, rank and wealth;
The flowers, and his kindly care,
Helped lure me back to hope and health.

But now that I am well and strong,
No more he comes—he passes by;
And, tho' I would not do him wrong,
I wish that he had let me die.

—Thomas F. Porter in Boston Globe.

Ants Can Stand Extreme Cold.

Weapons of Modern War

The present war has raised, perhaps more acutely than ever before, the question how far it is permissible to go with death-dealing inventions. . . . This recalls to mind the mysterious invention of the great Dundonald, which was so terrible that the British government even in its need and extremity shrank from employing it, and resolved to keep it a profound secret lest somebody should put it to use and literally "stagger humanity." Dundonald, who was as accomplished in chemistry and engineering as he was formidable in conflict, first proposed his device in the early Napoleonic wars, to annihilate the French fleet and fortresses at Toulon. It was considered by a committee composed of the foremost army and navy authorities and including Congreve, the inventor of the rocket. The committee reported that the device would undoubtedly do all that Dundonald claimed, but with a devastating fury that would be inhuman. So the government declined to use it at Toulon or at Flushing. When Dundonald went to South America, the British government exacted of him a pledge that he would not use nor divulge his invention there, a pledge which he kept at cost of forfeiting his pay from South American states. In 1846, when there was fear of war with France, his scheme was again considered by a British committee, which reported that it would infallibly annihilate a hostile fleet, but that the use of it would be inhuman. Twice during the Crimean war it was considered for the reduction of Sebastopol, but though nobody doubted it would do the work effectively, it was rejected on the same grounds as before. So to this day the awful secret remains a secret, hidden away in the confidential archives of the British war office.

Now, it may be that the British government was right, and that Dundonald's invention was too inhumanly destructive to be used. But it seems doubtful if governments will assent to the outlawing of any of the existing enginery of war, or even of some new inventions that may yet be perfected. . . . . It would be absurd to demand that warfare in the twentieth century should be conducted with the weapons of the tenth century. Nor are we sure that it would be well for humanity thus to restrain warfare within primitive limits, even if it could be done. The more terrible the engines of war become, the fewer the wars themselves become, and, strange as it may seem, the less destructive do they become. Hannibal used weapons which would be contemptible by the side of those of the last hundred years, and his army was a mere handful compared with those wielded by Napoleon and Grant and Moltke. Yet no battle of the last century can be compared with Cannae in destructiveness to human life. Had Gettysburg equaled it, proportionately, not a single man of Lee's army would have been left alive. As for Waterloo, its slaughter seems insignificant besides that of the Apulian field. Nor was Cannae singular. The battles and the wars of old were, as a general rule, more numerous and more deadly than those of modern times. The broadsword and the pilum did greater havoc than the rifle and the machine gun. So, in a strange way, do deadly inventions lessen mortality, and so, with a strange literalness, does civilization get forward upon a powder cart.—New York Tribune.

Spy on Each Other

Every nation leads a double life. Even our own honest republic is honeycombed with dark recesses of policy and what is rightly called statecraft. Our president is supplemented by Mr. Hay, and, as well, by John E. Wilkie, our chief of secret service, who wears, quite properly, a dark air of mystery as he goes about the world. We have not invented espionage and I do not know that we have perfected it, but where other spies go our list-footed gentlemen go also, and there is in Washington a tolerably complete knowledge of the doings in the underworld of international politics.

Brussels, however, is the capital of international espionage, whether it be political or diplomatic or military—this by reason of its central position and the neutrality of Belgium. The secret service of France has always been singularly good, as it has need to be. Of recent years, however, the service has been badly dislocated. Both England and Germany have outmaneuvered it time and again.

A few years ago a stranger in Paris might have seen a whole city boiling with patriotism and hissing an alien king in the streets. What interest had the Parisians in crying "A bas le roi Uhlan!" as he of Spain passed? None in the world. The German embassy had, however, at that moment an interest in creating a "diplomatic incident," and so it distributed money to the servile press of Paris, loosed its many agents in the streets, and the organized "manifestation."

This is a single, slight illustration of the utility—the morality is another question—of a secret service which has to do with more than smugglers and coiners and such simple folks. One cannot live for many years in Europe and study what are ironically called "public affairs" without cutting many of these dark trails.

International espionage is a huge and complicated system. That part which has to do with politics is by far the most important. In France, at all events, under the popular tumult of many a noisy election, the wily work of England or Germany has been discovered.

Three years ago I was told by one who was informed that the French government knew and was watching the following foreign agents—274 Germans, eighteen Austrians, seventy-one Italians, eleven Spaniards, seventy Englishmen and thirty-three Russians and Poles, with a fair complement of Americans, Dutch and Swedes. Through so finely a reticulated network of observation hardly the smallest minnow of fact can escape. Nothing takes place in Europe, I believe, no statesman takes snuff, no king sneezes, but is known within twenty-four hours to every state.—Success.

The Sand Man's Town

Come cuddle your head on my breast, little boy,
And cover your drowsy eyes,
And we'll away from the land of day
To the dreamland in the skies.
By the Shut-Eye route we will go, little boy,
As the purpling sun sinks down
And flashes its beams in golden streams
And silvery shafts, to the land of dreams,
That borders the Sand Man's town.

With your dear hands folded in mine, little boy,
We will travel to that land fair,
Where the rose-bloom smiles in the leafy aisles
And the bird song fills the air,
The sleepship waits at the port, little boy,
With its snowy pinions a-gleam,
And its prow points straight for the golden gate,
So let's go aboard or we may be late
For the wonderful land of dream.

Then, away o'er rosy sea, little boy,
By the light of the old north star,
While the sunset dies in the golden skies,
We'll sail for that land afar.
O, list to the gentle splash, little boy,
Of the waves against the strand,
As they swiftly ride o'er the crimson tide,
While peacefully over their crest we glide
Toward the beautiful slumber land!

The silvery moon hangs low, little boy,
When the harbor bar is passed,
To the joyous strain of a sweet refrain,
And we anchor in port at last.
Then the sand man leads us ashore, little boy,
To his beautiful castle there,
In a shady dell, where his minions dwell,
And over the land weave a magic spell
Of enchantment everywhere.

Then, out for a trip we will go, little boy,
Through this wonderful land of dream,
And, side by side, we will take a ride
Down a roadway of chocolate cream.
There are bonbon trees everywhere, little boy,
And an ice cream soda lake,
While the walks are made and the highways laid
With cinnamon drops of a crimson shade,
And curbings of layer cake.

When the first faint flush tints the sky, little boy,
And crimsons the peaceful bay,
The ship's bell rings and the sand man sings:
"All aboard for the land of day!"
Then, out with the flowing tide, little boy,
And over the spray and foam,
While the pale stars gleam and the moon rays beam
With a silvery light on the rippling stream,
Till the harbor bells rings "Home!"

—New York Tribune.

Logic of the Savage

Lord Lyveden and his party of English tourists were recently entertained in New York. Lord Lyveden, who has traveled all over the world, narrated at a dinner some of his adventures. At one point he said:

"I used to know in Australia an intelligent and interesting missionary. He and I were talking one day about the natives of New Guinea, and he told me how one of these natives had stumped him in a certain argument.

"It seems that he had accosted the native, and urged him to let himself be civilized.

"'But what good,' the native asked, 'will this civilization of yours do me?'

"'Well,' said the missionary, 'you will cease, for one thing, to idle all your time away. You will learn the delights of honest labor.'

"'What good will the labor do me?'

"'Through it you will gradually accumulate money, and in time, with frugality, you will possess much store of honestly acquired riches.'

"The native was still unconvinced. 'What good will the riches do me?' was his next question.

"'They,' said the missionary, 'will enable you to cease from work at last, and to spend the rest of your days in well-earned rest.'

"The native laughed.

"'It seems to me,' he said, 'that, if I did as you say, I would be taking a mighty roundabout course to get to the place I started from.'"

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it.
tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY,
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

CONDIDATES.

All candidates, whether successful or not, must file an itemized account of what money they spent in the canvass with the judge of probate within thirty days from the primary. Don't forget.

AN ERROR.

Through an error on the part of the printer W. H. Conway's vote for commissioner at Beat 4 box was printed 17. It should have read 117. Brother Conway expresses great pleasure with the large vote he received on the 26th.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

In an article about the votes in the people's primary the Banner says, "It is said a considerable quantity were disqualified." We don't know of a disqualified voter on July 26, but we do know that on April 11 a large proportion of the vote cast was disqualified by the laws of Alabama, at least nine of their appointed officers on that occasion being disqualified, let alone the rank and file.

COME DOWN TO FACTS.

The banner takes exception to an article clipped from the Yellow Jacket, of Moravian Falls, N. C., and reproduced in The Union by request of some of our subscribers who are tired of the democratic howl about "the nigger" and wish to show up the standing of the "demmies" on that point. As usual, instead of answering the argument advanced, the Banner strikes off on a side issue, this time trying to hide behind a woman's skirts. No man, except one with a besotted, vile mind, would draw such inferences from any paragraph in that letter. We allow none to exceed us in the respect and deference due to all good women. They are the "salt of the earth." Let the Banner try to controvert the facts as set forth in that "catechism." Come out in the open.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHILTON COUNTY.

The nominations for the several offices are made and I am sure the ticket will be unanimously elected in November. While I was defeated, I don't think any the less of the party or ticket than if I'd been nominated, and will do what I can for the ticket. I'm not a democrat just because I'm defeated, but am just as strong for the party as ever, if some do seem to inherit office. I can't afford to go back on the people, but will be with them unto the end, for I think they are right. I've given more time to the public in the last 12 years than almost any man in the county, and have got as much for it as anyone. Office is a gift in the hands of the people, that they are compelled to give someone, and for that reason and by the request of some good men, I asked for the nomination, but they saw fit to give it to another by a small majority and I cheerfully submit, wishing the ticket success. I've had the pleasure of knowing that I received the support of some of the best men in the county. Now I hope you will all understand this letter and that I am yet with the people and will be as long as we have a ticket. Again thanking my friends, I am yours as ever,

JOSEPH H. THOMAS.

POPULAR SCIENCE

As the pearl fisheries at Lohia, the lower end of the Red Sea, are financed by natives of India (the divers being all Arabs), it is difficult to get the yearly output of the pearls or their correct value; but the trade returns for 1903 show that $77,077 worth were exported for that year.

Iceland is so commonly believed to be a barren glacier-covered land like Greenland that it comes as a gentle shock to read of a grant of $25,000 annually made by the Icelandic Parliament for the granting of "loans to purchase galvanized barbed wire for fencing farms."

An information bureau has recently been inaugurated in connection with the University of Paris, and is considered an excellent innovation. The bureau will afford information on all matters connected with higher education in Paris, whether in Government or private institutions. Those who, in this country or elsewhere, are contemplating entering a university, and who have spent hours in trying to derive some tangible ideas from calendars and class syllabuses, will appreciate the useful purpose which would be served by a bureau of this character.

An English naturalist has discovered a new and interesting species of spider in Australia. It lives in the crevices of the rocks along the seashore between high-water and low-water marks, selecting this peculiar situation, it is believed, because it finds there the food that it likes best. Of course, its home is submerged when the tide is in, but it prevents the water from coming in by weaving a sheet of silk across the entrance. The web is air-tight, as well as water-tight, but enough air is inclosed when the web is stretched to last the spider until the tide recedes.

The text-books have put down carbon as an element that could not be melted. Dr. Ludwig has succeeded not only in melting it but in keeping it in the fused condition long enough to study it somewhat. The melting was produced by subjecting the carbon to a pressure of 22,500 pounds to the square inch while at the same time it was heated to the highest point obtainable in the electric furnace. The carbon in the liquid form is transparent. On being suddenly cooled a gray powder is produced in which there are myriads of microscopic diamonds formed by the crystallization.

Satisfaction in Work.

President Charles W. Eliot in the World's Work says that any occupation that combines avoidable risks with uncertain productiveness has in it two large elements of interest, and, therefore, of possible satisfaction. Thus, the miner's occupation, in which it is uncertain how much coal or ore a given expenditure of labor in drilling and blasting will produce, has these two elements of satisfaction. Every trading operation has in it the interest of adventure. Finally, those occupations which, like the building trades, present from day to day, or from year to year, new materials, processes, designs and products—and, in these days, what occupation does not offer many elements of novelty—give to the life of the workman the interest of variety, with new things always to learn. The higher employments all offer a large variety from year to year, and even from week to week; but the lower employments, too, offer to ambitious and alert workmen a large variety of mental and bodily occupation. A middle aged printer lately said to a friend of mine, "I have been thirty-five years in a printing office, and still I learn something new about printing every day." Indeed, it has been a characteristic of the last thirty years that all the main industries have been made over, root and branch.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing beats. Any one who desires to register on property qualification should take with him his last assessment sheet and tax collector's receipt to show to the registrars as proof that you are possessed of such property, and pay taxes on it. You can register under ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more land in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres or more land in this state, upon which you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate in this state assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write any section of the constitution of the United States.

Don't give up your life certificate that you got in 1902; you only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved to this county from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any one information on any special points that they may be in doubt upon, and stands ready to help any one to get all the rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you so you can have witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority. tf

NOTICE!

Registrars' Appointments.

Flint Hill, beat 11, July 11th and 12th.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, July 13th and 14th.
Thorsby, beat 9, July 15th and 16th.
Jemison, beat 2, July 18th and 19th.
Providence, beat 2, July 20th and 21st.
Macedonia, beat 3, July 22d and 23d.
Benson, beat 3, July 25th and 26th.
Maplesville, beat 7, July 27th and 28th.
Shoults, beat 7, July 29th and 30th.
Stanton, beat 8, August 1st and 2d.
Riderville, beat 8, August 3d.
Pletchers, beat 8, August 4th.
Kincheon, beat 6, August 5th and 6th.
Verbena, beat 5, August 15th and 16th.
Coopers, beat 10, August 17th and 18th.
Clanton, beat 4, August 19th and 20th.
CLANTON, one week, August 8th to 13th, inclusive, for the purpose of purging the registration list.
CLANTON, one week, August 22d to 27th, inclusive, for the purpose of considering the case of each elector whose name it is proposed to strike from the registration list and determine same.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR CHILTON COUNTY,
R. H. GAINES, Chairman.
tf

The life of a good preserver is said to be not over eight years. And the use of any other sort should be prohibited.

Chilton County Baptist Association.

The meeting of the second district of the Chilton County Baptist Association will convene at Mars Hill church August 5-6, 1904.

PROGRAM. FRIDAY.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. W. A. Wood.
9:30 a. m.—Does the Bible teach a holy consecrated life to God, and do we as Missionary Baptists practice it?—Revs. J. H. Thomas, J. E. Champion.
11 a. m.—Sermon, Rev. I. Windsor.
12 m.—Dinner.
1:30 p. m.—Does the Bible teach that when we are sick with afflictions that we can be restored to health by faithful prayer?—Revs. I. Windsor, J. M. Honeycutt.
2:30 p. m.—Have we as Missionary Baptists departed from the faith that was once delivered to the saints?—Revs. W. M. Wood, A. Glasscock.

SATURDAY.

8 a. m.—Can we get to heaven according to the Bible and leave off footwashing, prayer meeting and other ordinances?—Revs. J. H. Thomas, S. D. Posey.
9:30 a. m.—What is the best method of obtaining a spirit of unity among Baptist church members?—Rev. A. L. Foshee, W. H. Shaw.
11 a. m.—Sermon, Rev. W. A. Wood.
12 m.—Dinner.

All churches of the second district are requested to send representatives to this meeting.

CHARLES W. LANGSTON,
tf Church Clerk.

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Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1.00
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Both for $1.25.

How to Live to 100.

Senator Wark, of Canada.

I FIND that the information usually sought from me is as to food and habits of life, that may show why my life has extended beyond the usual span. As to food, I have been accustomed to eat oatmeal porridge and milk fromm my childhood and I still use it for the principal part of my breakfast, with a single cup of black tea and a slice of plain bread after it. I consider it both wholesome and nutritious. Till quite late in life I ate butchers' meat. I did not care how fat, but the fat began to disagree with me, and I have made it a rule to eat nothing that disagrees with my digestion no matter how palatable. I have, therefore, for many years, eaten no beef or mutton or pork in any form. I take instead a little fowl or fish, my cup of tea at mid-day for dinner, and at six o'clock I find a cup of tea and a slice of bread is all that I need. My cup of tea is my only dessert. I eat no pie or pudding, drink nothing stronger than tea, eat no suppers, go to bed at or before ten o'clock and rise these dark mornings about half past seven.

I now ask my young readers to open their Bibles at the 25th chapter of Matthew, and read from the 31st verse to the end, and learn that, whether life is long or short, the important point is to be prepared for its end.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

...—Judson Strock.
...—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robinson.
...—W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...—J. Watts Moore.
...—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

...ring Term—1st Monday in April.
...mer Term—3rd Monday in July.
...l Term—1st Monday in November.
...dge—T. Scott Sayre.
...licitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...erk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

...ring Term—2nd Monday in March.
...ll Term—2nd Monday in September.
...ancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
...egister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

...nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday September, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

...dge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...reasurer—Alex G. Dake.
...heriff—J. M. Morgan.
...olicitor—J. O. Middleton.
...ax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...ax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

...irst District—W. H. Conway.
...econd District—Alex Glasscock.
...hird District—W. A. Green.
...ourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

...rof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

...on. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

...on. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

...astors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...lpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...eth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...rookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...ethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. E. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
...lanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
...ane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...enter Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...oncord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...ollins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
...hestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...orinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
...ross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3rd Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...orinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...anaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...benezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...emison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...iberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
...acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
...ulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; T. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
...ount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudd, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ...ms.
...ount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...aple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...acedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
...ew Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
...ew Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...ew Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
...ilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...leasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thompson, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...leasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...leasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. G. Latham, clerk, ...alta.
...oplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...rovidence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
...rovidence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
...ion—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ... Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
...ebo—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...ville—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-

day. ... Robert ... Union ... pastor ... son. Union Sunday ... Verbena Sunday ... Valley ... er; J. ... ville.

Bethel ... Saturday ... J. T. ...

Clanton ... The ... Wa... ng. ... Union ... Sha... Mo... En...

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Mail Order Department is quick
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Louis
P. D. WILSON
AMA.

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Best Market and Finan-
ge. Best State News.
an Residents, and in fact for all active
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h for $1.25.
ive to 100.
rk, of Canada.
information usually sought from me is as to
is of life, that may show why my life has
nd the usual span. As to food, I have been
oatmeal porridge and milk fromm my child
e it for the principal part of my breakfast,
black tea and a slice of plain bread after it.
wholesome and nutritious. Till quite late in
t care how fat, but the fat began to disagree
le to eat nothing that disagrees with my dig
I have, therefore, for many years, eaten
any form. I take instead a little fowl or fish
for dinner, and at six o'clock I find a cup
that I need. My cup of tea is my only
s nothing stronger than tea, eat no suppers,
k and rise these dark mornings about half
aders to open their Bibles at the 25th chap
31st verse to the end, and learn that, whet
nt point is to be prepared for its end.

ITY OFFICIALS.

...—Judson Strock.
...—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Ret...
W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...—J. Watts Moore.
...—Ed Smitherman.

URTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

...ing Term—1st Monday in April.
...mer Term—3rd Monday in July.
... Term—1st Monday in Novem...

...ge—T. Scott Sayre.
...ttor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...k—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

...ing Term—2nd Monday in March.
... Term—2nd Monday in Septem...

...ancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...gister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.

...st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

...d Monday February, 1st Monday
...l, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
..., 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
...ember.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

...dge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
...Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
...Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
...Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

OUNTY CHURCHES

...Pastors and clerks are cordially ask... to send the editor any news regard... their churches which they would ... published. Also if there are any ...ors in these notices please send cor...ions.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
...W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
...B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
...Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
... 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
...rk.
...Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
...day. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
...tor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
...day. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm...ng, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
...rk.
...Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
...tor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
...day. W. B. Jones, clerk.
...Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
... Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
...day. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas...; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas...; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
... N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
...day; W. M. Wood, clerk.
...Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
...day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas...; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
...Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
... C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
...Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Red...; pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
...ama.
...Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
...tor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
...tor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
...day; George Trawick, clerk.
...New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
...New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
... Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
...day. Henry Smith, clerk.
...Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
...tor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom...1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
...tor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free...n, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
...ulia.
...Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
... Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt
... Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
...tor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan...

...ham—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
... Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
...Rehoboth—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
...day; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...Shady Grove—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

...day, J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thursby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thursby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. B. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Ala.

LOST.

One red and white pied cow, with heifer calf, both unmarked; last seen about April 20th. Liberal reward will be paid to any one who returns these animals or puts them up and informs me.

J. H. Driver, Clanton, Ala.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.
Week ending Aug. 10.

Date	Temperature High	Low	Rain fall
4	86	66	...
5	92	62	...
6	86	67	.50
7	86	68	.30
8	74	64	4.30
9	75	65	.32
10	84	66	.32

A. STEWART, Obs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. L. House was in Clanton Thursday.

J. W. Culp spent Thursday in town.

Miss Lucy House is teaching a summer school at the Blow school house with great success.

C. R. Wilson brought in some fine Indian peaches last week.

John Buck Baker was in Clanton Thursday,

W. T. Vinzant was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

J. Bice was in town Friday.

W. Q. Childress and J. J. Culp were in Clanton Thursday.

Guy Higgins has been appointed justice of the peace by the governor.

Another rural free delivery route has been ordered for Clanton, taking in the west and northwest.

J. W. Kicker was in town Saturday.

Miss Melissa Howell was in Clanton Saturday. She is teaching a very successful school at Oak Grove.

Jasper N. Dennis was in town Saturday. He spoke about the Farmers' school at Auburn (which he attended for some days) in a very interesting manner.

J. N. Culpepper was in Clanton Monday.

T. J. Hubbard was in town Monday.

Squire Dennis, of Beat 11, was in Clanton Monday.

Madison Bean visited our town Monday.

Mrs. Webb Parrish died Wednesday and was buried at Concord on Thursday, a large number of relatives and friend attending the services.

W. R. Jackson, a prominent mill man of Kalonah, was in Clanton Saturday.

J. D. Wyatt was in town Friday.

Professor Gore is teaching one of his successful singing schools at Concord.

R. E. L. Ward was in Clanton Saturday.

W. T. Wells spent Saturday in Clanton.

J. J. Maddox was in town Saturday.

The commissioners' court was in session Monday. Commissioners Conway, Glass, Riggins and Green were present, and the usual routine business was transacted. The contract for keeping the county poor for the next year will be given out to the lowest responsible bidder at the poor farm September 12, the board meeting then to receive the bids and award the contract.

W. M Reynolds was in Clanton Monday.

W. F. Deshazo was in town Tuesday.

Anderson Baker, Sr., of Verbena, was a visitor here Monday, and paid The Union a very interesting call. Come again, Mr. Baker.

Moses Popwell was a pleasant visitor Monday, bringing in the subscription of C. R. Wells, of Haynes.

The board of directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance association will hold an important meeting on Monday at Clanton. The members would do well to attend and keep track of their association.

Mitchell Powell accidentally shot himself in the arm Saturday, making a very serious wound. Dr. Campbell was called in, and the patient is doing well.

Mrs. Ed Smitherman is quite ill, with no sign of improvement as yet. Master Joe Smitherman is slowly convalescing.

J. J. Gallman is now entertaining his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jane C. Farris, of Coosa county. This lady has 178 descendants,—viz.: Thirteen children, eighty-six grandchildren and seventy-nine great-grandchildren. She is in moderately good health. Who can match that record?

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

L. M. Mims and Miss Sallie Headley, B. C. Glass and Miss Ada Giles, W. H. Horey and Miss Essie Clenner, R. O. Culp and Miss Annie M. Huckabee.

THE WEATHER.

The rainfall for Clanton (as registered by the local observer) for the week ending Wednesday morning was 4¾ inches. If it don't hold up the prospects for a "bumper crop" will be all.

Professor Metchnikoff, of Paris, says that a microbe is the cause of old age. And to think that we have been trying to kill microbes!

Benson, August 8, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space for a few lines to the public. In the first place, I want to thank my friends who voted for me in the primary. I am as thankful to them as if I had got the nomination. Now a few words to the defeated candidates. I hear that some of them are a little dissatisfied. If there is any of them that are not satisfied they have gone back on their word, for every one of them said if they weren't the choice they were to submit to the will of the people and would support the nominees; and any one who ran in the primary and was defeated and will not support the man that got the nomination over him is not true to his party, and ought to go to the dems., for he is only after an office and is caring nothing for the party. Some of the demmies say that Hubbard will get beat, but I'll never believe it till it is done. Now, boys, let every fellow do his best, and we'll roll up the largest majority Noember 8 that we've ever known in this county, and then see what the democrats will say. Yours truly,

W. F. DESHAZO.

Clanton, Ala., Aug. 6, 1904.

Editor Union:

Will you please allow me space in your paper to express my gratitude and appreciation to the people of Chilton county for nominating me again as their candidate for county superintendent of education. No one could be more grateful than I am for this expression of the people, which shows that they are satisfied with my administration of the affairs pertaining to this office; and I promise that when I am elected in November, I will use my best efforts to keep the educational growth for Chilton county in pace with that of the best counties in the state. I promise a consecrated service to the duties of this honorable and responsible position, and shall do what I can in assisting the newly elected district trustees, in a preparation for their duties. Again thanking the people for placing me among the nominees and pledging my support and influence in an honest and honorable way for the success of our ticket.

I am very truly,

J. W. MOORE, County Supt.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Parent, of the Boston Americans, still keeps up his heavy stick work.

The Boston National team has no batter among the first eighteen men.

Strang is back again in the game for Brooklyn, after a lay-off since May 27.

Baseball has had enough of the enervating and paralyzing foul-strike rule.

Lajoie says that Plank is about as dangerous a left-hander as he cares to face.

Kelley, of Cincinnati, says he has never seen Odwell's superior as an outfielder.

Altrock is getting to be the champion shut-out pitcher of the American League.

When it comes to first baseman, McGann, of New York, leaves all others in the rear.

The Chicago National League Club has purchased Shortstop Hoffman from Des Moines.

Napoleon Lajoie is the best drawing card in baseball, Wagner and Waddell coming next.

Dobbs is fielding brilliantly for Brooklyn this season. But his throwing arm has not gained strength.

Harry Bay, of Cleveland, may be matched for a 100 yards dash against the National's fastest man, George Browne.

Shortstop Corcoran, of Cincinnati, in the game of July 17 had but one chance, a pop fly, in the ninth inning. This is remarkable.

The Boston Herald briefly but portentiously remarks: "There'll be no foul-strike in the American League games next season. Stick a pin in this prediction."

So far this season in the various minor leagues there have been half a dozen no-hit games. These pitching feats are almost invariably acclaimed as "equal to Cy Young's great feat."

LABOR WORLD.

Vicksburg (Miss.) carpenters are on a strike.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union now reports 10,000 members.

Boston (Mass.) coal trimmers and heavers have formed a union.

Paris (France) dockers have gone on strike for higher wages and shorter hours of labor.

During the past three months sixty-three new local unions have been established by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Last year 2929 railroad men were killed in the United States and 50,524 were injured. The figures for all coal mines for 1903 show 1467 killed and 3643 injured.

The politicians of Kansas City, Mo., have entered into the "open shop" campaign. A vote has been passed repealing the union label law regarding public printing.

The aggregate wealth of the United Mine Workers is not publicly known, but it is safe to assert that it is the wealthiest as well as the greatest labor union in the world.

Union printers in the district surrounding Chicago, Ill., have started a movement for the establishment of the eight-hour day for their craft throughout the United States.

Detroit (Mich.) painters have returned to work, having gained a minimum wage of thirty-three cents an hour and an eight-hour day. The demand for a closed shop was waived.

The United States employed 10,555 men in distributing mail last year. The cost was $63,594,000. In 373 accidents to mail cars eighteen clerks were killed and seventy-eight seriously injured.

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SHOES made to Wear.
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CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH
PRESIDENT ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. JUDSON STROCK, Clanton
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FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

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WORDS OF PRAISE FOR WORLD'S FAIR

PROMINENT VISITORS DECLARE IT SURPASSES ALL EXPECTATIONS

The Opinion is Unanimous That No Other Exposition Ever Equalled the One at St. Louis, and Attendance is Both a Duty and a Privilege.

St. Louis.—During the past few weeks a great many men prominent in the various walks of life, but particularly in political fields, have visited St. Louis and the Exposition. The comments of some of them, showing a unanimous opinion of the surpassing greatness and beauty of the Fair, are given below:

Governor Benjamin B. Odell says St. Louis is no warmer than New York City. In answer to a query as to what he thought of the Fair, the Governor said:

"Two things strike me particularly concerning the St. Louis Exposition. In the first place the magnitude and the beauty of the whole enterprise impress themselves upon the visitor from the beginning of his stay. In the second place, I find that St. Louis has been badly misrepresented by accounts which say that her weather is unbearable. On the contrary, I find that St. Louis is a comparatively cool place as compared with New York City. I dare say from what I hear that St. Louis will be no warmer during July and August than New York or Chicago. The Fair is wonderful. I believe the people are not going to miss such a wonderful exhibition as is to be found in St. Louis. I think the attendance will be particularly large in the fall. I find that St. Louis is again misrepresented when it is said that the city is not prepared to receive visitors to the Exposition. The city seems to be amply supplied with hotels which will satisfy people of every degree of wealth. Then there are the numerous beautiful homes for which St. Louis is noted, all of which seem to be thrown open to the visitor. I shall not go into detail in regard to my views of the different exhibits; suffice it to say that they are all wonderful in their completeness and in their beauty. The whole Fair is worthy of being seen by every New Yorker. A glorious time awaits those who see the Exposition."

Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, and temporary Chairman of the Democratic National convention: "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is, by far, the most wonderful thing of its kind and as an educator it cannot be excelled. No one should fail to see the Exposition, as it can not be appreciated by merely reading about it."

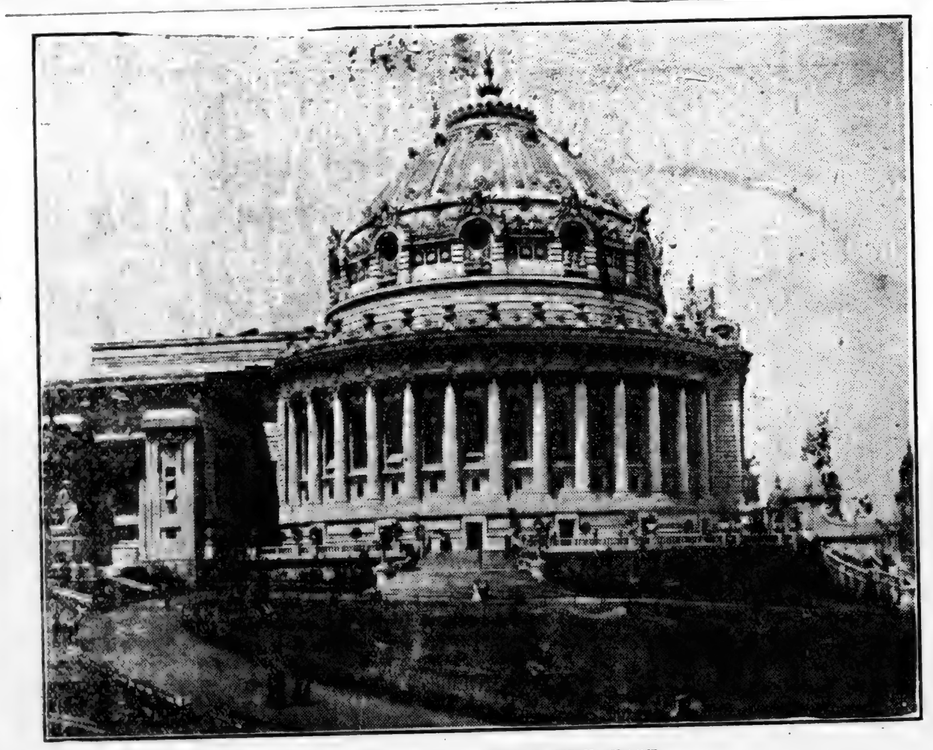
Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois: "The more I see of the Exposition the more I enjoy it. It is by all means the greatest World's Fair I have ever seen. As an opportunity for becoming acquainted with the resources of the country, for acquiring a general knowledge of every subject that I can think of, a visit to the Fair should not be missed. It is also an excellent means for having a good time. The amusement features are fine. St. Louis seems well prepared to take care of her guests. The city and the management of the Exposition in particular are to be congratulated for what they have accomplished. The Fair is beautiful and should be seen by all."

Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland: "I am highly pleased with the Exposition, and believe it to be one of the triumphs of modern civilization. The Fair is certainly better than all others I have seen, and it is indeed quite an education to see the Exposition. The kind of weather that St. Louis seems to have in store for her guests is quite an agreeable surprise. St. Louis is a beautiful city and seems to be caring for her guests in a most admirable manner. The Fair is wonderful and should not be missed by any one who has the slightest opportunity of seeing it."

Judge D. T. Marvel, of Wilmington, Del.: "One of the best things, in my opinion, that can be said of the Fair is the fact that it is so arranged that although hundreds of thousands may be in the grounds there is no crowding and no discomfort. The magnitude of the Fair is wonderful. The exhibits are beautiful; they represent all the interests of all countries. A thorough examination of them will impart more knowledge than could be obtained in many months at a university or a college. The grounds, the buildings, the style of architecture, the landscape work, all combine to make the Exposition the prettiest thing I have ever seen. The illumination at night is a wonderful sight. I hope that every one who has the opportunity will see the Fair."

Mr. Chas. M. Keezel, of Harrisonburg, Va., a delegate to the National Republican convention: "The Exposition surpasses the expectations of every one. One can have a glorious time in St. Louis at most reasonable expense. The Fair is beyond description. It is particularly beautiful at night, when it is illuminated with millions of electric lights. To see the Fair at such a time is a sight not soon to be forgotten. No Virginian should miss this opportunity of seeing the Exposition—the grandest ever produced."

Mr. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., Republican State Committeeman for the State of New York: "You can say for me that this Fair has surpassed my fondest expectations. It is wondertul. For magnitude, beauty, completeness and arrangement it could not be excelled. The architecture, massive and picturesque, of the different buildings, is a treat for the eye. The Pike attractions have not been commented upon enough. Many of the attractions on the Pike are far more educational and instructive than many of the exhibits to be found in the Varied Industries building, for instance. Others could not be equalled from a point of view of entertainment. St. Louis seems to be well prepared to handle crowds. The people of New York will miss an opportunity if they do not see this wonderful Fair. However, they are not going to miss it. They are already here in large numbers and will come in even greater numbers as the season advances. No American should miss this Exposition."



FESTIVAL HALL FROM THE EAST.

HINDUS AS FIGHTERS.

Native-Born Fighters of India — Their Habits.

A native officer of India writes of the native soldiers: "The Sikhs, or reformed Hindus, have all the qualities of the best fighters, and the Indians as well as their fellow subjects in Europe have indeed reason to be proud of them. There are two other castes in Punjab also noted for their fighting qualities, the Jats and the Dagras.

"Another great fighting race in Punjab inhabiting the northwestern part are commonly known as the Pathans. They are now Mohammedans by faith. The Gurkhas of Nepal, the only independent State in India, though generally below average height, have proved themselves the most indomitable, brave and hardy hill fighters. European officers attached to Gurkhas regiments love their men and are proud of them. Their free and easy manners, abstemious habits, cheerful disposition, bravery in the field of war or of sport help to raise them in the estimation of all who come in contact with them. They are of Hindu origin."

Some Nominations.

Party nominations for Vice-President have been declined a number of times. In the Democratic National Convention of 1844 Silas Wright, of New York, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, receiving 256 of the 266 votes. He declined to accept, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was nominated on the ticket with James K. Polk. The Democratic ticket was successful in the election. The nomination for second place on a national ticket by third parties has been several times declined.

THEY WERE HAPPY.

An Amusing Conversation Overheard in a Public Park.

An amusing example of the blending of the sentimental and the practical was overheard at Olentangy Park the other day. Two people greatly interested in each other occupied the boat.

The man was leaning forward, with his heart in his eyes, and was overheard by two people on the bank to say to the girl, who rowed:

"Darling, you are the very sweetest person in the world, and I can never tell you—pull on the left oar there, you're going to run into the bank. There isn't any one in the whole world to compare with you, and never will be—the right oar, dear, pull hard, quick. You know as well as I do that we are made for one another, and—quick, the right oar, or you'll run into that tree. You are positively the sweetest—both oars, and hard on the left, darling. Just the dearest girl to sit there and row me so that I can look at you—look out there, dear——"

All this to the delight of the listeners on the bank who never intended playing eavesdroppers.—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Pure Food.

It is to be hoped that the movement springing up in the East in the interests of pure food will travel across the continent to the West, even to California, and that the people will manifest their anxiety to have their flavorings and canned meats and fruits pure and wholesome by holding up the hands of those who may undertake to organize a crusade against the adulterators. There is not a city in California where doubtful adulterations are not used in one way or another.—San Jose Mercury.

AN OLD SMOKER'S DREAM.

How He "Swore Off," Yet Enjoyed His Weed.

"It has been eighteen years since I was told to break loose from tobacco, as over-indulgence in smoking was about to knock me out," said S. J. Manson, of Chicago. "From that day, though so dear a lover of the weed, I haven't put a cigar or pipe between my lips, and yet, strange as it may sound, on numerous occasions I find myself puffing out huge clouds of smoke drawn from the most fragrant Havanas that ever were given to solace mankind.

"These smokes, let it be understood, come in my dreams, but the enjoyment they confer is as solid and substantial as in the old days, when the indulgence was a reality. Curiously enough, too, the visions always present a group of friends. I can see them puffing away vigorously. I catch the aroma they blow forth; I hear their conversation as in the old days, and the whole atmosphere is of tobacco. Yet, despite these vivid pictures, awakening brings no desire to resume the ancient habit, and so I expect to continue dreaming of smoking to the end of the chapter."

Grew So Fast He Died.

Physicians regard the case of Walter J. Ricks, a youth who died at the home of his parents in Lafayette, Ind., from the effects of too rapid growth, as one of the most remarkable in medical annals. Although but fourteen years old, young Ricks was over six feet in height, but slender. The development of his internal organs did not keep pace with that of his body and his limbs, and the strain on his heart resulted in injury to the vital organ and caused his death.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. A. B. KINSOLVING.

Subject: "The Debt to Caesar and to God"—We Must Not Permit the "Huge Mundane Machine" to Run Over Our Souls.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—Dr. A. B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Clinton street, Brooklyn, preached here Sunday morning in St. Andrew's Dune Church. His subject was "Our Debt to Caesar and Our Debt to God." His text was chosen from St. Matthew xxii:21: "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things which are God's." Dr. Kinsolving said:

Were ever words more palpably just and fair? Could any statement be more calmly self-evidencing? Could any disentanglement of the provinces of God and Caesar be more distinct, or any declaration of our respective duty be more lucid? Men have always been confusing these two things—their debt to Caesar and their debt to God—mixing up in some clumsy fashion the one with the other, fancying that when they have discharged one they have done the other also, finding the one to conflict with the other through some misunderstanding of the dignity and weight of the respective obligations.

And not only in private life, but in the history of peoples and States what confusion, what blundering has there been! Look how the cruel Roman empire tried through years to crush out the life of the Christian martyrs for simply doing their duty to God, and then in turn, when the empire had been conquered by the church and the papacy was seated upon its throne and had erected its palatial Vatican amid the ruins of the old order, see how the haughty earthly embodiment of the heavenly autocracy sought to bring low and make subservient the things of Caesar! You are familiar, doubtless, with the way the saying was brought about. A party of young Pharisees—the old hacks had recently retired in confusion—had joined with some Herodians or Jewish nationalists to put to Jesus a catch question to ensnare Him. "Master," said they with feigned earnestness, "we know that Thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest Thou for any man, for Thou regardest not the person of men. Tell us, therefore: What thinkest Thou? Is it lawful to pay this distasteful Roman poll tax or no?"

If He had answered "Yes" He would have been at once discredited as the Messiah—King of Israel. If "no" it would have been treason and rebellion against Rome. So instead of falling into the trap set for Him, with a complete, a divine grasp of the whole situation, He declares a principle which is the key to this whole complexity in life wherever it may possibly occur. "Why tempst Me, ye hypocrites? Show Me the tribute money. Whose image is this stamped on your current coin? Caesar's. Very well. Then what is Caesar's give back to Caesar, and what is God's to God."

The impression it produced at the moment was profound. "When they had heard these words they marveled and left Him and went their way." He had lifted the whole controversy out of the immediate and passing circumstances into the region of largest and widest statesmanship, and all the centuries of human history that have rolled by since have not exhausted its wisdom.

"Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Not a great deal of time, I take it, needs to be spent in enforcing this behest. It marks the sanity, the wholesomeness of Christ's religion. It is no star-gazing cult. The charge against it of inveterate other worldliness is a libel. Christianity has always taught man to do nobly, patiently, heroically his full duty to the State, to rulers, to society. We are part of a social system which has already taken shape. We are in debt to it in many ways. "We pass its coins freely; we enjoy its endowments." Its image and superscription are on us: We belong of right to our age; our era of civilization, our nation, State, city, community. All that is around us is but the providential setting and environment of our lives. It is never perfect. There is, and for a great while to come is likely to be a vast deal that is faulty about it. But we have no charter from Christ to be hopelessly sour in our attributes toward it. We are to trust, you and I, the upward growth, the slow and painful evolution of human civilization. We are to believe that at the heart of the movement there are deep-hidden, interior principles which, in co-operation with those special and powerful incentives which God brings to bear from above, are steadily bringing the kingdom of Caesar to some better fulfillment of itself. So then, even when we see things in the nation, the municipality, the neighborhood, go wrong; even when we see tyranny and corruption and abuses, we are not permitted to turn away in despair and disgust. We have no right to stand aloof as if our hands would be contaminated by any contact with it. Our duty is to go bravely in and try to discharge our duty to the civil and secular powers, respecting the moral worth of the things of Caesar, and confidently trusting truth and God and humanity for the dawning of the brighter day. We are set as Christians not to build a dazzling visible church of God upon the ruins of the dynasties and governments of earth, as was dreamed by the medieval popes and doctors. No, but rather is our book to infuse into organized human society the healthful spirit of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and meanwhile, as Christ's words here clearly teach us, to keep the two spheres distinct.

And on the same principle precisely I think our Lord would have us deal with entire honesty with the facts of science. To presume to use religious authority to deny the ascertained and verified conclusions of a genuine science—as was done, for instance, in the case of Galileo, and has often been urged since, is to break Christ's command. Natural science must proceed along its own distinct and separate lines. It cannot go out of its sphere to teach the world religion. Its function is to search out and interpret material facts. But in its own proper sphere we must respect it. We owe it the tribute of our sincerity. We must render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and there will be no sort of peril to us if we are at pains at the same time to "render to God the things that are God's."

But is it in the point that I have been urging that most men fail nowadays? Is it here that we need to throw our emphasis on this "Render to Caesar?" Are there not certain forces in the realm of Caesar which of themselves exact the payment of what is due there? Does not this tribute get itself paid in as do the State taxes by a sort of self-acting process, so that in a rough way it has to be forthcoming? Is not the real trouble now that we are in so many cases surrendering to Caesar more and more of the things which belong to God?

"It towers over us," some one has said, "this world movement of modern civilization, with its immense volume and weight of human interests, human growths, human skill and art and industry. It makes itself more and more felt as the one overpowering, ruling fact. It fills the scene. Where is there any room for the things of God? Where can the spirit move and breathe? Where has the soul fled?" Because of the pressure upon their lives of the world of Caesar, because of the strong currents that sweep them along, soul and body, our debts to God too often go unpaid.

You know how it is without my attempting to describe it in detail. Industry, with its iron necessities, grips a man; he flings himself with good American pluck and purpose into the thing before him, and by and by the very headway of success, the very stress of competition, is found to be using up all his strength. Soon his prayers get thinner and poorer; he has scarce time for them and feels less and less need for them. When his days and nights at the office are through with, he recuperates his tired energies at the club, where he can still with the waning nerve power talk over the course of the market—or else he goes out of town to get the relaxation which will enable him to keep his place in Caesar's kingdom.

He does not mean at first to renounce his obligation to God. For some time he pays it in the worthless currency of good intentions and good-humored apologies. By and by even these are omitted, and he and his friends begin to justify the dereliction to God on the score of the increasing claims of Caesar. This laxity on the part of men and women to-day is giving back to God the things that are God's is simply appalling in view of God's unrivalled gifts and blessings to us. If it be true that "to whom much is given of him shall much be required," and that judgment will ever begin at the house of God with the privileged, what is to be said when we all stand, as stand we shall, before the Son of Man? "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Christ Jesus does not block the way of our paying our just debt to Caesar, but He does warn us with the utmost plainness not to give Caesar everything.

If we allow "the huge mundane machine" to run over our souls, like some car of Juggernaut, crushing out our religious freedom and initiative, we shall be horribly flattened in our manhood, our sympathies, our ideals, our conceptions of life. The results may not appear fully for a while, but in the end there will be experienced an impoverishment, an atrophy, a sinister, maimed and crippled growth which will make us unfit for our citizenship in the higher kingdom here or there. St. Paul, in beginning his Epistle to the Romans—that is, to the people who then lived at the capital city of Caesar's realm—accounts in the following words for the sin and misery, the failure and decadence of heathendom: He tells them that "when they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools. They changed His truth into a lie, and worshiped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed forever." It was an awful blunder. No greater could be made by any man or people. They made the world they lived in their god, their only god, and worshiped and served it with their whole hearts. They worshiped power, knowledge, pleasure, wealth, force, passion, art. They lived for these things until they fancied that these were the only things to live for. We know the result. As they rejected Him, so God rejected them. As a punishment He gave them over to moral corruption, to an abandoned mind, to a festering decadence. "And men crowded around and strove for place and food, and the strong beat down the weak, and the rich were gorged and the poor were sent empty away, and strife and cruelty filled the earth with violence." That was happening at the very moment Christ spoke these tremendous words: "Render to God the things which are God's." This is the sort of heathenism which exists everywhere on this earth where it is not persistently kept down by the spirit of Jesus Christ. "To God the things that are God's!" "To God the things that are God's!" Let that cry haunt you until it compels you to pay your debt. Have the courage to look on the one hand at what you are giving to the world represented by Caesar, and on the other at what you are actually giving to God. Is God missing His rights? Is your duty to Him threatened by the power and pomp of this massive earth? Ah! then be all the more careful that your debt to heaven is paid. By the blood of the Crucified, give back to God what really belongs to Him! Your soul, your heart, your convictions, your spiritual reality, your eternal being—all these to God, for they are His. Believe Him when He tells you that all else that we see and handle is but a shadow that passeth away. Aye, trust Him when He pledges you His help whenever you sincerely want to follow Him, and promises never to leave you to struggle on by yourself. Through Him who condescended to make His home in our hearts, who by His spirit "helpeth our infirmities," let us make such offering to God as yet we can. Give God, through Jesus Christ, your Saviour, first of all yourself. He will accept nothing in the stead of you. Do not clutch the portion of goods that falleth to you and try to have them all to yourself in some far country, where you shall never hear the Father's voice or see His face; but whatever you do have from Him, whether more or less, try to enjoy it as a child in your Father's house, under the constant benediction of His smile. In the face of this tremendous pressure of earth, which bears down so heavily upon every soul, resolve manfully that you will not yield; that the great and first commandment of Christ, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God,' shall be kept. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

Gems of Thought.

There is nothing in life which has not its lesson for us, or its gift.—Ruskin.

Great ideas travel slowly, and, for a time, noiselessly, as the gods, whose feet were shod with wool.—James A. Garfield.

God reads our characters in our prayers. What we love best, what we covet most, that gives the key to our hearts.—T. L. Cuyler.

The good things that we have missed in this world sometimes make us sad; but the sad things that we have missed should mitigate our sorrow and give us a spirit of praise.—United Presbyterian.

Oh, the littleness of the lives that we are living! Oh, the way in which we fail to comprehend, or, when we do comprehend, deny to ourselves the bigness of that thing which it is to be a man, to be a child of God!—Phillips Brooks.

A religion that stays in the clouds is of no use to anybody. Religion must be definite, practical, useful—a binding rule of daily life—or else it is as much a mockery as the gilded prayer wheel of the Buddhist.—Philadelphia Young People.

The Power of a True Life.

What I wanted, and what I have been endeavoring to ask for the poor African, has been the good offices of Christians, ever since Livingstone taught me during those four months I was with him. In 1878 I went to him as prejudiced as the bitterest atheist in London. I was there away from a worldly world. I saw this solitary old man there, and asked myself, "Why on earth does he stop here?"

For months after we met, I found myself listening to him and wondering at the old man and carrying out all that was said in the Bible. Little by little his sympathies for others became contagious. Mine was aroused. Seeing his piety, his gentleness, his zeal, his earnestness, and how quietly he went about his business, I was converted by him, although he had not tried to do it.—Henry M. Stanley.

The Need of God.

The thought of God, the sense of an immediate relation of the spirit of man to the Eternal and the Infinite, are easily displaced from men's minds by undue admiration for the achievements of a culture based on material progress, and supplying every need of human nature except the very deepest—the need of God.—J. Skinner.

When Small Things Become Great.

The smallest things become great when God requires them of us; they are small when they are done for God, and when they serve to unite us with Him eternally. —Fenelon.

THE SUNDAY SCHOO

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMME FOR AUGUST 14.

Subject: Obadiah and Elijah. I xviii., 1-16—Golden Text. I xviii., 12—Memory Verses. 5. mentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Elijah goes to meet Ahab 1. "Many days." The waiting have seemed long to Elijah year." It is supposed that the Cherith about a year phath two years and six mon now in the third year since Zarephath. "Go." Elijah only as he had directions time had come when the pro state of mind to receive the intended them to receive the rible calamity that had come "Unto Ahab." The King obdurate and unreformed portunity was to be given ance, and Elijah was sent clare to him the cause of judgment and to promise tion of his removing it, blessing of rain.

2. "Elijah went." A of the natural intrepidity or his moral courage and confidence in the protecting that he ventured to appro of the raging lion. "Sure it is clear, from chapter 17 famine extended beyond Israel, it is still probab pecially oppressive in Sa provinces immediately must have been obtained from Egypt of the adjac else life could not have been long.

II. Ahab and Obadiah food (vs. 3-6). 3. "Obadiah no less than twelve men by ferred to in the Old Testame conspicuous among them was prophet. "Governor." He of high rank and great influe court. "Feared the Lord." very remarkable that Obadi worshiper of Jehovah, was tain his position when Jezeb forth every effort to rid th God's true followers. No doubt because Obadiah could be t was a man of integrity and m the sort of a man that Ahab to appoint over his household. uncommon to find wicked men of Christianity employing C ferably to others, simply because their interest to do so.

4. "Cut off the prophets." Jezebel's slaughter of the pro given us, but it is referred to son and in chapter 19: 10-14. fied in establishing the worship this wicked woman undertook to minate the prophets of the L persecution she had probably vengeance because Elijah could found, and on suspicion that privy to his concealment. No larger number whom Jezebel sons of the prophets, those who to the schools of the prophets, learn from 2 Kings 2 were both and largely frequented. It was these men whom Obadiah saved time of persecution. "By fifty." he hid them in two caves, fifty These were they of whom the not worthy, mentioned in Heb. noble exemplars of faith.

This was done secretly, at his sense, and at the risk of losing tion and his life, and would, be a strong proof that he was a shiper of Jehovah. 5. "Go through land" (R. V.) It is said to be in the East, when a public reaches its highest point, for himself and his chief minister and seek relief. This shows how high was the position of Obadiah service and confidence of the King.

III. Elijah meets Obadiah (vs. "Met him." Deeming it impossible rush without previous intimation presence of Ahab, the prophet Obadiah to announce his return King. "Knew him." The prophet would make him easy to recognize, he must have been seen more than in Samaria. "On his face." Obadiah Elijah was God's true representative. By his actions Obadiah showed the found respect and love for the prophet. "Is it thou?" (R. V.) His language actions are full of emotion and are variably attended by a servant, he does nothing for himself; not even a pipe; even going to school their wants are carried for them. When he goes he is attended by as many servants as he can possibly muster. When rides, he does not even hold the reins of his diminutive horse. It is his grooms and servants attend him on either side of the high saddle on which he is mounted. Seoul simply swarms with young toffs, who come up from all parts of the country to this center of political intrigue in which the Yang-bans lives, moves and has his being. He never all his life does any work himself; this would be the worst kind of form and altogether infra dig. for he is not above being supported by his relatives, and will even wink at the fact of his wife at home surreptitiously taking in washing to earn a little toward the household expenses (perhaps a big pretentious yamen, standing a lot of ground and in a chronic state of dilapidation and de-

These Yang-bans are the curse of Korea. The common people are woefully oppressed by them. If a peasant is known to have accumulated a little money it is not long before the local Yang-ban comes down on him, perhaps nominally for a loan, which is never repaid, or perhaps for a levy more or less simple. If the hind objects he is promptly taken to the Yang-ban's yamen and kept there until he pays, or is imprisoned on some trumped-up charge and kept locked up until his relatives produce the required amount.

A great peculiarity of the streets of Seoul is that during the daytime practically no women are to be seen abroad. One occasionally sees an old woman of the lower class, dressed as much as the men, but wearing a cloak over her head, holding it over her hands, so as to conceal the greater part of her face. About 8 o'clock in the evening the great bell of Seoul tolls, which is the signal for all to retire off the streets, and gives the session to the women to emerge for their seclusion. This extraordinary regulation is strictly enforced, except as regards blind men; foreigners are not going with prescriptions to the sick. Korean men are fre-

Pushcart Strike Over.

The pushcart men's strike in New York City, which has been on a week, it was announced, was settled, a compromise having been reached.

Injured in Animal Fight.

Fourteen persons were injured, report of animals escaping at a San Sebastian, Spain, between and a bull.

KOREANS A PRETTY RACE

MOST STRIKING THING ABOUT THEM IS THE WAY THEY WALK.

The Korean Dude Is Said to Be Quite a Superior Article—Is Called "Yang Ban," or Noble, and He Oppresses the Common People Woefully.

Although months ago, it seems only yesterday that whenever I had half an hour to spare in Seoul I used to sit in a shop and watch the crowds [illegible] street, just inside the gate. A few small purchases had brought me the eternal friendship of the shopman, who always had a long pipe [illegible] for me, longer than my arm, so that it always had to light it. The [illegible] as seen in everyday life interested me more in a strange country than places or show places. If I had my choice, I would prefer to see a country a "Baedeker" sight or a [illegible] city.

My friend was a seller [illegible] sizes of all sizes but of one shape, that shape I [illegible] the shelves around [illegible] ranged outside the [illegible] no fuss or bustle [illegible] or importuning [illegible] could sit calmly with [illegible] under him on the [illegible] off the ground, smoking [illegible] pipes and wrapped [illegible] and his voluminous white garments. The laundering of his other [illegible] or suits, appeared to [illegible] in progress, as could be heard by the whack-whack of the [illegible] a roller, which [illegible] on the back of the [illegible] his wife was at work at the [illegible] method of ironing, by which the indispensable satin-like [illegible] given the surface.

It was a quaint and interesting procession that passed outside. The Koreans are distinctly a handsome race. They are not in the least like either of their neighbors, the Chinese or the Japanese. Although they have the oblique eyes of the Mongolian, their eyes are, as a rule, straight, or slightly aquiline, their foreheads high and their oval faces clear-cut and individual. The majority of a Chinese crowd look to me always as if their heads had been cast in bullet molds, while this is quite otherwise with the Koreans. The most striking thing about the Korean is the way he walks. He carries himself better than the man of any place I know. There is practically nothing to indicate to a stranger the difference of rank, but as you watch a Yang-ban coming along the street there is a slight swing, redolent of immense superiority, that points out the patrician to the most casual onlooker. Some of them look as if they were always balancing up the center of a palace chamber to the dais, amid admiring [illegible]. It is not swagger, but a very [illegible], superlative self-consciousness of their own worth of position. The [illegible] "Yangban," or noble, is a delicious study. No London, Paris or New York swell, flaneur or dude is in it with him. His white suit is spotless [illegible] there is not a hair straying from his "Mang-Kun," a crownless skull of horsehair gauze coming well down over his forehead and fastened tightly as to produce a permanent curve in his skin and frequent headache, to be borne for the sake of fashion. On this his hat, also of horsehair, is poised and tied under his chin, with black ribbons. If he has brown hair, it has been darkened with lampblack to the fashionable shade. He is invariably attended by a servant, he does nothing for himself; not even light a pipe; even going to school their books are carried for them. When he goes he is attended by as many servants as he can possibly muster. When he rides, he does not even hold the reins of his diminutive horse. It is his grooms and servants attend him on either side of the high saddle on which he is mounted. Seoul simply swarms with young toffs, who come up from all parts of the country to this center of political intrigue in which the Yang-ban lives, moves and has his being. He never all his life does any work himself; this would be the worst kind of form and altogether infra dig. for he is not above being supported by his relatives, and will even wink at the fact of his wife at home surreptitiously taking in washing to earn a little toward the household expenses (perhaps a big pretentious yamen, standing a lot of ground and in a chronic state of dilapidation and de-

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A great peculiarity of the streets of Seoul is that during the daytime practically no women are to be seen abroad. One occasionally sees an old woman of the lower class, dressed as much as the men, but wearing a cloak over her head, holding it over her hands, so as to conceal the greater part of her face. About 8 o'clock in the evening the great bell of Seoul tolls, which is the signal for all to retire off the streets, and gives the session to the women to emerge for their seclusion. This extraordinary regulation is strictly enforced, except as regards blind men; foreigners are not going with prescriptions to the sick. Korean men are fre-

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THE SUNDAY SCHOO

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENT FOR AUGUST 14.

Subject: Obadiah and Elijah, I Kin. xviii., 1-16—Golden Text, I Kings xviii., 12—Memory Verses, 5, 6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Elijah goes to meet Ahab (vs. 1, 2). 1. "Many days." The waiting time may have seemed long to Elijah. "The third year." It is supposed that he dwelt by the Cherith about a year and at Zarephath two years and six months. It is now in the third year since he went to Zarephath. "Go." Elijah made no move only as he had directions from God. The time had come when the people were in a state of mind to receive the benefit God intended them to receive through the terrible calamity that had come upon them. "Unto Ahab." The King had remained obdurate and unreformed. Another opportunity was to be given him of repentance, and Elijah was sent in order to declare to him the cause of the national judgment and to promise him, on condition of his removing it, the immediate blessing of rain.

2. "Elijah went." A marvelous proof of the natural intrepidity of this prophet or his moral courage and his unlimited confidence in the protecting care of God that he ventured to approach the presence of the raging lion. "Sore famine." While it is clear, from chapter 17: 12-14, that the famine extended beyond the Kingdom of Israel, it is still probable that it was especially oppressive in Samaria and the provinces immediately adjacent. Corn must have been obtained for the people from Egypt or the adjoining countries else life could not have been sustained long.

II. Ahab and Obadiah searching for food (vs. 3-6). 3. "Obadiah." There were no less than twelve men by this name referred to in the Old Testament. The most conspicuous among them was Obadiah, the prophet. "Governor." He was an officer of high rank and great influence in Ahab's court. "Feared the Lord." It is, indeed, very remarkable that Obadiah, a devout worshiper of Jehovah, was allowed to retain his position when Jezebel was putting forth every effort to rid the country of God's true followers. No doubt it was because Obadiah could be trusted. He was a man of integrity and industry—the sort of a man that Ahab would wish to appoint over his household. It is an uncommon to find wicked men and have Christianity employing Christians preferably to others, simply because it is to their interest to do so.

4. "Cut off the prophets." The story of Jezebel's slaughter of the prophets is given us, but it is referred to in this lesson and in chapter 19: 10-14. Not satisfied in establishing the worship of Baal this wicked woman undertook to exterminate the prophets of the Lord. The persecution she had probably ordered was vengeance because Elijah could not be found, and on suspicion that they were privy to his concealment. No doubt the larger number whom Jezebel cut off were sons of the prophets, those who belonged to the schools of the prophets, which we learn from 2 Kings 2 were both numerous and largely frequented. It was 100 of these men whom Obadiah saved in a time of persecution. "By fifty." That he hid them in two caves, fifty in each. These were they of whom the world was not worthy, mentioned in Heb. 11: 38 as noble exemplars of faith. "Fed them." This was done secretly, at his own expense, and at the risk of losing his position and his life, and would, therefore, be a strong proof that he was a true worshiper of Jehovah. 5. "Go through the land" (R. V.) It is said to be a custom in the East, when a public calamity reaches its highest point, for the King himself and his chief minister to go forth and seek relief. This shows further how high was the position of Obadiah in the service and confidence of the King.

III. Elijah meets Obadiah (vs. 7-16). "Met him." Deeming it imprudent to rush without previous intimation into the presence of Ahab, the prophet solicits Obadiah to announce his return to the King. "Knew him." The prophet's garb would make him easy to recognize, but he must have been seen more than once in Samaria. "On his face." To Obadiah Elijah was God's true representative. By his actions Obadiah showed his profound respect and love for the prophet. "Is it thou?" (R. V.) His language and actions are full of emotion and surprise. Is it thou, to find whom every royal service has been exhausted; thou, Elijah, in broad daylight, right here near the city of Samaria? 8. "Tell thy lord." It was to be news of great interest to the King.

9. "Wherein have I sinned" (R. V.) Obadiah's fear is very natural. He is asked to carry a message to Ahab, who, on another disappearance of Elijah may be able to make untrue, in which case the wrath of the King would fall upon him. "He shall slay me." Thus we see how Obadiah distrusted Ahab. 10. "No nation," etc. Of course, Obadiah's words only apply to those countries immediately around Samaria into which Elijah could be supposed to have fled for refuge. But he employs the hyperbole or Oriental hyperbole, so frequently found in the Old Testament. "Took an oath." He caused each nation solemnly and formally affirm and swear that the prophet was not in their country. This shows the influence Ahab must have had over the surrounding nations.

12. "The spirit • • • shall carry thee." This may be an allusion to the sudden disappearance of Elijah after he announced the drought to Ahab. Evidently Obadiah regarded Elijah's concealment as only possible through divine assistance. 13. "I • • • fear the Lord." This and the following verse was not spoken in a boasting spirit, but merely to disclose to the prophet his true character and thus lead Elijah to spare him from what seemed to him to be almost certain death. The worshipers had not all perished; there were some who still held to the pure religion of Jehovah. 13. "Was it not told Obadiah's thought seems to be that he could believe nothing but evil of one who was in the household of Ahab. After Elijah had disnelled all the apprehensions of Obadiah and had positively asserted that he would show himself to Ahab that day, Obadiah conveyed the prophet's message to the King.

IV. Elijah meets Ahab (vs. 17-19). When Elijah and Ahab met, the King said: "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" In the question he really charged Elijah with bringing the famine upon the nation. But the prophet boldly told the King that the cause of the national calamity was his own ungodly doings in forsaking the Lord and establishing Baal worship in the land. He then demanded of Ahab that he gather all Israel and the prophets of Baal and Asherah upon Mount Carmel. This Ahab proceeded to do.

Pushcart Strike Over.

The pushcart men's strike in New York City, which has been on for a week, it was announced, was settled by compromise having been reached.

Injured in Animal Fight.

Fourteen persons were injured in a report of animals escaping at a bull fight in San Sebastian, Spain, between a tiger and a bull.

KOREANS A PRETTY RACE

MOST STRIKING THING ABOUT THEM IS THE WAY THEY WALK.

The Korean Dude Is Said to Be Quite a Superior Article—Is Called "Yang Ban," or Noble, and He Oppresses the Common People Woefully.

Although months ago, it seems only yesterday that whenever I had half an hour to spare in Seoul I used to loiter in a shop and watch the crowd of passers-by. It was situated in the main street, just inside the gate. A few small purchases had brought me the eternal friendship of the proprietor, who always had a long pipe ready for me longer than my arm, so that he always had to light it. The people, as seen in everyday life, interest me more in a strange country than palaces or show places. If I had to choose, I would prefer to see a slum rather than a "Baedeker", "sight" in a new city.

My friend was a vender of brass pots of all sizes but of only three shapes, that shone like burnished gold on the shelves around, and were arranged outside the open front. There was no fuss or bustle about his business, or importuning for custom; he would sit calmly with his legs tucked under him on the platform, about two feet off the ground, smoking innumerable pipes and wrapped in Oriental calm and his voluminous white garments. The laundering of his other clothes or suits, appeared to be perpetually in progress, as could be heard by the whack-whack of the sticks beating on a roller, which came constantly from the back of the premises telling that his wife was at work at the Korean method of ironing, by which the unimaginable satin-like gloss is given to the surface.

It was a quaint and interesting procession that passed outside. The Koreans are distinctly a handsome race. They are not in the least like either of their neighbors, the Chinese or the Japanese. Although they have the oblique eyes of the Mongolian, their features are, as a rule, straight, or slightly aquiline, their foreheads high, and their oval faces clear-cut and individual. The majority of a Chinese crowd looks to me always as if their heads had been cast in bullet molds, while it is quite otherwise with the Koreans. The most striking thing about the Korean is the way he walks. He carries himself better than the man of any place I know. There is practically nothing to indicate to a stranger difference of rank, but as you watch a man coming along the street there is a slight swing, redolent of immense gaiety, that points out the patrician to the most casual onlooker. Some of them look as if they were always walking up the center of a palace chamber to the dais, amid admiring crowds. It is not swagger, but a very quiet, superlative self-consciousness of their own worth of position. The so-called "Yangban," or noble, is a delightful study. No London, Paris or New York swell, flaneur or dude is in it with him. His white suit is spotless and there is not a hair straying from his "Mang-Kun," a crownless skull cap of horsehair gauze coming well down over his forehead and fastened on tightly as to produce a permanent furrow in his skin and frequent headache, to be borne for the sake of fashion. On this his hat, also of horsehair, is poised and tied under his chin, the black ribbons. If he has brown eyes, it has been darkened with lampblack to the fashionable shade. He is invariably attended by a servant, he carries nothing for himself, not even his pipe; even going to school their books are carried for them. When he goes he is attended by as many servants as he can possibly muster. When he rides, he does not even hold the reins of his diminutive horse. It is led, and servants attend him on either side of the high saddle on which he is perched. Seoul simply swarms with these young toffs, who come up from all parts of the country to this center of that political intrigue in which the Yang-bans live, move and has his being. He never all his life does any work himself; this would be the worst bad form and altogether infra dig. He is not above being supported by his relatives, and will even wink at the fact of his wife at home surreptitiously taking in washing to earn a little toward the household expenses or perhaps a big pretentious yamen, having a lot of ground and in a certain state of dilapidation and de-

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SUPERSTITIONS OF THE MALAYS.

Peculiar Belief of an Eastern People in Signs and Omens.

You can scarcely ever get your money from a Malay on Friday, because they believe that if they pay their creditors on a Friday they will be overtaken by penury. Malays never shave or cut their nails on Saturday or Tuesday, because these are unlucky days, and if they do part with their hair or nails on these days they believe that they will always be in trouble or will die quickly. The Malay never sleeps in the afternoon, for such an action shortens life! When a rat bites a Malay's clothes, it signifies ill luck, and usually the rat-bitten clothes are given to the poor.

There is a kind of bird called by the Malays Rowk-rowk which does not build a nest, and lives in fields. The Malays say that whoever obtains a Rowk-rowk's nest will become invisible as soon as he puts the nest on his head. Of course, the Malays believe that there is such a nest, despite the fact that the bird never builds one.

If a Malay feels that his right hand is itchy, he is glad because he will receive a large sum of money, and if he feels that his right eye moves, he knows that he will see a foreign friend. If tears issue from either eye, he understands that a relative of his will die, and if he too often forgets his promises to his many friends, he is aware that he will die and will shed tears rather profusely.

When there is an eclipse of the moon or sun the Malays abstain from taking food and perform their ablutions, in order that no contagious disease may attack them. Crows are an ill omen, and whenever a crow cawcaws near a Malay habitation, it means death to some one of the inmates. Supposing a Malay walks along a road and suddenly a black cat crosses before him, he will at once turn back and walk another path. The crossing of the black cat signifies danger involving the loss of life.

You seldom see Malays bite their nails, because this action is likely to lead the doer into poverty. If a Malay sees a pig or a Chinese funeral before the sun rises, say at 5.30 a. m., he knows that he is lucky, and whatever he does on this day he is sure to meet with success. Dreaming of jumping a brooklet assures the dreamer that death will ensue in a short time, and in this case the unhappy man generally distributes alms to the poor so that his life may be prolonged. To see a monkey in the morning is an ill omen and signifies that the seer will lose money heavily in trade.—Penang Straits Echo.

The Camera Hunter.

To the hunter with the camera every wild creature is lawful and desirable game, and the open season lasts 12 months in the year, says Country Life in America. It is a most exciting sport "shooting" at birds in flight. In Florida the camera hunter stops his boat in a good locality and withdraws the slide from the plate, and waits in instant readiness for whatever may come along. A water turkey wings past, visible, as it advances, upon the ground-glass. The middle finger and thumb of the left hand turn a screw and focus, the thumb of the right presses the trigger, and the bird is ours, though it still continues its rapid flight; a thousandfold more valuable in this form than if maimed and mauled, for thousands of people can now see it, and the splendid scene as well. The writer is called a good shot with the gun, but what care I now for my gun—which hangs long neglected in a closet—as compared with my cameras! And what surprising things these flight pictures show! Who, for instance, would imagine that a bird could ever assume such a grotesque attitude as does the cormorant when she springs from her nest?

Cat Summoned Maid.

A wonderful cat attracted the attention of every one who recently passed up or down Eighth street on the west side between Locust and Spruce. Pussy was pure white. She was standing upon the step railing of a house which was just high enough to enable her to reach the electric button with her paw. She manipulated this so vigorously that the door was soon opened by a servant, who picked pussy up, took her in her arms, entered the house and closed the door. It was the sentiment of all who witnessed the trick that Maria, or whatever her name might be, was a bright cat.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Wooden Shoes.

"The wooden shoe," says A. Qunerhish of Holland, "is worn almost exclusively by the peasant classes, and they find them more comfortable than the leather shoes that are form in America. The foot is clad in a heavy woolen stocking, and then slipped into the shoe without fastening. They never fall off because the people are used to wearing them. They would not exchange, because any other kind would not be comfortable. The shoes are elm wood and cost from ten to fifteen cents of American money. Two pairs will last a year."

A Deduction.

The late Channing Clapp of Boston was for some years after the civil war a cotton planter in the south.

Mr. Clapp had on his plantation a little boy in buttons called "Sam."

"Sam" one afternoon pointed to a bottle on his master's bureau and said:

"Mars Channing, am datt hair oil?"

"Mercy, no, 'Sam,' that's glue," said Mr. Clapp.

"I guess dass why I can't git mah cap off," said "Sam," thoughtfully.

Denounces Khaki Uniforms.

Mayor Jameson said in the British parliament the other day that the sudden resort to khaki uniforms was a "senseless craze." Because the Boers wore khaki and slouch hats the whole army was slapped into similar costume. If the Zulus had beaten it, the army would have gone about in feathers and paint. Three streaks of paint and an ostrich feather would have been the uniform of a field marshal.

China Not Overcrowded.

A recent census of China shows that that country, crowded with "teeming millions," has a population of 103 to the square mile. Belgium has 220 to the square mile, Great Britain 130, and Germany 105

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The daily mileage of the trains of this country is 2,750,000.

Care of the Hair.

It is now generally agreed that many of the shampoos in use are injurious to the hair. The best treatment is frequent brushing and absolute cleanliness. Wash the hair in a lather of Ivory Soap and rinse thoroughly. Let the last water be cool, as it closes the pores of the skin and prevents colds.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

There is one doctor to every 800 inhabitants in Germany.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Prussia has 2033 associations of stenographers, with 51,201 members.

SPECIAL LOW RATES via SOUTHERN RAILWAY to

Boston, Mass., and return, account G. A. R. Reunion, August 15-20. Tickets only sold on Aug. 12-13, limited to Aug. 20 for return. Tickets may be extended to Sept. 30 by depositing same with joint agent at Boston on or before Aug. 20 and paying fee of 50 cents.

R. B. CREAGH, J. N. HARRISON,
Trav. Pass. Agt., Dist. Pass. Agt.,
Birmingham, Ala.

With 7 per cent of the world's land area and 5 per cent of its population, the United States has 25 per cent of the world's wealth. The value of the United States property, real and personal, in 1900 was $94,000,000,000, as compared with $59,000,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland, which ranks second.

SPECIAL LOW RATES via SOUTHERN RAILWAY to

Louisville, Ky., and return, account Biennial Conclave K. of P. Tickets sold August 13 to 16 inclusive at one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip, final limit August 31, 1904. Tickets may be extended to Sept. 15 by depositing same at Louisville on or before Aug. 31 and paying fee of fifty cents to joint agent. Tickets may be purchased reading direct to Louisville and returning via St. Louis with a ten-day stopover at St. Louis and thence direct to starting point at a higher rate than above quoted. One dollar will have to be paid at St. Louis to obtain the ten-day stopover at that point. Return transit limit of the diverse route tickets may be extended to Sept. 25 by depositing same and paying fee of fifty cents to joint agent, Louisville, Ky.

R. B. CREAGH, J. N. HARRISON,
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The Park Row building in New York is the tallest inhabited building in the world. It covers 15,000 square feet of ground and is thirty stories high. The distance from the curbing to the cornice is 336 feet, to the top of the towers 390 feet, to the top of the flag staff 447 feet; the depth of the foundations below curbing is 75 feet, making a total distance from foundations to the top of the flag staff 552 feet.

To check the emigration of English boys to the colonies the Lambeth, England, guardians are trying to apprentice them to home farmers, many of whom are ready to pay good wages and look carefully after the boys.

Lord Nelson's cocked hat, which the admiral gave to the sailing master of the Victory, was sold at a London auction recently for five guineas, while an umbrella which the duke of Wellington bestowed upon General Cook went for eight guineas.

The 2,000-year-old mummy of "The Osirian, the Lady, the Chantress, in the Egyptian Temple of Amen," was sold for only 5 pounds.

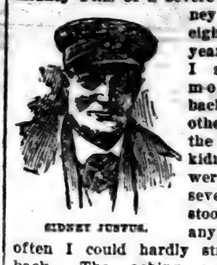
Major Charles Gantz, of Fairfield, Ia., who claims the unique distinction of being the smallest man in the world, being only 18 inches tall, offers any girl who will be his bride "a happy home, a loving husband, plenty of money and her own way."

Chinese firemen seem to be immune to the fierce heat of the fire room on ocean steamers, and stand up under a temperature that would prostrate white men.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."



SIDNEY JUSTUS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

W. C. Green, the multi-millionaire copper king, has bought the noted San Rafael de la Zanja ranch in southeastern Arizona, paying $1,200,000 for its 300,000 acres and the cattle upon them. This purchase establishes him as the greatest land owner of the North American continent, for hitherto, by the purchase of land grants, he owned about two hundred thousand acres eastward from his latest acquisition, as well as fully 1,000,000 acres in the northern part of the Mexican state of Sonora.

The value of a snore in church has been assessed at $5.50 by a Pennsylvania justice who forced a dame to pay the costs of an assault and battery suit which she instituted against two ushers who awoke her when her snores had become pronounced enough to disturb the congregation of the church where was supposed to be worshiping.

Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free.

BAD BLOOD

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WAS EVERYTHING TO HIM.

Whisky Not Alone Meat and Drink, But Washing and Lodging.

Mrs. John A. Logan, who has succeeded Miss Clara Barton in the presidency of the Red Cross, was educated in Kentucky.

In condemning intemperance Mrs. Logan said recently.

"Alcohol vitiates the mind that the degradation it imposes on its victims hardly seems like degradation to them. The woes of these men are changed to blessings in their besotted brains.

"For instance," said Mrs. Logan, smiling, "there used to live in Kentucky an old man called Fawcett Jones. Fawcett drank to excess, and he used to declare that whisky was meat and drink to him. But one hot summer night he drank so much that he fell into a puddle on the way home, and in this puddle he lay snoring until dawn.

"A clergyman who had risen early found him with his head in the mud and his legs and body in the water, and the good man woke him up.

"'Ah,' he said, 'so whisky is meat and drink to you, is it, Fawcett?'

"Fawcett rose to his feet and began to wring out his clothes.

"'It certainly is,' he said, and washing and lodging, too, sir.'"

Emperor Menelik Flattered.

Sir John Harrington, who has been made minister plenipotentiary from King Edward's court to that of Menelik of Abyssinia, was appointed British agent in Abyssinia in 1898. He has done many things to establish cordial relations between the two countries. One of his great achievements was to persuade her late majesty to speak into a phonograph a message to Menelik and his empress. It was the only time she ever consented to such an experiment, and it was done then on the express understanding that when the message had once been spoken the record should be destroyed. Menelik was so excited when he heard the great queen's message in her own voice that he repeatedly stopped the machine in order to have a salute fired and his empress was so flattered to hear her own name mentioned that she called out her bodyguard as a mark of respect.

After years of suffering from an illness which several physicians said was consumption, a oung lady of 23 years has coughed up a penny and her health is rapidly improving. When she was recovering from diphtheria fifteen years ago she swallowed the penny.

Just south of Albany, N. Y., on the opposite bank of the Hudson stands the venerable Fort Crailo, where "Yankee Doodle" was written about 150 years ago. The fort was also used as a house, and is known as the oldest continuously inhabited dwelling in the United States.

A size 6 glove today is larger than a size 6 glove five years ago, and this applies to all the sizes made. The explanation is that ladies' hands have grown larger than they used to be, through their practice of cycling, golfing, hockey, etc.

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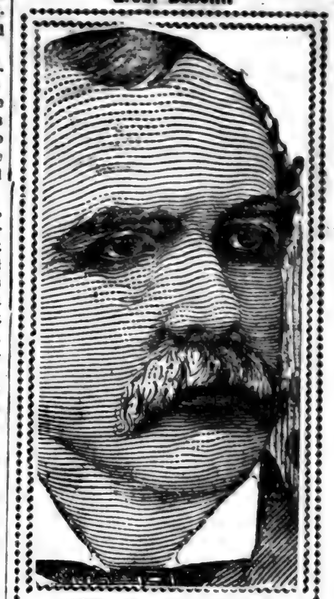

HON. M. C. BUTLER,
Ex-United States Senator From South Carolina.

EX-U. S. Senator M. C. Butler, from South Carolina, was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., he says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOO

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENT FOR AUGUST 14.

Subject: Obadiah and Elijah, I Ki xviii., 1-16—Golden Text, I Ki xviii., 13—Memory Verses, 5, 6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Elijah goes to meet Ahab (vs. 1, 2). 1. "Many days." The waiting time must have seemed long to Elijah. "The third year." It is supposed that he dwelt by the Cherith about a year and at Zarephath two years and six months. It is now in the third year since he went to Zarephath. "Go." Elijah made no move only as he had directions from God. The time had come when the people were in a state of mind to receive the benefit God intended them to receive through the terrible calamity that had come upon them. "Unto Ahab." The King had remained obdurate and unreformed. Another opportunity was to be given him of repentance, and Elijah was sent in order to declare to him the cause of the national judgment and to promise him, on condition of his removing it, the immediate sending of rain.

2. "Elijah went." A marvelous proof of the natural intrepidity of this prophet or his moral courage and his unlimited confidence in the protecting care of God that he ventured to approach the presence of the raging lion. "Sore famine." While it is clear, from chapter 17: 12-14, that the famine extended beyond the Kingdom of Israel, it is still probable that it was especially oppressive in Samaria and the provinces immediately adjacent. Corn must have been obtained for the people from Egypt or the adjoining countries else life could not have been sustained long.

II. Ahab and Obadiah searching for food (vs. 3-6). 3. "Obadiah." There are no less than twelve men by this name referred to in the Old Testament. The most conspicuous among them was Obadiah, the prophet. "Governor." He was an officer of high rank and great influence in Ahab's court. "Feared the Lord." It is, indeed, very remarkable that Obadiah, a devout worshiper of Jehovah, was allowed to retain his position when Jezebel was putting forth every effort to rid the country of God's true followers. No doubt it was because Obadiah could be trusted. He was a man of integrity and industry—just the sort of a man that Ahab would want to appoint over his household. It is not uncommon to find wicked men and haters of Christianity employing Christians preferably to others, simply because it is for their interest to do so.

4. "Cut off the prophets." The story of Jezebel's slaughter of the prophets is not given us, but it is referred to in this lesson and in chapter 19: 10-14. Not satisfied in establishing the worship of Baal this wicked woman undertook to exterminate the prophets of the Lord. The persecution she had probably ordered in vengeance because Elijah could not be found, and on suspicion that they were privy to his concealment. No doubt the larger number whom Jezebel cut off were sons of the prophets, those who belonged to the schools of the prophets, which we learn from 2 Kings 2 were both numerous and largely frequented. It was 100 of these men whom Obadiah saved in a time of persecution. "By fifty." That is, he hid them in two caves, fifty in each. These were they of whom the world was not worthy, mentioned in Heb. 11: 38, noble exemplars of faith. "Fed them." This was done secretly, at his own expense, and at the risk of losing his position and his life, and would, therefore, be a strong proof that he was a true worshiper of Jehovah. 5. "Go through the land" (R. V.) It is said to be a custom in the East, when a public calamity reaches its highest point, for the King himself and his chief minister to go forth and seek relief. This shows further how high was the position of Obadiah in service and confidence of the King.

III. Elijah meets Obadiah (vs. 7-16). "Met him." Deeming it imprudent to rush without previous intimation into the presence of Ahab, the prophet sent Obadiah to announce his return to the King. "Knew him." The prophet's appearance would make him easy to recognize, for he must have been seen more than once in Samaria. "On his face." To Obadiah Elijah was God's true representative. By his actions Obadiah showed his heart found respect and love for the prophet. "Is it thou?" (R. V.) His language and actions are full of emotion and surprise. Is it thou, to find whom every royal service has been exhausted; thou, Elijah, in broad daylight, right here near the palace of Samaria! 8. "Tell thy lord." It was to be news of great interest to the King. 9. "Wherein have I sinned" (R. V.) Obadiah's fear is very natural. He had asked to carry a message to Ahab. What another disappearance of Elijah may mean to make untrue, in which case the wrath of the King would fall upon him. "Will slay me." Thus we see how Obadiah distrusted Ahab. 10. "No nation," etc. Of course, Obadiah's words only apply to those countries immediately around Israel into which Elijah could be supposed to have fled for refuge. But he employs the language or Oriental hyperbole, so frequently found in the Old Testament. "Took an oath." He caused each nation solemnly and formally affirm and record that the prophet was not in their territory. This shows the influence Ahab must have had over the surrounding nations.

12. "The spirit • • • shall carry." This may be an allusion to the sudden disappearance of Elijah after he announced the drought to Ahab. Evidently Obadiah regarded Elijah's concealment as only possible through divine assistance. "I • • • fear the Lord." This and the following verse was not spoken in a boasting spirit, but merely to disclose to the prophet his true character and thus to induce Elijah to spare him from what seemed to him to be almost certain death. The true worshipers had not all perished; there were some who still held to the pure religion of Jehovah. 13. "Was it not told my lord Obadiah's thought seems to be that Elijah could believe nothing but evil of one who was in the household of Ahab. 14. After Elijah had dispelled all the apprehensions of Obadiah and had positively asserted that he would show himself unto Ahab that day, Obadiah conveyed the prophet's message to the King.

IV. Elijah meets Ahab (vs. 17-19). When Elijah and Ahab met, the King said unto him, "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" In this question he really charged Elijah with bringing the famine upon the nation. He thought to awe him into submission, but the prophet boldly told the King that the cause of the national calamity was his own ungodly doings in forsaking the Lord and establishing Baal worship in the land. He then demanded of Ahab that he gather all Israel and the prophets of Baal and Asherah upon Mount Carmel. This Ahab proceeded to do.

Pushcart Strike Over.

The pushcart men's strike in New York City, which has been on a week, it was announced, was settled, compromise having been reached.

Injured in Animal Fight.

Fourteen persons were injured in a report of animals escaping at the San Sebastian, Spain, between a bull and a bull.

DREANS A PRETTY RACE

ST STRIKING THING ABOUT EM IS THE WAY THEY WALK.

e Korean Dude Is Said to Be Quite Superior Article—Is Called "Yang Ban," or Noble, and He Oppresses the Common People Woefully.

Although months ago, it seems only yesterday that whenever I had half an hour to spare in Seoul I used to loiter in a shop and watch the crowd of passers-by. It was situated in the main street, just inside the gate. A few small purchases had brought me the eternal friendship of the proprietor, who always had a long pipe ready for me, longer than my arm, so that he always had to light it. The people as seen in everyday life, interest more in a strange country than places or show places. If I had to choose, I would prefer to see a slum than a "Baedeker" "sight" in a new city.

My friend was a vender of brass pots of all sizes but of only three types, that shone like burnished gold on the shelves around, and were arranged outside the open front. There was no fuss or bustle about his business, or importuning for custom; he would sit calmly with his legs tucked under him on the platform, about two feet off the ground, smoking innumerable pipes and wrapped in Oriental calm and his voluminous white garments. The laundering of his other clothes or suits, appeared to be perpetually in progress, as could be heard by the whack-whack of the sticks beating on a roller, which came constantly from the back of the premises telling that his wife was at work at the Korean method of ironing, by which the unsurpassable satin-like gloss is given to the surface.

It was a quaint and interesting procession that passed outside. The Koreans are distinctly a handsome race. They are not in the least like either of their neighbors, the Chinese or the Japanese. Although they have the oblique eyes of the Mongolian, their features are, as a rule, straight, or slightly aquiline, their foreheads high, and their oval faces clear-cut and individual. The majority of a Chinese crowd look to me always as if their heads had been cast in bullet molds, while this is quite otherwise with the Koreans. The most striking thing about the Korean is the way he walks. He carries himself better than the man of any place I know. There is practically nothing to indicate to a stranger difference of rank, but as you watch a man coming along the street there is a slight swing, redolent of immense dignity, that points out the patrician to the most casual onlooker. Some of them look as if they were always walking up the center of a palace chamber to the dais, amid admiring eyes. It is not swagger, but a very quiet, superlative self-consciousness of their own worth of position. The young "Yangban," or noble, is a delicious study. No London, Paris or New York swell, flaneur or dude is in it with him. His white suit is spotless and there is not a hair straying from the "Mang-Kun," a crownless skull cap of horsehair gauze coming well down over his forehead and fastened tightly as to produce a permanent groove in his skin and frequent headaches, to be borne for the sake of fashion. On this his hat, also of horsehair, is poised and tied under his chin, the black ribbons. If he has brown hair, it has been darkened with lampblack to the fashionable shade. He is invariably attended by a servant, he carries nothing for himself, not even a pipe; even going to school their books are carried for them. When he travels he is attended by as many servants as he can possibly muster. When he rides, he does not even hold the reins of his diminutive horse. It is led, and servants attend him on either side of the high saddle on which he is perched. Seoul simply swarms with these young toffs, who come up from all parts of the country to this center of that political intrigue in which the Yang-ban lives, moves and has his being. He never all his life does any work himself; this would be the worst kind of form and altogether infra dig. He is not above being supported by his relatives, and will even wink at the fact of his wife at home surreptitiously taking in washing to earn a little toward the household expenses, perhaps a big pretentious yamen, having a lot of ground and in a chronic state of dilapidation and decay.

These Yang-bans are the curse of Korea. The common people are woefully oppressed by them. If a peasant is known to have accumulated a little money it is not long before the local Yang-ban comes down on him, and, in shape nominally for a loan, which is never repaid, or perhaps for a levy more and simple. If the hind objects, he is promptly taken to the Yang-ban's yamen and kept there until he pays, or is imprisoned on some trumped-up charge and kept locked up until his relatives produce the required amount.

One great peculiarity of the streets of Seoul is that during the daytime practically no women are to be seen out. One occasionally sees an old woman of the lower class, dressed as much as the men, but wearing a cloak over her head, holding it in her hands, so as to conceal the lower part of her face. About 8 o'clock in the evening the great bell in Seoul tolls, which is the signal for all to retire off the streets, and gives permission to the women to emerge from their seclusion. This extraordinary regulation is strictly enforced, except as regards blind men, foreigners and persons going with prescriptions for the sick. Korean men are frequently found going about with sticks and pretending to be blind; but such is the rigid seclusion that the majority of the ladies of Seoul have never seen the streets of their city by daylight. From 8 o'clock until 12 the streets are alive with women, most of them attended by servants carrying lanterns. During this time they go visiting their friends. At 12 o'clock the great bell tolls again, from which time they have to be indoors, and men are again at liberty to go out if they like.—London Chronicle.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE MALAYS.

Peculiar Belief of an Eastern People in Signs and Omens.

You can scarcely ever get your money from a Malay on Friday, because they believe that if they pay their creditors on a Friday they will be overtaken by penury. Malays never shave or cut their nails on Saturday or Tuesday, because these are unlucky days, and if they do part with their hair or nails on these days they believe that they will always be in trouble or will die quickly. The Malay never sleeps in the afternoon, for such an action shortens life! When a rat bites a Malay's clothes, it signifies ill luck, and usually the rat-bitten clothes are given to the poor.

There is a kind of bird called by the Malays Rowk-rowk which does not build a nest, and lives in fields. The Malays say that whoever obtains a Rowk-rowk's nest will become invisible as soon as he puts the nest on his head. Of course, the Malays believe that there is such a nest, despite the fact that the bird never builds one.

If a Malay feels that his right hand is itchy, he is glad because he will receive a large sum of money, and if he feels that his right eye moves, he knows that he will see a foreign friend. If tears issue from either eye, he understands that a relative of his will die, and if he too often forgets his promises to his many friends, he is aware that he will die and will shed tears rather profusely.

When there is an eclipse of the moon or sun the Malays abstain from taking food and perform their ablutions, in order that no contagious disease may attack them. Crows are an ill omen, and whenever a crow cawcaws near a Malay habitation, it means death to some one of the inmates. Supposing a Malay walks along a road and suddenly a black cat crosses before him, he will at once turn back and walk another path. The crossing of the black cat signifies danger involving the loss of life.

You seldom see Malays bite their nails, because this action is likely to lead the doer into poverty. If a Malay sees a pig or a Chinese funeral before the sun rises, say at 5.30 a. m., he knows that he is lucky, and whatever he does on this day he is sure to meet with success. Dreaming of jumping a brooklet assures the dreamer that death will ensue in a short time, and in this case the unhappy man generally distributes alms to the poor so that his life may be prolonged. To see a monkey in the morning is an ill omen and signifies that the seer will lose money heavily in trade.—Penang Straits Echo.

The Camera Hunter.

To the hunter with the camera every wild creature is lawful and desirable game, and the open season lasts 12 months in the year, says Country Life in America. It is a most exciting sport "shooting" at birds in flight. In Florida the camera hunter stops his boat in a good locality and withdraws the slide from the plate, and waits in instant readiness for whatever may come along. A water turkey wings past, visible, as it advances, upon the ground-glass. The middle finger and thumb of the left hand turn a screw and focus, the thumb of the right presses the trigger, and the bird is ours, though it still continues its rapid flight; a thousandfold more valuable in this form than if maimed and mauled, for thousands of people can now see it, and the splendid scene as well. The writer is called a good shot with the gun, but what care I now for my gun—which hangs long neglected in a closet—as compared with my cameras! And what surprising things these flight pictures show! Who, for instance, would imagine that a bird could ever assume such a grotesque attitude as does the cormorant when she springs from her nest?

Cat Summoned Maid.

A wonderful cat attracted the attention of every one who recently passed up or down Eighth street on the west side between Locust and Spruce. Pussy was pure white. She was standing upon the step ralling of a house which was just high enough to enable her to reach the electric button with her paw. She manipulated this so vigorously that the door was soon opened by a servant, who picked pussy up, took her in her arms, entered the house and closed the door. It was the sentiment of all who witnessed the trick that Maria, or whatever her name might be, was a bright cat.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Wooden Shoes.

"The wooden shoe," says A. Qunerhish of Holland, "is worn almost exclusively by the peasant classes, and they find them more comfortable than the leather shoes that are forn in America. The foot is clad in a heavy woolen stocking, and then slipped into the shoe without fastening. They never fall off because the people are used to wearing them. They would not exchange, because any other kind would not be comfortable. The shoes are elm wood and cost from ten to fifteen cents of American money. Two pairs will last a year."

A Deduction.

The late Channing Clapp of Boston was for some years after the civil war a cotton planter in the south.

Mr. Clapp had on his plantation a little boy in buttons called "Sam."

"Sam" one afternoon pointed to a bottle on his master's bureau and said:

"Mars Channing, am datt hair oil?"

"Mercy, no, 'Sam,' that's glue," said Mr. Clapp.

"I guess dass why I can't git mah cap off," said "Sam," thoughtfully.

Denounces Khaki Uniforms.

Mayor Jameson said in the British parliament the other day that the sudden resort to khaki uniforms was a "senseless craze." Because the Boers wore khaki and slouch hats the whole army was slapped into similar costume. If the Zulus had beaten it, the army would have gone about in feathers and paint. Three streaks of paint and an ostrich feather would have been the uniform of a field marshal.

China Not Overcrowded.

A recent census of China shows that that country, crowded with "teeming millions," has a population of 103 to the square mile. Belgium has 220 to the square mile, Great Britain 130, and Germany 105

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The daily mileage of the trains of this country is 2,750,000.

Care of the Hair.

It is now generally agreed that many of the shampoos in use are injurious to the hair. The best treatment is frequent brushing and absolute cleanliness. Wash the hair in a lather of Ivory Soap and rinse thoroughly. Let the last water be cool, as it closes the pores of the skin and prevents colds.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

There is one doctor to every 800 inhabitants in Germany.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Prussia has 2033 associations of stenographers, with 51,201 members.

SPECIAL LOW RATES via SOUTHERN RAILWAY to

Boston, Mass., and return, account G. A. R. Reunion, August 15-20. Tickets only sold on Aug. 12-13, limited to Aug. 20 for return. Tickets may be extended to Sept. 30 by depositing same with joint agent at Boston on or before Aug. 20 and paying fee of 50 cents.

R. B. CREAGH, Trav. Pass. Agt., J. N. HARRISON, Dist. Pass. Agt., Birmingham, Ala.

With 7 per cent of the world's land area and 5 per cent of its population, the United States has 25 per cent of the world's wealth. The value of the United States property, real and personal, in 1900 was $94,000,000,000, as compared with $59,000,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland, which ranks second.

SPECIAL LOW RATES via SOUTHERN RAILWAY to

Louisville, Ky., and return, account Biennial Conclave K. of P. Tickets sold August 13 to 16 inclusive at one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip, final limit August 31, 1904. Tickets may be extended to Sept. 15 by depositing same at Louisville on or before Aug. 31 and paying fee of fifty cents to joint agent. Tickets may be purchased reading direct to Louisville and returning via St. Louis with a ten-day stopover at St. Louis and thence direct to starting point at a higher rate than above quoted. One dollar will have to be paid at St. Louis to obtain the ten-day stopover at that point. Return transit limit of the diverse route tickets may be extended to Sept. 25 by depositing same and paying fee of fifty cents to joint agent, Louisville, Ky.

R. B. CREAGH, Trav. Pass. Agt., J. N. HARRISON, Dist. Pass. Agt., Birmingham, Ala.

The Park Row building in New York is the tallest inhabited building in the world. It covers 15,000 square feet of ground and is thirty stories high. The distance from the curbing to the cornice is 336 feet, to the top of the towers 390 feet, to the top of the flag staff 447 feet; the depth of the foundations below curbing is 75 feet, making a total distance from foundations to the top of the flag staff 552 feet.

To check the emigration of English boys to the colonies the Lambeth, England, guardians are trying to apprentice them to home farmers, many of whom are ready to pay good wages and look carefully after the boys.

Lord Nelson's cocked hat, which the admiral gave to the sailing master of the Victory, was sold at a London auction recently for five guineas, while an umbrella which the duke of Wellington bestowed upon General Cook went for eight guineas.

The 2,000-year-old mummy of "The Osirian, the Lady, the Chantress, in the Egyptian Temple of Amen," was sold for only 5 pounds.

Major Charles Gantz, of Fairfield, Ia., who claims the unique distinction of being the smallest man in the world, being only 18 inches tall, offers any girl who will be his bride "a happy home, a loving husband, plenty of money and her own way."

Chinese firemen seem to be immune to the fierce heat of the fire room on ocean steamers, and stand up under a temperature that would prostrate white men.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 70 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

SIDNEY JUSTUS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

W. C. Green, the multi-millionaire copper king, has bought the noted San Rafael de la Zanja ranch in southeastern Arizona, paying $1,200,000 for its 300,000 acres and the cattle upon them. This purchase establishes him as the greatest land owner of the North American continent, for hitherto, by the purchase of land grants, he owned about two hundred thousand acres eastward from his latest acquisition, as well as fully 1,000,000 acres in the northern part of the Mexican state of Sonora.

The value of a snore in church has been assessed at $5.50 by a Pennsylvania justice who forced a dame to pay the costs of an assault and battery suit which she instituted against two ushers who awoke her when her snores had become pronounced enough to disturb the congregation of the church where was supposed to be worshiping.

Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will hold your letter in strict confidence. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."
C. J. Pusch, 97 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 600
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

WAS EVERYTHING TO HIM.

Whisky Not Alone Meat and Drink, But Washing and Lodging.

Mrs. John A. Logan, who has succeeded Miss Clara Barton in the presidency of the Red Cross, was educated in Kentucky.

In condemning intemperance Mrs. Logan said recently.

"Alcohol vitiates the mind that the degradation it imposes on its victims hardly seems like degradation to them. The woes of these men are changed to blessings in their besotted brains.

"For instance," said Mrs. Logan, smiling, "there used to live in Kentucky an old man called Fawcett Jones. Fawcett drank to excess, and he used to declare that whisky was meat and drink to him. But one hot summer night he drank so much that he fell into a puddle on the way home, and in this puddle he lay snoring until dawn.

"A clergyman who had risen early found him with his head in the mud and his legs and body in the water, and the good man woke him up.

"'Ah,' he said, 'so whisky is meat and drink to you, is it, Fawcett?'

"Fawcett rose to his feet and began to wring out his clothes.

"'It certainly is,' he said, and washing and lodging, too, sir.'"

Emperor Menelik Flattered.

Sir John Harrington, who has been made minister plenipotentiary from King Edward's court to that of Menelik of Abyssinia, was appointed British agent in Abyssinia in 1898. He has done many things to establish cordial relations between the two countries. One of his great achievements was to persuade her late majesty to speak into a phonograph a message to Menelik and his empress. It was the only time she ever consented to such an experiment, and it was done then on the express understanding that when the message had once been spoken the record should be destroyed. Menelik was so excited when he heard the great queen's message in her own voice that he repeatedly stopped the machine in order to have a salute fired and his empress was so flattered to hear her own name mentioned that she called out her bodyguard as a mark of respect.

After years of suffering from an illness which several physicians said was consumption, a oung lady of 23 years has coughed up a penny and her health is rapidly improving. When she was recovering from diphtheria fifteen years ago she swallowed the penny.

Just south of Albany, N. Y., on the opposite bank of the Hudson stands the venerable Fort Crailo, where "Yankee Doodle" was written about 150 years ago. The fort was also used as a house, and is known as the oldest continuously inhabited dwelling in the United States.

A size 6 glove today is larger than a size 6 glove five years ago, and this applies to all the sizes made. The explanation is that ladies' hands have grown larger than they used to be, through their practice of cycling, golfing, hockey, etc.

TULANE UNIVERSITY of LA.

NEW ORLEANS.

Full courses in Languages, Sciences, Engineering, Law, Medicine. Splendid department for women in Newcomb College. Tulane makes leaders in all vocations. Its facilities for instructon in Engineering are unsurpassed. Unexcelled opportunities for the study of Sugar Chemistry. Many scholarships in the academic department. Expenses low. Board and accommodations in dormitories at low rates. Opportunities afforded academic students for self-help. Next session begins October 1st. Send for catalogue and illustrated circular. Address THE REGISTRAR, Gibson Hall.

Use our machinery! It is the strongest. It takes the least power. Carries the heaviest tools. Drills much faster. Lasts longer and makes the owner more money than any other Drilling Machine on earth. Machines made for drilling any depth or diameter, and for Horse, Steam or Gasoline Power.
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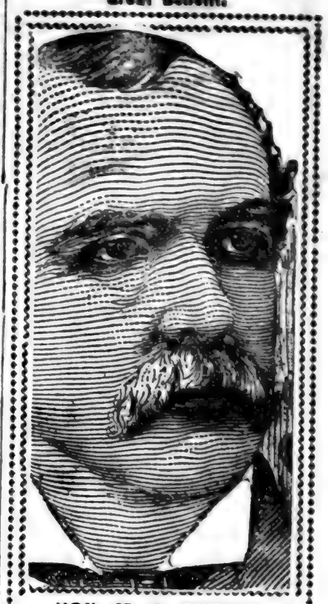
Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer
Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Used Peruna For Dyspepsia With Great Benefit.



HON. M. C. BUTLER,
Ex-United States Senator From South Carolina.

EX-U. S. Senator M. C. Butler, from South Carolina, was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., he says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh of the stomach.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Thirty-four of the thirty-eight sultans who have ruled the Ottoman empire since the Turks conquered Constantinople have died violent deaths.

BOTANIC
B.B.B. BLOOD BALM

The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by
BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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ESTABLISHED 1831.

John W. Abercrombie, LL. D., Pres.

Forty officers of government and instruction. Regular enrollment for last session, 432. Summer School enrollment, 351. Total, 783. Excellent laboratory facilities. Good library. Well equipped gymnasium. Steam laundry. Electric lights. Spring water. Good board. Graduate and undergraduate courses in thirteen academic schools. Professional courses in Engineering, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy. So many superior advantages can not be had elsewhere at smaller cost. Tuition in academic department free to Alabamians.

Next session opens Wednesday, September 7. For catalogue address,

G. H. JONES, Secretary.
University, Ala.

FREE SAMPLE

Of "THE STORY OF MY LIFE AND WORK," By Booker T. Washington.

Send us your name and address. We want you to have a copy of this autobiography of the greatest living Negro for the purpose of introducing it in your community. It is a remarkable seller, big profit; agents are making from $4 to $10 per day. Will you introduce it by selling or getting us an agent? If so, send at once for a sample.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

$20.00 TO $40.00 PER WEEK

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One agent in the country sold 45 copies in one day. Another $10 in one week. Agents have canvassed all day and sold a copy at every home. Selling price $1.50. Liberal discounts to agents. Send 25c for outfit; satisfaction guaranteed (or money refunded). Circulars free.
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If you are interested in obtaining a dental education, write for free catalogue of full instruction.

Address DR. S. W. FOSTER, Dean, 100 NORTH BUTLER STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Am. 33, 1904.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

PARKER RESIGNS AS JUDGE

Leaves Court of Appeals After Presiding at Brief Session.

BECOMES PRIVATE CITIZEN AGAIN

Surrounded by His Old Associates the Democratic Candidate For the Presidency Bids Farewell to the Bench—Returns to Esopus, N. Y., After Formalities at State Capital.

Albany, N. Y.—Shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon Alton B. Parker ceased to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. He arrived in this city at 1 o'clock to keep an engagement made with the Appeals Judges, and from 2 until 3 o'clock was with them in the consultation room, where they passed upon sixty-six opinions, practically clearing the calendar of the court. The Judges present were Parker, O'Brien, Martin, Vann, Cullen and Werner. The absentees were Judges Gray, Bartlett and Haight, who are in Europe.

At 3.05 the session was at an end, and Judge Parker invited the correspondents into the main chamber, introducing them to the several Judges. Then, before a question could be asked as to his resignation, he turned, and with a wave of his hand said: "Gentlemen, this room was mine." In the next moment he called Buell C. Andrews, one of the clerks, and handing him an envelope asked him to file it with the Secretary of State. To the correspondent a copy, which is as follows, was handed:

"Hon. John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State:

"Sir—I hereby respectfully resign my office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, such resignation to take effect immediately. ALTON B. PARKER.

"Rosemont, Esopus, N. Y., August 5, 1904."

The Democratic candidate declined to discuss his resignation, but several of his associates were anxious to be quoted in expressing their high regard for Mr. Parker. Judge Martin, who is to go off the bench this year because of age, summed up Judge Parker as a good fellow, a faithful friend and a fearless Judge. Judges O'Brien, Vann, Werner and Cullen expressed the opinion that the court would suffer a personal loss by the absence of Judge Parker. It became known after the session that Judge Parker had written his associates three weeks ago asking them to hold this afternoon's meeting and wind up the business of the court, so that he might go more actively into politics. He departed for Esopus at 5.30 p. m.

FORMER MAYOR MURDERED.

Henry Osborne, of Hartford, Conn., Killed by Negro.

Hartford, Conn.—Henry Osborne, a former Police Commissioner and one of the leading business men of this city, was murdered by his former body servant, Joseph Watson. The negro was found in hiding under a bed in the basement of the Osborne home, No. 23 Capitol avenue, after a close search for him had been made in all sections of the city. Outside the house at the time the murderer was found were gathered fully 1000 persons, and as Watson, heavily manacled, was conducted down the steps to the police patrol wagon the air resounded with cries of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" from the crowd which surged toward the officers as if it desired to take the prisoner.

SEVEN GIRLS DROWNED.

Shouting in Glee, They Waded Into Big Waves Raised by a Steamer.

Alton, Ill.—Michael Riley, his little daughter, and six of her girl friends were drowned in the Mississippi River while bathing. Only one of a party of nine was rescued. The children, with Riley, shouting in their excitement, waded off the end of a sand bar into some big waves from a passing steamer.

Riley lives near the river in the southern part of the city. It was his custom every warm evening to bathe in the river at the beach in front of his home after his return from work.

Husband and Wife Murdered.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Scheron, of Philadelphia, Pa., were murdered by the woman's brother, whom they caught robbing their home. The murderer gave himself up, after trying suicide.

Express Train Wrecked.

An express train on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad for Cape May ran into an open switch and was wrecked. Two trainmen and several passengers were injured.

Restore Racing News.

Justice White, of New York City, issued a mandamus compelling the New York Telephone Company to restore service to the racing "exchange" raided by McAdoo.

Explorer Andree Found?

A letter from Andree, the lost Arctic explorer, is reported to have been picked up by a Spitzbergen whaler.

Typewriting by Wireless.

Herr Valdemar Paulsen has discovered a means of operating a typewriter at a distance by wireless telegraphy.

Tried to Asphyxiate a Family.

Dr. William Frye, of Kansas City, Mo., reported that he had been robbed of $6250 by a burglar, who entered his home between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. After taking the money the robber attempted to asphyxiate all those in the house by turning every gas jet on.

Inspector at Stock Yards.

A Government inspector visited the stock yards at Chicago, Ill., to investigate strike conditions.

CYCLIST HOLDS UP AUTO

New Yorkers Robbed of $1000 and Jewels Near Willow Grove, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall and Two Women Friends Were Detained by a Highwayman Who Rode a Moto Cycle.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. C. Hall, of 337 Broadway, New York City, with a party in an automobile, while en route on Old York road, was held up at the point of a pistol and robbed by a daring highwayman who rode a motor cycle. The highwayman secured $1000 in money and jewelry and made his escape, leaving no possible clew. In the automobile with Mr. Hall were Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Arthur L. Jackson and Mrs. Thomas C. Walton.

They were on their way to the Delaware Water Gap. Mr. Hall and his party left Philadelphia in the afternoon at 4.30 o'clock for the Delaware Water Gap. They had just come up from Atlantic City. Arriving at Willow Grove the party took supper in the Casino at the park there and stayed until 9 p. m. listening to the music of the band. Leaving Willow Grove in the big red double cylinder touring car the party started for Easton by way of Doylestown.

All went well until a heavy grade four and a half miles from Willow Grove was reached. Mr. Hall slowed up to take the steep hill. As he neared the cross roads at the summit he heard the toot of an auto horn and thought another machine was approaching. Then in the light of his own headlight Mr. Hall discerned a motor cyclist fifty feet away. The cyclist rode up to the automobile and pulling out a pistol called:

"Get out of that machine —— quick—hurry now!"

"Why, what do you mean!" gasped the astonished Mr. Hall.

"I mean just what I say, and be quick," replied the highwayman.

At that Mr. Hall got down to the ground, assisting the frightened women to alight after him. The highwayman then searched all four, taking Mr. Hall's money and the jewels from the women.

"I need your gasoline. My machine has run out."

The request was complied with under the suasion of the revolvers, which he kept constantly aimed at the party.

Connecting a rubber tube between the two tanks, the polite highwayman set the pumps working, and soon had the fuel transferred from the touring car to his own tank. This completely disabled the Halls' vehicle, and left their party reduced to locomotion by foot power.

His work completed, the motor footpad bid the party all "Good night," blew three toots on his bicycle horn and sped away in the direction of Philadelphia.

The victims, after a consultation, walked two miles to the toll gate and obtained a conveyance there to drive them to Doylestown, Pa. It was at that village that the motor cycle holdup was first reported about midnight.

LEAPED TO DEATH.

North Carolina Young Woman Kills Herself by Jumping From Cliff.

Asheville, N. C.—Miss Ethel Devereaux, a young society woman, of Raleigh, who had been a guest at Esmeralda Inn, a summer resort near Asheville, jumped to her death from a mountain cliff 200 feet high.

After a search which continued all night and the next day, in which hundreds of persons joined, the girl's body was found.

Disappointment in love prompted the girl's act. Near where the girl lay were found the charred remains of a packet of letters and a gold locket which contained a lock of hair which the girl had worn for years.

MAIL CARRIERS' INCREASE.

Those Named Prior to June 30 at $600 to Receive $720.

Washington, D. C.—In the adjustment of the salaries of rural carriers in the postal service it has been decided that all carriers appointed prior to June 30, 1904, who were entitled to the maximum pay of $600, under rules which governed the establishment of routes at that time, shall receive the maximum pay of $720, but that the schedule which became effective on July 1, 1904, and recently announced, shall prevail in fixing the compensation of all carriers appointed since June 30.

Schwab Returns From Germany.

Charles M. Schwab, just returned from Germany, said that after studying the steel industry at Essen he saw no reason to introduce Krupp methods in this country.

Internal Revenue Report.

The internal revenue receipts from all sources for the last fiscal year are reported to have been $232,904,004.

To Search Vessels.

Russia issued an official statement declaring that the search for contraband will be continued by cruisers.

Twelve Prisoners Escape.

Twelve prisoners attacked the jailor in Georgetown, Del., broke from jail and escaped into a vast swamp.

Strike in Vienna.

Ten thousand teamsters struck in Vienna. Several clashes with the police took place.

General Grant is Honored.

The War Department assigned General Frederick D. Grant to command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, General Funston, who had been assigned to that command, going to the Department of the Lakes, at Chicago.

"Flyer" is Wrecked.

The "Eighty-Minute Flyer" was wrecked at Woodbury, N. J., and a dozen persons were injured.

GOVERNOR IN DISGUISE

Nebraska's Executive Goes to South Omaha Stock Yards.

UNNOTICED AMONG STRIKERS

After Careful Investigation Governor John Mickey Concludes Not to Send State Troops to the Scene of Trouble—Declares the City to Be Safe—Mingles With Both Sides.

South Omaha, Neb.—Disguised as a laborer, Governor John Mickey, of Nebraska, mingled with the strikers and strike breakers here, joined with the crowd in a run on the Armour plant and fell back with the others when confronted by a line of deputy sheriffs, and unknown in his workingman's garb personally investigated the conditions in the great meat strike here.

As a resut of his investigation the Governor now refuses to send any State troops to South Omaha for the present. He had been requested to send a company of the National Guard to protect the non-union workmen who, it was alleged, were being interfered with when they attempted to enter the packing plant.

The Governor, when the Sheriff and packers had made the request for the soldiers and stated their case, said he would take the matter under consideration. Then after having seen the things the packers desired he should see, he returned to his home in Lincoln.

He donned the clothing of a laborer and quietly returned to South Omaha, incognito, to make an investigation of the other side of the case. At an early hour he was mingling with the strikers, thousands of whom surrounded the packing houses. No one recognized him and he soon was hearing the opinions of the strikers as to how long the trouble would last, how the plants were being run with non-union men and what methods were considered to draw away the strike-breakers.

Shortly after Governor Mickey arrived on the scene, the strikers suddenly broke for Armours, where it was reported an attempt to run in a carload of strike-breakers was being made. The Governor stayed with the strikers and ran to the plant. Before reaching it, however, the crowd was halted by deputy sheriffs, and the Governor stood in the front row and watched the strike-breakers, of whom there were fifty, enter the plant and go to work. The strikers attempted no interference.

For three hours Governor Mickey remained among the strikers and says he received information as to how a strike is run. Then he was recognized by Sheriff Powers, who was amazed at seeing the Governor in a workingman's garb. But the Governor quickly told his mission and then and there announced that no troops would be ordered to South Omaha so long as the strikers remained in their present state.

"Things are absolutely safe in South Omaha, and there is no reason to call out the troops," he says. "I know what I am talking about now, for I have seen and heard just about the whole thing."

When Governor Mickey returned to his home in Lincoln he was still wearing his disguise as a laborer.

BOY'S BLOW KILLS POLICEMAN.

Youngster in Charlotte, N. C., Resisted When Caught After a Chase.

Charlotte, N. C.—J. W. Brown, a member of the Charlotte police force, was killed by Paul Biggers, a sixteen-year-old white boy.

Biggers had been arrested for violating a city ordinance, and after the hearing the boy passed the police officer and laughed or sneered at him. Brown thereupon gave chase and laid hold of Biggers, who struck him in the stomach with his fist. The officer knocked the boy senseless with his club.

A large crowd gathered and threats against the officer were made, but the crowd was kept back and the boy was taken to the police station. Brown was taken ill shortly after as a result of the blow struck by Biggers, and died a few hours later.

$25,000,000 FOR IRRIGATION.

Fund For Reclaiming Arid Land Increased by Land Sales.

Washington, D. C.—An increase of the arid land Reclamation fund held by the Treasury to approximately $25,000,000 is announced in the report of the Auditor for the Interior Department for the fiscal year ended June 30.

This is the fund accumulated from the proceeds of public land sales in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

EX-GOVERNOR PATTISON DEAD.

Pneumonia the Cause—Was Twice Governor.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Robert E. Pattison, who was twice Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania and twice Controller of Philadelphia, died at his home in Overbrook, a suburb of this city. Pneumonia, complicated with a weakness of the heart, was the cause of death. He was fifty-four years old.

Dead in Bathing Suit.

The body of a man in bathing clothes, believed to be Richard Reinhardt Fuenther, of North Tottenville, S. I., was found near Tottenville. Some days ago Fuenther disappeared, leaving his clothes in one of the bathing houses.

Mrs. Miles Dead.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, wife of the former Lieutenant-General commanding the army, died suddenly at West Point, N. Y., of heart failure.

ROB TRAIN PASSENGERS

Held Up Only Twenty Miles From the City of Chicago.

Load of St. Louis Excursionists Are Boldly Robbed by Five Masked Men—One Victim is Shot.

Chicago, Ill.—Five masked men held up an Illinois Central train within twenty-five miles of Chicago and lined up the passengers in the Pullman cars with pistols pointing at them and searched them for valuables.

The train that was held up was a special bound for St. Louis, filled with excursionists going to the World's Fair.

The robbers boarded the train between Flossmore and Matteson, and with drawn revolvers climbed into cab and ordered the engineer to stop.

The engineer brought the train to a standstill at a lonely place near some woods, and the conductor and brakeman, who ran forward to find out the cause of the train stopping, were also ordered to throw up their hands and were searched for weapons.

After the engineer, fireman and the trainmen had handed over what money they had they were marched back to the baggage car. The robbers were disappointed at finding that they had held up a train without an express car, but determined to make the best of the job by robbing the passengers of whatever money and valuables they might possess.

The passengers were ordered to march out of the cars and line up beside the train. Women and children, terrified at the appearance of the masked men, screamed and tried to hide under the seats. The robbers, however, made a careful search of the cars and were sure they had all the passengers under the muzzles of their revolvers before they began to rob them. All had to hold up their hands.

A man who was one of the last to leave the train, struggled against a robber who was holding him, when he was dragged from the platform. One of the masked men drew back and in full sight of the passengers fired directly at the man's breast and he fell to the ground dangerously wounded.

"That's what the next man will get that acts that way," said a man who seemed to be leader of the gang.

After the robbers had secured all the booty they could find, they backed off to the woods and escaped.

The train proceeded to Kankakee, sixty miles distant, under full steam, and at that station Superintendent Gross, who was on board, left the sleeper and notified Chief of Detectives O'Keefe of the road, of the robbery.

At 1.10 o'clock a special train with police officers and employes of the Illinois Central left for the scene of the robbery to hunt down the robbers who, it was believed, were either hiding in the marshes near Madison or had doubled and were working back toward Chicago.

GAMBLER KILLED IN HIS ROOM.

Charles Bosworth Murdered in New Britain, Conn.

New Britain, Conn.—Charles Bosworth, a gambler, aged fifty-three years, was found lying unconscious in a pool of blood in the back room of the second floor of Ward's Building, on Main street, shortly before noon. He died in the hospital at 4 p. m., not having recovered consciousness. He was murdered and the police have no clue to his assailants.

When Bosworth was found there were several wounds on his head, his pockets were turned inside out, and a diamond ring had been torn from his finger. The room was evidently used as a policy shop, as numerous envelopes containing policy slips were found on the table, which, with four chairs, comprised the entire furniture of the room.

HAITIAN SOLDIERS RIOT.

Attempt to Pillage Central Market and Near-by Shops.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti.—The most serious disorders are anticipated here. The population is very much excited by the continued rise in the prices of all merchandise, and a band of soldiers made an attempt to begin pillaging the Central Market and the shops in that vicinity.

Troops and police immediately intervened and re-established order, but in the fight many men were wounded. All the stores in Port-au-Prince were closed.

A number of Syrians were stoned in the streets. Two of them were wounded, and their stalls, surrounding the Central Market, were destroyed by soldiers.

PRICE ON HEADS OF BANDITS.

Railroad Offers $4000 For Men Who Robbed Diamond Special.

Chicago, Ill.—The officers of the Illinois Central Railroad increased the reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of the bandits who held up the Diamond Special near Matteson, Ill., to $4000, a reward of $1000 for each of the robbers.

The passengers lost $1000 and a number of watches by the robbery, which was at first reported to have been done by one man. Later it developed that four men were concerned in it. The conductor of the train is positive that the bandits were formerly employes of the railroad.

Baldwin's New Airship.

A successful ascension was made by Captain T. S. Baldwin's airship at Idora Park, Oakland, Cal. The airship ascended about 500 feet, made a considerable circle, and landed successfully at the place from where it had started.

American Duchess Injured.

Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Miss Vanderbilt), was thrown from a horse in Blenheim Park, and considerably bruised and shaken.

WARNING SENT TO TURKEY

Washington Loses Patience in Negotiations With Porte.

WARSHIPS ORDERED TO SMYRNA

Admiral Jewell With the Olympia, Cleveland and Baltimore is Ordered to Proceed to Smyrna From Villefranche and There to Await Orders From Naval Department at Washington.

Washington, D. C.—It is evidently the intention of this Government to make it known to the Sublime Porte that the United States has become weary of the persistent evasions and obstruction in connection with the efforts that have been pending for a long time to secure for citizens of the United States the same rights and privileges that are accorded to those of other nations. The promises of the Sultan have been repeatedly broken, and upon the report and recommendation of Minister Leishman American war vessels will drop their anchors in the harbor of Smyrna.

Americans do not have the same freedom in traveling in Turkey that is enjoyed by the citizens of European countries, and this is especially true of professional men. American educational institutions are discriminated against, American scientists are not permitted to engage in making excavations, a privilege enjoyed by their professional brethren of other countries; American missionaries are hindered in the prosecution of their work, and facilities for doing business are withheld from Americans that are accorded to business men of other countries.

In addition to these general matters there are individual cases of transgression on the part of the Turkish officials through which suffering and loss have been imposed on Americans. With reference to these our Minister has not been able to reach satisfactory conclusions, and in several instances where the Minister for Foreign Affairs had entered into agreement with Mr. Leishman the Grand Vizier has interfered, nullified the agreements and countermanded the orders of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Two years ago Mr. Leishman appealed to the Sultan against the conduct of the Grand Vizier in nullifying agreements made by the Foreign Minister. The Grand Vizier refused to receive Mr. Leishman when he called for explanations, a courtesy that is always extended, even to the dragomans of the embassies.

Recently Mr. Leishman was instructed by Secretary Hay urgently to insist that the Sultan should take action on the request of the United States for the removal of all restrictions placed upon its citizens residing or traveling in Turkey that were not imposed on the citizens of other countries, but Mr. Leishman has not been able to get any satisfaction.

It has now been decided that war vessels shall be sent to Turkish waters to strengthen the demands made by the American Minister. Accordingly orders have been sent to Admiral Jewell, commanding the European Squadron, which is now at Villefranche, to proceed at once to Smyrna. Admiral Jewell's squadron consists of the Olympia, Baltimore, and Cleveland. These vessels will sail from Villefranche. At Smyrna the Admiral will receive orders from the Secretary of the Navy.

The battleship squadron, under command of Admiral Barker, is due at Gibraltar, and it is understood that it will be held in the Mediterranean for the present awaiting the outcome of instructions sent to Minister Leishman.

AMERICANS ARE FIRED ON.

Reckless Custom House Guards at Port Limon.

New Orleans, La.—An international incident may develop from an occurrence at Port Limon, Costa Rica, when three American citizens were fired on by the Custom House guards without provocation or warning. News of this affair came to New Orleans, being brought to the city by the returning passengers on the United Fruit Company's steamer Brattle. The persons fired on were Dr. Allen J. Jumel, son of former Adjutant General Allen Jumel; Dr. J. O. Rush, of Mobile, Ala., and Duke Schweppe, of Boston and Port Limon.

Must Face Murder Trial.

After six years in a hospital for the insane, John W. Stone, of Des Moines, Iowa, awoke to find he had killed a man and must face trial on a charge of murder.

Collision Sinks Steamer.

It is reported in Detroit, Mich., that the freighter City of Berlin was struck by an unknown vessel in the Detroit River, off Belle Isle, and that she sank.

Russia Refuses R. R. Offer.

The Russian Minister of Railroads has declined favorable offers of foreign companies to lay another line of rails on the Siberian line.

His Ear Bitten Off.

During an attack made upon him by three passengers, in New York City, an elevated railroad guard's ear was bitten off.

To Aid Meat Strikers.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, having nearly 300,000 members, voted to aid financially the meat strikers.

Trolley Strike is Avoided.

As a result of a compromise, the threatened strike on the New Haven, Conn., trolley lines was avoided.

Women Chase Burglars.

Three young women of Monroe, Conn., armed with shotguns, chased two burglars through the woods.

BOMB HURLED IN CROWD

Score of Persons Injured at an Italian Outing.

Saloon Keepers' Feud in Upper New York City Results in a Free Fight. Bomb Thrower is Arrested.

New York City.—While an Italian picnic was being held in a lot in One Hundred and Fifty-first street, between Park and Morris avenues, a bomb was thrown into the crowd, and according to the police, about twenty persons were injured. The man said to have thrown the bomb escaped, but was arrested at his home and sent to the Lincoln Hospital a prisoner.

A bar had been set up in the center of the lot, in charge of Peter Dimerio of 415 East One Hundred and Fifty-first street. Dimerio later told the police that Vincenzio Donnetto of 413 East One Hundred and Fifty-second street, stepped up to his stand at 9 o'clock and demanded money. Dimerio refused to give him any, and upon Donnetto moved back a few feet, and, drawing a bomb from his pocket, threw it at a barrel in front of the stand.

A terrific explosion followed, and men, women and children ran screaming in every direction.

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Donnetto made no reply. He had been thrown down by the explosion and, so far as is known, was not severely injured than any one else. He picked himself up, however, and ran as rapidly as he could. Though he was injured himself, Dimerio pursued Donnetto as far as Park avenue, where he lost sight of him.

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EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., AUGUST 18, 1904. NO. 21.

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It is stated that the Tokio government will send a circular note to the powers on the subject of seizure of Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni, but beyond intimating that no explanation will be on the part of information the officials were willing to say anything additional until fully advised as to the result of official inquiry.

Takes an Island.

The British cruiser Tribune on August 10th landed a party at Aves, or Bird island, 127 miles west of the island of Dominica, and annexed it as British possession.

The boats were hauled through the surf safely, the British flag was hoisted and a royal salute fired.

Street Cars Collide.

A head-on collision between street cars of the Spring Hill line of the Mobile Light and Railroad company occurred Saturday night. One was fatally injured and six others slightly injured.

Thomas Taylor, motorman, both legs crushed off and will die.

The car in charge of Conductor Jackson and Motorman Sharp was running at a rate of nearly 25 miles an hour. Motorman Taylor had just gotten the car under way and was attempting to bring it to a standstill when No. 2 crashed into his car at full speed, cutting off both his legs.

Conductor Sharp left his car before the crash and can not be found.

IT IS A BOY.

Russia Rejoices in the Birth of an Heir to the Throne.

A son and heir to the Russian throne was born Friday, the 12th. The empress and child are doing well. In receiving the congratulations of his court the emperor said:

"I am happier at the birth of a son and heir than a victory of my troops, for I wait the future calmly and without fear, knowing by this sign that the war will be brought to a happy conclusion."

An imperial salute of 101 guns was subsequently fired, first from Peterhof and then it was repeated by all the forts around St. Petersburg.

The christening of the heir will take place in a fortnight. It will be a ceremony of the most elaborate sort. In accordance with Russian imperial custom, it will be performed in the imperial chapel of the Peterhof palace, credited with being the most magnificent chapel in Russia. The child will be named Alexis.

The emperor was greatly restricted in the choice of a name for the heir to the throne from the fact that the imperial initials, which are on all public edifices, saddle clothes, railway wagons, etc., are "A" and "N." The selection of a name not beginning with these letters would entail enormous expense should the heir come to the throne. There are a great many traditions about the name.

ADMIRAL WITHOFT KILLED.

Blown to Pieces by a Japanese Shell on the Czarevitch.

Admiral Withoft was standing on the bridge of the battleship Czarevitch at the height of the battle, when a shell exploded blowing him to atoms. The casualties aboard the Czarevitch were 210 killed and 60 wounded. The battle ship is reported at Kiao Chou with its steering gear shot away and most of the machinery so damaged as to be useless.

A message from Chee Foo says the Russian cruiser Novik, which took refuge at Kiao Chow, escaped from there at the expiration of the twenty-four hours' limit.

The Japanese embassy received from Tokio a report sent by Admiral Togo on Wednesday's fight. The report says five of the six Russian battleships in the fight are believed to be seriously damaged. The Pobieda's masts were broken off. The Retvizan apparently suffered most. The message adds that the Japanese damages have already been temporarily repaired.

Admiral Togo, it is learned, concentrated fire on the battleships and this accounts for the escape of the cruisers. It is ascertained that five battleships with the cruisers Diana and Bayan are now at Port Arthur.

JAIL DELIVERY

At Centerville Narrowly Frustrated—One Prisoner Escaped.

What came very near being a wholesale jail delivery occurred at Centerville Tuesday. Sheriff Crawford had seventeen prisoners in jail and during the day they were allowed to take exercise in the corridor of the jail.

In some way Nolie Woodie and his brother, Frank Woodie, charged with burglary, unlocked the door leading into the jail yard and were soon at liberty. In a few moments all the prisoners desiring to escape would have done so, but Hugh Watson, a white man charged with murder in the first degree, closed he door and kept any other prisoners from escaping.

One of the negroes was shot and recaptured. The other escaped.

Birmingham has decided not to consider applicants for police duty who are over 45.

Lost an Arm.

Simon Pridmore, fourteen years old, was the victim of a terrible accident in the yards of the Southern railway in Columbus, Miss. The young man boarded a box car attached to a switch engine near the depot intending to ride to the crossing a few blocks away. As the car passed over a switch he lost his holding and was thrown underneath the car. The trucks hit his body as he was falling and dragged him for some distance, but his right arm was run over by the wheels and almost completely severed just below his shoulder.

More Warships for Haiti.

The navy department has directed Admiral Sigsbee, commanding the Caribbean squadron, to send a warship to Gonaives and Jeremie, Haiti, Minister Powell having reported disturbances at those points. The Denver, now at Porto Rico, has been ordered on the mission.

Georgia's tax returns show a gain of $23,000,000.

The loom was used by the Egyptians in 2500 B. C.

THE EASTERN OCEANS

Now Controlled by Japanese. Russian Navy Defeated. Port Arthur Matters.

JAPANESE PRESS THEIR VICTORY.

Combined Attack on Port Arthur by Land and Sea—Reinforcements Arrive.

That a general land and naval attack was made on Port Arthur Monday is indicated by information from various sources.

A statement that the naval attack was made at 4 o'clock in the morning comes from an authoritative, but not diplomatic quarter.

Heavy fighting has occurred at Port Arthur during the past few days. The Japanese captured three Russian batteries and secured position close to the inner fortifications. Both sides lost heavily.

The Japanese have commenced a bombardment from Lang Mountain on the harbor and interior defenses.

Twelve additional Japanese regiments have reached Port Arthur.

It is stated on trustworthy authority that the mikado has ordered that Port Arthur must be taken at any cost even if it necessitates the suspension of operations in Manchuria, and it is quite possible that the main Japanese force will proceed to Port Arthur within a few days.

There is activity aboard the ships of the Baltic fleet. A large amount of sailors' baggage is being taken to the new battleship Orell. Orders have been issued that all torpedo boats and destroyers of the second division shall be called to full capacity. The boats are to await further orders in the small roadstead at Cronstadt.

An unconfirmed report says the Russian cruiser Novik, which put into Tsing Tau after the battle of August 10th off Port Arthur, and which coaled there and put to sea within her twenty-four hour limit, has been sunk forty miles from Tsing Tau.

The Russian minister has sent the Chinese government a strong note charging it with duplicity in the Reyeshiteini affair, charging the Chinese commodore with cowardice or treason, and demanding a full explanation, the restoration of the destroyer and severe punishment of the commodore. The Chinese government has demanded from the Japanese the restoration of the destroyer.

Vice Admiral Kamimura encountered the Russian Vladivostock squadron at dawn Sunday, north of Tsu island, in the straits of Korea, and attacked the enemy at once. The battle lasted five hours and resulted in a complete Japanese victory. The Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk and the cruisers Rossia and Gromobol fled to the northward after having sustained serious damage.

Vice Admiral Kamimura cables to the navy department that the injuries inflicted upon his vessels were slight. The fate of the crew of the Rurik is not known. It is presumed that many of them were killed or wounded. The strength of the fleet of Vice Admiral Kamimura is not known, but it is presumed that he had the Adsuma, Idsumo, Iwate and other light cruisers.

The expectation at St. Petersburg is that Port Arthur will fall at any moment. Special significance is attached to the fact that Lieutenant General Stoessel's wife and children went to Che Foo on board the torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni.

Vice Admiral Kamimura rescued 600 of the crew of the Russian cruiser Rurik, sunk by his squadron off Tsu island.

New Enterprises in Georgia.

Atlanta—$20,000 building and loan company: $100,000 machinery works.
Beverly—Cotton gin.
Chipley—Water works.
Mathis—Lumber company.
Savannah—$25,000 electrical company; $40,000 excelsior factory.

The Largest Beet.

A beet, which is the largest one raised in Mississippi this season, and which is thought to be the biggest seen in the whole south, was shipped from Laurel to St. Louis to be placed among the rare horticultural treasures. This mammoth vegetable tapped the 13-pound mark, was 22 inches in circumference, 18 inches long, and required eighty cents for expressage.

It is announced that the Florida orange crop will reach two million boxes this year.

H. G. Davis, democratic vice presidential candidate left Monday for White Sulphur Springs, where the formal notification takes place.

EDUCATORS MEET.

In Fourth Annual Session at Troy for Three Days.

The fourth annual meeting of the South Alabama Educational association is convened in Troy for three days. Governor Cunningham is to speak on "Local Taxation for Schools." Superintendent of Education Hill is to select his own subject. Congressman Bowie will deliver an address on "The Needs of Education in Alabama."

The Officers of the association are: President, W. W. Benson, of Fort Deposit; first vice president, Miss Catharyne Gardner, of Troy; second vice president, J. T. Hardage, of Opp; secretary, G. S. Clark, of Highland Home, and treasurer, B. H. Boyd, of Brundidge.

Misunderstanding With Turkey is Adjusted.

After prolonged pourparleurs and considerable haggling on the part of the Turks a satisfactory solution of the American schools question has been arrived at.

This matter, which is the most important of the American demands, was settled by extending to American schools the same treatment as that accorded to schools under the protection of other powers. A settlement of other matters affecting American interests in Turkey of secondary importance has also been effected and Minister Leishman has telegraphed to Admiral Jewell, in command of the United States squadron sent to Smyrna, instructing him to salute the batteries on land and depart.

The sitting of the council of ministers at which the settlement was agreed upon was a long one and it was not until near its close that an agreement was reached. The delay in the settlement is believed to have been caused by the intervention of the palace functionaries whose policy in order to retain the sultan's favor consists of combating the rights and privileges of foreign subjects.

FIVE BOYS HURT

In a Runaway Near Gadsden, One Seriously.

A serious accident happened below Gadsden Saturday afternoon in which four boys were seriously hurt and one perhaps fatally. Farrington and Alexander Greet, Joe Price, John Riley and Sam Hughes were in a one-horse wagon on their way to the city with a wagon load of jugs filled with water from Mint springs for delivery to their customers.

As the horse came down a slight hill the holdback strap broke and the horse began to run when the wagon ran onto him. The boys grabbed for their lines and with two boys pulling on each line the horse ran into a ditch and turned the wagon over, throwing all of them out.

Joe Price had his left thigh broken in two places, just above the knee and again close to his body. All the boys are about 12 years old and playmates and were in the habit of going daily to the spring for water and this is the first accident they have ever had.

FOUR KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Owner of Saw Mill Near Senoia, Ga., One Victim.

The boiler of the saw mill of J. F. Arnold, five miles from Senoia, Ga., exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others, how many is not known.

The dead:
J. F. Arnold, owner of the mill.
Buford Arnold.
Will Arnold, negro.
Unknown negro.

The injured included two negro employes, one of whom may die. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is reported to have been low water in the boiler.

J. F. Arnold was one of the wealthiest and most popular men in the county.

Cotton at Mobile.

The first bales of the new cotton crop in the Mobile district were received Sunday, one by boat from Monroe county and a second by express from Covington county. This is ten days earlier than last year. The cotton is pronounced high grade.

New Bridges.

Jackson county's commissioners' court, after a week's session, has adjourned. Orders were made for the building of seven new steel bridges at a cost of $13,447.50 and for four wooden bridges to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The contracts for the steel bridges were awarded to the Converse Bridge company of Chattanooga.

Fire at Montgomery.

The West End pharmacy, the West End barbershop and two cottages were destroyed by fire Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $6,000, covered by probably $4,000 insurance.

REDUCTION ACCEPTED.

Western Coal Miners Will Work for Lower Wages.

Coal miners of Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Texas and a part of Missouri have voted in favor of accepting the operators' wage proposition.

The proposition was for a reduction of 5 per cent in wages and affects 50,000 men.

District No. 14, which includes Kansas and a portion of Missouri, voted overwhelmingly against the proposition, giving a majority against it of 2,398. This was overcome, however, by the vote in districts No. 21 and 25, district No. 21 giving a majority of 4,688 for the proposition, while district No. 25 gave a majority of 2,096 votes in its favor.

Turkey Grants Demands.

The issues between Turkey and the United States were arranged Friday to the satisfaction of both governments.

Minister Leishman saw Tewfik Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, and renewed the urgent representations of the American government for an immediate settlement of the demands regarding the rights of American citizens in Turkey.

After the interview with the minister, Tewfik Pasha proceeded immediately to the palace.

The sending of a palace functionary unacquainted with the question to discuss the matter with Mr. Leishman is typical of Turkish methods. The sultan's ignoring of the proper channel, namely, the porte, is much commented on as evidently being an attempt to delay a settlement.

Called Him a Liar.

"If the man who just called me a liar will meet me outside of the park when I finish my speech, I'll cut his throat from ear to ear," declared Congressman Clark, of Missouri, during a joint debate with Congressman Chas. N. Landis, of Indiana, at New Albany, Ind.

Mr. Clark had referred to the assassination of ex-Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, charging that the republicans were protecting a man who should be hanged. "The republicans want to rule this country by assassination," he said.

Some one in the crowd cried: "You're a liar."

Immediately Congressman Clark shouted his challenge.

The area of the land purchased from France in 1803, the "Louisiana purchase," was 875,025 square miles, 55,000 square miles greater than the area of the original thirteen states and but 10,000 square miles less than the combined area of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands and Switzerland, in which countries there is a total population of 202,364,000 people. In the states forming this Louisiana purchase there duce 60 per cent of the wheat raised in the United States, 43 per cent of the corn crop, and 40 per cent of the oat crop, 30 per cent of the wood product. This latter, valued at $16,000,000, was alone sufficient to reimburse the country for the original purchase of the territory.

Officers of the German artillery have just completed the reconstruction of the ancient instruments which the Romans and Greeks used when besieging a walled city. Most of these, as is known, were of the form of catapults. Their general name among the Romans was tormenta, because they were operated by means of tightly twisted ropes (torquere).

The Chinese make the claim and show records in proof thereof that Buddhist priests crossed the Pacific ocean some time during the fifth century, discovered this continent, and upon his return described his adventures and made a report of his discovery to his government.

Saturday the 50th annual convention of the International Typographical Union closed at St. Louis. The principal action of the convention was the adoption of an 8-hour day to become effective January 1, 1906. The next meeting will be held in Toronto.

Jacques Lebaudy, the "emperor of the Sahara, is now living in Brussels, where a Moor has arrived to seek payment of $30,000, the cost of an imperial crown and costumes which he ordered for M. Lebaudy in London.

France has 464,566 saloons to supply her 39,000,000 people. Her consumption of alcohol is 4.91 gallons per capita per year. The United States consumes 1.74, and Canada 0.51 gallons, the least of all countries.

Until about ten years ago the submarine cable companies used practically the whole world's supply of gutta-percha for the reason that, unlike rubber, it is not affected by salt water.

Following the abolition of the lock-step and the cropped head in the New York state prison, stripes on the clothing of first-term convicts will be a thing of the past after October 1st.

Professional Cards.

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J. M. MADDOX.
Clanton, Ala.

Two diametrically opposite views of the kind of reading that ought to be provided for boys and girls were presented at a recent meeting of the Long Island Library Club. Miss Stevens, of the Girls' high school, maintained that the all-important thing was the direction of the reading of the young people so that their time might not be wasted on useless things. Mr. Mitchell, of the Boys' high school, held, on the contrary, that young readers should be let alone, except for a judicious weaning process which should gradually lead to something higher.

The shipment of apples from Nova Scotia to England continues. The steamer City of St. John's recently carried 10,000 barrels, and there were said to be 20,000 barrels still in the Annapolis Valley waiting to be shipped. It is estimated that the total shipment this year will reach 400,000 barrels, nearly all of which were forwarded via Halifax. Leading dealers estimated that, taking the home-market figures into consideration, over 500,000 barrels of merchantable apples were harvested in the Annapolis Valley last autumn, which averaged $2.75 a barrel.

LULLABY.

Low, low, by-low,
Dreamy eyes to slumber go,
I heard the moon-fay call, I know,
Droop thy tender eyelids so,
By-o, by-o.

Softly swings the maple bough
A cradle for the birds and thou
Nestling on thy mother's breast,
Cradled in that fragrant nest,
Sweetly rest, sweetly rest.

The fireflies gleam in grasses tall,
And over all the night dews fall,
Sweet and low the mock-birds call,
And dewy sleep has kissed thee, so
By-low, by-low.

—Ola Smith, in the Woman's Home Companion.

The Courtin' of "Glitters."

I christened her "Glitters" at first sight. She was wearing tremulous gold earrings fully two inches long, and they sparkled and glittered in the sunlight as she moved her dark, feather-crowned head. I suppose she wore a hat, but the effect was principally feather; also she had some sort of a bead chain round her neck—glass beads—and they flashed and glittered too.

Her real name was Jane Em'ly, but I only discovered that later. For the rest she was a fine, splendidly formed young woman. She might have passed for a Greek goddess—Juno, or her like—had she not sold flowers at Charing Cross and worn a brown merino skirt and loose white blouse, for she had really good classical features and a perfectly magnificent bust and throat.

I used to buy flowers in those days, great bunches of sweet, strong-smelling stocks, more delicate and fragrant pink carnations, masses of pale pink and deep crimson roses, for Cynthia loved flowers and I loved Cynthia.

My first acquaintance with "Glitters" had something sensational about it. I was nearly the hero of a street fight. A coster belaboring a small and excessively patient donkey had aroused my wrath, and the same stalwart gentleman was inviting me to take off my coat and have it out with him—and I itched to do it, too, although I wore black cloth—when "Glitters" intervened.

She swept out from the crowd of onlookers, a perfect hurricane in petticoats, and with black flashing tongue told the coster plainly what she thought of him. Before she had finished I felt sorry for the man—absolutely sorry. Here was a splendid young woman telling him the most unpleasant facts about himself, and the crowd being with "Glitters," applauded every point.

With the appearance of a leisurely policeman her harangue ceased, and as the crowd melted and a dejected coster drove a small donkey on, "Glitters" turned to me, flushed with triumph.

"That's all right, guv'nor; I kin do 'im any di, that lot—dirty beast. Will you 'ave a flower, sir?"

With this professional cry, "Glitters" returned to her normal occupation, and, as she skillfully wired a buttonhole of lilies of the valley for me, I endeavored to form some idea of her character. She evidently mistrusted me at first, for when I hinted out a wish for better acquaintance she flushed angrily and judged me by my clerical garments a a netter of souls on the warpath.

"I ain't a-goin' to none of your missions—not me," she cried, with a fine burst of temper. "You parsons are all alike with your missions, tryin' to make us be'ave like mealy mouthed humbugs, an' I don't want no truck with you or your likes."

It took a few seconds to convince "Glitters" of her mistake, and a hint about a young lady for whom I should need to buy flowers delighted her. Where's the woman who does not anticipate a love story? Before I had bought a bunch of delightful, fresh-smelling daffodils, "Glitters" was smiling archly, and when I turned to go, carrying my spoils, she proffered me a bunch of violets as a free-will offering, saying simply, "For your young lidy, sir." The romance to her mind was concluded.

I told Cynthia all about the little adventure as she arranged the daffodils in a quaint, high brown jar, and she smiled prettily and tucked "Glitters'" violets into the bosom of her dress. She was wearing a pale mauve frock, I remember, and looked delightfully pretty, as she always did. I contrasted her delicate pink and white loveliness with the flower girl's ruddy health and comely strength; both women made in the same mold, and yet the difference of all the world between them. I wondered vaguely if Cynthia would ever repent her promise to marry a poor clergyman, and sigh for the luxury of this west end drawing room when queening it in my east end vicarage in the remote future.

"You do love me, Cynthia, darling?" I cried, hungrily.

She moved gently toward me, her silk skirts rustling, the faint odor of her favorite perfume pervading the air. When she reached my side she kissed my forehead softly.

"Foolish boy," she whispered, "don't I love you with all my heart?"

I remember straining her in my arms till she laughed and pleaded for mercy.

My acquaintance with "Glitters" progressed. I learned that she was one of four sisters, all three married save herself. When I expressed surprise that she belonged to the army of bachelor-maids, a toss of her head rewarded me.

"Wish I may die furst," said "Glitters." "What's the blessed good of getting married? A lot of kids and more kicks than ha'pence."

Her summing up, if crude, was fairly true. The position of the east end wife and mother has its drawbacks, and when she went on to tell me in strong and forcible language that one of her brothers-in-law was doing time for knocking his wife about and badly damaging her eye, and that another was rarely sober more than twice a week, I mentally agreed that celibacy had its advantages. Yet there was such womanliness in the girl's smile, and such generous hint in the swelling bust that one felt sorry for sweetness wasted.

Time passed, and with great diplomacy I managed to persuade "Glitters" to come to a big parish tea that was to signal my arrival at my new rectory. It was a far cry from Drury Lane to Stepney, but "Glitters" came, and, strange to say, escorted by a red-faced and hugely embarrassed young coster. She had previously asked me if I might bring a pal, but somehow or other I had expected to see another lady of plush and feathers.

When I made my next floral purchase, I laughingly rallied her on the subject. To my surprise, she flushed crimson.

"Git out," was her first smartly delivered retort; "I'm no such bloomin' fool as to marry. If ever you ketch me messin' abaht wi' that cove agin ——" Her silence was eloquent.

"Have you refused the poor fellow? Oh, Glitters! Glitters!" and after raising his hopes by letting him escort you! A nice-looking chap, too, broad and of good inches."

"Yus, he do look nobby," agreed "Glitters," with a slight sigh; then her voice hardened. "P'raps I mayn't never see him no more—an' I wish I could sling my 'ook I do—but I won't never marry."

Her full lips closed sullenly, and I remembered the tragedy of a drunken father and sadly abused mother that must have darkened the girl's youth. Speech on the subject was useless, so I forebore.

It must have been some time in October when I ran across "Glitters'" coster again. Yes, I know now it was October because my own wedding was fixed for the middle of December, and Cynthia had only just settled the date.

Poor coster boy, he had been hardly treated, for since our last meeting Fate, in the guise of a runaway van, had dashed him to the ground and crippled him for life. He was hobbling along on crutches, and told me he had only been out of the hospital a week. I forbore to speak to him of "Glitters;" that subject might be raw yet. When asked what he was going to do for a living, he spoke bravely on the subject of the sale of papers, looking curiously bright and contented. I marveled at his courage, and after asking him to come and look me up, turned on my heel and left him, wondering at the patience of the poor and the strange, pathetic resignation to trouble.

A fortnight later I was buying a great bunch of vivid autumn foliage—one read the date of the year in "Glitters'" big basket—when I suddenly became conscious of a change in the girl's face. It had grown far softer, all its frank boldness gone. Also there was something delightful in her smile, a depth, a warmth lacking before. Her very voice had changed; it was not half so self-assertive, yet had more strength in it.

I looked at "Glitters." Her eyes fell before mine and a great wave dyed her face, even to the white throat barely hid by her kerchief. Then she smiled, a slow, conscious smile, and lauged a little nervously.

"'Ave some vilets, sir; jist a penny bunch for the lidy."

"Glitters," I remarked, sternly, "I am not to be put off in that crafty fashion. What have you been doing with yourself to look so happy?"

"Lord love you, sir—'ow you do go on! Did you want the vilets?"

Ah, the mystery was out, for, holding up a bunch of sweet purple violets, moist among green leaves, "Glitters" betrayed her secret.

"Why are you wearing a wedding ring, madam?" I asked, smiling.

"D'yer think I was a-going to see 'im down on his luck and not comfort 'im? Lay your life not. Why! I loved 'im all the time, but niver so much as now. Thank yer, sir," for I had grasped her hands, and stood holding them tightly; "thank yer kind."

"And, Glitters, my dear, splendid girl, you are happy?" I cried; "really and truly happy?"

"'Appy?" her whole face lighted up. "S'elp me, Gawd, I'm 'appy—there, now, you've got it straight."

I took off my hat to this daughter of the people, as to a queen in her own right, and walked away, glad that I had seen how grand a woman can be. When I reached home I found a letter from Cynthia awaiting me. I knew the large handwriting, the blue crest, and the faint perfume that always clung to her notes, and I seized on it eagerly, for I had found her out when I called.

A quite short letter, merely breaking off the engagement on the score of the worldly wisdom of "mamma," and Cynthia's distaste for gray poverty and soup kitchens. I was stunned for a second, then I remembered how often I had met Lord Ancaster and Cynthia lately—and I saw clearly at last.

I tore up the letter into tiny fragments, and rather envied a certain crippled coster.—Claude Askew, in London Free Lance.

WHAT WAS IT?

Horrible End of Tom White Seen by Friends Many Miles Distant.

A Mr. Erwell was staying at an old farmhouse, occupied by a Mr. George White and his wife, together with the former's aged mother. The younger son, Tom, was a naval engineer, absent on a long voyage.

On a night toward the end of Mr. Erwell's stay, George White and his wife were spending the evening with a neighbor. Erwell and old Mrs. White sat before the wide, old-fashioned hearth of the kitchen, chatting over old times, and lapsing now and again into meditative silence.

In the midst of one such pause Mrs. White suddenly seized her companion by the arm, and, pointing to the fire, said in an awe-struck voice, "Look!"

To his amazement, Erwell saw that the ruddy glow of the coal was slowly losing its color. Even as he looked, indeed, the fire became perfectly black.

Now there came a dull sound of hammering on metal. It ceased as abruptly as it began. A door opened at the back of the grate, and a man appeared, bearing in one hand a hammer; in the other a candle. It was Tom White, the naval engineer.

The figure came into the grate, looked around, placed the candle on the floor; then, taking a tool from his pocket, advanced to a corner of the fireplace, and seemed to be repairing something.

This finished, he took up the candle and returned to the door by which he had entered. It was shut.

He turned his head for a moment, and Erwell saw on his face a look of horror and dismay. Quickly he set down the candle, and, raising the hammer, beat on the door with all his might.

Desisting from this, he began to walk rapidly to and fro, a look of agony on his face. Next, he knelt for a moment, as if in prayer, but was quickly up again and frantically hammering on the door. And now he kept lifting his feet rapidly, as though the floor was burning them, and seemed to be gasping for breath. The candle melted to running grease, and suddenly Tom White fell to the floor, and on his face there was a look of terrible suffering. Twice he rolled over, then lay still. His limbs seemed to shrivel up, an odor of burning filled the room—and suddenly the whole thing vanished. The fire resumed its ordinary light, and Erwell, rousing himself with an effort, gave a long, shuddering sigh, murmuring,

"What a terrible dream!"

With that, he turned to the old lady by his side. She was dead!

About a month later Mr. George White received a letter from a foreign port detailing his brother's death under the following terrible circumstances:

On the eve of sailing from an Australian town, Tom White was ordered by the chief engineer to remedy a defect which had been discovered in the boiler's safety-valve. For this purpose the lad entered a small iron compartment immediately above the boiler and started work. Shortly afterward the captain passed by, and, unaware that any one was within, closed the door, which he found standing ajar. Poor Tom's fate was sealed!

Later in the day the vessel started, and when young White was missed and inquiries made about him, his shriveled body was found on the floor of the iron room!—From "A Sheaf of Ghost Stories," in Pearson's.

ROMAN SUPERSTITIONS.

Belief in the Evil Eye Grows on Those Who Live Among Them.

The strangest thing about life in Rome is that one not only does as the Romans do, but ends by thinking as the Romans think, feeling as the Romans feel. The best illustration I know of this is the mental attitude of the foreign residents toward certain superstitions, notably the belief in the evil eye—the malocchio or jettatura, as is it indifferently called, writes Maud Howe in the July Century. I never knew an Italian who did not hold more or less to this sperstitions. Americans who have lived long in Rome either reluctaintly admit that "there does seem to be something in it," or, if they are Roman born, quietly accept it as one of those things in heaven and earth of which philosophy fails to take account.

In certain respects the Italian is markedly free from superstition as compared with the Celt or the Scot; for instances, the fear of ghosts or spirits is so rare that I have never met with it; on the other hand, the belief in the value of dreams as guides to action is deep-rooted and widespread. The dreambook in some families is held hardly second in importance to the book of prayer. The Italian's eminently practical nature makes him utilize his dreams in "playing the lotto," as the buying of lottery tickets is called. To dream of certain things indicates that one will be lucky and should play. The choice of the number is the chief preoccupation of the hardened lottery player—by the number on a bank note that has been lost and found again, or the number of a cab which has brought one home from a delightful festivity.

KANSAS' AMUSING PEST.

OFFICIAL EFFORTS TO GET RID OF THE PRAIRIE DOG.

There is an Official Prairie Dog Exterminator to Oversee the Work—Life Together of the Prairie Dog, the Owl and the Rattlesnake on the Prairie.

Official Prairie Dog Exterminator is the title given by the Legislature of Kansas to D. E. Lantz of Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Lantz's duties are to devise means of killing off the millions of prairie dogs that infest the western part of the State.

Ever since Western Kansas was settled the prairie dog has been a picturesque pest. He has devastated millions of acres of land and has been the indirect means of killing hundreds of head of valuable livestock.

He has been hunted and scalded, poisoned and conjured, but he has lived merrily through it all, and multiplied at a rate that even the prolific Belgian hare cannot equal. Finally, after two years of experiment, the State Agricultural College hit on a poison which, when properly and tactfully used—for the prairie dog is a keen rascal and not easily deceived—is warranted to lay low the hardiest dog that ever barked defiance to his foes.

This poison is thoroughly mixed with grain, but the same kind must never be used twice, else the dogs that escaped the first bait will ignore the second. A spoonful of it is put at the entrance of every hole. The unsuspecting dog, coming out to feed, finds his meal awaiting him. After guilelessly partaking of it, he hurriedly retreats to his burrow, to die alone. A dead prairie dog is never found on top of the ground.

Mr. Lantz reports that during the past two years the State has consumed about 1,200 pounds of strychnine and over half a ton of potassium cyanide in manufacturing the poison. From 600,000 to 700,000 acres of land formerly infested with the prairie dogs have been entirely reclaimed, while a partial destruction of them has been accomplished over a much larger area, including some of the best alfalfa ranches in the State.

Only since alfalfa growing reached its present proportions in Western Kansas has the prairie dog problem been such a grave one. Prior to that the land was hardly worth the trouble of driving out the invaders.

It is impossible even to estimate accurately the vast number of dogs that form a single town. On a ranch in Scott County owned by C. S. Gilbert of Wichita there is a single town which covers 350 acres. The houses average 700 to the acre, and each house is known to contain not less than five dogs. This would bring the total population of this single town up to something like 1,225,000 dogs, to say nothing of a full complement of owls and rattlesnakes.

That prairie dogs, rattlesnakes and owls live together in the same holes is well known. The assertion is often made that they are a happy family, pursuing a peaceful live-and-let-live policy, and doing co-operative housekeeping on an ideal basis.

This is far from being the case. The dogs and the owls live in peace together, though the owl is a lazy fellow and the dogs have to do all the work. But the snakes are interlopers, hated and feared alike by owl and dog, getting their living by the offspring of their hosts, and doing absolutely nothing in return for the favors shown them.

Of all the inhabitants of these populous cities the dogs come first, and do all the work, digging out the holes, building a firm, hollow cone around the opening to serve alike as a protection and as a point of vantage in viewing the remainder of the town, and later building the mysterious underground waterworks and drainage system that is so complete and amazing in its ingenuity.

Each hole connects with these laterals, which often underlie the city at a depth of from 40 to 100 feet, if it is necessary to go down so far for water. Each house also connects with every other house, so that the person who pours buckets of water in a hole after a retreating dog and then waits to see the dog's half drowned reappearance, is pretty sure to be disappointed.

The dogs live on buffalo grass. For variety, the little fellows eat loco weed, which is deadly in its effect on a horse or steer, but only serves to give the prairie dog a comfortable jag.

Shortly after a dog town is established the owls put in an appearance. There are no trees, hollow or otherwise, for them to inhabit, and as they are altogether too lazy to build their own holes, they simply move into the ones already prepared for them. They are harmless creatures, though, and the dogs do not resent their advent.

The snakes do not live in the towns in the same numbers as the dogs and owls, because these two, by uniting their efforts manage to kill a good many of them. In every prairie dog town a sealed hole is occasionally seen. Every sealed hole means that in it an unhappy rattler has threshed away his life.

To corner a rattler in a hole requires not a little work and ingenuity on the part of the dogs, for the snake is just as smart as they are in skurrying through underground passages, and it is only when preparation has been made beforehand, and the snake lured into some hole, the underground outlet to which has been already sealed, that he is really cornered. Then all enmity between dogs and owls is forgotten, and every town feud is buried, while all hands fall to and fill up the hole that the snake has entered. Relieving each other from time to time, clawing and digging, and shoving down, ever narrowing the quarters of the unhappy prisoner, they finally complete the job to their satisfaction, restore the conical mound and leave it there as a warning.

There are more snakes around dog towns in spring than at any other time. Baby prairie dogs may be had the year round, for four or five litters are brought forth annually, and each litter is of six or seven puppies. But the delights of owl eggs and of baby owls can be known only in the spring, and the snake never fails to take advantage of the season.

The prairie dog is the steel spring of the animal kingdom. Compared to his movements the stroke of a cat's paw is deliberate to the point of slowness.

At one moment he will be sitting on his haunches at the mouth of his hole, cheerfully barking at his fellows. The next, and you have not winked in between, he will have disappeared down the hole, and you see only the flash of his unimpressive tail as he goes. When he runs it is always in a zig-zag course, but there is not the slightest diminution of speed on the turns.

Morton Albaugh, State Bank Commissioner of Kansas, comes from the prairie dog end of the State, and has himself suffered from their inroads on his ranch. He insists that no legislative action would be necessary to rid the country of the pest if the people once realized how delicious the meat of the creature is.

He thinks, however, that before this state of things can be brought about the name will have to be changed to "prairie squirrel" or something of that sort. The word "dog" protects the creature from being eaten.—New York Sun.

FARMS KEEP CHILDREN BUSY.

Agriculture Takes Sixty-one of a Hundred Boy and Girl Workers.

In the July issue of the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin facts and figures are presented which put a new face upon the question and problem of child labor.

The article in the Bulletin is founded upon the magazine not of recent date stating that there are about seventeen hundred and fifty thousand children between the ages of ten and fifteen years employed in the mines and factories of the United States." That which the labor statistican corrects is the assertion as to the places where child labor is employed carried in the words "mines and factories."

By the census of 1900 there were employed in the productive industries of the country 1,752,187 children under sixteen years of age. The Labor Bulletin shows by tables made up from the officals reports that out of each 100 children at work nearly sixty-one were engaged in agricultural pursuits, where the conditions of employment are certainly very different from those existing in mines, mills or large factories. About sixteen in each 100 were engaged in domestic or personal service, many, probably the majority, in homes and surrounded by better influences than are found in mines or mills.

The number engaged in manufacuring and mechanical industries and mining was 284,330, or a little over sixteen in each 100 being a slight advance above those employed in domestic or personal service.

Of the 10,438,218 persons over ten years of age engaged in agricultural work in the country children under sixteen form 10.18 per cent.; of the 7,112,987 engaged in manufacturing, mechanical industries and mining 284,330, or about 4 per cent., are children.

The 1,752,187 children at work represent 5.98 per cent., or about six in the hundred of all persons ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, but an examination of the table shows that this proportion is largely due to the great number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits.

This interesting ratio is presented at the close of the Bulletin paper:

The number of families in the United States in 1900 was 16,239,797; the average size being 4.7 persons. If each family had had one child under sixteen at work the whole number so employed would have been 16,239,797; the actual number employed was, as we have shown, 1,752,187, or 10 per cent. of the families had, on the average, one child under sixteen years of age at work.

Paid Smokers of Pipes.

With the growth of the hobby of smoking meerschaum pipes in Europe there have sprung up concerns which make a business of coloring these pipes. In Paris there are two firms which employ about a thousand men to do nothing but smoke. They are paid twenty cents an hour. They smoke mild tobacco in order that they can smoke a great length of time without getting a headache. They are a queer set. Some of them are persons of high educational attainments, who, being out of other employment, do not object to sitting in a cool spot, reading and smoking. It's a snap for them. Others of these hired smokers are ignorant fellows who have never achieved success in anything but smoking. The officials in Paris are trying to break up this business, claiming that it endangers the health of the hirelings.—Louis-

New York has seven surviving ex-Mayors—Gilroy, Ely, Grant, Van Wyck, Cooper, Edson and Low.

THE SUNDAY SCH

INTERNATIONAL LESSON CO... FOR AUGUST 21.

Subject: Elijah on Mount C... Kings, xviii., 30-46—Golden ... Kings, xviii., 21—Memory Ve... 39—Commentary on the Day's L...

I. Elijah's sacrifice prepar... 30. "Come near." He wi... witnesses of all he does, an... what God will do. Jesus ... a corner, so neither the s... need do anything in secret ... altar." Built in Israel's ... per days, but thrown ... This Elijah restored and ... A hint to builders of sanct... of the certain restoration ... the downfall of the false ... stones." This was an ... the twelve tribes were ... and had one God in ... true church is one. "Isra... name." Israel signifies ... vails with God. There ... the bestowal of this name ... Gen. 32: 28; 35: 2-10. ... 32. "In the name," et... ity and for the glory ... trench." To catch the wa... the sacrifice, and intensify ... this solemn object lesson ... seed." The scah is estimat... ing from one and a half to ... There is a difference of ... size of the trench. There ... necessity for a large trench ... hardly probable that it was ... measure that held three ... seem to think. Terry is p... correct in supposing the ... held three gallons. ... 33. "Wood in order." He ... injunctions of the law with ... offering of a burnt sacrifice ... He thus publicly taught t... nances of the law were bin... Kingdom of Israel. "Barrel... jars still used in the East fo... ter, containing from three ... apiece. 34. "Second ... time." To prevent any kind ... that there was fire concealed ... altar. Close by the pla... shaded by a noble old tree, ... ural cistern of sweet wat... people say is never exhausted. ... others think it more likely ... was brought from the ... where Elijah slew the false p...

II. Fire from heaven (vs. ... "At the time." About 3 o'clock ... prophet waited for the usual ... evening sacrifice, thus directing ... of the people to the worship of ... "The prophet." But here he per... the duties of the priest. While ... could not of right be a prophet ... an' do nothing all day," she objected, bitterly. "Nor I don't want to be grub... round from pillar to post an' from ... post to pillar! I want to stay right ... here in my ole home an' milk the cow, ... an' churn, an' make pickles an' apple-... sass, an' tack carpet-rags, an' sew ... patchwork, an' stech!"

"Now, look here, maw, put in Adaline, the eldest of the three sisters, determinedly, "jest listen at me. It's all nons'nse to talk like that. What kin you do in a ole ramshackle o' a house like this? All alone, too, fur we can't ary one o' us leave home every whip-stitch to come an' stay with you, as your know very well."

Mrs. Coppage wiped the tears from her eyes, and looked up briskly. "I could git your cousin Margie, poor sister Phoebe's darter, to come an' stay with me. She's out o' place now, anyway, an' her brother's wife begrudges her every mouthful she eats. She could milk the cow an' help with the chores. An' if you girls would only let me keep the ole place while I live—it won't be many years—" her voice shook a little, "I wouldn't ask fur nothing more from any o' you! There's the garden, you know, an' the milk an' butter an' the eggs. Why, we could live like cows in clover! An' besides, I could knit socks. They pay forty cents a pair over to Turkey Holler—"

"Now, that's all foolishness, maw," interrupted Adaline, impatiently. "How do you reckon you an' Margie could git 'long with only one cow to milk? An' you know yourself you had to sell the team, an' every other hoof o' stock on the place 'ceptin' the milch cow, to pay the taxes, an' back int'rest on the mor'gidge. An' besides, the lan's all run down so it's too poor to raise black-eyed peas!"

"Not to mention that the chimley smokes, an' the clapboards is all a-blowin' off the ruff," interpolated Elmira, with a pitying look at her mother's sad face.

The widow bowed her head on her hands, and the ready tears gushed forth. "I've lived here ever since I married your paw," she sobbed, brokenly. "He cleared the lan' hisself, an' put out the orchard. Them pippins was jest a-comin into bearin' that year he died. He'd a' paid off the mor'gidge rut an' branch, afore now if he'd lived, poor man!"

It was the mortgage on the old homestead which caused all the trouble, the widow being unable to pay even the interest, which had accumulated for several years, and her sons-in-law having declined to assist her.

"No use throwin' good money after bad," they declared, individually and collectively. "Best let the ole place go. It's most eat up with interest now, an' your maw kin hev a home with us long as she lives."

And despite her objections, the widow was forced to accept the proffered terms.

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The law and the Gospel are two keys. The law is the key that shutteth up men under condemnation, and the Gospel is the key which opens the door and lets them out.—William Tyndale.

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...ittle boy, oh merry boy, / We say
...I hear your laugh ring out; / The ...
...but you shall learn to doubt— / Forget ...
...you will doubt and you will sigh / While ...
...chances that you let go by, / That ...
...And some day you will plan to do / Some ...
...at things, grand things, the same / When ...
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And then sit waiting, too. / And
—S. E. Kiser.

When Fortune

How the Plans of the Selfish Daughters and ... Thwarted by an Able-Bodied Lad

By Helen Whitney

"It's fur your own good maw," plead... ged Elmira, the young ... persuasively. "You know ... deef o' late years an... done like you've been a-doin' is pow... ful dangersome. Sech ... an' he sees you ... vin' with some o...

"'Course you will ... The widow's second daughter, she was a sallow, jaded looking woman, with an untidy wisp of tow-colored hair twisted into a knot and fastened at the nape of the neck with a single hair-pin made of a bent knitting-needle. "Why, you'll hev three months at a time with each one o' us, takin' it turn an' turn about, an' not a lick o' work to do! Nothing but set in the rockin-cheer from mornin till night!"

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32. "In the name," etc. By the au ity and for the glory of Jehovah. trench." To catch the water poured the sacrifice, and intensify the effect this solemn object lesson. "Measure seed." The seah is estimated as com ing from one and a half to three gal There is a difference of opinion as to size of the trench. There would be necessity for a large trench, and it hardly probable that it was as deep as measure that held three gallons, as s seem to think. Terry is probably no correct in supposing the whole tre held three gallons.

33. "Wood in order." He obeyed all injunctions of the law with respect to offering of a burnt sacrifice (Lev. 1). He thus publicly taught that the s nances of the law were binding upon Kingdom of Israel. "Barrels." Cow pers still used in the East for carrying ter, containing from three to five gal apiece. 34. "Second * * * time." To prevent any kind of supe that there was fire concealed under altar. Close by the place of sacri shaded by a noble old tree, is a large ural cistern of sweet water, which people say is never exhausted. Terry others think it more likely that the w was brought from the brook Kis where Elijah slew the false prophets

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37. "Turned their heart back ag The end of a controversy is never mere establishment of truth, but the c version of the people. Stern and re less as Elijah had been, his heart was of God's yearning tenderness, and longed for their salvation. We are so times called to preach bitter things, the end of our ministry should be con sion, not condemnation. 38. "Fire, i It did not burst out from the altar. might still, notwithstanding the wa have offered some ground for suspe that fire had been concealed, after manner of the heathen, under the a Fire converted apostate Israel. The Ghost converted many in the apos day. That same fire, invisible to mor eyes, works as remarkably to-day. "C sumed." The process is remarkable. The fire came down from heaven. 2 pieces of sacrifice were first consume The wood next, to show that it was by the wood that the flesh was burnt Twelve stones were consumed, to show was no common fire, but one whose a cy nothing could resist. 5. The dust, earth of which the altar was constru was burnt. 6. The water in the trench by the action of the fire, entirely e rated. 7. The action of this fire wa every case downward, contrary to the ture of all earthly and material Moses' altar and Solomon's were c crated by the fire from heaven; this destroyed.

III. The decision of the people (v 40).

39. "Fell on their faces." In rev worship and awe at the divine manif tion, they fell on their faces and with voice declared, "Jehovah, He is God." test was convincing and would help people to stand against Jezebel and terrible persecutions. 40. "Prophets Baal." There were 450 of them. It pears that the 400 prophets of Ashe (the grove) were not present. "Br Kishon." This brook flows along the base of Carmel on the side towards sea. Here Sisera was overthrown by rak (Judg. 4: 7). "Slew them." We hardly suppose that Elijah himself them to death. He is only said to do which he caused the people to do. priests of Baal hardened their hearts sisted in their rebellion, refused mi sion and were destroyed.

IV. Elijah's prayer and the answer 41-46).

41. "Eat and drink." During the exciting scenes of the day there had been time or inclination to partake of "Abundance of rain." Faith in God the foundation for this positive decla tion from the prophet. 42. Both Ahab and Elijah returned to the top of Car the one to eat and the other to pray. prophet withdrew himself from the p ence of the King and cast himself upon the earth before the Lord. James 5: 17, 18. "Said to his servant Tradition tells us that this servant the widow's son whom he had caused to the dead (chapter 17: 23). Elijah told servant to look towards the sea, for that direction the storm would come. servant looked and said, "There is ing." Then Elijah said, "Go again times." 44. At last, at the seventh t he reported a cloud like a man's hand mediately the prophet sent to Ahab hasten home lest the rain stop him. "Ahab * * * went to Jezreel." rel became one of the most famous o royal residences. It did not supers Samaria, but here Ahab built a h (chapter 21: 1), and it was his s home. 46. "Ran before Ahab." The of the Lord was on Elijah and he was en supernatural strength.

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you shall learn to doubt—
you will doubt and you will sigh
chances that you let go by,
and some day you will plan to do
at things, grand things, the same
as I.
and then sit waiting, too.

We say that by-and-by we'll face
The tasks that wait and wait,
Forgetting, in our foolish way,
While we procrastinate,
That now's the fairest by-and-by
That you may ever know or I—
"Sometime" is only put to rout
When men are both and when they
die,
And fall in love and out.

—S. E. Kiser, in The Chicago Record-Herald.

When Fortune Knocked.

How the Plans of the Selfish Daughters and the Mercenary Sons-in-Law Were Thwarted by an Able-Bodied Lad with a Ladder.

By Helen Whitney Clark.

"It's for your own good, maw," urged Elmira, the youngest daughter, persuasively. "You know you're kind deef o' late years, an' livin' here alone like you've bene a-doin' is powerful dangersome. Seth thinks so, too. He says you'll be a heap better off livin' with some o' us."

"Course you will," chimed in Becky, the widow's second daughter. She was a widow, jaded looking woman, with an untidy wisp of tow-colored hair twisted into a knot and fastened at the nape of the neck with a single hairpin made of a bent knitting-needle. "Why, you'll hev three months at a time with each one o' us, takin' it turn an' turn about, an' not a lick o' work to do! Nothing but set in the rockin-cheer from mornin' till night."

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"Seems to me maw is agin' awful fast," remarked Elmira, as the sisters took their departure in the hired conveyance which had brought them to the farm.

"Not much wonder, seein' paw was sick so long, an' her livin' all alone here since he died," assented Adaline. "I wanted her to come an' live with me, but she wouldn't hear to reason. Maw is powerful sot in her way, 'pears like."

Margie Filbert was very glad to keep her aunt company during the remaining weeks of her stay at the farm, and proved a great comfort to the lonely woman.

"Too bad the kitchen chimley smokes so," she declared on the second day of her stay. "If you don't mind, Aunt Clary, I'll git Dave Tallman to come over an' see what's the matter o' it. Must be filled up with swallers' nests, I reckon."

Mrs. Coppage looked up from her knitting. "To be sure, Margie! I'd be real glad if he'd come. An' mebbe he'll nail the clapboards on the ruff, too. The wind a-soughin' through makes a buddy feel real creepy! I hain't been up to the loft bedroom fur I dunno the time when, jest on account o' it."

"Them loose clapboards does make a curi's hummin' sound," admitted Margie. "I've notice it myself. But I reckon Dave kin suttle 'em."

"Dear, dear," sighed the widow, while her knitting-needles clicked an' accompaniment to the soliloquy, "I'm afeared it'll be a good while 'fore Dave an' Margie kin marry. Dave is real stiddy, an' industrous, too, but farm hands is as plenty as blackberries, an' has to take what they kin git. If 'twasn't fur that mor'gidge, now, him an' Margie could marry an' live here, an' I wouldn't hev to go, trapesin' 'round, a-livin' here an' there, with Ad'line an' Elmiry an' Becky. A nice time I'll hev, with all them kids, too. Six or seven apiece they've got all 'round, an' the wust-behaved young uns I ever see, if they air my own gran'childern!"

The brown old farmhouse, embowered in black-locust trees, its quaint gabled porches overrun with hop-vines and coral honeysuckle, took on an added picturesqueness in the hazy autumn sunshine. The widow's one cow was licking her calf across the half-broken-down rail fence, and the striped quails were calling "Bob White! Bob White!" from the neighboring corn-fields. As the red barn hens were cackling and guinea-fowls chattering, as if they were having a contest as to which could make the most noise.

Mrs. Coppage, her face well shaded by a black sunbonnet, was gathering round pippins in the near-by orchard, with a view to having apple dumplings for dinner.

Dave Tallman had already arrived, and had climbed a rickety ladder to investigate the smoky chimney.

The widow's meditations, which were none of the brightest, we may be sure were suddenly interrupted by a piercing shriek from Margie, and dropping her pippins, she flew to the house.

"Is Dave killed?" she gasped, on discovering the young man reclining limply on the porch, while Margie hovered over him with the camphor bottle in her hand. "I was afeared that ladder would break!"

Dave grinned sheepishly. "No, Miss Coppage, the ladder didn't break," he announced, as he tenderly chafed his ankle-bone. "I—I got bee-stung, an' dropped to the ground," he added, in answer to the widow's puzzled look.

Mrs. Coppage started first at Dave and then at Margie in bewilderment. "Bee-stung?" she repeated, incredulously.

"Yes, mom. There's a swarm o' bees has made a hive o' your chimley, Miss Coppage. The hull inside o' the ruff is lined with honeycomb, too—chock-full o' honey! It's a fact, an' no mistake. Put away the camfire, Margie, my ankle is all right again. 'Twasn't nothing but a bruise an' you an' Miss Coppage come an' take a peek fur yourselves."

The two women climbed gingerly up the ladder, one at a time, and discovered the truth of Dave's assertion. The high-gabled hip roof of the old homewas a regular storehouse of honey.

"No wonder you felt creepy, Aunt Clary," laughed Margie, "with all them bees a-hummin' overhead! Lucky the clapboards blowed off, too, or they couldn't 'a' got in."

"If I wasn't as deef as an adder I might 'a' heared 'em," admitted Mrs. Coppage, "though I hain't slep' in that part o' the house since your uncle died."

Dave looked shrewdly at the accumulated sweets. Part of the comb was discolored, as if with age, but a large portion was of a golden straw-color, bright and attractive.

"There ain't a grain less'n a ton, comb an' all," he declared, "an' its wuth forty cents a pound if it's wuth a cent."

The widow was overjoyed. "If there's half as much as that it'll pay off the mor'gidge an' leave a hundred dollars to boot," she assured herself, mentally, "an' I sha'n't have to leave my home an' live 'round with the girls after all!"

"Is it true, maw," demanded the three daughters, as they sprang nimbly down from the red farm wagon which had brought themselves and their husbands brimful of curiosity to learn the truth as to the wonderful rumors they had heard.

"Is what true?" asked Mrs. Coppage, as she welcomed her guests impartially.

"Why, that Dave Tallman found scuds o' honey in the house, an' that him an' Margie air a-goin' to marry an' run the place?" expounded Adaline, the self-appointed speaker, in a strident voice.

The widow smiled. She wore a new wrapper, the daughters noticed, and seemed to have recovered several years of her age since the last time they had seen her.

"Oh, yes, it's true enough, so fur as it goes," she returned. "But you hain't heared the hull o' it. Dave he sold the honey fur me to a big hotel in the city at a fancy price. An' I've paid off the mor'gidge, bought a couple more cows an' a new team, an' got a snug bit o' money put away in the bank."

"Wall, I declare!" chorused the sisters, shrilly. "An' you never let us know nothing 'bout it!"

"Didn't hev time," smiled the widow, calmly. "You see, Dave was bound him an' margie should marry today, so we had to hustle like a cat eatin' sassage to get her clo's ready. The suremony is over, an' we air jest about to set down to the weddin' dinner. So come on an' help eat it; there's a-plenty o' good vittles fur all."

But not even the bountiful feast which was spread, and to which they did ample justice, could glind the sons-in-law to the egregious and irremediable blunder they had made.

"The fat's in the fire now," they reflected. "If we had a-paid the interest on that mor'gidge we'd 'a' had a share in the profits o' the honey bizness, to say nothing o' bein' remembered in the ole lady's will. But it's too late now."

The glowing faces of Margie and Dave did not add to the happiness of the unbidden guests, who soon departed with no attempt to disguise their injured feelings.

Fortune had knocked at their door in vain.—Woman's Home Companion.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Uncle Sam's passenger rolling stock would make a solid train 500 miles long.

A clam recently taken from Greenwich Bay, Rhode Island, weighed an ounce over two pounds.

One of the curiosities of the isle of Mahe, in the Indian Ocean, is the chapel that is built of coral.

One in sixteen of the inhabitants of the United States has a direct interest in the pension disbursements.

A gallon of water a day is drunk by every Japanese who practices, as nearly all do, the gymnastics known as jiu jtsu.

Netting had to be put over the whistle of a big power house at Racine, Wis., to shut out the sparrows that nested there and choked it.

There are 190,227 professional beggars in Spain. In some of the cities beggars are licensed to carry on their trade. Seville is the only city in the kingdom which forbids begging in the streets.

Senator Stewart of Nevada enjoys the distinction of being the only man in the senate who has never been shaved. His beard began to grow when he was 16, and has been growing for 60 years.

The average age of the Japanese navy is lower than that of any other navy in the world. No one over 20 years old is accepted for enlistment. The average height is 5 feet 4 inches—less than the average height of any other navy in the world.

The custom of throwing old shoes and rice has prevailed for many years in America, Engand and Scotland. It came from the Eastern nations and was originaly intended as a sign of relinquishment by the relatives of their authority over the bride.

Extraordinary qualities are possessed by the River Tinto, in Spain. It hardens and petrifies the sand in its bed, and if a stone falls in the stream and alights upon another, in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

James Pompelly, a cobbler at Everett, Wash., has one of nature's curios in the shape of an endless alder root that evidently grew around a log about a foot in diameter. There were originally several small branches, but it is impossible to discover the point where the ends grew together, forming an almost perfect circle. The curio was found by a small boy.—Everett (Wash.) Record.

Problem in Millinery.

"Why, oh, why," remarked the observer of events and things, "will a woman smile with delight when she sees a hat in a milliner's window and frown when she sees the same hat on her neighbor's head?"—Yonkers Statesman.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It will be a surprise to many to know that with all the money that has been spent on rivers and harbors in this country, the harbor of New York—the commercial metropolis of the country—is to-day inaccessible to the largest vessels now being used as freight steamers, says the Daily Free American. The Baltic was obliged to sail last week with a cargo 6,000 tons less than her capacity, because loaded to the full, she draws thirty-six and a half feet, while the channel furnishes only some thirty-two feet of safe passage. The economy of building these great vessels is lost in their ability to carry a full load, either into or out of the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast.

With 7 per cent. of the world's land area and 5 per cent. of its population, the United States has 25 per cent. of the world's wealth, declares Leslie's Weekly. The value of the United States property, real and personal, in 1900, was $94,000,000,000, as compared with $59,000,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland, $48,000,000,000 for France, $45,000,000,000 for Germany, $32,000,000 for Russia, $22,000,000,000 for Austria-Hungary, $15,000,000,000 for Italy and $12,000,000,000 for Spain. Moreover the United States' lead of all the other nations in wealth is increasing faster than is her preponderance over them all (except Russia and China) in population.

It would be an interesting subject of inquiry whether sudden and extreme rises in temperature and especially high humidity are marked by variations in the curve of crime. If so, the explanation might be that when it is warm the average man keeps out of doors as much as possible. In cities this crowds the streets, and by multiplying the opportunities for contact with others increases the friction of social intercourse. Wherever it is even momentarily agreeable to be one is likely to find many. To resent jostling and intrusion is natural enough, and physical discomfort lowers the standards of self-respect and self-restraint. To say "Keep cool" is grim and irritating irony; to say, "Be patient toward all men, even if it involves some effort," is to give good hot-weather advice.

It may be reprehensible and almost illegal for a judge or a jury to be influenced by a woman's beauty to be kind to the woman, but if this were not possible we should all have to admit that woman's influence has its limits, avers the Boston Transcript. And this admission none of us wants to make. We would rather have it generally understood that with some men, most men in fact, a pretty woman in tears may have her way; but that with the other men, and a large minority it must be, susceptibility to femininity is not a part of their equipment. That lets out all those who want to be considered virtuous clear through. Perhaps women's clubs will take the matter up and manage to have it arranged that a woman shall be tried by women only. Then, we rather guess there will be no tampering with justice; neither will it be tempered over much.

In future the Delaware & Hudson railroad will employ none but young men—that is, it will take them from the ages of 21 to 35, and will probably allow them to take on years in service, but will not accept them for any position after they have passed the new age limit, the Brooklyn Eagle states. The authorities say that a man rarely develops into a good railroader after he has passed the prescribed period. In active service an employe of a railroad must be strong and have steady nerves, good hearing and good sight, and these are attributes of youth. He must be able to keep awake for 24 or 26 hours at a stretch, if need be, he must be alert in his mind and retentive in his memory. If the new provision is made for the safety of the general public, no fault can be found with it, for the welfare of the traveling body must dominate the private gain of the individual.

There is a broad tendency to guard and restrict very rigorously the killing of birds "for scientific purposes," says Forest and Stream. The conditions are much harder than they were for the ambitious young scientist. In New York, for instance, the last Legislature enacted that applicants for license to collect birds for scientific purposes shoud qualify in a bond of $200 for faithful observance of the law. This is only one manifestation of the growth of the idea of bird protection, which is one of the conspicuous popular movements of the day. The sentiment has reached Mexico. Consul W. W. Canda writes from Vera Cruz that an agitation has been on foot looking to the passage of a law to prevent the wanton destruction of birds throughout this country; a proposed law has already been presented to the Government by the Association for the Protection of Birds, and it is confidently expected that it will meet the approval of the Executive. This law is intended to prevent the killing of certain classes of birds useful to the agriculturist. Other kinds, such as, for instance, game birds, may be killed only at stated periods of the year. All birds of prey, and others destructive to the interests of the farmer, may be killed at any time and by anybody.

The Irish Parliamentary fund for the year 1903 amounts to $63,045.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "AN ADVANCE ORDERED."

The Rev. Dr. John E. Adams Tells of the Law of Progress as Exemplified in the Waxing Strong of the Infant — We Should Seize Our Inheritance.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Having been appointed Presiding Elder of the New York District of the New York East Conference, the Rev. Dr. John E. Adams, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, preached his closing sermons Sunday. During his pastorate of a little more than two years he has had marked success. The debt of the church, $20,000, was canceled in January, 1903, the mortgage burned and the church is now free from incumbrance. Sunday morning Dr. Adams preached on "An Advance Ordered." The text was from Exodus xiv: 15: "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." Dr. Adams said:

When this advance was ordered, the Israelites were encamped on the coast of the Red Sea. Before them was the sea spread out for miles and leagues, and they had neither bridge nor boat, nor pontoon by which to cross it. Behind them was the army of Pharaoh, with horses and chariots, with trained warriors and skilled commanders, intent on their capture or destruction. On either side, it would seem, were formidable obstructions—mountains, or fortresses, or something that could not be passed—for the Israelites saw no way of escape and cried out for fear. In this perilous and apparently hopeless situation the people reproached Moses for the dreadful extremity to which they had been reduced; whereupon that holy man appealed to God for help, and then came, probably in tones of thunder that sounded in the ears of all the people full and clear above the roar of the sea, this strange order: "Wherefore criest thou unto Me? Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward."

Leaving now the literal narrative, except as we may have occasion to recur to it incidentally, let us attend to the moral meanings and uses of the text. The case before us is exceptional in nothing but the physical facts; the moral truths and underlying principles of this case are always and everywhere present among the people of God. Indeed, the principles here involved are so general and the analogies of universal history are so wide and complete that I think we are justified in regarding this text as the law of the universe applied to the church. The physical occasion of this text, in all of its essential features, finds its duplicate in the moral occasion of this service. We are the children of Israel ourselves. I can prove it by St. Paul: "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." The Red Sea is before us. Not that Red Sea that washes the sands of Arabia and floats the commerce of the East, but the Red Sea of moral hindrance—a sea that is deeper than the Atlantic Ocean and wider than the Pacific. Pharaoh's army is pursuing us. Not the antiquated Egyptian division, now extinct, but the infernal brigade itself, still in the field and strictly up to date in every particular—and these enemies from the nethermost pit, inspired with inconceivable hatred and, in the words of Milton, "armed with hell flames and fury," and following us in overwhelming numbers and with unappeasable fierceness. Such is our situation this very hour, and as we stand to-day amid these threatening environments, the captain of our salvation calls to us from heaven, "Go forward," and in obedience to this order lies our duty, our safety and our happiness.

Let us approach our subject step by step. God is the author of the universe. The universe existed in the Divine Mind as an ideal before it existed in itself as a substance. The ideal was complete and perfect as well as beautiful and good; but the first states of the actual universe did not realize that perfect ideal of the Divine Mind. What then? Did God fail? Did His active energy prove unequal to His beneficent intentions? By no means. God gave the universe this imperfect form at first, not because He could not do otherwise and had to abandon His ideal but because He saw it better to realize His ideal gradually through the law of progress than to realize it suddenly by an act of creative power. Deliberately and of His own volition God made the universe a crude mass of unorganized matter and force; and then, intrusting His sublime work to the law of progress operated by responsible intelligences, He directed that in due time all should be reduced to order, harmony and beauty. This is the story of the universe in its entirety and in its parts. This is the story of the worlds and of their productions. This is the story of minerals, vegetables and animals; of general species and individuals; of angels, women and men. This is the story of matter in all its combinations, of life in all its forms, and of mind in all its phenomena. This, in brief, so far as we have yet learned, is the story of all creation, and of all propagation.

Let me illustrate what I mean by the oak. God's ideal for the oak is a majestic tree, six feet in diameter and ten feet in height, with mighty roots taking deep hold of the rocks and mighty branches sweeping the clouds—a very giant that can wrestle with the storms and play with the lightnings. But in its beginning, as it sprouts from the acorn, the oak is a tiny shoot which the foot of a little child could effectually crush. God makes it thus and says to it, "Go forward;" and then the little plant, obedient to the Divine command, through cloud and sunshine and changing season, soon goes on and out and up, until at last, by means of the law of progress in the form of growth, it has fulfilled the word of God, and stands before the eyes of men in all the imposing grandeur of its towering and solid maturity.

Take the eagle as another illustration. God's ideal for the eagle is an imperial bird of great size and strength, with amazing keenness of vision and with pinions for majestic flight, the mountain crag its castle, and its pleasure ground the sky.

Such is the Divine ideal for this noble bird. But the young eaglet emerges from the shell a feeble little creature, and if you could see it during the first week or two of its existence, and could stroke with your hand its soft yellowish down and look into its pale bluish eyes, its feebleness would probably excite your pity. But as the little thing feeds and exercises, it grows and strengthens, until at last, under the operation of this law of progress, it can soar from the nest, launch into the air, gaze directly into the noonday sun, beat down the storm clouds under its seven foot spread of wings, and sail from continent to continent, through the oceans of azure above, over the oceans that roll below.

But in this discussion we must rise out of life into mind, and then still ascend from the intellectual to the spiritual. We will, therefore, consider man as an illustration of the truth we are pursuing. God's ideal for man is a most exalted and sublime being, with mental and moral endowments of tremendous scope, so immeasurably superior in parts and powers to all else we know, that it seems the whole creation must culminate in him. God designed man in His own image, intended him for communion and companionship with Himself, determined to make him His vice-regent here on the earth, and proposed at last to share the government of the universe with Him forever. The thought of such dignity is an astonishing and overwhelming conception, but nothing less than this is God's ideal for man, if I read the Scriptures aright.

But the distance between inception and completion is greater here than elsewhere, not only because man is destined to rise higher than other creatures, but also because he begins lower. It is a well-known fact that the young of the human species is inferior in strength and activity to the young of many of the lower animals. True, we walk round the cradle of the sleeping infant with soft and reverent step, and this is fitting. Heaven itself looks down on human infancy with reverence. I doubt if it is too strong to say that God stations a quaternion of guardian angels at the four corners of every little crib in the land. But the reverence with which we regard the child arises from a prophetic instinct of what the child will be, rather than from any perception of what it now is.

The human baby is the absolute extreme of feebleness, helplessness and ignorance. It cannot stand, nor walk, nor even creep. It cannot think. It does not know. It has no true perception, nor any mental action whatever, apart from what we call instinct. It is utterly without the moral experiences—without love, without hate, without hope, without faith. Though belonging to the Kingdom of God, it knows as little of God as Herbert Spencer used to insist he and the rest of mankind knew. It is nothing but a bundle of unconscious organized life, with inherent capabilities not yet manifest. It hasn't ability enough to recognize itself, nor will it ever have memory enough to remember itself at this stage of its being. Were it not for that first miracle of Providence in human life—the mother's love—it would perish from the earth on the day of its birth.

But wait a little and see. Wait until the mother's fostering care, and the father's disciplinary training, and the instruction of the schools and the churches, and all the various appliances of Christian civilization have wrought their vast part in connection with the universal law of development and progress—and then observe the child, now become the man. How wonderful and indescribable the result! That little child now stands erect and surveys the high places of the earth. He climbs the heights, and, walking with God on the horns of the mountains, he surveys the heavens. He counts the stars and calls them by their names. He knows he is superior to suns and systems. His heart thrills with pulsations that are mightier than ocean currents or solar influences. He sees. He knows. He understands. He reasons. He feels within himself the mighty mastery. He calls out to God, and God answers him. The scepter is already in his hand, and the crown is in sight that the Son of Man Himself will soon place on his brow. Henceforth he is king, and alive forevermore, with a life that will rule the world and conquer death.

Such is the law of progress which is here applied to the church, both collectively and individually. We are here solemnly commanded to rise up and seize our inheritance. Never before in all the ages was there such a concurrent blast of trumpets from all quarters of the globe calling the church to go forward. Let the columns form and the march begin.

"I Gave Them Myself."

Said a mother to me one day: "When my children were young I thought the very best thing I could do for them was to give them myself. So I spared no pains to talk to them, to read to them, to teach them, to pray with them, to be a loving companion and friend to my children.

"I had to neglect my house often. I had no time to indulge myself in many things, which I should have liked to do. I was so busy adorning their minds and cultivating their hearts that affection that I could not adorn their bodies in fine clothes, though I kept them neat and comfortable at all times.

"I have my reward now. My sons are ministers of the Gospel; my grown-up daughter is a Christian woman. I have plenty of time now to sit down and rest, plenty of time to keep my house in order, plenty of time to indulge myself, besides going about my Master's business where ever He has need of me. I have a thousand memories of their childhood to comfort me. Now that they have gone out into the world, I have the sweet consciousness of having done all I could to make them ready for whatever work God calls them to do."—Life and Faith.

Covering Sins.

There are two ways of covering sin—man's way and God's way. You cover your sins, and they will have a resurrection some time; let God cover them, and neither devil nor man can find them. There are four expressions in the Bible with regard to where God puts sins:

He puts them behind His back. If God has forgiven me, who shall bring a charge against me?

He has blotted them out as a thick cloud. You see a cloud to-night, and to-morrow there isn't a cloud to be seen.

He casts them into the depths of the sea. Some one has said, "Thank God that it is a sea and not a river; a river might dry up, but the sea cannot." The greatest blessing that ever comes to me this side of heaven is when God forgives me. Have you been forgiven?

The fourth expression is that He removes them as far as the East is from the West. Do you know how far that is? Perhaps some good mathematician will figure that up.

"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." Then make sure that you are forgiven.—D. L. Moody.

Principles of Morality.

Possibly there is too little attention given by the leaders of religious thought to the relations of sin to society and to impressing the duty of abstract righteousness upon all classes of men. It is not sin in its relation to God that we mean, but sin as it affects man's value to himself and to society—the sociological aspect of a violation of God's law. There are some men who can be reached only in this way. Sin against God has no terrors for them. The thought of future accountability does not appeal to them; but its temporal consequences, its effects on civil and social life and upon the sinner himself, may, if rightly presented, have a deterrent influence. The world to-day is blinded by vicious ideas of right and wrong. Sin, in some quarters, is less obnoxious than a breach of social etiquette. Iniquity is justified in many quarters if it can be made to pay. But society is safe only as correct principles of morality dominate it, and correct ideas will come only through leaders of religious thought.—United Presbyterian.

Wrong Acting From Wrong Thinking.

In China a man is required to mourn three years for the death of his father, 100 days for the death of his mother, and not at all for the death of his wife. Indeed, a Chinaman would feel disgraced if he showed any sorrow on account of the death of his wife. This tells its own story of life in a heathen country with a civilization thousands of years old.—Reformed Church Record.

Simplicity.

Simplicity is the crowning jewel of all virtues. Great messages, great truths, great discoveries and great events are ever simple in their elements. Simplicity makes the great nobler and lifts the obscure to places of eminence. It is the bright charm of innocent childhood and the radiant gem of the old and learned.—Maxwell's Talisman.

Two Keys.

The law and the Gospel are two keys. The law is the key that shutteth up all men under condemnation, and the Gospel is the key which opens the door and lets them out.—William Tyndale.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it.
tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY,
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

"A FOOL AND HIS MONEY IS SOON PARTED."

WHAT DO YOU THINK

Of a white man who is arrested for consorting with lewd negro women in a place of public amusement?

PLEADING THE BABY ACT.

The banner-man is whining about some one who he says is abusing him, and he a sick man, too. Well, our advice to the banner-man is to keep his vileness pent up within himself until he gets well, and then go and have it out with the one who abuses him so dreadfully. Poor little thing. But don't vent your petty spite on any one and then do the baby act and say you're sick when they get back at you with some home truths.

NEW COTTON.

The new crop is reported from several points as being about ten days ahead of last year. Selma received her first bale Friday from Boguechitto. It classed as low middling and brought 12 cents. Montgomery's first bale from her tributary territory was brought in Saturday morning by J. H. Higgins, of Lowndes county. It weighed 480 pounds, classed middling and brought at auction 11 cents. J. C. Carter, of Montgomery county, brought in a 610-pound bale Monday morning to Montgomery, which brought 10 3-8 cents per pound on Tuesday.

AN IDEAL NOMINATION.

The republican state committee will meet September 15th in Birmingham, and will put out candidates for certain state offices, notably one for chairman of the railroad commission. The Hon. W. W. Wadsworth, of Autauga county, has been mentioned for that position, and he would indeed be an ideal candidate, for he is worthy of the highest place in the gift of our state. Mr. Wadsworth is a native Alabamian, an ex-confederate soldier (and a good one, too), a successful business man, one who is well acquainted with the transportation problem, and has not prejudged the cases that would be apt to come before him in that office. A well balanced, conservative, impartial man, who is a republican because he recognizes that the principles and policy of that party (in the main) are the best for the material interests and general welfare of our whole county.

DO YOU KNOW?

The writer in last week's Banner who skulks behind the signature of "Young Dem" is a COWARD and a LIAR, one of the meanest of liars, for he uses a grain of truth to a ton of lies. It is true about being in jail, but the dirty scoundrel says "placed there on a charge that pity for a human being keeps me from mentioning here." This human hyena and ghoulish assassin knows, if he knows anything, that the cause of imprisonment was a refusal to make an excessive peace bond of $500. It's not being in jail that is the disgrace, it is what you go there for. From St. Paul's time down to the present good men have endured imprisonment rather than submit to injustice. We repeat that "Young Dem" is a LIAR and a COWARD, and dare him to come out and shows himself in theopen, where such a vile blackguard as he is can be treated as he deserves.

ELECTION OF COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Pursuant to call, the chairman of the school districts met in Clanton on the 13th inst. to elect a county board of education. Fifty-nine districts out of a total of sixty-six in the county were represented. A higher standard of citizenship could not have been collected from all parts of the county than this body of men represented. The importance of the work elicited an active interest from every one; none seemed to be actuated by any other than the highest motive. Rev. W. J. Armstrong was called to the chair. G. L. Speer was chosen secretary. On motion the names of delegates were placed upon roll and the convention proceeded to business. After some delay in lively discussions upon duties and qualifications of the board and upon methods of selecting them, a motion finally prevailed to elect from the county at large. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: J. L. Ruffin, G. L. Speer, R. A. Rasco, W. O. Perry, H. L. Davis, V. J. Gregg and L. A. Calaway. On ballot, the following, receiving the highest vote, were declared elected by the chair: G. L. Speer, Maplesville, R. 1; R. A. Rasco, Thorsby; H. L. Davis, Clanton, R. 2; W. O. Perry, Stanton. On motion the secretary was requested to submit the proceedings of the meeting to the county papers for publication. G. L. SPEER,
Secretary.

BETHEL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The health of our community is good. Cotton is being injured by excessive rain. The rainfall for the twenty days has been nearly double that of March, April, May and June of this year. Corn is reasonably good, especially corn on bottoms that was not planted late. We are proud to state that our district trustees have secured the services of one of the best teachers of our county, Professor H. A. Harris, to teach our school another year. Caleb Wood visited Walter Sharbutt Saturday. James A. Mims and family went to Prattville Saturday. Messrs. D. E. Knight, Oscar Knight and John Baswell have returned from Sylacauga.

FARMER BOY.

Citizens Will Soon Be Able to Secure Rural Free Delivery.

Thorsby, Ala., August 15.—(Special.) The board of county commissioners has inspected and received the bridge built across Yellow Leaf creek at Salem by Contractor Bean. The commissioners were requested to have the bridge built by several citizens who are desirous of getting rural mail delivery along the road.

F. G. Williams and Supervisor Pipes of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, went to Birmingham today to see Superintendent Starks and present a petition for a station at Bice's coaling on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.—Age-Herald.

Benson, Aug. 15, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space to reply to the Banner in regard to the ring. I want to say to him that he is right; there is a ring now and Lewis is in it, and the Banner and all the rest of the dems this side of hades can't break it. The ring I refer to was made on July 26th and there is a great chain to that ring and that chain is composed of good populists and republicans, and they are not going to burst at all and Lewis will still be in the ring after November 8th. The only thing that I can think of that is going to burst in November is the Banner. As far as any other ring is concerned, there has been none, for if there had been, some one would find it out besides the democrats. Now, boys, that is just a trick to try to stir up strife among us, and it is not worth noticing, so I'll close, hoping to hear from some of the other defeated candidates.

Yours truly,
W. F. DE SHAZO.

Stanton, August 12, 1904.

Editor Union:

The dems have about blowed off their infernal gas, and now the election is coming on. Of course we are going to elect Teddy, "but" the dems won't believe it. Bro. Democrat, you are a sure goner; you've hollered nigger till your voice is getting weak and your throat is sore, but every short while you can hear a little dem from behind a stump squeak out "Nigger, nigger." Ha! ha! little man you are enough to scare the hind legs off of a white billy goat. Let me tell you something. We republicans don't want to see this beloved and free country of ours ruled by a set of democratic pirates, hence we are fighting for the people's rights and victory is ours. "By their fruits ye shall know them." What are the fruits of the democratic administration? Go ask those who suffered from the 15,242 failures in 1893, with liabilities aggregating $350,000,000. Ask the two million tramps who were roaming over the country of desolation begging for a crust to eat. Now, Mr. Demmie, we don't want another administration like you gave us, and we won't have it if the people's votes are counted anything in the coming election, for we have two republicans and populists to one democrat. So away with the Parker and Davis pirate crew and give us Roosevelt, the best president we've had since Washington. Hurrah for Teddy!

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

Rushton, Ala., August 8, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to express my appreciation for the support I received in the recent primary and also to thank those with whom I came in contact during my canvass for their generous hospitality. I can not find words to express my gratitude as I feel it, but will say that from the very depth of my heart I thank each and every one that gave me support in any way. Now let us all come together and elect the entire ticket in November.

Yours respectfully,
L. A. CALLAWAY.

Thorsby, Ala., Aug. 15, 1904.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space in your paper to reply to some things said about me in last week's issue of that libelous, dirty sheet called the Banner published at Clanton—once the organ and advocate of the people's rights and interests, but has long since condescended to the venal service of the same old vile crew about Clanton that try to constitute themselves into political bosses of the people of this county, who are now and ever have been the deadly enemies to any man or set of men who dare to oppose their nefarious tricks and schemes, and this reveals the whole secret of the various low, cowardly, lying attacks on myself and others, such as appear in that low, dirty, filthy tirade over the assumed name of "Young Dem," and in the opinion of all honorable, intelligent people that article is the product of a caucus council of the Clanton ring, and I put the challenge right here to any one individual who will dare to publicly reveal his name that I can prove him to be a low-lived, cowardly, lying scoundrel who has been selected to contribute such rot as that contemptable piece indicates for the sole purpose of dragging the issues of politics to their own low contemptable level, they being without character or credit themselves, they have nothing to lose in that way.

But I want it understood that I do not class all the people of Clanton as being of that low grade, for I know that there are as good, high-toned, honorable people there as you will find anywhere and I shall ever feel under the deepest obligations to them for the unmeasured kindness snown to me and mine while living in their midst when myself and family were stricken with long protracted sickness, and the assertion that the good people would regret to have me again to live among them is a pusillanimous lie, and the imputation that I owe honest debts that I will not pay is another lie of the same caliber. I am honest enough to acknowledge that I do owe some honest debts that I have not been able to pay owing to sickness and other misfortunes that I could not control, but do not deny the obligations, and am and have been struggling and working with all my might to repair my misfortunes and discharge every obligation that I owe to any man, but why parade a man's misfortunes to the public? I only ask every honest, fair-minded man to consider the fell and sinister motive that prompts any one to stoop to such low, contemptable tactics. They are snaky, vile, villainous and furnish absolute proof that the opposition to the people's ticket find themselves in desperate straits by resorting to such methods. Let us look on the other side of the question and consider how the straight, honest people regard me, those whom I have lived among longest and know me best. In my home beat I got almost the entire vote. Out of 133 cast I received 119 and I will say that as to the damnable lie about a trade ticket, that some fools are talking, that there never was a more damnable lie set afloat and nobody but a fool or scoundrel tells or talks such rot, and I challenge any pusillanimous cur to tell me to my face that I ever had anything to do with such a thing or that the ticket nominated was the result of such methods. I am sure there never has been a fairer contest held in Chilton county or any other county, for the voters were utterly untrammeled and voted freely as they pleased for the man of their choice, unbiased by any influence other than that of their own free will and judgment, and I repeat emphatically that the individual who claims otherwise is either a fool or a low, contemptible liar, so it is up to you, whoever you are, and you know where to find me. You hear! Just let me tell you that any scoundrelly beast who thinks he can scare, bulldoze or intimidate me has a job on hand that he will be sick of before it is finished.

Some pious, gentle reader may think that our language is too harsh and severe, but they must consider that we have a reckless, devilish, unscrupulous set to deal with, and we are forced to fight the devil with fire, which I for one regret, but I did not make the conditions and am forced to deal with things as they are and want to say to all voters who oppose organized democracy that you will never regret standing by those whom you have selected on this ticket. We realize that every possible scheme will be used to defeat us, but I feel sure that the people of this county have seen and realized enough in the past not to be deceived or rattled by any schemes they may employ. But you may be sure it is going to be a time to try men's souls, but we defy them and will meet them on every turn, so let every fellow be true in his place. Our fight is for right and these things are but the test of what is in a man after all. The lines must be drawn, and we are in for the whole war.

Yours for the right,
L. B. POUNDS.

COOPER.

Editor Union—A short time ago I wrote a letter to the UNION in reply to an article in the Banner, and as said Banner writer, like all of the democratic papers, speakers and writers uses the word "nigger" as a scapegoat for their sins, I asked him a few questions and asked him to answer them from an unprejudiced standpoint, and as he could not do it without showing that the democratic contention against Roosevelt and the negro is a piece of arrant demagoguery, I guess he got the Ring at Clanton to take it up for him. So this "young dem" starts out and says among other blatherskite, that the democrats did not hear Jennings; but, young buck, the evidence is against you. If we were in court I think it could be proved on you. You said Cleveland did not waltz with Fred Douglass, you knew you were lying when you said, "A. M." said so. Then young dem asks why Reynolds, Pounds and Bice were nominated in place of some other candidates. Anybody but a fool would know that it was because they got the most votes, so cut this out and stick it up some place and look at it until you learn something. Any writer who will evade fair questions by assailing the characters of good men, shows that the same spirit that existed in the days of secession, when if a man said that he believed our state should stay in the union, he was taking out and shot or hung until he was dead, and I say that the same old party spirit exists today. Just look around, there's Judge Honeycutt, Judge Adams, Reynolds, Pounds, and everyone that raises his voice against this political oligarchy here in the south. The democratic newspapers of the south don't publish the opinion of their fellow democrats, if such opinion is not in accordance with the political rings and cliques that lay around court houses, cross roads and grog shops, and if any respectable democrat will call on Mr. A. C. Smith, he will tell you that he wrote a piece expressing his sentiments, after the democratic primary, and sent it to the Banner man, who would not publish it because it did not have the "Ring of Corruption" mark on it. I've not the letter of Smith's, but I get my information from a reliable source. In conclusion I'll say that this base, vile writer says I want office, but will never get it, but will only be happy as a tiller of the soil, and he speaks true ring doctrine, for you know they don't want any man to hold office, except a chosen few, such as lawyers, doctors, fiddlers and liars. "Young dem" I guess you thought you were speaking of the democratic party, but I've heard good democrats of our town say it was as vile a piece of rot as they ever saw in print. Such cowardly attacks on our candidates only strengthen them in the opinion of good men, and will elect them in November and bury such characters as you are, too deep for resurrection. Success to the UNION and all the people's nominees.

A. M.

France has 464,566 saloons to supply her 39,000,000 people. Her consumption of alcohol is 4.81 gallons per capita per year. The United States consumes 1.74, and Canada 0.51 gallons, the least of all countries.

Until about ten years ago the submarine cable companies used practically the whole world's supply of gutta-percha for the reason that, unlike rubber, it is not affected by salt water.

Following the abolition of the lock-step and the cropped head in the New York state prison, stripes on the clothing of first-term convicts will be a thing of the past after October 1st.

The following additional officers have been chosen to go with the provisional regiment which Alabama will send to Manassas, commanded by Adjutant-General W. W. Brandon: Major Howard Gillard, First regiment, regimental adjutant with rank of captain; Lieutenant H. S. Rebira, Company M, First regiment, quartermaster sergeant.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing. Any one who desires to register property qualification should with him his last assessment and tax collector's receipt in the registrars as proof that possessed of such property taxes on it. You can register ANY of the following heads

1. If you own 40 acres or more in this state, and reside upon

2. If your wife owns 40 acres or more land in this state upon you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed for taxes $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate this state assessed for taxes $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property this state assessed for taxes $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxes for $300 or more.

7. If you can read any section of the constitution of the United States.

Don't give up your right to vote that you get registered, you only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved from some other county.

THE UNION will cheerfully give information on any special point on which they may be in doubt and will be ready to help any one to secure the rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you to hear the witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to [illegible] any alliance on short notice. Consider myself ready to attend [illegible]

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.

REGISTRARS' DATES.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19th
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Sept. 7
Jemison, beat 2 Sept. 13
Thorsby, beat 9, Sept. 14
Coopers, beat 10, Sept. 15
Verbena, beat 5, Sept. 16
Clanton, fourth Monday in October, and all that week to register applicants who may be entitled registration. Also on Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th. Any resident of any beat in the county may register at Clanton on the above dates.

ALLIANCE MEETING, THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1904.

Editor Union—We expect to have an all-day Alliance at Collins Institute on August 26th, which is Friday. We expect to have some good speaking on the principles of the order and the benefits of the same. We don't want any politics at all on that day. We would be glad to have representatives from each Alliance in the county. Success to the Union and the Alliance.

tf J. D. COLLINS.

The Leeds (England) Physical culture society is starting a crusade against hats. At the next meeting it will be proposed that members may at any time appear without head-covering.

A Chicago girl wrote a thesis on the words on the psychology of the pig. Now let the man who denies the feminine mind unfit to cope with such problems wander disconsolately to the rear and be seated.

A Boston paper says that a man should "smile just as one is going to sleep." Now, how can that be done? Nobody can tell the exact instant when one is going to sleep, and the effort of holding the face in readiness to smile would keep anybody awake. Try some other plan.

In this happy season of weddings it is pleasant to read that the number of divorces granted by the supreme court of Maine has recently fallen 50 percent. The lottery is apparently drawing fewer blanks than it used to down Maine way.

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Montevallo, Ala.

Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Industrial, Domestic, Pedagogical, Artistic.

Session opens September 13th. Expenses, $90.

Healthful location. Faculty of 15 teachers.

For catalogue, address
FRANCIS M. PETERSON,
tf Montevallo, Ala.

FOR SALE

A good family horse, in good condition every way. Price $60. Apply to T. Crowson, two miles west of Jemison, Ala.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robert
M. L. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.

—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September

Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

First Monday February, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1st District—W. H. Conway.
2nd District—Alex Glasscock.
3rd District—W. A. Green.
4th District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Clanton—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Mt. Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Jemison—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; J. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Thorsby—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Beech Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Cooper Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, clerk. J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Mt. Olive Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Walnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, clerk. J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Smith—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Bethel Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3rd Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Smith—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Union—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Verbena—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Union—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday. W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mt. Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor. Z. Barnes, clerk; British.
Liberty—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Peazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mt. Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudd, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
Mt. Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, clerk. D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Mt. Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, clerk. W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. George Trawick, clerk.
Mt. Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. W. Billingsley, clerk.
Mt. Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Mt. Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Weary Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, clerk. M. Tidwell, clerk, Fletcher.
Mt. Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 3rd Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Mt. Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, clerk. W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Mt. Grove—Rev. G. W. Freestor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
Mt. Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 4th Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, clerk. Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Bethel—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Mt. Olive—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday. W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
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is by reason
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er this sum-
by residence
November.
thing to do
an register
afterwards,
loss you are
paid your
The period
register is
one year in
nths in the
d from one
county less
election day,
beat, so you

don't lose your vote by changing
Any one who desires to regis-
property qualification should
with him his last assessment
and tax collector's receipt to sh
the registrars as proof that
possessed of such property, a
taxes on it. You can register
ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more
in this state, and reside upon

2. If your wife owns 40 acres
more land in this state, upon
you reside.

3. If you own real estate in
state that is assessed for taxa
$300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real est
this state assessed for taxa
$300 or more.

5. If you own personal prope
this state assessed for taxa
$300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal
erty in this state assessed for ta
for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write
section of the constitution of
United States.

Don't give up your life c
cate that you got in 1902;
only have to show it to the regi
in case you have moved to this c
from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any
information on any special points
they may be in doubt upon, and s
ready to help any one to get al
rights he is entitled to under the
of Alabama. If you think you ar
titled to register and the regi
should refuse you, take a coup
good men with you so you can
witnesses as to such refusal and
reasons given by the registrars,
thereby be enabled to take your
up to higher authority.

Coming Even

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or org
any alliance on short notice, and
myself ready to attend all calls
W. H. CONWAY
County Lecturer and Organi

REGISTRARS' DATES.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19-20.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Sept.
Jemison, beat 2 Sept. 13.
Thorsby, beat 9, Sept. 14.
Coopers, beat 10, Sept. 15.
Verbena, beat 5, Sept. 16.
Clanton, fourth Monday in Se
ber, and all that week to regist
applicants who may be entitle
registration. Also on Friday and
urday, November 4th and 5th. A
ident of any beat in the county
register at Clanton on the
dates.

ALLIANCE MEETING, THOR
AUG. 15, 1904.

Editor Union—We expect to
an all-day Alliance at Collins' C
Institute on August 26th, which
Friday. We expect to have some
speaking on the principles of th
der and the benefits of the same.
don't want any politics at all on
day. We would be glad to have
resentatives from each Alliance
county. Success to the Union an
Alliance.

tf J. D. COLLI

The Leeds (England) Physical
ture society is starting a cam
against hats. At the next meeti
will be proposed that members
time appear without head-coverin

A Chicago girl wrote a thesis o
words on the psychology of the
pig. Now let the man who deem
feminine mind unfit to cope with
problems wander disconsolate
rear and be seated.

A Boston paper says that
should "smile just as one is g
sleep." Now, how can that be
Nobody can tell the exact instan
is going to sleep, and the ch
holding the face in readiness
keep anybody awake. Try some
ter plan.

In this happy season of weddi
is pleasant to read that the numb
divorces granted by the supreme
of Maine has recently fallen
percent. The lottery is appa
drawing fewer blanks than it w
down Maine way.

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRI
SCHOOL.
Montevallo, Ala.

Literary, Scientific, Commercial
dustrial, Domestic, Pedagogical,
sical, Artistic.

Session opens September 13th.
penses, $90.

Healthful location. Faculty o
teachers.

For catalogue, address
FRANCIS M. PETERSO
tf Montevallo

FOR SALE

A good family horse
good condition every w
Price $60. Apply to T.
Crowson, two miles n
west of Jemison, Ala.

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, H. G. Rob
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
al—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

g Term—1st Monday in April.
ar Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem

—T. Scott Sayre.
ttor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

ng Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem

ellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An
ster—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT.

Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
surer—Alex G. Dake.
riff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

t District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
rd District—W. A. Green.
rth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

UNTY CHURCHES

tors and clerks are cordially ask-
send the editor any news regard-
eir churches which they would
ublished. Also if there are any
in these notices please send cor-
m.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

ne—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
any—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
W. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
er Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
ord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
n Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
th—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
day. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
th—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
gn—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
ger—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
on—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
y Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
donia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
erry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
stor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

t Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
ns' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
nt Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
nt Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
tor; H. C. Latham, clerk,

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
rence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

rence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-

—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
binson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

LOST.

One red and white pied cow, with heifer calf, both unmarked; last seen about April 20th. Liberal reward will be paid to any one who returns these animals or puts them up and informs me.

J. H. Driver, Clanton, Ala.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.
Week ending Aug. 17.

Date	Temperature High	Low	Rain fall
11	85	65	.21
12	85	68	...
13	84	64	...
14	90	65	...
15	92	65	...
16	90	64	.50
17	89	65	...

A. STEWART, Obs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. A. Littlejohn was in Clanton Thursday.

H. A. J. Harris visited town on Thursday.

A. M. Rollins was in town Thursday.

W. H. Driver and J. N. Askins were in Clanton Thursday.

P. W. Peterson, of Thorsby, was in town Friday.

A. Baker, Sr., of beat 11, was a pleasant visitor Friday.

L. A. McGraw was in Clanton Saturday.

E. C. Davenport was a pleasant visitor Saturday, bringing in the subscription of G. A. Dawson.

J. J. and J. M. Grant were in town Saturday.

J. Wiley Foshee and family visited Clanton Saturday.

C. L. Langston was in town Saturday.

Postmaster A. A. Jackson, of Lomax, was in Clanton Monday and paid us a welcome visit.

C. J. Cobern was a pleasant visitor Monday.

H. C. Young was in Clanton Monday.

Thomas J. and Monroe Hubbard were in town Monday.

Former Sheriff Lee Hayes was in Clanton Monday.

J. T. Bland was in Clanton Monday.

R. E. L. Ward, L. D. Riggins and S. H. Riggins were in town Tuesday.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds was in Clanton Tuesday.

W. B. Callee was in town Tuesday.

Jemison is to have another rural free delivery route, so that with one from Thorsby and a fourth from Clanton, Chilton is doing quite well.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan have a brand new girl at their home, born Tuesday morning, the 9th inst. Mother and child both doing well, so Dr Hayes says.

R. M. Johnson, now of Indian Territory, but formerly a member of the firm of Johnson & Varner in Clanton, is back here on a visit. Brother Johnson likes the new territory very well.

The democratic nominee for chancellor of this district, Hon. H. J. Gillam, died suddenly last Friday at Alexander City. The democratic committee has not decided yet how they will fill the vacancy. If a primary is held the talk is that the Hon. Richard Kelley will run.

W. T. Mahan was in Clanton Monday, though he was beat in the race for commissioner he made a great run; carried his home beat solid, something not often done by candidates.

Regular services at the Methodist church last Sunday were conducted by the pastor. Rev. R. R. Ellison, who preached morning and evening to fair congregations. His sermon in the morning on "Education" was especially commendable and to the point, and Clanton people do sure need to be educated on that subject.

The board of directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance association in this county held a meeting in Clanton Monday and issued a call for the annual meeting of the association to be held in Clanton on September 3d. The officers whose duty it is to send out these notices have, through carelessness or neglect, failed to do so, and the directors are taking a hand.

Hon. W. W. Wadsworth, of Wadsworth, Autauga county, was in Clanton Tuesday on business and paid a pleasant call at THE UNION office.

Professor and Mrs. H. T. Wallace arrived in Clanton on a visit Tuesday to Squire Guy Higgins' family. They are en route to Gordon, where the professor will have charge of the school this coming term.

John Garner and family, who have been visiting friends at Clanton and Lomax, returned to their Owenton home on Wednesday.

W. J. Armstrong, regular, and G. C. Armstrong, substitute carrier on Clanton R. F. D. No. 4.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

L. J. Smith and Miss Susie Moore.
Andrew J. Hall and Miss Mary F. Smitherman.

A CARD.

Editor Union:

Please give me space in your paper to thank my friends for their support on the 26th and to inform Mr. Atchison that I've not committed suicide, and the reason Mr. Sid was too good to kill me was he didn't know how. He reminded me of the darkey that went to kill an eagle. The bird was too sharp for him, so he killed a grasshopper and took it back to his master, who saw that was the best the darkey could do, so he patted him on the head and said: "Hurrah for Uncle."

Sid saw he couldn't get round the question I asked him, so he jumped on the poor fellows that hadn't paid their politax and gave them particular h—l, and the dems that stood around saw that that was the best he could do and they almost blistered their hands and tore their throats hollering "Hurrah for Bowie." Well, W. Y., you said my friends butchered me on the 26th. I admit that, but they didn't make a democrat out of me. I hoped to rest a while, but you dems just punch me and I'll turn over in my grave and haunt you every time you punch. The people informed me on the 26th that they didn't want me to make this fight, but if you dems force it on me I'll get some of you by the leg before it is over. Again thanking my friends for their votes and assuring them that I have not departed from the faith, I remain as ever

G. W. EDWARDS.

CARTER IS SURRENDERED.

Charged With Perjury, Sureties Retire From Bond.

Henry C. Carter, charged with perjury in the United States court was yesterday surrendered by his bondsmen and incarcerated in the Montgomery county jail by order of United States Commissioner John A. Elmore.

Carter, it will be remembered, is the white man of Chilton county accused of falsely testifying in a moonshine case in the commissioner's court. He was confined in the jail for forty days, but was a few weeks ago released on bond. His bondsmen, a few days ago had reason to believe that he was contemplating "jumping" his bond. They accordingly surrendered him yesterday.—Montgomery Advertiser.

LONESOME VALLEY.

Our farmers are very busy pulling fodder and trying to save it between showers. We've had a deal of rain the last couple of weeks. G. S. Eiland says he's been looking for Noah to come floating by in his ark. C. N. Dennis on Monday took out 150 pounds of section honey. Lee Kicker is in better spirits since the return. Elder J. W. Howell filled his regular appointment at Bethel last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, of Thorsby, were welcome guests of C. N. Dennis, Sunday. J. L. Lunsford was a visitor at the Driver residence on Sunday. Oscar Mims and wife, of Birmingham, have been visiting relatives in this community. Miss Ina Eiland has a new graphophone, and gave a very pleasant entertainment with it Saturday night. Joseph W. Simzen was a prominent attendant at church Sunday. Success to the Union and its many readers.

BLUE JAY.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Everything lovely in this community. Crops are good. The church has had a revival, in which the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Thomas was assisted by Rev. Thomas Maroney. We're always glad to welcome Mr. Maroney to this community, as his early life was spent here and it's like home coming to him. Prof. Speer has a large school here Harry Honeycutt and family have located here. We are expecting a telephone line from Jemison to W. E. Thomas' store. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been visiting near Lomax. Politically, Pleasant Grove is all right. We've a nice lot of young republicans and don't think they'll ever be bought under the lethargy and bondage that prevails in certain parts of our south land to her great detriment, we mean the lethargy and bondage of democracy. We hope this fair land of ours will never witness democracy in power again, for we remember the bitter fruits of the last democratic administration. Neither do our democratic friends want a repetition of their last administration, for they are enjoying these prosperous republican times, particularly our cotton raisers. We believe the Banner is enjoying the present prosperity, notwithstanding it talks for Parker, still if our memory serves us properly, the Banner asked the question during the democratic administration, "What Kind of Clover is this that Grover is Giving Us?" Again, when the Banner alluded to the people's primary as a "Pea-pulls Primary" we don't think that sounds pretty when we remember that it originally bore the name of the "Peoples Party Banner"—But the Banner seems to be rapidly going the way of the "Chilton View." Some of us remember way back when Judge Honeycutt was first brought out for judge of probate by the people, the attitude of the "Chilton View" towards us, and the present attitude of the Banner towards the same independent spirit that now exists among our people seems to resemble the View very much. Well, the primary is over and we've nominated a good ticket from head to foot and these independent people of Chilton will elect it. But who are the real victors in the recent contest? Is it the successful candidates No, it is such true men as Thos. Adams, Wells Littlejohn, Edwards, Kicker, Killgore and others who manifest their heroism by standing bravely by the nominees of the people. Pleasant Grove will do her duty. She has long possessed an independent spirit and her noble young men and beautiful young ladies will continue in the same way. Success to the UNION.

A. REPUBLICAN.

While at work deep down in a well on the farm of Will Stuart, near Hollywood, Jim McGill, a white man, was overcome by the gas in the well and died before he could be gotten

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

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DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

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Thorsby, Alabama.

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
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1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

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CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE
WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.
CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT
ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton

SEC.-TREAS.
JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

AGENTS MUST HAVE A COMMISSION SIGNED BY GENERAL AGENT
Full particulars furnished on application to

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Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes,
FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
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County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
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PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Song Time.

When the robin calls good morning
And the thrush's note is heard
In the distant, dewy woodland,
Like the spirit of a bird;
When the world is just awaking
To the beauty of the day—
Then, O love, my heart makes music
In a lover's roundelay.

When the golden sun has vanished
And the swallows settle low,
When the daylight seems returning
In the flushing afterglow;
When the fireflies light their lanterns
And the mist is on the dell—
Then, O love, my heart makes music
In a lover's villanelle.
—William Wallace Whitelock, in New York Herald.

WHEN LOVE IS DONE • BY GARRARD HARRIS

(Copyright, 1901, by Daily Story Publishing Co.)

She looked across a shimmering waste of barren sand and withered buffalo grass, from which the heat-waves radiated until the distance was hazy with them. A few distorted cactus plants reared their weird forms in the heat, and here and there a dead and parched mesquite bush helped to break the monotony of the scenery.

Afar off, to the southwest, the tops of the mountains in Old Mexico could be seen faintly, miles and miles away. She liked to speculate on how pleasant it was beneath the trees on their slopes—where the cool waters flowed, the wild flowers blossomed and the birds sang.

She was tired and utterly weary of the whole business. Four long years she had lived here—she married John Hawkins back in the states, and came out to the El Dorado ranch, where he was going to make his fortune raising cattle. He was only foreman and she was cook for the cowboys. The worst of it was, she was regarded by him as scarcely more than a cook. He would come home late at night, gulp down an enormous supper, tumble in bed and snore like a grampus until daylight, when he would bolt his breakfast and start out on the range again. Not a word of sympathy, of fellowship; not a bit of tenderness, no sentiment, only work, work—left to herself, her lonely thoughts and the gloomy contemplation of the dreary waste without.

Sometimes he was away at night—and she had heard him joking with some of the cowboys about Rita—and then he would watch her covertly out of the corner of his eyes to see if she heard, or understood. But she did not betray herself, and they went on talking of ———, where the mescal and the music and pulque, and women drove men mad. That was where Rita stayed. Rita was, perhaps pretty and dainty. Well, maybe Rita did not have to cook—cook, all the time for a lot of men, and wash dishes and sweep up and prepare for another meal when one was finished. That would take the good looks away from anybody.

And when John had talked of coming west, she had dreamed of cool adobe houses with splashing fountains in the patio—of orange and lemon trees in blossom—of great scarlet geranium trees and vines and flowers—an indolent, easy "manana" sort of existence. But this, instead. She looked about the rough plank house in utter disgust and weariness.

What was the use of it all? What did it amount to? What was there to look forward to, except a continuation of the drudgery? And day by day her youth, her good looks were slipping from her, ground into nothingness by toil of an unremitting sort. What was there left for her, now that she had found out the base clay of her John—now that love was dead? She remembered a little verse she had read somewhere, in her more impressionable days, and there was a refrain running through it at the end of each stanza:

"—and the light of a whole life dies,
When love is done."

It kept ringing in her ears, just that much of it. She could not recall the rest of the lines.

* * * * *

"Senora!"

She turned about from the pile of dirty, greasy dishes, and wiped the

Looked across the shimmering waste.

perspiration from her red face and frowsy brow.

"Oh, it's you, Rafael? Sit down."

"Yas, Senoora, it me. Senor 'Awkins, 'e tell me to tell yo' he goner Fronteras on er business—he not come back for day or so."

"All right, Rafael. Make yourself comfortable as you can; Lord knows it's mighty hot here." She liked the Mexican. He was always the quintessence of politeness to her—anticipating her every wish, and treating her with the deference of a princess.

He was the only one of all the men who seemed to remember that she was a woman, and was hungry for sympathy and attention—that she was more than a cook. Something impelled her to turn and look at him. He was fanning himself with his sombrero, and looking at her with a glance that was unmistakable. He sprang to his feet and took one of her hands, wet with the greasy dish water.

"Senora Helen—I lofe yo—dam my soul, but I lofe yo', ah, so much. Yo' so good, en so kind, en sweet, en so hard worked, en yo' Senor 'Awkins, he doan' lofe yo no mo'—he lofe dat fandango senorita down at Fronteras."

"Rafael—, stop, you mustn't talk that way." Her head spun a little. It was the heat.

"Senora, I lofe yo'. I lofe yo' t'ree year. I not make yo' cook, en cook,—dam de cookin', come en go—vamos, wi' me, I'll mek de peons do de cookin'. I got big 'dobe house way down in Durango, cool, nice 'dobe house wiz what you call him—squirt water up in the patio or de ferns. En de orange, en de feeg, en de rose trees all 'bout de house—it so cool, en shady. I got land, heap land, en cattle. I only stay 'roun' hyar 'cause I lofe yo'. Yo' come en I get de padre to marry us—de padre 'way down in Durango—he know no deeference if Senor 'Awkins be live. Ef yo' say so I go keel Senor 'Awkins?" He had his arm about

"Senora, I lofe yo'."

her now, and with the other hand he smoothed the damp hair back from her forehead tenderly.

"No—no, Rafael, that would never do. But are you sure that you would love me always, and not make me cook—and not be mean to me, and not make me stay at home all the time and work—and you would not love any fandango girls?"

"No—no—I hope de good Gawd sen' me to hell w'en I do not lofe yo'. I lofe yo' always—always, an' I treat yo' as bes' I kin. Come on—I catch a pony for yo' en we get way, way down in Durango to my home, en 'Awkins he never find us. We get der in week. Come Helen—come les' go now, now, down dere de mountains are so cool—en I lofe yo' so!"

She listened to him. As he spoke she thought of the purple mountains in the distance—of the shimmering blue Pacific waters—of a lifetime's dreams unattained. She was not old—and when she had a rest and some new clothes she would be better looking. Insensibly, she knew that her heart had already turned during the toil marked months to this "Greaser"—this Mexican gentleman. At last she bowed her head. She thought of all she had lacked, and from the withered wastes of a heart from which love had faded, there blossomed anew the flower of hope.

"I will go with you, Rafael," she said, simply.

As the sun went down that evening its ruddy rays gilded a man and a woman on horseback loping steadily, swiftly, toward the mountains in the purple distance. There was a light on each one's face brighter than that of the sun—the light of a great love.

* * * * *

"Well, I reckon she's vamosed for the states. It was pretty tough on a gal ter keep her out here in this derned shack, cookin' all the time. Oh, well, she can have her fling, and some of these days I'll go back after her and dress her up fine and be nice to her to make up for it all. Then she'll forgit all about her troubles.

"Come on you fellers, we've got ter go ter Fronteras ter git some supper—besides, my little Greaser gal is anxious ter see me. I'll set up the drinks first—I'm dry as this damned sand. Where's the old woman? Oh, damfino. Gone back to the states, I reckon. Come on."

BEE HUNTING A PASTIME.

There Is a Fascinating Charm About It.

Some bright young women who spent last summer in a western Massachusetts town, tired of hunting birds which never sat still, turned bee hunters. Discovering a veteran bee hunter and overcoming a feminine distrust of the little insect who so sharply resents interference with her affairs, they were initiated in the art of lining bees, and thereafter every tramp afield was with an object in view.

Bee hunting possesses a charm peculiarly its own and it can be practiced wherever flowers grow, even within the limits of a town. The necessary outfit consists of a box three inches square and as many deep. This is divided into an upper and lower story by means of a slide. The cover is fitted with a glass window. In the lower compartment is placed a piece of comb filled with a syrup of sugar and water. The slide is pushed in place and the nearest flower bed or clover patch is sought. With the box in one hand and the cover in the other, it is an easy matter to trap a honey bee busy robbing a flower of its sweets. Watching her through the glass window, the moment she quiets down the slide is gently drawn. It does not take the bee long to discover the syrup, and she at once begins to load up with this treasure.

The box is now placed on a post and a sharp watch maintained. Presently the bee is sated, and, circling for her bearings, starts straight for the hive or tree. When she comes back, for she will surely return, she will bring another bee with her, and in turn this one will bring a third, and so on until a line is established. Then, while one or more fill with the syrup, the cover is replaced and the box carried forward along the line of flight. From the stopping point a new line will be established as before. Thus in time will the bees lead straight to their home.

Hope On, Hope Ever.

Hope on, hope ever; though to-day be dark,
The sweet sunburst may smile on thee to-morrow;
Tho' thou art lonely, there's an eye will mark
Thy loneliness and guerdon all thy sorrow!
Tho' thou must toil 'mong cold and sordid men,
With none to echo back thy thought, or love thee,
Cheer up, poor heart! thou dost not beat in vain,
For God is over all, and Heaven above thee—
Hope on, hope ever.

The iron may enter in and pierce thy soul,
But cannot kill the love within thee burning;
The tears of misery, thy bitter dole,
Can never quench thy true heart's seraph yearning
For better things; nor crush thy ardour's trust,
That Error from the mind shall be uprooted,
That Truths shall dawn as flowers spring from the dust,
And Love be cherished where Hate was embruted!
Hope on, hope ever.

Hope on, hope ever! after darkest night,
Comes, full of loving life, the laughing morning;
Hope on, hope ever! Spring-tide, flushed with light,
Aye, crowns old Winter with her rich adorning.
Hope on, hope ever! yet the time shall come,
When man to man shall be a friend and brother;
And this old world shall be a happy home,
And all Earth's family love one another!
—Charles Mackay.

This Bath Good For Insomnia.

Here is a simple and available recipe—a medicinal bath for the nervously worn and those who cannot sleep o' nights. It was the prescription of an old physician. Take of sea salt four ounces, spirits of ammonia two ounces, spirits of camphor two ounces, of pure alcohol eight ounces, and sufficient hot water to make a full quart of the liquid. Dissolve the sea salt in the hot water and let stand until cool. Pour into the alcohol the spirits of ammonia and camphor. Add the salt water, shake well and bottle for use. With a soft sponge dipped in this mixture wet over the surface of the whole body. Rub vigorously until the skin glows. When nervous or "blue" or wakeful do not omit this bath. The rest and refreshing that follow will amply repay the effort required to prepare it.

A Fearsome Monster.

A Texas steer fell overboard from a coastwise steamer the other day and swam for miles before succumbing to old Neptune. He was observed through the glass of a Jersey hotel proprietor, who straightway notified the press of sighting "a mysterious, horrid sea serpent of a dun hue and with the tail of a lion, which wallowed frantically amid the waves, spouting columns of water from its mouth like a whale." The season is said to have opened auspiciously for that ingenious boniface.

A Chilly Mule Tale.

A correspondent with the Tibet mission tells a mule story: "Mules, apparently, do not die from any cause, and this mission has again proved the extreme hardihood of these animals. When the mission first crossed the Jelapsia, a mule slipped in the dusk and fell into the lake at the bottom of the pass. It was thought to be drowned. Next morning a convoy found it with its nose just above the ice, the rest of its body literally frozen in. Pickaxes were brought and the animal was dug out. It is now working as usual."

AN ADEPT AT GIVING ADVICE.

Story of a Man Who Knew His Failings.

Penpusher had come home from the office "played out." He was lying on the couch in the sitting room after dinner, when Mrs. Penpusher, who had been reading a magazine, said:

"See here, Tom Penpusher, here is something that fits you to a T, and I want you to read it."

"What is it about?"

"It's about men who must have everything just so in their homes, no matter how hard it makes it for others. You know you are one of them. Every rug and chair and hook must be exactly in its place, and a little dust sets you to scolding. You must have a clean napkin every meal, and you cannot eat if there is a tiny spot on the tablecloth, and everything must be served just so or you get grumpy. Now, is not that true?"

"A man likes to see things in order in his own house," said Penpusher.

"Of course he does, and I try to keep things in order, but I defy any woman to maintain the degree of order you expect with four or five children in the house. Now, this article refers to just unreasonable, fussy men as you are, and it is not one bit too severe even when it says that they are small spirited and lacking in true manliness. I do wish that you would read the article."

"I don't need to," replied Penpusher, sitting up to stretch and groan.

"I'd like to know why not?"

"Because—well, the fact is, my dear, I wrote that article myself."

CHANGE COCKTAIL WROUGHT.

Life Changed From a Barren Waste to an Iridescent Dream.

They stood, a man and a woman, in the gallery, looking down on the glittering throng of dancers on the floor below.

"What was I saying to you a moment ago?" asked the man. "That is, before I went out?"

"You were saying," said the woman, "things that made me sad, even in the midst of all this gayety. You called it a painted glare—you spoke of all those women down there, each hugging in the secret recesses of her heart some supreme sorrow, some cloying unrest. You were wondering to what depths of remorse, within the next year, each might reach. You spoke of the men; how haggard some of their faces were. You said the pace was too much for some of them; death and disaster and ruin hung over this throng like a grinning skeleton. Really it has given me the shivers. Don't you remember what you said?"

He turned and looked at her. There was a look of complacency on his face.

"Did I say all that," he replied, "before I went out? Well, well! You must forgive me. It isn't so. Why, see how they are all enjoying themselves! What a magnificent sight! What a grand thing is life! How this music thrills me! My friend, it is good to be alive."

She looked at him in astonishment.

"What has changed you so in such a short time?" she exclaimed. "Why, before you went out——"

He waved his hand.

"Things are different now," he said. "I've just had a cocktail."

Ways of the Orient.

There is nothing very remarkable in the report from Japan that a movement is on foot, supported by many eminent men, to found a church pro-Christian in character, but independent in its lines. When Buddhism was disestablished and disendowed in the early '70s of last century, owing to the momentary ascendency of Shiuto, which is merely vague ancestor and nature worship, it was prophesied by acute foreign observers that Japan would either adopt Christianity or become frankly materialistic. It will not be owing to any lack of energy on the part of European and American missionaries if the former course is discarded. Here is one forecast published fourteen years ago: "To make all Japan Christian by edict some fine morning is not on the program of the Japanese statesman of the hour. But that something of the kind should happen within the next twenty years is not nearly so unlikely as many things that have actually happened in this land of realized improbabilities."

The Lesson of the Birds.

I sometimes think, when sorrow makes
a feller sorter moan,
Of the birds that keep a-singin' just like
trouble was unknown!
I make no doubt they have their grief—
as bitter as the rest!

That Mockingbird there, in the blooms, is
making holiday,
Yet vandal hands have wrecked its home—
have stolen its young away!
That little lodge of straw is mute, where
chirped its tender brood,
Yet how it sends its song to God—and
life a solitude!

But just let trouble come along, and
human hearts they sigh,
And send their wailing messages a-ringing to the sky!
The world is then no friend to grace—a
shadow dims the light,
The stars shine through a storm of tears,
and phantoms fill the night!

For all our souls, heaven-gifted—for all
our human words,
We read life's sweetest lesson in the music o' the birds!
And the kind God teach that lesson, when
skies above us frown,
To leave the moaning to the winds and
sing the sorrow down!
—Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Japanese Paper at the Fair.

The Japanese-American Commercial Weekly is the name of a newspaper published weekly in Japanese at the world's fair. Hajima Hoshi is the editor. Nine Japanese reporters and native typesetters get out the weekly. The paper was formerly published in New York city, but was transferred to the world's fair for the joint purpose of making an exhibit of a Japanese newspaper plant in the palace of liberal arts and reporting the fair.

The Old Log Cabin

Before me in its beauty lies the prairie,
And the cloud above a swiftly passing train,
The trees upon the distant hills are waving,
A summer haze is resting on the plain;
Yet memory recalls a fairer valley,
And a spot within it dearer far to me,
A grassy knoll beside a winding river,
Where a little old log cabin used to be.

When daylight dies behind the distant mountain,
And the mist has hid the valley from my sight,
Then memory returns to scenes of childhood,
And on life's summer morning sheds its light.
The sunlight glimmers out upon the water,
Where, undisturbed, the minnows sported free;
The dreamy years but added to their number,
Where the little old log cabin used to be.

The world, to us, was bounded by the forest,
That stretched away, we recked but little where;
The winter but foretold a brighter season
When roses gave their fragrance to the air.
In spring there came the children's songs and laughter,
The squirrel scampered up the nearest tree
And chattered to the wildly barking collie,
Where the little old log cabin used to be.

The bob-o-link, above the clover blossoms,
Sang o'er again his song of summer joys;
And "Bob White," from his perch beside the meadow,
Kept watch upon the collie, and the boys.
Along the crooked pathway to the river,
The twittering blue-bird and the chickadee
Flew in and out among the ferns and willows,
Where the little old log cabin used to be.

The timid deer looked in across the wheat field,
The partridge hid her fledglings in the brush,
The voice of Robin Redbreast, in the orchard,
Was mingled with the singing of the thrush;
The crow and marten quarreled o'er the clearing,
We wondered why they [illegible] agree—
The hardest problem of [illegible] hood,
Where the little old [illegible] be.

The silent Indian glanced [illegible] doorway;
His squaw laid down her [illegible] grass,
And, looking o'er her [illegible] kets,
How quickly would [illegible] pass.
The twain enjoyed the [illegible] supper,
A breeze came in [illegible] lea;
The latchstring dis[illegible] over,
Where the little [illegible] to be.

The far off whip-[illegible] his music
The cricket joined [illegible] ends,
The moonlight glist[illegible] pile
And in and [illegible] played,
The night wind stirred [illegible] the window
And whispered in [illegible]
While all within [illegible] ful slumber
Where the little [illegible] be.

When the fitful dr[illegible] is over,
And wearily we lay [illegible]
What will we care [illegible] glory?
What matter if [illegible] frown?
Leave what remains [illegible] out body
High on a mount[illegible]
But let my longing [illegible] der
Where the little [illegible] be.

Aye, let the daisies [illegible]
The fragrant lilies [illegible]
The giant maple shade [illegible] way
Inviting every [illegible]
There let the panting [illegible]
And listen to the [illegible] glee;
For backward on [illegible] heaven,
Where the little [illegible] be.
—Allen [illegible]

Lost Coins in Mails

Ordinarily no man is rich enough to escape that certain sense of elation which comes from picking up a nickel on a sidewalk; but when a railway postal clerk finds such a coin in a mail pouch where it has worked out from insufficient wrappings, not only does he miss this elation, but it may provoke profanity.

For a nickel lost in a pouch of mail in transit becomes a matter for national concern. It comes to view, perhaps, just as a pouch of mail is emptied upon a sorting table; and when it has broken away from the bunch of letters and cards and circulars, rolled to an open space on the table, and there settled down, heads or tails, with a noisy spinning dance, the clerk who first sees it is "it."

A necromancer could have no more idea than the man in the moon as to what particular package it rolled out of, and if he had and should tell the postal clerk, the clerk wouldn't dare try to restore the coin to the original package. That would be too easy altogether.

No, it is a lost nickel from the moment the clerk has to see it spinning there before his eyes; and according to the tender governmental conscience the clerk [illegible] for the inauguration of [illegible] worth of fuss over it.

For himself, he doesn't [illegible] to bed for a short nap [illegible] got rid of his five cents [illegible] sponsibility to the govern[illegible] action of the fool person [illegible] the nickel was parted [illegible] his printed form for [illegible] printed and provided, [illegible] fills out a long blank, [illegible] coin, telling the circum[illegible] being found and [illegible] heads or tails on [illegible] the pouch from which [illegible] tied, the number of [illegible] ing it, the date, and a [illegible] details any one of [illegible] weather would have [illegible] beer.

This report, with the [illegible] the headquarters of [illegible] sion in which the ca[illegible] and from these bonded [illegible] the same general red [illegible] small coin finds its way [illegible] national government and [illegible] representing the great [illegible] of the postoffice depar[illegible] persists in sending ma[illegible] opes through the unma[illegible] of the service.—Chicago

Tale of the Armada

Three hundred and fifteen years ago a vessel of the Spanish armada was blown up in Tobermory bay, off the coast of the Island of Mull. Recently numerous relics have been recovered from it by divers. They include old cannon, swords, pistols, plate and coins. The vessel was the Florencia, a Florentine galleon which came from the Levant, one of the Italian possessions of the king of Spain, and was commanded by one Pereija. After the defeat of the armada the Florencia was forced by bad weather and lack of provisions to put into Tobermory bay. There Sir Lauchlane MacLean, who, because of his feuds with his neighbors, had been made a "denounced rebel" by King James of Scotland formed an alliance with the Spaniards. With the aid of a hundred soldiers from the ship and of his own war on neighboring clans for some time.

At last he received a message from Capt. Pereija requesting that the Spanish soldiers be sent back at once, as he was preparing for sea. At the same time he heard that the provisions supplied to the [illegible] not been paid for. [illegible] remonstrated with the [illegible] injustice and satisfac[illegible] ed. On the strength of [illegible] were sent back, but [illegible] lying entirely on the [illegible] ise, retained three of [illegible] hostages till the debt [illegible] At the same time he [illegible] own men, Donald Gun[illegible] board the Florencia [illegible] justment of the demand[illegible] ple.

Donald Gun, when [illegible] the ship, was disarm[illegible] prisoner, and no com[illegible] allowed between [illegible] friends. But Donald [illegible] a plan which, though [illegible] death to himself, pro[illegible] and terrible retribution [illegible] Finding that the cab[illegible] was confined was clo[illegible] zine, he forced his [illegible] laying a train from [illegible] he fired it. The ship [illegible] pieces, killing the th[illegible] dred persons who [illegible]

How to Catch Bears

The inhabitants of California in the days of Mexican rule had a unique way of capturing the black bears that infested the foothills near the coast.

Bruin is naturally a vegetarian, but when he can get a piece of fresh meat he devours it greedily. The Mexicans knew this and prepared their trap thus:

An oak tree was found with two horizontal limbs, one above the other. On the lower limb a piece of fresh meat was nailed. From the limb above a rope was suspended, at the end of which a heavy rock was attached, the rock hanging some inches above and inside of the meat.

At night Mr. Bear would come prowling around and, smelling the meat, he would quickly climb up the tree and walk out on [illegible] which it was nailed. [illegible] to reach the appetiz[illegible] would have to shove [illegible] with his nose. Before [illegible] be torn off, the [illegible] back, hitting Bruin [illegible]

This was enough [illegible] temper, so he would [illegible] paw. But the stone [illegible] only swung out and [illegible] a harder whack. This [illegible] get "real mad" and [illegible] rock until it would [illegible] hard enough to knock [illegible] tree. Underneath [illegible] deep hole to catch [illegible] would so disable him [illegible] completely at the [illegible] cans next morning.

The Old Log Cabin

...anty lies the prairie,
...shows a swiftly passing
...distant hills are way-
...is resting on the plain;
...sad Sweet Valley,
...ss it direct far to me,
...side a winding river
...ld log cabin used to be.

...oes behind the distant
...s hid the valley from
...the scenes of child-
...morning sheds its
...r upon the wa-
...ed meadows sport-
...s not added to their
...ld log cabin used to

...was bounded by the
...ave, we rocked but
...to a brighter sea-
...fragrant lilies
...ed, where
...ed, where
...ed, where

CROP PROGRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau—Alabama Section—For Week Ending August 15, 1904.

General Conditions.

Rather cool, continued wet weather made the week, as a whole, unfavorable for cotton and maturing corn; the rainfall was heavy over the greater portion of the state, and excessive in some southern and middle counties; in some central counties, considerable lowland corn and cotton were damaged by overflow. Continued wet weather has caused cotton to deteriorate considerably, especially in middle and southern counties, where rust and rot are prevalent, and where shedding is becoming serious; in many fields full grown bolls are dropping, and in some places the plants are yellowing and shedding leaves; in some northern and western counties the crop continues to fruit satisfactorily, but over the state, as a whole, the condition of the crop has been lowered somewhat during the past two weeks; bolls are opening slowly and very little has been picked. While corn has been damaged slightly in some fields by continued wet weather, a very good yield of corn seems assured; some early corn has been gathered in southern counties. Fodder pulling has been retarded by wet weather, which has damaged some of this forage. All minor crops continue promising; some early sweet potatoes and ground peas are being gathered, with good yield; sorghum and hay are generally promising, though dry weather is needed for saving these crops. Pears are yielding well, though this fruit and grapes are still rotting from excessive moisture. More turnips have been sown, with much of the early sown up to good stands.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

(County—Place.)

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Blount, Snead: Too much rain for almost all growing crops; cotton shedding; corn earing well; potatoes and turnips doing well.—C. C. Sulser.

Calhoun, Piedmont: Too much rain; cotton large, but not fruiting well; corn promising; peaches rotting; melons plentiful.—W. J. Gilmer.

Cherokee, Lawrence: Too much rain for cotton; corn best in years; peaches rotting; minor crops promising.—D. D. Fleming.

Colbert, Riverton: Beneficial rain on the 10th; all crops doing well.—E. R. Nelles.

Cullman, Crane Hill: Peaches and apples rotting; pastures excellent; gardens and other crops doing well.—J. W. Wood.

Jefferson, Argo: Too much rain for cotton, which is shedding and running too much to stalk; too wet for corn; fruit rotting.—G. B. Prayton.

Lamar, Vernon: Too much rain for cotton; early corn excellent, and some late corn promising; minor crops doing well.—J. R. Pennington.

Madison, Madison Station: Too much rain, though less here than near by; cotton growing too fast.—John Hertzler, Sr., M. D.

Marion, Winfield: Favorable weather; early corn practically made, late corn doing well; cotton fairly promising, though rust and blight appearing.—W. J. Truce.

Marshall, Sidney: Too much rain for cotton, some rust; corn excellent; sweet potatoes promising.—J. W. Cowen.

Walker, Jasper: Rains continue; cotton fruiting well; corn promising; other crops doing well.—T. N. Sherer.

Winston, Tavern: Beneficial rains continue; corn never better; cotton large, full of fruit, and doing well; minor crops promising.—Samuel Orten.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Autauga, Haynes: Corn maturing well, some fodder being pulled; cotton rusting, some opening; gardens doing well.—W. N. Gaines.

Bibb, Brierfield: Too wet; late corn laid by, and fodder being pulled from early corn; cotton shedding; no rust.—Frank Fitch.

Chambers, Oak Bowery: Too much rain for all crops; cotton shedding and rusting; peaches and grapes rotting badly.—J. D. Harris.

Chilton, Mountain Creek: Cotton doing well, though there are some rust and shedding; some fodder being pulled; corn promising.—J. Henderson.

Choctaw, Pushmataha: Too much rain and cloudy weather for late corn and cotton, causing cotton to rust and shed; pastures good.—C. C. Brown.

Clay, Ashland: Corn, cotton and other crops generally badly damaged by excessive rains, overflowing lowlands and washing uplands; cotton shedding.—James L. Carwile.

Coosa, Batson: Heavy rains, damaging lowlands; too wet for cotton; upland corn promising.—Ira Bailey.

Dallas, Tyler: General rains over the county; cotton seriously damaged by rust and rot; prospects for corn continue good.—D. B. Edwards.

Elmore, Tishabee: Heavy rains, causing cotton to shed rapidly, and on lowlands the plant is blighting; corn and minor crops promising.—G. H. Dain.

Montgomery, Matthews: Cotton shedding and rusting, and boll worms appearing; minor crops excellent.—W. D. Dillard.

Perry, Walthalls: Too much rain for cotton, which is shedding and running too much to stalk; corn excellent.—R. A. Hardie, Jr.

Pickens, Ethelsville: Daily rains; cotton in full bloom and doing well; late corn doing well; minor crops promising.—H. C. Moorhead, M. D.

Randolph, Pittman: Too much rain for cotton, which is running to weed; early corn good; late corn injured by wet weather.—J. F. Pittman.

Russell, Pittsview: Too much rain for all crops, seriously damaging cotton; little fodder saved.—M. M. Burt.

Sumter, Sumterville: Cotton on lowlands seriously damaged by excessive rains, though uninjured on uplands; minor crops fairly good.—Godfrey Bros.

Talladega, Fayetteville: Too much rain, injuring corn and cotton; cotton grassy, shedding, and blighting; sorghum, peas and gardens doing fairly well.—W. M. Watters.

Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa: Cotton growing too fast, though fruiting fairly well; considerable rust reported; late corn doing well.—E. N. C. Snow.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Baldwin, Magnolia Springs: Too much rain; no hay made; corn yielding well, though most of the crop remains in the field.—Herm P. Krueger.

Barbour, Batesville: Plenty of rain; cotton rusting; peas and potatoes doing well; late corn promising.—Geo. Boyer.

Butler, Manningham: Rains continue; cotton shedding rapidly, and slightly injured by rust and root rot.—A. C. Simmons.

Clarke, Salitpa: Too much rain for all crops; little fodder saved; turnips being sown; cane doing well.—W. F. McCorquodale.

Conecuh, Evergreen: Too much rain for cotton, which is beginning to shed; corn promising; minor crops doing well.—Chas. Ivey.

Escambia, Pollard: Cotton shedding and rusting all over the county; corn generally promising; fodder damaged by wet weather.—J. W. Kelley.

Mobile, Grand Bay: Showers every day; all growing crops doing well; cane excellent; gardens doing well; early planted sweet potatoes being gathered.—Julius Schnadelbach.

Pike, China Grove: Too much rain causing cotton to rust and shed; fodder being pulled slowly; peas and potatoes growing well.—T. L. Head.

Washington, Deer Park: Too much rain for cotton, though there is little rust; corn nearly matured; minor crops promising.—H. H. Best.

Wilcox, Annemanie: Too much rain for cotton, which is rusting and shedding; corn continues promising; minor crops fair.—J. H. McLellan.

FRANK P. CHAFFEE,
Section Director, Montgomery, Ala.

MILITARY OVERPOWERED,

And the Statesboro, Ga., Murderers Burn at the Stake.

Paul Reed and Will Cato, negroes, who committed the murder and burning of the Hodges family near Statesboro, Ga., three weeks ago, were burned by a mob Tuesday.

The prisoners had been tried and sentenced to hang September 9th, but the mob learned that the soldiers' guns were unloaded and the prisoners were taken from the guard.

Bryan Loses.

A decision adverse to William J. Bryan in the contest over the will of the late P. S. Bennett was handed down. The decision virtually denies that Mr. Bryan is entitled to the $50,000 mentioned in the sealed letter written by Mr. Bennett and addressed to his widow to be read by her after his death. By this letter the widow was asked to give $50,000 to Mr. Bryan and his family.

CHARTER FILED.

Charter for the Cambria Southern railroad has been filed. This line runs from Wetmore on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railroad to the Georgia state line near the point where the Canaussaga river crosses. Charter will be sought in Georgia for the road to run from this point to Cartersville on the Western and Atlantic road. This is the new through line of the Louisville and Nashville road to the south. Large shops will be erected at Camden, Tenn.

Radium Discovered.

Radium ore has been discovered at three different places in the Cripple Creek district. At two places the ore has been found in a well-defined vein, averaging from eighteen inches to two feet in width. Thousands of dollars worth of the precious ore has been thrown over the dumps by the people operating mines in the sections referred to, because they did not know that it had any value.

YACHT TURNS TURTLE

And Ten Persons are Drowned While Watching Races in the Potomac River.

AND THE SPORT CONTINUED.

They Had Come to See the Regatta and Were Not to be Disappointed by Tragedy.

Ten persons were drowned as the result of the capsizing of a naphtha launch on the Potomac river off Georgetown during the annual Potomac regatta Saturday afternoon.

Four others who were on the launch escaped. All but one of the dead lived in Washington.

The capsized launch was the Recreation and carried the fourteen people mentioned. During the first race the launch got in the way of the eight-oared shells, and its wash was such that the regatta officials reprimanded its crew and ordered them out of the way. There was some show of resentment at this order, and the launch headed for the shore, but miscalculated its course, and striking the strong undertow, caused by a mill race, rocked for a moment, and as the passengers rushed to one side, turned turtle.

Many of the spectators, including the officials in charge, declined to stop the sport, saying it was inexpedient because people came from numerous other cities to take part, and the regatta was the result of long laid plans in which many outside interests were concerned. There was a great deal of criticism of this decision.

The cheering for the competing crews as they passed the scene of the tragedy, and the shrill and deafening whistles of the pleasure craft continued while the bodies of the unfortunates were being grappled for, dragged into view and sent to the police station.

MAY INVOLVE UNITED STATES.

Japanese Breach of International Law Affords Grave Situation.

The report of the capture by the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers of the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni in the harbor of Che Foo as conveyed to Washington was received with deep interest and also concern, for it was realized that there was in this incident the germs of serious international trouble.

If the expedition was a genuine cutting out one, then there is no question in the minds of the officials that the Japanese have committed an offense against international law by violating Chinese neutrality and in addition have broken the agreement they entered into at the beginning of the war at the instance of the United States government to limit the field of warlike operations to Manchuria and Korea and their waters. Should this prove to be the case, the results probably will be grave and vexatious. Under the tenets of international law the captured vessel must be returned for the offense against Chinese neutrality. But if Russian lives have been lost as reported in the press dispatches, a greater complication will follow, for Russia may in turn hold China responsible for the punishment of the Japanese who caused the death of her sailors when under the shelter of Chinese port authorities.

The British officials and foreign diplomats regard the action of the Japanese in cutting out the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Ryeshitelni at Che Foo as raising a serious question of importance to all nations.

Back to France.

The United States customs department has received notice from Santos-Dumont to pack up his airship for reshipment back to France. The boxes containing the airship are at present in the Brazilian pavilion at the world's fair.

Compresses Leased.

The Dallas Compress company, the new concern which has taken charge of the two Selma compresses, has concluded a lease for five years with the Gulf Compress company. The Gulf Compress company and the Atlantic Compress company operate practically all the presses in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi. C. C. Hanson, of Atlanta, is president of both companies. The common report is that the railroad interests of the south control both concerns. The lease of the Selma presses provides that the city shall not be discriminated against and that no extortionate prices shall be charged. The old employes will be retained.

August 1st pig iron production had fallen to 246,092 tons per week.

Cotton in Mississippi.

Cotton crops all over the middle of Mississippi are suffering greatly from the heavy rainfalls of the past several weeks, and those of the delta have been damaged to an alarming extent. Thousands of acres of some of the delta plantations are completely covered by water. No work has been done on some of the farms for many days, and if the rains continue much longer there will be a marked falling off in this year's yield.

M. WALDECK - ROUSSEAU DEAD.

His Cabinet Served Longer Than Any Other. Was an Authority on Legal Matters.

died Wednesday afternoon as the result of an operation.

Pere Mare Erneste Waldeck-Rousseau was born at Nantes, France, December 2, 1846, and was a son of Rene Waldeck-Rousseau, at that time a prominent member of the assembly. Waldeck-Rousseau studied law at Saint Lazare, where he practiced for some time before settling at Rennes. There he made his first entrance into politics, being elected deputy in 1879. He was considered one of the most prominent orators of the assembly.

His best work was for the reform of the judiciary. He was re-elected on August 21, 1881, and on November 14 of the same year, although only 35 years old, was admitted into Gambetta's cabinet as minister of the interior. The short-lived ministry of Gambetta did not offer him a fitting chance to prove his ability at that time. The resignation of the governor took place January 26, 1882. Having been offered the same portfolio in Jules Grevy's cabinet, he held the same from February 21, 1883, until the resignation of M. Grevy's cabinet in February, 1885. In 1886 he was elected senator, although he was not present at the election. In 1889 Waldeck-Rousseau was entered at the bar of Paris and since then pleaded some of the most important cases of the time. He also favored a revision of the Dreyfus case.

On June 22, 1889, Waldeck-Rousseau was called upon to form his ministry, and after having been successfully in office for over three years he resigned in June, 1902, his ministry having the longest duration of any cabinet under the republican regime. He was also a writer of eminence on judiciary matters.

INJURED BY RAIN.

Reports From All Over the Country Say Too Much Moisture.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says:

Weather conditions during the week ending August 8, as a whole, were less favorable than in the previous week. The central and east gulf and Atlantic coast districts suffered from excessive rains. Generally sufficient rainfall has offered relief in Texas. Over the central and western portions of the corn belt, corn continues promising.

Reports of rust in spring wheat continue general in the Dakotas and in portions of Iowa and Minnesota, and indicate the crop has been greatly damaged. Harvesting is in progress in southern Minesota.

Generally well distributed rains have benefited cotton in Texas, but in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt the crop has suffered from excessive moisture, many of the fields being grassy and of too rapid growth. Rust and shedding are reported from nearly all states east of the Mississippi. West of the Mississippi, with the exception of Louisiana, the crop is in a good state of cultivation and complaints of rust and shedding are less numerous than in other states.

CAPTURED WOLF HILL.

Japanese Cannon Now Command Port Arthur Harbor.

A dispatch from Lieutenant General Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, confirms previous reports that the Japanese before Port Arthur are in possession of Wolf Hill. The general says that on July 30, the Russians withdrew from their position on Wolf Hill, before the numerical superiority of the Japanese.

White Wolf Hill, and a hill to the westward of it were strongly fortified. It would appear from the maps available that long range guns of the Japanese should command the harbor of Port Arthur from White Wolf Hill.

General Stoessel estimates the number of Japanese attacking Port Arthur at 70,000.

Will Rebuild the Road.

Contract has been awarded to rebuild the Atlanta, Knoxville and Nashville railroad from Knoxville to Wetmore, Tenn., a distance of sixty miles. The contract involves about $2,000,000. The work is a part of the plan of the Louisville and Nashville to complete its through line from Cincinnati to Atlanta by way of Knoxville.

The contract is to be completed within ten months. Mr. Oliver will at once put three hundred teams and several hundred men to work on the job.

Bridge for Montgomery.

The Montgomery Bridge and Road company was incorporated Friday with a capital of $100,000 and $37,000 paid in. The purpose is to build a foot and wagon bridge over the Alabama river.

Carnegie Steel Company lays off Men.

The Carnegie Steel company Tuesday served notices on all the clerks in the Southern Sharon office that after September 1, their services would not be required. The reason given is that the blast furnace construction is completed and no other department of the big works will be operated. This will mean the closing of the open hearth steel department which employs 2,500 men when running full time.

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Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Children.
Our Mail Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.

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CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.
Sold only by
COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama
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Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods, E
The Millinery Department
Is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara S of St. Louis
P. D. WILSON
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama

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THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER
Known throughout the State of Alabama for the full line of State News contained in each issue, will be furnished in connection with Our Publication at a Remarkably Low Price
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For Village, Suburban Residents, and in fact for all classes generally engaged in agricultural pursuits, or family use, the Weekly Advertiser will be found well nigh indispensable. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, and meets the requirements of the entire family. It is read throughout the South, and no one should be without it.
Our Great Special Offer:
The Weekly Union one year - $1
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1
Both for $1.25.

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper

Died in a Well.

While at work deep down in a well on the farm of Will Stuart, near Hollywood, Jim McGill, a white man, was overcome by the gas in the well and died before he could be gotten out. He leaves a wife and three children.

African pygmies at the St. Louis fair are complaining of the cold.

The seas around the British coast are being exhausted of fish.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick has sailed for the United States.

Nominee Dead.

News is received of the death at Alexander City of Harry J. Gillam, democratic for chancellor of the ... chancery division. The ... unexpectedly. Mr. Gillam ... tumpka, but was attending ... Alexander City.

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VOL. II.

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ADY-MADE Apparel for M
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Mail Order Department is quic
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Catalogue

DRINK
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Sold only by
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C. JONES,
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Perfected Arrangements Whereby
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An Ad In This Pap

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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., AUGUST 25, 1904. NO. 22.

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SEEKS $3,000,000 DAMAGES.

George Rice Alleges That Standard Oil Company Ruined His Business.

George Rice, of Marietta, O., commenced suit in the United States circuit court for $3,000,000 damages against the Standard Oil company for the alleged ruining of his oil business by the defendant company.

Rice charges that the Standard Oil company compelled him to charge his customers exorbitant freight rates; that the company opened grocery stores to break down his competition, and in other ways succeeded in taking away from him 4,000 customers, an oil refining plant worth $750,000 and a business worth $50,000 a year.

This suit is brought under the interstate commerce act of 1890, and is similar in character to one entered in the court or chancery of New Jersey by Rice in which he seeks to compel the revocation of the company's charter under the laws of New Jersey. While the damages claimed are $3,000,000, the actual amount is $1,000,000.

MOB KILLS NEGRO

Who Had Shot the Town Marshal of Cordova.

City Marshal J. C. McNelson, of Cordova, while attempting an arrest was shot and almost instantly killed by Ed Avery, a negro. The negro was captured and placed in the city jail and a mob overpowered the city officers by breaking down the doors of the jail, secured the prisoner and killed him with bricks and pistols.

Mr. McNelson had been on the police force scarcely two months. He was reared at Cordova and was well known and liked by the entire community.

Town Marshal McNelson went to the house where the negro lived to collect 25 cents due the town of Cordova by the negro, and the negro shut the door in the marshal's face, whereupon he knocked again for admittance. He was answered by the negro opening the door and shooting him with a pistol.

TESTIMONY COMMENCED

The hearing of testimony in the Louisiana-Mississippi boundary dispute commenced Thursday. Louisiana is represented by Mr. Zacharie and others, while Mississippi is represented by Attorney General William Williams and ex-Attorney General Monroe McClurg. It is not likely that any more hearing of testimony in this case, which is one of the greatest ever launched in Mississippi and involves vast sums of money, will be held at Jackson, but there will be several more meetings yet, the next one taking place in Louisiana to last for two or three weeks.

Brighton's Progress.

Preparations are being made to begin work on the new water works system at Brighton. Arrangements will also be perfected in a few days with the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power company to furnish the town with electric light.

The new waterworks company was organized with a stock of $10,000, all of which is composed of home capital. Brighton was incorporated about three years ago and since that time the population has grown until it numbers over 1500.

The Brighton water works company will get its water from Parker Springs, an unusually bold spring near the city. The elevation is higher than most of the town and a fine pressure can be gotten without going to very much expense.

Unrestricted Passports.

The United States government has again formally proposed to Russia the opening of negotiations for the unrestricted recognition of American passports. In accordance with the law of the empire, only foreign Jews, of specified classes—merchants having business connection in the country, etc.—are allowed to enter Russia, but quite a liberal policy has been pursued in making exceptions to the rule where legitimate reasons therefor are given. The exceptions, however, are seldom made in the cases of Russian Jews, who have been naturalized abroad. The inhibition is not against the United States alone, but extends to the Jews of every country.

Populists Notified.

Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, the populist leader, and Thomas H. Tibbetts, of Nebraska, the candidate for vice president, were formally notified of their nomination Thursday night at Cooper Union.

Mr. Watson opened with the statement that there was never a time when the plain people of America were more dissatisfied with the conditions which prevail in this republic.

After a formal notice that he would soon prepare a formal letter of acceptance, Mr. Watson gave up a great portion of his address to a discussion of the democratic and republican platforms and the candidacy of Judge Parker.

DEATH AND DAMAGE.

Cyclone Strikes Minnesota's Twin Cities. Fifteen Persons Killed.

GREATEST LOSS IN THEATERS

Total Property Damage Estimated at $3,000,000—Path Eight Miles Long.

Five reported dead, twenty injured and property loss estimated to reach $2,000,000 are the results of a fierce tornado which swept down on St. Paul, Minn., about 9 o'clock Saturday night.

The Tivolo theater was demolished, the Empire theatre razed, the high bridge, an immense steel structure crossing the Mississippi river at a height of 200 feet was almost totally destroyed and 244 buildings are more or less damaged.

A report at midnight is that the House of Good Shepherd, a Catholic institution, was wrecked and twenty-five injured. All communication with outlying districts is cut off and it is impossible to say whether or not the damage there has been as great as that done in the city.

The property damaged at Minneapolis is said to have been nearly as great as at St. Paul. The storm was of short duration lasting not more than fifteen minutes.

The wind according to the government observer blew thirty miles an hour coming from the southwest. Buildings were unroofed and blown in, the interiors being flooded by the rain which came in great waves along with the wind. Electric wires were prostrated and many persons injured by contact with the current from electric light and trolley wires.

An excursion steamer towing a barge on the river below St. Paul is reported to have been wrecked. Relief parties in steam launches have been dispatched to the rescue.

Wm. Donaldson & Co., big department store in Minneapolis was badly damaged by the storm. The loss is said to be $300,000. Later reports from Minneapolis are to the effect that no one was killed but many were injured.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha round house building collapsed. Five engines and a steam wrecker were damaged. Numerous cars were blown from the track. Damage estimated at $20,000.

LATER—Fifteen people were killed in the fierce tornado which overwhelmed the twin cities and which wrought devastation in other parts of the state. The aggregate property loss is placed at $3,000,000. Of this St. Paul suffered to the extent of about $1,000,000. Minneapolis' damage estimated at $1,500,000, while in the outside districts it is feared that $500,000 will not cover the damage.

Both the Tivoli concert hall and Empire theater were fairly crowded with men watching the performance. Both theaters stood on the edge of the bluff overlooking the river, with the sides of the buildings open, and were wrecked. The full force of the tornado struck them.

DYNAMITE EXPLODED.

Two Persons Killed and Three Injured by Shock of Explosion.

Two persons were killed and three injured, two perhaps fatally at Minden, Mo., by the explosion of fifteen cases of dynimite piled on the Missouri Pacific depot platform being struck by a freight engine. The depot was completely demolished.

The engineer, fireman, station agent and his wife were either killed or fatally injured.

The dynamite was consigned to a mining company. It had been unloaded carelessly and had been on the platform for two hours when a southbound freight train struck a case that projected over the tracks. A terrific explosion followed. The depot was wrecked and a hole made in the ground large enough to bury a box car while the engine was dismantled and the track torn up for a distance of 200 feet.

Desperate Criminals Escape.

Two desperate convicts, Pearl and Horace Wallace escaped from Rankin convict farm, taking guns with them. They were sent up from Franklin county for twenty years and life, respectively for murder. A reward of $200 has been offered for their capture and sergeants with dogs are pursuing them through Pearl river swamp.

After a severe engagement with the protected cruisers Chitose and Tsushima the Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The fight occurred Sunday, but the details are not yet known.

GRADE CROSSING FATALITY.

Four Killed and Twenty-three Injured. Brakes Failed to Work.

Four people were killed, another fatally hurt, and twenty-three severely injured in a collision between an express train and a train of three trolley cars in Chicago. The train, according to some witnesses of the accident, was running at a high rate of speed. Others and the train crew declare that it was not going over twenty miles an hour.

The trolley train approached the crossing at a rapid rate of speed, just as the train came around a sharp curve to the west of the crossing.

Ryan put on the brakes with all his strength in the effort to stop his car, but the brakes refused to work, and with undiminished speed the motor car ran upon the tracks at the same time that the locomotive came up. The car struck the train between the engine and tender, the motor car was torn to splinters, the car immediately behind it was knocked over, smashed nearly to pieces and dragged along the track for 100 feet. The third car was not dragged from the tracks.

Motorman Ryan remained at his post to the last and was fatally hurt, his skull being fractured.

WILL BUILD LINK.

Southern to Complete Line Between Bessemer and Mobile Junction.

The engineers of the Southern railway are making preparations to begin active operations on the road to run from Mobile Junction to Bessemer. The right of way has been secured with the exception of two short tracts of land. The route has already been surveyed and the maps completed. The company intends to commence on the road in the near future, and rush the work until it is completed. The road will not be hard to build, as it passes over almost level ground, leaving very little grading to be done. When this is finished the Southern will have its own tracks all the way into Birmingham from Mobile. They have been using the Alabama Great Southern track since the Three B division of the Southern was built from Mobile Junction into Birmingham.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Fatility In Mississippi Attributed to a Feud.

A special from Laurel, Miss., says that while W. C. Windham, E. Windham and J. T. Blakley were going home from Tallahala Swamp, about two miles from Bay Springs, Miss., they were fired upon by an assassin from ambush, and W. C. Windham was shot in the breast by a Winchester rifle bullet.

His horse ran about eighty yards, when Windham fell dead. The shooting is believed to be a result of the Ainsworth-Windham feud in Smith county. Sloan Ainsworth having recently been killed by one of the Windhams. There is no clue to the assassin

From Statesboro, Ga.

Captain R. M. Hitch, of Savannah, who was in command of the troops at Statesboro, will demand, so it is reported, a court of inquiry of his conduct, and that of his soldiers.

Captain Hitch in his official report alleged that Sheriff Kenrick and his deputies betrayed all his plans to the mob. The sheriff has entered a most emphatic denial of every charge, and in effect charges the military with neglect of duty. The matter is in a state of rest until the return of Governor Terrell from St. Louis.

BOOKS ARE RIGHT.

But Money is Due the State for Convict Hire.

The books and accounts of the state convict department have been examined by Examiner of Public Accounts George F. Sedberry, and reported correct in all particulars. The examiner found, however, that some of the lessees of the convicts of the state had not been prompt in settling their indebtedness to the state.

The convict department, he says, is using every diligent effort to secure a complete settlement. The largest debtor to the state is the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company, which owes the state $3,033.40.

Some of the items in the account are in dispute between the board of inspectors and the Sloss company people. These differences are now being considered by the board and an early adjustment of the matter is hoped for.

There is a movement on foot at Corona to make a new county, taking in part of Fayette, Walker and Tuscaloosa.

Twelve locomotives are now being built at the Baldwin works for the Central of Georgia railway.

Coal mines in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Territory are closed because of too much rain.

HEADLESS TELEGRAMS

Uniontown's public schools open September 5th.

Sheffield's baseball team has disbanded.

The soil survey corps will go to Blount county this week.

Birmingham's circuit court disposed of some 1200 cases last year.

Wesley chapel, a Birmingham Methodist church, will be replaced by a new $15,000 building.

North Alabama's first open cotton boll reached Huntsville Thursday. It is two weeks late.

Hon. Robert M. Alexander, of Montgomery, dropped dead in Prattville Friday.

Although down 1,500 feet the Moulton Valley Oil company has decided to bore 250 feet further if necessary.

The army worm has made its appearance in some localities and steps have been taken to check its advance.

Oliver Walker, a young planter of the northern part of Madison county, who has been on trial for the alleged murder of his friend, Ernest Hall, was acquitted.

Arthur W. Davis, who for three years has been the Besseme manager of the Armour Packing company, has been appointed manager of the company's business in Havana, Cuba.

A test of the Jasper water works has been made, and the system has been made and the system has been declared in excellent condition.

The citizens of Corona are building a high school building to cost several thousand dollars and is built entirely by private subscription.

Selma's Salvation army has gone to work to give to the children of the poor a picnic at Elkdale on August 27. The street railway has donated the cars to convoy the children to the park and several citizens have contributed cash and edibles.

The quo warranto proceedings brought to test the constitutionality of the Bessemer inferior court will come up Tuesday. The bill is being tested on the ground that not sufficient proof of advertisement was given.

Alabama rural routes ordered established September 15th: Bradleyton, with one carrier; Petry, with one carrier; Tuscaloosa, with one carrier; John W. Powers, appointed at Kelly Creek, St. Clair county.

Th work of constructing the sanitary sewer of South Bessemer to connect with the county trunk sewer at Twenty-fourth street, was begun Saturday and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Mobile county's increase in the assessments for the fiscal year 1904 will reach $2,119,000, of which $1,300,000 was made by the tax collector and $819,000 by the back tax commissioners.

An election was ordered by the court of county commissioners of Lauderdale county to determine whether or not bonds shall be issued to the amount of $20,000 to redeem the bridge warrants issued in 1902 at the time the bridges were washed away. The election will be held at the time of the general election in November.

"One of the greatest reunions of confederate veterans ever held in west Alabama ended here Saturday," says a report from Fayette. A careful enrollment of each soldier was made and 247 registered. Saturday there were 2,500 people in attendance. General S. D. Lee, commander-in-chief, made an address.

Jasper is contemplating extensive improvements on its streets and if the plans as outlined go through there is a probability that within a short while all the main streets in the town will be macadamized and put in good condition. It is learned that the purchase of 100 car loads of chert is being considered.

The Tennessee company has a force of men at work building a new furnace, installing blowing engines, new boilers, erecting brick structures and making a number of other repairs around the Ensley furnaces and steel plant. In addition to this the same company are having fifty new four-room houses built at No. 4 mine.

The rail mill of the Ensley steel plant is now engaged in turning out an order of 30,000 tons of steel rails for the Louisville and Nashville railroad company. For the past several months the mill has been working on double time steadily on the large number of orders that it has ahead. A large order has just been completed for the Southern Pacific railway.

For the first eighteen days of August of this year the rainfall in Montgomery, according to figures of the Alabama section of the weather bureau, was 5.79 inches, while the normal for the state for the whole month is only 4.82. The outlook is that the precipitation for the whole month will exceed the highest ever known, though the record for 1901 was 8.80 inches. The result of the excessive moisture has been very injurious to the cotton crops, which have suffered more than any other.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.
Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's Office

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

IMPORTANT!
GIN SAWS FILED — I have one of the best machines made for that business. Put in your order now if you have any work in this line.
J. M. MADDOX.
Clanton, Ala.

Dr. Swallow, prohibition candidate for the presidency, summarizes the monetary cost of the liquor industry to the nation—$16.50 to every $1 paid into the treasuries, municipal, state and national—as uncontrovertible proof that the liquor business of the 250,000 liquor dealers in America who last year "filched from the hard earnings of breadwinners $1,400,000," is a constant and serious infringement upon the rights of all our eighty million people.

The Leeds (England) Physical Culture society is starting a campaign against hats. At the next meeting it will be proposed that members at all time appear without head-covering.

The supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias decided to hold their next biennial encampment in New Orleans. New Orleans won by a vote of 99 to 41. The encampment will be held the third Tuesday in September, 1906.

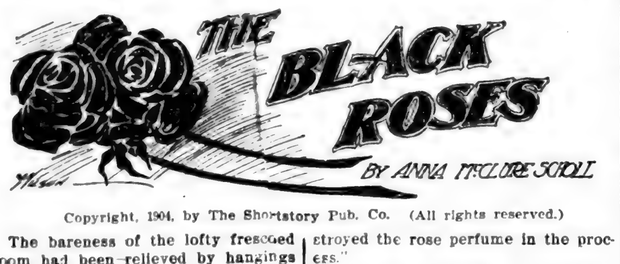
Fifteen states are represented at the national shoot on the new range at Fort Riley, Kan. Alabama and Georgia are there with teams of eighteen men.

Over fifty houses are in course of erection between Ensley and Owenton.

A Question of Law

Anne is a maid of many moods
From louting up to laughing;
She'll sweetly smile with witching guile
And then torment with chaffing.
To-day she's languorous, soft, and kind,
Tomorrow cold and formal—
And so I can't make up my mind
Which mood of all is normal.

Her hair is gold, her cheeks are fair—
They do not change, you see, so;
Her eyes are blue and soft and true—
At least, they seem to be so;
Yet oft I ask myself, were we
To marry and be done, sir,
Were it polygamy, since she
Is many girls in one, sir?
—New York Herald.



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The bareness of the lofty frescoed room had been relieved by hangings of ancient tapestry where was portrayed in dim green tints, as of sea depths, the story of Circe. Swinging lamps and yellow candles, thick as a man's wrist, in tall, ecclesiastical candlesticks, cast a soft light o'er the sombre antique furniture. Great brass bowls of red roses made splashes of color in the deep shadows.

In a high carved arm-chair, by the open wood-fire a woman sat, listening and waiting. She wore a loose gown of a soft, diaphanous material, whose whiteness was thrown into relief by the mantle of black fur, just slipping from her shoulders. She, herself, was of a strange type of beauty, the clear pallor of her skin, like the petal of a white rose, being in vivid contrast with her jet black hair and dark eyes. She might have served to personify night.

After a time she arose and paced the room restlessly, pausing at the great tapestried bed to turn down the coverlet, and to touch with her lips an instant the violets just beneath the ebony-and-ivory crucifix at the bed's head. Then she drew aside the curtains of a window, and looked out for a moment on the moonlit garden, and on the lights of Florence, far below in the valley. They had lived in the villa already three months, she and her husband, yet in that time they had visited the beautiful city but once. He was absorbed in his chemical experiments, and she was absorbed in him.

She heard his step now in the corridor, and her heart leaped with expectancy. He entered and stood for a moment in the shadow, a youthful figure still, despite his bent shoulders and furrowed brow, and the look of age imparted by the skull-cap and long furred coat which he wore.

For a moment she could not see what he carried in his arms, but she divined from his air of exaltation that his latest experiment had been successful. As he crossed the room, a graceful figure in her long white draperies, he held out to her his precious burden, twelve coal-black roses. She gave a cry of delight.

"Oh, how beautiful! Basil, how did you do it?"

He smiled as he watched her caress the ebony petals with her white finger tips, and brush their soft blackness against the pale oval of her cheek.

"That I cannot tell any one—even you! You wished for a black rose. Your husband is a magician," he went on playfully, "and you have your heart's desire!"

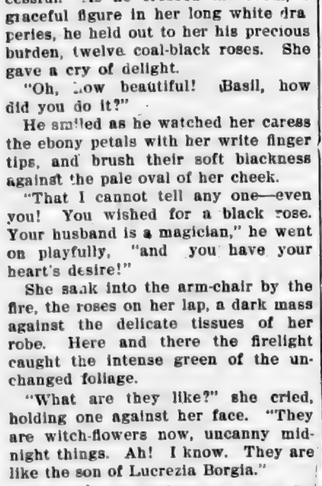
She sank into the arm-chair by the fire, the roses on her lap, a dark mass against the delicate tissues of her robe. Here and there the firelight caught the intense green of the unchanged foliage.

"What are they like?" she cried, holding one against her face. "They are witch-flowers now, uncanny midnight things. Ah! I know. They are like the son of Lucrezia Borgia."

Her husband adjusted the black fur mantle about her shoulders.

"No, no, you must not call them ugly names, sweetheart, for I mean them to personify you. You are a dark rose—with your midnight hair and eyes."

"'Du bist wie eine Blume'? Ah, the poet never thought of such a flow-



"You have your heart's desire!"

er, I'm sure. They misnamed me who called me Rosamond. But tell me, Basil, did you have to mingle a great many poisons to produce this effect?"

"Yes, a great many. But they have annulled each other, though they destroyed the rose perfume in the process."

"The loss is slight. I love them, these black roses. They fascinate me. Suppose I should decorate the wayside shrine with them at the garden gate!"

"The peasants would stone you for a witch, I fear. No, Rosamond, keep them in your bed-chamber."

"I shall put them by my bed now, and ring for Santuzza to take away these other flowers. I want my black roses to reign alone."

She crossed the room, and from an inlaid cabinet took out a fantastically carved vase of rich green malachite in this she arranged the roses.

"How heavy they are! One would think they were overburdened. How well they suit the vase! They shall give me rare dreams! You are not going back to the laboratory? It is past midnight. Isn't this achievement enough for one day?"

"Dearest, I have another experiment still incompleted. Go to your rest and dream of your roses."

He kissed her and went away, his footsteps echoing along the stone corridor that led to the laboratory. She stretched herself upon the bed, and

What was this in the bed!

lay for a long time between sleeping and waking, the light from a swinging lamp falling across her face, one heavy black rose just brushing the pure whiteness of her cheek.

Her husband worked in his laboratory until the morning sun was gilding the domes and towers of Florence. Tired out at last, by a prolonged and unsuccessful experiment, he left his work to go to his bedroom. As he passed his wife's room he saw that the door was ajar. He reached out a hand to close it, lest the morning sounds through the house should disturb her; but in the act he caught a glimpse of something by her bed which made him turn faint with a sudden nameless horror. The roses in the malachite vase had become white again, and were gleaming ghostly in the pale radiance of the swinging lamp. Knowing the nature of the poisons imprisoned—he had thought forever—in the black roses, a terrible fear possessed him. In making their escape from those petals, now of innocent pallor, where had they gone!

"Rosamond!" His voice shook as he called her name.

There was no answer.

"Rosamond! Rosamond!"

His tones were now loud and terrified. No answer came from the dark shadow of the bed. He drew nearer, cold with apprehension. Something very black was outlines against the whiteness of the linen. A great horror sickened him. For an instant he paused, shaking as with ague. He dared not go nearer, dared not look. What was this in the bed! By a supreme effort he reached the window-curtain, and pulled it aside. The morning light streamed in, revealing the form of his wife, quite dead, and black as if carved out of ebony.

Do Not Whine.

Someone has said: "Whining is poor business; it identifies you at once as the under dog, and does not get you any sympathy, after all." The man who whines confesses his weakness, his inability to match his environment. It is too much for him. He cannot command the situation. All he can do is to kick and complain. The habitual whiner never gets anywhere, never accomplishes anything.

Cigarette Trust Reaches Out.

The cigarette trust wants to collect $7,500,000 from Mexico for the use of its patented machines.

Directors Were Dumbfounded.

Once there was a rich man—a very rich man—who wanted to do something handsome for a struggling institution of learning.

He called the directors together and said to them:

"Gentlemen, I purpose giving your institution $5,000,000."

"But," they said, after they had recovered from their surprise, "it will be impossible for us to raise the $10,000,000 that will be needed in order to secure your munificent gift."

"You will not need to raise any $10,000,000," he replied; "the donation will be unconditional."

"Then the money will be invested in bonds or real estate, we presume, and we shall be allowed to use the income in erecting new buildings and paying running expenses?" they faltered.

"Not at all," responded the rich man. "The gift will be in cash, to be used in any way you please, and when it is all gone there will be another $5,000,000 at your disposal, gentlemen, if you have spent the first sum wisely."

The directors consulted together in whispers and then quietly sent for an officer.

The man evidently was insane.

Her Reward.

"The brute," exclaimed the bride of a year.

"Have a cup of tea, dear," said her fondest friend, "and tell me all about it. What has he been doing now?"

"You know I told you he has been encouraging me in learning to cook; has praised my nice little entrees, takes me to the theaters as an occasional reward and all that."

"No good ground for a separation in that, I imagine," said the dearest friend, with slight sarcasm.

"Your sympathy is worse than your tea," retorted the bride, who was obviously out of sorts. "But I'm going to tell you, anyway. Not long ago he promised me a surprise if I would turn out a nice dinner cooked all by myself, from soup to coffee. Last night I did so. Everything pleased him.

"'My pet,' he remarked, 'I believe I promised you a surprise on an occasion like this.'

"'Yes, darling,' I answered. 'Oh, do tell me what it is?'

"'I shall discharge the cook at the end of the month,' he said."

One Scoffer Was There.

"Want to see the finest work of art in this place?" asked a French journalist at the Austrian building Thursday afternoon.

We're always wanting to see, so we followed. He led us to a picture all done in greens and blacks. It was that of a girl asleep over a loom. Light seemed to be shining through the green blind that screened the window just beyond the loom.

The color the light took from the blind was on everything in the room—the head of the girl, the cloth of her loom, and the great loom itself.

The effect was as if the picture were on glass behind which shone an electric light.

It is the work of Svarisky, well known in European art circles. We looked; we admired; we talked of the ability of a man who, with two colors only, could do such work.

One there was who disagreed. When our exclamations were done he made but one comment:

"Spinnage."

But he was hushed and hurried away.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dr. Parkhurst Guided the Guide.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst goes to Switzerland every year for his summer holidays and climbs the Alps. He has many friends among the Swiss guides, whom he warmly admires.

"Only once did I know one of these men fail in his duty," he said to a friend the other day. "I took him to guide me on an ascent, and was much surprised that he did not insist on my carrying a big flask of brandy for the party, as the guides usually do.

"But I soon found out the reason. He was hopelessly drunk already, and after he had staggered half a mile up the slope he sat down on a rock, looking utterly bewildered, and confessed that he didn't know where he was or where to lead me. He had been over the ground a thousand times, but I had to guide the guide home."

Reckon We'll Git Thar Yit.

He wuz always a-sayin', when trouble come roun',
"I reckon we'll get thar yit!
Ain't enough rain for a lily to drown—
Reckon we'll git thar yit!
Its' jest human natur' to growl an' complain;
Ruther have sunshine than oceans 'o rain;
But—spite o' wild weather, I'm tellin' you plain,
Reckon we'll git thar yit!"

An' we carried that counsel the rough way along—
"Reckon we'll git thar yit!"
It lightened the burden—made sorrow a song—
"Reckon we'll git thar yit!"
He wuz only a toiler in bloom an' in blight,
With Hope's star a-shinin', full blaze, in his sight;
But he looked to the light, friends—he looked to the light—
"Reckon we'll git thar yit!"
—Frank Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Student Knew His Bible.

Prof. Theodore C. Mitchill, head teacher of English in the Brooklyn high school, often entertains his friends with stories, the following being one of the most recent:

"I was laying down the law to a lot of fellows in the second," says Prof. Mitchill, "and happened to illustrate my remarks by a Biblical allusion.

"'Keeping you in does no good,' said I. 'I am going to heat the furnace seven times hotter, as they did with Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. Do you remember their case?'

"'Sure!' said the fresh one of the class. 'And the fire never hurt them a bit!'"—New York Times.

DREAM SERVED AS A WARNING.

Premonition of Danger Undoubtedly Saved a Life.

One of the most striking instances of a warning dream was the story narrated of the late Lord Dufferin, which is, to the best of our knowledge, quite well authenticated.

Lord Dufferin was staying at a country house in Ireland; and early one morning he heard, or dreamed he heard, a sound of wheels approaching the main entrance. He naturally hurried to the window to see what was afoot; and was not unnaturally surprised to see a hearse drawn up before the door of the mansion. He especially noted the driver's face—a very unpleasant one of a smooth pasty complexion. He concluded that a servant must have died suddenly and that the coffin was being removed at this unusual hour in order to cause no shock to any of the guests in the house.

As nothing was said about the matter in the morning, he made up his mind that he had dreamed the whole affair, as was probably the case. Lord Dufferin naturally thought no more of the matter until one day, during his residence in Paris, when he had occasion to visit a friend in one of the large hotels, and approached the elevator to be conveyed to his friend's landing.

What was his horror on recognizing in the elevator attendant the hearse driver of his vivid dream! Declining to use the elevator, he left the hotel, and shortly afterwards he heard that the same day the elevator had broken down, and the sinister attendant was among the killed. Subsequent inquiries revealed the fact that there had certainly been no nocturnal visit of a hearse to the Irish mansion.

Only an Interlude.

Close vines of honeysuckle overhung
The door with hovering sweets;
'Round the white pillars they luxuriant swung
And cooled the summer heats,
And made the narrow way a narrower seem;
So that, in passing through,
You shook the spray upon you, gleam on gleam,
And were baptized in dew.

And, with the morning, to the door she came,
The vines around, above—
A radiant picture in that glowing frame
And atmosphere of love.
She took a tender blossom in her hand,
Toyed with her finger tips,
Then mingled with it, as her mouth she fanned,
The honey of her lips.

And I, a stranger since the night before—
A lover's quarrel ours—
In hiding, watched her standing in the door,
Fairest of all the flow'rs.
I, who so loved her, dared not go to her;
I had been in the wrong.
And sleep had not been mine; my sufferings were
Remorse the whole night long.

I came—she saw me—smiled. We met half way,
Embraced in new-born bliss,
And, of our quarrel had no word to say;
'Twas smothered in a kiss.
You crush a flower—its perfumes will arise
In sweetness for the pain;
So, grieve a woman, and she yields love's prize—
Forgiveness, poured like rain.
—George Birdseye.

The Umpire's Revenge.

"No, Mr. Wilson," said the beautiful girl, coldly, "I realize that you are good and kind and true and noble; that your prospects are bright, and that there would be no objection on the part of my family. I think I might make you a good wife, and I know that you would be kind to me. I have a little money saved up, and with that and your salary for the season we might live comfortably in a little cottage somewhere, where, after the games, you could come home and mow the lawn and work in the garden. It would be pleasant, I admit, but I can never be yours—never, never!"

"Look here, young lady," said the baseball umpire, calmly, "one more such bunch of back talk, and I'll fine you ten dollars for delaying the game."

Then he called "Time!" and went on.

Boy Was in Luck.

Police Commissioner McAdoo relates some amusing incidents which occur in a police court, relieving the general dreariness of the day's doings. Recently a "white wings" and a messenger boy were arrested for fighting over the possession of a bill. "White wings" charged the boy with having snatched it up from the street when he dropped it from his pocket. "What is the denomination of the bill you dropped?" inquired the justice. "One dollar, your honor," answered the man, on a venture. The messenger boy's grin reached from ear to ear as he unfolded in his dirty hand a greenback much the worse for the wear and tear of the scuffle for its possession. It was a ten-dollar bill. The case was dismissed and the boy, turning to the policeman, said:

"I'm glad yer took me in, fer I offered to divide wid him. See?"—New York Times.

Looks Like "Mother Hubbard."

The latest thing in automobile clothes is a "Mother Hubbard" linen duster. It is of extraordinary length and of generous width. In fact, a rear view of it resembles nothing quite so much as one of the old-fashioned "Mother Hubbards."

When the average man who wears one gets out of the car he has to hold it up to prevent walking on it. The ribald small boy has fun with the wearers of these garments, and usually asks if he knows he has his night-gown on.

The nearest thing to the motorist's "Mother Hubbard" in the way of sporting attire is the long white coat worn by the umpire at a cricket match. On any public cricket grounds, such as in Prospect Park, the scoffing by-standers seldom fail to inquire of the umpire: "What butcher shop do you work in?" an inquiry than conveys an excellent impression of the sportsman's appearance.—London Answers.

John L. Their Idol

"When I first went to Tahiti," said a traveler from the South Seas, "I landed on one of the remote islands. The first night I went in state to visit the chief.

"He was a fine old fellow, fully 6 feet 2 in height, and a man every inch of him. I happened to know people who had lived on his island for a time. Through an interpreter he asked me all kinds of questions about them—if they were well, if their hair was getting gray, how much money they had, etc. Then conversation languished.

"At length I heard him repeating to the interpreter a word that sounded like 'Yonelsulwan.' The interpreter seemed to catch it finally. He said: "'He wants to know how is John L. Sullivan? Is he fighting as hard as ever?'"

"'Oh, no,' I said truthfully. 'John L. Sullivan isn't champion any more. He was beaten by a big man from the West, and a man from the Big islands beat that man, and another big man from the West beat him.'

When this was told to the chief he looked me all over and said something in a very positive tone.

"'He tells me,' said the interpreter, 'that he doesn't believe you. He thinks you don't like John L. Sullivan.'

"Everywhere I went on the islands it was the same story. When they found that I was an American [illegible] all asked for John L.

"Some of them knew who was president of the United States, the most of them who had any idea the subject thought it was Cleveland. But every one thought he knew who was champion of the world. In [illegible] al native huts I found [illegible] oloned prints of the Boston [illegible].

"It appears that the Americans began to come in numbers [illegible] ands about the time [illegible] was supposed to be unbeatable. The Americans introduced the game.

"It was a great hit. Everybody wanted to learn. As [illegible] Americans told of the [illegible] plan the natives took [illegible] made him a tribal [illegible].

"It's a study in [illegible] legend. If they aren't [illegible] clothes and consumptive they'll have him a 'Hero' some day.

"When an American [illegible] strikes those shores, [illegible] the gloves with the [illegible] can't beat them, they've [illegible] him.

"Luckily, the natives [illegible] poor with the gloves as they [illegible] 'em. It doesn't take [illegible] comber to whip the champion [illegible] hiti. That fact saves the [illegible] countrymen."

Say Jewels Have Life

A Persian princess is now demonstrating the occult sciences of the East in the drawing rooms of the West End of London.

At a house in Mayfair recently this dark-eyed sibyl lifted a corner of the curtain which holds the magic and the mystery of the Oriental from English eyes.

Clad in a loose flame-colored gown with jewels entwined in her dusky hair, and precious stones glittering in barbaric array on her corsage, the princess succeeded in completely mystifying her audience of ladies.

She declared that only the Eastern mind could understand the deep, all-absorbing passionate devotion of a woman for her jewels. The Eastern woman adored her jewels. The life that was within them responded to that love, and they shone with added luster. Precious stones had all a life within them.

Stones had sex, continued the sibyl, and if the male and female were placed together in the wrong way the beauty of the stones would be diminished. Place a male and female diamond, however, in a tightly closed box and at the end of a few years the diamonds would give off little crystals. For this same reason jewelers learned in the lore of the East massed their diamonds together.

Of the opal the princess could not speak without a shudder. [illegible] evil stone and brought [illegible] The stone was really a drop [illegible] from the dews of heaven [illegible] by the rays of the morning [illegible] it was a malevolent influence.

"Never wear opals. Never [illegible] risk—it is too great," said [illegible] cess.

Every one had his or her own particular jewel, and it was a grave [illegible] to disregard its significance.

"How could one find out one's jewel?" the princess was asked.

"By wearing each of the seven [illegible] cious stones for one whole week, keeping a record of the emotions, experiences and at the end of the seven weeks comparing them," was the reply.

If her hearers had been interested in the princess' talk of precious stones, they were reduced to tears when she proceeded to expound the past and future of the ladies in her audience from their jewelry, to interpret their emotions, and to give them warning and advice.

Each lady placed a favorite ring to the little pile of jewelry in front of the clairvoyant. With closed eyes she lifted up the rings and brooches and necklaces, one at a time, with her left hand, for that was the one next the current of life, the heart, explained the princess.—London Express.

One Man's Ideal Woman

There are lots of pretty women and lots of beautiful dolls, but there are none too many really beautiful women, measured by the standard set up at the present day, says the Pittsburg Press.

A beautiful woman, first of all, must have clearly cut, regular features.

She must have a skin above reproach, untouched by rouge or powder.

She must have full, clear eyes, with the eyelashes long and curling upward. Her eyebrows must be finely marked, slightly arched, long and narrow, yet the narrow line should be thickly covered, so as to be well marked, as if penciled.

She must have a straight nose, yet delicate, neither fleshy nor pointed nor broad at the tip, with the nostrils free and flexible, and mouth must be rather too large than too small, with lips full and plump and rosy red. Even an exquisitely shaped mouth has no charm without expression.

Her regular teeth of moderate size, pearly white, with full enamel, should show when she is smiling.

She must have a chin neither sharp nor blunt, but gently undulating line, round and cushiony, turning a little upward, with a dimple in it.

All this must be supported by a round throat, full and pillar-like.

She must have glossy hair that has never known the touch of crimp or dye, and she must fully understand what suits her best in the way of hair dressing, and cling closely to that style.

She must have small, delicately compact ears of shell-like shape.

She must have a forehead of ivory, even white, delicate, short and broad, open, truthful character.

A woman may have all these perfections—be either dark or fair, tall or short, slender or full formed, quiet, piquant, majestic or vivacious, sedate or brilliant—and unless her own personality is charming, unless she has tact, it dawns on you after you have seen her once or twice that she is not a beautiful woman, but a picture.

Such a one—notwithstanding her attraction of face and figure—never becomes the chosen helpmeet and ideal husband. The day of the doll-like damsel is long past.

Complaint of a Lover

A grouchy and crotchety, fussy old man,
Whose stick on the walk beats a rat-a-tat-tat,
The cut of his coat on an old-fashioned plan,
A shiny, red nose and a worn beaver hat,
A blare of defiance, he trumpets his nose,
He clears his hoarse throat with a he-he-he-hem!
But the girl on his arm, she's as fair as a rose,
How grew such a flower on such a gnarled stem!

He bushes his eyebrows and scowls upon me,
His stick with a click beats the walk as we pass,
His scowl wastes the bloom of a smile that I see
And freezes it stiff on the lips of the lass.
He raises his hat with a Chesterfield air,
The sweep of his arm is chill courtesy's sign,
But his eyes pass me by with an unseeing stare,
If blood were for spilling he'd dabble in mine.

There's pride in the white [illegible] so high,
Defiant the tilt of the old beaver,
Contempt in the stare of the [illegible] eye,
And the click of his stick [illegible] rat-a-tat-tat.
He spurns me, he scorns me, he [illegible] me—he knows
I'm nursing in secret some [illegible] plan
To pluck from its parental [illegible] rose
That rests on the arm of this [illegible] man.

So he passes me by with an [illegible] stare,
His cane beats defiantly rat-a-[illegible]
He trumpets his nose with a [illegible]
There's pride in the tilt of [illegible] beaver hat.
Love may laugh at locksmiths, [illegible] and a care
In bridging most gulfs of [illegible] a span
But love needs more courage than [illegible] has, I swear,
To laugh at this crotchety, [illegible] man.
—J. W. Foley, in New York [illegible]

Coffins as Presents.

When Chinese parents arrive at about the age of 55 their affectionate sons and daughters club together and give them each a coffin, and wish them many happy returns of the [illegible] When death comes these receptacles are used for the purpose [illegible] they are intended. Coffins are [illegible] seen in many houses in China, [illegible] of them being utilized as wardrobes.

TAL

WALL PAPER

The paper on her [illegible]
Has woods and [illegible]
They are not real,
As in my bed
Can find a bird a
Or anything I [illegible]
I only need to look a
And I can always [illegible]
Sometimes I find
And very soon the [illegible]
And then I see a [illegible]
And just below [illegible]
And when there are [illegible] them in place
They form a perfect [illegible]
And I discover [illegible]
And cows and [illegible] sheep and goats;
And when my chamber is not dark
It seems almost a Noah's ark.
I'm sure it's very nice to be
Among such pleasant company,
And feel that I am not alone,
But in a world that's all my own
—By Arthur Macy.

THE REWARD OF GLADIOLA.

In the first place her name wasn't Gladiola at all—it was just Gladys Brown—a common name enough, especially Brown. It was that ridiculous Miss Graham, the history teacher, who called her Gladiola, just to make her more conceited. And she hasn't anything to be conceited about, either. We all knew she didn't pay any fees, but that Mrs. Peel the principal, let her come for nothing, just because she used to go to school with her mother. (I mean Mrs. Peel used to, of course.)

Gladiola thought a whole lot of her hair. Of course she did, or why did she brush it so long every night? I wouldn't have had it as a gift if it did reach below her waist. It was red!

Then we all knew she thought herself smart. What was the use of her pretending she didn't when she took good care to get all the prizes? Mrs. Peel ever let one girl get? You could only get three at that school. If you got three that disqualified you from trying for any more. It always seemed to me it was better not to get any, and then you weren't disqualified. And if you weren't disqualified, what was to hinder you from trying for the whole lot? Elsie—she's my roommate—says I don't see it because I haven't got a mathmetacil—I mean mathematical—mind. Well, I don't want one.

But I don't seem to be getting on very fast, and what I want to write about is the reward Gladys (I'm not going to call her Gladiola), got for not trying for that third prize. Now that was one of the oddest things that ever happened in that school, and it just shows what a crank Mrs. Peel was. She and Miss Graham used to urge us to try—used to say how pleased our parents would be. If you'd a nice, exciting book, and hadn't read your history over nor worked your examples, they were sure to say: "Think how pleased your dear mother would be if you were to win the so-and-so prize." They called it "stimulating their ambition" when they talked to us over. Elsie told me this, for she heard them say it one day.

I forget where I left off—oh, I know. About the prize they gave Gladys for not trying—for not trying! As Elsie said, what did they want to go and do that for, when there were three or four of us who had never tried for any? But none of us got any reward. I believe they wrote "Does not apply" on our reports home.

It was about ten weeks before the summer holidays when she came—Lottie I mean, of course, because the rest of us had been there all the year. She was thirteen, and that was younger than any other girl in the school. She was slow, too, and didn't know. Just one thing she was up in and that was one of Mrs. Peel's fads, too. Mrs. Peel had a good many, but mythology was the first. She used to give us an oral examination in it every other Wednesday. Oh, how we hated it! She didn't give you any time to think, and if you couldn't answer—and they were generally such silly questions that you couldn't—well, she looked at you! So did Miss Graham. So did some of the girls, the studying set. Elsie and I weren't in that. It was at these exmminations that we saw how conceited Gladys was. She always made a point of answering every question. As Elsie said, it was too monotonous. I didn't even listen to them. I don't think it's right to be studying about things that haven't any sense. As Elsie says, we all know these gods never existed at all, and if you learn about them you are learning nothing. That's not what our parents sent us to school for! So, when Mrs. Peel asked about Baldur and Aphrodite and Fricka and Penelope and Persephone, and things like that, I plan out my next new hat.

John L. Their Idol

t to Tahiti," said
South Seas, "I
e remote islands.
t in state to visit

fellow, fully 6
a man every inch
to know people
his island for a
interpreter he
f questions about
well, if their hair
ow much money
en conversation

him repeating to
rd that sounded
The interpreter
nally. He said:
ow how is John
hting as hard as

ruthfully. 'John
mpion any more.
ig man from the
the Big Islands
another big man
him'
to the chief he
d said something
me.
ld the interpre-
believe you. He
John L. Sulli-

t on the islands
ry. When they

found that I was an American
all asked for John L.

"Some of them knew who was p
ident of the United States, th
most of them who had any ideas
the subject thought it was Cleve
But every one thought he knew
was champion of the world. In se
all native huts I found little old-
ioned prints of the Boston boy.

"It appears that the Americans
began to come in numbers to the
ands about the time when John
was supposed to be unbeatable. Th
Americans introduced the ho
game.

"It was a great hit. Every na
wanted to learn. And when
Americans told of their great ch
pion the natives took it all in
made him a tribal tradition.

"It's a study in the growth
legend. If they aren't killed o
clothes and consumption, I supp
they'll have him a kind of on
some day.

"When an American beachcom
strikes those shores, he has to pu
the gloves with the natives. If
can't beat them, they've no use
him.

"Luckily, the natives are about
poor with the gloves as they m
'em. It doesn't take much of a bo
comber to whip the champion of
hill. That fact saves the faces of
countrymen."

Jewels Have Life

is now demon-
sciences of the
rooms of the

air recently this
a corner of the
magic and the
al from English

ne colored gown
d in her dusky
nes glittering in
er corsage, the
completely mys-
of ladies.
only the Eastern
d the deep, all-
devotion of a
The Eastern
wels. The life
n responded to
one with added
s had all a life

inued the sibyl.
d female were
wrong way the
would be dimin-
d female dia-
tightly closed
a few years the
ll little crystals.
welers learned
st massed their

ncess could not

speak without a shudder. It was
evil stone, and brought misfort
The stone was really a drop of w
from the dews of heaven, harde
by the rays of the morning, and in
it was a malevolent influence.

"Never wear opals. Never run
risk—it is too great," said the
cess.

Every one had his or her own
ticular jewel, and it was a grave
to disregard its significance.

"How could one find out one's
jewel?" the princess was asked.

"By wearing each of the seven
cious stones for one whole week
keeping a record of the emotions
experiences and at the end of
seven weeks comparing them,"
the reply.

If her hearers had been intere
in the princess' talk of prec
stones, they were reduced to wo
when she proceeded to expound
past and future of the ladies in
audience from their jewelry, t
terpret their emotions, and to
them warning and advice.

Each lady placed a favorite tr
to the little pile of jewelry in f
of the clairvoyant. With closed
she lifted up the rings and brac
and necklaces, one at a time, wit
left hand, for that was the one co
the current of life, the heart, exp
ed the princess.—London Expre

Man's Ideal Woman

pretty women
dolls, but there
really beautiful
the standard set
says the Pitts-

irst of all, must
lar features.
skin above re-
rouge or pow-

ck ar eyes, with
nd curling up-
must be finely
t, long and nar-
line should be
s to be well

raight nose, yet
y nor pointed
ith the nostrils
mouth must be
too small, with
and rosy red.
ped mouth has
pression.
moderate size,
enamel, should
ing.
n neither sharp

nor blunt, but gently undulating
line, round and cushiony, turni
little upward, with a dimple in
All this must be supported
round throat, full and pillar-like.

She must have glossy hair
has never known the touch of h
er dye, and she must fully under
what suits her best in the wa
hair dressing, and cling closel
that style.

She must have small, delicate
pact ears of shell-like shape.

She must have a forehead s
even white, delicate, short and
open, fruthful character.

A woman may have all these a
tions—be either dark or fair, t
short, slender or full formed, gra
piquant, majestic or vivacious, s
or brilliant—and unless her own
sonality is charming, unless she
tact, it dawns on you after you
seen her once or twice that she
a beautiful woman, but a pretty

Such a one—notwithstanding
traction of face and figure—
becomes the chosen helpmeet o
ideal husband. The day of the
like damsel is long past.

nplaint of a Lover

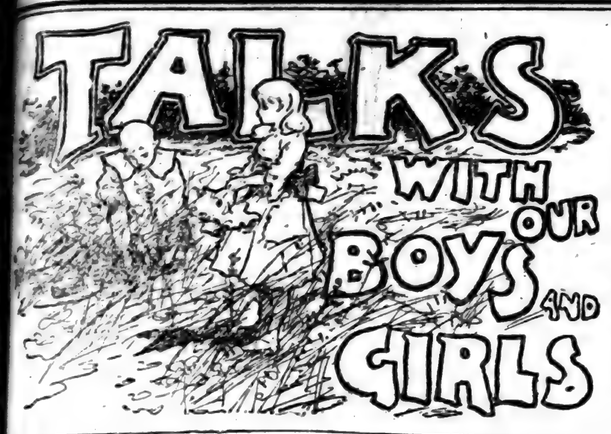
fussy old man,
lk beats a rat-

t old-fashioned
a worn beaver
umpets his nose,
rout with a he-
she's as fair as
wer on such a

and scowls upon
beats the walk
oem of a smile
the lips of the
Chesterfield air,
chill courtesy's
with an unseeing
g he'd dabble in

There's pride in the white crest
so high,
Defiant the tilt of the old beaver
Contempt in the stare of the unbl
eye,
And the click of his stick wi
tat-a-tat-tat.
He spurns me, he scorns me, he
me—he knows
I'm nursing in secret some p
plan
To pluck from its parental
rose
That rests on the arm of this
man.

So he passes me by with an
stare,
His cane beats defiantly rat-a-
He trumpets his nose with a furio
There's pride in the tilt of h
beaver hat.
Love may laugh at locksmiths, an
and a care
In bridging most gulfs of despa
a span
But love needs more courage tha
has, I swear,
To laugh at this crotchety, f
man.
—J. W. Foley, in New York T



WALL-PAPER.

The paper on my chamber walls
Has woods and rocks and waterfalls.
They are not really there, but I,
As in my little bed I lie,
Can find a bird, a house, a tree,
Or anything I wish to see.
I only need to look about,
And I can always pick them out.
Sometimes I find a person's nose,
And very soon the eyes disclose,
And then I see a mouth begin,
And just below there comes a chin.
And when they're all of them in place
They form a perfect human face.
And I discover little boats,
And cows and horses, sheep and goats;
And when my chamber is not dark
It seems almost a Noah's ark.
I'm sure it's very nice to be
Among such pleasant company,
And feel that I am not alone,
But in a world that's all my own.
—By Arthur Macy.

THE REWARD OF GLADIOLA.

In the first place her name wasn't Gladiola at all—it was just Gladys Brown—a common name enough, especially Brown. It was that ridiculous Miss Graham, the history teacher, who called her Gladiola, just to make her more conceited. And she hasn't anything to be conceited about, either. We all knew she didn't pay any fees, but that Mrs. Peel, the principal, let her come for nothing, just because she used to go to school with her mother. (I mean Mrs. Peel used to, of course.)

Gladiola thought a whole lot of her hair. Of course she did, or why did she brush it so long every night? I wouldn't have had it as a gift if it did reach below her waist. It was red!

Then we all knew she thought herself smart. What was the use of her pretending she didn't when she took good care to get all the prizes Mrs. Peel ever let one girl get? You could only get three at that school. If you got three that disqualified you from trying for any more. It always seemed to me it was better not to get any, and then you weren't disqualified. And if you weren't disqualified, what was to hinder you from trying for the whole lot? Elsie—she's my roommate—says I don't see it because I haven't got a mathmetacll—I mean mathematical—mind. Well, I don't want one.

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It was about ten weeks before the summer holidays when she came—Lottie I mean, of course, because the rest of us had been there all the year. She was thirteen, and that was younger than any other girl in the school. She was slow, too, and didn't know. Just one thing she was up in, and that was one of Mrs. Peel's fads, too. Mrs. Peel had a good many, but mythology was the first. She used to give us an oral examination in it every other Wednesday. Oh, how we hated it! She didn't give you any time to think, and if you couldn't answer—and they were generally such silly questions that you couldn't—well, she looked at you! So did Miss Graham. So did some of the girls, the studying set. Elsie and I weren't in that. It was at these examinations that we saw how conceited Gladys was. She always made a point of answering every question. As Elsie said, it was too monotonous. I didn't even listen to them. I don't think it's right to be studying about things that haven't any sense. As Elsie says, we all know these gods never existed at all, and if you learn about them you are learning nothing. That's not what our parents sent us to school for! So, when Mrs. Peel asked about Baldur and Aphrodite and Fricka and Penelope and Persephone, and things like that, I plan out my next new hat.

I was doing that this day, and had just decided upon snowy ostrich tips and palest pink velvet, done into little shells, when Elsie whispered: "Say! She doesn't know! Gladys doesn't know!"

Of course, I left the hat and came back to earth. It was true. Mrs. Peel stood up at her desk, spectacles on nose, and Gladys stood up at hers, and she didn't know. I hadn't heard the question, but I know the answer. For that shabby little Lottie piped up:

"I know, Mrs. Peel. Wotan made her so's she wasn't a goddess any more—I mean a Walkyrie—any more, 'cos he got so mad at her!"

Gladys smiled at her. I call that so hypocritical. No one can like to have anyone else know more than you do. Mrs. Peel smiled, too, and asked the child some more questions. It turned out that she'd been shut up with a lot of old books on mythology, and had read them till she knew them backward. I believe she could have puzzled Mrs. Peel herself. But that was all she knew, though. Her writing and spelling were simply awful.

The prizes were generally books, and stupid ones, too. But this Easter Mrs. Peel had offered for her beloved mythology a pin, a fine cameo—lovely, it was, the head cut in white, on pale, soft tan.

I almost wished that my conscience would have let me study mythology that pin was a duck. I own I should have liked to have it. Of course, it would go to Gladys. She was safe to have the history of the French as well. We wondered if Lottie would try.

Yes, she did. She sent in a note, asking to be a "competty-tawr!" She knew as much or more than Gladys, but the way she pronounced the names! I did a little studying, so as to see what Mrs. Peel and Miss Graham laughed at. She called "Wotan" (which you ought to call "Votahn," you know), "What oon," and all her words were like that. Mrs. Peel used to put her handkerchief on the desk whenever it was Lottie's turn to answer, and she put it over her mouth to hide her smiles. Elsie says teachers always do that—it's traditional with them, she says. One day the question was how Romulus died. Isn't it silly to make you learn how a person died who wasn't ever born?) And Lottie said: "Why, he never died, he didn't! His Paw took him right up to heaven in a buggy! Mrs. Peel snatched up her handkerchief. But we laughed right out. Elsie heard that Mrs. Peel had said Lottie's spelling and writing would spoil her chances for the prize, and that Gladys was sure of it. We took care to let Gladys know. We thought it might make her a little less stuck-up if she knew that only her writing and spelling got her the prize. And that wouldn't have got it, either, only that the papers were to go to an outside examiner. We thought, maybe, she'd withdraw and give the poor little thing a chance. You see, Lottie's knowledge was away ahead of every one's except Gladys's. Her paper would only be about as good as Lottie's, plus writing and spelling. Elsie said she'd have withdrawn in a minute, and I said I was glad I hadn't entered. But Miss Graham's precious Gladiola kept right on. She wanted that pin, of course.

Well, she didn't get it! The examiner wrote back. Elsie heard Miss Graham tell one of the other teachers that Miss Brown's facts were "utterly erroneous," her answers were upside down. I suppose she'd muddled herself studying. I've done that, so I can feel for her. But you never saw any one as odd as Mrs. Peel was, or Miss Graham, for the matter of that. Elsie says, that when the letter came (she didn't know what was in it, of course, but she found out later), Mrs. Peel put her arms round Gladys and said, "My dear, generous child."

Wasn't that silly? But Gladys got served out for being so conceited, and thinking she knew more than we did. She only got two prizes (such a come down for her, who'd always had three) and little shabby Lottie got the beautiful pin! But what surprised us was that Mrs. Peel gave Gladys a smaller one, with the same pattern on it, and Miss Graham had it set as a ring for her. I said, well, if they meant to give consolation prizes, why not begin with those who hadn't any at all, and who had purposely kept out of little Lottie's way? But Mrs. Peel's a crank, as I told you, and I'm going to another school.—Frances Harmer in the New York Tribune.

The Bank of France has paid as dividends for the first six months of the year 67 francs 70 centimes gross and 65 francs net, the same as distributed in the first half of 1903.

The "Bobs" of Japan, Field Marshal Yamagata, is sixty-seven years of age.

THE STORY OF OUR SALT.

AMERICA PRODUCES A LARGE PART OF WORLD'S SUPPLY.

The Four States Which Yield the Most Are Michigan, New York, Kansas and Ohio—The Method of Mining Distilling.

America's annual production of salt now exceeds 20,000,000 barrels, which is nearly four times as much as it was twenty years ago. Of this total more than 2,000,000 barrels is table and dairy salt, and more than 7,000,000 barrels common fine salt. The four states producing the greatest bulk of American salt are Michigan and New York each with more than 7,000,000 barrels annually, with Kansas and Ohio next in line, with about 2,000,000 and 1,000,000 barrels respectively, followed by California, Utah and West Virginia. The output in other states is comparatively small.

For a number of years the United States has led the world in the production of salt, comparatively recent figures showing that we produced 23 per cent. of the world's supply. Great Britain came second, then Germany and France. The world's total production exceeds 12,000,000 short tons. Our imports come chiefly from Great Britain, and what little we export goes across the Great Lakes to Canada or from the harbor of San Francisco to the islands or to South America.

Wells with a diameter of six inches are sunk down to the rock salt and are lined with casing pipe. Water is forced down one pipe and comes up in a parallel one, bearing the salt with it. The forcing of the water down the first pipe by means of pumps is necessary because of the weight and specific gravity of the salt which is to be brought up in the other. Of course, water only would soon seek its own level.

Brine thus brought to the surface is conducted by pipes to settling vats 120 feet long, 15 feet wide and built of wood. When free from sediment the brine is then led to vacuum pans, airtight iron kettles from which the air is withdrawn. By means of a system of steam pipes heat is also applied from within. In the vacuum the brine boils and vaporizes at a temperature of 120 degrees. The brine is made to circulate freely within the vacuum pan. With the concentration of the brine the fine grain salt leaves the pan and is carried in its slushy form to the bins, from which place, after draining, it is conveyed to revolving dryers, which are cylindrical in shape and which subject the salt to hot air blasts, the final process in producing salt.

In accordance with another method, in another style of vat, 70 feet long, 20 feet wide and 4 feet deep, with open top and heated by submerged steam pipes, the salt crystallizes upon the surface, later settling to the bottom, and is gathered to one end and taken out by the aid of modern machinery. The drying process is the same as heretofore described.

In other parts of the country, other processes are employed in the production of salt, such as the open air evaporating plans, which provide for acres of sheds covering shallow vats. Salt is secured from the ocean waters by open air methods of evaporation and crystallization. Again, as in Michigan, salt is mined in many respects like so much coal or other mineral and the impurities extracted.

The cooling tower, which a Cleveland salt company erected upon the roof of its large building, is a device which provides for saving water by using it over and over again in connection with some of the operations of salt production. Instead of using a new supply of water for condensing the vapor from the vacuum pans, the water, which has been used is carried to the roof and cooled. The cooling is accomplished by means of a system of troughs, which stand 10 feet above the roof proper. From these troughs many hundreds of thousands of gallons of water daily are distributed upon the roof beneath. When forced to the troughs the temperature of the water is at least 120 degrees. When returned to the pan the temperature is but 60 or thereabout.

Like in so many other industries of this day, there has been a very marked evolution in the production of salt. The per cent. of impurities in the best grades is too small to be worthy of mention, in many instances being less than one-half of 1 per cent. To reach this stage of perfection has required tireless effort, and now, in point of purity, as well as in amount of production, the United States leads. Its purity and its cheapness in this country make salt very common upon the American table, and we use it freely. In some countries it is so expensive in proportion to what it is here that it may almost be classed among the luxuries of the table.

In this country, too, great quantities of the coarser grades of salt are used by the fishing interests in curing fish. For packing purposes salt is in a great many instances almost indispensable. Salt is also used in large quantities in the manufacture of soda ash and other things of this nature.

TROLLEYING IN COAL MINES.

A New Diversion Which People Have Taken to in Missouri.

The trolley has been put to a new use. Out in Missouri, where there are many coal mines, one of the new amusements of people is to ride through the black diamond caves in electric cars.

Incandescent lights are strung along the entire distance, the roofs are high and well supported, the air is clean and dry, and there is no more cause for apprehension than in taking a trolley ride about a large city.

Missourians insist that so far as mining matters are concerned they are in advance of most of the Eastern states. Five or six years ago most of the mines were nothing but holes in the ground, timbered and shored, with two streaks of rust leading into them, and now and then a gaunt mule leading a car out of them.

Now there are dozens of mines in the State and a woman in a white Swiss gown could journey through for miles without getting so much as a scot mark on the hem of her garment.

Two reasons exist for the change. One is that the State Legislature adopted careful laws governing the operation of mines and the other is that the mine operators have found it cheap to use electricity.

Some of the mines employ electricity for power in hauling everything. A few use it on the main entries and still use the mules on the cross and side entries.

These lines are built on the same principle as the ordinary trolley, with the rod running upon a wire strung along the roof. Besides the cars used for carrying coal to the dump, each mine has a passenger car in which the men are taken to and from their work and in which excursionists are taken through the drifts.

Formerly one current of air was thought sufficient to maintain life and health. A means was discovered by which the currents could be split and one carried over the other. Now every large mine has from twelve to fifteen currents constantly circulating through it and the air is nearly as pure as on top.

Invention has yet been unable to find a substitute for the pick and shovel. These are still in use.

Missouri's coal fields embrace an area of about 30,000 square miles. The principal deposits are found in a strip of about fifteen counties running diagonally from the centre of the State southwest into the Indian Territory.

In some counties the vein is but a foot and a half thick, but it seems to be everywhere. One cannot put a spade down into the ground in this territory without finding traces of it.

These mines are all easily worked and as a rule require little expensive machinery and no deep shafts. About two-thirds of the mines are commercial ones, that is, shippers of coal. The others simply supply the local demand.

One reason why there is so much timber in Missouri is that no farmer ever finds it necessary to cut wood for fuel. He can buy coal so cheap at the mines that he prefers to use it rather than go out to the creek and chop down a few trees or some brush.

Besides this well defined coal area, coal rock is found in a dozen other counties. The entire area covers a large part of the State, and active and systematic mining has opened the beds in more than a thousand places along the railroads and near the towns.

Above these coal deposits line thousands of acres of as fine agricultural land as there is anywhere, and the farmer who can't get enough in coal royalties to suit himself can garner big crops and dispose of them at top prices. When his friends come to visit him he can take them on the trolley through the coal mines, even if he has no summer resort handy to interest them.—New York Sun.

Vegetarian Colony in Kansas.

The remark by an Allen county paper about high water in Vegetarian Creek recalls the circumstances of a curious colony located in the valley of this creek in 1856.

It was composed of about one hundred persons gathered from different parts of the East, and all were members of the cult devoted to a vegetable diet. In joining the colony the members were required to make the pledge that they would refrain from the use of meat, tea, coffee, tobacco and other forms of stimulant and live entirely on vegetables and fruits. During the first year, however, there was a great deal of sickness among the colonists and it was observed that the neighboring people who ate everything which came to hand were healthier by far.

Not unnaturally this discouraged the doctrine of vegetables alone, and many left the colony, while others recanted. Of the whole colony the only one who can be called to memory is Capt. S. J. Stewart, State Senator from the Allen county district, and owner still of the original claim which he took in 1856. The remaining memento of the settlement is the name Vegetarian Creek, given to the stream along which the colonists settled.—Kansas City Journal.

Pensioned by City.

Atchison is probably the only town in Kansas that has pensioned a disabled employe. William Hoover, assistant chief of the fire department, has been retired on account of disability after twenty-three years of faithful service, with an allowance of $35 a month.

An Emergency Car.

The Erie Railroad has adopted a noval car for accidents emergencies. It is equipped to render medical aid whenever needed along the road at a moment's notice. A doctor and attendants are constantly in charge.

WOMAN'S WORLD

HOW THE COREANS DRESS.

It is only the lower classes of Coreans whose garments are dirty. The better class Corean wears an attire the immaculate cleanliness of which is probably excelled anywhere on earth. It is certainly the quaintest in the Orient, and as its owner invariably swings along with a supercilious way.

PORTRAIT OF EMPRESS.

The first portrait ever painted of the Dowager Empress Thi An of China is now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Building at the St. Louis Exposition. It was painted by Miss Kate Augusta Carl, an American artist, who has lived much abroad and whose brother, Francis E. Carl, was chosen as vice-commissioner to represent China at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was while staying in China with her brother that Miss Carl enjoyed the unusual experience of meeting the dowager-empress at a reception given to the women of the foreign legations. Shortly afterward she was invited to the imperial palace and the arrangements completed for the painting of the portrait. During a number of the sittings the dowager-empress and Miss Carl were alone except for the empress' attendants; at other times Miss Carl sat behind a screen and painted the empress while the latter was engaged in receiving the members of the legations or in other social or administrative duties. The portrait is a full length painting. Later it will be placed in the National Museum of Fine Arts in Washington.

FOR THE ATHLETIC GIRL.

The Peter Thompson waist is the correct thing for the woman fond of sports. It is about to put the shirt-waist out of business, so far as the girl who plays tennis and golf or who sails a boat is concerned, and, indeed, it is finding great favor with those who go in for nothing more strenuous than steam yachting or holding down a rocking chair on a summer hotel verandah.

The newest fad in waists is nothing more or less than a blouse that slips over the head exactly like that worn by the naval reserves, and has a gathering string in the bottom, which ties snugly about the waist. It is built of cotton or linen duck, coarse or fine linen or of a coarse cotton material resembling sail cloth, and a short skirt always goes with it.

A smart sailor collar and hand embroidered insignia on shield or sleeve give the finishing touch. This has many advantages over the shirtwaist. It is quickly put on and off, stays in place and gives wonderful freedom in swinging a tennis racket or a golf club.

WASHED FACE IN MILK, BECAME WRINKLED.

A writer on beauty in one of the society papers urges her readers never to wash the face with soap and water, as being certain destruction to a fine complexion. I cannot indorse this view.

Cleanliness is absolutely necessary to the beauty and delicacy of the texture of the skin. If soap is not liked, at least oatmeal should take its place, and pure or distilled water invariably be used. I once saw the result of only washing the face with milk in a lady who started life with a good complexion, but before she reached middle age had lost all freshness, and showed a faded skin covered with fine wrinkles. Nothing equals the complexion of the country woman who rises early, is much in the open air and bathes freely in cold water. The homely idea of washing in the dew of the morning as an aid to beauty is simply a practical way of expressing this fact.—Lady Greville in London Graphic.

MOTHER HUBBARDS FOR MOTORISTS.

The latest thing in in automobile clothes is a "Mother Hubbard" linen duster. It is of extraordinary length and of generous width. In fact, a rear view of it resembles nothing quite so much as one of the old-fashioned "Mother Hubbards."

When the average man who wears one gets out of the car he has to hold it up to prevent walking on it. The bald small boy has fun with the wearers of these garments, and usually asks if he knows he has his nightgown on.

The nearest thing to the motorist's "Mother Hubbard" in the way of sporting attire is the long white coat worn by the umpire at a cricket match. On any public cricket grounds the scoffing bystanders seldom fail to inquire of the umpire: "What butcher shop do you work in?" an inquiry that conveys an excellent impression of the sportsman's appearance.

IMPERATIVE CALLS.

It is not only courteous, but imperative, where you have acted as bridesmaid or maid of honor, to call upon the mother of the bride shortly after the wedding, calling upon the bride herself soon after her return from the honeymoon.

Those invited to a home wedding or wedding reception or breakfast must all in due course on the bride's mother—later on the bride herself, says the Philadelphia North American.

It is obligatory to call on your hostess after a dinner, breakfast, musicale or luncheon. The dinner call is of especial importance—for men as well as for women. Whether the invitation be accepted or not, this call must be paid within two weeks' time.

When such invitations as those for dinners or balls are declined and no call follows, the hostess has a right to feel offended and to consider the matter as an indication that her hospitality is not wanted.—Mirror and Farmer.

DECORATION NOTES.

In decoration and furnishing, as well as in dress, green is a dominant note of color. Green has even invaded piano cases, pianos for country cottages having all the woodwork stained a soft "forest green," says the Ladies' World.

A charming piano in forest green had for its decoration designs of stately fleur-de-lis stained in the royal colors of that regal blossom, only in flatted tones of the lilac and purple. This departure is at once artistic and elegant.

Lamps of very decorative character come in metal finished in a gray green bronze effect, touched here and there with splashes of dull purple and old rose. These lamps accord with the general use of green in furnishing and are made for that purpose.

A novelty veiling, which is attractive because of the odd combination, has royal blue and grass green designs on a navy blue foundation.

...sents.
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...b together and
...ain, and wish
them many happy returns of the
When death comes these rec
are used for the purpose for
they are intended. Coffins are
seen in many houses in China
of them being utilized as wardro

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it.
tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY,
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

EDITORIAL.

Cotton Warehouse.

The cotton ware house will be a benefit to our people now, as W. I. Mullins has bought a controlling interest in the company and will give it the benefit of his experience and command of capital. Everything is to be put in first class order, such as scales, platforms, etc. Men can store their cotton and borrow money at reasonable interest on the warehouse receipts and can then hold their cotton for a just price. This will be a great help especially this season, as there is every evidence of a combination having been formed to keep the price of cotton down until it gets out of the growers' hands. When our farmers do with their cotton as the northern and western farmers do with their corn and wheat, that is, put their grain in their own elevators and wait for the best price, then they will get the full return for their labor.

The Probate Office.

Probate Judge S. M. Adams has resigned his office and E. B. Deason has been appointed in his stead. We hear that Adams' reason for giving up his office is that he wants to go west, and did not wish to be hampered in his movements by the requirements of the office for the short time that he still can serve. As Deason's promotion vacates the office of circuit clerk, it is said that the "powers that be" will appoint W. H. Foshee to that position. Neither of these new appointees will hardly get their places warm before they vacate in November to make way for L. H. Reynolds and S. W. Collins.

Registration.

The following clipping from the Birmingham News of the 19th inst shows that the registrars in Jefferson county take a different view of their duties under the law to what the registrars in Chilton do:

Many Negroes are Applying and Large Number Pass Necessary Qualifications.

Registration of voters in precincts 21 and 37 under the permanent plan of the constitution is proceeding at the rate of about one hundred a day. That is to say, the total for the five days in which the county board has been in session in this city will approximate 500.

The registration of negroes is very heavy. A member of the board estimates that it is 30 to 35 per cent of the total registration in the two beats. For instance, at 2 o'clock this afternoon 65 voters had registered, and of the number 18 were negroes.

The negroes are appearing in large numbers before the board. The word has evidently been passed among them that they will be registered if they possess the necessary qualifications, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity.

Many of the negroes qualify under the property clause, but not a few of them meet the educational test.

White citizens, on the other hand, are apparently apathetic in the matter of securing registration certificates.

The Supreme lodge of Knights of Pythias decided to hold their next biennial encampment in New Orleans. New Orleans won by a vote of 99 to 41. The encampment will be held the third Tuesday in September, 1906.

Fifteen states are represented at the national snoot on the new range at Fort Riley, Kan. Alabama and Georgia are there with teams of eighteen men.

Over fifty houses are in course of erection between Ensley and Owenton

The presence of an engineering party operating in the vicinity of Tuscumbia in the interest of the Illinois Central railroad has revived the rumor that that road is planning to enter this territory. The company made a preliminary survey from Jackson, Tenn., to Sheffield and through the mountains to Tuscumbia last spring, suspending work rather unexpectedly, and the renewal of operations gives color to the belief that the work is being continued.

During July 25,504 tons of steel rails were exported from the United States to various parts of the world, compared with 21,291 tons in June.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to resilence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector. Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration,

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing beats. Any one who desires to register on property qualification should take with him his last assessment sheet and tax collector's receipt to show to the registrars as proof that you are possessed of such property, and pay taxes on it. You can register under ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more land in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres or more land in this state, upon which you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate in this state assessed for taxation at $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write any section of the constitution of the United States.

Don't give up your life certificate that you got in 1902; you only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved to this county from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any one information on any special points that they may be in doubt upon, and stands ready to help any one to get all the rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you so you can have witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority. tf

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.
W. H. CONWAY.
County Lecturer and Organizer.

REGISTRARS' DATES.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19-20.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Sept. 12.
Jemison, beat 2 Sept. 13.
Thorsby, beat 9, Sept. 14.
Coopers, beat 10, Sept. 15.
Verbena, beat 5, Sept. 16.
Clanton, fourth Monday in September, and all that week to register all applicants who may be entitled to registration. Also on Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th. A resident of any beat in the county can register at Clanton on the above dates. tf

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton County for the year 1904 and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Clanton, beat 4, Oct. 1, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Mapiesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 1904.
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 1904.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 1904.
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15, 1904. till 12 m
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17, 1904
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oct. 21, 1904

A. C. MIMS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector. tf

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

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For catalogue, address
FRANCIS M. PETERSON,
tf Montevallo, Ala.

Dr. Swallow, prohibition candidate for the presidency, summarizes the monetary cost of the liquor industry to the nation—$16.50 to every $1 paid into the treasuries, municipal, state and national—as uncontrovertible proof that the liquor business of the 250,000 liquor dealers in America who last year "filched from the hard earnings of breadwinners $1,400,000," is a constant and serious infringement upon the rights of all our eighty million people.

New Cuban Secretary of State.

A dispatch to the State Department from United States Minister Squiers at Havana announces that Carlos Orfis has been appointed Secretary of State and Justice of Cuba.

FOR SALE

A good family horse in good condition every way. Price $60. Apply to T. P. Crowson, two miles northwest of Jemison, Ala. tf

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	Read Up PM No 1
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 25
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

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Our Great Special Offer:

The Weekly Union one year - $1.00
Weekly Advertiser one year - $1.00

Both for $1.25.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Robertson, W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. J. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. C. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3d Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; W. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Adams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; D. S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

le & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	P No
BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
Lomax	8 42	....	5 43
CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

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CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol...
...W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem...
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Septem...
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. J. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. C. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3d Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; W. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Adams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; D. S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive.	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

LOST.

One red and white pied cow, with heifer calf, both unmarked; last seen about April 20th. Liberal reward will be paid to any one who returns these animals or puts them up and informs me.
J. H. Driver, Clanton, Ala.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.

Week ending Aug. 24.

Date	Temperature High	Low	Rain fall
18	94	65	
19	92	67	
20	90	67	
21	92	70	
22	95	75	
23	96	69	
24	100	70	

A. STEWART, Obs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

T. P. Smith, Jr., paid us a pleasant visit, bringing in a subscription for W. A. Fisher.

John Buck Baker, of beat 9, left Monday for Crescent City, Okla., on a prospecting tour. He has some idea of moving there.

Sam Goodgame got back from Mississippi last week and is visiting his father.

R. H. Bean was in Clanton Thursday. We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Bean has been very ill, but she is on the mend.

Mrs. Daly Farrington, of Short Creek is visiting her father, Aaron Littleton, of Collins chapel. Mrs. F. is in very poor health.

R. C. Riggins was in Clanton Friday.

T. J. Lenoir was in town Friday.

W. C. Blackwell and George W. Edwards were pleasant callers Saturday. Mr. Edwards has got a very sore foot. He is under Dr. Hayes' care.

M. A. Kilgore was in Clanton Saturday.

R. G. Hall, of Verbena, was in town Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Devaughan visited Clanton Saturday.

J. W. G. Kicker and daughter, Miss Sallie, were in town Saturday.

Lum Smith was a welcome visitor Saturday.

B. H. Wells was in town Saturday.

Squire J. J. McDowell was in Clanton Saturday.

Members of Poplar Springs Alliance showed their "brotherhood" Friday last by pulling a lot of fodder for John Patterson, a sick brother. This is proving their faith by works.

A. A. Ayers took in the excursion to Birmingham Monday. There were quite a number from this place who took advantage of the trip.

L. Williams was in Clanton Monday en route to Cullman, where he is working with the bridge gang. He says Mr. M. C. Williams has been very sick, but is getting better slowly.

John Robinson, of Waddy, was in Clanton Tuesday.

Moses Robinson was in town Tuesday.

T. J. Hubbard was in Clanton Tuesday.

Traffic Manager Williams, of the Telephone line, is in Clanton, with the intention of establishing a local exchange circuit. The telephone office has been moved from the Clanton Drug Co. to Albert Headley's store.

Mrs. Laura Hayes, of Blocton, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiley Littlejohn.

T. J. Littlejohn, who has been very sick for the last two weeks, is improving slightly. His friends all hope to see him out again soon.

The revival meeting which opened at the Baptist church Friday night is very well attended, both morning and night. The pastor, Rev. A. C. Swindall, is doing all the preaching, and great good is expected to result.

Scott Cavermo, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday.

W. H. Wilson, a former resident of beat 9, has come back to live there again. We welcome him and his family and wish them good luck.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Alva E. Titus and Miss Eugenia Splann. R. N. Connell and Miss Lela Catherine Mims. W. A. Hays and Miss Lilla Marcus.

Colored.

Offa Cunningham and Nancy Davis. Ernest Cobb and Lulu Belle Abner.

THORSBY NEWS.

C. E. Crenshaw has bought the college property and will run a first class secular school in it. Mrs. A. Horn and Mrs. Snyder left Wednesday for Burkett, Indiana, to be gone a couple of months. Mrs. Horn will visit her parents and Mrs. Snyder her daughter, Mrs. Bear. Mrs. A. L. Wambem and daughter, Miss Della, left Monday to visit friends in Birmingham. Mrs. A. Roman is also on a visit to the Magic City.

Jemison Took all Three.

"Jemison, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—By defeating Prattville this evening by a score of 8 to 2 Jemison made it three straights against the visitors, the locals outplaying the Prattville team at every stage of the game. Batteries for Jemison, Sessions and Patton, for Prattville, Whetstone and Fuqua. Attendance 542. Time 1:50. Umpire, Rice."—Advertiser.

Slate Supply to Be Cut.

A report from Manchester, Vt., says leading slate producing firms in Vermont and Northern New York have entered into a combination to limit the production to 300,000 squares of roofing slate annually for a period of five years.

IN A GOLDEN CARRIAGE

Czarovitch Alexis Will Ride to His Christening.

St. Petersburg's golden carriages, which are used only at the time of imperial christenings, have been taken from the annex to the palace where state coaches and sleighs are kept, and drawn by six pairs of milk white steeds gorgeously caparisoned, removed to Peterhoff to be used in conveying the heir of all Russians from the villa Alexandria to the great palace a couple of miles distant.

Two of the highest personages in the land—the young empress and Emperor Nicholas—will be absent. Their majesties cannot enter the church while the christening is in progress because it is contrary to the rule of the orthodox church for parents to attend such ceremonies, the god parents being considered as representing them before the Almighty.

Little Alexis will be borne to the font accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Louis of Battenberg, representing the god fathers, Emperor William and King Edward, and by the godmother, the empress dowager. The metropolitian of St. Petersburg will have the honor of annointing the infant and immersing him in holy water (complete immersion is necessary, according to the rules of the church).

It was at first intended to follow the custom of giving a grand banquet at the palace after the christening, but the sovereigns have decided to forego functions of this kind while the country is undergoing the ordeal of war.

RYANS CLAIMS SEABOARD.

Recent Purchase of Stock Gives Him Its Control.

Thomas F. Ryan states that he has purchased for himself and associates, Blair and Co. and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., the Seaboard Air Line stock which was held by Messrs. Williams and Middendorff, amounting to 140,000 shares, and that these gentlemen will resign from the board of directors the transaction, it is understood that Messrs. Ryan, Blair and Coolidge now own about $25,000,000 of Seaboard stock and that their friends, including C. Sidney Shepard, own $15,000,000 more, making about $40,000,000 out of a total capital stock of $62,000,000.

The gross earnings of the Seaboard Air Line system for the twelve months ended June 30, 1904, exceeded $13,000,000 The surplus earnings after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and fixed charges, including interest on bonds, interest on car trusts and rentals amounted to $5,000,000.

Seaboard Air Line railway has loaned larger sums of money to the Atlanta and Birmingham road for construction purposes in advance of the issuance of the first mortgage bonds on that property, and as the track is laid and completed these bonds are being delivered to the Atlanta and Birmingham bond syndicate and paid for.

BANK ROBBED.

While the Cashier Was Gone to Dinner—No Clew.

A bold daylight robbery took place at Stevenson Saturday during the noon hour. Charles Alston, the cashier of the bank, went to dinner at the usual hour, 12 o'clock, and on his return found that robbers had entered the bank from the rear of the building through a window and had taken from the cash drawer all the money in it, between $900 and $1000, leaving as silently as they entered without being detected by any one.

Bloodhounds were telegraphed for, and in three hours after the discovery was made Detective Chipps was on the spot from Chattanooga with his dogs. The dogs took the trail readily and run it a mile due west to the coal chute on the Southern railroad and could do nothing more with it.

The supposition is the robber boarded a train at that point thus making good his escape for the time.

Shot Three Times.

Richard Pettus, a young man said to have been in several altercations in the past, put his pistol in the face of E. E. Dickerson, a peaceful Montgomery mechanic, and was shot three times. His wounds are expected to prove fatal.

Dickerson went to a grocery store, and Pettus was there, and, it is said, was under the influence of whisky. He walked up to Dickerson, whom he knew only slightly, and wig-wagged his revolver in his face. Dickerson tried to get away and finally dropped his hands to his side. Pettus took this for an attempt to draw a gun and fired, the ball grazing Dickerson's neck.

The latter then drew his pistol and fired three times, hitting Pettus twice in the breast and once in the neck, all the wounds being regarded as fatal.

Dr. T. W. Poole, a prominent physician of Marengo county and a brother of Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole, is dead at Tucker Springs, Tenn.

A Chicago amateur chemist, while inventing a flashlight powder, caused an explosion that fatally injured him, severely hurt his wife and destroyed his residence, which he had lately erected at a cost of $12,000.

Forty thousand tons of steel rails will be ordered by the Pennsylvania railroad ... em

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CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.

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BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE

WALLACE C. EDLER, General Agent, Clanton Alabama.

CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT — ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton
SEC.-TREAS. — JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

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—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

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The Millinery Department

is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Small, of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

A Companion

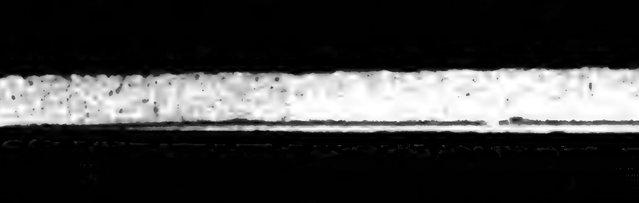
He often brings us pleasure,
He sometimes brings us pain;
He fills our hearts with trouble,
Then cheers us up again.

He gives us introductions,
But fails to make amends
For the severance of loved ones,
For the loss of faithful friends.

The blooming cheek of beauty
He smites with slow decay;
The raven locks of manhood
He surely streaks with gray.

At each step on life's ladder
That we essay to climb,
He's always close behind us,
Old, ruthless Father Time.

—Pearson's Weekly.



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"I think I'll get married," said Penelope to herself, as she sat in a quiet corner on the veranda of the Seaside hotel.

Penelope was young and pretty. No level-headed person would ever have thought of making an assertion that, by any possibility, could be construed as contradictory to such plausable facts. And every man at the hotel was heels over head in love with her.

After having reached this important matrimonial decision, she charged along the piazza, so wrapt in her cogitations that at a sharp turn she bumped, with considerable violence, into Tom Hathaway.

"Oh!" she gasped, "I beg your pardon! I—"

"You can't have it," interrupted Tom. "There's no reason why I should give it to you. It was delightful."

"Tom Hathaway, aren't you ashamed—"

"Not at all," said Tom. "Let's play golf."

"But it's so hot," protested Penelope. "Even the caddies are asleep."

"Never mind," said Tom. "Then we'll have the links all to ourselves. Come along."

Tom was on his knees, making her tee, when it happened. Penelope stood close by him. Suddenly he seized her hand.

"Penelope, dearest, for a long time I have wanted to tell you something. I want to say" (he fervently kissed her hand) "that I—"

"Oh, Tom!" screamed Penelope. "Whatever is the matter?"

Tom had jumped to his feet and was wildly grabbing at his mouth and choking. He had planted a passionate kiss on a wad of damp sand that, in his excitement, he had pressed into her hand.

"Hello, what's up?" and Bob Hamilton, who had heard Penelope scream, came running out of the club house.

"I—I guess Tom has some sand in his mouth," said Penelope.

"Good," said Bob; "it's good for his digestion. But how on earth—"

He stopped short. Neither of his listeners was in a condition to utter an intelligible answer. Tom made a break for the pump, and Penelope was sitting on the ground, sobbing with laughter.

"What in heaven's name is the matter with Tom?" asked Bob, after she had in a measure recovered her composure.

"He just had an accident," she replied.

"Oh, all right," said Bob. "If you don't want to tell, I don't want to know. Let's take a walk."

They promenaded lazily until they came upon a secluded bench. They sat and chatted, and his arm crept toward her waist, much to the consternation of an old gardener, who unobserved behind them was sprinkling the lawn with a hose.

"There is something I have long wanted to say to you," began Bob.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Penelope to herself. "They all begin the same way."

"I want to tell you a secret, darling," he said, approaching near to her lips than her ear.

Seized her hand.

The poor gardener was so perturbed at Bob's words and actions that he nervously dropped the hose.

Bob opened his mouth to make the rest of his declaration, and was astounded to receive in it an inch stream of water. Gasping and spluttering, he struggled to his feet. In mad consternation, the gardener clutched the offending hose and disappeared.

Penelope gazed at Bob with stunned horror and surprise.

"You—you are not having a fit, are you, Bob?" she asked tremulously

"Some careless damn fool—" sputtered Bob.

"Beg pardon!" exclaimed Fred Chase, another of the Devoted Circle, suddenly coming into view, with a pair of oars over his shoulder. "Penelope, I'm ashamed of you. I didn't think you would tolerate profanity—even from Bob," he tacked on with good-natured sarcasm.

Bob glared at him, and, without a word to either of them, stalked away.

"What's the rip with Bob?" asked Fred. "He looks out of sorts."

"He feels a little tired," she said drily. "Is it nice rowing?" she added quickly, anxious to divert his attention from poor Bob.

"It is if you have a parasol and are prepared to lie quite still," he said. "Come and try it, anyway."

As she sank down on the boat cushions, she gave a little sigh. "I suppose he couldn't have gone on after that," she murmured half loud.

"Eh, what's that?" asked Fred.

"I was thinking how handsome you look in that hat," she replied calmly.

"Thanks," said Fred. "The same to you and many of them."

"You don't talk connectedly, Fred," commented Penelope.

"How could I," suddenly burst out Fred, "with you so near me? Penelops, dear, I want a wife."

"He's original, at any rate," thought Penelope.

"And you, darling, ever since that day—"

"Look where you're going, Fred!" shrieked Penelope.

It was too late. The boat crashed into a rock that stood half out of the water. The boat stopped. Fred didn't. He kept on going and landed on his back several feet the other side of the rock.

"Fred, oh, Fred, are you drowned?" cried Penelope.

"You were going to say?" she said, softly.

But it happened that Fred was not drowned. He presently reappeared, standing in about four feet of water. Nevertheless, Malarack Hartford, who, from the shore, had witnessed the latter part of the incident, jumped into somebody's boat and pulled frantically for the scene of the disturbance. He first made sure than Penelope was not hurt, and then rowed over to Fred, who was busily engaged in wiping the water from his face and cursing himself heartily.

"Too bad, old man," said Malarack. "Jump into the boat and I'll take you to Penelope."

"No," said Fred, "I'm too—wet. You take her ashore, old chap, and I'll be everlastingly obliged to you. I'll take your boat."

Malarack was not at all reluctant to make the change, and soon had Penelope on terra firma.

"Do let us walk under the trees," said Penelope. "So much has happened to me to-day that my nerves are quite on edge."

Malarack assented. As they strolled along, Malarack suddenly turned and said:

"Penelope, there is something I have wanted to say to you for a long while. I—"

"Wait!" cried Penelope, with sudden decision. "Sit down on that bench."

Malarack stared at her curiously and complied.

"You won't fall off, will you?" asked Penelope.

"I should hope not," said Malarack, looking at her in blank surprise.

"Please put that parasol over your shoulder," directed Penelope.

Malarack did so, eyeing her nervously.

"Have you any sand in your pockets?" she suddenly demanded.

"Penelope!" he began severely.

"There! It's all right now," said Penelope, sinking down beside him. Malarack, after all, was the one she would have chosen, she thought. "You were going to say?" she said softly.

"Eh? Oh, yes," replied Malarack. "I have been waiting to tell you, as an old friend, that you really powder your nose too heavily. Now, I hope—good Heavens! Penelope, what ails you?"

Penelope had fainted.

GRIEVED HIM TO PAY TWICE.

How Two Dollars Spoiled an Afternoon for Russell Sage.

Russell Sage seldom takes any amusement. His pleasure is working and gathering in the gold eagles. Yet Uncle Russell not only had to pay for tickets for an entertainment, but he had to pay the second time.

A few years ago Miss Helen Gould gave a lawn fete at Lynhurst on Hudson for the benefit of the navy branch of the Young Men's Christian association. The tickets of admission were $1 each. Mr. and Mrs. Sage are close friends of Miss Gould, and she often entertains them. Mr. Sage bought two tickets.

On the afternoon of the lawn fete he and Mrs. Sage left New York for Irvington, and thence went to Miss Gould's by stage. Miss Gould's orders were that no one should be admitted to the grounds without a ticket. The police were on hand to enforce this command.

The stage that Mr. and Mrs. Sage came in was full of people. Tickets were demanded, and every one showed his excepting Mr. Sage. He fumbled around in all his pockets, and kept the stage and its occupants waiting for about five minutes.

Finally he said: "I'm Russell Sage. I bought two tickets, but I have forgotten to bring them."

The ticket man replied: "Miss Gould's order is that every one must have a ticket. You are blocking the way; so please give me $2 or stay out."

Mr. Sage reached down deep and brought out two old dollar bills and handed them to the ticket man, heaving a heavy sigh. The saddest part of the story was that Mr. Sage found the two missing tickets after he was in the grounds.

At Rest.

Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ!
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.
The voice at midnight came,
He started up to hear,
A mortal arrow pierced his frame;
He fell, but felt no fear.

Tranquil amidst alarms,
It found him on the field,
A veteran slumb'ring on his arms
Beneath his red-cross shield.
His sword was in his hand,
Still warm with recent fight;
Ready that moment, at command,
Through rock and steel to smite.

At midnight came the cry,
"To meet thy God prepare!"
He woke, and caught his Captain's eye,
Then, strong in faith and prayer,
His spirit with a bound
Burst its encumbering clay;
His tent, at sunrise, on the ground,
A darkened ruin lay.

The pains of death are past;
Labor and sorrow cease,
And life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace.
Soldier of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Saviour's joy.

—James Montgomery.

No Children in Japan.

There are no children in Japan. They are dignified burlesques on the grown-ups. The little girls of the family take care of the babies by having them strapped to their backs. Nearly every maid of 5 or 6 has a baby tied to her back and perhaps that accounts for the bent back and tottering gait of the Japanese woman. Though one never hears a Jap baby cry, if one begins to make a mouth and wrinkles up its funny little face, its child-mother quiets it by raising her body on her toes and heels as fast as she can, and placidity reigns in short order. A man would feel like a fool quoting "Mother Goose" to a Japanese child or trying to amuse it as one does our children. As for chucking one under the chin, that's unthinkable.

Countess to the Rescue.

The Countess Cassini at the bazaar that she recently held in Washington for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross was conversing with the rather elderly wife of a Senator when a third lady drew near.

"How do you do, Countess? Mrs. Blank, how do you do?" said the third lady. And then she added, in a spiteful tone: "You look older to-day than usual, Mrs. Blank."

Poor Mrs. Blank blushed, but the Russian Countess came to her rescue gallantly.

"Well," she said, laughing, "why shouldn't she? She is older to-day than she ever was before in her life."—Denver Times.

Pleased With the Prospect.

Sheriff Dienst of Labette county recently took Rastus Rose, a photographer, to the insane asylum at Osawatomie. Mr. Rose was pleased with much that he saw along the road. He continually regretted the absence of his camera, which prevented him from preserving the beautiful landscapes through which the train was passing. Arriving at Osawatomie, he was enraptured with the gardens and shrubbery surrounding the asylum. "You like it, do you?" asked the sheriff. "Like it! Like it!" exclaimed the prisoner. "Why, if I'd known it was like this, I'd have gone crazy a year ago."—Kansas City Journal.

TOO KEEN A BARGAINER.

Woman Shopper Overreached Herself in Her Eagerness.

The late Levi Z. Leiter now and then used to narrate incidents of his early life as a clerk in a dry goods shop of Leitersburg, Md. With one of these incidents, as with a parable, Mr. Leiter would often illustrate some point he wished to make.

"Be frugal and careful in your dealings," he said to a young business man one day, "but never be grasping. Never try to overreach. Such courses too often make a man ridiculous, and give him besides a bad reputation that lasts all his life.

"A reputation of this kind was acquired in a moment in our Leitersburg store by a woman, and she could never shake it off.

"This woman came into the store and said to me, in the presence of a good-sized crowd of people:

"'How much is this guimpe, young man?'

"'One dollar a yard, ma'am,' said I.

"But she was slightly deaf. She misunderstood me.

"'Two dollars a yard?' she exclaimed. 'Well, it ain't worth it. I'll give ye a dollar and a half, and that's all I'll give.'

"'One dollar, ma'am, is the price,' I repeated in a louder key.

"'Oh,' she said. 'That's much too high. I'll give ye 75 cents.'"

The Rue-Anemone.

Under an oak tree in a woodland, where
The dreaming spring had dropped it from her hair,
I found a flower, through which I seemed to gaze
Beyond the world and see what no man dare
Behold and live—the myths of bygone days:
Diana and Endymion and the bare
Slim beauty of the boy whom Echo wooed,
And Hyacinthus, whom Apollo dewed
With love and death, and Daphne, ever fair,
And that reed-slender girl whom Pan pursued.

I stood and gazed, and through it seemed to see
The Dryad's feet dance by the forest tree,
Her hair wild blown; the Faun, with listening ear,
Deep in the boscage, kneeling on one knee,
Watching the wandered Oread draw near,
Her wild heart beating like a honey bee
Within a rose—all, the myths of old,
All, all the bright shapes of the age of gold,
Peopling the wonder worlds of poetry,
Through it I seemed in fancy to behold.

What other flower that, fashioned like a star,
Draws its frail life from earth and braves the war
Of all the heavens, can suggest the dreams
That this suggests, in whom no trace of mar
Or soil exists; where stainless innocence seems
Enshrined, and where, beyond our vision far,
That inaccessible beauty which the heart
Worships as truth and holiness and art
Is symbolized; wherein embodied are
The things that make the soul's immortal part?

—Lippincott's.

Biblical Injunction Reversed.

Most farmers, and especially boys, take trouble to hunt down a snake when they are really the farmers' friends. Many person will leave a carriage or team in the road to kill a snake they see upon the roadside. And as for the blacksnake that lives under the house or old porch, it is a greater enemy to mice and rats than the best cat could possibly be, while it would not harm an infant; in fact, could be tamed to be very interesting. Kindness always wins snakes, and they will show it as perceptibly as most creatures. A blacksnake pet is more cleanly than a dog or cat, is far less trouble, will respond to the familiar call just as quickly, show every evidence of affection as sincerely, and if its fangs should scratch the skin or even penetrate the flesh the result is not so annoying as the scratches from the briars that come from picking roses or blackberries.—Easton (Md.) Gazette.

She Called It Living.

It is strange to mark the contrast of existence between two people living practically side by side with each other. Into the fortunes of one so much is crowded—changes, events and various happenings—so that a decade of the life of this one is more than the allotted threescore and ten of the other. "Nothing has ever happened to me," said a girl of twenty-three, rather discontentedly, "and just see what Mildred S—— has had! We left school together at eighteen. Since then she has been engaged, broke it off, become engaged again, married, quarrelled with her husband, got a divorce, and is now back home again with all that behind her, while I have been going on exactly the same."

"But you certainly do not think her lot an enviable one?" queried her mother, laughing.

"No," said the girl, doubtfully; "but it was living. I don't know but that is better than merely existing."

Forced Contribution.

Not long ago in New York some philanthropic effort was started in a church to raise funds, and it was decided to have a special sermon and collection. Mr. H—— was appointed one of the members to pass the plate. Meeting a friend on Broadway, and being very anxious for a large collection, he urged his attendance. The friend was compelled to leave the city that very day, but stated that he had given his wife a five-dollar bill for the collection.

As the plate was passed, the lady put in $3. Mr. H——, instead of passing on, stopped and, in an undertone, said:

"No you don't. I want the other $2. You know your husband gave you $5."

The lady, very much astonished, said:

"Do move on, Mr. H——"

"No," replied H——, "I'll remain here till I get the other $2."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

In the Sunny South

Here is an example of typical southern politeness:

Two miles out of Memphis a big steam automobile was running along a beautiful country road. It was driven by its owner, who, in order to make it impossible to identify him, may be called Col. Jones.

Half a mile away appeared a light buggy, drawn by a nervous horse and driven by a young southerner who was taking his sweetheart out for a ride in the soft spring air. When the horse spied the approaching automobile it cut a few didos. Col. Jones instantly brought his machine to a full stop as near the side of the road as possible, there being a deep ditch on either side the central driveway.

All went well until the horse reached the auto, when, apparently out of pure nervousness, it pranced a little. Then the youthful driver, anxious to prove to the young woman at his side that he was master of the situation, drew his whip and struck the already frightened horse a heavy blow. Instantly the animal plunged sideways. The wheels left the roadbed, the driver flew out of the buggy and struck the [illegible] off. On top of [illegible] of her escort the [illegible] ed.

Col. Jones was of [illegible] turbed.

"Are you hurt [illegible] tion.

"Not at [illegible] assisting the [illegible] while the hor[illegible] road

"Allow me to [illegible] to town," said C[illegible]

"No, thank you[illegible] man.

"At least let [illegible] woman back to t[illegible]

"I could not think[illegible] sir!" answered the [illegible]

"But what can I [illegible] Jones.

"Nothing at [illegible] young man, raising [illegible] no harm done at [illegible] It will be a pleasure [illegible] walkback to the c[illegible]

Imagine what would [illegible] and done if a s[illegible] happened two miles [illegible]—Chicago Tribune.

Man Toyed with Fate

In the armies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the custom of casting lots to decide what soldiers should be punished for the offenses of all was common. At Winchester, England, in 1645, complaint was made that after the surrender there had been unfair plundering. Six soldiers were tried and found guilty and it was decided by lot which one of the six should be hanged. At Tangiers in 1663, and again in 1665, two soldiers had to cast dice on a drumhead and he who threw the least was executed. Thomas May's translation of Barclay's "Icon Animorum" gives a curious story of this sort. Speaking of English courage, he says that during the war in the Netherlands some soldiers of the Spanish party were taken prisoners by the Dutch, who decided to make reprisals for the previous cruelty of their enemies. Out of four-and-twenty men eight were to be hanged. "There were lots, therefore, thrown into a helmet," says May, "and the prisoners were commanded to draw their fortunes—whoever should draw a blank was to escape, but whoever should draw a black lot was to be hanged presently.

"They were all," says May, "possessed with a great apprehension of their present danger, especially the Spaniard. Their pitiful wishes, tears in some of the standers-by move pity, in others laughter! [illegible] was besides in that danger an [illegible] lishman, a common soldier, who [illegible] a careless countenance, expressing fear at death at all, came boldly the helmet and drew his lot. [illegible] free himself from danger he [illegible] the Spaniard, who was yet [illegible] and trembling to put his hand into [illegible] fatal helmet, and receiving from [illegible] ten crowns he entreated the judges [illegible] oh, horrid audacity!—that, dismissing the Spaniard, they would suffer [illegible] again to try his fortune."

May further relates that [illegible] consented to the madman's request who valued his life at so low a rate and he again drew a safe lot; but seems rather to regret the [illegible] escape of the foolhardy Englishman whom he denounces as "a wretch unworthy not only of that [illegible] even of a single preservation, who basely had undervalued his life."

Old Man's One Regret

Dean Hart of Denver contributes to the Outlook's Annual Recreation Number an entertaining article called "A Day's Fishing in Colorado," in the course of which he tells this story:

They had a fishing club in one of the middle states; the keeper and factotum of the club was "Old Sammy." Despite his healthful occupation age grew on him, and unable longer to "watch" the river, there was only one place for the lone old man—the county house. Here, as the end was surely coming, the pastor of the church was asked to see him. To meet the Great Proprietor with a vast accumulation of debt is an ordeal that every wise man may well dread, and seek to prepare for. The man with the gospel, trying to induce Sam to see the prime necessity of [illegible] the cliff to touch the place of [illegible] was leading him to admit his [illegible] rupt condition, that he might [illegible] mercy of him whose "property it [illegible] have' mercy and to forgive." "[illegible] my, I expect you've done many [illegible] you wish you hadn't done; [illegible] you, now?" But Sammy was [illegible] committal. "Well, now," pursued [illegible] visitor, "if you had your life to [illegible] over again, wouldn't you do [illegible] in some respects?". "Maybe I [illegible] was the cautious rejoinder. "[illegible] now, suppose you had the chance [illegible] living all these years over again, [illegible] what particular would you do [illegible] ently?" After a minute's silence [illegible] old man, true to the ruling [illegible] strong even in death, replied: "[illegible] if I had my life to live over [illegible] I'd fish more with bait than with [illegible]

It's Policy, You Know

When a man comes home quite late
In a rather boozy state
How his wife will welt it to him with her tongue!
And he'll sit there calm and mute
While she tells him he's a brute,
Just the greatest beast that ever went unhung!
Let him hint he has his eyes
On a hat about her size,
Down her cheeks the damp, repentant tears will flow.
And she'll clasp him in her arms
And dilate upon his charms—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

In her home a pretty girl,
One you'd think a priceless pearl,
Will be spiteful, cross and surly as a bear,
She will snap at her mamma,
Scold her venerable pa
And will pull her little brother's tousled hair;
But when Freddie comes to woo
She will smile and bill and coo,
Not a trace of ugly temper will she show;
She'll be gentle as a dove,
Little lambkin thrilled with love—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.
Many men engaged in trade
Lay their scruples in the shade
And will skin their fellow men in a deal.
They will play their cards to win
Even to the verge of sin,
And the slightest prick of conscience never feel.
Then upon the Sabbath day
To the church will wend their way
And the praises from their pews will flow.
They will sing and lead in prayer
With a humble Christian air—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

Thus it is the country o'er
If you probe them to the core
Many men you'll find who lead a double life.
Yet they half way think it's right
That to win the earthly fight
They must use deceptive weapons in the strife.
When their final race is run,
When their mortal work is done
And they hear the summons calling them to go,
It should be their last request
In asbestos to be dressed
'Twould be policy to do it, don't you know.

—Denver Post.

War Spirit of Japan

The Daily Express prints an interesting letter from its Tokio correspondent on the spirit and temper of the Japanese people in the present war. One striking instance is that of a widow who committed suicide when she discovered that her only son refrained from volunteering because he was her sole support. Another story, told the correspondent at the war office in Tokio was of seven old men who sent a letter written in their blood begging that, as military regulations debarred them from serving in the regular army, they might be allowed to form a "battotai," or battalion of swordsmen, who in former times rushed at the enemy with blades unsheathed. Numbers of letters have also been received from schoolboys under the age limit offering to go to the front as servants in any capacity. Discipline, intelligence and equipment are powerful assets in a national struggle, but what renders the Japanese so peculiarly formidable is that their efficiency is backed by a fervid patriotism animating all ranks and ages. The nation forms one vast forlorn hope.—Spectator.

the Sunny South

and struck the soft dirt eight
off. On top of the prostrate
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Col. Jones was of course much
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"Are you hurt?" was the first
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"Not at all," said the young
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road
"Allow me to take you both
to town," said Col. Jones.
"No, thank you," said the y
man.
"At least let me take the y
woman back to the city?"
"I could not think of bothering
sir'" answered the young lady.
"But what can I do?" persisted
Jones.
"Nothing at all, sir," said
young man, raising his hat. "Th
no harm done at all, I assure
It will be a pleasure to both of
walkback to the city."
Imagine what would have been
and done if a similar accident
happened two miles out of Chica
Chicago Tribune.

Toyed with Fate

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And the slightest prick of conscie
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Then upon the Sabbath day
To the church will wend their way
And the praises from their pious
will flow.
They will sing and lead in prayer
With a humble Christian air—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

Thus it is the country o'er;
If you probe them to the core
Many men you'll find who lead a do
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Yet they half way think it's right,
That to win the earthly fight
They must use deceptive weapons in
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When their final race is run,
When their mortal work is done
And they hear the summons calling th
to go,
It should be their last request
In asbestos to be dressed—
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—Denver Post.

Spirit of Japan

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Spectator.

ON FOR SUNDAY

NT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, ARE SONS OF GOD?"

obert A. MacFadden Declares Four Sources of Success Are rom of the Flesh. Will of Man

N. Y.—The Rev. Robert A.
of Danvers, Mass., preached
Lafayette Avenue Presby-
In the morning his subject
Are the Sons of God?" He
is "Who Are the Sons of
my text John i: 13: "Which
not of blood, or of the will of
the will of man but of God."
sources of success set in
vail of the flesh, will of
At first sight they are
sight reveals the war-
on between heredity
the one hand and
other. This contrast
was not state, that the
spiritual success, and
ation is to be furnished.
ains all the way through
victory over difficulties, and
ultimately overcome
secret power.
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cient explanation. God
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the great part in life,
men are so apt to
their chance. They see
the thing he under-
to the belief that there
it. If they only had
they could do it, also. Such
need to be informed. The man
in business, scholar-
succeeds because he knows
how because he has
who does not know how
to failure. There is no
question in the young man
than how he can prepare
to be a castaway; "not lost
world, but shipwrecked in

ratio between what a man is and
can do is a constant ratio. Every
use of the power he earns, and
that he has will tell, not because
it at all in him, but because it is
as such can keep itself erect
being propped up by a labor union
its place because it is somebody's

ore, then, that the most import-
a boy can do is to get ready. It
ation to know that every ounce of
put into work in the early years is
distinct guarantee of usefulness in
years. And next to getting
father should tell his boy that
is ready for rough weather. The
learn to handle the boat of his
fluence if he is not to be driven
shallows or into the breakers. As
and masters the difficulties that
getting out of the harbor of the
l or the college, he is equipping
r the enemies that will assail
e high seas.
ller, here points out the possible
etting ready. He asserts that
success does not depend upon
d of the flesh, or will of man,
upon God. Let me translate
the four Fs: Family, force, fur-
faith.
ans first a man's success does not
upon his family. Dr. Lyman Ab-
developed this thought rational-
people are great or good sim-
of their ancestry. "The great-
ness does not depend primari-
Hebrew history." No one would
dispute this with him. But
emphasize this from the domes-
nt. A man's spiritual success,
does not depend upon his fam-
makes no difference what the
Bible lays no stress upon here-
who says this does not know the
Bible lays great stress upon
When it writes the life of a
it begins with his parents. The
of one generation are in all
in the antecedent generation.
rtain sense the boy begins to
his father begins to live. The
parent continued down into a
ration. This is science, and it is
e. But this is Scripture, and it
Inspiring. Scripture emphasized
ong before science was born.
the mother of Moses; Elizabeth,
and Eunice are all magnificent
. The Christian women who
ate these glorious sons must
their matchless mothers.
en in the Bible we have an in-
ference. It is the Gospel expec-
the children grow up bearing
and charms of their parents, so
will come to embrace and ex-
parents' faith. That's what
, to whom the great apostle
much. Heredity is mighty, but
think it is almighty. Heredity
, but it gives us noth-
The children of good parents
ess more easily than the chil-
parents. The children of edu-
ents acquire ideas more easily
norant parents. The fath-
and twenty years has been
times two are four, I guess
gives to his baby child
to make the same multipli-
the child must make the choice
becomes to him a sin. How I
that great sermon of Henry
on "Heredity Influence"
ntinued as a supplement to our
That sermon makes
at what they may bequeath
But after all, the grace
stronger than the sin of man.
he chooses to be. Weak-
are handed down, but the
the individual himself.
ess, young man, does
ancestry, your her-
habits, or your family.
is safe simply because

depend upon your per-
s a free translation for
Testament word "flesh." It
the animal man, not necessarily
man. It means a strong,
ve in the man himself. Now,
this strong, vigorous force will
a man his spiritual supremacy.
rather than debate, the
Noah must have had a strong
, but it did not insure
drunkenness. Samson had a
, but it was no match for the
Delilah. David, what a glor-
overcoming obstacles! What
power! But in the presence
he was weak and
Rev. Arthur Dimmerdale,
American novel, "The
had a mighty will, but he
the presence of Hester Prynne.
Irishman, greater than any
ruled with a rod of iron, who
miserably misunderstood prob-
and lifted it into a cen-
in the world's thought; who
the London Times; who wrought
the House of Commons, and
William E. Gladstone into the
Prime Minister for the fourth
at the zenith of his pow-
discovered to have invaded another
and was living in a hidden and
. The people of Great Britain
from his throne, trampled his
dust, and within three months
away in his grave with a brok-
As the traveler to-day walks by

an unmarked grave in the Mt. Joy Cemetery of Dublin, he says: "No, Mr. Parnell, a mighty will does not make every great man safe." What shall fathers tell their boys? That a weak will is the better for them? Nay, verily. Great force is to the boy what momentum is to the rifle ball. A boy without will cannot live. He needs every ounce he can acquire, but this alone will not make him morally safe or spiritually strong. The hope of a man is not in his family, not in his force, nor yet is it in his furnishings, which I use as the equivalent for the will of man. John says neither the individual nor the world will be saved by its furnishings. When Jonah went to Nineveh, one of the reasons for his going was that 120,000 people needed education—"they could not tell their right hand from their left." That same cry goes up to-day. Only educate and train; that is sufficient. Your section is not so whitewashed with this system of ethical culture as some others I know. But we never can emphasize too often or too positively the final tenet of Christ's creed that what a man needs primarily is not accession of brain, but a fresh heart; not illumination, but reconstruction, the establishment in him by grace of something that is not in him by nature. Illumination of the brain is never clarification of the heart. There was a man in our American life who was born of the best family, with a personal force that commanded men and captivated women, whose furnishings could scarcely be surpassed, and yet there has not walked across the pages of American history a blacker hearted villian than Aaron Burr. I am as far as possible from saying that knowledge makes a man worse; my only contention is that it has not in itself the power of making men better. Ideas, education alone, can neither reconstruct the life nor recreate the heart.

This is a thoughtful age; men are brainy; all about us there is a passion for new ideas; but our most urgent necessity is not of idea but of power. What we need most of all is not schooling but baptism, and that is to come through faith.

What is this faith that is to give us the supreme victory and insure our safety? It is at this distinct point that we begin to learn the real meaning and purpose of faith. Every little while I am told by one and another that he would like to have faith in this particular matter in regard to the Bible, or in regard to Christ in the future life as though if his mind could only be brought intellectually to consent to it, the consummation would be reached and a great result achieved. Being prepared to assent to this or that particular statement in regard to Christ, for example, is a very distinct thing from faith. Faith is personal attitude, personal relationship. Faith is such a personal yielding of ourselves to another as brings us into living contact with that other and so makes us recipient of what it lies in that other to confer. The child becomes like his father by faith in his father, because his faith is that inward surrender that makes him susceptible to every impression that goes forth from his father. A child's faith toward his mother is not faith that what his mother says is true; it is faith in his mother, the hiding of himself in the one life that enwraps them both, so that he lives in the sweep of her inspiration and grows up toward manhood by the appropriation of personal vigor, wisdom and sweetness hourly made over him. And that is cast in the same mold as Gospel faith, which is as a cord by which the living Christ holds the believer to Himself. Faith is not a condition wherein we hold to something or somebody, as that in which we are held by something or somebody. It is not holding a doctrine, but being held by a person. "I know whom I have believed." The iron filings stick to the magnet, not because they try so hard to stick, but because they are mastered by the magnet.

Faith, then, has for its very essence a personal self-commitment, one ounce of which is worth a whole ton of intellectual affirmation. It is this sense of being held by God that makes a man safe and secure. I do not know how the grace of God can take a man like Saul of Tarsus and make him Paul the Apostle; but no man will question his knowledge when he says: "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." That is exactly what John B. Gough cried as he went like a flaming torch blazing the way for a multitude of hopeless drunkards. The hope, and the only hope, for us all is in the grace of God. If I were to strike a tuning fork on this desk and hold it to my ear not one in this room could hear the sound thereof, but I could hear it and tune my violin. Strike it again and instead of holding it to my ear, set it upon this desk. Instantly the sound would be heard everywhere. But what do you hear? Not the tuning fork, for the tuning fork makes no louder sound the second time than it did the first. What do you hear? You hear this hard wood desk, which has no music in itself, but just as soon as it comes in contact with a musical instrument it itself becomes musical and delights every one that has music in his soul.

The individual life may be insignificant alone by itself; it may come from a good family or a bad; it may have great force or little; it may have choice furnishings or not; but the safety and security of all will depend upon the personal self surrender to the Son of God, who alone has the power to make them Sons of God, which are born not of a family or of force or of furnishings, but of faith.

Power of an Ideal.

A beautiful statue once stood in the market place of an Italian city. It was the statue of a Greek slave girl. It represented the slave as tidy, well dressed and handsome. A ragged, unkempt, forlorn street child, coming across the statue in her play, stopped and gazed at it in admiration. She was entranced and captivated by it. She gazed long and admiringly. Moved by a sudden impulse, she went home and washed her face and combed her hair. Another day she stopped again before the same statue and admired it, and received new inspiration. Next day her tattered clothes were washed and mended. Each time she looked at the statue she found something in its beauties until she was a transformed child.—Treasury of Religious Thought.

Wanted: "A Positive Gospel.

It is the preacher of positive faith and conviction who most deeply impresses a congregation and who has the greatest staying power among a people. Nebulosity of belief and statement does not commend him to the public. A firm grip of truth makes him strong and vigorous in preaching and influential in and persuasive in spirit and activity. The more clear cut he is in his views of Bible doctrine and practice, the more ready are choice and intelligent souls to accept him as their religious guide, and the greater their combined influence in the community in which it is centered. A larger enthusiasm is quickened among its adherents, and a growing increase in the number of recruits is sure to follow his faithful and zealous ministry.—The Presbyterian.

The First Result of Effort.

Every real and searching effort of self-improvement is of itself a lesson of profound humility. For we cannot move a step without learning and feeling the waywardness, the weakness, the vacillation of our movements or without desiring to be set upon the Rock that is higher than ourselves.—William Ewart Gladstone.

Exalt Our Lives.

We reduce life to the pettiness of our daily living; we should exalt our living to the grandeur of life.—Phillips Brooks.

The help of God is the only hope of man.

TORTURING PAIN.

Half This Man's Sufferings Would Have Killed Many a Person, But Doan's Cured Him.

A. C. Sprague, stock dealer, of Normal, Ill., writes: "For two whole years I was doing nothing but buying medicines to cure my kidneys. I do not think that any man ever suffered as I did and lived. The pain in my back was so bad that I could not sleep at night. I could not ride a horse, and sometimes was unable even to ride in a car. My condition was critical when I sent for Doan's Kidney Pills. I used three boxes and they cured me. Now I can go anywhere and do as much as anybody. I sleep well and feel no discomfort at all."

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IN THE BARREN LANDS.

Caspar Whitney's Experiences in an Unhospitable Region.

The Barren Lands, called by the Indians "Land of Little Sticks," are absolutely devoid, not only of trees, but even of brush, except for some stunted bushes to be found in occasional spots near the water's edge. These lands lie in British Columbia, near the Great Slave Lake. Mr. Casper Whitney, in describing a hunting trip through this region, in "Musk-Ox, Bison, Sheep and Goat," says that a venture into this north country, except in summer, means a struggle with both cold and famine. Yet the lack of food was not so hard to bear as the wind, and camping was a continual discomfort.

"One of the first lessons I learned," writes Mr. Whitney, "was to keep my face free from covering, and also as clean shaven as possible under such circumstances. It makes me smile now to remember the elaborate hood arrangement which was knitted for me in Canada, and which then seemed to me one of the most important articles of my equipment. It covered the entire head, ears and neck, with openings only for the eyes and mouth, and in town I had viewed it as a great find, but I threw it away before I got within a thousand miles of the Barren Grounds.

"The reason is obvious. My breath turned the front of the hood into a sheet of ice before I had run three miles; and as there was no fire in the Barren Grounds to thaw it, of course it was an impossible thing to wear in that region. After other experiments, I found the simplest and most comfortable headgear to be my own long hair, which hung even with my jaw, bound about just above the ears with a handkerchief, and the open hood of my caribou skin capote drawn forward over all.

"The most trying hour in the twenty-four was at the camping time in the afternoon. The fire furnished no warmth; it was not built for that purpose; it was simply to boil the tea, and perhaps an idea of its size can be given by saying that by the time the snow in the kettle had melted into water and the water begun to boil the fire was exhausted.

"Having drunk the tea, we rolled up in our robes, lying side by side round the tepee, with feet toward the fire and head against the sledge, knees into the back of the man next to you, and with your snowshoes under your head, away from the dogs that would eat the lacing.

"Sleep never came until the dogs had finished fighting over us, for as soon as we were rolled into our robes the dogs poured into the tepee. There were twenty-eight dogs, and the lodge was about seven feet in diameter at its base. No hour in the day or night was more miserable than this, when these half-starved brutes fought over and on top of us before they finally settled down upon us.

"In extremely cold weather a dog curled up at your feet or back is not unpleasant; but to have one lying on your head, another on your shoulders or hips, or perhaps a third on your feet, and you lying on your side on rocky, uneven ground, is not a happy experience."

The cost of the coronation of King Edward VII, establishes a record for modern times. It was considered until recently a lordly and magnificent thing for the subjects of George IV. to spend $605,000. William IV. and Queen Adelaide were content with a modest $250,000. It is not easy to understand in what King Edward's $1,795,000 was sunk.

Last year Oscar Zeller, of Zossen, started on foot from Berlin for a trip around the world. His plan was to go via Mukden, Vladivostock and Japan to America. The war frustrated that plan, and he has now started for Bering straits, along the northernmost Siberian telegraph line. His success is considered very doubtful.

All but one of the old vessels called "monitors," to distinguish their type, which have lain at League island for so many years, have been sold and taken away and are being broken up by their several purchasers and transformed into "old iron."

When a native lady enters a Japanese railway carriage she slips her feet from her tiny shoes, stands upon the seat and then demurely sits with her feet doubled beneath her. A moment later she lights a cigarette or her little pipe, which holds just tobacco enough to produce two good whiffs of smoke. When the ticket collector, attired in a blue uniform, enters the carriage he removes his cap and twice bows politely. He repeats the bow as he comes to each passenger to collect the tickets.

The warm wave over the west has spread all over the country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains and also over the southern states. It was particularly severe in South Dakota, where maximum temperatures reached 100 degrees. In the cotton belt the average maximum was 90 degrees and above, except in the Atlanta district, where it was not so warm. The maximum at Birmingham was 90 degrees.

When a Japanese girl marries she is taught that she is to reverence and obey her husband's relatives, his mother and father, as she has reverenced and obeyed her own parents. She must be able to cook rice properly, and her being unable to do so is considered not in the light of mere ignorance, but almost as a mortal sin; a young wife ignorant of the proper fulfilling of this domestic duty would very likely be returned to her parents' home.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The International Seamen's Union has 40,000 affiliated members.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Neuralgia is said to be successfully treated in Italy by the use of blue light.

One of the largest and most noticeable business signs seen anywhere is that of the National Casket Co. on their mammoth new factory at Nashville, Tenn., made on a wire frame with aluminum letters six feet high and one hundred feet long, which can be read from a long distance by day, and when reproduced in electric lights, can be read even further at night. This is the concern that is called on to furnish Caskets for the most prominent people everywhere, including among its recent orders, Caskets for Presidents William McKinley, Benjamin Harrison and the late lamented Gen. John B. Gordon, and yet whose goods can be had through the smallest undertaker in every town. From the fact that they are called on to furnish Caskets for the best citizens everywhere, there must be some merit in their claim that their goods are the best, and the South should be proud to have a branch of such a high class establishment within her borders.

An English inventor has replaced the ordinary grooving of a rifle barrel with lines of small ball bearings, along which the projectile slips. The inventor claims he gets 40 per cent greater velocity, penetration and range.

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To Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, via the Queen & Crescent route. Tickets will be on sale at greatly reduced rates on August 23, September 13 and 27. Good 21 days from date of sale.

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"The Holy City" was first sung by Mrs. Florence Maybrick. Stephen Adams, the writer, was really her brother-in-law. Michael Maybrick

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Am. 35, 1904.

When a native lady enters a Japanese railway carriage she slips her feet from her tiny shoes, stands upon the seat and then demurely sits with her feet doubled beneath her. A moment later she lights a cigarette or her little pipe, which holds just tobacco enough to produce two good whiffs of smoke. When the ticket collector, attired in a blue uniform, enters the carriage he removes his cap and twice bows politely. He repeats the bow as he comes to each passenger to collect the tickets.

Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

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Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.**

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Blood Purifier** together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—MRS. T. C. WILLADSEN, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

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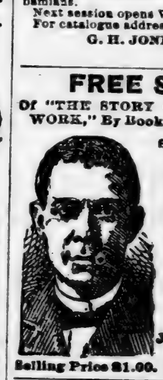

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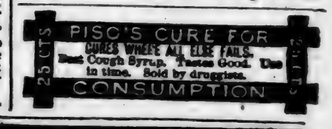

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He sometimes brings us pain;
He fills our hearts with trouble,
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He gives us introductions,
But fails to make amends
For the severance of loved ones,
For the loss of faithful friends.

The blooming cheek of beauty
He smites with slow decay;
The raven locks of manhood
He surely streaks with gray.

At each step on life's ladder
That we essay to climb,
He's always close behind us,
Old, ruthless Father Time.

—Pearson's Weekly.

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"I think I'll get married," said Penelope to herself, as she sat in a quiet corner on the veranda of the Seaside hotel.

Penelope was young and pretty. No level-headed person would ever have thought of making an assertion that, by any possibility, could be construed as contradictory to such plausable facts. And every man at the hotel was heels over head in love with her.

After having reached this important matrimonial decision, she charged along the piazza, so wrapt in her cogitations that at a sharp turn she bumped, with considerable violence, into Tom Hathaway.

"Oh!" she gasped, "I beg your pardon! I—"

"You can't have it," interrupted Tom. "There's no reason why I should give it to you. It was delightful."

"Tom Hathaway, aren't you ashamed—"

"Not at all," said Tom. "Let's play golf."

"But it's so hot," protested Penelope. "Even the caddies are asleep."

"Never mind," said Tom. "Then we'll have the links all to ourselves. Come along."

Tom was on his knees, making her tee, when it happened. Penelope stood close by him. Suddenly he seized her hand.

"Penelope, dearest, for a long time I have wanted to tell you something. I want to say" (he fervently kissed her hand) "that I—"

"Oh, Tom!" screamed Penelope. "Whatever is the matter?"

Tom had jumped to his feet and was wildly grabbing at his mouth and choking. He had planted a passionate kiss on a wad of damp sand that, in his excitement, he had pressed into her hand.

"Hello, what's up?" and Bob Hamilton, who had heard Penelope scream, came running out of the club house.

"I—I guess Tom has some sand in his mouth," said Penelope.

"Good," said Bob; "it's good for his digestion. But how on earth—"

He stopped short. Neither of his listeners was in a condition to utter an intelligible answer. Tom made a break for the pump, and Penelope was sitting on the ground, sobbing with laughter.

"What in heaven's name is the matter with Tom?" asked Bob, after she had in a measure recovered her composure.

"He just had an accident," she replied.

"Oh, all right," said Bob. "If you don't want to tell, I don't want to know. Let's take a walk."

They promenaded lazily until they came upon a secluded bench. They sat and chatted, and his arm crept toward her waist, much to the consternation of an old gardener, who unobserved behind them was sprinkling the lawn with a hose.

"There is something I have long wanted to say to you," began Bob.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Penelope to herself. "They all begin the same way."

"I want to tell you a secret, darling," he said, approaching near to her lips than her ear.

Seized her hand.

The poor gardener was so perturbed at Bob's words and actions that he nervously dropped the hose.

Bob opened his mouth to make the rest of his declaration, and was astounded to receive in it an inch stream of water. Gasping and spluttering, he struggled to his feet. In mad consternation, the gardener clutched the offending hose and disappeared.

Penelope gazed at Bob with stunned horror and surprise.

"You—you are not having a fit, are you, Bob?" she asked tremulously

"Some careless damn fool—" sputtered Bob.

"Beg pardon!" exclaimed Fred Chase, another of the Devoted Circle, suddenly coming into view, with a pair of oars over his shoulder. "Penelope, I'm ashamed of you. I didn't think you would tolerate profanity—even from Bob," he tacked on with good-natured sarcasm.

Bob glared at him, and, without a word to either of them, stalked away.

"What's the rip with Bob?" asked Fred. "He looks out of sorts."

"He feels a little tired," she said drily. "Is it nice rowing?" she added quickly, anxious to divert his attention from poor Bob.

"It is if you have a parasol and are prepared to lie quite still," he said. "Come and try it, anyway."

As she sank down on the boat cushions, she gave a little sigh. "I suppose he couldn't have gone on after that," she murmured half loud.

"Eh, what's that?" asked Fred.

"I was thinking how handsome you look in that hat," she replied calmly.

"Thanks," said Fred. "The same to you and many of them."

"You don't talk connectedly, Fred," commented Penelope.

"How could I," suddenly burst out Fred, "with you so near me? Penelops, dear, I want a wife."

"He's original, at any rate," thought Penelope.

"And you, darling, ever since that day—"

"Look where you're going, Fred!" shrieked Penelope.

It was too late. The boat crashed into a rock that stood half out of the water. The boat stopped. Fred didn't. He kept on going and landed on his back several feet the other side of the rock.

"Fred, oh, Fred, are you drowned?" cried Penelope.

"You were going to say?" she said, softly.

But it happened that Fred was not drowned. He presently reappeared, standing in about four feet of water. Nevertheless, Malarack Hartford, who, from the shore, had witnessed the latter part of the incident, jumped into somebody's boat and pulled frantically for the scene of the disturbance. He first made sure than Penelope was not hurt, and then rowed over to Fred, who was busily engaged in wiping the water from his face and cursing himself heartily.

"Too bad, old man," said Malarack. "Jump into the boat and I'll take you to Penelope."

"No," said Fred, "I'm too—wet. You take her ashore, old chap, and I'll be everlastingly obliged to you. I'll take your boat."

Malarack was not at all reluctant to make the change, and soon had Penelope on terra firma.

"Do let us walk under the trees," said Penelope. "So much has happened to me to-day that my nerves are quite on edge."

Malarack assented. As they strolled along, Malarack suddenly turned and said:

"Penelope, there is something I have wanted to say to you for a long while. I—"

"Wait!" cried Penelope, with sudden decision. "Sit down on that bench."

Malarack stared at her curiously and complied.

"You won't fall off, will you?" asked Penelope.

"I should hope not," said Malarack, looking at her in blank surprise.

"Please put that parasol over your shoulder," directed Penelope.

Malarack did so, eyeing her nervously.

"Have you any sand in your pockets?" she suddenly demanded.

"Penelope!" he began severely.

"There! It's all right now," said Penelope, sinking down beside him. Malarack, after all, was the one she would have chosen, she thought. "You were going to say?" she said softly.

"Eh? Oh, yes," replied Malarack. "I have been waiting to tell you, as an old friend, that you really powder your nose too heavily. Now, I hope—good Heavens! Penelope, what ails you?"

Penelope had fainted.

GRIEVED HIM TO PAY TWICE.

How Two Dollars Spoiled an Afternoon for Russell Sage.

Russell Sage seldom takes any amusement. His pleasure is working and gathering in the gold eagles. Yet Uncle Russell not only had to pay for tickets for an entertainment, but he had to pay the second time.

A few years ago Miss Helen Gould gave a lawn fete at Lynhurst on Hudson for the benefit of the navy branch of the Young Men's Christian association. The tickets of admission were $1 each. Mr. and Mrs. Sage are close friends of Miss Gould, and she often entertains them. Mr. Sage bought two tickets.

On the afternoon of the lawn fete he and Mrs. Sage left New York for Irvington, and thence went to Miss Gould's by stage. Miss Gould's orders were that no one should be admitted to the grounds without a ticket. The police were on hand to enforce this command.

The stage that Mr. and Mrs. Sage came in was full of people. Tickets were demanded, and every one showed his excepting Mr. Sage. He fumbled around in all his pockets, and kept the stage and its occupants waiting for about five minutes.

Finally he said: "I'm Russell Sage. I bought two tickets, but I have forgotten to bring them."

The ticket man replied: "Miss Gould's order is that every one must have a ticket. You are blocking the way; so please give me $2 or stay out."

Mr. Sage reached down deep and brought out two old dollar bills and handed them to the ticket man, heaving a heavy sigh. The saddest part of the story was that Mr. Sage found the two missing tickets after he was in the grounds.

At Rest.

Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ!
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.
The voice at midnight came,
He started up to hear,
A mortal arrow pierced his frame;
He fell, but felt no fear.

Tranquil amidst alarms,
It found him on the field,
A veteran slumb'ring on his arms
Beneath his red-cross shield.
His sword was in his hand,
Still warm with recent fight;
Ready that moment, at command,
Through rock and steel to smite.

At midnight came the cry,
"To meet thy God prepare!"
He woke, and caught his Captain's eye,
Then, strong in faith and prayer,
His spirit with a bound
Burst its encumbering clay;
His tent, at sunrise, on the ground,
A darkened ruin lay.

The pains of death are past;
Labor and sorrow cease,
And life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace.
Soldier of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy new employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Saviour's joy.

—James Montgomery.

No Children in Japan.

There are no children in Japan. They are dignified burlesques on the grown-ups. The little girls of the family take care of the babies by having them strapped to their backs. Nearly every maid of 5 or 6 has a baby tied to her back and perhaps that accounts for the bent back and tottering gait of the Japanese woman. Though one never hears a Jap baby cry, if one begins to make a mouth and wrinkles up its funny little face, its child-mother quiets it by raising her body on her toes and heels as fast as she can, and placidity reigns in short order. A man would feel like a fool quoting "Mother Goose" to a Japanese child or trying to amuse it as one does our children. As for chucking one under the chin, that's unthinkable.

Countess to the Rescue.

The Countess Cassini at the bazaar that she recently held in Washington for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross was conversing with the ratner elderly wife of a Senator when a third lady drew near.

"How do you do, Countess? Mrs. Blank, how do you do?" said the third lady. And then she added, in a spiteful tone: "You look older to-day than usual, Mrs. Blank."

Poor Mrs. Blank blushed, but the Russian Countess came to her rescue gallantly.

"Well," she said, laughing, "why shouldn't she? She is older to-day than she ever was before in her life."—Denver Times.

Pleased With the Prospect.

Sheriff Dienst of Labette county recently took Rastus Rose, a photographer, to the insane asylum at Osawatomie. Mr. Rose was pleased with much that he saw along the road. He continually regretted the absence of his camera, which prevented him from preserving the beautiful landscapes through which the train was passing. Arriving at Osawatomie, he was enraptured with the gardens and shrubbery surrounding the asylum. "You like it, do you?" asked the sheriff. "Like it! Like it!" exclaimed the prisoner. "Why, if I'd known it was like this, I'd have gone crazy a year ago."—Kansas City Journal.

TOO KEEN A BARGAINER.

Woman Shopper Overreached Herself in Her Eagerness.

The late Levi Z. Leiter now and then used to narrate incidents of his early life as a clerk in a dry goods shop of Leitersburg, Md. With one of these incidents, as with a parable, Mr. Leiter would often illustrate some point he wished to make.

"Be frugal and careful in your dealings," he said to a young business man one day, "but never be grasping. Never try to overreach. Such courses too often make a man ridiculous, and give him besides a bad reputation that lasts all his life.

"A reputation of this kind was acquired in a moment in our Leitersburg store by a woman, and she could never shake it off.

"This woman came into the store and said to me, in the presence of a good-sized crowd of people:

"'How much is this guimpe, young man?'

"'One dollar a yard, ma'am,' said I.

"But she was slightly deaf. She misunderstood me.

"'Two dollars a yard?' she exclaimed. 'Well, it ain't worth it. I'll give ye a dollar and a half, and that's all I'll give.'

"'One dollar, ma'am, is the price,' I repeated in a louder key.

"'Oh,' she said. 'That's much too high. I'll give ye 75 cents.'"

The Rue-Anemone.

Under an oak tree in a woodland, where
The dreaming spring had dropped it from her hair,
I found a flower, through which I seemed to gaze
Beyond the world and see what no man dare
Behold and live—the myths of bygone days:
Diana and Endymion and the bare
Slim beauty of the boy whom Echo wooed,
And Hyacinthus, whom Apollo dewed
With love and death, and Daphne, ever fair,
And that reed-slender girl whom Pan pursued.

I stood and gazed, and through it seemed to see
The Dryad's feet dance by the forest tree,
Her hair wild blown; the Faun, with listening ear,
Deep in the boscage, kneeling on one knee,
Watching the wandered Oread draw near.
Her wild heart beating like a honey bee
Within a rose—all, the myths of old,
All, all the bright shapes of the age of gold,
Peopling the wonder worlds of poetry,
Through it I seemed in fancy to behold.

What other flower that, fashioned like a star,
Draws its frail life from earth and braves the war
Of all the heavens, can suggest the dreams
That this suggests, in whom no trace of mar
Or soil exists; where stainless innocence seems
Enshrined, and where, beyond our vision far,
That inaccessible beauty which the heart
Worships as truth and holiness and art
Is symbolized; wherein embodied are
The things that make the soul's immortal part?

—Lippincott's.

Biblical Injunction Reversed.

Most farmers, and especially boys, take trouble to hunt down a snake when they are really the farmers' friends Many person will leave a carriage or team in the road to kill a snake they see upon the roadside. And as for the blacksnake that lives under the house or old porch, it is a greater enemy to mice and rats than the best cat could possibly be, while it would not harm an infant; in fact, could be tamed to be very interesting. Kindness always wins snakes, and they will show it as perceptibly as most creatures. A blacksnake pet is more cleanly than a dog or cat, is far less trouble, will respond to the familiar call just as quickly, show every evidence of affection as sincerely, and if its fangs should scratch the skin or even penetrate the flesh the result is not so annoying as the scratches from the briars that come from picking roses or blackberries.—Easton (Md.) Gazette.

She Called It Living.

It is strange to mark the contrast of existence between two people living practically side by side with each other. Into the fortunes of one so much is crowded—changes, events and various happenings—so that a decade of the life of this one is more than the allotted threescore and ten of the other. "Nothing has ever happened to me," said a girl of twenty-three, rather discontentedly, "and just see what Mildred S—— has had! We left school together at eighteen. Since then she has been engaged, broke it off, become engaged again, married, quarrelled with her husband, got a divorce, and is now back home again with all that behind her, while I have been going on exactly the same."

"But you certainly do not think her lot an enviable one?" queried her mother, laughing.

"No," said the girl, doubtfully; "but it was living. I don't know but that is better than merely existing."

Forced Contribution.

Not long ago in New York some philanthropic effort was started in a church to raise funds, and it was decided to have a special sermon and collection. Mr. H—— was appointed one of the members to pass the plate. Meeting a friend on Broadway, and being very anxious for a large collection, he urged his attendance. The friend was compelled to leave the city that very day, but stated that he had given his wife a five-dollar bill for the collection.

As the plate was passed, the lady put in $3. Mr. H——, instead of passing on, stopped and, in an undertone, said:

"No you don't. I want the other $2. You krow your husband gave you $5."

The lady, very much astonished, said:

"Do move on, Mr. H——"

"No," replied H——, "I'll remain here till I get the other $2."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

In the Sunny South

Here is an example of typical southern politeness:

Two miles out of Memphis a big steam automobile was running along a beautiful country road. It was driven by its owner, who, in order to make it impossible to identify him, may be called Col. Jones.

Half a mile away appeared a light buggy, drawn by a nervous horse and driven by a young southerner who was taking his sweetheart out for a ride in the soft spring air. When the horse spied the approaching automobile it cut a few didos. Col. Jones instantly brought his machine to a full stop as near the side of the road as possible, there being a deep ditch on either side the central driveway.

All went well until the horse reached the auto, when, apparently out of pure nervousness, it pranced a little. Then the youthful driver, anxious to prove to the young woman at his side that he was master of the situation, drew his whip and struck the already frightened horse a heavy blow. Instantly the animal plunged sideways. The wheels left the roadbed, the driver flew out of the buggy and struck the soft [illegible] off. On top of the [illegible] of her escort the y[illegible] ed.

Col. Jones was of [illegible] turbed.

"Are you hurt?" w[illegible] tion.

"Not at all," sa[illegible] assisting the young[illegible] while the horse to[illegible] road

"Allow me to ta[illegible] to town," said Col [illegible]

"No, thank you[illegible] man.

"At least let me [illegible] woman back to th[illegible]

"I could not think[illegible] sir!" answered the [illegible]

"But what can I [illegible] Jones.

"Nothing at all[illegible] young man, raising [illegible] no harm done at [illegible] It will be a pleasure [illegible] walkback to the ca[illegible]

Imagine what wom[illegible] and done if a sim[illegible] happened two miles [illegible] Chicago Tribune.

Man Toyed with Fate

In the armies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the custom of casting lots to decide what soldiers should be punished for the offenses of all was common. At Winchester, England, in 1645, complaint was made that after the surrender there had been unfair plundering. Six soldiers were tried and found guilty and it was decided by lot which one of the six should be hanged. At Tangiers in 1663, and again in 1665, two soldiers had to cast dice on a drumhead and he who threw the least was executed. Thomas May's translation of Barclay's "Icon Animorum" gives a curious story of this sort. Speaking of English courage, he says that during the war in the Netherlands some soldiers of the Spanish party were taken prisoners by the Dutch, who decided to make reprisals for the previous cruelty of their enemies. Out of four-and-twenty men eight were to be hanged. "There were lots, therefore, thrown into a helmet," says May, "and the prisoners were commanded to draw their fortunes—whoever should draw a blank was to escape, but whoever should draw a black lot was to be hanged presently.

"They were all," says May, "possessed with a great apprehension of their present danger, especially the Spaniard. Their pitiful wishes and tears in some of the standers-by move pity, in others laughter; [illegible] was besides in that danger [illegible] lishman, a common soldier, who, [illegible] a careless countenance, expressing [illegible] fear at death at all, came bold[illegible] the helmet and drew his lot. [illegible] free himself from danger he ca[illegible] the Spaniard, who was yet t[illegible] and trembling to put his hand [illegible] fatal helmet, and receiving fro[illegible] ten crowns he entreated the [illegible] oh, horrid audacity!—that, disd[illegible] the Spaniard, they would suffer [illegible] again to try his fortune."

May further relates that "the [illegible] consented to the madman's re[illegible] who valued his life at so low a [illegible] and he again drew a safe lot," [illegible] seems rather to regret the [illegible] escape of the foolhardy Englis[illegible] whom he denounces as "a wret[illegible] worthy not only of that double [illegible] even of a single preservation, [illegible] basely had undervalued his life.

Old Man's One Regret

Dean Hart of Denver contributes to the Outlook's Annual Recreation Number an entertaining article called "A Day's Fishing in Colorado," in the course of which he tells this story:

They had a fishing club in one of the middle states; the keeper and factotum of the club was "Old Sammy." Despite his healthful occupation age grew on him, and unable longer to "watch" the river, there was only one place for the lone old man—the county house. Here, as the end was surely coming, the pastor of the church was asked to see him To meet the Great Proprietor with a vast accumulation of debt is an ordeal that every wise man may well dread, and seek to prepare for. The man with the gospel, trying to induce Sam to see the prime necessity of [illegible] the cliff to touch the place of [illegible] was leading him to admit his [illegible] rupt condition, that he might [illegible] mercy of him whose "property [illegible] have mercy and to forgive." [illegible] my, I expect you've done many [illegible] you wish you hadn't done; [illegible] you, now?" But Sammy was [illegible] committal. "Well, now," pursued [illegible] visitor, "if you had your life to [illegible] over again, wouldn't you do differ[illegible] in some respects?" "Maybe I [illegible] was the cautious rejoinder. "[illegible] now, suppose you had the chance [illegible] living all these years over again [illegible] what particular would you do d[illegible] ently?" After a minute's silence [illegible] old man, true to the ruling [illegible] strong even in death, replied: "[illegible] if I had my life to live over a[illegible] I'd fish more with bait than with

It's Policy, You Know

When a man comes home quite late
In a rather boozy state
How his wife will welt it to him with her tongue!
And he'll sit there calm and mute
While she tells him he's a brute,
Just the greatest beast that ever went unhung!
Let him hint he has his eyes
On a hat about her size,
Down her cheeks the damp, repentant tears will flow,
And she'll clasp him in her arms
And dilate upon his charms—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

In her home a pretty girl,
One you'd think a priceless pearl,
Will be spiteful, cross and surly as a bear,
She will snap at her mamma,
Scold her venerable pa
And will pull her little brother's tousled hair;
But when Freddie comes to woo
She will smile and bill and coo,
Not a trace of ugly temper will she show;
She'll be gentle as a dove,
Little lambkin thrilled with love—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.
Many men engaged in trade
Lay their scruples in the shade
And will skin their fellow men a good deal,
They will play their cards to win,
Even to the verge of sin,
And the slightest prick of conscience never feel.
Then upon the Sabbath day
To the church will wend their way
And the praises from their pious will flow,
They will sing and lead in prayer
With a humble Christian air—
It is policy to do it, don't you know.

Thus it is the country o'er;
If you probe them to the core
Many men you'll find who lead a double life,
Yet they half way think it's right
That to win the earthly fight
They must use deceptive weapons in the strife.
When their final race is run,
When their mortal work is done
And they hear the summons calling them to go,
It should be their last request
In asbestos to be dressed—
'Twould be policy to do it, don't you know.

—Denver Post.

War Spirit of Japan

The Daily Express prints an interesting letter from its Tokio correspondent on the spirit and temper of the Japanese people in the present war. One striking instance is that of a widow who committed suicide when she discovered that her only son refrained from volunteering because he was her sole support. Another story, told the correspondent at the war office in Tokio was of seven old men who sent a letter written in their blood begging that, as military regulations debarred them from serving in the regular army, they might be allowed to form a "battotal," or battalion of swordsmen, who in [illegible] times rushed at the enemy [illegible] blades unsheathed. Numbers of [illegible] ters have also been received [illegible] schoolboys under the age limit [illegible] ing to go to the front as servants [illegible] in any capacity. Discipline, [illegible] gence and equipment are powerful [illegible] sets in a national struggle, but [illegible] renders the Japanese so peculiarly [illegible] formidable is that their efficiency [illegible] backed by a fervid patriotism [illegible] mating all ranks and ages. The [illegible] tion forms one vast forlorn hope.—Spectator.

the Sunny South

...typical south- ...and struck the soft dirt ...
...Memphis a big ... off. On top of the prostrate ...
...ing alone ... of her escort the young woman ...
...r. It was day- ...ed.
...order to ... Col. Jones was of course, much ...
...dentify him, ...turbed.
...ed? "Are you hurt?" was the first ...
...ared a light ...tion.
...ows how and ... "Not at all," said the young ...
...otherner who ... assisting the young woman to ...
...art out for a ... while the horse tore on down ...
...r air. When ... road.
...pproaching auto- "Allow me to take you home ...
...Col. Jones ... to town," said Col. Jones.
...machine to a ... "No, thank you," said the ...
...e of the road ... man.
...a deep ditch ... "At least let me take the ...
...ral driveway. ... woman back to the city?"
...ld the horse ... "I could not think of bothering ...
...n, apparently ... sir!" answered the young lady. ...
...s it pranced ... "But what can I do?" persisted ...
...thful driver, ... Jones.
...young woman, ... "Nothing at all, sir," said ...
...master of the ... young man, raising his hat, ...
...and struck ... no harm done at all, I assure ...
...horse a heavy ... It will be a pleasure to both of ...
...mal plunged ... walk back to the city."
...off the road- ... Imagine what would have been ...
...of the buggy ... and done if a similar accident ...
... happened two miles out of Chicago. Chicago Tribune.

Toyed with Fate

...seventeenth ... was to be hanged presently.
...s the custom ... "They were all," says May, ...
...what soldiers ...sessed with a great apprehension ...
...he offenses of ... their present danger, especially ...
...chester, Eng- ... Spaniard. Their pitiful wishes ...
...t was made ... tears in some of the standers-by ...
...r there had ... move pity, in others laughter. ...
...Six soldiers ... was besides in that danger an ...
...guilty and it ... lishman, a common soldier, who, ...
...h one of the ... a careless countenance, expressing ...
...Tangiers in ... fear at death at all, came bold- ...
...two soldiers ... the helmet and drew his lot. ...
...rumhead and ... free himself from danger he cast ...
...was executed. ... the Spaniard, who was yet trem- ...
...ion of Bar- ... and trembling to put his hand into ...
...gives a curi- ... fatal helmet, and receiving from ...
...Speaking of ... ten crowns he entreated the judge ...
...that during ... oh, horrid audacity!—that, dismiss ...
...ds some sol- ... the Spaniard, they would suffer ...
...were taken ... again to try his fortune."
...who decided ... May further relates that "the judge ...
...the previous ... consented to the madman's request ...
...Out of four- ... who valued his life at so low a ...
...were to be ... and he again drew a safe lot." ...
...s, therefore, ... seems rather to regret the safe ...
...says May, ... escape of the foolhardy Englishman ...
...commanded ... whom he denounces as "a wretch ...
...es—whoever ... worthy not only of that double ...
...s to escape, ... even of a single preservation, who ...
...a black lot ... basely had undervalued his life.

Man's One Regret

...contributes ... to see the prime necessity of climbing ...
...Recreation ... the cliff to touch the place of ...
...rticle called ... was leading him to admit his bank- ...
...lorado," in ... rupt condition, that he might ask ...
...tells this ... mercy of him whose "property it is ...
... have mercy and to forgive." "Well, ...
...in one of ... my, I expect you've done many things ...
...keeper and ... you wish you hadn't done; have ...
..."Old Sam- ... you, now?" But Sammy was ...
...ful occupa- ... committal. "Well, now," pursued ...
...nd unable ... visitor, "if you had your life to live ...
...ver, there ... over again, wouldn't you do differently ...
...e lone old ... in some respects?" "Maybe I would," ...
...re, as the ... was the cautious rejoinder. "But ...
...pastor of ... now, suppose you had the chance of ...
...see him ... living all these years over again, ...
...for with a ... what particular would you do differ- ...
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...well dread. ... old man, true to the ruling spirit ...
...The man ... strong even in death, replied: "Well, ...
...duce Sam ... if I had my life to live over again ...
... I'd fish more with bait than with ...

olicy, You Know

...late ... Lay their scruples in the shade
...him with ... And will skin their fellow men in cold ...
...mute ... blood.
...ever went ... They will play their cards to win,
... Even to the verge of sin,
...repentant ... And the slightest prick of conscience ...
...ems ... never feel,
...now. ... Then upon the Sabbath day
... To the church will wend their way
...s tousled ... And the praises from their pious ...
... will flow.
...he show; ... They will sing and lead in prayer
... With a humble Christian air—
...ve— ... It is policy to do it, don't you know.
...show. ... Thus it is the country o'er;
... If you probe them to the core
... Many men you'll find who lead a double ...
... life.
... Yet they half way think it's right,
... That to win the earthly fight
... They must use deceptive weapons in ...
... strife.
... When their final race is run,
... When their mortal work is done
... And they hear the summons calling them ...
... to go,
... It should be their last request
... In asbestos to be dressed—
... 'Twould be policy to do it, don't you ...
... know.
—Denver Post.

Spirit of Japan

...n inter- ... talion of swordsmen, who in feudal ...
...corres- ... times rushed at the enemy with ...
...mper of ... blades unsheathed. Numbers of let- ...
...present ... ters have also been received from ...
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...y regu- ... mating all ranks and ages. The na- ...
...serving ... tion forms one vast forlorn hope. ...
...ght be ... Spectator.
...or bat-

N FOR SUNDAY

DISCOURSE ENTITLED, SONS OF GOD?"

A. MacFadden Declares Sources of Success Are of the Flesh. Will of Man

N. Y.—The Rev. Robert A. Danvers, Mass., preached Lafayette Avenue Presby- In the morning his subject the Sons of God?" He

"Who Are the Sons of text John i: 13: "Which of blood, or of the will of the will of man but of God." sources of success set in will of the flesh, will of At first sight they are second sight reveals the war- ...ge on between heredity ...nt on the one hand and ...n the other. This contrast ...does not state, that the ...ess is spiritual success, and ...power is to be furnished. ...means all the way through victory over difficulties, and ...must be ultimately overcome ...this secret power. ...ord and every work done has sufficient explanation. God ...permitted an accident in Every deed has its pedigree. ...nic energy in the cause ...h energy in the effect. There ...ing as luck. Every life has Young men are so apt to ...plays the great part in life, for their chance. They see ...ay the thing he under- ...ow because he has ...He who does not know how ...d to failure. There is no ...question the young man ...l than how he can prepare ...to be a castaway; "not lost ...ward, but shipwrecked in

...n between what a man is and ...do is a constant statement ...r all the power he earns, and ...t he has will, not because ...r like him, but because it is ...ch can keep itself erect ...propped up by a labor union ...place because it is somebody's

...then, that the most import- ...boy can do is to get ready. It ...to know that every ounce of ...into work in the early years is ...ect guarantee of usefulness in ...years. And next to getting ...gher should tell his boy that ...ready for rough weather. The ...learn to handle the boat of his ...nce if he is not to be driven ...allows or into the breakers. As ...d masters the difficulties that ...etting out of the harbor of the ...r the college, he is equipping ...the enemies that will assail ...high seas. ...here points out the possible ...ung ready. He asserts that ...uccess does not depend upon ...of the flesh, or will of man, ...upon God. Let me translate ...e four F's: Family, force, fur- ...ith.

...first a man's success does not ...to his family. Dr. Lyman Ab- ...eveloped this thought rational- ...e people are great or good sim- ...of their ancestry. "The great- ...erica does not depend primari- ...Pilgrim history." No one would ...e dispute this with him. But ...mphasize this from the domes- ...ot. A man's spiritual success, ...does not depend upon his fam- ...makes no difference what the ...Bible lays no stress upon here- ...who says this does not know the ...Bible lays great stress upon ...When it writes the life of a ...it begins with his parents. The ...of one generation are in all ...in the antecedent generation. ...tual sense the boy begins to ...his father begins to live. The ...parent continued down into a ...tion. This is science, and it is ...e. But this is Scripture, and it ...pture. Scripture emphasized ...ng before science was born. ...e mother of Moses; Elizabeth, ...and Eunice are all magnificent ...The Christian women who ...ate these glorious sons must ...ote their matchless mothers. ...in the Bible we have an in- ...redity. It is the Gospel expec- ...the children grow up bearing ...features of their parents, so ...will come to embrace and ex- ...parents' faith. That's what ...d, in whom the great apostle ...much. Heredity is mighty, but ...think it is almighty. Heredity ...endency, but it gives us noth- ...The children of good parents ...ness more easily than the chil- ...parents. The children of edu- ...ts acquire ideas more easily ...norant parents. The fath- ...ty-five and twenty years has been ...two times two are four, I guess ...five," gives to his baby child ...to make the same multipli- ...the child must make the choice ...becomes to him a sin. How I ...that great sermon of Henry ...her on "Heredity Influence" ...anted as a supplement to our ...ethics. That sermon makes ...ple at what they may bequeath ...children. But after all, the grace ...stronger than the sin of man, ...an is he chooses to be. Weak- ...ney are handed down, but the ...made by the individual himself. ...ual success, young man, does ...ade by the individual himself. ...ual success, young man, does ...father's habits, or your family. ...no man is safe simply because ...

...does not depend upon your per- ...which is a free translation for ...Testament word "flesh." It ...the animal man, not necessarily ...imal man. It means a strong, ...force in the man himself. Now, ...this strong, vigorous force will ...a man his spiritual supremacy. ...Rather, rather than debate, the ...Noah must have had a strong ...will, but it did not insure ...drunkenness. Samson had a ...but it was no match for the ...of Delilah. David, what a glori- ...overcoming obstacles! What ...power! But in the presence ...he was weak and ...The Rev. Arthur Dimmerdale, ...greatest American novel, "The ...ter," had a mighty will, but he ...the presence of Hester Prynne. ...Irishman, greater than any ...raised with a rod of iron; who ...assembly misunderstood prob- ...rule and lifted it into a con- ...in the world's thought; who ...the London Times; who wrought ...the House of Commons, and ...William E. Gladstone into the ...Prime Minister for the fourth ...man, at the zenith of his pow- ...covered to have invaded another ...and was living in a hidden and ...The people of Great Britain ...from his throne, trampled his ...dust, and within three months ...away in his grave with a brok- ...As the traveler to-day walks by an unmarked grave in the Mt. Joy Cemetery of Dublin, he says: "No, Mr. Parnell, a mighty will does not make every great man safe." What shall fathers tell their boys? That a weak will is the better for them? Nay, verily. Great force is to the boy what momentum is to the rifle ball. A boy without will cannot live. He needs every ounce he can acquire, but this alone will not make him morally safe or spiritually strong. The hope of a man is not in his family, not in his force, nor yet is it in his furnishings, which I use as the equivalent for the will of man. John says neither the individual nor the world will be saved by its furnishings. When Jonah went to Nineveh, one of the reasons for his going was that 120,000 people needed education—"they could not tell their right hand from their left." That same cry goes up to-day. Only educate and train; that is sufficient. Your section is not so whitewashed with this system of ethical culture as some others I know. But we never can emphasize too often or too positively the denial tenet of Christ's creed that what a man needs primarily is not accession of brain, but a fresh heart; not illumination, but reconstruction, the establishment in him by grace of something that is not in him by nature. Illumination of the brain is never clarification of the heart. There was a man in our American life who was born of the best family, with a personal force that commanded men and captivated women, whose furnishings could scarcely be surpassed, and yet there has not walked across the pages of American history a blacker hearted villian than Aaron Burr. I am as far as possible from saying that knowledge makes a man worse; my only contention is that it has not in itself the power of making men better. Ideas, education alone, can neither reconstruct the life nor recreate the heart.

This is a thoughtful age; men are brainy; all about us there is a passion for new ideas; but our most urgent necessity is not of idea but of power. What we need most of all is not schooling but baptism, and that is to come through faith.

What is this faith that is to give us the supreme victory and insure our safety? It is at this distinct point that we begin to learn the real meaning and purpose of faith. Every little while I am told by one and another that he would like to have faith in this particular matter in regard to the Bible, or in regard to Christ in the future life as though if his mind could only be brought intellectually to consent to it, the consummation would be reached and a great result achieved. Being prepared to assert to this or that particular statement in regard to Christ, for example, is a very distinct thing from faith. Faith is personal attitude, personal relationship. Faith is such a personal yielding of ourselves to another as brings us into living contact with that other and so makes us recipient of what it lies in that other to confer. The child becomes like his father by faith in his father, because his faith is that inward surrender that makes him susceptible to every impression that goes forth from his father. A child's faith toward his mother is not faith that what his mother says is true; it is faith in his mother, the hiding of himself in the one life that enwraps them both, so that he lives in the sweep of her inspiration and grows up toward manhood by the appropriation of personal vigor, wisdom and sweetness hourly made over him. And that is cast in the same mold as Gospel faith, which is as a cord by which the living Christ holds the believer to Himself. Faith is not a condition wherein we hold to something or somebody, as that in which we are held by something or somebody. It is not holding a doctrine, but being held by a person. "I know whom I have believed." The iron filings stick to the magnet, not because they try so hard to stick, but because they are mastered by the magnet.

Faith, then, has for its very essence a personal self-commitment, one ounce of which is worth a whole ton of intellectual affirmation. It is this sense of being held by God that makes a man safe and secure. I do not know how the grace of God can take a man like Saul of Tarsus and make him Paul the Apostle; but no man will question his knowledge when he says: "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." That is exactly what John B. Gough cried as he went like a flaming torch blazing the way for a multitude of hopeless drunkards. The hope, and the only hope, for us all is in the grace of God. If I were to strike a tuning fork on this desk and hold it to my ear not one in this room could hear the sound thereof, but I could hear it and tune my violin. Strike it again and instead of holding it to my ear, set it upon this desk. Instantly the sound would be heard everywhere. Now what do you hear? Not the tuning fork for the tuning fork makes no louder sound the second time than it did the first. What do you hear? You hear this hard wood desk, which has no music in itself, but just as soon as it comes in contact with a musical instrument it itself becomes musical and delights every one that has music in his soul.

The individual life may be insignificant alone by itself; it may come from a good family or a bad; it may have great force or little; it may have choice furnishings or not; but the safety and security of all will depend upon the personal self surrender to the Son of God, who alone has the power to make them Sons of God, which are born not of a family or of force or of furnishings, but of faith.

Power of an Ideal.

A beautiful statue once stood in the market place of an Italian city. It was the statue of a Greek slave girl. It represented the slave as tidy, well dressed and handsome. A ragged, unkempt, forlorn street child, coming across the statue in her play, stopped and gazed at it in admiration. She was entranced and captivated by it. She gazed long and admiringly. Moved by a sudden impulse, she went home and washed her face and combed her hair. Another day she stopped again before the same statue and admired it, and received new inspiration. Next day her tattered clothes were washed and mended. Each time she looked at the statue she found something in its beauties until she was a transformed child.—Treasury of Religious Thought.

Wanted: "A Positive Gospel.

It is the preacher of positive faith and conviction who most deeply impresses a congregation and who has the greatest staying power among a people. Neutrality of belief and statement does not commend him to the public. A firm grip of truth makes him strong and vigorous in preaching and influential in and persuasive in spirit and activity. The more clear cut he is in his views of Bible doctrine and practice, the more ready are choice and intelligent souls to accept him as their religious guide, and the greater their combined influence in the community in which it is centered. A larger enthusiasm is quickened among its adherents, and a growing increase in the number of recruits is sure to follow his faithful and zealous ministry.—The Presbyterian.

The First Result of Effort.

Every real and searching effort of self-improvement is of itself a lesson of profound humility. For we cannot move a step without learning and feeling the waywardness, the weakness, the vacillation of our movements or without desiring to be set upon the Rock that is higher than ourselves.—William Ewart Gladstone.

Exalt Our Lives.

We reduce life to the pettiness of our daily living; we should exalt our living to the grandeur of life.—Phillips Brooks.

The help of God is the only hope of man.

TORTURING PAIN.

Half This Man's Sufferings Would Have Killed Many a Person. But Doan's Cured Him.

A. C. Sprague, stock dealer, of Normal, Ill., writes: "For two whole years I was doing nothing but buying medicines to cure my kidneys. I do not think that any man ever suffered as I did and lived. The pain in my back was so bad that I could not sleep at night. I could not ride a horse, and sometimes was unable even to ride in a car. My condition was critical when I sent for Doan's Kidney Pills. I used three boxes and they cured me. Now I can go anywhere and do as much as anybody. I sleep well and feel no discomfort at all."

A. C. SPRAGUE.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cts.

IN THE BARREN LANDS.

Caspar Whitney's Experiences in an Unhospitable Region.

The Barren Lands, called by the Indians "Land of Little Sticks," are absolutely devoid, not only of trees, but even of brush, except for some stunted bushes to be found in occasional spots near the water's edge. These lands lie in British Columbia, near the Great Slave Lake. Mr. Casper Whitney, in describing a hunting trip through this region, in "Musk-Ox, Bison, Sheep and Goat," says that a venture into this north country, except in summer, means a struggle with both cold and famine. Yet the lack of food was not so hard to bear as the wind, and camping was a continual discomfort.

"One of the first lessons I learned," writes Mr. Whitney, "was to keep my face free from covering, and also as clean shaven as possible under such circumstances. It makes me smile now to remember the elaborate hood arrangement which was knitted for me in Canada, and which then seemed to me one of the most important articles of my equipment. It covered the entire head, ears and neck, with openings only for the eyes and mouth, and in town I had viewed it as a great find, but I threw it away before I got within a thousand miles of the Barren Grounds.

"The reason is obvious. My breath turned the front of the hood into a sheet of ice before I had run three miles; and as there was no fire in the Barren Grounds to thaw it, of course it was an impossible thing to wear in that region. After other experiments, I found the simplest and most comfortable headgear to be my own long hair, which hung even with my jaw, bound about just above the ears with a handkerchief, and the open hood of my caribou skin capote drawn forward over all.

"The most trying hour in the twenty-four was at the camping time in the afternoon. The fire furnished no warmth; it was not built for that purpose; it was simply to boil the tea, and perhaps an idea of its size can be given by saying that by the time the snow in the kettle had melted into water and the water begun to boil the fire was exhausted.

"Having drunk the tea, we rolled up in our robes, lying side by side round the tepee, with feet toward the fire and head against the sledge, knees into the back of the man next to you, and with your snowshoes under your head, away from the dogs that would eat the lacing.

"Sleep never came until the dogs had finished fighting over us, for as soon as we were rolled into our robes the dogs poured into the tepee. There were twenty-eight dogs, and the lodge was about seven feet in diameter at its base. No hour in the day or night was more miserable than this, when these half-starved brutes fought over and on top of us before they finally settled down upon us.

"In extremely cold weather a dog curled up at your feet or back is not unpleasant; but to have one lying on your head, another on your shoulders or hips, or perhaps a third on your feet, and you lying on your side on rocky, uneven ground, is not a happy experience."

The cost of the coronation of King Edward VII, establishes a record for modern times. It was considered until recently a lordly and magnificent thing for the subjects of George IV. to spend $605,000. William IV. and Queen Adelaide were content with a modest $250,000. It is not easy to understand in what King Edward's $1,795,000 was sunk.

Last year Oscar Zeller, of Zossen, started on foot from Berlin for a trip around the world. His plan was to go via Mukden, Vladivostock and Japan to America. The war frustrated that plan, and he has now started for Bering straits, along the northernmost Siberian telegraph line. His success is considered very doubtful.

All but one of the old vessels called "monitors," to distinguish their type, which have lain at League island for so many years, have been sold and taken away and are being broken up by their several purchasers and transformed into "old iron."

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B.B.B. BLOOD BALM

The Great Tested Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Sores, Eruptions, Weakness, Nervousness, and all

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new, rich blood, imparts renewed vitality, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties. Write for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

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LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."
Anna Basinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

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THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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Atlanta College of Pharmacy.
Greater demand for our graduates than we can supply. Address, DR. GEO. F. PAYNE, Dean, 48 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Am. 35, 1904.

When a native lady enters a Japanese railway carriage she slips her feet from her tiny shoes, stands upon the seat and then demurely sits with her feet doubled beneath her. A moment later she lights a cigarette or her little pipe, which holds just tobacco enough to produce two good whiffs of smoke. When the ticket collector, attired in a blue uniform, enters the carriage he removes his cap and twice bows politely. He repeats the bow as he comes to each passenger to collect the tickets.

The warm wave over the west has spread all over the country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains and also over the southern states. It was particularly severe in South Dakota, where maximum temperatures reached 100 degrees. In the cotton belt the average maximum was 90 degrees and above, except in the Atlanta district, where it was not so warm. The maximum at Birmingham was 90 degrees.

When a Japanese girl marries she is taught that she is to reverence and obey her husband's relatives, his mother and father, as she has reverenced and obeyed her own parents. She must be able to cook rice properly, and her being unable to do so is considered not in the light of mere ignorance, but almost as a mortal sin; a young wife ignorant of the proper fulfilling of this domestic duty would very likely be returned to her parents' home.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The International Seamen's Union has 40,000 affiliated members.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Neuralgia is said to be successfully treated in Italy by the use of blue light.

One of the largest and most noticeable business signs seen anywhere is that of the National Casket Co. on their mammoth new factory at Nashville, Tenn., made on a wire frame with aluminum letters six feet high and one hundred feet long, which can be read from a long distance by day, and when reproduced in electric lights, can be read even further at night. This is the concern that is called on to furnish Caskets for the most prominent people everywhere, including among its recent orders, Caskets for Presidents William McKinley, Benjamin Harrison and the late lamented Gen. John B. Gordon, and yet whose goods can be had through the smallest undertaker in every town. From the fact that they are called on to furnish Caskets for the best citizens everywhere, there must be some merit in their claim that their goods are the best, and the South should be proud to have a branch of such a high class establishment within her borders.

An English inventor has replaced the ordinary grooving of a rifle barrel with lines of small ball bearings, along which the projectile slips. The inventor claims he gets 40 per cent greater velocity, penetration and range.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION

To Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, via the Queen & Crescent route. Tickets will be on sale at greatly reduced rates on August 23, September 13 and 27. Good 21 days from date of sale.

For information address A. B. Freeman, Birmingham, Ala., or J. C. Conn, D. P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"The Holy City" was first sung by Mrs. Florence Maybrick. Stephen Adams, the writer, was really her brother-in-law. Michael Maybrick

Miss Hapgood tells how was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian mation—and escaped an awful o by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—MISS IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier** together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—MRS. T. C. WILLADSEN, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

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38-43
Children
38
43
38
43

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One agent in the country sold 45 copies in one day. Another 210 in one week. Agents have canvassed all day and sold a copy at every home. Selling price $1.50. Liberal discounts to agents. Send 25c for outfit; satisfaction guaranteed (or money refunded).

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Send us your name and address. We want you to have a copy of this autobiography of the greatest living Negro for the purpose of introducing it in your community. It is a remarkable seller, big profit; agents are making from $4 to $10 per day. Will you introduce it by selling or getting us an agent? If so, send at once for a sample.

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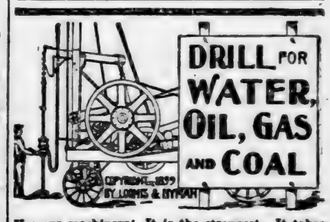

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

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JAPANESE LOST 28000

In Assaults on Port Arthnr. They are Reinforced with 30,000 from the North

800 SHELLS DAILY ARE FIRED

Russians Explode Mines Under Their Assailants—10,000 Lost in One Charge.

According to a Moscow correspondent, Lieutenant General Stoessel concluded a telegram to an intimate friend with the words: "Farewell forever, Port Arthur will be my tomb."

It is reported that Russia is trying to induce France to buy Argentine and Chilean men of war.

The following is supplied by a Russian correspondent:

"With each additional report from Port Arthur wonder increases both at the persistence of the Japanese attack and the heroic stubbornness of the defenders of the fortress. The Japanese are literally throwing away sands of lives in the hope of the courage of the Russian t

"Major General Fock .

fident the fortress can not but that if it is taken the who.. anese army will have to immolate itself on the slopes of the fortifications.

There were five desperate assaults on Green Hills July 26th, the Japanese returning each time with apparently inexhaustible reinforcements. On the final assault, however, the Japanese broke badly, throwing away their guns, cartridge belts and even their boots to facilitate their flight and leaving seven thousand dead or wounded.

It is asserted in reliable quarters at Port Arthur that the Japanese have received reinforcements of thirty thousand men from the north.

Pigeon bay had been the scene of fighting for several days before the final assault had begun, the Japanese never being able to hold for long any territory they might gain. Their attacks were mostly at night, during foggy days and misty mornings.

The Japanese believe their superior physical condition will win the battle for them by wearing out the Russian garrison.

NO DEFENSE

Offered by Russia in the Hipsang Case.

Evidence given before a naval court shows the shelling and sinking of the steamer Hipsang by the Russians to have been a reckless and wanton act. The name of the destroyer which sunk the Hipsang is not known. No provocation of any kind for the sinking of the steamer has been given. She was on her regular course from New Chwang to Che Foo and her lights were burning.

May Try Again.

News that the Port Arthur squadron has again sallied out is expected at any hour, as Rear Admiral Prince Oukhomsky's orders are imperative to go out or destroy his ships beyond the possibility of repair before the fortress falls.

Steamer Raised.

The Russian steamer Sungari, which was sunk by the Russians near Chemulpo at the beginning of the war to prevent her capture by the Japanese, has been raised and floated.

Czar's Brother Betrothed.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael, has been betrothed to the Princess of Montenegro.

Tornado in North Dakota.

A tornado visited Bryant, S. D., and vicinity. Many buildings were wrecked. Mrs. F. S. Hilling was killed. Her daughter Nellie is injured and may die. A number of others were seriously injured. Loss to crops is heavy. It is reported that Willows lake was entirely destroyed, but the report is unconfirmed.

Negro Congress.

The Negro Young People's Christian Educational congress, which was launched in Atlanta two years ago with an attendance of 1,500, began a week's session in Natchez, Miss., Monday. The object of the organization is to follow out Booker Washington's teachings by encouraging the young members of the race to high ideals of right living, socially, morally, religiously and industrially.

Knoxville Won.

The pennant in the Alabama-Tennessee league was won by Knoxville. The season closed Saturday, the standing of the Knoxville team was 628.

For Northern Markets.

A number of citizens of Shuqualak, Miss., have organized a trucking association for the purpose of supplying northern markets at no great railroad cost. Freight advantages will be given the members of this association and they expect to do a large business, as every member of the organization has pledged to plant fifty or more acres in vegetables

GREAT LIVE STOCK SHOW

At the World's Fair Now On—Prizes Aggregate $400,000.

The world's fair live stock show opened Monday to continue until November, and is one of the principal features of the exposition. The magnitude of this enterprise, which extends to every department of live stock raising from cattle and horses down to Belgian hares, exceeds that of any other event in the history of live stock shows.

The total valuation of the prizes to be awarded is placed at $400,000. The list of jurors appointed to judge the several exhibits includes the names of the foremost men in the live stock world.

S. M. ADAMS RESIGNS.

E. B. Deason Appointed By Governor to the Vacancy.

Probate Judge S. M. Adams, of Chilton county, has resigned. His resignation was accepted by Governor Cunningham. The governor immediately appointed E. B. Deason to the vacancy. Mr. Deason is the democratic nominee for probate judge. He is at present circuit clerk of Chilton county. Judge Adams gave no reason for his resignation.

The vacancy in the clerkship will be filled by appointment by the circuit judge.

Confederate Reunion.

Thursday morning, to the stirring strains of "Dixie," rendered by the Gadsden band, there assembled on the college campus at Albertville the few remaining confederate veterans of Marshall county with a host of friends to take part in a two days' reunion.

After being welcomed to the hearts and homes of the people of Albertville, the old veterans were entertained by speeches from General Harrison, of Opelika, and Colonel Denson, of Birmingham.

Sues for $20,000.

James B. Mitchell, a singing school teacher, now in jail on a charge of committing a murderous assault upon John F. Smith, of Cluttsville, has filed a suit against Smith in the circuit court asking $20,000 damages, alleging that Smith struck him while he was under arrest. The alleged assault upon Mr. Smith created a sensation, both parties being widely known.

Sympathizers Deported.

No secret is made of the fact that the deportation of Attorneys Eugene Engley, Frank J. Hangs and J. C. Cole and twelve other men from Cripple Creek Saturday night was planned by members of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance, and was carried out under their direction.

Arrested for Assault.

A young white man about 18 years old, who lives at Crudup, is in jail. He had threatened to kill Bill Pruitt on sight and had been carrying a pistol for some time for that purpose. A few days ago he assaulted Pruitt and he was in the act of killing him when prevented by by-standers.

The Corn Crop.

According to the report of the condition of crops on August 1st, published by the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, the condition of corn at the beginning of the month was better than at any time in ten years, and a crop of unprecedented dimensions is promised.

Lost Part of Foot.

While assisting in operating a steam shovel at the Copeland brickyards Saturday afternoon, William Kennith got his right foot caught in some manner by the machinery, completely severing the toes with a good portion of the ball of the foot.

Grand Jury's Work.

After remaining in session three weeks the grand jury of Madison county has made its final report. The result of the jury's efforts is 142 true bills. The jury examined 486 witnesses and passed on 190 cases, besides examining the books of Madison county officials and inspecting county institutions.

Eight-foot Cotton.

The people of Quitman had the opportunity the other day of seeing the most remarkable and finest stalk of cotton raised in that section of the state this season. The plant was grown by Mr. Knox Kirkland, who lives at Quitman, and was over eight feet in heighth, with thirty-two full grown bolls and more than one hundred forms.

Sugar Imports.

The imports of foreign sugar into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1904, amounted to 1,849,312 short tons, with a valuation of $71,920,000.

Report on Mines.

Mine Inspector James Hillhouse has filed his report upon Pratt mines, Nos. 3 and 10. He found these mines in good condition, ventilation, haulage and health conditions were all good.

First Frost.

The first frost visited the northwest Monday morning and was seen in Denver. The mercury there registered 40, and in Lander 30. An early winter is predicted.

"CHAIR FORT" FALLS

Giving Japan an Added Advantage at Port Arthur. Russians Leave Itzshan.

THE MIDDLE FORTIFICATION

It is Only a Mile and a Half from Port Arthur and Second Only to Golden Hill.

The Japanese captured "Chair Fort" of the Port Arthur defenses Monday after a tremendous attack.

Etseshan fort is almost in the center of the chain of forts, of which it forms one, defending Port Arthur, from which it is only about a mile and a half distant. It occupies a commanding position and is possibly only second in importance to the Golden Hill fort.

It was announced Monday that the Japanese had swept the Russians from Pigeon bay and had captured the northernmost fort of the western line of inner defenses.

The Russians have been driven from Itzshan and the Japanese are very close to the southern forts and the eastern defenses.

The Russians believe that a fifth of the army before Porth Arthur is a small estimate of the Japanese losses up to date.

Despite the popular feeling that Port Arthur is doomed, the success with which Lieutenant General Stoessel has been beating off the Japanese assaults and the heavy losses suffered by the besiegers offer considerable encouragement to the Russians.

PAPER BURNED OUT.

Thought to Have Been the Work of a Fire Bug.

At Rockford, the office of the Argus, a weekly paper was burned Monday night. The Argus outfit consisted of a complete plant and there was on hand a fine assortment of stationery. The loss will reach nearly $2,000. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Editor J. W. Brooks recently received an anonymous letter containing a threat to burn him out, but thinking some one was merely trying to run a "bluff" on him he gave the matter little thought.

SHERIFF OPENED THE DOOR.

So Says an Affidavit of a Soldier at Stateboro.

The affidavit of Sergeant R. B. Sullivan, of company L, says:

"I saw Sheriff Kendrick down at the jail in Statesboro after the prisoners had been lynched. I asked him why he opened the door to the prisoners' room. He replied: 'Well, they were going in there anyhow. What was the use of letting them break up state property?' He was referring to the fact that they would have broken down the door."

CLEARED AT PRELIMINARY.

But the Grand Jury Has Indicted Him for Murder.

Dr. John B. Farley, a physician and merchant of Farley station, was arrested and placed in jail on a charge of murder in the first degree. He killed Davis Johnson last Christmas and was dismissed after preliminary hearing, the court holding it to have been justifiable homicide.

The last grand jury indicted him. Dr. Farley will demand an immediate trial at the present term of court

Killed by the Cars.

D. P. Bibb, a white man about 40 years of age, was run over in the Louisville and Nashville railroad yards at Birmingham.

Mr. Bibb was in charge of a switching crew and engaged in placing some passenger coaches on the tracks in the yards at the time of the accident. Several coaches passed over his body, both of his legs and his right arm being crushed by the wheels.

The deceased had resided in Birmingham for about six months, coming from Columbia, Tenn. He leaves a wife, who resides there

Ovens Out; No Coal.

The one battery of coke ovens at Brookside that has been in operation since the strike commenced went out of commission yesterday for the want of coal. The ovens are known as the New Found ovens, of which there are two batteries, comprising nearly 200 ovens. One battery has been idle for some time.

New Jail.

Tuscaloosa's board of mayor and aldermen decided to build a new city prison on the site back of the present building.

A report from Paris states that Russian revolutionaries declare that the Czarina's child was a girl, not a boy, and that the son of a peasant was substituted. The peasant woman, they say, was smuggled into the royal palace a few days before the Czarina's accouchment was expected. The czarina' child, a girl, was given to the peasant woman and the peasant's child, a boy, was placed in the royal cradle

COTTON OUTLOOK GOOD.

Crop in Better Condition Than Last Week—Picking Begins.

The weekly crop report issued by the weather bureau says:

The drouth prevailing in portions of the central valleys in the previous week has been relieved by abundant rains, but drouth continues in central and western Tennessee, and is beginning to be felt in the middle gulf states, and over a considerable part of Texas.

The principal corn states have experienced a week of favorable conditions.

The general outlook for cotton is somewhat improved as compared with the conditions the previous week, although shedding continues in every state, and rust is prevalent in the central and eastern districts. The unfavorable effects of shedding and rust, however, are less pronounced than last week. In Texas the weather conditions were favorable, but the crop continued to deteriorate as a result of rust and shedding and damage by insects. In this state injury by boll worms is decreasing, but the boll weevils continue very destructive, having caused entire absence of bloom in many localities. Picking is quite general in Texas except in the north portion.

MRS. MAYBRICK HOME.

Landed at New York Tuesday and Will Hasten to Her Home in Mobile.

On board the Vaderland, which arrived Tuesday from Antwerp, was Mrs. Florence Chandler Maybrick, recently released from prison in England.

Mrs. Maybrick was entered on the passenger list as Mrs. Rose Ingraham, a name which she took from her great grandparents. This precaution was not designed to evade official inquiry, but merely to avoid annoying observation on the part of fellow passengers.

While she made no secret of her presence on board and appeared frequently about the decks and saloon, very few were aware of her identity. She is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel V. Hayden. Mr. Hayden is her attorney.

She will visit Mobile and Norfolk at an early date.

Seaboard Independent.

The Seaboard Air Line is to be operated independently of the other southern railway systems, according to a statement made by Thomas F. Ryan, who, with Blair & Co., and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., purchased 140,000 shares of the Seaboard Air Line stock.

Mr. Ryan said: "The Seaboard Air Line will be operated independently of the other railway systems of the south. The suggestion that has been variously expressed that the Atlantic Coast Line or the Southern or any other railroad interest, is directly or indirectly interested in the purchase of the Seaboard, or that the managers or owners of such properties will in any way influence the management of the Seaboard, is without the slightest foundation."

Texas Cotton.

The Galveston-Dallas News publishes reports from 522 correspondents in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory on the cotton crop. These reports are of uniform date, August 1st. The summary shows that the average condition in Texas is 3.25 per cent higher than last year; Indian Territory, 25; Oklahoma, 42 higher. The News figures that the present conditions indicate productions as follows:

Texas, 2,787,129 bales; Indian Territory, 488,812; Oklahoma Territory, 23.

Time Curtailed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has made a sweeping reduction in the time of the men employed. The employes of the machine shops were notified that they would be divided into shifts, each shift to work every other day, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

New Cars.

Ten new cars are now building for the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company in St. Louis. These will be the largest yet brought to Birmingham. Each will be 45 feet in length and will have a speed of fort miles an hour.

Will Use Ensley Rails.

Steel rails made in the Ensley rail mill will be used to a large extent in the reconstruction of the Highland avenue line by the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power company. This will be the first Ensley rail used by this company.

Accounts Correct.

The office of director of archives and history, Thomas M. Owen, has just been examined by Assistant Inspector G. F. Sedberry, who, in his report to the governor, pronounced them correct

Soldiers Killed.

Two soldiers, members of the military of Durham, N. C., were instantly killed while returning from the national guard encampment near Moorehead City.

Their heads struck the covered bridge at Stoney creek. The bodies did not fall from the train.

The discovery of the accident was made by the dripping of blood past the windows.

CROP PROGRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau—Alabama Section—For Week Ending August 22, 1904.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The week as a whole was moderately warm, comparatively dry and favorable for all maturing crops, though showers were fairly general on Tuesday and Sunday, being heavy in a few localities; high winds and hail slightly damaged crops in portions of Chilton and Randolph counties. Early cotton continues to deteriorate in middle and southern counties from effect of previous wet weather. In some fields it has shed most of its bolls, has stopped fruiting and rust is still prevalent, with some rot. Boll worms are damaging in a few localities. There is also some blight, rust and shedding in northern counties, but the crop as a whole continues promising in that portion of the state. Late cotton is improving slowly and continues to fruit fairly well, though still making too much stalk in some localities. Early cotton is opening slowly and picking will not be general for about ten days. Corn is maturing satisfactorily and promises a large yield, though wet weather has caused some lowland corn to rot. Early corn is being gathered in southern and some middle counties. Fodder pulling has been completed in some southern counties and is well under way in the middle district, with prospect of a good yield of this forage being secured, though considerable has been damaged by rain. All minor crops are doing well. The gathering of early sweet potatoes and peanuts continues in some localities, both making good yield. Wet weather has retarded haying, but grasses are growing well and pastures are excellent. More late Irish potatoes have been planted and more turnips sown. Early sown turnips are doing well. Pears and grapes are yielding fairly well, though damaged somewhat by rot.

Extracts from Reports of Crop Correspondents.

(County—Place.)

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Blount, Oneonta: Cotton running too much to stalk and shedding; corn best in years, though little fodder pulled; gardens doing well.—Aquilla J. Ketchum

Calhoun, Anniston: Generally favorable week for cotton, some bolls opening; all crops doing well; some fodder being saved.—P. M. Watson.

Cherokee, Mackey: Very favorable week for all crops, though reports of cotton shedding; corn best in years; turnips being sown.—B. F. Mackey.

Colbert, Tuscumbia: Cotton holding its fruit very well; fodder being pulled from early corn; turnips doing well.—J. L. Tompkins.

Cullman, Wenzel: Very favorable week for maturing corn and cotton; some fodder being pulled.—C B Livingston.

Franklin, Hargett Mills: Very dry; rust spreading in cotton very rapidly; late corn almost a failure; minor crops very promising.—F. J. Byars.

Lamar, Pharos: Rain needed; prospects for corn never better; cotton doing fairly well; sweet potatoes doing well.—W. H. Dougherty.

Marshall, Minorville: Corn and cotton doing very well, though there is some rust and shedding in cotton; turnip sowing general.—N. B. Lusk.

St. Clair, Ashville: Corn and cotton benefited by rains; considerable shedding in cotton, though this adverse condition not serious as yet.—Geo. R. Cather.

Walker, Carbon Hill: Rain generally needed; lowland corn doing fairly well; cotton shedding rapidly on uplands and none is open.—J. P. Myers.

Winston, Elk: Corn continues promising; cotton still shedding; minor crops doing well.—Fred M. Wilson

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Bullock, Flora: Coton picking, which is hastened by rust, has commenced in many places; fodder being pulled rapidly.—J. E. Collins.

Chambers, Lafayette: Light showers; fodder being pulled and some corn cut and shocked; a few scattered bolls of cotton are open.—W. Andrews.

Chilton, Maplesville: Heaviest rain of the season on the 15th, with high wind and hail, damaging both corn and cotton; cotton shedding rapidly.—W. Y. Nix.

Choctaw, Yantley: Unfavorable weather for saving fodder, though it is being pulled rapidly; all crops grassy; peas excellent.—J. A. Davison.

Clay, Dean: Too much rain for cotton and lowland corn; cotton shedding and rusting; upland corn excellent; minor crops good.—L. Z. Bell.

Dallas, King's Landing: Cotton has deteriorated considerably since August 1st.—W. T. Alison.

Hale, Newbern: One rain during week; some fodder being pulled; cotton deteriorated considerably; pastures excellent.—J. H.

Lee, Gold Hill: Cotton rusting, shedding; no good fodder being saved.—W. T. Andrews

Marengo, Magnolia: Corn maturing, though rusting and shedding; early on sandy lands; maturing.—Henry Slade

Montgomery, Hope: Cotton damaged considerably by excessive rains; some fodder pulled; sweet potatoes rotting.—J. Smith.

Perry, Uniontown: Cotton opening very rapidly from recent rains; boll worms active.—W. Richeson.

Pickens, Stone: Cotton considerably injured by recent rains; estimate damage now; corn and fodder ruined by rains.

Randolph, Napoleon: Weather damaging crops considerably; damage by hail on 15th; shedding, blighting and rusting; promising.—L. W. Tow

Russell, Hooks: Cotton damaged by recent rains, causing it to turn yellow; early corn yielding well.—J. Mitchell.

Shelby, Vincent: Early cotton open; some cotton opening rapidly; some rusting and shedding; doing well.—B. H. Sam

Sumter, Ramsey: Cotton and corn ruined by too much rain; some peas rotting in the field.—T. L. Hopkins.

Talladega, Sycamore: Some complaint of cotton rusting and shedding; all minor crops doing well.—J. Williams.

Tuscaloosa, Fosters: Some rust; cotton opening, though some fodder pulled; peas excellent; cotton opening, though some rust; potatoes promising.—L. E. Hi

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Butler, Garland: Weather favorable; cotton beginning to open, though shedding rapidly; very little fodder pulled; minor crops doing well.—J. Clure.

Clarke, Glover: Cotton opening rapidly on uplands, lowland cotton damaged by recent heavy rains; fodder being pulled; sugar cane very promising.—Day.

Conecuh, Belleville: Cotton badly dry week; cotton rusting and shedding rapidly, though considerable; the early planted is opening; corn poor.—William Newton

Covington, River Falls: Cotton shedding considerably; late corn doing well; fodder being pulled from corn; all minor crops promising.—F. Powell.

Crenshaw, Lapine: Cotton has deteriorated considerably; late corn doing well; fodder being pulled from corn; all minor crops promising.—F. Powell.

Dale, Verona: Cotton has deteriorated considerably; no top crop being; other crops doing well.—J. Sammons.

Geneva, Tillman: Early cotton promising, while the late is doing fairly well; most of the fodder saved; minor crops doing well.—J. O. Eachern.

Houston, Lucy: Fodder pulling almost completed; cotton considerably damaged by recent rains; cane, peas and potatoes doing well.—A. Crosby.

Monroe, Jones Mills: Dry weather; cotton opening and picking rapidly; though some complaint of rusting and shedding.—W. L. Middleton.

Wilcox, Alberta: Cotton continues to deteriorate, some being picked; fodder pulling almost completed; minor crops unpromising.—W. A. M

ree FRANK P. CHAFFEE

Section Director, Montgomery, A

SAFE ROBBED.

$3,000 in Securities Taken—Nitro-Glycerine Used.

Fruitton, a small station on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, miles north of Florence, was the scene of a safe blowers Sunday morning. The burglars entered the store of T. Pruitt by battering in the front door and succeeded in getting away with $100 in cash and $3,000 in notes and checks.

A quantity of nitro-glycerine was used to effect entrance into the safe, the iron door being blown a distance of forty feet across the store, where it struck the shelves and scattered their contents. It was doubled up and twisted. A piece of fuse and some wrapping paper were the only clues left by the burglars.

Colonel Machen Dead.

Colonel E. C. Machen, well known as a railroad builder, his latest work being the erection of the Birmingham and Birmingham, which was only a few days ago sold to the Atlantic Coast Birmingham, died Monday.

Parcels Post Convention.

President Amador and the French charge de affaires have signed a parcels post convention between Panama and France

Department of Mines.

At the session of the American Mining congress held at Portland, Ore., it was proposed to urge the formation of a department of mines and metallurgy.

VOL. II.

BATTLE OF LIAO YANG

Now Raging with 40,000 Men Engaged. Russian Guns Captured

ARMIES ARE EVENLY BALANCED

Russians are Well Intrenched and Japanese Assaults Have Been Repeatedly Repulsed.

The great battle of Liao Yang which began early [illegible] has been raging for [illegible] days with increasing intensity. Yesterday two brief telegrams [illegible] the afternoon, have been received. Every confidence is expressed in General Kuropatkin's ability to meet the Japanese assault on ground of his own choosing, but St. Petersburg is anxiously awaiting further news of the progress of the fight. The Japanese forces engaged in this battle can only be estimated, but they are believed to number about 20,000

General Kuropatkin is known to have six army corps, besides 147 squadrons of cavalry in which great confidence is reposed, bringing up the Russian total to about the same number that the Japanese have. How the armies compare with regard to artillery is not definitely known, though throughout the war the Japanese have shown great preference for this arm and skill in its use.

Reports from the front credit the Japanese with having about 1,200 guns and many mountain batteries, and it is known that they have recently shipped 24 heavy guns to Yinkow. Four of the guns already have been mentioned in the dispatches as being in action.

General Kuropatkin, in addition to his field batteries, has a number of very heavy guns emplaced at important positions at Liao Yang, where the Russians have been strongly fortified for some time.

The Japanese claim to have captured two field batteries during the last two days. Russian official accounts admit the loss of only six guns.

It is stated that a Japanese battery was captured south of Anshanshan during the preliminary fighting and that several Japanese guns have been captured since then.

A dispatch says:

The Japanese artillery fire only ceased at 8 o'clock this evening. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

The Russian corps repulsed a hot Japanese assault, the Japanese being driven back by bayonet charges no less than six times.

Two Japanese companies which succeeded in occupying a position were mistaken for Russians and annihilated by Japanese artillery fire

There has been an immense quantity of ammunition used throughout the day, especially on the southern front against the Russian third corps. It is believed that the Russian loss so far has been not shrdlu un [illegible] so far has not been very heavy, except in the regiments which sustained bayonet charges. All the men serving one Russian gun, except one, were killed by shrapnal. The survivor, who was badly wounded, heroically brought his gun to headquarters and then refused to quit his place until the general peremptorily ordered him.

A dispatch from Mukden says that the stubbornly fought battle which has been in progress near Liao Yang and attempts of the Japanese to turn the Russian flank have been repulsed. It is said at Mukden that the Japanese lost over ten guns, but details have not been received.

The news from Port Arthur up to August 26th was reassuring. The account of the battleship Sevastopol having gone out on August 23d to bombard the Japanese in Take bay does not mention that vessel as striking a mine.

The finance ministry has practically arranged with German bankers for a new loan of 500,000,000 roubles (approximately $250,000,000) at a higher rate of interest than that on the last loan. Only minor details remain to be settled, and the date of issue is not stated, but it is not likely that the loan will be floated until after the fall of Port Arthur.

River Gauges.

Weather Observer, L. A. Dorsch, announced that the government has approved and accepted the bids of contractors for installing river gauges at points on the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, and their tributaries. The gauges are to be put in at once at Columbia, Hattiesburg, Merrill, Shubuta, Enterprise and Jackson and will vary in construction.

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1904. NO. ::

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7,000 PERSONS.

Will Be Thrown Out of Employment at Pullman.

The great shops of the Pullman company are to shut down on September 1, and thousands of men employed in the various departments of the car-building corporation will be without work.

Thirty thousand people at Pullman and in the surrounding towns will be affected. When the Pullman company is working on full time, 7,000 persons are employed. During the last few months, owing to a lack of new orders, men have been laid off 300 and 400 at a time, until now the force does not aggregate more than 2,000.

These men are engaged in finishing the construction of cars already under way, and when these are ready for the rails the shops will be closed and the plant rendered idle.

The plant may remain closed for more than a month.

GRIFFIN COMES HOME.

Not Known Whether He Will be Selected Panama Secretary.

Letters received from Secretary Virgil Griffin, of the Alabama railroad commission, announces that he will be back from the canal zone, Panama.

It is not yet known whether Mr. Griffin will be selected as the clerk of the Panama judiciary or whether he will continue as secretary of the railroad commission. Secretary Griffin left Montgomery six weeks ago with Judge Osceola Kyle, who was appointed a member of the judiciary for the canal zone by the president. The intervening time Secretary Griffin has spent with Judge Kyle in his new home in Panama.

WITH AN AX

Prisoner Cuts His Way Out of Jail. Father Remained.

Ben White, who with his father, Frank White, was arrested at Jacksonville, Saturday for an assault with a knife upon Ollie Williams, succeeded in making his escape from the local prison.

White effected his escape by means of an axe which was slipped into his cell during the night by some unknown person and the local authorities are unable to discover a clue as to his whereabouts. Insisting on his innocence and having a firm faith in his acquittal by the court the elder White refused to go with his son. If young White is caught he will be removed to Anniston.

SULTAN'S BROTHER DEAD.

Declared Insane and Was in Solitary Confinement for 28 Years.

Former Sultan Murad V, of Turkey, died Monday, reports say of consumption.

It was reported in May that Murad V, the thirty-third sovereign of the house of Osman, was dying, and that his adherents all over Turkey, known as the young Turks, were secretly arming and awaited the signal to rise in insurrection.

Murad V was born in 1840, and ascended the throne after the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, in 1876. In July of that year Murad was placed under the regency of his brother, the present Sultan Abdul Hammid V, and in August was dethroned. Outwardly this act was performed legally by the council of ministers, on the ground that he was insane. The real facts of the case, however, will probably never be known, but it has been claimed that Murad was a good deal more sane than his brother.

One of the greatest terrors of Abdul Hammid's existence was the fear that his brother might escape.

The confinement of Murad has been one of the cruelest character. Only his jailers were allowed to see him, and every precaution was taken to prevent any intelligence of what was going on in the outside world from reaching him.

DR. FARLEY ACQUITTED

Grand Jury Indicted Him After an Exoneration.

Dr. John R. Farley was acquited of the charge of murder in the first degree after a trial of two days in the circuit court. The jury was out twenty-seven minutes. The verdict was received with applause.

Dr. Farley killed Davis Johnson, a well known young man last Christmas. He was exonerated after a preliminary hearing. The probate court and the grand jury made a notable case of it by returning an indictment against the defendant charging first degree murder. Dr. Farley was in jail a week. He proved self defense.

It Was Brilliant.

A large meteor fell not very far east of Ellisville on Sunday night. It appeared very suddenly, like a huge ball of fire, and when seemingly close to the earth burst with a report similar to, though not quite so loud, as a cannon-cracker.

KUROPATKIN IN HOPE

Abandons Advanced Positions And Concentrates His Troops at Liao Yang.

LINES ARE CLOSER DRAWN.

Russians Being Driven Out Gradually From Port Arthur's Defenses.

All the advices from Liao Yang show that General Kuropatkin is gradually drawing in his advanced positions to the inner ring of his defenses.

After three days of heavy fighting, the latter part of which was impeded by rain, the Russians were compelled to disable six guns, which it was impossible to take from high positions over the muddy roads, but during the fighting on the southern front they captured some Japanese guns. It is reported also that they destroyed some Japanese mountain batteries.

General Kuropatkin has not yet disclosed whether he intends to make a decisive fight at Liao Yang.

General Kuropatkin seems to be well satisfied with the situation. One dispatch describes him as being in high spirits and laughing and joking at a meeting of the St. George society at Liao Yang.

The Russian losses to date are said to be about 1,500. The Russian batteries inflicted heavy losses upon the Japanese.

Information which to a very great extent confirms previous reports of the conditions at Port Arthur has arrived.

The most important statement agreed to confirms the reports that the Russians have been driven from the fort immediately east of the railroad. This fort is located in the tail of the dragoon hills, along the summit of which the eastern defenses of Port Arthur are built.

When the Russian forces retired from Fort Itseshen they entered Fort No. 15, to the north of Chaochankou. During the nights of August 18th and 19th, while it was raining, the Japanese attempted to storm Fort Atzshen, which is a strong position adjoining Itzeshen, toward the city, but they were repulsed with heavy losses. During the night of August 22d an heroic band of five hundred Japanese attempted to capture Fort No. 15, in the midst of a storm. Almost the entire detachment was killed. The Chinese declared, however, that the Russians have evacuated Fort No. 15, but whether by reason of this assault or the Japanese artillery fire can not be learned. The Japanese are unable to occupy Fort No. 15.

Twenty thousand more Japanese soldiers reinforced the beseigers at Port Artnur last week.

Following an inspection made by government engineers, the Japanese government has issued a proclamation making complete preparation to develop gold fields recently discovered in the province of Iwate. The foreigners estimate that these fields will yield gold to the value of $500,000,000, and they are now preparing to start mining operations. It is estimated that the annual yield of the mines will be $15,000,000,000.

ALABAMA'S GRETNA GREEN.

Columbus, Ga., Enjoys That Reputation—Ministers Talk.

At Columbus, Ga., a lively discussion is going on as to the propriety of issuing marriage licenses to and marrying young runaway couples, most of them elopers from Alabama. Ministers in self-defense are taking a hand in the discussion.

For many years it has been a custom for runaway couples in east Alabama to come to Columbus, this being the nearest city in the adjoining state, and the city has acquired the reputation of being the Gretna Green of Alabama couples who desired to be married under circumstances other than prosaic. Often the girls are under age. The ordinary, who says that when a young couple are a long way from home, in a strange city, with no friends or relatives who may aid and advise them, if they wish to get married the best thing to do is to marry them. The honor of the young girl often demands that the license be issued, for if it is not she would be placed in a most embarrassing position. Couples often arrive on the night trains from Alabama.

Local ministers, in explaining why they marry young couples from Alabama and other points, give practically the same reason.

CORBIN IN COMMAND.

Troops to the Number of 2,500 Are at Manassas.

Major General H. C. Corbin assumed command of the maneuver camps at Manassas, Thoroughfare and Gainesville Sunday. The Fourth artillery band welcomed him with "Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds." Mrs. Corbin accompanied the general.

General F. D. Grant, in command of division No. 1 at Manassas, and General J. F. Bell, in command of division No. 2 at Thoroughfare, as well as all brigade commanders from the two camps, paid their respects to General Corbin during the afternoon. Reports from the two division commanders were requested. The strength of the two main camps is at present between 2,000 and 2,500 men. During the coming week this force, which will be augmented somewhat daily and will be occupied in this time in the laying out of two camps in skeleton form for the reception of the larger number of regular army troops and state militia to arrive next Saturday and Sunday.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Fatal Furnace Accident at Lafollette, Tenn.—Two Killed.

An explosion of gas in an iron furnace of the Lafollette Coal and Iron company at Lafollette, Tenn., resulted in the death of two men and the serious injury of one other.

R. S. Kinkannon, aged 35, of May Meadows, Va.; leaves wife and child.

Fred Walker, colored, of Middleboro, Ky.

C. W. Berry, of Lafollette, was desperately burned and can not recover. He had been married only a week.

The property loss will be light.

Their Emblems.

So far no political party in the state has complied with section 62 of the general election law passed by the legislature of 1903 requiring fac similies or copies of emblems to be filed with the secretary of state. Each party is required to have an emblem and a copy of such must be filed within sixty days before any general election in which state officers are to be voted for.

Murder the Charge.

W. S. Morgan, a prominent citizen of Richland, Webster county, Georgia, was taken to Americus and put in jail, after a commitment trial on a charge of murder, growing out of the killing of Joseph Phillips by William Ellis, both negroes, at Preston, recently. Ellis has made a confession, wherein he declared he was hired to kill Phillips and named W. S. Morgan as one of the parties thus employing him.

Didn't Hear the Cars.

John Rapier, a well known deaf and dumb citizen of Fort Payne, was instantly killed by being struck by a freight train on the Alabama Great Southern railroad.

Mr. Rapier was crossing the track on a bicycle and did not hear the coming train. The body was terribly mangled.

Little in Charge.

George K. Little has been appointed government engineer in charge of all the locks and improvements on the Warrior river. Mr. Little has had charge of the Tuscaloosa office since the death of Richard McCalla and O. E. Strehloe has had charge of the Demopolis office. Mr. Strehloe has resigned and the two offices have been put in charge of Mr. Little.

Collector Resigns.

A. C. Chisholm, who for twelve years has been tax collector of Lauderdale county, has resigned and T. E. Jones, the democratic nominee, has been appointed by Acting Governor Cunningham to fill the unexpired term.

West Alabama Cotton.

Cotton has begun to come into Eutaw. About 75 to 100 bales were received last week. The crop is not as good as was expected, but something like a 75 per cent crop will be made. Corn is very good the county over.

Election Ordered.

Tuscaloosa county commissioners have ordered an election to be held on Monday, September 19th for the purpose of determining whether or not a special tax shall be levied for the next twenty years for the support of

A correspondent declares that the Japanese minister of war has confidentially informed his colleagues that there is no hope of taking Port Arthur by direct assault, and that long operations will be necessary. Therefore, the minister has ordered the field marshal, Oyama, to avoid entailing heavy loss of life. This, the correspondent says, has been concealed from the public.

A BAREFOOT BOY

Robbed Jewelry Store at Cullman. Knew the Best Articles In It.

ABOUT $200 WORTH WAS TAKEN.

Police Have Clews and Are Following Them—Entrance Was Effected Through the Transom.

Burglars broke into the jewelry store of C. B. Sargent, at Cullman, Thursday night and stole about $200 worth of the finest goods in the sto... An entrance was made through ... transom over the door which ... protected only by a wire screen. A hole was cut in this and foot prints on the walls and door indicate that the entrance was made by a barefoot boy.

The thief, whoever he was, was a good judge of jewelry, as he took nothing but the very best quality of goods in the store. It is thought that there were more than one connected with the burglary and the officers are following up clues.

Refusal to Pay.

On the advice of the attorney general, Acting Governor Cunningham has refused to pay a bill of $95 costs incurred by Dan Rogers, a negro, who was convicted of manslaughter and took his case to the supreme court of the United States after failing in the state supreme court, on the ground that there were no negroes on the jury. The court gave a judgment against the state of the amount mentioned and the governor was asked to pay it.

The clerk of the supreme court of the United States is not authorized to issue any process against the state, and there is no way to get the money unless the governor should see fit to pay it out of the extraordinary fund.

Jefferson's School Census.

There are in Jefferson county, according to the new school census, 52,301 children of the school age, which is between 7 and 21. Of these 31,595 are white. The school census last year gave the total number of school children as 49,978.

Two Trains a Day.

Rumors are again afloat of a double daily train service between Selma and Rome.

Sewer System.

Ensley's storm sewerage system was completed Saturday and turned over to the city, also the sanitary sewerage system. The sanitary sewerage was finished three or four days ago. Both systems were completed two months ahead of the time named in the contract and represent an outlay of over $60,000 by the city.

To the Fall Term.

Owing to the decision of the judge of the circuit court that he could not hear the mandamus proceedings instituted by members of the Bessemer bar to test the constitutionality of the Morrow court act, the case will have to go over until October.

Rust in Cotton.

Rust is threatening to cut the cotton crop short in the vicinity of Thorsby. Picking will be on in a few days where the rust has struck the cotton. The corn crop is reported as being fairly good.

Land Mark Gone.

The large wooden public school house which has stood in Decatur for more than twenty years and within whose walls some of the most influential citizens of today obtained the foundation of their education, is being torn down. The building was erected about the year 1882, and at that time was considered a fine structure. It will be replaced at once by a handsome modern brick which will cost $20,000.

Cotton Mill Church.

The Ella White cotton mills are erecting a church at their mill near Uniontown for the operatives, which will cost about $500 and will be nonsectarian. The church will be built at the company's expense.

Dallas Cotton.

The United States census bureau's special agent for Dallas county is preparing to take the first report of the cotton ginned in this county from the crop of 1904. The report will cover all cotton ginned from this year's crop up to September.

Appointed Postmaster.

William O. King has been appointed postmaster at Jones, Autauga county.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law.
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St, Opposite Court House.
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
CLANTON.
Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's Office

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

IMPORTANT!

GIN SAWS FILED — I have one of the best machines made for that business. Put in your order now if you have any work in this line.

J. M. MADDOX.
Clanton, Ala.

The practice of attentive and sympathetic silence might well be followed by people in general far more than it is, says Annie Payson Call, in Leslie's Monthly Magazine. The protection of a loving, unselfish silence is very great; a silence which is the result of shunning all selfish, self-assertive, vain or affected speech; a silence which is never broken for the sake of "making conversation," showing off," or covering selfish embarrassment; a silence which is full of sympathy and interest—the power of such a silence cannot be over-estimated.

It is interesting to watch the rise in life of slang and colloquial words and expressions. A very convenient phrase that has entered into the common spoken vocabulary was incorporated into an official report not so long ago by a committee of Harvard professors, which declared: "The large lecture course has come to stay." Now we find in the last number of the Speaker, a dignified library periodical of London, the rather obvious statement: "The city has come to stay." It is time for "come to stay" to be embalmed in the dictionary.

SHOULD HE COME BACK.

(Translation from Maeterlinck.)

"Should he come back this way
To seek your gate?"
"Tell him how each long day
I did but wait."

"And should he question still,
Knowing me not?"
"Pity, as sisters will,
His grievous lot."

"And if he ask your place?
How speak the thing?"
"Give him (and turn your face)
My golden ring."

"And if he quest the damp,
Dull dwelling o'er?"
"Show him the lightless lamp,
The open door."

"And if his heart ask wild
How fell your sleep?"
"Then tell him that I smiled,
Lest he should weep."

—Agnes Lee in The Bookman.

His Lost Opportunity

From the German of Josef V.

On a beautiful autumn
a bicycle trip from Paris
where I dismounted at the
I was very hungry and the clock
just struck six, I at once directed my
steps toward the dining room, the lo-
cation of which was known to me
from earlier visits.

I found the room better lighted than before, and flowers on the tables. But where were the guests? I took a seat and began to drum on the table with my knife and fork. A waiter who looked in at the door in response to the noise, and whom I asked if dinner would not be served soon replied, in a tone almost of rebuke, "Very soon, sir."

Some ladies and gentlemen came in, conversing. To my surprise, they were all in evening dress. More and more of them came, until the room was quite full, but not one of them took a seat at the tables. I sat there alone munching the roll which I found stuck in my napkin, in expectation of the soup. Nobody seemed to take any notice of me; but the waiter, who had come in again, seemed to be shocked by my conduct. I reflected that probably the new owner of the hotel had introduced new etiquette at the table d'hote. It was not long before the host came up to me and asked: "Pardon me, sir, but are you one of the wedding guests?"

"Wedding guest—I? What do you mean? Oh, is there to be a wedding dinner?"

"Yes, sir. I suppose you thought you were in the public dining room. This evening the table d'hote is served in the billiard room on account of the wedding. Prosper will show you the way."

Laughing over my mistake, I rose and followed the waiter, but before I was out of the room I heard behind me a loud "Sir, sir!"

I turned in the door. It was M Beriot, father of the bride, who was calling me. He was standing by the bride and groom, who had just come in. The young couple were smiling at me, and M. Beriot called out:

"My dear sir, you are hereby invited to keep your place at the table. Pray, do us the honor to dine with us. We have a vacant seat, for my friend Bidochard was obliged to leave before the dinner, and we shall be glad to have you take his place."

I looked at the faces around me, and saw that I should be laughed at if I refused. "I am to stay, then?" I asked, hesitatingly.

"Yes, stay, stay!" replied a chorus of voices, and all clapped their hands. A vivacious woman came forward and shook my hand, saying "How do you do, M. Bidochard?"

Under such circumstances I soon felt at home in the charming circle. I gave my card to M. Beriot, who introduced me with great ceremony. I was to sit beside his sister-in-law, a young widow, whom I had already noticed among the guests.

During the twenty or more courses I conversed diligently with my charming neighbor, and my chivalrous speeches were not received with disfavor. What she seemed to appreciate especially in me was that she could talk with me about everything. Her favorite theme, however, was music. She was vividly interested in the fact that I knew Franz Liszt personally and could tell her everything about his peculiarities and habits. She promised that if I should ever call on her when I happened to be in the city she would play a Hungarian rhapsody for me.

The next morning when I had sent for my wheel and was settling my bill a carriage drove up to the door. Soon the widow and a friend, whom I had also met the evening before, came down in traveling costume. I understood, from the way in which the friend looked at me, that I had been a subject of conversation between the two women. Returning my greeting, the lovely Mme. Beriot asked whither I was bound, and when I replied that I had no fixed destination, she suggested, blushing slightly, that I should go a little way with them on the road to Dreux, in order that they might see me on my wheel.

I assisted the two women into the carriage and accompanied them on my bicycle to Dreux. In spite of the dust which I was obliged to swallow, I felt proud and happy to play the cavalier to my lovely acquaintance. Of course, no conversation was possible on account of the rattling of the wheels. The widow talked exclusively with her friend, but often looked at me with an enchanting smile. From time to time she raised her voice to ask me if I did not wish to turn back, and when I declared that no power on earth could induce me to leave them until they had reached their destination she blushed and seemed pleased, which completely turned my head.

When we arrived at Ercux M. Berfot, of course, invited me to luncheon. Her friend was present at the meal, but left us afterward. Then, partly to start the conversation, partly because I really longed to hear her play, I reminded Mme. Beriot of her promise of the evening before. She at once declared herself ready to comply with my wish and preceded me to the drawing room. Then she took pains to insure my comfort.

I was ot sit in a large armchair, and when the coffee was brought she put it on a small table at my side. She remarked, smiling, that it was plainly written in my face how much I longed for a smoke, and brought me an expensive Havana. As she offered it to me with her beautiful, aristocratic fingers, I lost my head. I seized one of her hands and pressed a passionate kiss upon it. When I refused to let the hand go, she gave me a slight tap with the other, then, in confusion, she fled to the piano and began to play.

She played on for more than an hour—played excellently, classic and modern compositions, and perhaps her own improvisations among them. My glance rested on her; sometimes I closed my eyes in the ecstacy of listening to the music. I smoked my splendid cigar, while enchanting dreams of the future passed through my brain. Then something happened which I can never forget.

It is always my habit to lunch lightly. My new found friend, however, had set before me a rich repast, and, physically exhausted as I was, I went to sleep during a wonderfully soft pianissimo. That is the awful truth.

When I again opened my eyes her place at the piano was empty, and I was alone in the room. My only thought was flight. My cap was in the hall and my wheel was leaning against the stairs. At the speed with which I fled I could have won a race.

QUEER INDUSTRIES.

Alligator Farms, Elk Pastures, Skunk Ranches and Leech Ponds.

It was not until the buffaloes were practically extinct that it became generally known that "buffalo robes" were exceedingly warm and desirable. Whalebone has, of course, increased in price with the development of the methods of hunting. The story of ivory and elephants is much the same. Now comes a story from Florida that a number of French dealers are on the way to the Southern swamps to secure a supply of healthy young alligators for breeding purposes. It is proposed, according to a Florida authority, to establish in the south of France a farm for the propagation of the saurians. Alligator skin is made into leather that seems to strike the French aesthetic taste as the neatest for all forms of ornamental work, as well as for bags and shoes.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that a number of industries quite as queer as alligator farming have been established in this country. A Vermont man is said to make $4,500 a year raising elk, and a New York newsboy a number of years ago went West and in time had an extensive elk pasture at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. He got customers from the owners of game preserves all over the country, and found it difficult to supply the demand. The man who proposes to establish a skunk ranch in the South said of his plan: "The skunks feed upon anything so long as it is good, but they like grasshoppers better than anything else. After being killed and skinned the skunk is roasted over a slow fire for its oil. This usually sells for $5 a gallon to druggists. The black skins fetch about $1.25. A skunk will yield from one to three pints of oil. The average is about a quart." The leech farmer has no such cheerful word. It is true that leeches feed upon "anything so long as it is good," but they have decided that few things are good. In spite, therefore, of the fact that a fine, hungry leech has a good market value, there are only five farms where they are cultivated in the country.—New York Post.

A Russian Heroine.

The doughty deeds of a brave Russian girl, who on close acquaintance proves to be a Karaim Jewess, are graphically reported from Mukden. This courageous Hebrew, who is only 20, dresses as a man, calls herself Michael Smolko and has played a brilliant and helpful part as scout and dragoman. Recently, when some specially dangerous work was necessary, and qualified military men were called upon to volunteer, she was the first to offer her services and reconnoiter the Japanese position in the forest. On June 21 she headed a small party of Cossacks and not only obtained information needed by the Russian commander, but successfully drove back a large number of cattle which, having been looted by the Japanese, were being taken to their camp by Chinese auxiliaries.

At the University of Heidelberg the first woman student of theology was regularly matriculated this year.

COURTESY AT SEA.

An Impressive Experience When Ships Exchange Salutations.

The passing of two vessels within speaking distance in mid-ocean is always an impressive experience. Even the most indifferent of travelers must feel a thrill at the exchange of salutations in such circumstances. The account of such a meeting, told by a sailor on the United States training ship Hartford, and reported in the New York Tribune, is of more than ordinary interest. The Hartford, Farragut's old flagship, was ten days out from Madeira. Supper was over and the crew, 500 strong, were enjoying the leisure hour in the soft light of the full moon, when a full-rigged ship was sighted, every stitch of canvas set. She was bound to cross close in the Hartford's wake, but the thickening evening haze soon hid her from view.

Presently the watch officer cried out, "I saw a white light flash from where the ship ought to be!"

We thought it might be the glisten of the moon on her sails; but it appeared again, this time long continued and plainly visible, a signal of distress, a call for aid. Many were the conjectures as to what it could mean. Probably the crew were short of water, or someone was desperately ill and a surgeon was wanted from our steamer, or the vessel might have sprung a leak.

Without a moment's delay our captain ordered the helm to starboard. The great ship swung slowly about and bore down upon the stranger. Gradually the two vessels drew together until the lights shone clear and the outlines were well defined.

Now the order rang out, quick and distinct:

"Stand by to clear the lifeboat; make ready to lower!"

The approaching vessel was now close to our port bow, but we heard no hail.

"Try her!" ordered our captain. "Hail her with the megaphone."

"Ship ahoy! Can we be of any assistance?"

"No," came back the answer. "We did not know you were a man-of-war."

"We saw your light, and thought you signaled for help."

"No, thank you. We saw your light and bore down to assist if you needed help."

"No, thanks."

"Same to you."

"What is your nationality?"

"German."

Our ship struck up the German national anthem, while the sailors on the stranger gathered on her poop, gave us three rousing cheers, which were returned with good will by our boys, and our band played "Columbia," as the German squared on her course and passed on like a vision. But we followed her, and, running in under her stern, hailed her once more.

"We are the United States ship Hartford; what ship are you?"

"The Ariadne, of Bremen, bound home."

Our band struck up "Die Wacht am Rhein," and with three more lusty cheers from the Ariadne and three more from the 500 throats on our ship, we parted, we to the west; she, with her great gleaming spread of canvas, toward the rising moon.

She had mistaken the electric lights of our band for distress signals, and we had thought the same of her answering light. Each had gone miles out of her course to aid the other.

How the House Happened.

"Yes," said Mr. Mutt, "it was rather odd, the way I came to rebuild my house. You see, Mrs. Mutt was in town one day and happened to buy a very handsome hall lamp—one of the kind that stands on the post of the stair banisters," and then, says London Tit-Bits, he went on to describe the development of the house:

"Well, as soon as she got the lamp home, we saw that it was too large for the style of stairs, so I had to get the carpenters to come in and widen them and put in new balustrades and posts, and set them over more toward the center of the hall. When that was done the hall didn't look like a hall at all, and I had to have the carpenters tear out the walls and make the old dining room into a new hall.

"Then, of course, the kitchen had to be torn away and rebuilt at the back of the house, so that the old kitchen would do for a sitting room, and there had to be a new dining room built to match the finish in the hall. And when things got so far we saw at once that we had to have a library off the hall, and then the veranda had to go to make room for the library, and my pet rose bushes came up to give a chance to build the new veranda.

"Well, to make a long story short, I had to remodel the second story to match the first, and put a third story on in order to take care of the rooms that were crowded out by the changes in the second. And so I had a new house all round."

"And was your wife pleased?"

"Only partly. You see, just on the last day when the carpenters had completed the third story and were finishing work on the whole job, one of them dropped his hammer through the skylight and it fell to the hall and smashed the lamp that had started the whole thing."

Both at Bonn and at Breslau new colleges for girls has been opened, offering a six-year course after graduation from the high school.

TO AIR THE CELLAR.

When cellars become musty or foul and odors are noticed the best thing to do is to close all the doors and windows and burn enough sulphur to fill the cellar room with dense fumes. Leave it closed for an hour or two, and then open the doors and windows. Next whitewash the walls and ceilings with two coats of good whitewash. Sulphur gas is heavy and settles, hence care must be used to agitate the air in the cellar by selecting a windy day for the work. Sulphur fumes will destroy all kinds of germs.

SOME HELPFUL HINTS.

Much labor may be saved in washing frying pans if they are wiped out clean with a piece of paper after the fat is poured from them, before they are put in the dish water. The paper should then be burned. These pans should also have a perioric boiling in soda water in a large kettle. If these two things are done they will be kept as smooth inside as when new.

To Remove Scorch Marks—Bake an onion, then squeeze out the juice and mix it with an ounce of fuller's earth, a glassful of vinegar and a small quantity of shredded soap. Heat together till the soap has melted, leave till cold, and then apply to the scorched linen. Let it dry on and then wash in the usual way.

Scented Handkerchiefs—To give handkerchiefs a faint scent of violets, hold them in water to which a little piece of orris root has been added.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

One of the handy things to have about the house is an emergency bag. This is really a collection of pockets, or wall bag, tacked on the wall in some convenient place, or on the inside of a closet door. In one of the pockets put all the old, soft, worn linens; another may contain ordinary cotton batting; another, coarser cloths and bandages; in another may be a roll of absorbent cotton, and so on, with a pocket for buttons, darning cotton, patches or other articles that are constantly being called for. Bits of cord, string from the grocer's packages, a rolled quantity of strips, a paper of sticking plaster and many other things will find a corner there, and will save many a weary hunt, in case of accident, or other need.

A knife rack is a thoroughly useful thing to have in the kitchen. Take a board about four inches wide and twenty inches long, held by two brackets of wood or iron. Drill holes with a gimlet along both sides of the board about an inch apart, and place in pairs. The wood between each pair of holes is cut away with a keyhole saw, and the edges of the slots thus formed are smoothed with sandpaper. Then fasten the board on its brackets. The slots are to hold the blades of the knives, and support the handle. A companion piece to this is a spoonbar. This is made of a strip of wood a foot long and two or three inches wide. This may be fastened to the wall with screws, or hung upon hooks with eyes, or fastened to brackets. At suitable distances along the strip, put in small hooks, and on these hang spoons, cook forks, ladles, etc. Do not hang two things on one hook. If one board is likely to be crowded, make another.

One of the nicest materials for dish cloths, is a cheap grade of cheese cloth—two or three cents a yard, in the department stores; it does the work well, and does not hold the grease or gather the scum from the dishwater, and can be easily washed clean and dried in the sun. It is cheap enough to admit of burning when it shows too much sign of usage. The cloth when new does not dry well but serves for a wash cloth admirably. It is also serviceable for the toilet and the bath.

RECIPES.

Minced Meat on Toast—Prepare the toast, arrange on a hot platter and keep hot; remove gristle, fat., etc., from cold, cooked meat; chop the meat very fine, measure it and put it into a saucepan; add one-half cup of gravy for each cup of meat; season to taste with salt, pepper and, if liked, with fine chopped or grated onion, or a few drops of onion juice, or a little peppery sauce; grated nutmeg may be added to lamb or mutton if liked; place saucepan over the heat and stir until meat is heated; pour over hot toast and serve at once; the toast may be buttered or not, as preferred.

Broiled Tomatoes—This is especially easy to do over a gas fire, but can be done over coals. Select fresh, firm tomatoes, wash, dry and cut into thick slices, leaving the skin on to hold them together. Heat and grease the broiler, lay on the sliced tomatoes, salted and peppered, and broil quickly. Season with a little butter and serve while hot. A variation is afforded by sprinkling with cheese while broiling.

Chocolate Sandwiches.—Moisten unsweetened, grated chocolate with sweet cream; sprinkle with powdered sugar, and fill in bread cut round.

Chocolate Wafers—Two-thirds cup butter, one cup powdered sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, two ounces grated chocolate, melted; one teaspoon baking powder, two tablespoons milk, two and one-half cups flour; roll out thin, using as little flour as possible, and bake in a hot oven.

First Baby—What are your parents like?

Second Baby—Oh, they do pretty well for amateurs?

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "REWARDS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."

The Rev. Dr. N. McGee Waters Says That if You Would Attain Earthly Prosperity Christ Must Be Your Teacher—The True Prescription For All Scholarship.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. N. McGee Waters, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, took as his subject Sunday morning, "Rewards of Righteousness." His text was from Matthew vi: 33: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Dr. Waters said in the course of his excellent sermon:

From the beginning until now man's search has been for the golden age. Sometimes he named it the Golden Fleece; sometimes Holy Grail. Plato prophesied it in a republic yet to be. Bunyan, after a weary pilgrimage, found it beyond the Delectable Mountains. Bacon saw it in Atlantis, rising out of the midst of an unsailed sea. It is always afar off and in the future. Like the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow, it is always over the next hill.

Jesus also prophesied a golden age—called it "the Kingdom of God," and found it in the present time. For a long time men went hungry, and lo! there was always plenty in the ground—when they "scratched the earth with a hoe it laughed with a harvest." They prized diamonds, and lo! they were always in the river beds for the finding. They shivered for warmth, and lo! coal was stored under the hills. They longed for some pack horse, and lo! giants were chained in every flowing river. They were always looking for the golden age. Jesus said: "Look within—the Kingdom of God is within you."

Men are always expecting the Kingdom of God to come through some device of their making. They cry, "Let us have a better government and a better wage, and we will have the Kingdom of God; let us toil and hoard a mountain of gold, and when our barns are filled we will have the Kingdom of God. Let us search after knowledge, and when we are wise we will have the Kingdom of God. Let us trade our strength for popularity and reputation, when with the laurel we have bound our brow we shall be blessed."

Jesus says just the opposite: "Seek the Kingdom of God and you will have no labor problem, for you will have an increased wage; seek the Kingdom of God, and you will find wealth; seek the Kingdom of God, and you will be enrolled among the children of immortality." Men say, "Let us get rich and we will be content." Jesus says, "Be content, and you will be rich." Men say, "Let us get wisdom, and we will be happy." Jesus says, "Be happy and you will be wise. Men say, "If we can gain all these things, like houses and lands, we will be the children of the Kingdom of God." Jesus says, "Enter into the Kingdom of God, and you will have all these things."

When will we believe the teachings of Jesus? He was ahead of His time. We are growing up to Him, to understand Him better than early generations. Every saying of His we find true as law and fact. Take that saying of His, "The meek shall inherit the earth." It was too hard for His age. But time, the great tester, pronounces it pure gold. The wise man everywhere sees the exceeding reward of meekness. They get who forget.

Jesus said to His disciples: "It is expedient for you that I go away." They could not believe that then. But when a long time hath passed we know that really death is a benefit, and that great men are never so valuable to their disciples as after they have gone away from the earth. The text, "Seek first the Kingdom of God," etc., is one of those sayings that we have to grow up to. Generally men have read it in some mystical way. They have regarded it as true only in some peculiar religious sense. But it is a literal fact; it is truth; it is law of the universe. Virtue is the road to fame. Godliness is profitable in this world.

"And all these things shall be added." What things? Christ has just named them—food and clothes and the material prizes for which men strive. Men are swayed by motives as trees are by the winds. Tell me what you most love and I will tell you what you will be. You love knowledge with a passion—the Greek did and he became a scholar; you love power—the Roman did and Rome is yet law giver for the nations; you love beauty—John Keats did and he became a poet. Among the motives that sway men's daily lives, we may put first these three—the pursuit of wealth, the gaining of knowledge and the winning of fame. How can these things best be won? According to Jesus, by a deep hearted search after the Kingdom of God.

Wealth—the laws of wealth are the laws of righteousness. Knowledge—the kingdom of knowledge is the Kingdom of God. Fame—"the Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the ways of the wicked shall rot."

Let us look at the world of wealth. The savage has no prosperity; it is only the civilized man who grows rich. What is wealth? Emerson tells us it begins "with a tight roof that keeps out the rain and a good pump that yields sweet waters, and horses, or a locomotive to cross the land, and a boat to cross the sea." But whence come the roof and the pump and the ship and the locomotive? Man did not invent them; he only discovered them. They are the laws of God dressed up in clothes of wood and steel and stone. The laws of wealth are the laws of righteousness. Men go toward prosperity as they find the laws of God.

Again, how do we get wealth? There are three possible ways. A man may beg it, he may steal it, or a man may earn it. But neither pauper nor beggar increases the wealth of the community. Only by the laws of industry and vision can we increase wealth. But the laws of labor and vision are the laws of the Kingdom of God. Barbarism has been, with its poverty, defined as "society without the commandments." Contrariwise, then, civilization, with all its houses and lands and stocks and bonds, is society with the commandments. Violation of the laws of God in every age means bankruptcy. Obedience to the laws of God in every age makes for prosperity. History writes down the tale of empires. When she writes down "Pyramids" and "Parthenon" and "Hanging Gardens," she expresses their desolation by saying over their ruins, "These people forgot God, and hence their waste places." She writes down "London," "Chamber of Commerce," "Shipyards," "Temple," "Library," and expresses their glory by saying, "These have remembered God—hence their prosperity."

The Bible pronounces "Anathema" against those who "make haste to get rich"—that is, they who, despising the laws of God, take a short cut to prosperity. Their wealth is poverty; their gain is loss. The mistress who holds back the just wage from the maid; the borrower who refuses to return to the lender; the government that debases its people with debased coin, may temporarily gain; but such wealth destroys the possessor and is like the wrecker's handful of coin, gleaned from the beach to which he has beguiled an argosy; is like the camp follower's bundle of rags stolen from the breast of men slain in battle; it like the coin of Judas—only blood money paid to buy a potter's field wherein liberty and justice and prosperity shall at last be buried in the grave of dishonor. Way back in the Old Testament we have Moses saying: "Thou shalt not have diverse measures in thy sanctuary." The words call up for us a scene from that far off time. There are booths with baskets of figs and grapes and golden wheat and bottles of oil and [illegible] cloths, and the merchant has two sets of scales—one scale, with a large [illegible] which he buys the grapes [illegible] handman, and another, with a [illegible] in which he sells the grapes [illegible] wife. And the King by [illegible] men in debased coin, and [illegible] tegrity and justice are [illegible] ed, and there is growing [illegible] lying King and lying merchants and [illegible] words. The old prophet rises in his [illegible] and says: "A false measure is an abomination unto the Lord." And [illegible] commerce at last poisons [illegible] dation of civilization [illegible] nation and the individual [illegible] forgotten God and His [illegible] for a long time in the [illegible]

The laws of wealth [illegible] righteousness. If you would [illegible] if you would attain it [illegible] multiply houses and [illegible] you would make a [illegible] the rose, let Christ [illegible] first the kingdom of God [illegible] all these things shall [illegible]

What is knowledge? [illegible] knowledge? There [illegible] the lonesomest man in [illegible] of the poorest, feeding [illegible] on French revolution, [illegible] ages. When he speaks [illegible] greatest prophet and [illegible] message is: "I have [illegible] among all peoples." He [illegible] us the laws of divine [illegible] run through the nature [illegible] Scandanavian Eden [illegible] the liquid fire of the [illegible] skull of perished emperors [illegible] his Puritan lips as they [illegible] wine. Knowledge is finding out [illegible] laws. There is Charles Dickens [illegible] not satisfied to meet people [illegible] as we do and shake hands with [illegible] learn their names. But [illegible] hearts and homes and hopes [illegible] with sympathy, with pathos and [illegible] est humor, he writes his [illegible] books become a sort of Bible [illegible] merged tenth of society, and [illegible] find written down the great divine [illegible] which govern action and conduct and [illegible] acter. He is the poor man's preacher [illegible] cause he found on the heart of [illegible] man the handwriting of God. All knowledge is revelation.

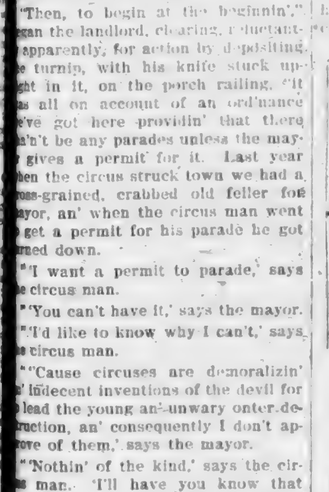
Seeking the way God made the stars, Kepler became an astronomer. Seeking the way the world was made, Watt became a scientist. Seeking the mysteries and secrets of the human soul and God's will therein; Kant became a philosopher. Seeking to find out how God wrought in human nature, Shakespeare penetrated the soul depths of Iago, Hamlet, Desdemona, Richard, Henry and Lear in transcribing into words what he has written there, he has given us his dramas. Lo! the dramas of Shakespeare are almost another book of God in which we find written the divine law of retribution and forgiveness and sacrifice and redemption. Augustine comes and his word is law, but it is the law of inspiration. Browning comes and his one word is inspiration, but it is the inspiration of love. And Beecher and Phillips Brooks come and their one word is love, but it is the love of God. Save he bring us a word of love the wisdom of the scholar is foolishness.

Have you ever seen the shimmering of a lake when the sun was playing on its surface? Have you seen the gleams of golden light dancing like angels on the waters? You know the glory was in the sun and not in the water. The sun was the source, but the waters were clothed in a borrowed glory. If you have ever stood in a great valley surrounded by mountains, and heard the echoes repeated from mount to mount, some loud, some soft, some distant, some near at hand, you know the voice was not in the mountains. The mountains only carried the voice. So great scholars are only waters and mountain peaks. The voice is God Almighty who speaks. It is the light that shines. There is a difference in men. The difference between great men and little men always consist in this—the great man is always listening for the voice of God. The little man is taken up with the sound of his earthly on-going. The one heard a sound and said: "It thunders." The other heard a sound and said: "It thunders." Jesus standing with them knew "it was an angel that had spoken unto Him." Knowledge is revelation. There is no other way. If you would be a scholar, if you would wear a scholar's crown and have a scholar's power, you must seek and know God, you must seek and know Him as He is to face and to find out His ways, which are above our ways, and His words, which are above our words. Here is the prescription for all scholarship: "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

In every age men believe that fame can be bought for a price, and so they build up their warehouses and build up their fleets. So they multiply their fleets until their white sails cover every sea; so they gather to themselves houses and lands and stocks and bonds. When they die the market drops down for a day or a week and then the world goes on. You do not know the names of any rich men in Athens or Rome or Thebes or Babylon. You may know the name of some orator or some scholar who had wealth, but you do do not know the name of any man who had nothing but wealth. There was a man who laid the foundation of his fortune in the days of the Stuarts. He was a powder manufacturer. He drove his coach and four and lived in a palace. He built silken stairs for his children. He had been an ardent Royalist, but when the Revolution came he said: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken in its flood, leads on to fortune." And he cut off his powdered curls and left off his jeweled sword, and even sang psalms. He turned Puritan and turned his back on the cathedral and went to worship in a Puritan conventicle. He had his reward. He got the contract for making powder for Cromwell's army and became a multi-millionaire. And when the restoration came he grew again his Dyke board, he again wore his velvet coat, let, he again went to church with book and crucifix. He even stood on the balcony and applauded when Cromwell's bones were hung up to dry on Tyburn Hill. He finally became a cavalier and he had his reward. For lo! Charles made him a Knight of the Garter and he still had the contract for making powder for the English army. What was his name? You do not know. Nobody knows. You cannot find his name written down in any book. But in that same time there was a poor man who was a Puritan under the first Stuarts, who was Puritan secretary of commonwealth under Cromwell, and who was a poor, blind and poor, an exile threatened with his life under the returned Stuarts, who had the pen of a ready writer and the arts offered him gold to make the worse appear the better side. He said: "Nay, nay, I will live in hunger and I will die, my children cry for bread, but I will not sell my honor. I care not for parties, I strive only for the truth of the Kingdom of God." And everything he ever wrote in prose or in poetry is still remembered. His name was John Milton, and every English boy knows it by heart. Seek first the Kingdom of God and fame will find you out. Always the pathway to greatness is along the line of loyalty to the Kingdom of God.

Seek the Kingdom of God, that is the great thing. Any man who seeks wealth for wealth's sake will always be poor, though he be clad in purple. Any man who seeks first and always the Kingdom of God will be rich, whether he live in a garret or a king's palace. It is the law of the universe. They who love truth and serve her, receive a true man's reward. houses and lands in the present time and in the time to come, life eternal. Closing an old poem a little:

Then to side with truth is noble,
Though we share her wretched crust,
For her cause brings fame and profit,
And 'tis prosperous to be just.



"You can't have it!" says the Mayor."

wouldn't, if he had to call out the militia to stop him.

"Well, mister circus man came down

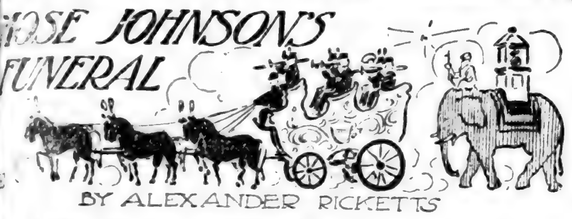
The Unforgotten Song

The years have taught me many things,
But none so sure as this:
That shelter, solace, joy and strength
Are always where God is.

So now, when hope and courage fail,
And only fear is strong,
My heart will sing, as in the past,
An unforgotten song.
God is my refuge and my strength,
I will not be afraid;
And though the night be wild and dark,
I meet it undismayed.

—Marianne Farningham.

MOSE JOHNSON'S FUNERAL



BY ALEXANDER RICKETTS

right, 1900, by The Shortstory Pub. Co (All rights reserved.)

on the porch talking desul- the landlord—the wide, h, with the wobbly, creaky, splint-bottomed rocking- old tavern, not the "pi- garish new hotel, which generation point to pride- oping with an outward and the village's evolution into happened to mention—I've actly how it came into my ing seen Gen. Grant's fun-

Hum!" observed the landlord, ously. "You oughter've seen on's funeral if you wanter seen a funeral. Eh, fel-

an appreciative chuckle circulated ng the rest of the loungers, and ed me into asking, "Why?"

"Cause it was worth seein'," ex- ed the landlord, scraping vigor- with his jack-knife at the turnip which he was refreshing himself. Whenever any of you out-of-town rs comes 'round here braggin' t your gorgeous mortuary page- them Gen. Grant's obsequies mentioned," he added, after tually selecting a new point of rk to on the turnip,) "it don't fease We jest nudge each other in una-sumin' way, an' say 'He e've seen Mose Johnson's fun- it was plenty of panoramer for country folks like us."

What was it? How was it remark- " I asked, curiously.

Oh, I dunno as it was anyways re- except out here in the Mebbe you fellers that live are used to them," replied Lord, cautiously.

let me hear about it, and I ell better," I urged.

Then, to begin at the beginnin'," the landlord, clearing, reluctant- ntly, for action by depositing with his knife stuck up- it, on the porch railing, "it account of an ord'nance here providin' that there any parades unless the may- a permit for it. Last year the circus struck town we had a grained, crabbed old feller for an' when the circus man went a permit for his parade he got down.

'I want a permit to parade,' says circus man.

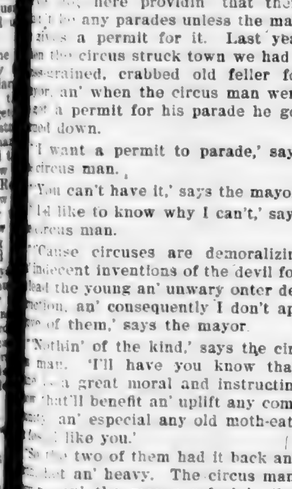
'You can't have it,' says the mayor.

'I'd like to know why I can't,' says circus man.

'Cause circuses are demoralizin' indecent inventions of the devil for lead the young an' unwary onter de- struction, an' consequently I don't ap- of them,' says the mayor.

'Nothin' of the kind,' says the cir- man. 'I'll have you know that a great moral and instructin' that'll benefit an' uplift any com- an' especial any old moth-eat- like you.'

So the two of them had it back an' forth an' heavy. The circus man an' the mayor refusin': the man threatenin', an' the mayor him: the circus man pleadin', mayor sittin' obstinate; the man gettin' madder an' madder, mayor not budgin' an inch; the cussin', and the mayor seventy-five cents per cuss the upshot of it all was that man had to leave without but swearin' he'd parade in all the mayors an' permits in while the mayor was vowin'



"You can't have it!' says the Mayor."

shouldn't, if he had to call out the to stop him.

Well, mister circus man came down here an' carried on somethin' awful, worse than the wildest man from Borneo you ever seen, an' offerin' everythin' to everybody if they'd only tell him how he could outwit the mayor, an' jest then I had sorte an idear. So I says to him, 'Say,' I says, 'Mose Johnson's lyin' dead this minit, waitin' for the poor board to bury him, Mose always bein' a shiftless, thoughtless, no-'count kind of a feller.'

"'I wish it was the mayor,' snaps Mr. Circus. 'What of it?'

"'Well,' I says, 'I dunno as there's any ord'nance regulatin' funerals, or permit got to be got for the same. Do I get that contract for feedin' the animals?' I says.

"'You do' says the circus man, his face lighting up like a transparency. 'Set 'em up for the house, an' then come and show me where Johnson's abode is.'

"At first the disconsolate widder stood out for a full suit of mournin'—dress, shoes, stockin's, bonnet, veil, an' all the fixin's—but finally she compromised on a crape veil an' a pass to the show an' a seat on the band-wagon.

"Accordin', right on the time advertised, along down the street past the mayor's office came a hearse, with Johnson reposin' peacefully in it, an' the circus follerin' in all its glory, with crowlin' an' carryin' on, each in his the red an' gold glitterin', an' the elephants trumpetin', an' the lions roarin', an' the hyenas laughin', an' the rest of the menagerie howlin' an' gruntin' an' particular style, an' the band playin' sometimes a funeral march to jig time an' sometimes 'A Hot Time in the Old Town' to funeral march time, an' the horses prancin', an' the ladies smirkin', an' the chariots rumblin', an' the clowns grinnin', an' the men smilin', an' the steam planner tootlin' hymn tunes with variations, an' the circus man a-straddlin' a dancin' pie-

"'Wha-at?' gasps the Mayor.

bald stallion, lookin' proud an' serene an' happy.

"My socks, wasn't it the mayor's turn to be mad! He came rushin' out of his office like a crazy man on the loose, an' catchin' hold of the bridles of the horses pullin' the hearse, shoved them right spang back on their haunches.

"'What's the meanin' of this here?' shouted the circus man, ridin' up, pretendin' to be terribly shocked. 'What do you mean by interferin' in this outrageous way with my old friend Mr. Johnson's funeral, you old grave-robber you?'

"'Wha-at?' gasps the mayor.

"'I'll have you know that we're performin' our sad duty of attendin' our late lamented friend's remain to their last restin' place, you irreverent old body snatcher. Ain't we, Mrs. Johnson?' says the circus man, pleasant as a basket of chips.

"'Yes, you be,' chirps the forlorn widder, from where she was munchin' peanuts an' popcorn besides the bass-drum in the band-wagon.

"Well, sir, the mayor was pig-headed about some things, but he realized instanter that he didn't have no authority to stop a funeral in full career. So all he could do was grind his teeth, an' froth considerable at the mouth, an' hope somethin'd turn up that'd give him a chance at that circus man while that parade followed Johnson all over town. An' they didn't shirk Johnson none, either, but finally went ahead an' planted him to the tune of 'Where Was Moses When the Light Went Out?' There was the biggest crowd at that funeral that ever attended such a melancholy event in this town.

"An' that's why," concluded the landlord, resuming his knife and turnip, "we're claimin' that the last sad rites paid to Mose Johnson's ashes were somethin' new an' unique in the way of obsequies, at least in this here neighborhood."

DOOM OF GREAT SALT LAKE.

Scientists Say It Will Dry Up Within Half a Century.

Statistics indicate that Great Salt lake, the Dead sea of America, is doomed—that it is gradually drying up. The opinion now almost universally prevails among scientists that this mysterious body of water, located at an altitude of 4,210 feet above the sea level and 1,000 miles inland, and which has but a single rival, the Dead sea of Palestine, is certain within the course of a half century to disappear from the map. Some scientists, who have made a careful study of the fluctuations of the lake for the past several years, even declare that it will be dried up within a quarter of a century.

Sixteen years ago, in 1886, the area of the lake's surface was estimated at about 2,700 square miles. Taking twenty feet as the average depth at that time, one may estimate 1,505,433,600,000 cubic feet as the contents of the lake. To-day, according to recent surveys, the lake has an area of about 2,125 square miles. Multiplying this number by 11½, the number of feet in depth of the water that has disappeared and not been replaced, gives 669,778,400,000 cubic feet as the quantity of water less than what the lake had sixteen years ago.

Observers of the lake have assigned three causes for the shrinkage of its water. They are evaporation, irrigation and a subterranean outlet that some suppose to exist. There are ardent advocates of each of these theories.

He Was in a Hurry.

We were waiting for a train at a station in the country. The station agent combined the offices of trainmaster, express agent, telegraph operator and the rest. He looked wise when you asked him a question, but he wasn't.

"Does the next train carry a dining car?" we asked.

"Wal," he said, looking for a wide crack in the platform before he emptied an overload of tobacco juice from between his teeth. "I can't jes' rightly say. I ain't never tuk much inter-rest in them cyars."

"Does it stop at Swamptown?" was the next question. The agent was clearly uncertain on this point.

"Well, when is it due?" we asked, anxious to learn if he was certain of anything about the train.

"Wal, hits due at haf-pas' 3 or haf-pas' fo', I furgit which," he replied. "I kinder open up 'bout an hour after dinner and set aroun' till dark. Hit don't make much difference to me when she comes."

"Good Lord, man, don't you know anything about the trains through your own station?" we asked in desperation.

"Wal, now," he said, and it was easy to see that his feelings were wounded; "yer might give er feller er chanst to larn. I ain't had this job but three weeks."—Nashville Banner.

Made Temporary Truce.

James VI of Scotland—afterward James I. of England—in 1587, being much perturbed by the constant quarrels among his nobles, determined to end all disputes by a summary process of reconciliation. Accordingly, having assembled the nobles on Sunday, May 14, at Holyrood, in the lodging of Sir James Maitland of Thirlstane, he drank to them and caused them all to shake hands. On the following day, after banqueting them in Holyrood, he caused the earls of Angus, Montrose, Mar and Glencairn, also the master of Glammis, and many others—all deadly enemies to one another—to march hand in hand two abreast from the abbey to Holyrood along the Canongate and High street of Edinburgh to the town cross, where the provost and bailies had a table spread with wines and sweetmeats. Here the company once more drank to their eternal amity and separated. But a few weeks later they were lying in wait, as of old, to kill one another.

Eternal.

Since the star Sirius crossed the Milky Way—
'Tis but a single point in space and time—
The sixty thousand years but yesterday
That seems to us so vast and so sublime.

There is no measure for the infinite.
The Past, the Now, the Future are as one;
Through sixty million of our years the Light
Has flown through space from that great central sun.

There never was a time there was no light,
Or when Creation's work was first begun;
No time when Thought, the act of Mind, in flight,
Did not outstrip the swiftest light of sun.

—J. T. Daggett.

Don't Carry Cigars.

I desire to suggest to cigar smokers:

Don't, at this time of the year, or, in fact, at any time, carry one or several cigars in the left or right upper waistcoat pocket. The body is a rare absorbent, and, especially in summer, with wide open pores, if tobacco is in close contact, there is likely to be an absorption of its principles which will result in vertigo, faintness and perhaps worse.

Enjoying the best of health, I could not account for some very peculiar sensations at times which gave me the utmost alarm. Even in bed I would experience something approaching a sinking spell. I traced the cause to my habit of carrying cigars in my waistcoat pockets.—New York Times.

WHAT THE BOY WANTED.

Odd Question Put to Chief Justice Shaw by an Audacious Boy.

Chief Justice Shaw, though very rough in his manner, was exceedingly considerate of the rights of poor and friendless persons. Sometimes persons unacquainted with the ways of the world would desire to make their own arguments or would in some way interrupt the business of the court. The chief justice commonly treated them with great consideration.

One amusing incident happened quite late in his life.

A rather dissipated lawyer who had a case approaching on the docket one day told his office boy to "go over to the supreme court and see what in hell they are doing." The court were hearing a very important case in which Mr. Choate was on one side and Mr. Curtis on the other. The bar and the courtroom were crowded with listeners. As Mr. Curtis was in the midst of his argument the eye of the chief justice caught sight of the young urchin, 10 or 11 years old, with yellow trousers stuffed in his boots and with his cap on one side of his head, gazing intently up at him.

He said: "Stop a moment, Mr. Curtis."

Mr. Curtis stopped and there was a profound silence as the audience saw the audacious little fellow standing entirely unconcerned.

"What do you want, my boy?" said the chief justice.

"Mr. P. told me to come over here and see what in hell you was up to," was the reply.

There was a dive at the unhappy youth by three or four of the deputies in attendance and a roar of laughter from the audience. The boy was ejected. But the gravity of the old chief justice was not disturbed.—Senator Hoar's autobiography.

BEATS A CONFIDENCE MAN.

Cook on Atlantic Liner Neatly Foils Alleged American Millionaire.

The classical confidence trick has been neatly played on a would-be swindler in Paris by his intended victim. The latter, a cook on a trans-Atlantic liner, had been done himself before and was too old a bird to be caught again. He struck up an acquaintance with an engaging but obviously sham American millionaire in the train to Paris, confiding to him that he had 40,000 francs in his bag and meant to amuse himself on the boulevards. "Well met, indeed," said the millionaire; "I have also made my pile and intend seeing the merry side of life in gay Paree."

They started the evening with an expensive dinner, paid for by the American millionaire. At coffee the latter exclaimed: "Hullo, I have not any cigars; suppose you go and buy some. You can leave your bag here, where it will be quite safe. But, as you might be suspicious here's my pocketbook. Keep it till you join me again."

As soon as the cook's back was turned the American millionaire, of course, bolted with the bag, but the latter only contained old newspapers and the cook's card, with the words: "I have been had before; you have met your match this time." In the would-be swindler's pocketbook was a sum of £24 in French notes, which the cook took to the police station, asking the officer to whom he told his tale with understandable relish to give the money to the poor.

Men as Projectiles.

A Singhalese newspaper published in Colombo, Ceylon, is tired of the paucity of news about the war, and in order to regale its readers it now and then manufactures some, of which the following is a sample—a translation by the Ceylon Times:

"The sultan was communicated with regarding an approaching conflict, and, being a great friend of the Japanese monarch, he sent a specially trained company of swordsmen, each of whom with a sword in his hand is shot away from the mouth of a gun at the enemy just as ordinary shrapnel would be. On arrival among the enemy he makes short work of them by his sword play. These swordsmen are now fighting for Japan and gaining victories."

Small wonder that Kin-chow and Nan-Shan fell!—New York Commercial.

In Old Virginia.

I love the mountains wreathed in mist,
The twilight skies of amethyst,
The groves of ancient oaks, sun-kissed,
In old Virginia.

I love the gorgeous trumpet flowers,
Wild rose and honeysuckle bowers,
The woodland incense after showers,
In old Virginia.

I love the laughter of the rills;
Cloud shadows stretched athwart the hills,
The jocund song of him who tills,
In old Virginia.

I love the martial ranks of corn,
Their blades agleam with lights of morn,
The curtains of the night withdrawn,
In old Virginia.

I love the modest maidenhood,
The deference paid to womanhood,
The chivalric and gentleblood,
In old Virginia.

I love the love of native sod,
The simple faith that trusts in God,
The heads bowed 'neath the chastening rod,
In old Virginia.

—B. B. Valentine, in Asheville Citizen.

Pen Portrait of Andrew Lang.

In a new volume by a woman artist of London appears this description of Andrew Lang: "He struck me as being rather superciliously despondent; perhaps he feels that he has not done justice to himself; also deep down in him is evidently the belief that mankind is divided into two categories—those who have been to Oxford and those who have not. He is very handsome, indeed striking, with his dark eyes and snowy hair. Mr. Lang looks languidly sorry for nine-tenths of the human race."

Must Be Well Shod

All military men are agreed that the feet of soldiers must be in good condition in order that they can fulfill their duties efficiently. No troops the feet of whose members generally are not sound are able to carry on a long campaign successfully. Napoleon, Wellington and many other celebrated generals have insisted upon the necessity of soldiers being suitably shod. Indeed, good food and good feet are two most essential points in determining the issue of a war.

The Japanese, according to all reports, is in almost every respect an ideal soldier. He is brainy, enduring, strong, and, moreover, is able to thrive on a diet which would mean almost starvation to fanaticism, and, as is well known, fanatics have ever been most redoubtable fighters. But he has a weakness, and, in the opinion of Dr. Martignon, late resident physician to the French embassy in Pekin, a fatal weakness—his feet are defective. His body is of iron, but his feet are of clay.

The British Medical Journal, May 14, referring to this matter, gives an apropos quotation from Rudyard Kipling. That writer, in "My Lord the Elephant," put into the mouth of one of his characters, Mulvaney, the witty Irishman, these words, "I had a boot gall, but I was all for keepin' up wid the rig'ment and such like foolishness, so I finished up wid a hole in my heel that you cud ha' dhrew a tent-peg into. Faith, how often have I preached that to recruits since, for a warning to them to look after their feet. Our dochtor, who knew our business as well as his own, he sez to me—in the middle of the Tangi Pass it was—'That's sheer damned carelessness,' sez he; 'how often have I told you that a marchin' man is no stronger than his feet—his feet—his feet!' sez he."

The feet of the Japanese are not naturally weaker or worse than the feet of other Orientals—probably better—but the authorities, in their zeal to copy accurately the equipment of European infantry, have shod their soldiers in thick heavy boots, and have in this respect overshot the mark. The Japanese have been accustomed for generations to wear sandals, paper shoes, or those made of a soft material, or to go barefooted. Thus to put persons not used to having their feet restrained into heavy leath boots was an experiment not alt er in accord with the high in t displayed by the Japanese in all other matters relat- —Medical Record.

Schooldays and Blue Eyes

Ah, little old red schoolhouse on the hill!
In freckled days, in cowlick days of yore
My heart it used to bump and jump and thrill
When I was called to mount the platform floor.
A little maiden used to pose sedate,
Her seat it was the first one front, you know,
Her eyes they dazed me while I ranted great
About Demosthenes or Cicero.

She used to wear a pretty tucker gown,
'Twas trimmed with pink about her dainty neck,
Her golden hair in pigtails hanging down.
Ah, me, that vision sent my heart awreck!
But, heavens! how I used to tremble then,
The while her eyes they bored me through and through!
I used to march a hundred thousand men
In quavering before those eyes of blue.

And when my mighty effort had been made
And I went marching back unto my seat,
To my dismay I saw her eyes they strayed
Down to the region of my clutt'ring feet.
There, from the vantage of my royal throne,
I'd note how very nicely and precise
The pretty golden pigtails they had grown,
For I was brave—behind my paradise.

Ah, me! There came a day of parting there,
The schooldays they are ended and the time
Of life it bore a somber sounding air—
Long years ago one afternoon in June—
And I was standing in the same old spot,
With eyes fixed on a pretty maiden trim,
Each pulse within my being throbbing hot,
While I declaimed with more than wonted vim.

Ah, me! The sweetness of the schoolhouse bell!
My eyes they hear your calling notes again.
Anon I'm trooping at your beck and spell
With kindred spirits down the shady lane.
The clover flower's spilling on the air
The essence of its sweetness and perfume,
And by my side a maiden wanders there
Along the fields of sunshine and of bloom.

Fond memory recalls the winding ways,
The daisy cham, the sunny brook that flows,
Each throb and thrill of childish roundelays,
The grapevine swing, the briar path, the rose.
Ah! sweeter to my heart than all the rest
Of life's delightful pleasures of the old
Was one who laid her head upon my breast
And whispered—what? I never yet have told.

—New York Sun.

Antitoxin for Hay Fever

The real cause of hay fever, that disagreeable and puzzling form of summer affliction, is claimed to have been discovered by the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture. To be more correct, the discovery was not made by this bureau, but its experts have confirmed a theory as to the cause of this disease put forward by a German investigator. Some time ago word was received here that a German scientist named Dunbar had found a hay fever toxin and as he declared that the disease was occasioned by the pollen of grasses the matter naturally fell under the supervision of the bureau of plant industry. The officials of that bureau proceeded to follow up Dunbar's theory with the intention of publishing the curative formula. The investigations of the bureau were conducted in connection with a New York hospital.

It was found that hay fever is brought on by a species of blood poisoning. A substance contained in the pollen of grasses is thrown off during the summer months and, being inhaled, is deposited on the mucous membrane of the nose. It then dissolves and is absorbed in the blood. The offending particles do not come from roses, sneeze weeds or golden rod, as is generally supposed. They escape from various kinds of flowering grasses. It was found that by injecting this toxic material into the blood of a healthy person it would bring on a well-developed case of hay fever. By injecting the same material into the blood of a goat or horse the experts obtained an antitoxin after the fashion that other antitoxins are secured.

Just as the officials of the bureau of plant industry had about established the accuracy of the claims of the German scientists and was preparing to make the process public word was received that Dunbar had patented his process. Consequently the matter was dropped by the government.—Washington Letter in Brooklyn Eagle.

Victim of Book Agent

Senator W. A. Clark detests nothing more than to be interrupted when busy. One day he was in his office engaged in a business conversation when a petite woman carrying a black bag entered. With a compelling smile and an insinuating manner she approached the surly millionaire. Utterly insensible to his repellent mood and indifferent to his abrupt manner, she drew from the depths of the bag a handsomely bound volume, the merits and beauties of which she began to eloquently descant upon.

Failing to embarrass her with arctic rigidity and impatient at her persistence under rebuffs all but vulgar he turned suddenly upon the chattering woman and asked:

"Madame, do you know what my time is worth?"

She confessed it was a conundrum.

"Well," he said, petulantly, "it's worth $30 an hour!"

He turned away with the air of one who had settled the matter definitely beyond any further controversy. But he didn't know the woman.

"Oh, I'm so grateful to you, Mr. Clark," she replied with a tone of pathos in her voice. "Thirty dollars an hour, did you say?"

"Yes; that's what I said, and it's cheap at that," and he smiled cynically.

"Oh, I know it is dirt cheap," she chirruped with winsome blitheness. "I am so glad you told me—" rummaging in her reticule, from which she quickly fished out a purse gorged with currency. Moving near to the astonished millionaire, who now regarded her movements with unfeigned curiosity, she counted two bills, a ten and a five, off the roll. These she pushed along the top of the sloping desk toward him and said: "Yes, I'm glad you told me, because I hadn't expected to get it so cheap. There is $15. Now, I want a half hour of your uninterrupted attention while I talk to you about this book."

Clark pushed back the money and subscribed and paid for two copies of the book.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Whistler Always an Artist.

Mortimer Menpes, long a close associate of Whistler, thus describes that famous artist: "In appearance Whistler was slight, small-boned and extremely dainty. He seemed always to have a sparkling air about him. His complexion was very bright and fresh; his eyes were keen and brilliant and his hair, when I knew him, was, save for one snowy lock, of a glossy raven black. His dress was quaint and a little different from that of other men and his whole appearance, even his deportment, was studied from the artistic standpoint."

THE UNION.

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Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

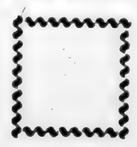
All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser . . . . . 1.
The Union and Weekly Constitution . . . . . tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY,
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

The state republican committee will meet in Birmingham September 15 There is a large gathering of republicans expected on that day to hear Congressman Littlefield, of Maine who is a very able, eloquent speaker. Every republican in the state is invited to attend the speaking.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Attorney General Massey Wilson has rendered an opinion that all elected justices whose terms would ordinarily expire on Sept. 1st must hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified in November.

THE FIRST BALE

Was brought into Clanton on August 26th by Mr. Culver, living west of Clanton. It was ginned at J. Q. Wade's gin and sold for 12 1-2 cents. Last year the first bale was brought in by Madison Bean, of Collins chapel, on September 2d and brought the same price.

BE SURE.

And read the offer we make in this issue of THE UNION and twice a week St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Also, if your time is out on your Yellow Jacket come in and renew. If you have any special paper in view we will get it for you. Come in.

THE CLANTON POSTOFFICE.

The revenue of the Clanton postoffice has reached that point that takes it out of the fourth class, and it will become a third-class office, of which the president appoints the postmaster. In getting a new postmaster, let us all take care not to sign a petition for any man that is not a "sure enough" republican. No more "plated" republicans for us. We want one that votes our ticket, not a make believe

COTTON PRICES LAST SEASON.

The following figures for the cotton market at Clanton, for the season of 1903-4, may help our farmers to see where it will benefit them to hold their cotton, either at home or in the Clanton ware-house. Notice that the price sank when you all tried to rush your crops in at once, but when the receipts began to taper off the price went up.

The total receipts September, 10 1903, to March 17, 1904, were 6,648 bales, the price on September 10, was 11 1-4 cents, thence down to 8 3-4 on Oct. 3, thence up (with one or two slight reactions) to 15 3-8 on March 17, 1904, making an average price for the season of 12 cents. The first 3,000 bales were sold at an average of 9 cents, the second 3,000 bales at an average of 10.70. In short the producer got 3 cents less than the average price of 12 cents for the first 3,000 bales, amounting to $45,000, and on the second 3,000 bales, 1 3-10 less, which would foot up $19,500, or a total of $64,500 lost to the farmers in this market by not getting the average season price of 12 cents, without taking into account what they would have made by waiting for the 14 or 15 cents price: 6,336, or all but 312 bales were marketed by Dec. 31st. Sully's estimate of the coming crop is ten and three quarter million bales. If he is right, cotton will go at least as high as last season.

POPULIST COMMITTEE MEETING.

The state executive committee of the people's party met in Birmingham, August 22. A. T. Goodwin, chairman. The committee adopted as the emblem of the party a plow, saw and pick, and added nine new members to the committee, making 18 in all. The members are: 1st district G. B. Wilson, Deer Park; 2d district, E. A. Ferrin, Seabright; H. E. Brock, Brocton; 3d district, I. J. Mills, Geneva; 4th district, S. W. Collins, Thorsby; 5th district, David Majors, Maningham; 6th district, Jack Savage, Hico; 7th district, James M. Garrett, Eden; 9th district, J. B. Sloan, Oneonta. The following presidential electors were selected by the committee: State at large, M. W. Howard, Fort Payne; A. T. Goodwin, Elmore. 1st district, H. B. Wilson, Deer Park; 2d district, J. C. Fonville, Geneva; 3d district, W. J. Hicks, Ashford; 4th district, John W. Wilson, Jenifer; 5th district, E. W. Calloway, Ashland; 6th district, Dr J. S. Hollis Covin; 7th district, J. A. Hurst, Walnut Grove; 8th district, T. B. Parks, Callen; 9th district, G. B. Crowe, Birmingham.

It was decided by the committee that a grand mass meeting of the populist party would be held in Birmingham at a future date, such date to be fixed to suit the convenience of Thomas E. Watson, who will be invited to be present and speak.

The meeting was largely attended by representative members of the popplist party from all parts of the state.

Just before the close of the meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend an invitation to all the voters in the state who believe in white supremacy and honest elections to join us in supporting the Watson and Tibbles electoral ticket.

Thorsby, Ala., Aug. 29, 1904.

Editor Union—It seems impossible for the democrats to stop mud-slinging and abuse of our candidates. I wish they'd stop for a moment and think, then they could very readily see that there isn't any real politics in such going on—If I am elected it will be on my merits and not on the demerits of my opponent, Mr. Foshee I'm proud of our people, you can't find in the columns of THE UNION, where any of them have written a single word of abuse about the democratic candidates, in fact we've entered this race to win, and to win fairly and squarely; right will always rule in the long run, and wrong rules only for a short time—I admire very much the stand that most of our defeated candidates have taken, being defeated has nothing to do with a man's principles, of course we may not like all the successful candidates, but the majority of the people do, therefore we are in honor bound to support the whole ticket. In conclusion I wish to say to the people that I am indeed thankful for the support and the nomination on July 26th, and I'll never give them cause to regret their voting for me, I'm in politics for honesty as well as office. Yours for the right,

SAM W. COLLINS.

Maplesville, Aug. 20, 1904.

Editor Union—Please allow me a little space to say that it does me good to read the letters from the defeated boys in our primary, I love to hear them say that they are in the fight just the same, it shows the man that is in them, and they have the right spirit, that they are fighting for the cause and not for the individual alone—And to those who are a little sore, just put your shoulders to the wheel and push on and the sore will soon be off—I glory in the spunk of L. B. Pounds in the way he defends himself. No, Bro. Pounds, we don't think the language too rough for the fellow that is firing from under cover, now if I were that fellow I'm sure I'd show myself and be a man, or I would forever hereafter hold my peace—But our people know that "young dem" is a coward or he would show himself. Well boys just gird on the implements of war and stand firm, you need not fear for the victory is ours. Success to THE UNION and its readers.

W. Y. NIX.

Thorsby, Ala., Aug. 29, 1904

Editor Union—I shall ask space for one more letter to reply to that slanderous lie published in the Banner last week, concerning the Thorsby wine law, as that writer calls it, and then I shall ring off, and rest my case with the good people, as I have no more time or inclination to notice all the low, dirty lies that a certain set of conscienceless reprobates are willing to stoop to, and many of my friends believe as I do, that there is an understood plan among them to keep nagging me, knowing my disposition of resentment and thus to keep the attention of the people drawn off from questions of general and greater importance. So now to answer the charges made against me concerning the so called wine law, I will say that there is not a syllable of truth in it, and if the writer of that vile charge will come to me I will treat him like a gentleman and take him to more than a dozen of the best citizens of Thorsby, and prove to him, or any other man that I never made any trade or had any other sort of understanding with any one in Thorsby, or any where else to support the measure which he speaks of, but on the other hand I can prove that I opposed the measure from first to last, and held it down until the very close of the session, then it was slipped through by a democratic trick, which I have not space here to explain, but if the writer of that letter or any one else wants to know how it was done I will take pleasure in explaining personally just how it was done and who was responsible for it, and prove all I say, that if he will not take the trouble to do this, then I brand him as a wilful and malicious liar and slanderer. Any other attack that may be made on me I shall treat with silent contempt, as they deserve.

L. B. POUNDS.

A HAPPY LITTLE GIRL.

There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl,
Right in the middle of her forehead,
"No room for it," she said,
"On the side of my head"—
For she lived in a flat—which was horrid.

The little hat she wore,
Long behind and before,
Pointed up in the air like an arrow,
And she had a little plume
On the top. There wasn't room
On the side 'cause the flat was too narrow.

Her pretty little mouth
Always pointed north and south,
As if it only uttered "prunes" or "prism."
Neither "cabbages" or "game"
Could she undertake to name,
There wasn't even room for "rheumatism."

So the dear little girl,
With her pretty little curl,
And her plume and her "prunes" and her "prism,"
And her narrow little hat,
Dwelt contented in a flat,
For she hadn't any room for pessimism.
—Chicago Tribune.

Customer—"I don't like the shoes; the soles are too thick." Shopman—"You will learn to like them, as the objections you speak of will gradually wear off."—Pick-Me-Up.

The warship truly is a grand
But perishable trinket.
It takes five years to build it and
A half an hour to sink it.
—Washington Star.

"MacIntosh boasts a good deal about his family, doesn't he?" "Yes, I think he claims that the head of his family was the original MacIntosh that Noah had with him during that rainy season."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Cantor—"I can't understand why Mr. Steemer invariably leaves the room when I go to the piano. He told me he was very fond of music." Mr. Cantor—"And doesn't his conduct prove it, my dear?"—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Deepdigger—"You never said a word about our wedding anniversary last Tuesday—not a word." Professor Deepdigger—"My dear, how can you expect me to take any interest in anything so ridiculously recent?"—Puck.

'Tis little I ask of fate—
A life exempt from harm,
A horse, a dog, a pleasant mate,
And a little radium farm!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"There will be a serum for every disease." "Just what do you mean by that, doctor?" "I mean that the time will come when every ill which flesh is heir to may by simple inoculations be exchanged for some other ill."—Puck.

She—"Don't you ever send any of your stories to the magazines?" He—"Don't I? I send lots of them, but I believe I'd drop dead if they ever accepted any." She (sympathetically)—"I do wish they would accept one."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"So you are going away?" "Yes," answered the young housekeeper. "You see, we discharged the cook, and she's so cross about it that we've decided to live somewhere else until she gets good natured and goes away herself."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Lakeside—"Oh, yes; some of those narrow, exclusive Eastern people say that Chicago isn't cultivated." Mr. Lakeside—"H'mph! All the city is except the south part, and that's too marshy. The land isn't worth cultivating."—Brooklyn Life.

"Well, what are the prospects with you?" asked the cheery visitor. "Not very good," was the misanthropic answer. "My son Jerry is in the woodshed fooling with gunpowder, and I guess it's pretty safe to say there's going to be trouble."—Washington Star.

Summer Resorter—"But how can you guarantee fresh vegetables when you don't know what kind of weather you are going to have?" Landlord—"Because I run my establishment on scientific principles. I leave nothing to chance, you know; I feed my boarders on nothing but canned goods, which can be depended upon, whether or no."—Boston Transcript.

THE CITY MAN OUT-OF-DOORS.

Vacation Habit Means Improvement in Public Health and Happiness.

A general and killing absorption in the business of life was once the accepted theory of American activity. It is true that there is still tremendous stress shown by Americans in the pursuit not only of their business avocations but of their social avocations. Yet the business man's summer vacation is getting to be more and more an accepted institution. He manages to get longer periods of complete rest and recreation and he contrives, moreover, to seize upon any number of half holidays and over-Sunday outings, especially in the warmer months. When he can control his time he gives greater portions of it than ever before to horseback exercise and to golf and kindred sports. The business man's family, instead of being satisfied, as of old, with a few weeks in a crowded hotel by the sea or in the mountains, spend the whole summer in the country, as boarders in hotel or farmhouse, or as dwellers in a country place of their own, modest or sumptuous in accordance with their means and taste.

The city man's modern discovery of the country and his increasing use of it in the summer months has been a subject of comment now these many years. There has been discussion of its effect upon the city people themselves, and upon the country people into whose communities they enter; of its effect upon manners and morals; of its economic bearings and its relation to the abandoned farm problem, and of the greater influence upon the nation of the greater mingling of people from various parts of the country.

With all this search for recreation and health, what with Westerners going East and Easterners going West, with Northerners going South and Southerners going North, summer and winter; with all this search for the opportunity to fish and shoot, or to enjoy social pleasures; with all this interchange of national advantages (for any and every climate can be found in the United States), one may look for an improvement in the public health and happiness, as well as for a dissemination of a knowledge of our own people and of our own country which ought to be decidedly conducive to an intelligent patroitism.—From an Editorial in the Century.

The Advance of Wealth.

The advance in the standard of wealth in the last century is recognized by all as something formidable. In the writer's boyhood Thomas Cushing was the only man in Boston or its vicinity who was suspected of being a millionaire; and even in his case some regarded such wealth as incredible. He was an essentially modest, retiring man and said to a lady of my acquaintance who ventured to reproach him for having holes in his shoes that he knew no real advantage of wealth except to be able to wear one's old shoes without criticism. But what is a million dollars to-day? To the eyes of many it represents economy, almost poverty; at any rate, a step toward the almshouse. John Jacob Astor was said to be worth $20,000,000 and that was such a colossal fortune people had again to alter their standard of figures in arithmetic. After this Commodore Vanderbilt's $40,000,000 seemed but a step, and the next Vanderbilt's $200,000,000 were not so wholly startling. Yet men looked with commiseration on the division of this vast fortune by his published will. Sixty millions to each of two sons, and the rest of the family cut off with $10,000,000 apiece. Men felt like taking up contributions in the churches. Yet what seem even these wonders compared with the presonal wealth of the present day?—The Atlantic.

How Fast Do Birds Fly?

William W. Murphy, a locomotive engineer on the Burlington's fast express between Hannibal and St. Joseph, has been making observations on the speed of various birds and insects. Many birds, he says, make a practice of flying beside or in front of his engine, and when the weather is clear and there is no wind he opens the throttle and races with them.

He finds that a chicken hawk and a crow can make twenty-five miles an hour. A turkey buzzard flies at the rate of twenty-one miles an hour. The pigeon is one of the fastest birds in the United States. It makes a speed of forty-six miles an hour with ease. When chased by an eagle it can beat the Burlington's St. Louis express. The wild duck is traveling at the rate of forty-four miles an hour while the hunter is pumping the contents of a repeating gun at it. The blackbird, robin, dove and other small birds travel at a speed of thirty-eight miles an hour. The humming bird can, and does, exceed a speed of a mile per minute. Murphy says that a honey bee, the other day, flew in and out of his cab window while he was going at the rate of sixty-three miles an hour. The performance lasted while the engine traveled a half mile.—St. Joseph News.

Disraeli's Devoted Wife.

On the way down to Hatfield Mrs. Disraeli had a fall on the premises of a dealer in marble and cut her face most severely. When she reached her destination she took her hostess aside and said: "My husband is preparing a great speech. If he finds out that I have had this accident he will be quite upset. I want you to take me straight up to my room and say I've a headache. He has lost his eyeglass, and if you put me a long way from him at dinner he will never see what condition I am in." The plan answered admirably, and Disraeli did not find out what had happened for two days.—Diary of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application or production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing [illegible] Any one who desires to register [illegible] property qualification [illegible] with him his last assessment [illegible] and tax collector's receipt to show the registrars as proof that you [illegible] possessed of such property, and [illegible] taxes on it. You can register [illegible] ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres [illegible] in this state, and re[illegible]

2. If your wife own[illegible] more land in this sta[illegible] you reside.

3. If you own real estate [illegible] state that is assessed [illegible] $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns [illegible] this state assessed [illegible] $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property [illegible] this state assessed for taxation [illegible] $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed [illegible] for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write any section of the constitution [illegible] United States.

Don't give up your [illegible] cate that you got in [illegible] only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved in this county from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any information on any special points [illegible] they may be in doubt upon, and stand ready to help any one to get all rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you think you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, take a couple of good men with you so you can have witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice and myself ready to attend all [illegible]

W. H. CONWAY
County Lecturer and [illegible]

REGISTRARS' DATES.

Clanton, beat 4, August 1[illegible]
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Sept. 12
Jemison, beat 2 Sept. 13
Thorsby, beat 9, Sept. 14.
Coopers, beat 10, Sept. 15.
Verbena, beat 5, Sept. 16.
Clanton, fourth Monday in Septe[illegible] ber, and all that week to register applicants who may be entitled to registration. Also on Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th. A resident of any beat in the county can register at Clanton on the above dates. tf

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton County for the year 1904 and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Clanton, beat 4, Oct. 1, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 1904
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 1904
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 1904.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13, 1[illegible]
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 1904.
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15, 1[illegible] till 12 m
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17, 1[illegible]
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oct. 2[illegible] 1904

A. C. MIMS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

Montevallo, Ala.

Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Industrial, Domestic, Pedagogical, Musical, Artistic.

Session opens September 15th. Expenses, $90.

Healthful location. Faculty of teachers.

For catalogue, address
FRANCIS M. PETERSON
tf Montevallo, Ala.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS BEAT 2

The Sunday schools of beat 2 (with the exception of three) met at Providence church on August 28th and organized a beat association, electing W. H. Shaw, president; J. A. Skaggs, vice president; John Lowery, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be at Jemison on the fourth Sunday in September, when it is hoped that the missing schools will be represented.

tf J. A. SKAGGS

Race Horses Attached.

John A. Drake's race horses were attached at Saratoga, N. Y., for a butcher's bill.

FOR SALE

A good family horse in good condition every way. Price $60. Apply to T. F. Crowson, two miles north west of Jemison, Ala.

OFFICIALS

[illegible]-Judson Strock.
[illegible]-W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robinson.
[illegible]. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
[illegible]. Watts Moore.
[illegible]-Ed Smitherman.

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
[illegible] Term—1st Monday in April.
[illegible] Term—3rd Monday in July.
[illegible]—1st Monday in November.
[illegible]. Scott Sayre.
[illegible]-F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
[illegible]. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
[illegible] Term—2nd Monday in March
[illegible] Term—2nd Monday in Septem
[illegible]lor—Hon. R. P. Kelley, An[illegible]
[illegible]er—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.
[illegible] Monday in each month.

[illegible]MMISSIONERS' COURT.
[illegible] Monday February, 1st Monday
[illegible]st Monday June, 2nd Monday
[illegible]d Monday August, 1st Monday
[illegible].

COUNTY OFFICERS.
[illegible] of Probate—S. M. Adams.
[illegible]rer—Alex G. Dake.
[illegible]—J. M. Morgan.
[illegible]—J. O. Middleton
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

[illegible]UNTY COMMISSIONERS.
[illegible] District—W. H. Conway.
[illegible]d District—Alex Glasscock.
[illegible] District—W. A. Green.
[illegible]h District—R. C. Riggins.

[illegible]UPT. OF EDUCATION.
[illegible]. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

[illegible]NTY CHURCHES

[illegible]rs and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send correct.

[illegible]ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
[illegible]—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
[illegible]es, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; [illegible]. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
[illegible]son—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; [illegible] Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
[illegible]ay—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
[illegible]lett, clerk, Verbena.
[illegible]n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st [illegible]d Sundays. W. I. Mullins, [illegible] Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th [illegible]. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
[illegible] Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, [illegible]. J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
[illegible]rd—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd [illegible]. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
[illegible] Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, [illegible]

[illegible]nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, [illegible]. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
[illegible]h—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd [illegible]. W. B. Jones, clerk.
[illegible] Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, [illegible]day. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
[illegible]h—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st [illegible]. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
[illegible]n—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; [illegible]. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
[illegible]ter—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; [illegible]. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
[illegible]—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; [illegible] Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
[illegible]y Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd [illegible]. W. M. Wood, clerk.
[illegible]onia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd [illegible]. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
[illegible] Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; [illegible]. Barnes, clerk, British.
[illegible]ry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; [illegible]easey, clerk, Randolph.
[illegible] Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudpastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
[illegible] Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, [illegible]. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
[illegible] Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, [illegible]. W. H. Wilson, clerk.
[illegible]onia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd [illegible] George Trawick, clerk.
[illegible]edron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; [illegible]. W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, [illegible]day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
[illegible] Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd [illegible] Henry Smith, clerk.
[illegible]' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, [illegible]. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
[illegible]t Grove—Rev. J. H. Thompson, [illegible]Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
[illegible]t Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, [illegible]. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
[illegible]t Grove—Rev. G. W. Freestor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
[illegible] Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, [illegible]day. J. J. McDowell clerk.
[illegible]ence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, [illegible]day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi[illegible]
[illegible]ence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, [illegible] Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan[illegible]
[illegible]. Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; [illegible]son, clerk, Rushton.
[illegible]. Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd [illegible]. J. Billingsley, clerk.
[illegible]. Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun[illegible]

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taxes on it. You can register
ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more
in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres
more land in this state, upon w
you reside.

3. If you own real estate in
state that is assessed for taxation
$300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate
this state assessed for taxation
$600 or more.

5. If you own personal property
this state assessed for taxation
$300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal p
erty in this state assessed for taxat
for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write
section of the constitution of
United States.

Don't give up your life cer
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THE UNION will furnish any
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W. H. CONWAY.
County Lecturer and Organizer.

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Jemison, beat 2 Sept. 13.
Thorsby, beat 9, Sept. 14.
Coopers, beat 10, Sept. 15.
Verbena, beat 5, Sept. 16.
Clanton, fourth Monday in Sept
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for the year 1905:

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Pletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 1904.
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 1904.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13, 1
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 1904.
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15, 19
till 12 m
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17, 1
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oct
1904

A. C. MIMS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Montevallo, Ala.

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teachers.
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FRANCIS M. PETERSON.
tf Montevallo, Ala

SUNDAY SCHOOLS BEAT 2.

The Sunday schools of beat 2 (w
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J. A. SKAGGS.

Race Horses Attached.

Gen. A. Drake's race horses w
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butcher's bill.

FOR SALE

A good family horse
good condition every wa
Price $60. Apply to T.
Crowson, two miles nort
west of Jemison, Ala.

OFFICIALS

Judson Strock.
W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
Ed Smitherman.

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
Term—1st Monday in April.
Term—3rd Monday in July.
—1st Monday in Novem

T. Scott Sayre.
F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
Term—2nd Monday in March.
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—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An
—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT.
Monday in each month.

MISSIONERS' COURT.
day February, 1st Monday
Monday June, 2nd Monday
Monday August, 1st Monday

COUNTY OFFICERS.
of Probate—S. M. Adams.
er—Alex G. Dake.
—J. M. Morgan.
—J. O. Middleton.
essor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

NTY COMMISSIONERS.
District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
District—R. C. Riggins.

PT. OF EDUCATION.
W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

NTY CHURCHES

s and clerks are cordially ask
d the editor any news regard
churches which they would
lished. Also if there are any
these notices please send cor

SSIONARY BAPTISTS.
—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
on, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
alem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
ett, clerk, Verbena.
—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
I. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm
t Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

t Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
y. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
r—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas
E. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
nia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas
Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
y—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ney, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud
or; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

ion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
ia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
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Henry Smith, clerk.
Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom
day; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Grove—Rev. G. W. Free
or; H. C. Latham, clerk,

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
y. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
e—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi

e—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
iley Robinson, clerk, Clan

Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
son, clerk, Rushton.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Minor, clerk, Clanton.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.

Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States.	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Ala.

LOST.

One red and white pied cow, with heifer calf, both unmarked; last seen about April 20th. Liberal reward will be paid to any one who returns these animals or puts them up and informs me.

J. H. Driver, Clanton, Ala.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.

Week ending Aug. 31.

Date	Temperature High	Temperature Low	Rain fall
25	97	69	
26	94	67	1.70
27	87	65	.10
28	80	50	
29	83	50	
30	84	56	
31	90	60	

A. STEWART, Obs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

As there were only three bales of cotton received here by Wednesday morning, we will not begin our cotton report till next week.

W. H. Driver was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

A. P. Bean and J. H. Martin were welcome visitors Thursday.

W. R. Robinson was in Clanton Thursday.

H. T. McCary was a welcome caller Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wyatt are the possessors of a fine boy, born August 22d. Mother and child both doing well.

Will Thacker was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baker had a boy born to them August 18th. Both doing well. Dr. N. S. Johnson was the attending physician.

J. F. Klinner was in Clanton Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Mims have a new boy at their house, born August 22d. All doing well.

W. A. Mims was in Clanton Thursday.

A girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Teel on August 23d.

R. F. D. No. 4 starts today, September 1st, W. J. Armstrong, carrier.

T. W. Atchley was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. A. Riggins was in Clanton Friday.

J. L. Collins and son, Frank, were in town Friday.

L. C. Robinson visited Clanton Friday.

R. M. Smith spent several days the past week in Coosa county, where he formerly lived. He was escorting some northern capitalists in search of timber land. Mr. Smith says the people's ticket in Coosa is all right.

Mr. Smitherman, of Bessemer, was a visitor of W. M. Wilson's last week.

R. W. Littlejohn was a pleasant caller Saturday.

Sheriff Morgan was in Clarke county last week after Henry Mallory, whom he brought back and lodged in Clanton jail.

J. W. Lockhart was in Clanton Saturday.

Squire Dennis, of beat 11, was in town Saturday.

Albert Gore was in Clanton Saturday.

W. C. Robinson was in town Saturday.

J. D. Wyatt was in Clanton Saturday, and says that Rev. J. A. Cleckler and wife paid his family a flying visit last week.

J. W. Hayes and Doc Gentry were in town Saturday.

John Buck Baker has stopped in Mississippi to look at land there before going to Oklahoma.

Frank Massey, nominee for coroner, was in Clanton Saturday.

Madison Bean was in town Saturday.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, B. E. Collum and J. A. Skaggs, all of Jemison, were in Clanton Monday.

P. W. Peterson, D. H Gentry and I. N. Gentry, of Thorsby, were in town Tuesday.

J. A. Duncan was in Clanton Tuesday on a good errand.

A. A. Ayers was in town Tuesday.

Judson Strock has gone out of business. The paint and oil stock was bought by the Clanton Drug Co.

A. W. Middleton, of Elmore, visited his parents here Sunday.

M. A. Kilgore was in Clanton Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Montgomery filled the pulpit at the Methodist church on Sunday both morning and evening to good congregations.

The protracted meeting at the Baptist church ended last Thursday night, having lasted an entire week. Despite the eloquent, earnest appeals of Rev. A. C. Swindall, who put in good, faithful work, there weren't any accessions to the membership.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Watts Moore left Tuesday for a few days' visit to his parents, near Cooper.

J. B. Downs has bought a horse and a brand new buggy and harness, and will start out this week to visit the ginneries and gather the first batch of cotton statistics.

Mrs. W. E. Strock, of Verbena, was in Clanton Tuesday.

'Squire Guy Higgins broke the ice on the matrimonial side of his duties Sunday evening, when he united his first young and blushing pair. The contracting parties were W. L. McDowell and Mrs. Sara Lodge.

W. R. Jackson was in Clanton Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

M. L. Martin and Miss Martha A. Comer; Newt Tracey and Miss Amanda Giles. W. L. McDowell and Mrs. Sara Lodge. George Litton and Miss Lillie Sim. M. A. Brown and Miss Nola Pearring.

REV. H. ENGH.

The Rev. H. Engh, pastor of St. Olaf's church at Thorsby, left that town Friday for Black River Falls, Wis., where he will take charge of the church in that city as well as two in the suburbs, making a large pastorate. Mr. Engh has been in Thorsby since the winter of 1899, having charge of the congregation there and has also dipped into fruit farming, but as he very wisely remarks, a man should only attend to one to make a success. Though Mr. Engh was born in Christiana, Norway, his parents left there when he was a few months old and migrated to this country, where they settled in Wisconsin, he graduated from Luther college, Decorah, Ia., in 1878, afterwards went to Norway and took a course of theology, at the University of Christiana, this was supplemented by a year at the University of Madison, Wis. He was ordained August 19, 1883, and has had charge of churches in Oregon and Iowa, where he was very successful in his work, having a record of building four churches and a parsonage. The Thorsby church building is another token of his zeal. Mr. Engh will be a great loss to Thorsby, but we congratulate the Wisconsin people on their acquisition of a Christian scholar and gentleman. May all good fortune attend him and his family is our sincere wish.

W. C. E.

EVERGREEN DOINGS.

Editor Union:

Last Friday saw the close of one of the most successful schools ever held in our community. Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery, employed two lady teachers from that city, the Misses Craik and Centerfit, to teach a summer school free to all. Their motto was come and let us aid you in obtaining a higher plane in life. There was a big gathering of our people to see the closing exercises which were opened with prayer; then that grand song, "America," recitations, interspersed with music by the Headley string band. Professor Murphy, of Montgomery, made us a speech on education; also short talks by Dr. Baldwin and others. Then a nice present for every child given by Dr. Baldwin; then ice cream and cake was served to everybody. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery, with Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Jean Craik and Miss Valerie Centerfit, have established and conducted a most successful summer school for the young people of the 14th school district of Chilton county, therefore be it resolved by the trustees and citizens of the district in mass meeting assembled: 1. That we extend to Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin and to Miss Centerfit and to Miss Craik the most heartfelt appreciation of their labors. 2. That we recognize in the unselfish spirit which has animated this work the purpose of a true patriotism and we assure Dr. Baldwin and his associates that its fruits will long remain among us. 3. That we pledge to these honest workers our cordial co-operation in the future, and we part with them today asking the blessing of God upon them, and upon all this work in our midst; and we wish to conclude and establish these resolutions by a rising vote.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our county papers."

COLLINS CHAPEL.

We had the grandest time at the chapel last Friday that could be had, and I only wish every one could have been with us, we had a crowd and plenty of dinner for three times as many. There were some grand subjects upon the program and they were well handled by the different speakers—"Co-operation" was discussed by W. A. Mims and L. B. Ponuds, then came "Organization" with I. J. Dorming and J. Bice as the speakers; then "Benefits of the Alliance," very ably handled by Hon. L. H. Reynolds and Prof. R. A. Rasco, concluding with "Honesty of Purpose," an eloquent address by L. B. Pounds. I say hurrah for the Alliance and success to THE UNION.

J. D. COLLINS.

A NICE FEE.

Sheriff Morgan collected an execution last week which was nearly six times larger than any Chilton county sheriff ever handled. It was on the Jackson Lumber Company in favor of Mrs. Lola Cunningham for the loss of her husband several years ago. Circuit court of May, 1902, gave her a verdict of $5,000. The case was appealed to the supreme court, which affirmed the verdict and the lumber company had to pay $7,033.64, the allowance and interest bringing the original sum to that figure. The sheriff has remitted this money to Mrs. Cunningham's lawyers, less his commission, which amounted to $200.49, a very neat sum for a hard working, faithful official.

It is characteristic of the St. Petersburg news-makers that, being obliged to admit the loss of two Russian battleships, they tied four Japanese ships with them. The object being to placate the St. Petersburg mobs, which have become disheartened by the constant news of Russian disasters.

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Our Mail Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.
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SEC.-TREAS. — JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

Insure, Farmers Dwellings, outbuildings and contents, and Live stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning;—the cheapest, safest and most sensible method of Insurance known to man.

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Is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Small, of St. Louis
P. D. WILSON.
CLANTON, ALABAMA

"FORGET IT."

Forget about the sun spots
And you'll find the sun is bright.
Forget about the darkness
And deny there is a night.

Forget the day is rainy,
Sure, to-morrow will be fine.
Just brush aside the clouds yourself
And make your own sunshine.

—Stephen Chalmers, in New York Times.

A Trying Predicament.

By H. D. G. PARSONS.

In the winter of 187—, when business was very dull, I unfortunately happened to be out of a situation. I had travelled through several western cities in quest of employment, but without success. At last I found myself in one of the hotels in Louisville, studying the state of my finances and prospects.

Having received a good education, I could keep a set of books with any man; few could excel me as a salesman. My lot seemed to be doubly unfortunate. Why was I not a mechanic? I could then have easily obtained what I wanted.

In the midst of my revery, a short, stout, nervous looking gentleman, who had been eyeing me for some time, asked me if I had be[en] lo[ng] in Louisville.

Being out of sor[ts] and every one else, I did no[t] him with extreme politeness.

"You seem down-hearted," he continued, still gazing at me as if he not only wanted to know my business, but my height, size and wearing apparel; even my boots were closely scrutinized.

I evaded his question by remarking on the dull business season.

"Are you looking for work?"

"You have anticipated my wants correctly," I replied, in hopes of ending the conversation, as he did not look like a man who hired either clerks or bookkeepers.

"Are you a powerful man?" he said, continuing his examination. "If so I might hire you.

"There is not a man in the city I am afraid to grapple with," I replied eagerly, overjoyed at the sudden prospect of getting a situation.

"I think you will answer my purpose," he said, walking round me as if he were purchasing a horse.

Having finished the inspection, he took me aside and informed me in the strictest confidence, that he had a sick brother who required a nurse. From what he could see, I was competent to fill the berth.

"As to salary," he continued, "if you suit me, I will make it liberal; but one thing you must promise me."

I at once expressed my willingness to make the promise, if it would not, at any time, involve me in trouble.

He set my fears at rest at that point, as all he wanted was that while I was in his employ I would not make the world wiser as to what I was doing. There was nothing unreasonable in any employer's exacting such promise. I accepted his offer.

Bidding me follow him, we traversed several streets until we arrived in front of a large mansion in one of the principal thoroughfares. My guide using the latchkey, we entered the house without ceremony.

After dinner I was introduced to my charge, who was the exact counterpart in looks of his brother. I glanced from one to the other wondering how it was possible for two men to be so much alike.

"My name is William Harrison," said the brother who hired me, "and this is Mr. Charles Harrison."

"Twin brothers," I said, looking from one to the other.

"Yes, we are twins," said Mr. William. "Unfortunately, Charles is peculiar in his manner, and I wish you to look after him—in fact to be his constant companion."

"His constant companion," I repeated. What! Is he crazy?" I asked, aside of Mr. William.

"Yes, a little out of his head," he replied. "You must be careful not to let him get the upper hand of you in any way, and when he is violent, there is a straight jacket," he said, showing me the article on a sideboard.

"All right," I said. "Now, as I understand you, I must use this when I think proper to do so."

"Yes," he replied, "whenever you have occasion to. Of course you must use proper judgment, and not be too violent. I can see by your looks that you are a very powerful man—in fact, I pride myself on being so fortunate as to secure you."

He was right in his judgment as to my powers; I have met few men in my lifetime who equaled me in strength.

During our conversation, Mr. Charles sat still, without saying a word. I again compared them. The similarity of features, build, even their hair, which was gray, was remarkable; both were their whiskers alike. It was the first time in my life I was puzzled in making a distinction whereby I could tell one man from another.

As a last resource, I was obliged to make a note of their different costumes, in order to know Mr. Charles apart from Mr. William.

What if I was to mistake (in my routine as keeper and nurse) one brother for the other? A dread of the fearful consequence that would follow came over me, and I can assure you it was some time before I could rest easy in mind.

Mr. William retired, leaving me with my charge. The change, at least, furnished the pressing requirements for the time. Unsuited though it was to my taste, I soon fell into the dull routine the life of a nurse to a madman furnishes, and, before a week was up I felt myself perfectly able to take any first-class position that offered as keeper of the unfortunate insane community.

Mr. Charles, at times, was violent and rough in his manner, but after I had given him a taste of the straight jacket a few times, he troubled me very little. Occasionally he would go down on his knees and plead love for an imaginary lady, then start up with a blustering air, and order me out of the room as if I had no business there. And really, I must say there was very little need of my staying by him all the time; but I was paid for it so I was obliged to obey.

They were both bachelors, having considerable property. Mr. Charles became insane a few years previous. His brother preferred taking charge of him instead of sending him to an asylum.

At times, Mr. William did not appear as rational as he should be, but it was his peculiar manner. I learned from the servants that he had been for years paying his addresses to a Miss Stebbins, an elderly maiden lady belonging to one of the first families of Louisville. She often visited the house. He would be very tender in his manner toward her, and would offer her his arm when they walked in the garden, but marriage, or any arrangement to that end, was never hinted at. He seemed to be content with paying the polite addresses due from an engaged swain to the object of his choice, and there it ended. It was evident that he was either too bashful to proceed with his suit beyond that mark, or else the lady objected to him and preferred single-blessedness to the duties and cares of married life.

The latter seemed improbable, as Miss Stebbins, when they promenaded on the piazza, hung lovingly on his arm, and threw such sweet glances at her escort that they betrayed her willingness to unite her fortunes with his. Then it was clear that the fault was on the part of Mr. William.

As the summer advanced Miss Stebbins came oftener. The greenhouse required rearranging before winter set in. The alterations were begun and carried out under her plans. Mr. William was a willing slave to her ideas; and as I watched him from my window receiving her suggestions about how the dome in the centre was to be built, I really believed that had she proposed carrying it up a hundred feet high, he would have had it done.

It was evidently coming to a climax. Mr. William intended getting married; if not to Miss Stebbins, certainly some lady would soon be mistress of his establishment.

At present, no other female appeared. The only conclusion therefore to be drawn was that Mr. William Harrison and Miss Clarinda Stebbins, both of the city of Louisville, were about to commit matrimony.

As for myself, during the hot weather having little to do, I was fast growing fat and lazy, and the financial prospect before me looked decidedly cheering. So well had I managed my charge, that Mr. William hired me by the year; an agreement was made out, which we both signed, that I was to continue in the capacity of nurse to his brother for the space of twelve months, beginning June the first, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a month.

Immediately after we had made this permanent arrangement, Mr. William left Louisville for a few days and I was alone with Mr. Charles.

One fine afternoon he was taking his after dinner nap, which generally lasted for a couple of hours. I foolishly left him and went out for a walk. I was gone about an hour. When I returned to the house, a sight met my eyes that made my blood run cold. Mr. Charles was in the room, not his own, kneeling at the feet of a lady.

I always prided myself on being a gallant, and would never allow a lady to be insulted, much more to see her at the mercy of a madman. I rushed in and secured him.

"How dare you come in here and behave in this manner, you rascal?" he said, in his usual crazy manner.

"I'll show you," I replied, taking the straight jacket out of my pocket, where I always carried it, ready for instant use.

"Unhand me, sir, and go out of the room," he exclaimed, pointing to the door.

By this time the lady had fainted. Seeing her drooping head, as she sank on the lounge, was enough. I grappled with him, and in spite of all he could do, I quickly put the straight jacket on him, and he was incapable of doing any further harm.

Having secured my charge, I turned my attention to the lady. Taking the water pitcher, which always stood in the room, I sprinkled her face; when she revived, and looked at Mr. Charles chafing in the straight jacket, she gave an unearthly scream, and fainted in earnest that time. I thought she was dead.

What could I do? The servants were out, and I alone with a madman in a straight jacket, and a lady in hysterics. If ever mortal was in a more trying predicament, I should like to know it.

"Let me out of this, you villain!" he thundered.

"When I get ready," I replied, taking my knife and cutting open the lady's tight dress, to ease her. I fairly drenched her in water, to no purpose. I could scarcely distinguish her breathing. Taking a lump of ice from the pitcher, and holding it to her forehead, the chill revived her a little.

I was congratulating myself on having saved her life, when she looked at Mr. Charles.

"Oh, my darling!" she sobbed out, then, giving another shriek, off she went again.

I was in a worse fix than ever, with a crazy woman as well as a man to take care of. I believe, at that moment, if I had had another straight jacket in my pocket, it would have gone on her.

I rubbed her forehead with the ice, and chafed her hands whilst my knife had perfectly loosened her dress from neck to waist.

I was afraid she would die under my hands; then what should I do? I rang the bell for the servants, but they were out, so no help came from that quarter.

Going to the sideboard, I took some brandy and held it to her lips; my charge was raving all the time.

"If you don't stop your row, and let me attend this lady, I will gag you!" I said, threatening him.

The brandy had the desired effect. She started up and rushed to him. Her dress, which before was a perfect fit, now hung in shreds. She clasped him around the neck, declaring I should not kill him.

I gently disengaged her from him.

"Come," I said soothingly, "it pains me to see you so excited. Calm yourself; I will soon get some one to take charge of you."

Seating her on the lounge, I again rang the bell for help; visible signs of hysterics appeared; she was having a relapse. I shouted for some one to come. Judge of my astonishment when she began calling me a villain for serving her darling in that way.

"My good lady," I replied, "although you are old enough to be my mother, I beg to disagree with you; it is for his good."

How far I should have gone, or what other means I should have taken to quiet my two mad people, I really cannot say, had not one of the servants entered at that moment.

"What! are you mad as well?" I said. "Come here and help me out of this plight."

She came up to us. A word was enough to reveal to my blundering eyes the mistake I had made. It was Mr. William I had been handling. To take the straight jacket off him and retire to my room was the work of a moment. I locked the door after me.

The imprecations I overheard heaped on my head were certainly enough to frighten any man of moderate nerve. Miss Stebbins' new mauve silk was all cut to pieces; even her fancy corsets were ruined by my cutting them in two, not to mention a splendid sash of watered silk, costing I don't know how much, and the shock to her nerves was irreparable.

I found my charge, the real maniac, sleeping quietly in his bed. Leaving him to finish his nap, I began to ruminate on the chances of my going to the penitentiary. Just then I overheard Mr. William ordering the servant to fetch a policeman, when Miss Stebbins interrupted him.

"Do not send for the police," she said. "We shall have to go to court, and our love be made public in the eyes of the gaping world; the Clarances will torment my life out of me."

"I will get rid of him at once," said Mr. William. "The rascal! It was only the other day I hired him for a year. Come out!" he continued, knocking at the door of my room.

My overhearing their conversation had set my mind at rest on the jail question. Miss Stebbins being in high social standing, money could not have hired her to be cross-examined in a public court, and the result of my blundering interruption of their interesting tete-a-tete made known to her friends. She was quick-sighted enough to see that, in the midst of her trouble.

When I thought their passions had cooled a little, I opened the door, and at the sight which met my eyes it was impossible for me to repress a hearty laugh, which did not raise me any higher in their opinion.

Mr. William was wiping the perspiration off his face, and declaring to Miss Stebbins that the disagreeable affair should have no effect on their engagement, while she stood by holding her dress, the splendid mauve silk, in anything but graceful folds about her lovely person.

"Villain!" said Mr. William, "get out of the house!"

"Yes, scoundrel that you are!" said Miss Stebbins, getting decidedly passionate. "I'll teach you to cut my new mauve silk and sash all to pieces! And my French corsets have not escaped; you shall be hung for it!" she shrieked.

I stood still, unable to say a word in defence.

"What are you staring at?" said Mr William.

"I am going to stay my year out," I replied doggedly. "I shan't budge until the first of next June without my salary."

"Get rid of him," said Miss Stebbins, "or I leave Louisville."

Her word was law. He went to his room and returned in a few minutes with a check, which he handed me, saying:

"There, sir, now go, and never darken my door again."

I took the check, which was for my year's salary, and went out of the house and situation in five minutes. Eighteen hundred dollars are quite an item for the loss I sustained. I came to northern Ohio, started in business, and, in spite of Mr. Harrison's maledictions and the ruined mauve silk, I am doing well from the proceeds of my "trying predicament."—Waverley Magazine.

Desert Irrigation in the Far West.

★ ★ ★

By L. R. Freeman.

BORDERING on the Colorado from the point where it emerges from its Grand Canon and begins the last stage of its seaward journey to Yuma, Arizona, where it enters Mexican territory, lie over a half a million acres of land that can be reached by diversion canals. This area will be increased to one million two hundred thousand acres when the Government's plans are carried out, and will be capable of supporting an aggregate population greater than that now living in the famous irrigated valleys of the Nile and the Po. The soil of this district is a sedimentary deposit of vast depth and amazing richness; its climate is sub-tropical, and but slightly more severe than that of Egypt and Italy, and the experiment stations have shown that, product for product, it will check with the most fertile sections of either.

The parallel between the Colorado and the Nile is most remarkable. Both rise among snow-covered mountains at great distances from their mouths and traverse semi-tropical and almost rainless deserts; both empty into great landlocked arms of the sea at nearly the same latitude—thirty-two degrees north. Each has deposited a great delta at its mouth, and has vast alluvial areas along its lower length. Both overflow in summer at a time when irrigation is most needed, and the crops of the Mojave and Yuma Indians fail when the flood is light, just as do those of the Nile farmers when similar conditions prevail there. Finally the minimum flow of each river is more than equal to the irrigating of its border lands, and the Colorado will prove, as has the Nile, the means of rendering productive and habitable its adjacent rainless regions, that otherwise would be worse than waste.

The lesser irrigation enterprises that have been launched upon the Colorado in the past have found their chief obstacle to lie in the accumulation in their canals of the sediment with which the water is so heavily charged.

This silt is mostly worn from the canon walls and carried down from the upper courses of the river. The grade of the latter is so flat through the desert that a diversion canal must have so slight a fall and so low a velocity that it cannot clear itself of the precipitated sediment. By its present plans the Government expects to utilize this extraneous matter by impounding it upon some of the vast gravelly expanses, where there is little soil at present, by means of high dams, thus securing fails for the canals, increasing the irrigable land, and eliminating much of the silt at the same time.

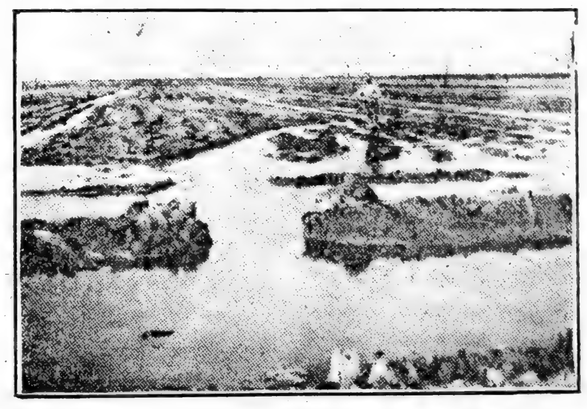
The plans of the Government hydrographers, as now outlined, call for a series of reservoirs along the river, to be formed by building high dams at points where the opportunities for storage appear favorable. Each dam is to be provided with a sluiceway through its base, in order that the waters may be drawn off as desired, and also to provide a means of flushing out the surplus accumulations of sediment. Canals of great size, and of a declivity sufficient to carry the silt in suspension and not evolve destructive erosion, will run from the tops of the dams.

The fall of the river is so slight that reservoirs of enormous capacity may be constructed without involving dams of impracticable height. Each reservoir will gradually fill with sediment, and when this occurs its surface will be drawn down from twenty to forty feet, thus converting all the reservoir site, except the river channel, into farming land. Then, whenever desired, the sluices may be closed and irrigation and fertilization accomplished as cheaply and with better effect than by the natural overflow upon which the Nile Valley depends.

It has been estimated, as a result of recent analyses, that water from the Colorado sufficient to cover an acre of land to the depth of three feet contains fertilizer to the value of more than ten dollars. This annual inundation, then, of a deep alluvial soil that is made up of little but fertilizers in the first place, in conjunction with the semi-tropic climate and additional irrigation as the crops may demand, will make farming possible the year round, and it is confidently expected that an acreage production will be attained without precedent in history.

The power to be developed at each dam will not be the least item of its usefulness. On account of the abundance of water, the installment of turbine plants is considered feasible, and the power generated will be in proportion to the height of the dam. This electrical energy will be used in operating river steamers—through the medium of storage batteries—running trolley lines, and pumping water to the sections of the country where the topography of the intervening country will not permit of canals. It is even proposed to operate the desert divisions of the transcontinental railroads with electricity from these river plants, and a transmission line to Jerome, Arizona, for the use of the United Verde copper mine at that point, is one of the possibilities. Both schemes are eminently practicable, and the saving of fuel to the companies interested would be immense, to say nothing of the value of an assured continuity of service.

The outside cost of this splendid system of desert irrigation is placed by the engineers at $22,000,000, while the values to be created—literally created—through its agency are beyond the possibilities of computation. Irrigated land, as such, in California and Arizona has sold as high as $1800 an acre, and under the poorest of water systems an acre is never worth less than $100. Based even on the latter figure the 1,200,000 acres to be reclaimed would we worth $120,000,000. Electrical energy to exceed 250,000 horse-power, conservatively worth $100,000,000, will be easily developed, and the improvement of navigation cannot be reckoned at less than $10,000,000. This gives a neat little total of $230,000,000 to be added to the National wealth on the completion of the system as now outlined, a sum beside which the expenditure necessary to bring it into being seems as nothing.—Review of Reviews.



Desert Irrigation---The First Soaking.

Sugar-Cane on a Desert Ranch

Two Years and Four Months Before the Taking of This Picture There Was Neither Vegetation Nor Water at This Point.

Ten years ago the desert of Rechna Doab, in India, had not a single inhabitant, but to-day there are 800,000 living in comfort on it. Irrigation is responsible.

DECORATING THE [H]

Margaret—I'm awfully [g]
old 10 cent plaster bust of [a]
trious poet—what's his [n]
Catharine—So am I, [b]
red.—Cincinnati Commercial

THE REAL TROUBLE

First Boarder—Mr. [J]
it figured out that [I] pay
twelve cents a day.

Second Boarder—[Y]
you can't get them [c]
Life.

SECRET SOCIETY

Teacher—Now [c]
why the Puritans [c]
try?"

Small Member—[B]
can, teacher. They [c]
their blood.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Mr. Kwot[e]
heart never [a]
Miss Kay—Now [d]
heart isn't fair [a]
help him a little [b]
time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A CONSIDERATE PAR[E]

Algernon—Have you [a]
ing, what your father [w]
asked him for your hand?

Arabella—No, I haven't [h]
uses that kind of language [i]
family.—Collier's Weekly.

BOSTON.

Mrs. Rickef—Our Helen [i]
married on Thursday of [n]
Mary, and——

Maid—You've forgot[ten] m[e]
Thursday is my afternoon [o]
have to take some other [a]
wedding, marm.—Boston [T]

THEN ALL THE OTHERS

"Oh, yes, she's quite [a] p[o]
cial gatherings. She's a [g]
keep the conversational [b]
ing."

"Why, she isn't much [o]
"Oh, no; but she [h]
slightest provocation."—[P]
Ledger.

NOT THE REALISTIC EITHER.

"But," the publisher [s]
"the chief characters in [y]
a man and a woman who [a]
ing love to each other [f]
years after they are married."

"Well," the young [a]
"you must remember this [i]
of fiction."—Christian Herald.

THE TRAMP'S TASK.

Tramp (at the kitchen [d]
you give me something to [e]
Lady—There's the wood [p]
Tramp—I can't eat wood.
Lady—You can saw it, [o]
Tramp—I'd rather eat it, [t]
morning.—Detroit Free Press.

'TWOULD BE AN ACCI[D]

"I can't tell whether I'll [g]
vacation this summer. I'm [t]
uring on a railroad accident."

"You mean figured 'in' a[s]
accident?"

"No, 'on'; I've been figuring [o]
railroad stock of mine paying [a]
dend."—Philadelphia Press.

IN DOUBT.

Hi Tragerdy—Yes, we [h]
Oshkosh.

Lowa Comerdy—And what [d]
audience think of your Hamlet?

Hi Tragerdy—Why—I [d]
out before I had a chance [t]
—Philadelphia Press.

A HARD JOB.

"You seem to be perpetually [a]
the poet's friend.

"I am. I've just been [g]
very sober criticism of my [l]
am trying to master the [a]
ing which the obliging [c]
finds in my lines."—Chicago [T]
Herald.

LONG TIME AGO.

"Say, old man, did you [e]
that little story about Abe [L]
coln and the rathole?"

"Yes."

"You have? Well, you [d]
thought that was a pretty [g]
"It was."—New Orleans [T]
Democrat.

NEARLY DONE.

"How long has the [m]
preaching?" whispered the [n]
who had wandered into the [c]
sat down away back.

"About thirty years, I [b]
plied the other occupant of [t]
"That being the case," [r]
stranger. "I'll stay. He's [a]
nearly done."—Tit-Bits.

GRANDPA'S GIFT.

Mamma—"And what [d]
bought grandpa for his birthday?"

Tommy—"A beautiful [p]
Mamma—"But, you silly [b]
know he doesn't smoke."

Tommy (after a discovery, [t]
triumphantly)—"Ah, but [h]
it for blowing bubbles."

A Leeds (England) [m]
his car up the twenty [s]
of the town hall, and [t]
down again without [a]

OF THE INDIANS.

SQUAWS AND PAPOOSES TO THE RACE COURSE.

Bet on Result—Cay[u]
by a Practical Joker, [A]
ment and Sometimes

dent writes to the In[d]
Journal:

also we had occasion to
a typically western com[m]
ich lies in the plains and is
of an immense cattle and
ng district. It was in the
time of their local races.
horseflesh of the [r]
ceed, and when the noble
se or win the year's accum[u]
worldly goods. There were a
of good horses in the field,
ners, as the trotter, [h]
wift, is too slow for the west[e]
of sport.
had congregated from [e]
nd the chiefs of many tribes
heir little bands, accompanied
ives and progeny. They [a]
are generally tall and muscular
Indian fashion, discount[e]
Siwashes in size, features,
eral bearing, as they lead a
in the mountains and plains.
ntaur-like their wild little
Admittance is always granted
ide the circular fence in the
the course, and they line up
ling on their cayuses seem[i]
id and indifferent to what
However, their looks do not
ie, for there were never any
gamblers than the Indians.
year after year, risk every
y possess on earth at a horse

manner of betting is so extra[v]
that, as we watched them
in one heap hundreds of arti[c]
ll sizes and value, from their
or saddles down to a [b]
was natural to suppose there
e a mix-up that they would
able to straighten out. But
r race they swarm back to
picking out exactly what he
s ventured against the other
is won by that venture. Then
w down again what they bet
ext time, in the same way,
ck to their places along the
rely smiling, seldom talking,
r an occasional grunt of dis[a]
on.
The heirs to this great and
l country, have only now
lay their heads, and are dy[i]
o rapidly since the "refining"
of civilization came to them,
a very few years the full-
American Indian will be no
ght but history. As they sat
line, calmly waiting for the
e we were conjecturing what
s of us were, and whether,
they were not happy in their
en the friend who was acting
t touched my arm and point[e]
an crossing the track, "Look,"
"there goes John Black, the
practical joker in this county
at he is up to." The man
to was passing behind the
of silent figures with a small
his hand and seemed to drop
s contents on each horse as
ed along unnoticed by the
, who were looking straight

is what they call 'root-eu[c]
said our friend, "and"—but
such a scene began as we
er forget. The first cayuse
e switched his tail, picked up
and began to back; the sec[o]
ed uneasily, looking around
fully at his rider. Then they,
dozens of others, broke into
prancing and bucking. A wild
xcitement ensued. Worn out
es who had not bucked for
reared, dashed and flew
with the wildest young ones.
were un-seated, papooses dis[l]
from the family stem,
adly into the air, and bucks,
at saddle, bridle, mane, or
within reach were dumped
ceremony onto the ground.
r caused by the yells of
Indians, neighing horses
ns of laughter from the spec[t]
ido matters worse. It seemed
n and his hundred imps were
those erstwhile sad-eyed
fury with red-hot pitchforks.
cified old lady in particular
y eye. Her cayuse was mak[i]
detour of the immediate
at times standing on his hind
ng wildly in the air; again
his "rear" legs skywards en[d]
to turn a front somersault;
ing down with such a stiff[e]
as seemed to settle the old
head down through her spine
ddle, and had she not already
hless with age would have
her of her masticators. She
ing example to a tenderfoot
nt a pony that knew or ever
w how to buck.
ole act lasted only about five
but was so inexpressibly fun[n]
the realization of not being
reproduce the picture makes
for the pen of a Jerome or

dians, after picking them[s]
from various corners of the
actually hurrying together
to their scattered belong[i]
families, held a council of
ing guttural sounds that we
were imprecations. They
rty, dust-begrimmed looking
after a brief time it was de[c]
a medicine man who was
rom a hated tribe had be[e]
their ponies. It was all the
and some hastily sworn-in
could do to rescue the poor
blanketed beggar from the
the howling mob, who were
retreat in angry confusion.

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DECORATING THE

—Margaret—I'm awfully th
old 10 cent plaster bust of
trious poet—what's his na
Catharine—So am I; let's
red.—Cincinnati Commercia

THE REAL TROUB

First Boarding Mistress—
it figured out that people c
twelve cents a day.
Second Boarding Mistres
you can't get them to do it.
Life.

SECRET IS OUT

T a'her—"Now can you
say the Puritans came to
try?"
Small Member of History
can Teacher. They came
their blood."—Cincinnati C
Tribune.

HER IDEA.

Mr. Kwoter—Well, you k
heart under von fair lady.
Miss Koy—Nonsense! If
heart isn't faint, and she's
help him a little, he can
time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A CONSIDERATE PA

Algernon—Have you any
ing, what your father wou
asked him for your hand?
Arabella—No. I haven't.
uses that kind of language
family.—Collier's Weekly.

BOSTON.

Mrs. Ricker—Our Helen
married on Thursday of
Mary, and——
Maid—You've forgot, m
Thursday is my afternoon
have to take some other d
wedding, marm.—Boston

THEN ALL THE OTHER

"Oh, yes, she's quite pop
cial gatherings. She's a gr
keep the conversational
lag."
"Why, she isn't much of
"Oh, no; but she sing
slightest provocation."—P
Ledger.

NOT THE REALISTIC
EITHER.

"But," the publisher
"the chief characters in you
a man and a woman who
ing love to each other for
years after they are marrie
"Well," the young novel
"you must remember this
of fiction."—Christian Her

THE TRAMP'S TA

Tramp (at the kitchen
you give me something to
Lady—There's the wood
Tramp—I can't eat wood
Lady—You can saw it.
Tramp—I'd rather eat it,
morning.—Detroit Free Pr

'TWOULD BE AN AC

"I can't tell whether I
vacation this summer. I
uring on a railroad acci
"You mean figured 'in'
accident?"
"No, 'on'; I've been figur
railroad stock of mine pa
dend."—Philadelphia Press

IN DOUBT.

Hi Tragerdy—Yes, we
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Iowa Comerdy—And wh
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Hi Tragerdy—Why—er
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—Philadelphia Press.

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finds in my lines."—Chica
Herald.

LONG TIME AG

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coln and the rathole?"
"Yes."
"You have? Well, yo
thought that was a pretty
"It was."—New Orle
Democrat.

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"How long has the mi
preaching?" whispered th
who had wandered into the
sat down away back.
"About thirty years, I t
plied the other occupant o
"That being the case," r
stranger. "I'll stay. H
nearly done."—Tit-Bits.

GRANDPA'S GI

Mamma—"And what
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Tommy—"A beautiful p
Mamma—"But, you silly
know he doesn't smoke."
Tommy (after a discom
triumphantly)—"Ah, but
it for blowing bubbles."

A Leeds (England) m
his car up the twenty st
of the town hall, and m
down again without acci

Desert Ranch

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OF THE INDIANS.

SQUAWS AND PAPOOSES
TO THE RACE COURSE.

Bet on Result—Cay-
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ge district. It was in the
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rdly goods. There were a
good horses in the field,
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t is too slow for the west-
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ad congregated from every
d the chiefs of many tribes
ir little bands, accompanied
es and progeny. They of
are generally tall and hand-
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Siwashes in size, features,
al bearing, as they lead a
the mountains and plains,
taur-like their wild little
admittance is always granted
the circular fence in the
e course, and they line up
ong on their cayuses seem-
and indifferent to what
However, their looks do not
for there were never any
milies than the Indians,
ear after year, risk every-
possess on earth at a horse

nner of betting is so extra-
hat, as we watched them
one heap hundreds of arti-
izes and value, from their
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as natural to suppose there
a mix-up that they would
ble to straighten out. But
race they swarm back to
picking out exactly what he
ventured against the other
s won by that venture. Then
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ly smiling, seldom talking,
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he heirs to this great and
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merican Indian will be no
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ine, calmly waiting for the
we were conjecturing what
of us were, and whether,
they were not happy in their
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touched my arm and point-
n crossing the track. "Look,"
there goes John Black, the
ractical joker in this county
at he is up to." The man
o was passing behind the
f silent figures with a small
s hand and seemed to drop
contents on each horse as
along unnoticed by the
who were looking straight

what they call 'root-en-
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ach a scene began as we
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switched his tail, picked up
d began to back; the sec-
d uneasily, looking around
ly at his rider. Then they,
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ncing and bucking. A wild
itement ensued. Worn out
e who had not bucked for
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th the wildest young ones.
re un-seated, papooses dis-
from the family stem,
ly into the air, and bucks,
at saddle, bridle, mane, or
within reach were dumped
remony onto the ground.
caused by the yells of
Indians, neighing horses
s of laughter from the spec-
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and his hundred imps were
those erstwhile sad-eyed
ury with red-hot pitchforks.
fied old lady in particular
ge. Her cayuse was mak-
r detour of the immediate
times standing on his hind
ir wildly in the air; again
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to turn a front somersault;
ng down with such a stiff-
as seemed to settle the old
d down through her spine
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er of her masticators. She
g example to a tenderfoot
t a pony that knew or ever
ow to buck.
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t was so inexpressibly fun-
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roduce the picture makes
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kers, after picking them-
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to their scattered belong-
families, held a council of
ng guttural sounds that we
were imprecations. They
y, dust-begrimmed looking
r a brief time it was de-
a medicine man who was
m a hated tribe had be-
ponies. It was all the
some hastily sworn-in
uld do to rescue the poor
blanketed beggar from the
howling mob, who were
treat in angry confusion.

That night the committee on entertainment for the coming festivities of the fair placed all power in the hands of John Black, he having demonstrated his ability to provoke mirth.

In explanation it must be said that the drops from his bottle were of some fluid which evaporates so quickly as to leave a peculiar stinging sensation, of course, which terrified the poor little beasts.

BIRD POACHERS TAKEN.

Seventy-Seven Japanese Found on a United States Island in the Pacific.

With 77 forlorn-looking Japs aboard in addition to her own crew, the United States revenue cutter Thetis came into the port of Honolulu, Hawaii, recently, with a queer story of the sea to tell. The Japanese were bird poachers whose presence on an American island was reported by Captain Niblack of the United States steamer Iroquois some weeks ago, and the Thetis was sent to stop their operations, but she arrived to find them only too anxious to leave their hunting ground and to abandon spoil which is worth at least $20,000.

The Japanese were employed by a Tokio firm, and they fitted out in the schooner Yeiju Maru of Yokohama last December. Their destination was Lisiansky Island a wonderful centre of ocean bird life in mid-Pacific, not far from Midway Island. The island is the property of the United States. The Japanese met with a mishap on their way out, a huge wave "pooping" the schooner and carrying away part of her stern. They put into Midway Island to get some lumber, and thus the United States authorities learned of their object.

According to their story they arrived at Lisiansky Island on January 8, and commenced at once to kill birds. They had a staff, not only of hunters, but also of skilled taxidermists and skinners, for the birds' plumage was intended for the millinery markets of Paris. On January 18 a fierce gale struck the island, and the Yeiju Maru, dragging her anchor, struck a coral reef, and was totally lost, ten of the men who happened to be aboard being drowned.

Another ship was expected, and on February 27 the Tiyu Maru arrived, bringing 39 more hunters. She sailed away, however, leaving word that she would soon return, and so the hunting continued. Week succeeded week and the Tiyu Maru never appeared. The Japs on the lonely island found their supplies getting dangerously short, having only a couple of hundred pounds of rice left, so they started to kill for food. There is little on the tern and other sea birds of the island that can be eaten, but the Japs cut what little there was and dried it. So they lived for many weeks, until on the 16th of this month the Thetis arrived. It is presumed that their expected ship was either wrecked or fell a prey to some Russian ship.

Captain Hamlet of the Thetis states that the destruction wrought by the party to bird life was something appalling. He estimates that they killed at least 300,000 birds, to judge from the number of cases of plumage they had secured. All of their spoil had to be abandoned, but it is properly preserved and will keep for a long time. There are 335 of these cases, the plumage in them being of the highest quality. The Japanese will be returned to Yokohama.—New York Post.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The Spider Plant of Cape Negro colony grows for a cenutry and never reaches more than a foot in height.

The body of a Tyrolese guide, who fell into a crevasse on the glacier of Grossvenediger, in the Austrian Alps, 30 years ago, has been found in a remarkable state of preservation at the foot of the glacier.

In Kansas City recently a three-story brick house was raised 160 feet up a steep bluff. The house was carried on a strong framework of timbers, and raised by the turning of 300 jacks, divided into 30 groups.

The smallest coin in the world having a genuine circulation is probably the Maltese "grain," a tiny fragment of bronze about as big around as the top of a slate pencil and having a value of only one-twelfth of a penny.

In the City of Mexico is a Thieves' Market, in which stolen goods are publicly offered for sale. It occupies an entire square. Here may be found everything that is portable, from a telescope to a ring, a silk dress, or a pair of stockings, and the articles are sold at about one-fifth of their actual value. The thieves do not sell the goods openly, for that would be dishonest, in the estimation of the Mexicans, but the sellers are they who purchase secretly from the thieves.

Dr. Forel, a well known American neurologist, who has devoted much time to the study of the nervous systems and the sensations of ants and bees, concludes that the vision of insects is in "mosiac," that is, as it were made up of bits separated by dark lines, the lines corresponding to the edges of the facets of the insect's eye The image is usually not sharp, though when the number of facets is considerable (twelve thousand to seventeen thousand), the definition is good. It is his conclusion that the insects have more than instinct—they have a soul, so to say; and at any rate, a mind capable of forming judgments, of choosing. Bees have, for example, an astonishing memory for localities. Instinct and automatism are far from constituting their mental life.

COULDN'T LIFT TEN POUNDS.

Doan's Kidney Pills Brought Strength and Health to the Sufferer, Making Him Feel Twenty-Five Years Younger

J. B. CORTON.

J. B. Corton, farmer and lumberman, of Deppe, N. C., says: "I suffered for years with my back. It was so bad that I could not walk any distance nor ride in an easy buggy. I do not believe I could have raised ten pounds of weight from the ground, the pain was so severe. This was my condition when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They quickly relieved me, and now I am never troubled as I was. My back is strong and I can walk or ride a long distance and feel just as strong as I did twenty-five years ago. I think so much of Doan's Kidney Pills that I have given a supply of the remedy to some of my neighbors, and they have also found good results. If you can sift anything from this rambling note that will be of any service to you, or to any one suffering from kidney trouble you are liberty to do so."

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts.

Mr. Astor's Joke.

In a speech that William Waldorf Astor delivered before the London Clubmen's Benevolent Society he told of a costermonger who lay dying. Nevertheless, he expressed a desire for something to eat, and his wife asked him what he would like. "Well," said the costermonger, "I seem to smell a ham a-cookin' somewheres. I think I could eat a bit of that." "Oh, no, John, dear," said his wife; "you can't have that. That's for the funeral."—Argonaut.

A Story of the Pope.

"My life has been strangely ruled by the number nine," Pius X. is quoted as saying previous to being chosen Pope. "Nine years I was a schoolboy at Riese; nine years a student at Padua; nine years a curate at Tombolo; nine years a priest at Salzano; nine years a canon at Treviso; nine years a bishop at Mantua; now for nine years I have been a cardinal-patriarch at Venice. As Pope—as long as God wills; perhaps another nine years."

The Japanese are considered to be among the very strongest people on earth. They are strong mentally and physically and practically they eat no meat at all. Their diet consists almost wholly of rice, steamed or boiled, while the better to do add fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit. For beverages they use weak tea without sugar or milk, and pure water, alcoholic stimulants being rarely indulged in.

Rueben Laycock, the atheist sage of Danville, Iowa, is dead. Just before his death he wrote his own funeral oration, setting forth his religious views at length, picked four girls of the village to sing at his funeral, and composed the music and wrote the words of two or three philosophical poems, setting forth his views of life, death and immortality.

The treasurer of the United States on May 6, 1903, redeemed two half-cent pieces. This is the first time in the history of the country that any such coins have been presented for redemption. It is more than a century since the first half-cent piece was coined, and it is nearly fifty years since the government discontinued minting them.

Until recently it was almost universally believed that petroleum was, like coal, derived from fossil vegetation or possibly from animals or fishes of some long past age. Now it is asserted by many scientific men that it may not be of organic origin, but may be due to subterranean chemical action.

Japanese postage stamps are rated as the most artistic in the world. There is a great demand for them in London at present. The stamps were issued in 1871. There are few rare ones, the highest price ever known to have been paid for one being $50.

Up to the present time practically no intelligent attention has been given to the cultivation of garden truck in Mexico, such as potatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, asparagus, celery, cabbage, etc.

SPECIAL LOW RATES VIA SOUTHERN Railway Account National Baptist Convention, Colored, Austin, Tex., Sept. 4-19, Southern railway will sell round trip tickets for one fare plus $2.25 for the round trip. Tickets sold Sept. 11 and 12 with final limit Sept. 30, for return.

Account National Convention Fraternal Order of Eagles, Baltimore, Md., September 12-17, 1904. For this occasion a rate of one fare plus $1.25 for the round trip has been authorized via all rail or via rail to Norfolk and steamer. Tickets on sale Sept. 10-11-12, limited to Sept. 19 for return. By depositing tickets on or before Sept. 19 and paying a fee of $1 tickets may be extended to Sept. 25.

General Convention Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, Mass., and return, Oct. 5-26, 1904. Account of above occasion a rate of one first class fare plus 50c has been authorized via all rail route. Via rail to Atlantic ports and steamship, one fare plus $8.50 for the round trip has been authorized. Tickets on sale October 2 and 3, limited to October 23, 1904. By depositing tickets in Boston immediately upon arrival at that point final limit of ticket may be extended until October 31. Stopovers within this final limit may be obtained at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival at the point where you wish to stop. For detail information call on J. N. Harrison, D. P. A., or R. B. Creagh, T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala. Both Phones 617.

It Walked In.

Early in the morning L. H. Haney, landlord of the City hotel at Barnsboro, Cambria county, was aroused from his slumbers by a crash in his room. Opening his eyes, he was startled to see a big bear. The noise had aroused Mrs. Haney, and she screamed for help. Her husband sprang out of bed and seized a chair to protect himself and wife.

Bruin came toward them, and Haney swung the chair. Mrs. Haney was still screaming and the guests of the hotel were coming from their rooms. About this time the bear concluded that things were getting too interesting and he decided to leave. As he emerged from the landlord's room into the hall there was a rush to get out of the way. Arms were quickly obtained, and the bear driven off.

Perhaps the most remarkable bridges in the world are kettle bridges, of which Cossack soldiers are expert builders. The materials of which they are constructed are soldiers' lances and cooking kettles. Seven or eight lances are passed under the handles of a number of kettles and fastened together by means of ropes to form a raft. A sufficient number of these rafts, each of which will bear a weight of half a ton, are fastened together, and in the space of an hour a bridge is formed on which an army may cross with confidence and safety.

In the royal mausoleum at Frogmore near Windsor castle, repose the remains of Queen Victoria and her consort Prince Albert, in one tomb. When the prince died the queen had a recumbent statue of him made and placed upon the tomb. At the same time a statue of the queen was made, by the same sculptor, and when she died this was placed alongside of that of her husband, in the space that had been reserved for it. The queen is depicted in regal robes, wearing a jeweled crown and holding a scepter in her clasped hands.

A grandson of General John Kilby Smith, aide to Lafayette, is living in Westbrooke, Me., and possesses many valuable relics of his distinguished ancestors. Among them are the Bible carried by General Smith during eight years of service in the army, his diploma as a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the horsehair bridle which he used upon his horse and other relics.

From Russian sources it is learned that streams of colonists are still pouring into Siberia to develop its agricultural resources, and on the shores of fifty rivers homes are rapidly being made. Farms as large as those of Illinois, Iowa, the Dakotas and Minnesota are cultivated. Siberian farmers are still backward in the use of agricultural machinery, although there is steady progress in that regard.

In a mountain near Elko, Nev., there is an inexhaustible supply of pure soap. One may enter the mine with a knife and cut as large a piece as he wants. It is beautifully mottled, and on being exposed to the air hardens somewhat. The mountain of clay is of fine texture, and it contains boracic acid, soda and borate of lime.

In the Japanese army every soldier carries with him a kettle made of ordinary thin Japanese paper. It is filled with water and then water is poured over it. It is hung over the fire and in ten minutes the water is boiling. The kettle can be used eight or ten times, and the cost of it is about two cents.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

English cotton workers are rushing to Canada.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The penguin's wings are useful only under water.

Sunnyside, Utah, is a town of 400 and not a woman lives there.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED AUTUMN Tours to the Sapphire Country via the Southern Railway.—On Sept. 10, 17 and 24 the Southern Railway will run personally conducted excursions from Birmingham to the Sapphire Country. Tickets will be limited 9 days from date of sale and will include 7 days' board at the hotels of the Toxaway Co. (Fairfield Inn, Toxaway Inn, Sapphire Inn and Franklin Inn), back ride from Lake Toxaway to Sapphire Inn or Fairfield Inn and return to Lake Toxaway. Rate from Birmingham $36.20. Leaving Birmingham at 5:15 p. m. you reach Brevard 10:10 a. m., Lake Toxaway 11:25 a. m. the following morning, with sleeping car accommodations the entire route. For full information and sleeping car reservations apply at D. P. A's. office, Morris Hotel Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. Both phones 617.

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"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** did for me, suffering from the ills peculiar to the sex extreme lassitude and that all gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I used two bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had ever been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, Mrs. Rosa Adams, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

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Am. 36, 1904.

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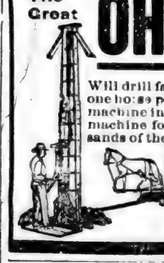

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GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

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The Union, Clanton, Ala.

Adab, *the* Oldest City, Unearthed

By Henri Pene Dubois.

ADAB, the oldest city in the world, has just been discovered. It was under the ruins of Udnunki, in Babylonia, and it had to be unearthed. Babylonia's climate was good, and the soil gave the material of brick, so that civilization rose there naturally. Adab, where it made its first effort, was unknown until recently to students.

Professor Robert F. Harper, of the University of Chicago, read of it in his researches among documents of Babylonia's history. He found the name of the city and indications of its cite in a record of Lammurabi, one of the first kings of Babylonia. Then the university sent learned men to dig into the ruins and recover Adab. Its date is lost in the years before Christ.

Berosus, a wise man of Babylonia, whom one need not believe, says that there were ten kings of Babylonia who reigned before the deluge for 432,000 years. This is fabulous, of course. It is enought to think that Nabonassar, who reigned 747 years before the Christian era, knew Adab, as well as Alorus of Babylon, who was the first king.

Professor E. J. Banks, who directed the diggers at Adab, writes to Professor Harper, who directs them from his study at Chicago, that he is sure of having unearthed the ancient city, because bricks inscribed with the name of Udnunki are in the relics unearthed, and Udnunki was built over Adab.

His force of 120 men will find, as they found at Bismaya, temples, marble statues, onyx lamps and jewels invaluable to art lovers. Then the students of manners will learn from the houses of the buried city the manner of life of the most ancient civilized men. All the history that has been studied painfully for ages has to be rewritten.

The history of Babylonia may not escape that fate. Berosus, Diodorus and Herodotus, whom we had to believe when we were children, are known now to have been great gatherers of fables. Archaeology disproves most of the things that they say, even as astronomy disproves the astronomers and chemistry the old alchemists.

The unearthing of Adab should reveal to us the true history of Nebuchadnezzar, whose reign of forty-three years made Babylon mistress of the world. There are inscriptions of his time, but one does not know if they be not exaggerations. One says that he built the wall of Babylon in fifteen days.

Babylonia was essentially religious, but its engraved gems and metal work are full of humor which was unknown to Assyria. The Babylonians were excellent in the manufacture of textile fabrics, in pottery and in painting. More peaceful than the Asyrians, they had more leisure than they for the cultivation of the arts that charm. And these are to be revealed by the diggers of Adab.

The importance of their work may not be exaggerated. Assyria was in art, as in other things, only the pupil and imitator of Babylonia. The Assyrians had stone in abundance, and the Babylonians were obliged to take it from a great distance, but the Assyrians had forms of architecture which the use of brick had made necessary to Babylonia. We have not the right to deride for this the Assyrians too much, since we build houses of iron as if they were made of stone. —New York American.

King Leopold as a Captain of Industry

By Samuel Phillips Verner.

THE means of Leopold and his coadjutors were limited, and the work before them was apparently boundless. It looks now as if, but for the rubber and ivory, they must have been forced to relinquish their undertaking. Europe prophesied failure from the very beginning. The comic papers made the Congo scheme a favorite topic for ridicule. Eminent scientists said that the country could never be exploited by white men. Commercial bodies looked askance at Congo investments. Leopold was called alternately a hair-brained philanthropist, and an enthusiastic hobby-rider. The Congo State was regarded as a royal plaything. Even Belgium would scarcely send to the field any but hardy priests and the bad boys of the noble families. The utmost difficulty was found at first in securing able and good men for pioneers. There were a few of these among the highest officials; but it must be admitted that for a number of years most of the white men who went to the Congo were the scum of Europe.

From this dark background two facts emerge into prominent relief: the genius of Leopold, and the capability for development possessed by the Congo country. The King never wavered. He spent his millions like water. He had a faith which looks sublime in the light of the past and of the present. I am no special apologist for the political career of King Leopold; but his dogged tenacity of purpose in the Congo venture must appear to any impartial beholder little short of marvellous. We Americans boast of our kings of finance and captains of industry; but here is a real king, who, as a monarch of finance and captain of industry, puts Rockefeller and Morgan into the shade. Leopold's act of taking over the public domain of the Congo territory makes him absolute master over nearly a million square miles. No parliament controls him, no constitution restricts him. At the lowest value he places on his possessions he is worth $300,000,000 in land alone; and when the value of the land in metals and minerals and for trading and other purposes is considered, it is evident that the King of Belgium is the wealthiest individual on the globe. He believed that, for executive purposes, one head was better than many. So he undertook the work with a few expert advisers, with many skilled laborers, but with himself as sole executive manager. He has himself been the board of directors, general manager, president and financial agent. There has been nothing like it in history. John Smith, Robert Winthrop, Warren Hastings, Cecil Rhodes, each founded an empire, but did it in person on the spot. King Leopold has done his work without putting a foot on African soil.—The Forum.

IT IS A FACT

That nothing but the mint can make money without Advertising.

ITS FALL ADMITTED

Port Arthur's Commander Telegraphs Czar Garrison Will Die Fighting

FOUR MORE NEW REGIMENTS.

Will Go Forward to Reinforce Kuropatkin. Troops Arrive at Mukden.

It is reported from a reliable source that Lieutenant-General Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, has telegraphed to the emperor thanking him for the recent message of encouragement sent to the garrison of Port Arthur saying that the defenders of the fortress are ready and willing to lay down their lives, but adding that the garrison has already suffered severely and intimating that it is hardly possible to hold out for more than a month or six weeks.

Four more regiments will be raised in the Caucasus. The first contingent of the first army corps has arrived at Harbin. This corps was destined for Vladivostok, but upon urgent request of General Kuropatkin it will be diverted to Mukden.

From an excellent source it is stated that the ill fated battleship Orel which already has suffered two accidents will not be able to join the Baltic squadron. According to reports when her engine trials began it was discovered her engines had been practically wrecked by workmen introducing iron fillings into the valves and cylinders. It will probably require many months to repair the damage. This is the secret of the Orel's failure to go out on the trial trip with other ships last week.

An official dispatch from Liao Yang to the general staff reporting the continued—Japanese advance on Sunday, confirms the report that General Routkovsky was killed during the rear guard engagements and adds Col. Von Reaben was also killed.

The total of the Russian losses on Sunday is not known, but 400 have passed through the first aid stations. The losses of the Japanese were considerable.

The Russian army has effected its retirement with transport and artillery on Liao Yang, and is now in position awaiting the advancing Japanese. In the attack on the Siaolindy position one Japanese battalion lost all of its officers.

The retirement of the Russian transport of four corps across the plain while the artillery and troops in the rear held off the Japanese afforded a magnificent spectacle. All along the extended lines there was a roar of batteries, the Russians working their guns with great coolness, and not retiring until the transport was in safety.

On the Japanese advancing to attack Anping the Russians evacuated the place, abandoning large quantities of stores.

It is roughly computed that the Russian force around Liao Yang consists of thirteen divisions.

In the fighting of August 26, the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Sraisk regiment with a battery, executed a particularly successful flanking movement on the Japanese extreme right.

The Russians, unperceived, got in the rear of the Japanese, whole columns of whom were mowed down before they were able to extricate themselves.

Eye-witnesses agree in admiring the fanatical bravery of the Japanese. Many of the wounded committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of the Russians.

Russian losses in the fighting of August 25th and 26th, east and south of Liao Yang, were 3,000 killed or wounded. The great majority of the casualties were sustained in Anping. The withdrawal of the Russians from their front at Anshanshan and from their eastern position was made simultaneous for strategic reasons.

German military men are discussing the situation of General Kuropatkin with intense interest. They have information that the defences of Liao Yang are of extraordinary strength. The fortifying of the town was entrusted to General Melishtko, who enjoys the reputation of being a master of military engineering.

During the past two months he has fortified all the strategic positions around Liao Yang in a manner well-nigh impregnable. Triple lines of trenches crown every height where artillery could be effective. The entire line of fortifications is connected through passages for facilitating the re-inforcements of endangered points, while bomb-proof retreats covered with steel rails protect reserves.

All important points have telegraphic communications with headquarters.

Drowned by Hornets.

Alexander Dickson, a 12-year old lad, has been driven into the Bronx river and drowned by a swarm of hornets.

The boy, with several companions, had stoned a hornet nest until the little insects came out in swarms and chased the boys towards the river. Dickson stumbled and fell into the water. The hornets hovered about, stinging him viciously when he came to the surface. The other boys fled in terror and did not return until Dickson had been drowned.

TENNESSEE TOWN BURNED.

Total Loss Will Reach $60,000. Court House Gone.

For three hours a fierce fire raged in the little town of Hartsville, Tenn., Sunday- causing the greatest loss of any conflagration in its history. The total loss is estimated at about $60,000.

The handsome new court house, ten business houses, the principal hotel, two livery stables and five residences were destroyed, the fire making ruins of an area of four or five acres in the central part of the town. The insurance is very light on account of the high rates charged.

The town had a disastrous blaze several years ago, when a large loss was incurred by insurance companies. The court house was then destroyed, and other buildings in the same section devastated Sunday. The rates of insurance are from 3 to 6 per cent and the town has no facilities for fighting fires.

SOUTHERN BANKS.

Alabama Reports Six New Ones as Her Record for July.

There were fifty-seven new bank companies reported in the south during July, and later information shows that many other financial institutions are also proposed and will soon apply for incorporation or charter. For July, Texas reports nine, North Carolina 8, Alabama and Tennessee six each, Mississippi five, Georgia, Indian Territory, Kentucky and Virginia three each, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and South Carolina two each, and Florida, Louisiana and West Virginia one each. The total capital represented by these institutions is nearly $2,000,000. A list of those in Alabama is as follows:

Bank of Andalusia, Andalusia; incorporated, capital $50,000; Interstate bank, Florala, organized, $50,000; Oneonta Trust and Banking Company, Oneonta, incorporated, $25,000, First National bank, Headland approved, $25,000; Central Trust Company, Birmingham, incorporated, $50,000; Citizens' National Bank, Thomasville, organized, $25,000. Total capital, $225,000.

HOUSE DYNAMITED.

Negro Miner's Home at Adamsville Blown up. No one Injured.

Dynamite was exploded under a house at Adamsville, late Sunday night. The house was occupied by a negro working in the Murray mines at Blossburg, a short distance away, but neither he nor any member of his family was hurt. No statement is made as to the perpetrators of the deed.

It is understood that the dynamite was exploded so that the full force would not be felt. Further developments will follow.

THROUGH A MISTAKE.

Father and Son Seriously Wound Each-Other in Shooting Scrape.

Dr. R. B. Austin and son, Will, of Zion, Miss., are suffering from wounds received by the unintentional shooting of each other. The doctor had some trouble with a negro workman on the place, and while he was in the house looking for a gun with which to run the man away, Will took a stand behind the negro's cabin without telling his father. Dr. Austin then approached the house from the front, and both father and son, taking each other for the negro, fired several times, with the result that they were painfully but not dangerously hurt.

FIRE AT DECATUR

Destroyes Several Stores and Injures Hotel. Were Weel Insured.

On Sunday night, fire at Decatur caused a loss of fully five thousand dollars to Bank street property. The fire originated in the colored saloon of Smith & Thompson. Losses: Three buildings owned by L. M. Falk, loss $1,500, insurance, $600; R. M. Purcell, restaurant, loss $1,000, partly covered by insurance; G. F. Barnesfield, grocery, loss $700, insurance $275; Dr. W. E. Sterrs, colored, drug store, loss by water $200, covered by insurance. Just before the fire occurred the Brooklyn hotel caught fire and the fire company responded. When they reached the scene this fire was out, but immediately the Bank street fire occurred and they responded promptly. Damage to Brooklyn hotel, $200. Origin of fires unknown.

Wood Alcohol Plant.

In a few weeks Mississippi will have in successful operation the only wood alcohol factory in the world using yellow pine in the distillery. The factory is being built by the Lignum Product Company, and when completed will employ about one hundred and fifty hands. Experiments have shown that the yellow pine makes an excellent article of alcohol, and the chances are that in a short while there will be more than one such factory in the piney woods section of Mississippi.

The following are the officers elected by the Jefferson Volunteers. Robert L. Gregory, captain: J. Hugh Miller, first lieutenant; John H. Worrel, second lieutenant.

G. N. Howson, who recently succeeded J. J. Bailey as master mechanic of the Southern railway's shops at Tuscumbia, has been transferred to the Birmingham division, to succeed G. W. Seidel, resigned, C. B. Cramer, master mechanic of the Charleston division, succeeds Mr. Howson, whose transfer becomes effective at once.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME.

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	9 55
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25

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SHOES made to Wear.

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Thorsby, Alabama.

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T

VOL II.

OWARDS MUKDEN

Japaneso are Pursning the Russians. Kuropatkin is Almost Surrounded

ERAL STAKELBERG ESCAPES

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Cullen Succeeds Parker.

udge Edgar Cullen, of Brooklyn, appointed chief judge of the court appeals by Governor Odell, suc- ding Judge Alton B. Parker, re- ed. He is a democrat and serving additional judge of the court of eals to which he was nominated by osevelt when governor.

has been settled by the republican ders that Judge Cullen will be inated by the republican party for position to which he was ap- nted.

Russia Loses Steamer.

Russian steamer engaged in clear- the channel at Port Arthur struck mine and was destroyed last Wed- sday.

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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1904. NO. 24

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NITROGLYCERINE

Kills Five and Injures a Number in Ohio.

Five are dead and an equal number seriously injured as the result of a premature explosion of a quantity of nitroglycerine near Upper Sandusky.

The accident occurred while McKay, an oil well shooter, was engaged in lowering nitroglycerine. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

MURDERER ESCAPES.

Bogus Order Presented by His Friends and He is Released to Them.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says that by a daringly conceived coup on the part of his friends, Sassoneff, the murderer of M. von Plehve, succeeded in escaping from prison.

Early Saturday morning two men, apparently officers of high rank, accompanied by an army surgeon and two gendarmes, presented themselves at the prison with a note alleged to be from Minister of Justice Muravieff.

The forged note sanctioned the removal of Sassoneff, who assassinated Minister of the Interior von Plehve with an infernal machine a few weeks ago.

The prison officials were completely taken in and handed over the assassin, who was driven away in the most deliberate manner. Nothing has been heard since either of the assassin or the bogus officers. The letter presented to the prison was a clever forgery, written on official paper of the ministry of justice.

KILLED BY A GUEST.

Manager of Shelby Springs Shot by Calera Salesman.

Manager McMahon, of Shelby Springs, was shot and killed at that place by George Porter, a well-known salesman of Calera.

It seems the men were disputing over a settlement at which time they became engaged in a difficulty in which McMahon was shot, dying in a very few minutes.

Mr. McMahon has for some time been connected with this famous summer resort, while Mr. Porter is also well known in the county and has many friends. Soon after the shooting Mr. Porter went to Calera and wired Sheriff Cox, of this county, what he had done and for him to come at once to Calera, where he would find him in waiting.

Venezuela's Debts.

Venezuela is doing better than was expected in the settlement of the judgments rendered against her by the mixed commissions and instead of taking ten years to dispose of the claims, the allied powers—Great Britain and Italy—it appears that these will now be settled in full in about two years, and if the same amount of revenues continue to be received at Lagulasa and Puerto Cabello as at present, even the claims of the nonallied powers will be discharged within four and one-half years after the allies are paid.

Under the Wheels.

John Davidson, a switchman for the Atlantic Coast Line, fell under a train at Montgomery and was so badly mangled that he will die. His right leg was cut off and his right side and shoulder badly mashed. His foot caught in a frog and he was unable to get it out before the car was upon him. His wife and two children are visiting at Beatrice, in Wilcox county.

Electric Hoist.

Selma has granted the privilege to Messrs. Charles DeBardeleben and Robert Sturdivant to erect an electric hoist at the city wharf.

Quarry Purchased.

C. A. Ware and W. E. Jukes, of Florence, have purchased a valuable marble quarry at Friendsville, Tenn., fully equipped for operation. Mr. Jukes will operate the quarry.

Cotton Pest.

M. V. Culpepper, who lives near Phoenix City, shows a stalk of cotton which had been ruined by a pest which is playing havoc in a good many cotton fields in this vicinity. Nearly all the bolls were stung by a black fly, and a black spot followed the sting.

Exhibit Gone to Indiana.

A large collection of products from the farms and gardens of Madison county was shipped to Indiana for exhibition at a number of county fairs. The exhibit was accompanied by F. C. Thompson and C. C. Green, and it will be well advertised among the farmers of the state. It consists of fine cotton and corn on the stalk, wheat, pears, apples, peas, beans, alfalfa and grasses, and is regarded as a better advertisement than descriptive literature.

Second Mule Market.

Montgomery is the second horse and mule market in the south, with sales for the year just closed of 8,000 mules, and third in the south as a wholesale center.

CROP PROGRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Alabama Section, for Week Ending September 6, 1904.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Cotton is still suffering from rust and shedding and some reports of boll worms are heard, while corn and minor crops are doing well. In his weekly summary for the seven days ending September 6 Director Chaffee, of the Alabama section, United States weather bureau, says:

"The week, as a whole, was favorable for gathering and maturing cotton and minor crops, except in some northern and northwestern counties, where rain is much needed, and in southwestern counties, where the rainfall was excessive. Temperatures averaged very nearly normal, with several warm days. Cotton continues to deteriorate slowly from rust and shedding, which is still prevalent in southern and middle counties and is increasing in the northern district; boll worms are damaging in some middle counties, but there are few additional reports of 'black root.' Late cotton is a failure in some fields and is generally fruiting very slowly. Very little top crop is forming. Early cotton is opening rapidly in southern and middle counties, where picking is general, with a light yield. Bolls are opening slowly in the northern district. Much of the early corn has been gathered, with an excellent yield. Both early and late corn have been damaged by drouth in some northern and western counties. Elsewhere late corn is doing well. Fodder pulling is nearing completion, a good yield having been secured, though considerable of this forage was ruined by previous wet weather. Much hay has been saved, though this work has been retarded by wet weather in southwestern counties, where sweet potatoes are rotting. Elsewhere all minor crops are maturing satisfactorily, except where rain is needed."

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Calhoun, Piedmont: Coton beginning to open, no top crop, none picked, and shedding increasing; fodder being saved in good condition.—W. J. Gilmer.

Cherokee, Farrill: Corn matured with excellent yield; cotton rusting and shedding badly; peas excellent; sweet potatoes promising.—L. B. Stone.

DeKalb, Whiton: Corn doing well, some fodder being pulled; cotton shedding considerably, with promise of short crop; minor crops promising.—A. J. Ray.

Jefferson, Covington: Vegetables almost ruined by dry weather; sweet potatoes, apples and pears ripening.—R. A. McBride.

Lawrence, Sewickley: Cotton has shedded all, except grown bolls, though opening rapidly, none picked; minor crops need rain.—W. O. Watson.

Madison, Gurley: Too much rain, followed by dry, hot winds, damaging both cotton and corn.—George W. Jones.

Walker, Sarragossa: Very dry; upland corn a failure; cotton blighted and shedding, being seriously damaged; sorghum yielding well.—J. W. Ferguson.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Autauga, Wadsworth: Corn above the average; nearly all fodder pulled; cotton picking well under way; minor crops doing well.—W. W. Wadsworth.

Chilton, Stanton: Favorable week for farm work; cotton seriously injured from shedding, though picking progressing rapidly; minor crops promising.—W. O. Perry.

Coosa, Batson: A great deal of rust and blight in cotton, shedding still increasing, the late plant not fruiting well.—Ira Bailey.

Lee, Auburn: Cotton seriously injured by rust and blight, very little picked; hay crop short; peas and potatoes doing well.—T. J. Little.

Pickens, Talmetto: Drouth continues, greatly injuring all crops; cotton opening rapidly and picking progressing.—R O. Richardson.

Sumter, Hamner: Cotton considerably cut off by boll worms and shedding, some being picked; little fodder saved; potatoes and peas good.—T. R. Richardson.

Tallapoosa, Alexander City: Dry weather and rust lowering cotton prospect; shedding in cotton general, though it is beginning to open.—G. F. Park.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Baldwin, Magnolia Springs: Rainy week, retarding farm work; a great deal of hay damaged; sweet potatoes rotting in the ground.—H. P. Kmagen.

Clarke, Whatley: No rain in three weeks; cotton opening very rapidly and picking progressing, though this crop is badly damaged by rust.—J. A. Hill.

Coffee, Enterprise: Cotton picking progressing; there will be no late cotton made in this vicinity; corn good; cane doing well.—B. W. Fleming.

Dale, Verona: Rain needed; cotton opening rapidly; minor crops doing fairly well.—J. F. Sammons.

Mobile, Grand Bay: Rain every day causing some corn to rot; cane excellent; hay cutting retarded by hot weather.—Julius Schnadelbach.

All Eyes on the South.

With an enormous cotton crop ripening, the largest fruit crop in its history and prospects for a great yield of corn, the south is reasonably sure of a prosperous fall and winter. Twelve million bales of cotton is a conservative estimate at this writing. The price for fall months is really better than we could expect.

Peaches brought into Georgia alone nearly three million dollars, and the south's melons and vegetables have netted two or three times as much. The south's cotton will give us half a billion dollars and there will be very little corn to buy next winter.

In the west corn prospects are fine, but wheat will be 20 per cent short. So the west will barely hold its own.

In the east the presidential campaign and a slow iron and steel market are depressing general business.

Last winter the south's cotton money went a long way to avert a general panic. Now it looks as if the south will again furnish the money and the prosperity for the nation.—The Railroad Record and Common Carrier, August, 1904.

Southern's First Decade.

On June 30th last the Southern railway completed its tenth year.

One decade is a short period in the history of a corporation or a country, but many important things may occur in that brief span.

In the case of the Southern, the system has grown remarkably. It has jumped from 4,140 miles to 7,164 miles.

Its gross earnings have increased from $17,000,000 to $45,000,000.

Its common stock has risen from below 10 to above 45, although at present it is about 27.

Its preferred has advanced from below 20 to 92 and has been to 98.

For four or five years it did not pay a dividend on preferred. Then it began by paying one per cent and for the last two years has paid five per cent annually on the preferred.

Millions of dollars have been spent on roadbed, bridges, rails, shops, terminals and equipment. The road has been practically rebuilt, and it is now a high-class property in every respect.

The Southern has advertised the south all over the globe and it has brought in millions for investment in farms and manufacturing industries.

The company's service has been wonderfully improved, and is now equal to any in the land. The Southern has reached down into Florida and west to St. Louis. It has been progressive and liberal, and the public has shown its appreciation by giving it abundant patronage.—The Railroad Record and Common Carrier, August, 1904.

AT MANASSAS

The Two American Armies Are in Battle Array.

The blue and brown armies are facing each other in hostile array. It is the work of the blue army under General Fred Grant operating from Manassas to strike and drive the brown under J. Franklin Bell, operating from Thoroughfare back through the gap of that name on the Bull Run mountains. The zone of hostilities is a strip of Virginia farms five miles wide and fifteen miles long, comprising the territory over which was fought the two battles of Bull Run. Manassas is the southeast point in the zone and Thoroughfare gap is in the center of the western limit.

At daylight Tuesday General Grant had established a front across the zone and pushed his lines two-fifths of the way to Thoroughfare. The northern half of this line, Grant's right, is a solid mass of infantry. The southern half of his left wing is a patrol of cavalry. It is with the strong right that the blow is to be struck.

To meet the attack General Bell has established a line of battle which sweeps in a semi-circle from Buckland on the southwestern limit of the zone to Woolsey on the north.

The Alabama boys form part of Grant's Third brigade, which is commanded by Colonel Price, of the Sixteenth United States infantry.

New Gin.

Dr. W. J. Warren has purchased the old Uneeda mill property in Anniston and will install a new ginning outfit there.

IN A TENEMENT FIRE

Fourteen Persons Lose Their Lives. Were Imprisoned on Upper Floor.

A LAMP EXPLOSION CAUSED IT

Twenty More Were Injured, Some of Whom May Die—Some Were Sleeping on the Roof.

Fourteen persons were killed and nearly a score injured in a fire in a New York tenement Sunday morning. It was one of the worst fires in the loss of human lives that has occurred on the east side in several years, although the property loss was slight.

The dead include four women, one man and nine children, ranging in age from three months to twelve years.

Many of the injured were taken to hospitals, and it is thought several of these will die.

Among the injured were five firemen who were on a fourth floor balcony when it fell with them.

The small number of men among the killed and injured was due to the fact that most of the men who lived in the building were asleep on the roof, while but few of the women and children were there. Those on the roof were unable to escape by descending through the burning building and made their way to safety over the neighboring roofs.

Meanwhile the members and their families who had remained in their rooms found escape cut off and panic reigned.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp that had been left to light the hall on the second floor, and the sleeping tenants were not aroused until the hallway was ablaze and escape through the building was cut off.

Big Building for Montgomery.

There is talk that several capitalists are anxious to erect a modern steel frame office building in Montgomery, costing about $400,000, but can not secure a site. The people are holding on to their property; $100,000 was offered for the old Winter building, corner Dexter avenue and Court street, but this was refused. The people are getting interested now and may soon find a site that will be acceptable to the capitalists. The capitalists, it is undersood, want to build a 14-story office building.

Norfolk, Va., capitalists have formed a $200,000 company for the purpose of cultivating a 15,000 acre tract of land in eastern Virginia and Carolina to grow grapes for wine manufacturing.

Was Stealing a Ride.

A corporal of the first provisional company of South Carolina while stealing a ride on the first section of General Brandon's Alabama regiment, fell from the train near Gaffney, S. C., while it was running at fast speed and received painful injuries, but they are thought to be not serious.

The Babington Bill.

The Babington bill enlarging the powers of the Louisiana railroad commission has been approved by Governor Blanchard. Under the new laws the commission is given power over telegraph and telephone companies operating in the state.

New Cars.

The Southern railway is soon to let the contract for fifteen new passenger coaches. The Seaboard Air Line is said to be asking prices on four or five express cars and on combination cars.

Whiteside Nominated.

After a stormy session lasting many hours W. W. Whiteside, of Calhoun, was nominated for chancellor of the northeastern chancery division to succeed the late Harry J. Gillam by the executive committee of the chancery division.

Fatal Freight Wreck.

A special from Middlesboro, Ky., says: A freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, due at Middlesboro near last midnight, ran into a washout, not far from Hubbard Springs, Va. The entire train was wrecked. Fireman Jones was killed and Engineer Upton and Flagman Owens were dangerously hurt.

Chicago & Alton Purchased.

The Chicago and Alton railway has passed into ownership of the Union Pacific. By the purchase of the Alton line by the Harriman interests, Chicago now has another line of railway in direct connection with San Francisco.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
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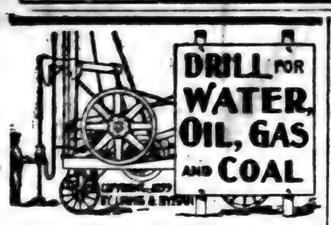

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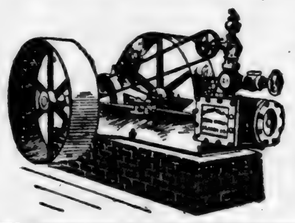

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Makaroff's Culture.

Admiral Makaroff was something more than the typical cultured Russian, says the Westminster Gazette. One might talk with him almost without suspecting that he was a foreigner, so easy was his command of English. His longest stay of late years in England was during the building of the ice-breaker Yermak, which he designed and which he saw constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, giving personal superintendence to every detail. Admiral Makaroff was an enthusiast in regard to that vessel. He believed that she was the forerunner of a type by means of which the secrets of the Frozen North will ultimately be given to the world, and he talked with light dancing in his eyes of what the ice-breaker might ultimately be expected to achieve.

The Spice of Life.

A white Russian priest must be married, but he cannot marry a second time. If his wife died he must enter a monastery. Hence, says a writer in the World's Work, the Russians tell many stories of the extraordinary means to which the priests resort in guarding the health of their wives. If the priest's consodt sneezes, a mild panic ensues in the household.

Irrigation in Idaho.

The valleys of the Payette and Bois rivers, in southern Idaho, are soon to be the scene of a stupendous irrigation work by the government. The project is to reclaim 372,000 acres of land.

A bureau which Miles Standish brought from England in the Mayflower is owned by Mrs. Charlotte Hobart Vawter of Hobart place, Indianapolis.

Literal.

Mistress—Dear me, Mary! Have you broken another dish?

Maid—T'want no fault of mine, mum; it was accordin' to orders.

Mistress—According to orders! What do you mean?

Maid—T'other day you told me when the butcher came to drop everything and attend to him. It happened when he came yesterday. I had one of them big chiny dishes in my hand.

Drove Away Hungry Lynx.

As Roland Scribner of Stafford, Vt., was out fishing the other day in a stream within sight of the house, he happened to glance behind him and saw a lynx coming toward him from the woods, growling and snarling, his mouth open. The boy waited until the animal got within a few feet of him, and as it crouched to spring, dealt it several blows with his fishing rod, whereupon the lynx turned and ran back into the woods.

There are standing orders for over 100,000 servants in the city of New York. The authorities of Ellis island are beseiged by people wish to procure immigrants for domestic service.

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HOMEWARD BOUND.

The train goes roaring up the track,
The sun is in the west;
The smoke rolls eastward, dense and black,
And I complacently lean back—
To-day I've done my best.

I think of one who waits out there
To greet me with a shout,
And I will kiss him and we'll fare
Across the open fields to where
The lights are peeping out.

Contentment fills my heart to-night,
The fates and God are kind;
I've worked to-day with all my might,
And I can feel, with strong delight,
The miles recede behind.

Ah, but the years will pass away,
And I am doomed to see
A change that parents only may—
The child will be a man some day,
Who waits to-night for me.

—S. E. Kiser.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF DOOLITTLE WRIGHT

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE

"WHAT'S in a name?" That is what Shakespeare says; but it is my belief, if he had had the one that was hung like an incubus around my neck ever since I was old enough to have any name at all, he would have sung quite another tune. I ascribe to mine all the misfortunes that have followed me from that time to this, and which have been neither few nor light.

My paternal cognomen is Wright. Not remarkable for elegance, it is true, but if it had been prefixed by John, James or Henry, it would have been in no way distinguishable from those borne by the rest of my neighbors. But, unfortunately for me, I had a maternal uncle by the name of Doolittle Tickellum.

He was rich and a bachelor, with no nearer relatives than nephews and nieces, and, when I came into this world of toil and trouble, my father, having a fatherly eye to my future needs, proposed that I should be named for him.

To do my mother justice, at first she strenuously opposed it. Thoroughly imbued with the idea under which most mothers labor that her baby was considerably brighter and prettier than other women's babies; in fact, something altogether extraordinary, she was proportionately indignant at the suggestion.

I was lying, kicking and screeching, upon her knee, if my photograph taken at that interesting age can be relied upon, as ordinary a specimen of the countless throng of infant humanity as it is possible to imagine. But catching me rapturously to her bosom, she nearly smothered me with kisses, declaring "that I was an itty, precious darling; the pittiest, thweetest baby that ever was! And that papa ought to be ashamed of himself to think of giving it such a horrid name."

But when my father set strongly before her the substantial benefits that might accrue to me from this stroke of policy, alluding to the artful ways with which Cousin Sophronia, another of the nieces, tried to interest our rich relative in her spoiled, disagreeable Tommy, she yielded a reluctant consent.

"But just think, Henry, how horridly it sounds! Doolittle Tickellum Wright! It's perfectly dreadful!"

"He can change it in a few years—before he is old enough to have it do him any harm, I dare say. Your uncle is an old man, my dear, and can't live forever."

But he seemed likely to do so. From the day that there was thrust upon me that luckless name he appeared to take a new lease of life, and to grow younger, instead of older, every succeeding year.

Uncle Doolittle was duly informed of the honor that was done him, to which he responded very graciously by sending me a silver mug, together with the assurance that "if I did honor to the name it bore he would do something handsome for me."

He lived in an adjoining State. When I was ten years old my father took me to see him. He was a lively, well preserved old gentleman, whose full, florid face was rendered still more full and florid by the snowy hair and beard that surrounded it.

He patted me on the head, hoped that I would live to be an honor to my name, repeating the above assurance—"if I did he would do something handsome for me."

I had already experienced some of the disadvantages of the name to which he had alluded, and, in spite of the tutoring I had received from my father, a feeling of sullen resentment swelled by heart, which must have found expression in my countenance, for the old man shook his head as he looked at me, saying, in quite another tone:

"I hope you'll try to be a credit to it."

"Father," said I, as we walked down the steps into the street, "I hate my name; all the boys laugh and make fun of it."

"Never you mind that, my boy; when you get this fine house into your hands, as perhaps you will some day, it will be your turn to laugh."

Boy as I was, the idea was a very consoling one. True, my Uncle Doolittle had many relatives as well as great wealth, but who so likely to inherit the bulk of it as his namesake? Still, granting this, there were times when I felt, in the bitterness of my soul, that I was likely to earn dearly all I should receive.

I shall never forget my first day at school. Mr. Bumbleby, the head master, had fiery red hair and the fiery temper that usually accompanies it. He was in an unusually irritable mood that morning.

"Hold up your head and speak so I can hear you?" he roared, as I faltered out my name.

A titter ran through the long line of boys as I obeyed.

Turning very red, Mr. Bumbleby brought the rattan down over my shoulders with a force and energy that made me dance about very lively.

"I'll teach you!" he cried, as soon as he could speak, "not to come here with any of your low jokes."

It was some time before I could convince him that my name was no joke—which, indeed, it was very far from being to me—and then, instead of manifesting any regret, he bid me take my seat, muttering "that a boy with such a name as that wouldn't be likely to get any more of that sort of thing than he deserved."

Mr. Bumbleby carried this theory into practice; and the consequence was that I got considerably more of "that sort of thing" than any other boy in school.

Once he said, with sarcastic emphasis that cannot be put upon paper:

"Doolittle Wright, I suppose you have got your lesson just about the same you always get it?"

Though I knew it perfectly before coming into my class, every vestige of it vanished from my mind.

Then, as I stood hesitating and stammering:

"Ha! I thought so! Take your seat. I'll attend to you presently."

The attentions, thus grimly alluded to, became very frequent, far more so than were agreeable.

In this way my schoolboy days passed. Nor did my troubles end here. When I left school, my uncle was duly notified of the fact, with the expectation that he would now give some earnest of the hopes, so often held out, but never realized.

But as he made no response to this, save to repeat the often expressed hope, that I would do credit to a name I hated, and as it was necessary that I should do something for my own support, I began to cast about what that something should be.

Like most young men of my calibre and expectations, I wanted some nice, easy berth, with little to do and a large salary. Having heard of a vacancy of this kind in an insurance office, with whose President my father's family had been long and favorably known, I applied for it.

The President looked at me, then at my credentials, and then at me.

"Sorry, very sorry, young man. Known your father a good many years, also his father before him. No doubt whatever of your competency. But—but, it couldn't be thought of."

"Why not?" I said, in astonishment. "What possible objection have you to me?"

"No objection at all to you! It's your name I object to. Doolittle Wright! It would cast discredit on the company, as you can see for yourself. Take my advice and change it."

But I did not yield the matter thus. Hearing of a well-established and lucrative business that wanted a working partner, I offered my services, and with very fair prospects of success, until forced to mention my first name.

"Doolittle Wright!" exclaimed the senior partner, with whom I was conversing. "That sounds badly! You might drop your first name, I suppose, and take the other. You'll have to, if you come into the firm."

"Then, glancing at my letter to him, which was signed D. T. Wright, he added:

"What does T. stand for?"

"I was in for it now, and there was nothing to do but to go forward.

"Tickellum."

"Tickellum, did you say? Why, that is worse if anything, than the other—more ridiculous, at all events. A man who will give an inoffending child such names as those ought to be indicted by the Grand Jury. All I can say to you is, get rid of them as speedily as possible. Good morning, sir!"

I never felt more strongly inclined to do this in my life, and that is saying a great deal. But I knew my uncle would take mortal offense at it, who was now prostrated by one of the attacks to which he was subject, and which threatened to be his last. It would be a pity, after enduring so much, to fail when the goal was near.

So, after various other attempts, ending just as disastrously, I accept a second rate clerkship in a small retail store, with a correspondingly small salary. This was something of a come down to my ambitious hopes, but I consoled myself with the thought that my uncle's declining health made it only a temporary arrangement.

At this juncture I completed the sum of my tribulations by falling in love. The object of this, Miss Clara Montague, was certainly fair and lovely enough to excuse the folly, if folly it was. She had also some property in her own right, by no means a small consideration to me.

So far as could be judged, the attraction was mutual; the fair Clara, if not so demonstrative, seemingly to be equally as well pleased.

The reader will readily infer that I did not bring into any marked prominence my luckless name. In fact, she was in entire ignorance of it, until one of my rivals maliciously alluded to it, and in a way to cover me with ridicule.

The next time I visited her she received me with marked coolness. When I pressed her for a reason, she opened fire on me by declaring "that she never could marry any one with such a ridiculous name!

"But you can easily change it," she added, in a more gracious tone, "and if you have the regard for me you have professed, you will not hesitate to do so."

I assured the fair speaker "that my name was as distasteful to me as to her; that I was named for a rich and aged uncle, who would be greatly displeased——"

Here Miss Montague arose.

"Very well, Mr. Doolittle Wright—very appropriate name, I should say—you will do as you like, of course. But if you would rather displease me than your uncle, you needn't take the trouble to call again; for I never will marry a man with such a ridiculous name."

Exit Miss Montague, leaving me to my not very pleasing reflections.

While I was debating which of the horns of this perplexing dilemma to take, I received a telegram that my uncle was at the point of death.

He had frequently been at the point of death before; but, in accordance with my invariable practice when receiving such notice, I went to see him.

I found the old gentleman very low; in fact, scarcely able to more than gasp forth his intention of "doing something handsome for me."

"You will—find it in—in my will, when—I am gone," he whispered, as I bent over him.

But, true to the program that he had apparently laid down for himself, to delay that desirable event as long as possible, he lingered nearly six weeks.

The same paper that contained the news of his demise recorded the marriage of Miss Clara Montague.

As bitter a pill as this was to swallow, I was consoled by the thought that I was now about to be rewarded for all my trials and mortifications.

When my uncle's will was opened, it was found that he had left sums, varying from one to ten thousand dollars to all his numerous kith and kin, leaving a double portion to the very few "who hadn't bothered him," as he expressed it.

To me, "his beloved namesake," he bequeathed the full-length portrait of himself that hangs in the library, knowing that his tender affection for the original would make him prize it beyond anything else he could bestow.

If there are any curious to see said legacy, they will find it in the attic of my present abode, with its face to the wall.

I have taken my father's name, though no one seems to be aware of the fact, all my acquaintances insisting on calling me by the one I have borne so long, and which I seem likely to bear to the end of the chapter—Doolittle Wright.—New York Weekly.

Best Selling Book in the World.

The Bible is the best selling book in the world. It leads, and by a long interval, all other publications in copies purchased in the ordinary channels of trade, without regard to what may be called the official distribution.

Every book store which undertakes to carry a full line of stock sells the Bible. Several important corporations confine themselves to the manufacture and sale of Bibles, and others find in the Bible their leading feature. Of no other book can this be said. Speaking some time ago of the insatiable demand for the Bible as an article of merchandise, an officer of the Methodist Book Concern, which till recently issued cheap editions of the Bible, said: "Like all publishers, we have to keep watch of the sale of books in general, even the most popular, so as not to get overstocked. But this never occurs in printing the Bible. We just keep the presses steadily at work, and if we happen to find that we have 40,000 or 50,000 copies on hand it gives us no uneasiness. We are sure to sell them, and we go straight ahead printing."—The Century.

Duck in a Deadly Form.

A short time ago the death was announced of Comte Leon de Laubespin from the effects of eating a dish of duck a la Rouennaise. Duck a la Rouennaise is considered very deadly during the hot season for the following reasons: In order to prepare the dish according to the recognized rules, the duck must be killed by suffocation. It happens, therefore, that the blood coagulates in the body of the bird in such a manner that no amount of cooking suffices to sterilize it. In hot, stormy weather, such as we have had lately, this congulated blood would decompose and contain sufficient poison to kill any one eating of the flesh. The moral of the story would appear to be: Don't have your ducks cooked a la Rouennaise.—Paris Messenger.

The Cat Came Back.

A Melbourne (Australia) man inserted this advertisement in a local journal: "Missing since Monday, large black cat. Reward, dead or alive." Within a week 181 live black cats and 463 dead ones were brought to his house.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 11.

Subject: Elijah Taken Up Into Heaven. II Kings, ii., 1-11—Golden Text, v., 24—Memory Verses, 9-11—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Elijah and Elisha (vs. 1-8). [illegible] take up Elijah. [illegible] disclosed. Our lack of knowledge of God's disposal. It [illegible] or twelve years since [illegible] that he might die, and [illegible] he had been watching [illegible] for God. But now [illegible] Although no mention [illegible] jah's companion is [illegible] between the [illegible] time of the events [illegible] from I Kings [illegible] we conclude [illegible] of it's coming was [illegible] tering to [illegible] gel. This was [illegible] necessary, as [illegible] Jericho. A [illegible] located here as [illegible] ches 2. To Bethel [illegible] southeast of [illegible] About thirteen miles [illegible]

5. "Sons of the [illegible] young men attending [illegible] naries, first organized [illegible] preparation of religious people. These are under the supervision [illegible] prophet, who [illegible] whose the students [illegible] dren or sons. Lucy [illegible] ment, adapted for [illegible] The students were poor. The subject to study was the law of Moses. [illegible] on to music and sacred [illegible] est thou," etc. Not only [illegible] self conscious of some gift [illegible] but Elisha and the boys [illegible] Bethel and Jericho had [illegible] the departure of Elijah. "From thy head." That is, thy head; thy spiritual [illegible] leader and director. [illegible] which is literally "Taking [illegible] head," might also mean [illegible] of Elijah's removal. [illegible] Elisha replies with solemn [illegible] Literally, the Hebrew [illegible] I know; hush. Elisha [illegible] questioning. He thinks [illegible] ness and of the great [illegible] which will be upon him when [illegible] His soul is burdened.

6. "Tarry here." Elijah's same request at Gilgal. Whether this was to try [illegible] Elisha's affection, or to [illegible] weight of these hours [illegible] ment, or because he was [illegible] which Elisha might not share, [illegible] he thought God would have [illegible] ness his translation, we [illegible] "To Jordan." About five miles [illegible] echo is a bend in the river [illegible] the ascension of Elijah is supposed [illegible] taken place. "As the Lord [illegible] This double oath, expressive [illegible] intense earnestness, is repeated [illegible] times (vs. 2, 4). The two [illegible] separately used with [illegible] (Judg. 8: 19; Ruth 3: 13; I Sam. [illegible] but seldom united. "Without [illegible] refused with gentle, respectful [illegible] He will not be dissuaded [illegible] pose to remain with Elijah [illegible]

7. "Fifty men." We see in [illegible] the prophetical schools of [illegible] surprising to come upon [illegible] of men devoting themselves [illegible] while Ahab's children were [illegible] throne. "Stood to view." [illegible] the gratification of personal [illegible] ing their master, they would [illegible] watch his movements as long as [illegible] What they saw we are not told [illegible] mantle." The shaggy garment [illegible] been so long his prophetical [illegible] was probably a sheepskin. The [illegible] beasts dressed with the hair on [illegible] by prophets as an insignia of [illegible] "Wrapped it." Tightly rolled [illegible] as the word means, in the [illegible] "Smote the waters." As [illegible] enemy in his way. Elijah's [illegible] him at Jordan what the [illegible] to Moses at the Red Sea [illegible] 21); and many things in the [illegible] two prophets who should meet [illegible] the mount were parallel. [illegible] ed." "On the one side rising [illegible] on the other, towering up [illegible] crystal."

II. Elisha's request (vs. 9, 10). What is your last request? Elisha [illegible] not of himself, but of the [illegible] he was so soon to leave behind. [illegible] test will show whether Elisha's [illegible] spiritual or material. How could [illegible] swer such a question? "If thou [illegible] en." What Elijah does for Elisha [illegible] done before his departure, [illegible] be no communication between [illegible] wards. There is no warrant in [illegible] tures for the doctrine of the [illegible] of the saints after they had left [illegible] Christ is our advocate before [illegible] we need no other. "A double [illegible] There is nothing here of [illegible] ambition.

10. "A hard thing." It was [illegible] cause God and not Elijah [illegible] such a gift, and (2) because [illegible] upon Elisha's fitness to receive [illegible] thou see me." If he was [illegible] to the end the same devoted [illegible] and keep his eye set and [illegible] departing prophet, the gift would [illegible]

III. Elijah's translation (vs. 11-14). "Talked." We can understand [illegible] Elijah would find [illegible] couragement to hasten [illegible] on his successor. [illegible] those! It was a [illegible] the verge of heaven [illegible] etc. We cannot agree [illegible] mentators who think [illegible] "display of flame and [illegible] nomenon," which appeared [illegible] of fire," etc. There were [illegible] spiritual world. This is [illegible] no hallucination, but [illegible] horses of fire were a part [illegible] the sound of whose [illegible] once heard over the [illegible] Sam. 5: 24), and who at a [illegible] the mountains round about [illegible] Kings 6: 17). "Parted them." [illegible] fiery chariot separated the two [illegible] "A whirlwind." The text does [illegible] that Elijah went up in the chariot, [illegible] but he "went up by a whirlwind." [illegible] been usually and very naturally [illegible] however, that the translated [illegible] cended in the chariot, and that [illegible] rot was borne aloft on the [illegible] wind. Compare Psa. 104: 3. "Walketh on the wings of the wind." Compare Psa. 104: 3. "Walketh on the wings of the wind." The abode of God's saints [illegible] from their earthly labors. [illegible] lation is a proof of the existence [illegible] er world beyond us. [illegible] this lives after it leaves the [illegible] centuries later we see Elijah on the mount of Transfiguration. [illegible] all! it is the beginning of a new life which will never end.

Building Permits.

There were issued in Birmingham during August permits calling for building improvements aggregating $86,010.

At Large Since 1876.

James Lewis, alias Bill McCarty, was arrested in Moss Point, Miss., for the killing of Dick Miller on Christmas day, 1876, at Paynes [illegible] Clarke county, Alabama. He claims [illegible] defense of his wife.

The Wildfire

The HORNET MARCUS B

BY HOWARD

Copyright, 1904, by The S[illegible]

[illegible] picking his way [illegible] crowds [illegible] [illegible] noticed a stran[illegible] man of remarkably [illegible] and [illegible] cent face—but having the appear[illegible] of premature age and [illegible] look peculiar to those [illegible] important faculty. What he lack[illegible] I could not conjecture. At first I thought the shrewd eyes must [illegible] ttless, but the man never [illegible] in taking a step among the [illegible] vehicles. Then deafness suggested itself as the old man's infirmity, [illegible] was in turn dismissed. The [illegible] horn slung to a strap across his [illegible] older did not resemble a speaking [illegible] pet—it looked more like an [illegible] ase megaphone, except for its [illegible] efully curved outlines and hand[illegible] e enamel and nickel finish. The [illegible] ularity that attracted most atten[illegible] —one at which almost every [illegible] estrian stopped to stare—was the [illegible] -looking old man's inveterate habit [illegible] hitching up on shoulder and coarse[illegible] ently bringing the smaller end of his [illegible] er horn on a line with his hat [illegible] im. The only remaining alterna[illegible] e, therefore, seemed to suggest that [illegible] s strange looking individual must [illegible] dumb, but had contrived some ex[illegible] ordinary kind of instrument for [illegible] king himself intelligible to others; [illegible] here theory was opposed by the [illegible] t that, so far as my observation [illegible] nt, he never tried to communicate [illegible] th others.

It was, therefore, with surprise, not [illegible] mixed with gratification, that I [illegible] w him one day stop suddenly, with [illegible] e of his peculiar hitches, and extend [illegible] cordial hand to my friend Hudson, [illegible] o is in the electrical supply busi[illegible] ss. They carried on a brief, but [illegible] parently animated conversation, and [illegible] en they separated I hastened after [illegible] dson and inquired the name of [illegible] a queer acquaintance.

"That!" cried Hudson. "Why, that's [illegible] rcus Brundier and his horn. I [illegible] ught everybody knew about Mar[illegible] Come, step in and lunch with me, [illegible] d I'll tell you all about him."

As we lunched Hudson talked, and [illegible] d me the following strange story, [illegible] d as I give it pretty nearly in his [illegible] ct words, I shall use no marks of [illegible] otation:

"For years, you know, I have had a [illegible] re fronting on Devonshire street. [illegible] is on the ground floor, its large [illegible] ate-glass windows afford a broad [illegible] ew of the busy thoroughfare, and [illegible] ove all, it is particularly central and [illegible] nvenient.

"But it is frightfully, maddeningly [illegible] sy. Ordinary conversation is ren[illegible] red practically impossible during [illegible] siness hours.

"Formerly I used to take prospective [illegible] yers into the big fireproof vault at [illegible] e extreme rear of the office, until [illegible] e day there was trouble with the [illegible] k. I happened to be inside at the [illegible] me. So was the president of one [illegible] the largest concerns in New Eng[illegible] nd.

"It was a cheerful moment when, [illegible] er two hours of semi-suffocation [illegible] th our noses against a cold steel [illegible] or-sill, the professional safe-openers [illegible] the outside announced that they [illegible] uld be obliged to use dynamite.

In walked Brunder.

"When we crawled out the prospective [illegible] stomer had lost both eyebrows, most [illegible] his hair, and one whisker. And he [illegible] didn't buy the goods, after all!

"But, notwithstanding all the draw[illegible] ks, I have somehow stuck to the

The Wildflower

Between the roadside and the wood,
Between the dawning and the dew,
A tiny flower before the sun,
Ephermeral in time I grew.

And there upon the trail of spring,
Nor death nor love nor any name
Known among men in all their lands
Could blur the wild desire with shame.

But down my dayspan of the year
The feet of straying winds came by;
And all my trembling soul was thrilled
To follow one lost mountain cry.

And then my heart beat once and broke
To hear the sweeping rain forebode
Some ruin in the April world,
Between the woodside and the road.

To-night can bring no healing now;
The calm of yesternight is gone;
Surely the wind is but the wind,
And I a broken waif thereon.

—Bliss Carman.

The HORN of MARCUS BRUNDER

BY HOWARD REYNOLDS

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...ging his way carefully through ...wn down town streets I had ...ed a strange, bent figure—...markably shrewd and in...ent face—but having the appear...ance of premature age and wearing ...peculiar to those deprived of ...important faculty. What he lack...could not conjecture. At first I ...the shrewd eyes might be ...ess, but the man never hesitat...taking a step among the whirl...enicles. Then deafness suggest...self as the old man's infirmity, ...was in turn dismissed. The enor...horn slung to a strap across his ...der did not resemble a speaking ...pet—it looked more like an im...se megaphone, except for its ...fully curved outlines and hand...enamel and nickel finish. The ...arity that attracted most atten...—one at which almost every idle ...strian stopped to stare—was the ...oking old man's inveterate habit ...tching up on shoulder and fre...ly bringing the smaller end of his ...horn on a line with his hat ...The only remaining alterna...therefore, seemed to suggest that ...strange, looking individual must ...umb, but had contrived some ex...ordinary kind of instrument for ...ing himself intelligible to others; ...ere theory was opposed by the ...that, so far as my observation ...he never tried to communicate ...others.

...was, therefore, with surprise, not ...ted with gratification, that I ...im one day stop suddenly, with ...of his peculiar hitches, and extend ...dial hand to my friend Hudson, ...is in the electrical supply busi...They carried on a brief, but ...ently animated conversation, and ...they separated I hastened after ...on and inquired the name of ...ger acquaintance.

...at!" cried Hudson. "Why, that's ...us Brunder and his horn. I ...ght everybody knew about Mar... Come, step in and lunch with me, ...'ll tell you all about him."

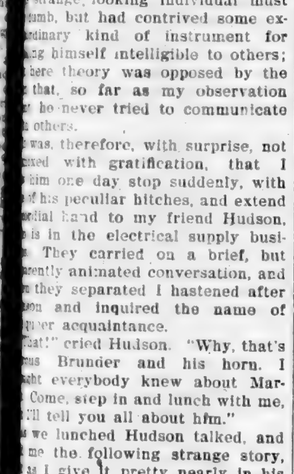
...we lunched Hudson talked, and ...me the following strange story, ...as I give it pretty nearly in his ...words, I shall use no marks of ...tation:

...or years, you know, I have had a ...e fronting on Devonshire street, ...s on the ground floor, its large ...-glass windows afford a broad ...of the busy thoroughfare, and ...e all, it is particularly central and ...venient.

...t it is frightfully, maddeningly ... Ordinary conversation is ren...l practically impossible during ...ness hours.

...rmerly I used to take prospective ...ers into the big fireproof vault at ...extreme rear of the office, until ...day there was trouble with the ... I happened to be inside at the ... So was the president of one ...the largest concerns in New Eng...

...was a cheerful moment when, ...r two hours of semi-suffocation ...our noses against a cold steel ...ell, the professional safe-openers ...the outside announced that they ...d be obliged to use dynamite.



In walked Brunder.

...en we crawled out the prospective ...omer had lost both eyebrows, most ...his hair, and one whisker. And he ...'t buy the goods, after all!

...but, notwithstanding all the draw...ks, I have somehow stuck to the same old store; why, I can't exactly say; it's just my disposition. I hate a change.

One morning I had just arrived in my office, when in walked Brunder. Now, I'm not saying a word against Brunder. He's an inventor, and—unlike most of them—some of the things he gets up actually work.

Well, anyway, Brunder came in and sat down. I yanked open a couple of ventilators to let in the fresh morning air and conversation immediately became an athletic feat. We communicated partly in pantomime, for some time, when Brunder suddenly yelled:

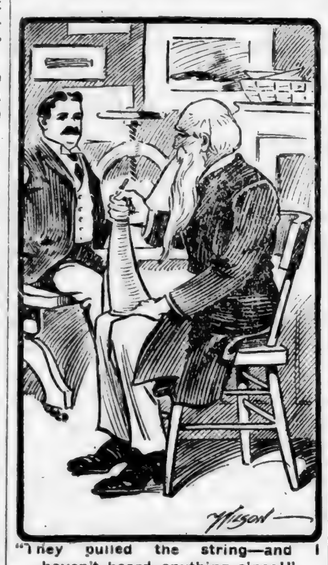
"This noise is something terrible."

I nodded. Some years ago I learned to save my strength.

"But I have a plan for doing away with it entirely!"

I looked surprised.

"It just came to me as I was sitting here," he explained. "You know that it has been proven that both light and sound travel in waves! Also that it's an old law of physics that 'action and reaction are equal.' Now, I read the other day that somebody has discovered that by throwing beams of light



"They pulled the string—and I haven't heard anything since!"

of the same intensity directly at each other the light waves nullified each other and produced a distinct zone of darkness. That being the case, what's the matter with generating a sound of equal intensity and projecting it against the other sound—and letting the sounds, as it were, swallow each other up—like the Kilkenny cats!"

"And sitting in the resulting sound vacuum?" I asked.

"Precisely."

"Well, but how are you ever going to work to do that?" I asked, incredulously.

"Easy enough. There is such a thing as a microphone—an instrument that so magnifies sound that you can hear a fly walk."

"So I believe," said I. "If I remember, it consists of a tiny double-pointed carbon suspended between two standards and connected with a receiver."

"Exactly so. Now take a Wheatstone bridge, such as is used in the naval range finders, and rig it up so that varying impulses will work, by means of electro-magnets, a sliding plug in, say, an organ pipe, adjusting it automatically to any pitch. Connect the pipe up with a motor-driven compressed air blower, and there you are!

"But it will take just a little money," he continued with an appealing glance. "Simply for a few preliminary experiments; and, if there's anything at all in it—there's a fortune!"

Thereupon I did an unwise but very human thing. I think the amount was twenty-five dollars.

Days came and went and with them the radiant and sanguine Brunder. First it was drawings and then it was patterns, and last it was twelve-gauge copper and insulating tape, and slowly, with the aid of sundry and numerous five and ten-dollar bills the marvelous mechanism went together.

Brunder, from time to time, reported good progress and finally came in one afternoon with the startling, and to me most unexpected announcement, that the thing actually would work.

We shut the ventilators so he could talk and he imparted to me in a hoarse and joyous whisper that it was a "sure winner." "Just one more test," said he, "and then I'll show it to you. I've just this minute got the permission of the government to try it down to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. If it stands that it will stand anything. And the non-auditory radius is three feet four," said he with pride.

After the date when Brunder was due back from New York I missed him for three days. At the end of that time I ran around to the little eighth story back room which he uses as a sort of office and laboratory.

As I shut the door he did not look around, but continued his writing, undisturbed. Then I noticed, suspended from the ceiling, and within reach of Brunder's hand, the immense horn that has puzzled you and others so much.

"By Jove," said I, with a gasp of astonishment, "I believe the thing does work, after all!" Then I walked toward him. I found I could plainly hear my own footsteps as well as other sounds, but, apparently, he was in the charmed zone and oblivious to any noise. I touched him on the shoulder, and with a jump of startled surprise he brought the small end of the horn to his ear, with that peculiar jerk of his, and said: "Hello!"

"Well, tell us all about it?" I asked.

He leaned further toward me and hitched the big horn closer.

"What luck did you have, old man?" I rejoined, louder.

He shook his head mournfully and handed out a pad and pencil.

"This is great," I scrawled. "You're a wonder. I always knew you'd do it."

"Well—I don't know," said he. I took my position six feet to one side of a 12-inch coast defense mortar. The charge was 500 pounds. I can't tell whether my machine worked or not. They pulled the string—and I haven't heard anything since!"

But he has learned since then, by constant practice at the little end of the horn, to hear much of what is going on around him!

Simple Cure for Lockjaw.

My father (who has now passed away) was a physician, practicing for over fifty years, and cured many, many cases of lockjaw. Even after the jaws were set they became relaxed, and the patients recovered.

He often told me that it was a great outrage to let the patients die of lockjaw, as they have done time after time in the hospitals of this city. Then he told me what to do—and which I have always done whenever I have accidentally cut my hand or foot with rusty iron, and have never had any serious results. He told me that this knowledge he received from an old French physician, years ago. He said to take a raw red beet, cut it in half and scrape or mash it into a pulp and apply it to the wound, and also to the palms of the hands, binding it on like a poultice. The juice of the red beet will cure lockjaw. It draws the poison out and prevents it from spreading.—Philadelphia Record.

Apparent Death.

The Lancet recalls a number of remarkable cases of resuscitation from apparent death. One of these was recorded by the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. A medical man had taken 120 grains of chloral. When seen life seemed to all common observation to be extinct. No pulse or evidence of breathing was perceptible, and it was very difficult to detect the sounds of the heart, while the temperature had sunk to 97 degrees Fahr. The man had been in that condition some hours. The patient was revived, however, by raising the temperature of the room to 84 degrees and injecting warm milk and water into the stomach; and he made a complete recovery. Slaves of alcohol and narcotics run great risks of this kind.—Baltimore Sun.

Parisian Information Bureau.

An information bureau has recently been inaugurated in connection with the University of Paris, and is considered an excellent innovation. The bureau will afford information on all matters connected with higher education in Paris, whether in government or private institutions. Those who, in this country or elsewhere, are contemplating entering the university, and who have spent hours in trying to derive some tangible idea from calendars and class syllabuses will appreciate the useful purpose which would be served by a bureau of this character.

Never Despair.

Fight your way on through each storm and privation:
Make of each barrier a power to uplift;
E'en as the vine in its dark desolation
Throws out its arms to each bright sunny rift,
Making a ladder of weed and of bush,
Up which to heaven it may struggle and push.

Fight your way on through each grief and each burden;
Sweet are blossoms which patience unfolds;
Time in its archives guards safely thy guerdon:
Tighten thy tendrils which faith sweetly holds,
Dark though the day be and darker the night.
Never a darkness but yielded to light!
—Katharine H. Terry in Chattanooga Times.

Consoling a Friend.

A man was lying in bed, very ill with pneumonia. To him entered a friend.

"Ah," said the friend, "the doctor says you're going to die to-night. Got pneumonia, eh? Do you remember Deedes?"

"Yes."

"He died of pneumonia yesterday. Do you remember Ranter?"

"Yes."

"He died of pneumonia too. Well, I must go now, but I'll come and cheer you up again to-morrow."—London Tit-Bits.

LUCKY SHOT SAVED HUNTER

At Mercy of Infuriated Buffalo When Gun Was Fired.

A hunter in South Africa tells the following story of an adventure with a buffalo: "I was in the act of descending the bank when Prinsloo, a Dutch hunter, who was lower down the slope, saw the dark outline of the buffalo standing at bay behind the screen of reeds. Next instant, seeing it about to charge, he shouted, 'Daar kom hij' ('There he comes'), and fired, rather at random, I am afraid. Then, rushing down the path by which he had advanced, he threw himself headlong into the reeds on the left. This all happened in a few moments, but I had sufficient time to raise my rifle to my shoulder and fire as the enraged bull rushed straight at me through the reeds with nose thrown forward and horns back. As I fired I endeavored to jump aside to escape the charge, but my feet got entangled in the matted grass and I fell on my back, luckily, however, retaining my hold on the stock of my rifle. My first shot seemed to check him for a moment, but the next he was rushing up the slope at me. I shall never forget the look in his fierce eyes. It was but a moment's work to draw back the bolt of my Mauser and to close it again, thus pushing another cartridge into the breech. I had no time to raise the rifle to my shoulder. There was barely time, just before he was within striking distance, to pull the trigger, with the stock under my armpit, while I lay on my back on the top of the sloping ground. Without so much as a groan he fell in his tracks and rolled over into the muddy water two yards below with a great splash, shot through the brain."—Montreal Herald.

HIS MEANING ALL RIGHT.

Colored Preacher at Least Knew What He Was Praying For.

Caroline Abbot Stanley, in her new book, "Order No. 11," treating of the deplorable state of affairs in Missouri during the rebellion, when old friends became enemies and homes were burned and the country desolated, introduces "Uncle Reuben," an old darky preacher, who was coachman and general "Man Friday" for "Mahster Trevilian" and the family. The bishop tells about being down at one of their meetings in Virginia once, and the old preacher, anxious to do his best by them, prayed that God would send down His "sanctum sanctorum" upon them.

Next morning the bishop thought he would get Uncle Reuben's idea of what he meant, and said: "Uncle, I was very much obliged to you for all the good things called down upon me last night, but I want to ask you just what you meant by His 'sanctum sanctorum?'"

The old darky scratched his head a moment, and then said: "Well, master, I don' jes exac'ly know what dat word do mean, but I know what I meant by it."

"Well, what's that?" asked the bishop.

"I meant give 'em de bes' you got!"

Good News for Anglers.

A new type of fishhook, the invention of E. Hindon Hyde of New York, shows how even the simplest thing of common life can be readily improved. The improvement consists in transferring the barb of the hook from the inside of the point, that is, between the point and the shank, to the opposite side of the point, so that it lies on the outside of the hook. The advantage of the new hook is that it renders it much more difficult for a hooked fish to release himself upon a slack line. This is due to the fact that the new location of the barb creates a bar to the extraction of the hook after it has penetrated, and also to the fact that the barb, instead of playing against the soft mucus membrane of the mouth to prevent release as in the old style of hook, presses against the hard epidermis.—Scientific American.

Shows Importance of Food.

Dr. Yorke-Davies tells this story: "Many years ago when a great English contractor had to lay down a long line of railway in France he employed a number of English and of French navvies. He found that the Frenchmen could do only half the work of the Englishmen and being a shrewd man he concluded it must be due to the difference in their food, so he put the Frenchmen on the same diet as the Englishmen, with the result that they were able to do as much work as the Englishmen. It showed how important a factor food was in the production of muscular power."

Those Who Love the Best.

The choicest garb and sweetest grace
Are oft to strangers shown,
The careless mien, the frowning face,
Are given to our own.
We flatter those we scarcely know,
We please the fleeting guest,
And deal full many a thoughtless blow
To those who love us best.

Love does not grow on every tree,
Nor true hearts yearly bloom.
Alas! for those who only see
This truth across the tomb.
But soon or late the fact grows plain
To all through sorrow's test;
The only ones who give us pain
Are those who love us best.

Child's Rebuke.

Little Boy—Mamma, why are you so cross at me all the time?

Tired Mamma—Because you keep doing wrong, and I want to make an impression on your mind.

Little Boy—Well, Mamma, I guess if you'd be good-natured just once it would make a bigger impression.

Turtle Has Town Scared.

Brewer, Me., people are staying in at night for fear of a 3½-foot turtle which has escaped from captivity and is said to be more dangerous to meet than a bull dog.

A Post Office Poem

Scattering sunshine, sorrow, pleasure,
Letters drift like timorous birds.
Bringing suicide, death or treasure,
Comfort, healing, girlish words.
Like snowflakes fluttering to bleak places
True lovers vows that never fail.
Fond boyish hopes, shy beauties' faces—
The burden of the U. S. Mail.

The Mail is the pulse of the nation,
And gauges the state of the times,
And measures Trade's fierce exultation,
When Commerce grows big or declines.
And Christmas comes on and its snowing
With Santa Claus' sleigh in the air,
Coyne's clerks all their "schemes" are throwing,
It would drive all the "subs" to despair

Hurry up, New York is waiting,
The Denver Overland is due,
Here's the bill o'lading stating,
That the night set shoves them through.
Lock the Windsor pouch and station,
Chuck the "San Fran" o'er the rail,
While big, sprawling Yankee nation,
Waits expectant for the mail.

"Loosen up there, Rough and Ready,
Jerk those pouches through the door,
Cluster round there strong and steady,
Twist those chunks along the floor.
Jiggers, Ed. McGrew is calling,
Clear the decks and start anew,
While ten tons of mail are falling;
Rondy, we will shove her through.

Then the pouch room's all commotion,
Fraught with keen and lusty life,
Tons of mail surge like the ocean,
Swamping all in stubborn strife.

Look alive there, quit your dreaming,
Rouse up from your studious trance,
Keep your eye on Rondy teaming,
Jiggers, quit your song and dance!"

REFRAIN BY THE NIGHTWATCH.

You are young and your life's work beginning,
You are keen for the joy of the fight,
You are eager for striving and winning,
You exult in the pride of your might.
A word in your ear ere you wander,
To plunge in the thick of the fray,
Have a care ere your treasure you squander,
And waste all your gifts by the way.

Don't you hear the teamsters bawling—
"Jiggers, Rufus, where's that mail?
Look alive, the night is falling,
The engines puffing on the rail.
We must get the mail connected,
We must shove her through on time,
Girls' love letters are expected
Sweet as rippling, roguish rhyme.

VOICE FROM THE POUCH ROOM.

"We are rollying the game along all the strenuous day.
Pull yourselves together, boys, you've the right of way.
Hustling heavy mail sacks across the pouch room floor.
Wrestling with the "Overland" dumped inside the door.
Grappling with big bulging sacks from Frankfort on the Spree
Smelling of salt ocean brine—the salvage of the sea.
Roasting all the fresh young cubs when they sojer along.
Tuning up the old night bunch with some rousing song.
Yes, Old Santa Claus on deck, and he has swimped us right.
Throwing mail from dewy morn, tons of mail at night.
Each one gets his Christmas gift couched in rippling rhyme.
The postal clerk gets his in work, hustling all the time.
We are rollying the game along thro' the stars-strewn night.
Connecting every scrap of mail that dawns upon our sight.
Sweet and low across the snow the reindeers swiftly glide.
Will the crooks hold up poor Santa Claus this joyous Christmas tide.
We hear the sleigh bells aerial song, their mellow tinkling chimes.
The Christmas tree, the boyish glee that rings like silvery rhyme.
Shy, piquant girls with wind swept curls beneath the mistletoe.
With fawn-like grace and rose leaf face and lustrous eyes aglow.
But the boys behind the pouches are connecting all the mail.
They have no time for pleasure, throwing stations on the rail.

JAMES E. KINSELLA.
Registry Division, Chicago P. O.

Caused Death of Friend

The returned Philippine soldier shuddered as the companion to whom he was talking took out a cigarette paper and prepared to roll some tobacco in it.

"What's the matter?" the other asked of the soldier; "are you an anti-cigarette crank? I had always supposed that cigarettes were plentifully used out in Manila."

"No," replied the soldier. "I am not opposed to the use of the little weeds and, in fact, was a confirmed smoker of them myself. But, somehow, the sight of a cigarette paper now makes me feel sort of creepy.

"We were lying in a trench at one time when the little brown devils were more than usually troublesome. They would creep up on us when we least expected it and pour in a few shots and then light out to the hills again before we could get a crack at them. We were preparing for a big sortie which, it was expected, would end with the extermination of a lot of natives and the probable capture of Aguinaldo, and, as I said before, we were lying in the trenches awaiting the word to advance.

"Just a few feet from me was Jack Tracy, a Montana boy, and a picture of health, life and courage. We had been talking of the coming fight, and the desire seized me to smoke. I had plenty of loose, tobacco, but no paper. 'Give me a cigarette paper, Jack,' I said.

"'Sure,' said he, at the some time rising to his knees and reaching inside his coat where he kept them. This action exposed his head above the trench and just as he reached forward to hand me the paper he gave a faint groan and fell forward on his face. I thought he was fooling at first, but he lay so still that I crawled over to see what was the matter. He was stone dead, a Filipino bullet having struck him in the back of the neck, severing the spinal cord. Since then I don't seem to relish the sight of a cigarette paper."

Women Saved Corean King

The dress of the Korean women is very quaint. Long, voluminous white cotton dresses reaching to the anle show baggy trousers underneath, which, ending in slippers with upturned toes, give them somewhat the appearance of Turkish women. Over the head is thrown a long cloak generally green, fastened under the neck, the sleeves, through which the arms are never passed, hanging down over the shoulders. By this cloak hangs a tale, historical and interesting.

Once upon a time a king of Korea invited the officers of his army to a banquet in the palace at Seoul, in complete ignorance that a military conspiracy, aimed at his throne and life, was afoot. The conspirators, who were among the guests, resolved to seize their opportunity to murder the king during the progress of the banquet. On entering the palace the officers deposited their large military cloaks in an ante-chamber and took their places in the hall where the feast was spread, waiting only a signal to fall on and slay their hosts.

But a number of the women of Seoul had become acquainted with the conspiracy. Loyal to their monarch and unable to warn him in time they went in a body to the palace and gained admittance into the ante-chamber. Seizing the officers' cloaks, they entered the banqueting hall unobserved; some, stealing noiselessly up behind the officers as they sat at the feast, flung the cloaks over their heads and pinioned them in the folds, while others ran to the bewildered king, hurriedly warned him of the plot, and spirited him safely away before the baffled conspirators could release themselves from the grasp of their brave captors. In token of his gratitude to his loyal female subjects, the king decreed that in future the Korean women should wear the military cloak thrown over their heads as a mark of honor.—Capt. Casserly in Macmillan's Magazine.

Snow Amid the Roses

Although California is the land of flowers, to which snowballing, except in the mountains, generally is forbidden, exceptions to the rule may be compelled. Such an exception, during the past winter or rainy season, was witnessed in San Jose. One of the stage drivers to and from Mount Hamilton brought from there a barrel carefully packed with snow, and presented it to the pupils of the Grant school in the garden city. Then the fun began. Most of the children had not seen snow before except on the distant mountain summits. They wanted to snowball, but they didn't know how, and they approached the problem tentatively. And—here is the crowning absurdity of the situation—some of the teachers didn't know how to teach them. Although they were adults, never before had they come in contact with snow.

Some of the little chaps, after cautious investigation, declared that the strange white stuff burned their fingers, and others, who had read or been told about it, feared that their hands would be frozen by the first contact with it. The experimental stage was soon past, however, and then the fun was fast and furious. It was such ecstasy as Eastern children know, with the zest of novelty added to it. For a brief time the school traditions and the proprieties maintained between teachers and pupils were thrown to the winds, as there was none so high or so low that a snowball might not batter him when least expected. The white missiles whizzed through bushes laden with roses or clipped the stately calla lilies from their stems as a knife might have done.

It was a touch of winter introduced into a garden of bloom and beauty, and, ah, but the boys, big and little, enjoyed it. For all of which some reverence might be done to the Mount Hamilton stage driver—he has not forgotten that he was once a boy.—Sunset Magazine.

Slept Fifty-two Years in One Bed.

A farm servant who holds a remarkable record has just died. He was named Peter Houghton and for fifty-two years, without a break, had been in the employ and lived on the farm of Mr. William Robinson, Lovelady's Farm, Altcar, England. During all that period he had slept in one room and on the one bed. On several occasions he had won prizes for longest living in farm service.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh s reet, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it.
tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY.
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY.
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

ROBERTS NOMINATED BY REPUBLICANS IN EIGHTH.

Special to the Birmingham News.

Decatur, Ala., Sept. 5.—The republican executive committee of the eighth congressional district met here today and nominated J. W. Roberts, editor of the Republican and Odd Fellows' Journal, of Huntsville, as a candidate for congress to oppose Judge William Richardson. Strong resolutions endorsing Roosevelt and the national administration were adopted. Roberts stands high in the district.

We wish Brother Roberts success in his undertaking; he would make a good congressman.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Attorney General Wilson has decided that judges of probate elected this coming November can take charge of their offices as soon after election as they can qualify. The present judges will have to make a new bond to cover the time between November 3 and when our new judges take charge. This disproves of the claim that the present probate judge could hold to November 3, 1905, and L. H. Reynolds will take charge of his office in November, 1904.

SAME FIX HERE.

An editor in north Georgia is responsible for the following soul stirring appeal: "There is a little matter of bu$ine$$ that we would like to mention to $ome of our ubcriber$ before we forget it, but we are a bit timid and don't ju$t know how to go about it. However, we hope $ome of them will con$ider that we have been $ilent all the $ummer and bring up the $ubject in our pre$ence. Great men are mindful of little thing$, but to $ome we will be forced to $peak the word."

CANDIDATES' EXPENSES.

Following are the expenses of our candidates in the primary of July 26: L. H. Reynolds, $43.53; A. G. Dake, $90; S. J. Jennings, $45; S. W. Collins, $17.93; E. A. Calloway, $8; T. W. Littlejohn, $4.60; R. M. Smith, $11.86; W. C. Robinson, $10.21; H. A. J. Harris, $9.83; E. H. Adams, $11.90; J. Bice, $20.67; D. C. Gandy $11.29; G. W. Edwards, $8.30; L. B. Pounds, $9.40; T. G. Milling, $11.10; A. C. Mims, $15.50; S. E. Waldrop, $7.08; J. H. Thomas, $7.50; M. F. Lett, $8.45; J. W. G. Kicker, $12.65; B. H. Wells, $9.90; W. F. Deshazo, $8.50; M. A. Killgore, $8.00; T. J. Hubbard, $12; J. W. Moore, $7.50; Moses Robinson, $6.83; R. P. Kendrick, $6.10; W. F. Mahan, $5.45; W. A. Green, $4.

Clanton, Sept. 5. 1904.

Editor Union:

I see that the nominees have written and thanked the people for their support on July 26th, so I feel obliged to do the same. Before the primary I had no idea of becoming a candidate, but on that day some of my friends asked me to let my name go on the ticket for the office of coroner, and after some hesitation I consented, but hardly expected to be the nominee, but while my vote was small I was the only one in the county and got the nomination. There were only a few of the voters that knew of my candidacy, and I thank them very much for their support and assure them they will never have cause to regret it. Many people in the county know me and many don't, and to those that know me it is useless to state my politics, as you all know by my name being on the ticket what that means. I will say to you all that I never voted a democratic ticket in my life and that's not all—I never will. And why do I say this? Because that party has done things that I can't agree with them on, and their record is too dark; they can show nothing in the future for a young man. The fact of the matter is we don't agree on hardly anything, and I can't see where any laboring man can get any good in the future from the democratic party. In conclusion I wish to say to the people in regard to their voting for me in November that I am situated so I can't canvass the county, but will certainly appreciate anything you all do for me. At present I have no opponent, but if one does turn up I've no idea but what I'll be elected in November, anyway. The democrats say that they are going to win, but how in the name of common sense can they when our primary showed 1,000 votes to a little over 600 in theirs? I believe there will be more populist and republican votes than ever before, so let's all come to the polls and give the dems such a licking that they won't have any more hope left.

Yours for honesty,
FRANK MASSEY.

FARMERS' INSURANCE.

The Chilton county branch of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association of Alabama held their annual meeting Saturday, September 3d, at the court house in Clanton. A large number of members were present and letters were read from F. A. Gulledge and others who were unable to attend by reason of sickness. The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. M. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, Wallace C. Edler; directors, H. C. Young, G. P. Wilson, F. J. Fitts, A. C. Mims, J. T. Bland, C. J. Cobern, W. J. Ruddick, W. J. Bean. A committee composed of W. M. Wilson, Scott Caverno and A. C. Mims, to which W. C. Edler was added as chairman, was appointed to investigate and audit the accounts, etc., of former President Dake and Secretary Strock, with full authority to act for the association in these matters and to submit a written report of their work when concluded.

Thorsby, Ala., September 5, 1904.

Editor Union—By the persuasion of some friends I am constrained to write this one more letter in reply to "Young Dem," but I will say that I feel that it is utterly useless to argue or attempt to reason with one so utterly abandoned to all truth and honor as he proves himself to be, and you had as well try to moralize with a hog in a mud hole or a hound in a hen's nest, or a wolf in a sheep fold, as to try to bring such characters up to a level of decency or honor. He says he is a young man and wrote those vile lies and insults on his own account and unaided by any one. Now we would be glad could we believe that there was not to be found another character so low and filthy and foolish as that poor creature has proved himself to be. He seems to have no sense of the irreparable injury which he is doing unto himself and the democratic party in the foolish, lying charges and insinuations that he makes against the nominees on the people's ticket, for every man who voted in our primary knows that he voted just as he pleased and thought best, as he considered them most competent and suitable. So while this fellow's venom is directed against the nominees, he does not seem to have sense enough to understand that he is casting an unpardonable insult into the very faces of those who nominated that ticket, and if he could but know the estimate which populists and republicans are placing on him and his sort he surely would hereafter devote himself to quiet pursuits and forever withhold his real name from the public as in any way connected with that most unfortunate attempt to get himself before the gaze of the public, and again, there are quite a number of sensible, conservative democrats who realize that such tactics are most destructive to their interest in this county and have so expressed themselves to me and say that as long as such political nin-com-poops rush to the front and embroil and outrage the feelings and sentiments of an honorable, intelligent people that the hopes of their party are forever doomed in this county, that the people are not to be won over to their way of thinking by such blatherskite methods.

Now we will say that we have not made a single personal attack on the democratic nominees, although there is equally as much or more room for so doing, as they have to make charges against ours, for it is for the voters to decide who it is that is most competent and worthy, and who most fully represent their political views. No, we have not attacked nominees, but we have and do attack methods and manipulations of unfair election management and the course that men pursue politically and I am perfectly willing to join issues with any man on my political beliefs or affiliations, for I recognize these things as my right and privilege, granting to others the same; but when any man tries to cast low insinuations on my private character then I resent it with defiance and recognize him a worse enemy than he who would steal my purse.

But after all the real purpose sought by the fellow who wrote those letters was really to create a disruption in our party by creating a belief in the minds of the people, especially some of our defeated candidates, that they have been foully dealt with, but the confidence that I have in these men, in their sense and intelligence, that his efforts will only engender their contempt, and will say right here if there was a candidate who believes in this tale about a trade ticket and can give any sensible proof of such a thing, let him come to the front with such proof, and I will be one to stand by him in seeing that he gets justice. But now again to the public I want to say that I will not worry you more by giving notice to those sand-hatched vipers. I feel that the people know me sufficiently well, and also understand their purpose to judge rightly (in one way I consider it a credit to have their enmity) and I shall be satisfied with the people's verdict on November 8th. L. B. POUNDS.

Coming Events

REGISTRARS' DATES.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19-20.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Sept. 12.
Jemison, beat 2 Sept. 13.
Thorsby, beat 9, Sept. 14.
Coopers, beat 10, Sept. 15.
Verbena, beat 5, Sept. 16.
Clanton, fourth Monday in September, and all that week to register all applicants who may be entitled to registration. Also on Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th. A resident of any beat in the county can register at Clanton on the above dates. tf

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton County for the year 1904 and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Clanton, beat 4, Oct. 1, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 1904.
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 1904.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 1904.
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15, 1904. till 12 m
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17, 1904
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oct. 21, 1904

A. C. MIMS.
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector. tf

SUNDAY SCHOOLS BEAT 2.

The Sunday schools of beat 2 (with the exception of three) met at Providence church on August 28th and organized a beat association, electing W. H. Shaw, president; J. A. Skaggs, vice president; John Lowery, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be at Jemison on the fourth Sunday in September, when it is hoped that the missing schools will be represented.

tf J. A. SKAGGS

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

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tf Montevallo, Ala.

TO LET FEET GROW.

Edict Causes Chinese Women to Release Pedal Extremities.

China's Dowager Empress has ceased to admire small feet. In her eyes these painfully acquired and long admired distortions of the Chinese "lady of rank" are no longer beautiful, and an imperial edict to this effect has been issued. In San Francisco, where so many of her subjects live, parents of the little Chinese girls have released the tiny feet from bondage upon hearing of the new command.

The edict will have little effect in New York, however, for although there are about 65 Chinese woman in Chinatown only two of them belong to the class with which foot binding is a custom and tradition.

Dr. Esther M. Bok, the woman physician who personally knows every Chinese woman in New York, said: "The two small footed women who live in Chinatown went through terrible torture to acquire small feet in their childhood. When they had been in America for some time they began to weary of the bandages and longed to have feet like American women, so they could walk about. The feeling of caste no longer constrained them and they caught something of the spirit of the freedom of this country even in the retirement in which they lived. It was impossible to take off all the bandages at once, the pain would have been too great, but it was done gradually.

"Unfortunately, the women are little better off, however, as far as walking is concerned than when their feet were bound up, for these members are permanently disfigured and disqualified for walking. The four toes are all bent under the great toe and never can be straightened out to their normal shape again.

"One of these women has a little daughter, but she could not be persuaded to subject the child to the suffering which she underwent. The girl, who is quite pretty, wears comfortable shoes and has well shaped feet. Her mother is so glad that she can walk about like American girls."

"It is a good thing for China," said a progressive Chinese in regard to the edict yesterday. "For this country it does not matter much. We have got beyond it. Even in China the ideas have been changing, so that many families, even those of rank and importance, have abandoned the practice of foot binding. The feeling against it has grown just like the desire for education."

The children of Mott and Pell streets, boys and girls alike, wear the most comfortable looking shoes imaginable, light in weight and permitting free circulation of air. They are decorated more or less elaborately, according to the circumstances and taste of the parents, but they are not tight, and there is not the sign of a bandage on the youthful Chinese foot throughout the winding thoroughfares of Chinatown.—New York Herald.

He is Still Active.

Sir William Turner, who was long an expert adviser to Darwin on anatomical points, is still wonderfully active at his more than seventy years. He presided recently over the annual meeting of the general medical council in London.

The Mono-Railway.

Stimulated by the laying down of a mono-rail electric line between Berlin and Hamburg, the French will have a similar line between Paris and Marseilles. The German trains are to make 120 miles an hour; the French 180 miles an hour.

Notice! Notice!

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A good family horse in good condition every way. Price $60. Apply to T. P. Crowson, two miles northwest of Jemison, Ala. tf

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME.

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25

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Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robinson, J. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
1st Term—1st Monday in April.
2nd Term—3rd Monday in July.
3rd Term—1st Monday in November.
—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
1st Term—2nd Monday in March
2nd Term—2nd Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.
First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
First Monday February, 1st Monday May, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Jemison.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thompson, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Mulls.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; O. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Union—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

lle & Nashville R. R

CENTRAL TIME.

DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	N
BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7
Calera	9 25	10 33	6
Jemison	8 58	....	5
Thorsby	8 51	....	5
Lomax	8 42	....	5
CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
Cooper	8 17	....	5
Verbena	8 11	....	5
Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4

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information address

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W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Term—1st Monday in April.
Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem

T. Scott Sayre.
F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem

cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An

ster—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT.

Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
nd Monday August, 1st Monday
mber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

ge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
easurer—Alex G. Dake.
eriff—J. M. Morgan.
ditor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

st District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
rd District—W. A. Green.
rth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

UNTY CHURCHES

tors and clerks are cordially ask send the editor any news regard their churches which they would published. Also if there are any in these notices please send cor tions.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

pine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
th-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
okson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
thany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

e Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
y. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
er Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
cord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
y. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
lins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm
, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

stnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
r; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
rith—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
y. W. B. Jones, clerk.
ss Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
unday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
rith—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
y. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
naan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas
W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
enezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas
R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
lson—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
berty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
y; W. M. Wood, clerk.
cedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
y. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
s Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas
H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
lberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
nt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud
pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
ple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
. W. H. Wilson, clerk.
cedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
y; George Trawick, clerk.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
unday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
y. Henry Smith, clerk.
rims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
r; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom
st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
sant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
r; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
nt Grove—Rev. G. W. Free
pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
ts.
lar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
vidence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
unday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi

vidence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
r; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan

on—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
ah—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
y; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
p—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun

say. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard). $849,771.77 Reserve for unpaid losses 100,786.14	
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States..	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell,
" Clanton, Ala.

LOST.

One red and white pied cow, with heifer calf, both unmarked; last seen about April 20th. Liberal reward will be paid to any one who returns these animals or puts them up and informs me.

J. H. Driver, Clanton, Ala.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.

Week ending Sept. 7.

Date	Temperature High	Low	Rain fall
1	90	61	
2	90	60	
3	92	64	
4	90	66	
5	89	63	
6	90	60	
7	88	62	

A. STEWART, Obs.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

T. K. Littleton and wife visited W. H. Goodgame's family Thursday.

J. N. Williams was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. M. Roebuck has been appointed postmaster at Adams P. O.

T. W. Robbins was in Clanton Saturday.

T. M. Pyron and S. J. Dawson were in town Saturday.

L. A. McGraw was in Clanton Saturday.

Tom Littlejohn is back at work, but a little weak.

Scott Caverno, treasurer of Thorsby, was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins are the proud possessors of a fine girl, born August 30th.

Rev. A. C. Swindall preached at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening to fair congregations.

The board of county commissioners held a session here Monday and Tuesday to consider the raise in values made by Back Tax Commissioner W. M. Adams, and sustained enough of his work to make an increase of about $10,000 in our taxable values. Commissioners Conway, Glasscock, Riggins and Green were present.

R. J. Williams was in Clanton Tuesday.

I. N. Gentry was in town Tuesday.

W. H. Robinson was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

J. H. Burkhalter was a welcome caller Tuesday.

There are a total of 6681 children in Chilton county of school age, according to the county superintendent's report, eleven less than last year.

Miss Clara Small is at P. D. Wilson's store in charge of the millinery department. She spent the summer at St. Louis and has all "the latest fashions" in millinery.

Miss Alpha Smitherman left Wednesday for Maplesville on a visit to relatives, but may take in the St. Louis fair before she returns to Clanton.

W. M. Wilson went to Maplesville Wednesday.

W. I. Mullins has just received the biggest car load of "Studebaker" wagons and buggies ever shipped south.

Jesse Ray, station agent at Thorsby, was in Clanton Wednesday.

Miss Hooper, a trained nurse from Birmingham, arrived here Tuesday Evening. She is to take care of Squire Higgins' little boy, Burton, who is very ill with typhoid fever.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. W. G. White, Miss Josie Driver.

Colored.

Will Franklin, Sarah Mitchell; Frank Owen, Lula Latham; Munroe Campbell, Florence Gentry; Warren Hawkins and Josephine Williams.

DEATH OF MRS. DR. N. S. JOHNSON.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Dr. N. S. Johnson, formerly Miss Lillian Estella Goldthorp, of Mobile, died at her residence in Clanton Sunday morning, September 4th, of Bright's disease, age twenty years. The remains were taken to Mobile Sunday evening accompanied by the bereaved husband and his aunt, Miss Alice Strock, and were laid to rest in Magnolia cemetery Monday in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, the floral remembrances being many and very beautiful. The deceased lady's parents and two sisters reside in Mobile, where Dr. Johnson married her about two years ago, a young and happy girl, who looked the picture of health and many years of life in store for her. Death is no respecter of persons, the young as well as the old are his victims

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Price today, 10 1-8@10 1-4
Same time last year, 11 1-4@11 3-8.
Bales received to date, 96.
Same period last year, 13.

MAPLE SPRING.

The singing school closed Friday, September 2d. It has been quite a success under the skilful leadership of our efficient teacher, Professor W. H. Roberson. The day was spent by the class in singing, accompanied by organ in the afternoon. Professor Roberson seems imbued with a love for sacred music that makes his singing more effective. He made a few touching remarks to the class and the exercises closed with prayer by N. J. Calloway.

A SPECTATOR.

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. COX,
County Lecturer and Organizer.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

To be Held at Stanton September 23-24, 1904.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. W. J. Ruddick.

12:20 a. m.—Welcome address, Professor W. B. Speer.

10:40 a. m.—Enrollment of teachers, etc.

10:50 a. m.—"Fundamental Factors in School Room Education," Professor P. G. Maness, Miss Annie Jones (paper).

11:30 a. m.—"How to Make Alabama History Interesting"—Professor John T. Martin, Miss Mary Garrison.

1:30 p. m.—"Should Chilton County Have Local Taxation?" Professor Robert E. Sessions

2:15 p. m.—"How to Teach Agriculture and the Importance of this Subject," Prof. R. A. Rasco

3 p. m.—"Manual Training, or Folks and Things," Prof. Robert Jones.

3:45 p. m.—"What Should be Done by the County Board of Education Created Under the Redistricting Act," Prof. G. L. Speer, W. O. Perry, H. L. Davis.

7:30 p. m.—Oration on "Greater Alabama," Master Ira Dunsmore.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:20 a. m.—"Shall We Let Pupils Elect Courses or Topics?" Prof. J. L. Ruffin.

10 a. m.—"High School Methods for Our Country Schools," Prof. H. A. Harris, Miss Carry Walker.

10:30 a. m.—"Need of Better School Houses and Places for procuring Them," Prof. E. Y. McMorries, Prof. R. E. R. Hicks.

11 a. m.—Educational address, Prof. Robert Jones.

I earnestly ask that all the teachers on program be present, as well as all the teaching force of the county.

J. W. MOORE,
County Supterintendent.

SOUTH PLETCHER.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space to tell of a man that is running all through this country, pretending to be fox-hunting, but he never barks at nothing but the populists and republicans. He'll soon die, for he is like the little dog that barked himself to death at the moon and it still went on, just like they will do and will come to the full moon in November. Hoping that he'll quit barking up the wrong tree,

SLUGGS.

PRATTVILLE.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me space for a few lines in the blessed UNION. I just want to ask the good people to leave prejudice out and think a moment and look back, see what has been the past, and if we have had better times with a democratic administration. Then, let's vote with them, but if we had better times with the republicans let's vote for them. When did we see the most tramps, when Grover was president or when McKinley was president? When do we get more for our cotton? When was cotton 4 cents and meat 12 1-2 cents? Now, good people, leave out prejudice and think for yourselves, and act for your own interests. We have a few democrats down here singing around, but I don't think they get more than 75 out of "old hundred," and it is a bad discord. I don't think the people will believe the stuff that is being forced on them. I don't believe a word some people say when it comes to politics. We all know some democrats will say anything to get you to vote their way, and I for one won't risk them.

J. S. JONES, JR.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space to say to the voters and people of Chilton that I am the same politically and religiously that I've always been. It has been told that I had quit my church and that I'd said I was no longer a preacher. This is not so. I have more calls than I can fill. Like other preachers, I've changed some pastorates, but it was from honest conclusions, outside of politics. I'm just as strong for our ticket as I ever was, though I can't spend as much time for the ticket as if I were the nominee. If any one hearing that I have quit the party or faith and work of religion will ask the people of Pleasant Grove or Union Grove or Providence they can tell you where I stand. I very much regret that I can't serve all the churches that want me. At this time of the year I always devote my whole time to my church work. This year even more than usual. Hoping this will satisfy the minds of the public, I am yours as ever,

JOS. H. THOMAS.

BETHEL.

Health is reasonably good in this community and all are in hopes that cotton will be a good price again. Our people held a school meeting Saturday in order to get money to re-cover their school house. Every one seemed to be interested, and went down into their jeans and paid their part. J. B. White is employed to do the work, and we expect to have our house all right in time for the opening of school which is Oct. 1st, and hope for a successful term. Messrs. George Driver and H. M. Shaver were welcome guests at J. W. Headley's Sunday. J. W. Sharbutt went home with his best girl Saturday night. Success to THE UNION and its readers.

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CHILTON COUNTY BRANCH

PRESIDENT: ALEX G. DAKE, Clanton — SEC.-TREAS: JUDSON STROCK, Clanton

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is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Small, of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON.

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

The Labor of the Child

I.

Shut them from the light of day,
Dividends, dividends;
Rob them of their youth and play,
Dividends, dividends;
Stunt and dwarf the coming race,
Flabby limb and bloodless face—
A prison mill, the infant's place—
Dividends! Dividends!

II.

Steal their freedom and their joy,
Dividends, dividends;
Sacrifice the girl and boy,
Dividends, dividends;
Foolish, blind, impotent state,
Sowing dragon teeth of hate—
Save thy nurslings from this fate—
Dividends! Dividends!

—Robert Loveman.

The Cross on the Plain

BY GEORGE DYER ELDRIDGE

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A land so desolate that imagination might not picture it; the surface alternating in gray and red, where the disintegrated line and sandstone lay side by side without mingling; a soil too coarse for vegetation, hard with the baking of a burning sun, and worn into ridges, where the spring torrents from the melting snow of the mountains had eaten away the softer earth. In scattered clumps, gray sage—seeming in its lifeless dryness rather a part of the dead soil than a living growth from it. Here and there gleamed white in the sunshine masses of bleached bones of cattle—perhaps of men—who had wandered there and died. The vast plain that stretched, a dead waste, to the mountains which hung like banks of mists on the edge of the horizon, was broken by hideous masses of red sandstone, gigantic, water-worn into curious shapes by the floods of aged untold. Here, one stood isolated, in the form of a crouching animal ready to spring; there, they lay along the plain, as if huge lizards had been suddenly turned to stone. Again, one towered like a pillar, carved with strange devices of a forgotten people, and yonder, in masses and groups and rows, they seemed the ruins of some vast city, whose streets and squares must have echoed to busy feet hundreds—thousands of years ago. Not a tree in the vast plain, but over all a sky without a cloud, and a sun, not yet at the meridian, that burned with more than tropic heat.

Suddenly, in the very center of this horror of desolation, appeared a man. He was crouching in the water-worn hollow of one of the biggest rocks, cowering in its blackest shadow and gazing off across the wide plain to the dim mist that told where the mountains lay. There was a haggard, hunted look in his face, and when in the deep stillness, unbroken by the hum of a locust or the buzz of a beetle, a bit of sandstone dropped from the great boulders, he shivered as with fear and drew deeper into the shadow of the hollowed rock.

After some minutes, he seemed to gather courage and suddenly dropped from his rock-shelter, flat upon the ground, still, however, within the shadows of the great boulder. Then he raised his head and again gazed away toward the mountain. It was as if he felt that the mountain had eyes and was watching the great plain, on which anything that moved would be seen through the clear air and known by its power of life to be strange to that dead world.

After a time he was crawling like a lizard, out of the shadows, across a stretch of hot sunlight, in among the scant sage bushes—crawling as if he would be a part of the gray and red earth, if only he could burrow into it and escape sight. Even when he reached the sage bushes he did not rise, but instead, crept on and on, until he came to one of those hideous water-worn gullies, into which he rolled without raising his body from the ground.

There he lay for a time, as if expecting that the dead plain would

Cowering in its blackest shadow.

give some token that his caution had been in vain. Streams of perspiration rolled down his face and mixed with the white dust that was rising constantly from the dead soil, working into the pores of his skin and parching his mouth and throat as he lay and listened to his own heart beats and the awful silence.

Evidently the gully had been selected as leading in the direction he wished to take, for finally he rose to a crouching posture and began to move up its course, walking almost swiftly, though with still bended back, where it was deep and the sage bush hung over it, and crawling again where it grew shallow and lay open to the sun. In this way, after an hour of toil, he reached a mass of boulders, around which the gully bent, and here he raised himself in

Lay dead.

the deep shadows on the side farthest from the mountains he had watched so intently before he began his journey and darted suddenly under the overhanging ledge, where the water had worn away the softer rock, and hid again in a hollow as before.

Then followed hours of strange toil. At times the man lay flat on the hot plain and dragged himself along, taking minutes to move his own length, so that any one watching would have needed a keen and steady eye to be certain that he moved at all. Then, in a friendly gully, he moved faster, with the crouching posture of the morning, and even once, where the great boulders stood like the ruins of an ancient city, he almost ran through the black shadows of what seemed once to have been a street, only throwing himself down to crawl where an open place, like a cross street, let in the unwelcome sunlight.

The perspiration had ceased to flow, for every drop of moisture was burned from his body. The grime stood on his face in dry patches; his eyes were red and bloodshot; his tongue hung from his mouth, and even the hot stones had ceased to burn his flesh, so hot had it become in his fierce struggle under that untempered sun.

In the early afternoon, he stopped to rest in the shaded hollow of a boulder, and suddenly, as he looked to the ground, his face blanched under its coating of grime. A broken sage bush told where a foot had passed! This man had reached a point where signs of humanity were more terrible than the death that surrounded him on every hand! He looked again, and the pallor became more terrible, with the set terror of despair. He recognized the spot where he had rested in the morning and from which he had crawled to the first gully! It was his foot that had broken the sage bush, and all these hours of superhuman toil had availed only to bring him back to his starting point! Then he rose erect, no longer creeping, no longer skulking, but upright, as God meant man to walk, and took the direction in which lay the mist that was a mountain.

Hours passed again! The sun had almost touched the top of the mountains, which now rose huge and dark before the man who dragged on and on, over the dead plain, with purple face and swollen hands and feet, filled with but one thought, conscious of but one wish, to reach the shelter of the mountains, and there to find water, and, drinking, perchance to die.

Long shadows ran out to meet him; a cooler air from the mountain heights touched his brow. In a gully, high up among the ragged pines, he caught a sheen of light, where the last sun rays struck a falling stream. Suddenly, from behind a great boulder, a horseman barred the way, the bridle-rein hanging loose, a short rifle at his shoulder, aimed at the hunted man's heart. The fugitive stopped, his weary head dropped, and with his swollen hand he made the sign of the Cross on brow and breast. Then came the sharp, quick ring of the rifle, and the man fell, with arms outspread, and with a single groan lay dead, himself making the sign of the Cross on the dead plain. The horseman adjusted his rifle across his saddle, gave one glance at the dead body, to make sure that his aim had been true, and rode away into the depths of the mountains.

CORN A VERSATILE PRODUCT.

Innumerable Uses to Which It Can Be Put.

Probably few things that grow are capable of so many uses or are as completely used as corn. The grain is used for food both for human beings and cattle, while the stalks are used as cattle feed. The pith of the cornstalk is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, in the manufacture of high-grade varnish, and in the manufacture of paper. The woody portions are used in the manufacture of a cheap quality of paper.

As a food corn is supplied in many forms. The most familiar are as meal, hominy and grits. Practically all the starch that is used in the United States is made from corn. Immense quantities are also used in the manufacture of glucose, which, among other things, enters largely into the manufacture of beer, as a substitute for malt.

A large quantity of corn is used annually in the manufacture of whisky, and nearly 15,000,000 bushels are used every year in the manufacture of cologne spirits and alcohol. Even in the manufacture of these products nothing is lost. The glutinous and other residues in the manufacture of starch, glucose, whisky and alcohol are used as cattle feed.

"Access on Pronoun."

Two negro women boarded a Pennsylvania avenue car at Seventh street. One was a large, dark-skinned woman, flashily dressed; the other was a small, yellow woman, wearing a modest gown.

The women were discussing a mutual friend, Mr. Jenks. The large woman spoke in loud tones and pronounced the name of the man as though it were spelled J-i-n-k-s. It was evident from the expression on the face of the smaller woman that she was annoyed by the loud talking and mispronunciation of her friend. Finally she protested:

"You speak of Mr. Jenks as though his name were spelled with an 'i' instead of an 'e'."

"Oh, yes," the large woman exclaimed, "I perceives you puts the access on the pronoun."—Washington Times.

The Boy Speculated.

Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, visited Baltimore last month. At a dinner in Baltimore he said:

"The spirit of business enterprise and speculation is what impresses me most profoundly in America. For instance, I was riding one day on the outskirts of Washington, and at a certain place I dismounted and got a little boy to hold my horse. I was gone about ten minutes, and on my return I found the first boy gone, and another, a smaller one, standing at the horse's head.

"'How is this?' I said. 'You are not the boy I left my horse with.'

"'No, sir,' said the tiny urchin, 'I speckilated and bought the job off the other fellow for a dime.'

"Of course, after that," the minister ended, "it was impossible for me to 'bear' the market."—Kansas City Journal.

Mayor McClellan's Simile.

Mr. McClellan was accompanied by a friend. He was smoking the last quarter of an immense cigar and talked earnestly. In front of the entrance to the Potter building a half-dozen newsboys were sorting papers. The mayor was caught there in the crowd, and delayed a few seconds. One of the gamins "spotted" him.

"Hey, fellers," he said, in a low tone, "dat's de mayor."

"Golly," said another. "Look at de size of de smoke. Folly him and see where he tro's de butt."

As the mayor, smiling at what he had overheard, pushed on, he remarked to his companion:

"Such is fame—mostly a big smoke."—New York Mail.

The Land of Long Ago.

The Land of Long Ago,
Where happy hours sleep,
Where languid rivers glide,
With stately flow and deep;
Where fadeless roses blow,
And Love sits azure-eyed.

There comes no frost, nor snow,
But balmy breezes sweep
O'er gardens fair and wide;
And slow the waters creep
Through blossoms bending low
Above the charmed tide.

How sweet to rise and go
From ways where mortals weep,
From love so long denied,
To dreams that roses heap,
Where crystal waters flow,
And golden days abide.

—R. G. Coventry in English Country Life.

Has Learned Much of Africa.

A recent statement in the Scientific American says that M. Chevalier, the noted French explorer, has just returned from a prolonged trip through Central Africa, where he secured a valuable collection of interesting documents and photographs of the country and its people. A phonograph, which he took with him was the medium for obtaining records of the languages of the various natives in the regions which he explored. In a course of lectures which M. Chevalier is to deliver he intends to reproduce these records.

WAS HAPPIER IN HADES.

John Had No Desire to Return to Loving Spouse.

"Spiritualism," said Gov. Aycock of North Carolina, "is a marvelous thing. I used to know a widow who thought she would look into it a little. She visited a medium, and the man greed for $5 to give her some conversation with her dead husband.

"He put the lights out and fell into a trance, and suddenly a dim, pale shape appeared in the furthest, blackest corner of the room.

"'Are you my husband? Are you John?' the widow whispered, tremulously.

"'I am, John,' a bass voice answered.

"For a moment, awe-stricken, the widow was silent. Then she said:

"'Do you forgive me for my ill treatment of you in life?'

"'I forgive all,' replied the voice.

"'Are you happier than you were when you were living?'

"'Much happier.'

"'Have you no desire to return to earth?'

"'None whatever.'

"'Where are you, John?'

"'In Hades,' said the spirit."

First Briton in India.

The first Englishman who is known for certain to have gone out to India was, according to a recent correspondent in an Indian paper, a certain Thomas Stephens, a member of a well-to-do Wiltshire family and an Oxonian, who landed somewhere near Goa about the year 1579, and spent forty years in Jesuit missionary work in Goa and the neighborhood. Stephens not only succeeded in mastering Marathi and Konkani, which were the languages spoken by the majority of the people on the west coast, but left behind him among other works in Marathi of literary merit the "Purana," an epic; and it is in his capacity as the author of this that Stephens' name is best known among the West Coast inhabitants.

The poem contains over 11,000 strophes of four lines each. It narrates in a lofty style the events that led up to the establishment of the Christian religion, and from the creation to the ascension of our Lord, who figures as the hero of the epic. A new edition of the "Purana" is to be published in Mangalore, no printed copy of the work being now available. —The Athenaeum.

Consider Himself Dead.

Mr. L., a good-natured German, was the proprietor of a clothing business in a country town. He had in his employ one John S., whom he had advanced from cash boy to head clerk. Since his promotion John had several times asked for an increase of salary, and each time his request had been granted. One morning he again appeared at the old merchant's desk with another request for an increase of $10 a month.

"Vy, Shon," said Mr. L., "I dink I bays you pooty vell alretty; vat for I bays you any more?"

"Well," replied John, confidently, "I am your principal help here. I know every detail of the business, and, indeed, I think that you could not get along without me."

"Is dot so? Vy, Shon, vot would I do suppose you vas to die?"

"Well, suppose that you would have to get along without me then."

The old Teuton took several whiffs from his big pipe and finally said:

"Vell, Shon, I guess you petter gonsider yourself dead."—Youth's Companion.

The Czar a Book Lover.

Here is quite a delightful confession from the Czar of all the Russias, whose heart must now be sorely troubled by the disasters of the present war:

"I love traveling, but only when I can do it in my own way. I never travel otherwise than at night, and spend my day visiting museums and quaint old streets, bazars when I am in the East, antiquarian shops when I am in the North. I am more of an Asiatic than a European in my tastes, and I have not only a vast collection of Indian curios and quite an army of Buddhas large and small, but also a library composed of books treating of Indiana subjects alone, and another of books dealing with Egyptian lore. Were I not—well, what I am—I should be the greatest bookworm in the world."

The Outdoor Christian.

God, forgive me for an upstart
That I do not plead for grace,
Nor bask within purring praises
In the radiance of thy face.
I am so busy living, Lord,
And loving, night and day,
I cannot always find the time
To kneel me down and pray.

God, forgive me for a bungler,
That I cannot tune by chime
To the anthem and the chantry
Of the dressy Sabbath time.
I know the word of sea and sky,
The note of dell and nook,
But cannot seem to catch the air
Of olden altar book.

God, forgive me that I love thee
As the flowers love the light,
With a seething, silent rapture,
With a dear but dumb delight.
You bred my faith so stanch and strong,
My creed so brave and gay,
I dare to love and praise thee in
Mine own untrammeled way!
—Eleanor Abbott in Lippincott's.

Spain to Grow Cotton.

There is now a bill before the Spanish Cortes, proposed by the minister of finance, to encourage the cultivation of cotton. All land devoted to the raising of cotton will be exempt for three years from all tax, both on land and on all improvements made, and all live stock used on the land; and for the next ten years the tax will only be the same as before the improvements were made. This exemption only applies while the land is planted in cotton. Money prizes will be paid to those who obtain the best results.

A Kiss at Parting

A true story that could be easily done into fiction is this one of a happening at the Grand Central depot last week.

It might be called "The Man Who Dared," or "Trunks and Trifling," or "Baggage and Badinage," or perhaps "Checks and Cheek" wouldn't be an inappropriate alliteration, if you insist upon alliteration, but, anyway, and whatever its title when done into fiction, this is a true tale, though it shall be nameless and though its hero and heroine must for very obvious reasons remain unnamed.

Just by way of explanation, it may be said that the hero is a man prominent in society and professionally, and is noted for his wit and daring, which latter quality is invariably forgiven on account of the former.

The heroine is a very pretty woman, whose name you would know, too, should it be told to you. She was leaving Cincinnati by the evening train for the east, and she happened, for good and sufficient reasons to be alone. He had run down to the station to check the baggage of his wife and family, who were leaving on the early train next morning. They didn't know each other, but he had admired her from afar, and she knew him by sight and through mutual friends.

She was alone in the baggage room identifying trunks when he came in, and, looking up, she caught his eyes and in her preoccupation it wasn't an unnatural thing at all that she forgot she had not been through the formality of a previous [illegible] smiled frankly [illegible] you knew the ma[illegible] it unnatural for [illegible] in going straight [illegible] grasping her hand [illegible] one-sided conversa[illegible] the most dignified [illegible] couldn't help [illegible] had any appreci[illegible] good things in [illegible] short, but he [illegible] Her confusion [illegible] took her ticket [illegible] and led her [illegible] preserving the [illegible] tude, and all the while [illegible] running fire of w[illegible] daring badinage [illegible] guages, which [illegible] denial it was well [illegible] ally on the stairs [illegible] the signal [illegible] when he said [illegible] of words charac[illegible] "Now, don't [illegible] rash, but I'm [illegible] by."

He did [illegible] and as the train [illegible] breath [illegible] platform he [illegible] his hand. "[illegible] folks," the [illegible] example in [illegible] as not good [illegible] although in [illegible] he has been [illegible] all that a man [illegible]

Times-Star.

Seek for Strange Beast

New Zealand is such a wonderland of animals and reptiles and birds today, and has been such a wonderland of them in the past, that the scientific world is ready to believe that the waitoreke really exists there and explorers are hunting for it now.

What is the waitoreke?

Is there a waitoreke at all?

Zoologists all over the world are willing to pay a big price for the answer to either or both of these questions. If there is such a thing, it is the most wonderful beast yet known—more wonderful even than the duck-bill, the four-footed, egg-laying furred mammal with a duck's beak.

Like the duck-bill, the waitoreke is—that is, if it "is" at all—a native of the Australian continent. The stories about it come from the folk of interior New Zealand.

The New Zealand natives declare that it is a mammal that dwells in the water. Its home is said to be in the deep mountain lakes and, unlike such water-loving mammals as the otter or the seal, it swims in the water like a fish and goes ashore only for short periods.

But, say these natives, it is in no way like a seal. It has no webbed feet, but claws; and, furthermore, it crawls ashore and lays [illegible] turtle or a lizard.

They add a further [illegible] ment: it is that this wo[illegible] has mighty jaws, lo[illegible] armed with saw-like [illegible]

Only a few years ag[illegible] have dismissed the [illegible] as a fable. But to-day [illegible] stories have been pro[illegible] zoologists are [illegible] credit this one.

"With Sir Harry Joh[illegible] ing the okapi, which [illegible] a creature that was [illegible] died out before the dawn [illegible] with men searching [illegible] for the giant bird [illegible] missed years ago as [illegible] monster with the [illegible] a form of prehistoric [illegible] alive in South Ame[illegible] are almost ready [illegible] the waitoreke may [illegible] living survivor of [illegible] historic [illegible] own beasts and [illegible]

The description [illegible] terrible snout with [illegible] makes them think [illegible] der snouts of the ichth[illegible]

The fact that this [illegible] story lays eggs adds [illegible] blance.

Good in Slang Phrases

Many purists bewail the prevalence of slang in the spoken language of the period. Has it never occurred to them that in the vast majority of instances slang is relatively soft and harmless, that it is seldom profane, and that what common speech has suffered from interjections of slang and cant phrases has been more than counteracted by the disuse of hard old Anglo-Saxon swear words? Thus the language is really the gainer, and usage is making much of the slang good English. Take any good dictionary lately from the press, and it will be found to contain literally hundreds of words that were considered slang and not to be spoken in polite conversation, a dozen or twenty-five or fifty years ago. Likewise, take any standard novel of three, four or five generations ago, which reflects the customs and people of its period, and it will be found that some of the leading characters in it were given to politely damning various parts of themselves and about everything else on the slightest provocation, in any company whatsoever.

In the days of Sheridan it was considered good form for the gallant gentleman to consign himself to perdition, piecemeal or as a whole, paying tribute to the charms of ladies with whom he was [illegible] Thackeray, in person and [illegible] els, let drop swear words [illegible] ally that would not now be [illegible] in a gentleman's parlor. [illegible] a famous and brilliant lawyer [illegible] Charleston, who flourished [illegible] before the outbreak of the civil [illegible] who swore plausibly, assisted [illegible] essily in polite company, and [illegible] risque stories in the most [illegible] cles; and he was accounted [illegible] the most delightful company [illegible] found within the broad [illegible] the country. In the "good old [illegible] of long ago it was regarded as a [illegible] tleman's privilege to [illegible] his oaths were nicely chosen [illegible] fence was felt. It is not so now [illegible] that profanity is obsolete, but [illegible] pretty nearly so in polite society [illegible] is principally indulged in by [illegible] tured persons, or by the [illegible] sionally the gentleman may [illegible] an oath, under provocation [illegible] such instances he is careful [illegible] that there is no woman within [illegible] shot. Men have a higher and [illegible] respect for women, for themselves [illegible] and for the language than in former times.

Echo of a Song

To my fancy idly roaming, comes a picture of the gloaming,
Comes a fragrance from the blossoms of the lilac and the rose;
With the yellow lamplight streaming I am sitting here and dreaming
Of a half-forgotten twilight whence a mellow memory flows;
To my listening ears come winging vagrant notes of woman's singing,
I've a sense of sweet contentment as the sounds are borne along;
'Tis a mother who is tuning her fond heart to love and crooning
To her laddie such a
sleepy little,
creepy little
song.

Ah how well do I remember when by crackling spark and ember
The old-fashioned oaken rocker moved with rhythmic sweep and slow;
With her feet upon the fender, in a cadence low and tender,
Floated forth that slumber anthem of a childhood long ago.
There were goblins in the gloaming and the half-closed eyes went roaming
Through the twilight for the [illegible] shapes of bugaboos [illegible]
Now the sandman's [illegible] a tired lad half [illegible]
When she sings to him [illegible]
sleepy little,
creepy little
song.

So I'm sitting here and dreaming the mellow [illegible]
Through the vine-[illegible]-covered [illegible]
a yellow filigree,
On the fragrant air [illegible] winging
grant notes of woman's singing
'Tis the slumber song of childhood
is murmuring to me
And some subtle fancy creeping [illegible]
senses half to sleeping
As the misty shapes of bygones
dreamily along.
All my sorrows disappearing, as a
lad I'm hearing
Once again my mother's
sleepy little,
creepy little
song.

—New York [illegible]

Kiss at Parting

ity of a previous acquaintanc
smiled frankly into his eyes.
it unnatural for him to lose
in going straight across those
grasping her hand and begin
one-sided conversation so clev
the most dignified woman in th
couldn't help being fascinated
had any appreciation at all of t
good things in life. The tim
short, but he made the most
Her confusion made her helpless
took her tickets, checked her
and led her to her car, all the
preserving the most devotiona
mode and all the while indulgin
reining fire of wit, compliments
daring badinage in two or thre
guages, which, by the way,
equal to us well as he. She w
ay on the steps of her Pullma
signal to start had been
when he said in the irresistible
of words characteristic of the
Now, don't cry out or do an
sob, but I'm going to kiss you
He did exactly as he said he
and as the train drew out wit
woman standing o
forehead, he called out as he
his hand: "Give my love to a
folks. Good-bye to the last
example in this particular, of
is often cited for young men to f
smooth in more than one fa
don't live up to them as
he forget what a man should be.—Cinc
Times-Star.

for Strange Beast

crawls ashore and lays eggs
turtle or a lizard.
They add a further strange
fact—it is that this wonderful
has mighty jaws, long and sl
armed with saw-like teeth.
Only a few years ago science
have dismissed the story as a
fable. But to-day so many st
stories have been proven true
scientists are not in a hurry t
doubt this one.
When Sir Harry Johnston di
of the okapi, which turns out
creature that was thought to
died out before the dawn of hi
with keen searching in Madag
found the giant bird aepyornis, als
for years ago as being an e
ancestor with the growing belief
a form of prehistoric giant al
in South America, men
are almost ready to believe
dragons may turn out to
survivors of some form o
rhinoceros—some lin
horns and ridges.
The description of the long, sl
snout with sawlike
makes them think of the long-
creatures of the ichthyocaurus.
The fact that this waitboreke
every days eggs adds to the

in Slang Phrases

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shot. Men have a higher and
respect for women, for thems
and for the language than in f
times.

# of a Song

Through the twilight for the
Now I can see you softly creeping
While I am sleeping
Creep to him that
Creepy little
song.
So I'm sitting here and dreaming
Dreaming of the days gone by,
When my mother softly stole unto my side
And kissed me as I lay asleep and dreamed
And I am subtle fancy creeping
Comes stealing o'er my senses half to sleeping
As the misty shapes of bygone days
Come creeping slowly by me
All my sorrows disappearing, as
I did I'm hearing
Once again my mother's
sleepy little,
creepy little
song.
—New York

SERMON FOR SUNDAY

ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D.

Subject: The Ash-Can Bible—History of Volume of Holy Writ That is Unique in Church Annals—Warning Against a Modern Type of Family Deterioration

NEW YORK CITY.—The following spiritual discourse was preached Sunday morning by the Rev. John Balcom Shaw. It is entitled "The Ash-Can Bible." His text was: The word of God which liveth and abideth forever. I Peter 1:23.

This book, rather than the words I have chosen as it, is my text. Not the Bible in general as a theme to be discussed, but this particular Bible consisting of paper, printer's ink and binding, as an object lesson to be considered.

This Bible has a history. It was a gift presented, under the quaintest conditions. Indeed I doubt if there is another Bible in the whole world that came by quite in the same or in anything like the same way.

Let us hear its history. One morning last week a woman, a pewholder, but not a member of this church, came into the minister's office, where I was keeping the pastor's books, and handing me a package carefully wrapped and tied, asked me if I would make use of its contents in any way. I opened the package and finding this beautifully bound Bible inside, I, of course, answered affirmatively, and suggested that I might pass it on to some mission church or struggling congregation, for use as a Sunday-school Bible.

But she then told me its story. That morning, upon coming out of the apartment house where she lived she spied an elegantly bound book on the top of the ash-can that awaited the coming of the garbage wagon. Seeing it was a shame to allow so good a book to be disposed of in that way, she went to the ash-can and turned its title page toward her. What was her amazement and horror, her sense of desecration, when she saw it was a copy of the Holy Bible! She opened it and found that several leaves from the Old Testament and the New Testament were torn out, and the explanation was at once, an explanation which her subsequent observation fully confirmed.

It seems that a family, apparently respectable and well disposed, had moved from the apartment house the day before, and desiring to throw away everything which they had no use and which would add to the bulk of their effects, had thrown the family Bible which had been in their home for years, as a thing which could as easily get along without as any other, had cut out the family record which might not be lost, and sent it down to the janitor as rubbish to be burned. He, either because he failed to recognize it or because he had no estimate of the Bible's value, had consigned it in the ash-can, and was waiting for the city's cart to come at any moment and take it away.

I did not rest immediately attached itself to the Bible. I put it into the minister's hands to await some providential opportunity to dispose of it. That opportunity was not long in coming. When this story was first put in place upon my return home, found, that not one of the pulpit Bibles that had been previously presented to the church would fit its pulpit. I then went to the minister's study and bought out this ash-can Bible. Besides the thing. Besides being of good size, its gold edges and richly embossed cover made it peculiarly suitable for the pulpit, and here it will stand as a memorial—the pulpit a memorial of a lady who loved the Bible, guided her fifty years in this community, counsels, and sent forth into it of Christian influence that will endure; the Bible which rests upon speaking to us of a family who neighborhood, and after a term of a few months, more or not more than a few weeks, began without having done anything it, and who thought so little and goodness, desired so faintly, ought the road heavenward for to have it lighted for themthey threw away their family moved on to drag down the temperature of some other

Browning, in his great poem, and the Book," tells the story a rare book at a stall in the Florence, and, after reporting its gives rein to his poetic musthe life, character and history figuring within its narrative, with marks of exquisite and beauty the lessons of their

strangely discovered book starts no within me—I have no such date—but it does set my soul those musings seem to me both of likeliest fact and truth. me back over the earlier hisbook. It may have been, it a wedding present, given by a pious father and mother among the sainted dead. It the home through all the years history, and had become as an object as the silver on their pictures upon their walls. again they had gone to it passing years to inscribe with pages the records of their the dainties touch they had their own names while the honeyon. Later when that litthem, their first born, and parenthood flushed their souls baptism from heaven, they as if into some love fluid with pride the dear little name.

passed and the angel came sweet soul away. The funfather one evening when and the house was silent, into the parlor, unknown to put in the record, leaning book till the tears began to and then turning over a few book that adjoined the recover and over again those words, "Suffer little chilunto Me, and forbid them is the kingdom of heaven," words so inseparably assoem, "Their angels do the face of My Father." It out of which the ministhe little one's funeral, a hundred other ways it hallowedness and built itwhole life of the home.

ago the family moved into the decay of their home tinent, association, mamed and tender, could not the evanescent, migratory polis. They had moved time they moved they ng of their home life beze ceased to give anything the ease with which it cted which determined ears life had declined. ed the Bible of late to record the last place in the family. med from the church removals, and religious had become strangers

had been dulled, and med impossible to them nature. They used to never allow the Sunday but now they read it lowed their children to the least qualm of conaway from church once years ago an act of backsliding, had not long been in New York whole months passed without their sacred threshold, and yet it gave them no compunction whatever. Time was, and not long since, when they were most punctilious about sending their children to Sunday-school. The wildest wind and the foulest weather would not pass with them as an excuse for allowing the boys and girls to stay at home. There was no such strictness these last years, but weeks of Sabbaths went by and failed to record a single present mark for any of the children on the rolls of the Sunday-school.

Therefore, sentiment gone, association and memory having loosened their grasp, their religious life having become a thing of the past, and their consciences having grown sluggish, they had no more use for the Old Book. It was too bulky to move; they would keep the family record, but the sacred pages and covers which had given it its inclosure and setting, they would throw away.

Were there ever a sadder story? It makes one weep to think of it. And yet it is the story of a thousand homes in this community, of a hundred thousand homes in this city. It is what some of you are coming to, dear friends, unless you take warning. Let this Bible give you such a warning to-night. May it ever be a warning to every family of this church.

As often as the eyes of those worshiping here shall rest upon it, may it speak to them its solemn message with a voice that cannot be drowned—let not the fire burn low on your hearthstone, but keep up the fireside glow. See that your home is in touch with the church. Suffer not your family altar to become a ruin. Have a family Bible and use it. Take care that mildew spots, like those which I find here that are always signs of disuse, are not allowed to mar it. Read the Old Book to your children. Read it to your own soul. Without it your home life will grow hollow and unholy, your children will deteriorate, your own soul shrivel up and die.

Thus this Bible shall stand as a memorial to a typically deteriorated New York home, and as a warning to the families that have not likewise deteriorated, but shall it not also be at the same time a memorial to something higher and more inspiring—to the glorious character and ministry of the word of God as an abiding and ever expanding power among men? Here is a fountain that was long sealed, but it has begun to flow, and its streams shall water not one home but a thousand. This book so seldom used before shall be opened with every recurring service within this house of prayer, to be read, expounded and applied to the multiplying hundreds that shall worship here. This Bible was disowned, desecrated, cast out as rubbish into the street, only to be recovered, honored, set in a high place, elevated to a public throne from which it will issue a verdict of condemnation upon this home and every home in this city that has turned God from its door, but will speak comfort, hope and strength to those within which the word of God dwells and exercises its heavenly dominion. While this book shall utter its admonition, then, let it also speak forth its word of encouragement and triumph, telling all who shall henceforth behold it that the word of God liveth and abideth forever; that however much men may attack it and seek to destroy it, it shall come out of every battle a thousand fold stronger than before, and light a circle that extends far beyond its former perimeter of influence.

"A glory gilds the sacred page,
Majestic as the sun:
It gives a light to every age;
It giveth, but borrows none."

Alone With God.

This is the quiet hour in which I sit alone with God, writes Charles Edward Martin, in the New York Observer. He hears my whispered plaints and listens to my love. He maketh me happy in my love, which ever goeth out to Him as quietly and constantly as the river flows or the star shines.

This is the hour that I talk with the loving Father about myself, of victories won in the open field, when He was my deliverer and my strength, and of the sorry failures and defeats which were mine when I sought safety within unstrengthened ramparts of my own construction. I acknowledge His marvelous strength and own my own wavering weakness.

I was too impetuous, too impatient. I would rush headlong and heedless, following my own plans to my own shame and dishonor. It would seem that I could not wait. But I will now learn the value of time—the wisdom of taking time to do all things in obedience to His plans, and to do them well.

In this quiet hour I will tell Him all. But I will not speak of my plans. Alas for me! I have too many plans! I will simply and humbly ask for His love and guidance just for to-day. To-morrow I may be with Him in paradise. I will say: "All-wise One, all-loving One, Thou who makest and warmest the affections of the human heart, I submit myself to Thee. By Thy grace I live, and by Thy mysterious quickening will I ply my task with loving faithfulness and care. Let Thy love, and if so be, Thy approval, be my reward. O, teach me to understand Thy love! Make me to love Thee more and more. Make me as Thou wouldst have me, dear Father, and I shall be satisfied. Thy ways shall be my ways. Widen my narrow thought. Unchain the self-made fetters that cramp and fret my heart. Teach me that true and lasting happiness cometh only with those things which are pleasing unto Thee. Lead me in those holy footsteps that bear the print of the nail!"

What the Bible Is.

Some writer gives the following analysis of the "Book of books," the Bible:

It is a book of laws, to show the right from the wrong.
It is a book of wisdom, that makes the foolish wise.
It is a book of truth, which detects all human errors.
It is a book of life, and shows how to avoid everlasting death.
It is the most authentic and entertaining history ever published.
It contains the most remote antiquities, the most remarkable events and wonderful occurrences.
It is a complete code of laws.
It is a perfect body of divinity.
It is an unequaled narrative.
It is a book of biography.
It is a book of travels.
It is the best covenant ever made, the best deed ever written.
It is the best will ever excuted, the best testament ever signed.
It is the learned man's masterpiece.
It is the young man's best companion.
It is the schoolboy's best instructor.
It is the ignorant man's dictionary and every man's directory.
It promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing.
But that which crowns all is the Author. He is without partiality and without hypocrisy, with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.—Religious Intelligencer.

The Way of Peace.

In proportion as the perfect obedience of the life of Christ comes, through humility and prayer and thought, to be the constant aim of all our efforts; in proportion as we try, God helping us, to think and speak and act as He did, and through all the means of grace to sanctify Him in our hearts, we shall, with growing hope and with a wonder that is ever lost in gratitude, know that even our lives are not without the earnest of their rest in an eternal harmony; that through them there is sounding more and more the echo of a faultless music, and that He who loves that concord, He who alone can ever make us what He bids us be, will silence in us every harsh and jarring note; that our service, too, may blend with the consenting praise of all His saints and angels.—Francis Paget.

FROM MISERY TO HEALTH.

A Prominent Club Woman of Kansas City Writes to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills For a Quick Cure.

Miss Nellie Davis, of 1216 Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Mo., society leader and club woman, writes: "I cannot say too much in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills, for they effected a complete cure in a very short time when I was suffering from kidney troubles brought on by a cold. I had severe pains in the back and sick headaches, and felt miserable all over. A few boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills made me a well woman, without an ache or pain, and I feel compelled to recommend this reliable remedy."

(Signed) NELLIE DAVIS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

It cost 30 cents a gallon to produce California wines; the French make the same quality of goods in Algiers for 12 cents. All of California produces but 23,000,000 gallons of wine per year; Bordeaux alone produces nearly a billion gallons.

New York, that is Manhattan and Bronx, consumes 270,000,000 gallons of Croton water a day and it needs and is planning to get 160,000,000 gallons more.

Storks fly many hundreds of miles at the rate of 100 per hour; bees fly short distances at the rate of 150 miles an hour.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

To insure accuracy naval chronometers are kept on ice.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has anequal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Poisonous mollusks purify the water in which they live.

Russia's grain crop this year is larger than it has been for many seasons; her wheat and many other grains in the eastern part of European possessions alone will aggregate nearly a billion bushels.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FIRE Engineers, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 13-16, 1904. Account Meeting International Association of Fire Engineers at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 13-16, the Southern Railway will sell tickets from all points on its line at the very low rate of one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip, minimum rate fifty cents. Tickets will be sold Sept. 11-12 with final limit Sept. 20, 1904. Original purchasers of tickets may secure an extension of limit until Sept. 30, 1904, upon the payment of fifty cents deposit fee provided deposit is made not later than Sept. 20 and not earlier than Sept. 11. Write any agent of the Southern Railway for full particulars. C. A. BENSCOTER, A. G. P. A.

A specie of natural soap tree is found in Japan, China and India. By using water of alcohol the saponaceous ingredient of the fruit is extracted. The soap possessing no alkaline qualities is claimed to be superior to the ordinary soap of commerce.

The ancient schooner Polly, said to be the oldest American-built vessel now afloat and in commission, was towed up the Merrimac river on Sunday to Amesbury, where she was constructed 99 years ago, and will be one of the attractions for the Old Home week celebration.

Emperior William recently had conducted before him, and in secrecy, a series of experiments with a new war kite equipped with a newly perfected system of wireless telegraphy. The inventor is a German-American professor living for the present in Havre.

In one square mile of London city there are forty-seven churches with a seating capacity for 20,000 people. The forty-seven ministers draw $217,000 a year and the cost of maintaining the churches is $313,000; there are fewer than seventy-five people attending each church.

The captain of a steamer which arrived in Philadelphia the other day declares that while he was several hundred miles off the Jersey coast a pigeon flew down out of the sky and lighted on the topmast. The bird remained on its perch 24 hours and then flew away again.

There are few fences in Japan, ground is too valuable; they plant mulberry trees as dividing lines; there are 190,000 acres of these productive fences, besides 570,000 acres of mulberry farms. The Jap uses every inch of land.

The Berlin Cremation Society has sent a petition containing 9,500 signatures to the Pope, praying that the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church shall no longer be denied to persons wishing their remains to be cremated.

In the possession of Prince Borghese some time ago were six slabs of marble which could be bent at will. The peculiarity is believed to be due to the effect of fire. They were excavated at Mondragon, near Naples, and have a grain like Carrara marble.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

He that is down need fear no fall.—Bunyan.

Strong reasons make strong actions.—Shakespeare.

Pity is best taught by fellowship in woe.—Coleridge.

A beautiful face is a silent commendation.—Bacon.

Jest not with the two-edged sword of God's Word.—Fuller.

A man's best friends are his 10 fingers.—Robert Collyer.

The men who make history have not time to write it.—Metternich.

When the heart is won, the understanding is easily convinced.—C. Simmons.

Let us learn upon earth those things which can prepare us for heaven.—Jerome.

He who can conceal his joys is greater than he who can hide his griefs.—Lavater.

The highest manhood resides in disposition, not in mere intellect.—H. W. Beecher.

The motto of chivalry is also the motto of wisdom; to serve all, but love only one.—Balzac.

No man can be provident of his time who is not prudent in the choice of his company.—Jeremy Taylor.

If we had no failings ourselves we should not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.—Rochefoucauld.

A solemn and religious regard to spiritual and eternal things is an indispensable element of all true greatness.—Daniel Webster.

IN THE PRESS BOX.

Where Professional Scorers and Reporters Keep Track of Our National Game.

At the grounds where the professional clubs play baseball, you may have noticed a small boxlike structure perched on the roof of the grand stand. Its position directly back of home plate and on a line with the pitcher is the best possible for a view of the game, and if you are lucky enough to be invited up by some of those who have a right there, you will be surprised to find how much better you can watch what is going on than from a seat nearer the ground.

This little house with the wire netting over the front to guard against foul flies is called the press or scorers' box. The young men who sit there have need of every facility for observing the game, because afterward they must present an absolutely accurate record of it. If the contesting nines belong to an important league and play in a large city there will be an official scorer for each club, besides reporters from each of the daily newspapers. The scorers have to record every move of the game and, when it is over, present to the managers of their clubs a complete set of figures, from which everybody who understands the sport can tell exactly what each player has done—how well or how poorly he has played.

Watch a scorer at work. Before him is an open book with the names of one club written down the left-hand side of one page and those of the opposing team inscribed on the page opposite. After each name is a line of checker board squares, curiously marked off, and at the end of these on the right of each page are several perpendicular columns headed A B, R, 1 B, S B, S H, P O, A and E for the summary. These stand for, respectively times at bat, runs, the times a player has reached first base, stolen bases, sacrifice hits, put-out, assists and errors. The symbols used by professional scorers are comparatively few and easy to remember, and any one familiar with the game ought to be able to use them after half an hour's study followed by a little practice.—From Allan P. Ames's "How to Keep a Baseball Score" in St. Nicholas.

Black Snakes Guard Southern Homes.

It is true that the rattle snake and the black snake are mortal enemies, and the black snake is the victor in their battles, breaking the neck of his adversary before the rattler has time to strike. The black snakes of this country are as harmless as frogs. On many of the large plantations in the south they are tamed and kept as a protection from their enemy, as the warm climate prevents keeping the houses closed so as to keep them out.

Disproved Old Superstition.

The performance of a Canaan, N. H., hen which hatched thirteen chickens from a setting of thirteen eggs recently may be considered remarkable considering the fact that she was set upon this unlucky number of eggs on Friday, May 13; with one or two other unfavorable conditions prevailing.

Immense Stalk of Rhubarb.

Asa G. Bunker of Ashville, Me., has gathered a rhubarb stalk from his garden that measures 60 inches in length, 39 inches across the leaf, 7 inches around the butt and weighed 3¾ pounds.

Bamboo sprouts shoot upward at the rate of three feet a day under favorable circumstances.

Miss M. Cartledge gives some helpful advice to young girls. Her letter is but one of thousands which prove that nothing is so helpful to young girls who are just arriving at the period of womanhood as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise **Lydia E. Pinkam's Vegetable Compound** too highly, for it is the only medicine I ever tried which cured me. I suffered much from my first menstrual period, I felt so weak and dizzy at times I could not pursue my studies with the usual interest. My thoughts became sluggish, I had headaches, backaches and sinking spells, also pains in the back and lower limbs. In fact, I was sick all over.

"Finally, after many other remedies had been tried, we were advised to get **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am pleased to say that after taking it only two weeks, a wonderful change for the better took place, and in a short time I was in perfect health. I felt buoyant, full of life, and found all work a pastime. I am indeed glad to tell my experience with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, for it made a different girl of me. Yours very truly, MISS M. CARTLEDGE, 533 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga."

At such a time, the grandest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the necessary changes, and is the surest and most reliable cure for woman's ills of every nature. Mrs. Pinkham invites all young women who are ill to write her for free advice. Address, Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. Estes, of New York City, says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to you because I believe all young girls ought to know how much good your medicine will do them. I did dressmaking for years before I was married, and if it had not been for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I do not believe I could have stood the strain. There is no other work that is such a strain on the system. Oh, how my back used to ache from the bending over! I would feel as though I would have to scream out from the pain, and the sitting still made me so terribly tired and weak, and my head throbbed like an engine. I never could eat after work, I was so worn out. Then I was irregular, and had such frightful cramps every month they would simply double me up with pain, and I would have to give up working and lie down. But **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** changed me into a strong, well woman. Yours very truly, MRS. MARTHA ESTES, 513 West 125th St., N. Y. City."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female troubles cured. Sold by druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutions. Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

WINCHESTER
"LEADER" AND "REPEATER" SHOTGUN SHELLS
The proof of the shell is its shooting. Because they shoot so well, Winchester Factory Loaded "Leader" and "Repeater" Smokeless Powder Shotgun Shells have won almost every important prize shot for in years. Good shots shoot them because they give better results, shoot stronger and more uniformly and are more reliable than any other make
ALWAYS SPECIFY WINCHESTER MAKE OF SHELLS

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

REINFORCEMENTS

Will be Sent Forward from St. Petersburg. Baltic Fleet Delayed.

CONFIDENCE IN KUROPATKIN

Still Expressed by His Countrymen. Troops are in Good Spirits. Telegraph Interrupted.

It is stated that by the end of October the Fourth, Eighth and Thirteenth army corps, totaling 192,000 men, will reach the front. Before the end of September 1100 guns will have been dispatched to General Kuropatkin.

A Russian correspondent telegraphs the following:

Our retreat is being carried out under heavy pressure and with the Japanese at our heels. The task is additionally difficult owing to the terrible condition of the roads and the rivers, which are flooded.

The fighting has now been almost continuous since August 24, and how much longer it will last it is impossible to say, as the initiative is in the hands of the Japanese.

The number of lives sacrificed and the loss of supplies by burning, bridges blown up, etc., can only be explained when we once more have concentrated, and this will occupy some days.

The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated September 5:

The army is advancing northward. It has extricated itself from the dangerous position in which it was placed, being threatened by the enemy and having a narrow front.

The enemy throughout the day cannonaded our rear guard, especially its left flank, but without much effect.

We lost about one hundred men.

There has been no news from General Kuropatkin since Monday afternoon. This is attributed to the interruption of direct communications with the commander in chief owing to the transfer of the telegraph office to Mukden, where messages have to be sent by courier.

The utmost confidence prevails at the war office that the Russian army is slowly but surely affecting the retreat without serious risk of being cut off. Nevertheless, anxiety is felt throughout the nation and the feeling is shared by the emperor.

According to an unconfirmed report, the Baltic fleet will not be able to sail before November owing to the discovery of considerable defects in some of the vessels which recently underwent their trial trips.

ARMY PRISONER

Makes His Escape While Sentries Laugh at His Costume.

Private Frank Reese, an army prisoner serving one year on Governor's island for desertion, escaped in an unusual manner. Reese was a model prisoner, and had acquired the confidence of the quartermaster of the island, who left for Manassas, Va., to take part in the meneuvers. A company of coast artillery not familiar with the prisoners was detailed to the post in place of the troops sent south so that Reese's flight was greatly facilitated. When the captain went away he gave the prisoner a key to his house and ordered him to take care of things.

After Keese disappeared a search of the captain's quarters showed that the prisoner had gone away in a peculiar disguise. He had donned a dress coat and shirt, a big red necktie and riding breeches. This novel outfit he topped off with a silk hat and boldly walked to the landing place and took the next boat to New York. His odd costume caused much amusement.

BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE.

Decatur Merchants Have Formed an Organization Wwhich mahm mofoln Business Men's League.

Decatur merchants have formed an organization which has been given the name of the "Business Men's League." The charter membership included about thirty of the leading business men of the city. The officers elected were: President, James Edwards; secretary, Walter J. Nesbit.

The league will meet again next Tuesday night, at which time the organization will be perfected and then the league will get down to business in earnest.

Strike May End.

It is reported from Chicago that in anticipation of an agreement about 1,000 strikers in the packers' strike have returned to work.

No Negroes Registered.

Tuscaloosa's board of registration has concluded its tour of the county except for the trip to Cowden's. Since the registration began on July 1, 473 names have been registered, not one of these being a negro.

Schools Open.

Attalla's public schools opened Monday with an attendance of 239.

VERMONT'S ELECTION

Shows Republican Gains Over the Figures of 1900.

Returns indicate that the republicans in Vermont's state election elected the head of their ticket by a plurality equal if not greater than that returned for William W. Stickney when he was elected governor in 1900. Stickney, however, received the support of many gold democrats and the republicans generally did not look for more than 28,000 plurality this year. Stickney had 31,282 plurality. This year Bell, the republican candidate, has 33,128 over Porter at last count. Compared with the figures of the election of 1900, the vote shows a republican gain of 1 per cent and a democratic loss of 5 per cent.

COTTON CROP.

Conditions are Worse—Too Much Moisture Causes Rust.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says:

Heavy rains proved detrimental during the week in portions of the Carolinas, Florida and Alabama, while the northern portion of the central gulf states, Tennessee, the Ohio valley, need moisture.

As a whole the corn crop has advanced satisfactorily, especially over the southwestern portion of the corn belt. In Arkansas, Tennessee and portions of the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states late corn needs rain.

A quite general deterioration in the condition of cotton is indicated, although improvement is reported from limited areas, principally in the central districts. Rust and shedding is very generally prevalent. Drought proved detrimental in Tennessee and drought and heat in Oklahoma and Texas, although rains too late to be beneficial have fallen recently over a large part of the last named state, where boll weevils are destroying practically new fruit except in the north central counties. Damages by boll weevil in Louisiana are restricted to a few small areas. Cotton is opening rapidly throughout the cotton belt and picking is general, except in the northern portions.

The weather has been very favorable for cutting and housing tobacco, a good crop of which is being secured in Ohio and the middle Atlantic states.

GOV. JEFF DAVIS

Re-elected to the Highest Office in Gift of Arkansas.

Sufficient returns from the state election in Arkansas have been received to indicate the election of Governor Davis to a third term by a plurality of 20,000. Several other states officers were voted for, but all the other democratic candidates had an open field, Davis alone having opposition.

GRANDSON OF JEFFERSON

Foully Murdered in Florida—Shot from Behind.

Hon. N. W. Eppes, of Bradfordville, Fla., was assassinated in the public road two miles from home and eight miles from Tallahassee.

He was riding alone in a buggy and was shot from behind, the charge entering the spinal column, tearing away the base of the brain and killing him instantly. Mr. Eppes was aged about sixty years.

He was a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson and served in the confederate army. A wife, four daughters and one son survive him.

Our Mineral Resources.

The annual report of mineral resources of the United States for 1902, recently issued, shows an increase and activity in mineral industries. During the year 1902, for the third time, the total value of the commercial, mineral products of the United States reached the enormous sum of $1,260,639,415, which, as compared with $1,086,584,851 in 1901, shows a gain of 16.02 per cent.

As heretofore, iron and coal are the most important of our mineral products. Nearly all the important metals increased in both output and value.

Stole Cash Register.

Some one stole the cash register belonging to Pappageorge, who runs a restaurant in Bessemer, and carried it across the street and robbed it of its contents, leaving it in the gutter. The place was open at the time of the robbery, but the proprietor was asleep. The thief had nothing to do but to pick the register up and walk off. Fortunately the register had just been checked up, and all of the cash taken out but some change amounting to about $5.

Cruiser Will Disarm.

The French minister formally notified the Japanese government that the cruiser Diana will disarm at Saigon, French Indo-China, where she sought refuge August 20th after taking part in the battle of August 10th off Port Arthur.

North Pole Expedition.

The Norwegian steamer Viniocola, arrived at Hammerport, Norway, reports that she met the Zeigler relief expedition steamer Frithjof August 17th in latitude 79 north and longitude 52 east. The Frithjof up to that time had been unable to reach Franz Josefland.

The Frithjof sailed August 5th for Franz Josefland with coal for the America.

IN WORLD'S FAIR CITY

Grade Crossing Accident Deals Out Death and Injuries to Street Car Occupants

SEVEN KILLED; 19 INJURED

Electric Car Stopped Across the Wabash Track and Was Cut in Two.

Seven persons were killed and nineteen were injured, two probably fatally, by the collision of a Wabash world's fair shuttle train with a suburban electric car at St. Louis Saturday. There were twenty-five passengers in the car and none escaped injury.

The shuttle train was returning from the world's fair grounds at twenty miles an hour, it is said. The street car, which was on its way to the suburbs with a load of people returning home, stopped directly in front of the locomotive and was cut in two. The trucks of the car were knocked 100 feet away, while part of its roof was carried 200 feet further by the train. Bodies of the dead and injured with wreckage of the dismantled car were scattered along the track for one hundred yards.

A. W. Burbank, engineer of the shuttle train, who blames the motorman of the electric car for the accident, said:

"I was within 100 yards of the suburban crossing when I saw the suburban car start across the track. It looked to me as if it had ample time to get across."

The watchman and the flagman at the crossing and some of the passengers confirm the statement that the car stopped, started across the track, and then stopped on the track.

No saisfactory explanation has been given why the car stopped in the middle of the track after it started across.

JAPAN TO ADVISE KOREA.

Agreement Between the Nations is Made Public.

The Japanese government has published the text of an agreement signed at Seoul on August 22 between representatives of Japan and Korea.

The Korean government shall engage as financial adviser to the Korean government a Japanese subject recommended by the Japanese government, and all matters concerning finance shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

The Korean government shall engage as diplomatic adviser to the department of foreign affairs a foreigner recommended by the Japanese government, and all important matters concerning foreign relations shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

The Korean government shall previously consult the Japanese government in conducting treaties and conventions with foreign powers, and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as the granting of concessions or the making of contracts with foreigners.

Jefferson's Books.

The full force of the board of state examiners of public accounts were engaged in an examination of the books of the officials of Jefferson county last week and have reported their findings to the governor. All are reported in good shape

Attendance at World's Fair.

The division of admissions of the world's fair announced that the attendance for the last seven days amounted to 759,307. The total attendance since the fair opened is given at 9,117,556.

Railroad Commission.

The Alabama railroad commission at its last meeting ordered the Southern railway to rebuild its depot at Coleanor by January 1, 1905, in compliance with a general order issued August 1 last, and allowed a general raise in the cotton seed hull tariffs on the Western of Alabama railroad.

Sunday School Convention.

The Calhoun county Sunday school convention will meet at Piedmont Thursday the 8th and be in session for two days. From all indications it will be one of the largest attended and most profitable conventions yet held in the county. A fine program has been arranged.

Joseph Carthel, state organizer, who recently attended the International Sunday school convention in Jerusalem, and other workers of note, are expected to be in attendance.

One-Sixth of the Whole.

The assessment of Jefferson county shows valuations of $51,000,000, nearly one-sixth of the entire state.

May Use Electricity.

The Mexican railway, known as "the Queen's Own," the oldest railroad of the republic, proposes if consent can be given by the London officials to electricise the line from Mexico to Vera Cruz. It's estimated the company would save $500,000 annually in coal. The railway was commenced in 1857 and completed in 1872, and has never resulted in the loss of life among passengers.

WITH A HATCHET

Boy's Skull is Fractured by Negro. Assailant Captured.

Jim Gilbert, colored, struck 13-year-old Eugene Milam, the son of a respectable Decatur white family, in the forehead with a hatchet, cutting out a portion of his skull. The boy may die.

The boy's parents moved from a house at Austinville, a suburb, but left their chickens there. The boys went after the chickens, but found Gilbert there, who had nailed up the gate by request of the owner, and he stood and forbid the boys to enter. They attempted to enter and were thereupon attacked.

USED AN AXE.

Priest Wanted to Preach; Congregation Nailed Him Out.

After hewing his way into the church with an axe the Rev. Father Bekavac, of Allegheny City, held early mass, while a large number of his former congregation awaited him outside and made frantic efforts to assault him at the conclusion of the ceremony. He was saved from violence only by the protection of fifty policemen.

When Father Bekavac reached the church he found the doors locked and nailed fast. He secured an axe an applied it to one of the doors, while the police aided him to force it down.

St. Nicholas church has been the scene of factional disturbances for several months and the dissenters demanded the removal of Father Bekavac, charging misappropriation of funds. Bishop Phelan upheld the priest and ordered him to hold services in spite of the protests.

WON'T GIVE UP.

Sir Thomas Lipton Wants Watson to Design a Challenger.

In an interview Sir Thomas Lipton appeared still to entertain some hope of inducing George T. Watson to change his mind and begin a new challenger for the America's cup, which the designer had decided not to do, giving ill health as the reason.

Sir Thomas said that difficulty had arisen owing to the fact that Mr. Watson was unable to take the journey to the United States. He said he told the designer he would be satisfied with any deputy he would nominate to accompany the boat, but Mr. Watson said he could design no boat unless he was able to accompany it himself.

A HANGING IN EFFIGY

Results in a Fight With Possibly Fatal Results.

W. A. Whitner, a white miner, 35 years old, was probably fatally shot at Coalburg by a white man whose name is unknown. He was carried to the hospital, where he is in a critical condition and not expected to recover from the operations which were performed on him to remove the bullet from his abdomen.

According to the best information obtainable a figure of one of the mine bosses at Coalburg was hung in effigy to aid in celebrating Labor day, and a fight grew out of this in which Whitner was shot.

ELEVATED TRAINS MEET

And Several Persons are Injured—The Switch was Turned.

Eight persons were injured and six cars of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated railroad were derailed in a head-on collision The turning of a switch is said to have been the cause of the wreck, and the police are searching for the switchman to explain the accident.

Machine Shop Burned.

At Columbia the machine shop of the A. A. Jones manufacturing plant sustained damage by fire which will amount to $5,000. The fire was caused by the careless throwing down of a match near the gasoline tank.

BURGLAR TRAPS

Set in the Decaturs Shoot the Wrong Men.

In New Decatur a burglar trap shot Lonnie Sherman and probably fatally injured him. At Decatur a negro who was assisting in the setting of a trap was killed by the accidental discharge.

Warships Coaled.

A telegram from Las Palmas, Canary islands, announces that the military governor has received news of the arrival at Lansarote (the most northeasterly of the Canary islands) of several warships flying the Russian flag. The telegrams say that the vessels have coaled from steamers which were waiting there.

New Industries in Georgia.

Talluiah Falls—Silk mill.
Thomson—Electric light plant.
Hartwell—Rope mill (projected).
Cuthbert—Water works.
Augusta—Cotton mill.
Cordele—Telephone company.

New Industries in Mississippi.

Canton—$10,000 gin and milling company.

Kosciusko—$30,000 gin and manufacturing company.

Vicksburg—$193,000 cotton compress.

Natchez—Oil mill.

Booneville—$10,000 telephone system.

Tutvis—Light and power company.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by [illegible] Any one who desires to register [illegible] property qualification should [illegible] with him his last assessment and tax collector's receipt to the registrars as proof that he possessed of such property and taxes on it. You can register ANY of the following reasons

1. If you own 40 acres of land in this state, and reside

2. If your wife owns 40 acres or more land in this state upon which you reside.

3. If you own real estate in this state that is assessed at $300 or more

4. If your wife owns real estate in this state assessed at $300 or more

5. If you own personal property in this state assessed at $300 or more

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for $300 or more

7. If you can read any section of the Constitution of the United States

Don't give any excuse that you will only have to show your certificate in case you have to challenge from some other source.

THE UNION will furnish any information on registering that they may be in a position to be ready to help any one to secure the rights he is entitled to under the laws of Alabama. If you are entitled to register and the registrars should refuse you, get the names of good men with you as witnesses as to such refusal and the reasons given by the registrars, and thereby be enabled to make your case up to higher authority

APPLE PIE.

Let others praise the red, red rose
Whose haunting scent none may forget,
But almost anybody knows
The apple pie is sweeter yet.
Let others sing the damsel fair
Who thralls them with her every art—
But apple pie drives off my care
And trips the highway to my heart.
And if it's cold—
Say one day old
I want all of it I can hold.

When apple pie has held the sun
Until it's cool and crisp and brown,
I'll eat a whole big one myself
And never murmur—not a groan.
Why, when it's sliced it fairly sings
And chuckles when its honey flows
In tantalizing drips beguiles
The craving that it has set loose.
O, if it's cold—
Say one day old
I want all of it I can hold.

I think I'd give away my right
Were I a man of royal birth
To eat, while holding upon my knee
The last piece of it on earth.
Why, every summer smile and tear
Is held within an apple pie
And that's the place where those we love
All peace and quietness lie.
When it is cold
Say one day old
I want all of it I can hold.

-W. D. Nesbit, in [illegible]

JUST FOR F

"How do you like my portrait?" "Oh, the colors are exquisite! It's a pity we can't have such tints in nature."—Life.

"Brown lives on the royalties on books, doesn't he?" "Yes; sometimes a week and a toothpick a day."—Atlanta Constitution.

Mac—Fancy meeting you out in this rain. Ducksie—Oh, I like it—Then you must be a raindrop sie—If I am you must be a rainy New Yorker.

"Can you lend me a twenty, old chap? I'm going on my vacation and need it badly." "Wait till you get back, old fel—you'll need it more then!"—Puck.

"Don't worry over it. If there is any bad news coming you'll receive it soon enough. Bad news travels fast, you know." "Yes, if it isn't held up in St. Petersburg."—Kansas City Times.

Rector—I am so glad to see you at such a constant attendant at church, Patrick. Patrick—Oh, I can't help it, sorr. I sits me down and lays me back up and thinks o' nothing—I'm a lazy lord.

Slimly—What a feeble looking man! How do you keep such a cripple around? Manygals—Young feller, that's the best hoss I use for chasin' my daughters when they elope with fellers.—Chicago News.

"Mrs. Teaser would make a good baseball catcher." "What makes you think so?" "Why, the other night she caught her husband stealing home and put him out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I suppose in order to be a poet one must have a great deal of imagination." "He must if he thinks he is ever going to achieve distinction in writing poetry."—Chicago Tribune-Herald.

"Doctor," queried the lady of the person, "do you believe that the cigarette habit causes weak minds?" "Not necessarily," replied the M. D., "but as a rule it merely indicates them."—Chicago News.

Teacher—What is it that our Christian people should spread throughout the world? Tommie—I don't know, ma'am." "What is it we send to China on through our missionaries?" "Pennies, ma'am."—Yonkers Statesman.

T

VOL. II.

CROP PROGRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau—Alabama Section—For Week Ending Sept. 1, 1904.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The drouth continues [illegible] broken and all crops [illegible] in over the [illegible] the northern counties [illegible] showers fell [illegible] days have been [illegible] rights were [illegible] ing reported [illegible] the most [illegible] to ruin [illegible] terms after [illegible] counties, where [illegible] pillars in middle and [illegible] ons of the state. [illegible] crop forming, and [illegible] dropped fruiting throughout [illegible] ure. It is opening rapidly and picking is being pushed, but labor is scarce. About one-half of the crop has been picked in southern counties, making a light yield. While the present prospect is that the cotton crop in this state will be below the average, but quite as good as that of last year. The gathering of early corn continues with a very good yield, while late corn needs rain. Considerable fodder and hay have been saved in excellent condition. Pastures, gardens and all minor crops need rain.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF CROP CORRESPONDENTS.

(County—Place.)

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Calhoun, Weaver: Favorable weather for saving cotton and hay; cotton opening rapidly; no top crop; potatoes good.—D. F. Weaver

Cherokee, Weeda: Week favorable; cotton opening rapidly, picking progressing slowly, promising an average yield, though rust still spreading.—I. N. Estes.

DeKalb, Collinsville: Very dry; cotton still rusting and shedding, very little picked, no top crop; promising yield below the average.—F. P. Newman.

Etowah, Walnut Grove: Cotton rusting, shedding and opening slowly; fodder and hay being saved in good condition; corn fairly good.—A. P. Thompson.

Franklin, Burleson: All crops damaged by continued drouth; cotton promises yield far below the average.—A. L. Osborn.

Lamar, Moscow: Weather more favorable for cotton, no top crop, promising yield below the average; potatoes doing well.—J. A. Armstrong.

Lauderdale, Rogersville: No rust and shedding decreasing in cotton, picking progressing rapidly, no top crop, late cotton poor.—J. A. Pate.

Madison, Deposit: Still dry; cotton picking general, much shedding, little top crop, light yield promised; corn less promising than previously reported.—T. M. Bayless.

Marion, Winfield: Cotton about ceased fruiting, no top crop, picking general, some being marketed; all vegetation damaged by continued drouth.—W. J. Tull.

Morgan, Stringer: Drouth continues; cotton opening rapidly, picking commenced, no top crop, promising yield below last year's; minor crops poor.—J. C. Tanner.

St. Claire, Steele: Rust and shedding in cotton increasing, promising yield below last year's; all will be open in about twenty days.—Fred Smith.

Walker, Loss Creek: Rain needed; cotton ceased fruiting, opening rapidly, none picked, promising yield far below average; fodder pulling progressing.—R. A. Romine.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Autauga, Haynes: Cotton rusting and shedding badly, considerable open picking progressing rapidly, no top crop, prospective yield below the average.—W. N. Gaines.

Bibb, Brierfield: Rust and shedding in cotton increasing, considerable open, prospective yield below last year's, late not opening.—Frank Fitch.

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Chambers, Oak Bowery: Cotton deteriorating rapidly, no top crop on early, prospective yield of late far below average; turnips a failure.—J. D. Harris.

Chilton, Maplesville: Late crops need rain; favorable weather for saving fodder, hay and cotton; no corn gathered.—W. Y. Nix.

Choctaw, Yantley: Very dry; considerable cotton open and picking progressing, promising yield below last year's.—J. A. Davison.

Clay, Goodwater: Favorable weath-

THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1904. NO. 26.

TERING.

general election

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ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or m
in this state, and reside u

2. If your wife owns 40 a
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you reside.

3. If you own real estate
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$300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real e
this state assessed for tax
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for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and wr
section of the constitution
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Don't give up your life
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THE UNION will furnish
information on any special poi
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rights he is entitled to under t
of Alabama. If you think you
titled to register and the re
should refuse you, take a c
good men with you so you c
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thereby be enabled to take yo
up to higher authority.

APPLE PIE.

Let others praise the red, red ro
Whose haunting scent none
get.
But almost anybody knows
The apple pie is sweeter yet.
Let others sing the damsel fair
Who thralls them with bew
art—
But apple pie drives off my c
And trips the highway to my
And if it's cold—
Say one day old—
I want all of it I can hold

When apple pie has held the s
Until it's cool and crisp and
I'll eat a whole big one myself
And never murmur—not a mu
Why, when it's sliced it fairly s
And chuckles when its honey
In tantalizing drips beguiles
The craving that it has set loo
O, if it's cold—
Say one day old—
I want all of it I can hold

I think I'd give away my crow
Were I a man of royal birt
To eat, while holding upside
The last piece of it on this
Why, every summer smile an
Is held within an apple pie
And that's the place where they
All peace and dulcetness!
When it is cold—
Say one day old—
I want all of it, I can hol
—W. D. Nesbit, in Ai

JUST FOR F

"How do you like my pa
"Oh, the colors are exquisite!
pity we can't have such tints
ture."—Life.

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books, doesn't he?" "Yes; so
times a week and a toothpick
day."—Atlanta Constitution.

Mac—Fancy meeting you on
this rain. Ducksie—Oh, I like
Then you must be a raindeer
sie—If I am you must be a rain
New Yorker.

"Can you lend me a twent
chap? I'm going on my vaca
need it badly." "Wait till y
back, old fel—you'll need it
then!"—Puck.

"Don't worry over it. If
any bad news coming you'll r
soon enough. Bad news trav
you know." "Yes, if it isn't he
St. Petersburg.—Kansas City

Rector—I am so glad to see
such a constant attendant at
Patrick. Patrick—Oh, I enj
sorr. I sits me down and lays
up and thinks o' nothing.—
ord.

Slimly—What a feeble hors
do you keep such a cripple
Manygals—Young feller, that
hoss I use for chasin' my dart
they elope with fellers.—
News.

"Mrs. Teaser would make
baseball catcher." "What ma
think so?" "Why, the other n
caught her husband stealin
and put him out."—Cleveland
Dealer.

"I suppose in order to be a
must have a great deal of
tion." "He must if he thinks
ever going to achieve distin
writing poetry."—Chicago
Herald.

"Doctor," queried the in
person, "do you believe that c
ette habit causes weak mind
necessarily," replied the M. D.
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Teacher—What is it that c
tian people should spread thro
world? Tommie—I don't kn
am." "What is it we send mi
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nies, ma'am."—Yonkers Stat

CROP PROGRESS.

TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau—Alabama Section—For Week Ending Sept. 1, 1904.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

e drouth continues practically unbroken and all crops are suffering for ...ture over the entire state, except in a few northern counties, where local showers fell during the week. The days have been quite warm, but the nights were rather cool, light frosts being reported from Walker county on the morning of the 16th. Cotton continues to open and shed badly, and boll worms are still damaging in middle counties, with some few reports of cater... in middle and southern portions of the state. There is very little corn coming, and late cotton has stopped fruiting through lack of moisture. It is opening rapidly and picking is being pushed, but labor is scarce. About one-half of the crop has been picked in southern counties, making a light yield. While the present prospect is that the cotton crop in this state will be below the average, but ...ter as good as that of last year. The gathering of early corn continues with very good yield, while late corn needs rain. Considerable fodder and hay have been saved in excellent condition. Pastures, gardens and all minor crops need rain.

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(County—Place.)

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

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Marion, Winfield: Cotton about ceased fruiting, no top crop, picking general, some being marketed; all vegetation damaged by continued drouth.—W. J. Tull.

Morgan, Stringer: Drouth continues; cotton opening rapidly, picking commenced, no top crop, promising yield below last year's; minor crops poor.—J. C. Tanner.

St. Claire, Steele: Rust and shedding in cotton increasing, promising yield below last year's; all will be open in about twenty days.—Fred Smith.

Walker, Loss Creek: Rain needed; cotton ceased fruiting, opening rapidly, some picked, promising yield far below average; fodder pulling progressing.—R. A. Romine.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Autauga, Haynes: Cotton rusting and shedding badly, considerable open, picking progressing rapidly, no top crop, prospective yield below the average.—W. N. Gaines.

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Chilton, Maplesville: Late crops need rain; favorable weather for saving fodder, hay and cotton; no corn gathered.—W. Y. Nix.

Choctaw, Yantley: Very dry; considerable cotton open and picking progressing, promising yield below last year's.—J. A. Davison.

Clay, Goodwater: Favorable weather for saving hay and fodder, though too dry for cotton, which promises yield below the average.—R. C. Meacam.

Dallas, Plantersville: Rust and blight damaging all cotton, the early nearly all picked, yield light, late not promising; minor crops need rain.—J. A. Fulford.

Elmore, Spigners: Cotton opening rapidly, promising yield slightly below the average; potatoes and minor crops need rain.—W. P. Clark.

Green, Tishabee: Rust and shedding in cotton continues, picking progressing slowly, prospective yield far below last year's. —G. H. David.

Marengo, Moss: Rust in cotton and shedding of small bolls prevalent, no top crop; very little corn being gathered.—J. B. Lewis.

Perry, Walthalls: Considerable shedding in cotton, picking progressing slowly; no top crop; prospective yield below the average.—R. A. Hardie.

Pickens, Ethelsville: Cotton damaged by drouth, picking progressing slowly; no top crop; prospective yield below the average; corn promises yield below the average.—H. C. Moorhead.

Randolph, Wildwood: Cotton not so promising as previously reported, no top crop; nearly all fodder pulled; sorghum being ground.—H. D. Landers.

Russell, Hyram: Rust and shedding in cotton increasing, very little top crop, late poor; prospective yield about the same as last year's.—John E. Bush.

Sumter, Sumterville: Cotton has shed most of its squares, opening rapidly, picking progressing fairly well. prospective yield far below the average.—Godfrey Bros.

Talladega, Talladega: Rust and shedding in cotton increasing, promising yield far below the average, too dry for late cotton.—H. M. Burt.

Tuscaloosa, Olmstead Station: Considerable cotton open, prospective yield about the same as last year's.—C. B. Olmstead.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Baldwin, Magnolia Springs: Favorable week for haying; late sweet potatoes doing well; corn about gathered; rice yielding well.—H. P. Krueger.

Barbour, Mt. Andrew: Rust and shedding in cotton general, some top crop, late doing fairly well, picking progressing, promising yield about same as last year's.—S. J. Lambard.

Conecuh, Belleville: Favorable week for gathering cotton, opening rapidly, promising yield about the same as last year's.—W. M. Newton.

Houston, Lucy: Cotton continues to shed, nearly all open, picking well under way, late not fruiting, promising yield below the average.—A. L. Crosby.

Mobile, Spring Hill: Week favorable; crops doing well.—G. P. Bryan, S. J.

Monroe, Turnbull: Cotton nearly all open, though leaves badly damaged by caterpillars; peas, potatoes and turnips need rain.—J. H. McCray.

Pike, Milo: No rain; considerable cotton picked, no top crop, promising yield below last year's; corn light, too dry for potatoes.—J. M. Warren.

Wilcox, Alberta: Nearly all cotton open, picking progressing, promising yield below last year's, late unpromising; potatoes poor.—W. A. Menafee.

THOMAS CRAWFORD,
Observer, Temporarily in Charge.

COTTON PICKING.

Is Now General—Shedding is Reported—Dry Weather Hurtful.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says:

While the weather conditions of the week ending September 19th were generally favorable for gathering crops in nearly all districts, low night temperatures in the more northerly portions have delayed the maturity of late crops. Frosts occurred as far south as Oklahoma and Tennessee, but little or no damage resulted.

Late corn is maturing rapidly in the western portion of the belt, but the crop is ripening slowly in the eastern and central sections.

Complaints of shedding are still received from the eastern section and the northern portion of the western section of the cotton belt, but reports of rust are not so general. Except in North Carolina the staple is opening rapidly in all districts, in some localities prematurely, and picking is general, although delayed by rain in portions of Texas, from which state as well as from Georgia scarcity of pickers is reported.

Dry weatner is causing injury to late cotton generally in the central and eastern sections, and a light or no top crop is indicated in the central and caterpillars are causing injury in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina. In Texas the boll weevils continue as damaging in southwestern, coast, central, eastern and a number of northern counties as the advancement of the season permits.

Decatur Library.

The new Carnegie library is almost completed and work is well under way on the new brick Presbyterian church which will cost upward of $10,000.

A CEMENT PRODUCER

Alabama Ranks High. Field Covers Much of the State and is Rich in Its Deposits.

GEOLOGIST SMITH'S REPORT

He Says That Raw Material All Over the State Will be Utilized.

Although until 1902 Alabama did not figure among the cement producing states of the union, it boasts an extensive series of limestones capable of furnishing excellent raw material for the manufacture of Portland cement, while the shales and clays necessary to complete the mixture are found in every county in the state. The cement resources of this state are discussed by Dr. Eugene A. Smith, state geologist, in a paper that is included in Bulletin 225 of the United States geological survey, entitled "Contributions to Economic Geology, 1903." The bulletin is published for gratuitious distribution.

Between northern Alabama and central and southern Alabama there is a marked geologic as well as geographic distinction, and Dr. Smith accordingly discusses the two portions of the state separately.

The raw materials for the manufacture of Portland cement are found in northern Alabama. These materials have not yet been utilized for this purpose in Alabama, but similar ones have been so employed in other states, and there is no reason to doubt that the future will witness their utilization in Alabama.

Dr. Smith gives a detailed account of outcrops of limestone of suitable quality for cement manufacture that occur at various points in the northern part of the state. A similar minute description is given of suitable clay beds found in the coal measures in the same parts.

In central and southern Alabama the raw materials suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement are purer limestones and clays. The limestones that are suitable for use as cement materials occur mainly at two horizons—the Selma chalk, or rotten limestone, and the St. Stephens formation. The clays available are residual clays derived from the decomposition of these two limestone formations, the stratified clays of the grand gulf formation and the alluvial clays that are found in the river and creek bottoms. It is further possible that later investigation may show that some of the other stratified clays are suitable for cement making.

Inasmuch as material that is well adapted to the manufacture of cement can be had in practically unlimited quantity all along the outcrop of the purer limestones, the location of plants for the manufacture of this product will be determined by other considerations than the quality of the rock. Chief among these will be facilities for transportation, cheapness of fuel and the price of labor. Examinations have heretofore been confined to those localities which appear to be most favorable in these respects, and especially to such as are on navigable streams or on north-south railroad lines or on both. Mr. Smith enumerates available sites and discusses their respective merits.

IT WAS NOT ROBBERY.

Some Other Motive Must be Found for Murder of Miss Roberts.

The death of Miss Bessie Roberts, of Anniston, is involved in deeper mystery than ever.

All along it has been thought that the young woman was murdered for robbery, but with the finding of her purse and rings it seems that robbery was not the intent of the murderer. The purse was found in the alley in the rear of the dwelling under which the wounded young lady was found, and this came in possession of the police along with the rings she wore.

The rings had been in the possession of a negress who assisted in bathing Miss Roberts when she was taken to the city hall.

It has developed that a negress saw the young woman and an apparently drunken man three blocks from the place of the finding of the body. This was on Monday evening and the police followed the course over which she was thought to have passed and found many who saw the couple about the same time.

It is thought that the young lady quarreled with some former sweetheart from her home in Texas and he beat her while in a drunken condition.

The strikes in the mines of Colorado have been the means of dropping nearly $30,000,000 of that state's and other people's money.

UNITED STATES FORTS

Should be Nearer Railroads, Says Gen. Sumner.

Major General S. S. Sumner, commanding the southwestern division, comprising the departments of Texas and Colorado, in his annual report, makes some radical recommendations looking to the abandonment of military posts in that division, regarded as of the greatest importance in the old days of Indian warfare.

Some posts he wishes to be brought up to date in the matter of water supply, and other conveniences. He suggests the abandonment of Fort Grant, which is too far from the railroad. General Sumner says for strategic reasons it would be reasonable to abandon the site of Fort Clarke, and transfer it to Eagle Pass.

If his suggestions are adopted, there will be a line of posts on the Mexican border covering all rail communication between the United States and Mexico.

ACTIONS MAY BE VOID.

Judge Hubbard Dead and Successor's Qualification Expired.

Anything that may have been done by the Pike county circuit court Saturday is, lawyers say, null and void. Special Judge H. A. Pearce, who has been holding the court, was appointed to the work of Judge John P. Hubbard. The special judge held court by reason of the fact that Judge Hubbard was ill. He has held two weeks, including Saturday. What he did that day, however, is regarded as void, because the man for whom he was serving died Friday night. The governor did not make an appointment out of respect to Judge Hubbard's memory.

Bismarck Dead.

Prince Herbert Bismarck died Sunday morning at 10:15 o'clock. Since he ceased to be foreign minister on the retirement of his father, in 1890 Prince Herbert Bismarck had taken part in public affairs only as a member of the reichstag.

Prince Bismarck's father trained him for his successor as chancellor of the German empire, and advanced him rapidly in the diplomatic service until at the age of forty he was minister of foreign affairs. The estate, valued at $4,000,000, goes to Prince Otto.

Saved by the Wind.

A shift of wind saved Halifax, N. S., from destruction by fire. Nevertheless the city suffered a loss of $500,000 in the business part of the water front, and the progress of the flames was only stayed by the dynamiting of a dozen buildings.

When the fire was at its height and a southerly gale was pushing it straight toward the heart of the business center, the wind shifted suddenly and turned the flames along the wharves and warehouse district.

The fire consumed several wharves, two coal piers, two hotels, a dozen warehouses and a number of retail shops. During the fire a large tree fell, killing one and wounding two others.

Woodlawn Schools.

The total enrollment of the Woodlawn public schools during the first week was 591 students—481 in the white school and 110 in the colored school. This is the highest number ever recorded in the history of the schools.

The two new, handsome school buildings, costing $6,000 each, one in East Woodlawn and one in West Woodlawn, just completed, are now being used.

Bank Changes Hands.

Dr. C. B. Forman, of Attalla, and L. M. Dyke, of Columbiana, have purchased the Bank of Attalla, and will in future conduct that institution under the official direction of Dr. Forman as president and Mr. Dyke as cashier.

C. H. Moody, of the Dwight cotton mills, will also be interested in the bank. The bank will operate with a capital stock of $50,000, of which $25,000 is paid in.

Wolf Will Teach.

The Rev. W. W. Wolf, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of this city, has been offered the principalship of the Pratt City high school in place of Professor L. P. Liles, who recently tendered his resignation. Mr. Wolf has agreed to accept the place temporarily.

Died of a Headache.

Earl Anderson, the 10-year-old son of J. H. Anderson, who lives at Mars Hill, died under most peculiar circumstances. The boy, who has been in perfect health, complained a little of headache. He told his parents his head ached so badly that he would have to see a physician, but before the latter arrived he died.

NO QUARTER SHOWN.

Neither Army Has Any Respect for Either the Red Cross or White Flag.

MESSAGES FROM PORT ARTHUR

Tell Something of Conditions There. Items from the Northern Campaign.

According to Lieutenant Prince Radzivil, of the Russian army from Port Arthur bearing dispatches from General Stoessel, commander of the fort, to General Kuropatkin, the temper of the belligerents at Port Arthur has reached an absolutely merciless attack.

It was set forth in these dispatches some weeks ago that serious suspicions were entertained by both belligerents that the other was misusing the Red Cross flag. These suspicions have been increased by the commissions of various acts by the soldiers of both armies, until now even flags of truce or surrender are not respected by either side.

General Stoessel is making no objection to civilians leaving Port Arthur. When the 300 women who are in Port Arthur engaged in hospital work were advised to leave they replied they would rather face the possibility of massacre than desert their posts.

The prince said:

"Stories in circulation concerning the shortage of ammunition and provisions at Port Arthur are not true. There is an abundance of ammunition for both large and small arms, and plenty of preserved food. The use of Chinese shells was merely a saving measure.

"The Japanese shells have done great damage to the hospital and other buildings in Port Arthur, but the losses of life from these bombardments has been very slight.

"Madame Stoessel, wife of the general, is at the head of the Red Cross work in Port Arthur."

Probably electricity has never played so great a part in warfare before as it does with the Japanese. Every general of brigade in the field is like a modern ambassador "at the end of a wire," which has divisional commander controls, and the generals of divisions are in touch by telegraph or telephone with the corps commander. The engineers run wires after the column ahead with marvelous rapidity.

General Sakharoff has reported to the general staff under date of September 17th:

"The Manchurian army was nowhere engaged on September 16 or 17. The arrival of considerable reinforcements is noticeable at the advanced posts along the whole of the enemy's front."

It is announced from Mukden that both the Russian and the Japanese generals have promised to respect the tombs and palace there.

A Russian paper, commenting on the Lena case, criticises the authorities for dissipating the energies of the volunteer fleet and scattering vessels aimlessly over the face of the globe, and says:

"The volunteer fleet would be effective were it concentrated near Japan, where it would have a chance of picking up contraband and taking it to Russian ports."

The paper also calls attention to the alleged presence of many Japanese spies in Denmark and Sweden, who are said to keep their government advised of every move of Russian ships and warns the admiralty that the Baltic fleet may meet with some surprises in the shape of whitehead torpedoes before it gets well away from Limau.

ONE DOZEN INJURED

In a Wreck on an Elevated Railroad in Chicago.

A through passenger train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad from Toledo to Chicago was wrecked at Chicago.

Some of the railroad people claim the train ran into an open switch and others say the locomotive jumped the track because of a broken flange. Twelve persons were injured.

The train was a little behind time on entering the city and was going at a high rate of speed. The tracks are elevated and the accident happened just before the train reached the viaduct crossing over Root street.

An overturned stove in the rear coach set fire to the wreckage, but it was extinguished before it had gained much headway. The engineer and fireman stayed at their posts until the last and both men were pulled from the debris unconscious.

Notice.

Any person who is indebted to the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association is hereby notified that if immediate settlement is not made, the accounts will be placed in an attorney's hands for collection without further notice.

W. M. Wilson, President
Clanton, Ala.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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Smith & Middleton,
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Practice in All Courts.
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Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
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W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

Dentists.

Dr. A. B. Horn,
Dentist.
Office over Strock's Store.
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Office Days in the Following Towns.
Jemison—Wednesday and Thursday before the 2nd Sunday.
Thorsby—Wednesday and Thursday before the 3d Sunday Dr. Stabler's Office

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
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PURE GOODS

The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

THE SORROWING MOTHER.

Last night I dreamed he came to me;
  I held him close and wept and said,
"My little child, where have you been?
  I was afraid that you were dead."
Then I awoke; it almost seemed
  As though my arms could feel him yet,
I had been sobbing in my sleep;
  My tears had made the pillows wet.

I can not think of him at all
  As the bright angel he must be,
But only as my little child
  Who may be needing me.

Do not make him grow too wise,
  Angels—ye who know;
I am dull and slow to learn,
  Toiling here below.
Do not fill his heart too full
  With your heavenly joy,
Lest the mother's place be lost
  With her little boy.

Last night the air was mild;
  The moon rose clear though late,
And somehow then it did not seem
  So very hard to wait.
There seemed so much to learn,
  So much for me to do,
Before my lessons here were done
  And I was ready, too.

Those may dare to doubt who have
  Their loved ones here below;
For me, I do not now believe,
  I do not hope—I know.
—Katharine Pyle in Harper's Bazar.

Detective Dawker's Scheme

By H. Carpenter.

It is not often that I find myself within the precincts of a police court, but a short time ago, happening to be seized with a sudden and unaccountable curiosity, I wended my way toward one of those interesting institutions, and effected an entrance.

The policeman on duty that day was an old acquaintance of mine, and upon noticing me, he immediately beckoned to me.

"There's a peculiar case just decided," he said; "one you might like to know about. The fellow is discharged, and will be coming out in a minute. Here he comes!" ejaculated the officer, "that man in the shaggy suit."

The "man in the shaggy suit" had only just got into the street when I overtook him.

He was standing still, looking up and down the thoroughfare, apparently undecided what to do, all the time feeling in his trousers pockets as though he had lost something. I divined his thoughts, and accosting him quietly, said:

"After the unpleasant proceedings just concluded perhaps a little light refreshment might be acceptable."

"'Just what I was a-thinking, sir," he replied, smiling. "An' I was just a-feelin' to see if I'd got the price of a glass of beer; but I find I'm quite broke."

"Never mind," I observed, and in less than a couple of minutes I had him comfortably seated at a table in a neighboring public house.

I was anxious to know what crime he had been charged with, and I mildly inquired if it had been a matter of "assault and battery."

"No, sir," he said, "but it will be next time—that is, if I lay hold of the chap that made a fool of me."

"Is it a long story?" I queried

"Not very long. Would you like to hear it, sir?"

I assented eagerly.

"Well, then," he began, after he had drained his glass, "ye see I've been out o' work now for nigh two months, scarcely knowing which way to turn for a meal, and glad to pick up a shilling when and where I can.

"Well, one mornin' I went out as usual—that would be just nine days ago—and found myself with only sixpence in my pocket in the neighborhood of Leicester square.

"No job was to be had that mornin' so, feeling rather down at heart, and a little thirsty and hungry, I turned into a coffee house where I knew I could get a cheap meal.

"I hadn't been sitting there long before a short, stumpy gent, with no end o' watch chain in front of him, comes sauntering in and seats himself plump alongside of me.

"I ought to have felt flattered no doubt, and perhaps I did a little bit, when he said, presently, in a very pleasant way, 'Nice mornin'.'

"'Yes,' I said; 'It is for those in work, but the mornin' doesn't seem partikler nice to me.'

"'You're out o' work, eh?' he asked. 'Well, I might have guessed as much by your crestfallen expression. What would you say if I put a little job in your way?'

"'I should say Heaven bless ye, and mean it,' I answered, picking up my ears and looking full in the little gent's face.

"'Can I trus you?' he asked.

"'Perfectly,' I said.

"'Now, look here,' he says, speaking quite confidential like, and in a very low voice. 'I'm a detective. To-night I'm going to have a good try to nab a fellow who has been fooling the police of London for the last three months. I've got reliable information, and with your assistance I believe I shall have him.'

"He told me that the man he intended to catch was going to commit a burglary at a house at Highgate—who informed him he didn't say, but he said he knew it—and that he meant to nab him in the very act. The house stood in a piece of ground inclosed by a low rail fence, and my part of the performance was to watch for the burglar, and should he by any means give the detective the slip, to chase and collar him if I could.

"'But s'pose,' I said, as soon as I could get a word in, 's'pose a regular policeman comes along and catches sight o' me in those grounds at midnight?'

"'Well,' the little gent replied, laughing, 'you've only to give the police signal, three loud whistles, and tell them Detective Dawker has engaged you.'

"We left the place together and parted just outside, promising to meet at the house he had described to me, at Highgate, at twelve o'clock the same night.

"Twelve o'clock came. I reached the meeting place in time, and found the detective waiting for me.

"He was dressed in clothes something like my own, and looked the flash gentleman no longer.

"He seemed rather impatient, and hastily pulled me into the garden and into a part of it where thick shrubs grew.

"'Now mind,' he said, quickly, 'if you see the burglar run, chase him; if a policeman comes, give three loud whistles. I must be off, or I shall lose my chance. I shall be back in an hour. If I want assistance I will give you the three whistles.'

"With these parting words the man disappeared.

"I stood waiting there for quite half an hour I should think, when I heard on the still night air the heavy tramp of a policeman.

"He was coming my way, I fancied. Slowly he drew nearer and nearer, until he stopped right abreast o' the place where I was hiding close to the garden gate.

"He put out his hand and tried the gate fastening. It opened; he came inside, and flashed his lantern full on the very bush behind which I was standing.

"Quick as possible I gave three very loud, shrill whistles; but instead of the policeman being awed by the sound, he dashed at me, and caught me by the throat, in about half a minute nearly choking me, and stopping me from explaining why I was there.

"Finding I didn't resist he loosened his hold and questioned me.

"I told him plump and plain that Detective Dawker had engaged me—that I was doing my duty, and that he had not better spoil our game.

"He only gripped my arm the tighter and laughed, telling me not to 'try it on with him,' and blew his whistle

"In a few minutes another officer arrived, and between the two of 'em what with their laughing and their questions, I had a lively time of it.

"I was taken to the nearest police station and locked up on suspicion.

"The next morning, when brought before the magistrate, I learned to my great surprise that the man I thought was a detective was none other than the burglar he pretended to be after, and that, instead of trying to catch a criminal, he was robbing the house while I kept watch outside, and warned him by my loud whistles of the arrival of the police.

"I was remanded for inquiries to be made, and they being found satisfactory I was brought up again this morning and discharged."

Having ordered a fresh glass of the foaming beverage for my innocent acquaintance, I left him apparently quite comfortable.

But I heard him mutter as I turned away.

"Wait till I meet him. I'll break every bone in his body!"

THE BUILDING OF BIG SHIPS.

Indication That We Have About Reached Limit for Present Time.

It is a much discussed question where the building of bigger ships is to end. Various authorities in engineering have attempted to predict the future rate of progress in marine construction, and the fact that at a single stroke 3,000 tons have been added to the size of the record vessel will doubtless be made much of. Nevertheless, there is much reason to believe that we are near the limit in size of ships, for the present at least, and there may even be a reaction. The size of ships is governed by the depth of the channel entrances to seaports, and these latest huge vessels draw so much water that they can only enter a few ports and at only a very few can cargo or passengers sufficient to fill them be secured.

Besides this, it will readily be conceded that the reason why bigger and bigger ships have been built is purely a commercial one. The question: "Will it pay?" is the question to be answered in determining whether the size of ships is to go on increasing, and if so to what extent. It will be readily granted that a ship of 10,000 tons can be operated more cheaply per ton of freight carried than one of 5,000 tons, provided the volume of traffic is sufficient to keep her employed, and provided, also, that cargo-handling appliances are such as to keep down delays in port. But granting this, it will readily be seen that there is not a like saving to be made in again doubling the size and going from 10,000 to 20,000 tons. Perhaps under certain circumstances the 200,000-ton vessel may be worth while, but even if this is the case it does not follow that a still bigger vessel would be still more profitabe. It must be remembered that these very large vessels cost considerably more to build per ton of freight capacity than vessels of modern size.—The Engineering News.

HARVEST IN OCEAN MEADOWS

GATHERING SEA-WEED CROPS IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Many of the Laws and Customs Connected With This Unique Calling Are Very Curious—Deep Sea Reaping—The Harvest Home.

Seaweed farming sounds a curious calling, but in the Channel islands, and also in the more remote corners of the Cornish coast, where the terrific Atlantic gales sweep up the weed in great banks all ready for the harvesters, it gives partial employment to some hundreds of men and women. The bulk of the seaweed trade, however, is carried on in Guernsey, and until a few years ago large quantities were exported to the mainland for fertilizing purposes, but of late the Channel islands have found a use for all seaweed gathered there. This amounts to between a thousand and fifteen hundred tons per annum. The greatest amount ever taken in one season was thirty thousand cartloads. Besides being retailed in the markets to agriculturists as manure, both before and after it has been kilned, it is largely bought by the chemical manufacturers on the western side of the island of Guernsey, who distil iodine from it.

The seaweed industry of Guernsey has been in existence for some hundreds of years, and in consequence many of the customs and laws connected with it—still rigidly enforced—are very curious. Generally speaking, each district has its local council, made up of all the most successful farmers in the neighborhood, and this council determines the extent of each man's "farm," as the stretch of beach from which he is allowed to gather weed is called; lays down laws by which the "farmers" must abide or be fined, and settles any disputes which may arise from time to time. When a man contemplates becoming a seaweed farmer he has to apply to his district council. The first question asked of him is whether or no he is a resident of the district, and if not he must speedily become one, for Guernsey does not believe in the alien in any shape or form. After this a plot of shingle will be allotted to him. He has no rent to pay, and only the expenses of kilning and harvesting to cover. The "farms" are marked out with large boulders, and consist of from two hundred to six hundred yards of shore. All weed cast up by the sea within this area becomes the farmer's absolute property.

Should a man break any of the rules laid down by the council he is fined according to his offense. For instance, it is illegal for a man to gather "varech"—as the weed is technically called—on Sunday, even if a vast quantity has been thrown up by a storm on Saturday night, and will all be carried away by the high tide before Monday morning. The worst offence at all, however, is for a farmer to tamper with the landmarks which define the boundaries of his "farm," and should he attempt to add to his allotment by moving the stones, and so taking away some of his neighbor's land, he is not only fined, but has to forfeit his "farm" as well.

The seaweed harvest is at its height during the months of July and August. In some districts it is only permissible to gather the weed during these months, but in others the farmers are permitted to take advantage of the large quantities of "varech" cast up by the winter gales. The implements necessary consist of a few long-handled picks and rakes, a long-handled knife or two, a cart or more if need be, and a pony. It is a strange sight to see the men collecting the "varech" as they walk along the shore with their picks, and put the weed into heaps ready for the carts when they come along. Then, as each cart is loaded, the weed is taken away out of reach of the high tide and stacked. Before it can be considered ready for the kilns it must be somewhat dry. The majority of farmers kiln their "varech" before offering it for sale, but those who do not possess the luxury of a kiln of their own sell the weed as it stands in stacks at from five to six shillings a ton. This is very cheap indeed, considering that "varech" is one of the best manures known to the agriculturist. Its low price, however, is perhaps one of the reasons why none is now exported from the island.

Some agriculturists place the weed on the soil and let it rot, to the accompaniment of an absolutely awe-inspiring odor; while others use only the ashes which are left in the kiln after the weed has been burnt. If a farmer wishes to kiln his weed, and does not possess a kiln he can either build one—which will cost him five pounds to twenty-five pounds, according to dimensions—or the council will kiln it for him at a small fee. When the weed is ready for the kiln it is thrown in and packed tightly until the kiln is full and then set on fire. The draught which rises from under the kiln will keep the weed smouldering away until it is all consumed and a heap of very fine white ash is left in the receptacle below.

So far I have dealt only with the seaweed gathered on the shore which has been naturally dislodged from the seabed, and cast up during a storm. But there exist around the Jersey and Guernsey coasts vast submerged banks of weed which lie at no great depth from the surface, and sometimes when torn free by the elements Some of these banks lie in such shallow water that at low tide they can be reached from boats with the aid of reap-hooks attached to long poles. The weed is cut off at the roots, thus causing it to float to the surface. When the weather is calm and the "varech" is not washed up on the shingle "farm" the occupier will make up for his small harvest by cutting and gathering the weed on the seabed in the manner described, bringing it ashore in boats which somewhat resembles coal barges.

The most picturesque custom in connection with this curious harvest of the sea has only been abolished quite recently, after enduring for centuries. This was the "harvest home," held usually in May, at the conclusion of the winter season. All the "varech" carts in the neighborhood were then called into requisition and loaded to overflowing with the last crop of the season, so that the sturdy little ponies, bedecked with colored stuffs of endless variety, could scarcely draw them. All the men, women and children formed in procession, carrying the picks, reap-hooks, and rakes which had done duty throughout the season, and followed in the wake of the carts, while at the summit of each load were perched the prettiest maidens the hamlet could produce, clad in gala dresses of many colors. The men chanted in deep, sepulchral tones old sea-ballads which had done duty at the same ceremony for ages, while the women rapped out the chorus on tambourines. And so the procession passed from village to village on the coast till nightfall, when a final bonfire on the seashore, with the usual accompaniment of singing and dancing, proclaimed the "varech" season at an end.—W. Newman Flower in the Wide Awake Magazine.

Cut His Comb.

H. W. Fortine, of Chicago, is a guest at the Republican House. He is representing the manufacturers of drugs and medicines and calls upon the leading physicians and drug stores. "There is something new every trip," he said, "some new preparation for the ailments which beset mankind. I don't sell to the doctors, but call on them to show and demonstrate to them how the medicine acts and what effects it has on different diseases and so forth. I find that the best men in the profession, the most able and the busiest, those who have the largest practices are the easiest to approach and interest, while the little two-by-four doctors who have one or two cases a week, are cranky and chesty and important and claim that they have no time to give to detail men. One such man was properly treated by a traveling man in Minnesota a few days ago. The doctor noticed the man's case when he entered his office, and said, 'You are a detail man? Well, I have just one minute for you, as I am very busy.' The man looked at him a second, and then said, 'Doctor, you have more time for me than I have for you,' and turned around and walked out."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Horseless Dog.

Dr. Weston Chester has a remarkably fine specimen of a bulldog that has always been averse to riding in the doctor's carriage, preferring to run alongside and occasionally nip at the wheels. In sleighing time he has been known to seize one of the standards that support the sleigh body on the runners, and hold on even after he had lost his footing and was being dragged. The standards show many evidences of contact with the dog's teeth. Recently the doctor purchased an automobile, and, strangely enough, the dog has taken a violent fancy for riding in that vehicle, quite as pronounced as was his dislike for the other conveyance. The other day he made such a fuss on Exchange corner, attracting the attention of passers-by and loiterers on the street that the doctor was obliged to stop and take him on board.—Hartford Courant.

Goats and a Nation's Fate.

The frontier between British India and Thibet traverses districts where there are mountain pastures, and our main grievance was that certain Thibetan goats which were ignorant of the line of demarcation were in the habit of straying into British territory. What particular harm the goats did by browsing occasionally on British grass is not very clear. In any case, the damage could not have been considerable. In 1739 we went to war with Spain on account of the ear of a certain Jenkins, which, we asserted, had been cut off by some Spanish official, although it was contended that the ear was still attached to Jenkins' head. It has, however, been reserved to this century for this country to engage in a war that promises to be extensive, on account, professedly, of a few wandering goats.—London Truth.

Street Lamps in Sahara.

The Sahara Desert lighted by acetriene street lamps is a novel conception at which, says the New York Globe, the mind hesitates. Yet that is what the traveler would see, thanks to the ingenuity of Commandant Pujat, of the French Army, should he visit the Oasis of Tougourt in the far south of Algeria. Tougourt was remarkably unhealthful, but the commandant, by diligent sanitary work, has overcome that trouble. To make the place more attractive and pleasant for his garrison, he has mounted large acetylene lamps high on the stems of the gigantic palm trees that shade the market place, and thus has given this mid Sahara camping place quite the appearance by night of an American village.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D.

Subject: The Attractiveness and Exclusiveness of Jesus—Listen to the Call of Christ—He Will Brook No Division of Your Loyalty.

LONDON, ENGLAND. — The following sermon, entitled "The Attractiveness and Exclusiveness of Jesus," was preached here on a recent Sunday by the Rev. T. Campbell Morgan, D. D. He took for his text: Then said Jesus unto His disciples, if any man will come after Me let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me.—St. Matthew 16:24.

There were two facts about Jesus Christ which no one can read the Gospel records without recognizing; facts which appear to be contradictory, but which, as a matter of fact, are complementary, and the understanding of which reveals for all time the method of the Master in dealing with men. I refer to facts of the attractiveness and exclusiveness of Jesus...

There can be no question about the former; there can equally be no question about the latter to those who have carefully read the records and have seen the methods of Jesus while He was here among men. He was constantly drawing people to Him, and He was perpetually holding them aloof. By the very winsomeness of His person, He was drawing men and women of all sorts and conditions, at all times and in all places to Himself, and yet by the uttering of words so severe, so searching, so drastic, making us tremble even to-day, He held men back from Him.

I venture to say that the words I read to you this morning from the Gospel of Luke come to those who are most familiar with them bringing a sense of surprise. We never read them without feeling more or less startled by them — "Unless you hate father and mother, husband and wife, parent and child, you cannot be My disciple." We have attempted to account for these words, but I do not hesitate to say that in some senses they have staggered the faith of many, and yet there they stand.

And not there only, but through all His teaching there is evident the same method of Christ, that of holding men back just as they were approaching Him; drawing them to Himself by multitudes and then holding the crowd as they pressed upon Him, and sifting them with such surprising words as these. Now there must be a reason for this, and it is for that reason that I want to look, with you, a little this morning.

But first allow me to say a few words on this fact of the attractiveness of Jesus, because the more clearly we recognize and understand that, the more clearly shall we understand, as I think, the other truth of His perpetual method of holding men back and excluding certain persons from close companionship with Himself.

Take first, then, this great fact of His attractiveness, the most fascinating subject on which to speak. Remember, I pray you, that if the Gospel records reveal one thing more clearly than another they reveal that Jesus was, somehow or other, a Person that drew men to Him irresistibly.

I go back to those silent years at Nazareth concerning which we know so very little. You will remember that on those days Luke opens for us just a little window through which we look when he says, "He was subject to His parents, and grew in favor with God and with man." I do not stop one moment to dwell on the statement that He grew in favor with God, although it is a very interesting statement, but just for a moment, for the sake of our argument, listen to the other part of it: "He grew in favor with man." Take that as it is simply stated, and you at once see a picture of the boy growing up to be a youth, and passing from youth into young manhood until He became the Carpenter of Nazareth, known to all the little town that nestled among the hills, just removed from the highways of life. This is all the truth that is revealed. If I may reverently put it, Jesus was a favorite in Nazareth. I am not sure that that doesn't almost startle you, because somehow or other we have come to think that holiness is almost always accompanied by angularity, and there is a popular idea that if a man is good he never can be a favorite. It is a great mistake. It is by the measure in which a man lacks holiness that a man is not in favor.

Here is a man living in Nazereth, and He is a favorite. I do not want to lift that into a super-spiritual realm, but if you have no imagination you can just go to sleep for two minutes while I imagine I look into that window and I see the Carpenter at His work, and I tell you what I see. He is a favorite. I see children taking their toys to Him to be mended, and I am quite sure He mended them. I see young men going at eventide to take their problems with them because they know He is sane, honest and pure. I think I see old men, upon whose brow already "sat light that never was on land or sea," talking to Him because He has seen a wonderful way of talking about "My Father's house" and "the many mansions;" a favorite, sane and strong, and pure, and attractive as to personality.

I know full well that a little later on these same men took Him to a hill and tried to murder Him, but that was the result of something else to be discovered later. The pure, human, simple life of Jesus was, in itself, attractive, and Luke says, "He grew in favor."

Leave those hidden years and look at Him just for one rapid moment as He treads the pathway upon which a fiercer light falls than ever fell upon a throne—the pathway of the public teacher, and if you read these Gospel stories the one thing that strikes you is the fact of the multitudes around about Jesus Christ. Wherever He went they followed Him. If He went out into the city the country people crowded the streets to be near Him; if He went out into the country place the city men and women flocked after Him, following Him so far that at times there was no chance for them to provide themselves with food, and He had to feed them; for in their eagerness to follow they had forgotten food and had forgotten distance. And wherever He went they came after Him.

I am not saying that these multitudes crowned Him; that is not my point, but He drew the people after Him. The one thing they could not do with Jesus was to let Him alone; they came, whether to criticise Him or crown Him is not now the question; the point is, that He drew men and women after Him in all those days of His earthly life. They came after Him, all sorts and conditions of men, the scholars and the illiterate, the learned and the ignorant, the debased, the depraved, they all came. Of course, there were more poor people came than rich because there always were more poor people than there are rich, and, of course, there were more of the illiterate than of the learned for the self-same reason, but I protest against this idea that Christ only attracted a class. There is something about Him that attracts all kinds of men, and it is true in those old days.

Come, if you will, outside the Bible, and from the day that this Man walked among men in Judea until now there has never been so attractive a personality in human history as Jesus. And I want to say this superlative thing about Christ. No century, whatever its peculiarity, or quality, or quantity, has produced any person who was so popular as Jesus Christ. He has always towered above His fellows, above those historical personages that the centuries look back to, or to those imaginative personages that the centuries give to us in literature. Jesus has been the most attractive personage always.

I come to this very hour. Who is the most attractive personality in the world this hour? Let me take a narrower circle. Who is the most attractive personality in England at this hour? I answer without fear of contradiction—Jesus Christ.

I am not saying that the majority of people have yet crowned Him. Let me take my illustration to the contrary. Can you think of any person in history, dead or alive, or any person in imaginative literature, that will be talked of, and thought of, and sung of, and discussed and criticised, and abused and crowned as Jesus Christ? There is not a single theatre in Manchester or London to-night where Shakespeare's plays continue to attract, and I am glad you look ignorant, and confess you don't speak from any personal knowledge, but every one knows it to be true. There is not a single theatre that can exist without variety. There must be some other genius than Shakespeare's must be forthcoming. And yet, with all our talk about the decadence of the church and the failure of Christianity, every Sunday in Manchester more people are gathered together to sing the old hymns and hear the old sermons—I beg your pardon, not to hear sermons on the old lines, but to hear the old, old story of the cross and nothing other purpose.

Let us begin with the first. When Carlyle was as fond of a phrase as He was of that phrase "Follow Me," there must be some deep significance. We have been going through a New Testament during the last few months, and that phrase. It has been a fascinating study to see how constantly He used it. It was the almost constant formula of His call to individuals, "Follow Me!"

Now what is it to follow? Two things are involved. Neither of them can be taken the ground, taken alone. Both are required.

First, to follow, I must trust. I shall never follow any one I have confidence in. I may trust and yet not follow.

Secondly, not only is trust necessary, but obedience is necessary. Christ speaks to the individual soul, bringing that soul apart from the crowd, as He is calling some one out here this morning. He says, "Will you trust Me? Then obey Me."

How am I going to do it? What does it mean, this trusting and obeying? Deny yourself, take up the cross. It seems to me that is the point which must be first observed first, that to deny self is the only way in which you can follow Christ. How shall I follow Him? Deny myself. Those two things are intimately related, and it seems to me that everything is said when "Follow Me" is said, and yet it is necessary to say the other in order to understand what He means by following Him.

What is it Christ calls me to? To myself! Not to practice self-denial, which is a very cheap business, but to deny self a very costly matter. He says, "Deny yourself. Listen no longer to the call of your self, but listen to My call. Don't consider any more whether this thing will minister to your pleasure or to your grandizement, or answer the cry of your ambition. But Me first." Christ says, "Deny yourself and follow Me. Put Me on the throne and dethrone yourself. Don't let the question of the morning be, What shall I like to do, but What will Christ have me do; not Will this pay me, but will it hasten the coming of the kingdom of God. Don't let the underlying passion of your life be your own self-desire; crown Me, follow Me."

It is a superlative call, and yet it is all Jesus is always imperial. He will have no division of your loyalty, and that is what He means. "You must hate father and mother, wife, child. That means that when the soul comes into contact with Me I must be absolutely first." Let me stop here to say that whenever a soul does that he gets back a hundredfold lands and children and mother and father and wife. When Christ said He must be first, and He never lowered that standard, and no religion that is simply an addition to life has nothing to Him.

Jesus Christ comes and says, "Deny yourself," but there is the other word, "Take up the cross." Well, what is Christ's cross? No. No man can make Christ's cross. What then? Your own.

What is this cross? I don't think that it is ever the same in two persons. The cross is that in your life which most completely costs you something if you obey Christ. There is a business man this morning who is saying in his heart, "Well, if that is Christianity, I will have to go home and change my method of business." That is your cross. There is a young man here says that, "If that is Christianity it means putting Christ first, then I shall have to go home and give up that companionship." That is your cross. Some one here says, "If that is what Christ means that I am not to listen to the call of my own life, I shall have to go home and say I was wrong and confess my wrong to those to whom it is so hard to confess it." That is your cross. And somebody else says, "If that is Christianity I shall have to go back on my history, throw up everything I am doing and go into the ministry." That is your cross.

You know what your cross is. Don't let any one come and ask me. You know the thing which right in front of you this morning challenges your allegiance to Jesus Christ. You cannot play tricks with God. You cannot deceive your own conscience when you stand in the clear light of the call of Christ. He says, "Deny yourself, take up that cross (and you know what it is) and follow Me."

But why are Christ's terms so drastic? For two reasons. First, no man ever gets to Christ but by the way of the entire surrender of Jesus Christ. It is possible to admire and cheer Him, possible to patronize Him and never to know Him. It is possible for the crowd that gets to Him, but the cross-bearing soul. And if you read on you will see, "Whosoever would save his life shall lose it; whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it."

Christ confronts the soul and says virtually this: "You don't understand your own life, dear heart. You cannot realize your own kingdom. You cannot build your own character and carve out your own destiny, but I can do it, though I can only do it when you have put Me absolutely on the throne for your own life's life. For real founding and ennobling and developing you must come to Me, and by the way of a whole-hearted surrender."

But there is another reason why Christ makes His terms drastic. He wants men and women upon whom He can depend in the day of battle. I am quite sure there is nothing Jesus Christ wants at this moment so much as men and women who will go through darkness and death for Him. You remember that picture of Jairus beseeching Jesus to save his child who was dying, and how, with the people thronging about Him, the Master suddenly exclaimed, "Who touched Me?"

Now don't let us be angry with the disciples. We should have said the same thing. "A hundred people have touched you in the last five minutes. The multitude throng Thee and press Thee, and sayest Thou, who touched Me?"

But Jesus Christ always knows the difference between the crush of a careless mob and the touch of a needy soul that has come near Him. And this morning in this service closes I hear His voice speaking once again—the attractive Christ that has drawn this crowd — this exclusive Christ—and He says: "Who touched Me?" We have all jostled Him this morning. We have all looked into His face again. We have all had a new consciousness of the infinite music of His voice. Have you got anything out of Him? Has any virtue healed you this morning? If not, even now stretch out your hand and touch Him. And to do that you must deny yourself, crucify your pride. Having done that, listen to the cry of your own life, and listen to His imperial call and crown Him Lord of all.

JOB'S PA

A STORY OF BRAVERY A

By JOSEPH KEATING.

I wonder if anything
hobed?
Job put his light to
keeping the lamp like a
to the ground, slowly
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ing quietly.

"Well, dash that boy, whatever
calmly said Job.

He did not exactly use the
"dash," but it will
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But that was
verse. He whistled
the old Welsh
and sweetly and
Nothing made him lose his
mind. Not even such a glaring
stance of misplaced confidence
that boy could upset him. It would
take an earthquake to do that.

Bent double, he put the lamp
front of him and gave a final
around before laying the
still; then he threw up his
the lids of one or two of the
to see if he had forgotten or not
loosen them slightly for knocking out.
By this time he had come to the
of the last verse, and he stopped whistling.

He carefully stuck the wedge
a cog, and hung his lamp upon
Then he went into the roadway,
the full tram of coal which glittered
in the light, and picked up a slender
six-foot post. But before going back
to the cog, he looked up the road
to make sure that the boy was
where to be seen. The darkness
endless night filled the place—
black night that knows no day;
Job looked upon a spot hidden
the earth a thousand feet from
light of the sun. Nearer the coal,
little lamp glimmered on the
timber and rough sides that held
the dangerous roof.

"If I didn't send the young rascal
to clean his lamp," said Job, "he'll
be potchin' about in here an' get a
clout with a stone on his head most
likely."

It was merely the kindly nature
him which made him so careful.
boy was no son of his only his
He slowly put a plug of strong
bacco into his mouth; for a chew
a very excellent dust sponge, and
Job had in hand just then would
make it necessary. Then satisfied
the lad was far enough from the
gerous operation, he began to whistle
once more, and with the six-foot
under his arm returned to his lamp
the cog.

Holding his slender battering-ram
as near the end as possible, he went
down a step or two, and with profes
sional skill, knocked out the further
posts firsts. A little creaking and
grumbling by the fall of the upper
vein of coal, mingled with rubbish.

"More rubbish than anything else,"
said Job, spitting out the dust which
enwrapped him like a fog.

Of course, no one wants rubbish;
Job spoke of it disrespectfully. The
mineral called mine makes iron, which
in turn makes Birmingham jewelry,
coal makes smoke, and smoke makes
limited companies and happy shareholders.

He listened for a moment to the
voice of the top. All around him
creaked, groaned, and strained like
a vessel in rough water. The collier
took as much notice of these terrific
as an old salt of a puff of wind.
those who went down to the sea
the pits, shipwreck or destruction
always too near to be terrible. Like
an old sailor taking a squint
the weather, the collier just tapped
the shining black surface above him
gently with his knuckles over his
head. It sounded hollow.

"M'm!" said Job.

He stepped nearer to the cog which
with its squarely arranged sticks
looked a firm pillar under the roof.
Then Job knocked out the remaining
posts.

A most unexpected roar followed:
sudden terrific downfall of earth; and
poor Job of the good temper and sweet
melody found himself engulfed in the
deluge of stone.

This was the unexpected rock which
wrecks the old salt at last.

The falling earth hissed and roared
as it broke away and came down, making a hill where there had been a hollow. Dust choked the place—while where a faint gleam from the lamp on the cog shone through the gloom. At the time little downfalls, like sudden showers of hail, added to the mountain of the fall.

JOB'S PATIENCE.

A STORY OF BRAVERY AMONG THE WELSH MINES.

By JOSEPH KEATING, Author of "Son of Judith."

I wonder if anythin' shall be touched?"

Job put his light to the bottom coal, and keeping the lamp like a dog's eye to the ground, slowly searched every inch of the stall, in between the props, sending their shadows swiftly before and like a wheel of light; all down the lower side of the stall he searched, muttering quietly.

"Well, dash that boy, whatever," grimly said Job.

He did not exactly use the explosive "dash," but it will serve.

He slowly bent lower and picked up a bit of shining steel.

"Dash that boy," said he again, without the slightest sign of temper. "An' after sayin' he did put back everythin'. The best wedge I got. An' go an' leave it there to be buried when the top comes down an' shovelled into the gob with the rubbish! Might lost that wedge forever. The best wedge I got, too. Dash that boy."

Then he whistled softly as before, as if he had been giving the boys peppermints instead of beans. If anything could have disturbed the calm, easy, wonderful temper of Job the danger of losing his favorite wedge would be the thing. He had the same feeling for it as an editor for a favorite brand of blue pencil.

"I can knock out a stiff bit o' coal," he said to himself "easier with that wedge than anythin'. An' for him to go an' leave it there! Dash that boy."

But that was only at the end of the verse. He whistled the next verse of the old Welsh melody just as softly and sweetly and as beautifully in tune. Nothing made him lose his presence of mind. Not even such a glaring instance of misplaced confidence in that boy could upset him. It would take an earthquake to do that.

Bent double, he put the lamp in front of him and gave a final look around before laying the low top lower still; then he threw up his light to the lids of one or two of the posts to see if he had forgotten or not to loosen them slightly for knocking out. By this time he had come to the end of the last verse, and he stopped whistling.

He carefully stuck the wedge into a cog, and hung his lamp upon it. Then he went into the roadway, past the full tram of coal which glittered in the light, and picked up a slender six-foot post. But before going back to the cog, he looked up the road way to make sure that the boy was nowhere to be seen. The darkness of endless night filled the place—the black night that knows no day; for Job looked upon a spot hidden under the earth a thousand feet from the light of the sun. Nearer the coal, his little lamp glimmered on the cross timber and rough sides that held up the dangerous roof.

"If I didn't send the young rascal to clean his lamp," said Job, "he'd be potchin' about in here an' get a clout with a stone on his head mos' likely."

It was merely the kindly nature of him which made him so careful. The boy was no son of his only his butty.

He slowly put a plug of strong tobacco into his mouth; for a chew is a very excellent dust sponge, and the job Job had in hand just then would make it necessary. Then satisfied that the lad was far enough from the dangerous operation, he began to whistle once more, and with the six-foot post under his arm returned to his lamp on the cog.

Holding his slender battering-ram as near the end as possible, he went down a step or two, and with professional skill, knocked out the furthest posts firsts. A little creaking and grumbling by the fall of the upper vein of coal, mingled with rubbish.

"More rubbish than anything else," said Job, spitting out the dust which enwrapped him like a fog.

Of course, no one wants rubbish; so Job spoke of it disrespectfully. The mineral called mine makes iron, which in turn makes Birmingham jewelry; coal makes smoke, and smoke makes limited companies and happy shareholders.

He listened for a moment to the voice of the top. All around him it creaked, groaned, and strained like a vessel in rough water. The collier took as much notice of these terrifics as an old salt of a puff of wind. To those who went down to the sea and the pits, shipwreck or destruction was always too near to be terrible. Like an old sailor taking a squint at the weather, the collier just tapped the shining black surface above him gently with his knuckles over his head. It sounded hollow.

"M'm!" said Job.

He stepped nearer to the cog which, with its squarely arranged sticks, looked a firm pillar under the roof. Then Job knocked out the remaining posts.

A most unexpected roar followed; a sudden terrific downfall of earth; and poor Job of the good temper and sweet melody found himself engulfed in this deluge of stone.

This was the unexpected rock which wrecks the old salt at last.

The falling earth hissed and roared, as it broke away and came down, making a hill where there had been a hollow. Dust choked the place—white. where a faint gleam from the lamp on the cog shone through the gloom. All the time little downfalls, like sudden showers of hail, added to the mountain of the fall

Through it all the light hung from the steel wedge on the cog. Sometimes a falling stone hit the lamp and made it swing to and fro. But soon it steadied itself, and shone on calmly till it got another rock. The wedge held firm.

After a time the loosening earth came no more than the mere pattering of raindrops from a tree after a storm. Small flat pebbles fell inoffensively upon the heap with sounds as if they were dropped into water. The dust slowly rolled up on the air-current from the upper to the lower side. It passed through the cut down there and gradually disappeared from Job's stall, so that the lamp brightened up and shed a clear circle of light upon the situation.

Job opened his eyes when instinct told him to do so. He immediately closed them again, when a bunch of rubbish unexpectedly fell over his head. He felt blood trickling from his forehead. He would have wiped it away; but he could not move his arms.

"Broke, I s'pose," thought Job.

Once more he opened his eyes; and he smiled as he saw the lamp shining serenely where he had hung it.

"The best steel wedge I ever had," said he.

Then by the hopeful light he looked upward; he rolled his eyes from side to side. He did everything slowly. At last he tried to rise; failed; tried again; found the effort had lodged him into a tighter fit than ever. He tried again and found he could not move an inch.

So Job quietly submitted. He saw that he was laying on his back. Mountainous stones lay across the lower part of his body; his legs were buried under the big part of his fall; and around his head were grouped the stones that had rolled down the side of the heap. They squeezed upon his cheeks. He bore the pain of it calmly.

He looked straight up into the hole over his head.

"Looks very raggid," thought Job. "More is comin' down. Done for, I s'pose I am now, whatever."

He raised his voice, trying to attract the nearest neighbor, who worked in the upper stall.

"Davith, hay!" shouted Job.

No answer came.

"Hoy—y—y!" Job shouted again.

But he got no response.

"This old fall is dead'nin' my voice," said Job.

But the truth was that poor Job's voice had lost its lustiness, owing to the weakening of his suffering body.

Drip—drip—drip, came the little stones out of the black hollow above.

"Wonder if that boy'll soon come back?" thought Job. "Hoy—y—y!"

He waited for an answer, but none came.

"Well, I mus' do somethin' for myself, I s'pose," said he.

Again he tried to move his body out of its prison. He felt the stones shifting; in the light from the cog he saw a great stone sliding down.

"Ah!" said he, satisfied. "P'raps I can manage by myself, after all."

But he stopped suddenly. As the big stone slid away from against the cog, it set free the loose top which it had held up. With a clatter more stones fell down around the man's head, cutting him again, and completely covering him.

When the sliding and rattling of the stones ceased, and the dust cleared away, Job could only open one eye; the other was held fast by the angle of a stone upon his face. And with the one eye he could barely get a glimpse of the light.

The rubbish was piled up over him, and but a faint gleam came to him through the crevices.

But it was because of the crevices that Job was still breathing. The stones crushed one another, and therefore could not properly get at their victim.

His agony increased; the danger was even more terrible than before; but the moral force of the man left him as calm as ever.

"Better not try that game, I can see," he said. "If I move one stone, down comes 20 more."

He lay quite quiet. Another man, frantic with the pain and terror of it, would struggle. His struggle for life would be his death.

Job merely took his bearings. He locked at the cog, and saw around its top ragged and soft rubbish. This part, he knew, must then have been only held by contact with the remainder of the roof down towards the lower side. But, in order to get at the top seam of coal, the roof down the lower side had to be exposed temporarily. But it was vicious. It resented the exposure of breaking loose and bringing down with it all the top up to the edge of Job's firm cog. This good pillar cut off the breakage, and prevented more of the roof coming down. But it had not been able to prevent Job from going down. He had been a step below it, and a sudden stone had disabled him. With this in his brain, Job quietly planned how to get out. For he saw that even the services of the cog might not hold good for long.

"If on'y it'll hold up till somebody shall come," said he. "Wonder how long that boy'll be again?"

Resigned, he lay still, listening to the ceaseless patter of the dripping pebbles.

"If on'y it'll hold," said he. "Just a move of a bit o' dust might bring it all down worse than ever."

Job's interest then became centred in the build of the cog, wondering whether he had built it with true art—the putting up of one of those square pillars to hold up the earth took as much skill as the decoration of a pillar in the Coliseum. Job rarely flattered himself. Only now, when he saw that the firmness of the cog kept it from slanting, did he feel satisfied with himself. The slightest disturbance to the stones as they now lay would bring them solidly on the face of the man; their displacement would bring down tons of locse earth upon them; and the human head underneath would be crushed into pulp.

"Wonder how long that boy'll be?" thought Job. "No use tryin' to shout, I s'pose. Might shake the stones."

The ghost of a smile grinned grimly in his brain; it could not get as far as his lips.

He lay quite quiet. Drip—drip, fell the little stones upon the great heap. Job's eye looked through the crevices to the lamp. Hope never looked brighter.

"Gives a splendid light," thought Job. "An' that steel wedge is the best I ever had. Holds well. Good old cog, too. Wonder if it'll hold till I'm took out. If is slants any, down everything'll come on me; an' then—so long, whatever."

That very fact—that the turn of a hair meant death—that fact would be the one to set a weak nature roaring for safety. In the crisis a man's real nature shows itself. If the folly is there it will come out. It is only when you strain a man to the breaking point that you see his weakness. But Job's strong nature allowed him to act with the simple quietude that suited the fix he was in. He lay still, with his plan for safety in his brain, waiting coolly for death or rescue.

His eyes were fixed upon his lamp; his brain working out the problem of how it might be possible for anybody to get him out safely. To touch a single stone would be the worst thing that could happen. But if he didn't get the stones away, how was he to be freed? Not only himself, but the one who tried to rescue him might be buried, too.

"Where's that boy?" wondered Job. "Thinks I'm all right, I s'pose. Playin' in the lockin' place, mos' likely. Thinks I'm all right, I s'pose—young monkey."

He heard a dull report.

"Somebody comin' through the door," said Job.

Soon came shuffling footsteps through the dust, and a most unmelodious whistling. The minstrel boy was returning. Evidently his good humor was high. The whistling was sometimes broken off to allow the performer to sing and dance along the roadway.

"Good lad," commented Job. "Wonderful boy that."

The concert came nearer. It stopped at the spot where the boy usually took off his coat.

"Hoy, there, wassy!" called Job.

"Hoy!" returned the wassy.

"Come here a bit. I'm fast." Job said quietly.

The lad ran up to the sound of the voice. He saw only the mountainous fall, with the lamp hanging from the cog.

"Hoy!" he shouted, "where be you?"

"I'm fast," answered Jab. "Run'n tell a couple of 'um to come down here."

The boy looked for the voice. Then, with terror, he understood. The boy lost hold of himself in the horror of it. He began running to and fro senselessly, roaring out:

"Oh! mam, mam. He's under the—he's under the fall. Oh, mam, mam! He's killed; he's killed!"

He could do nothing useful in his fright. But Job's voice steadied him.

"Stop that crying, butty. Do what I tell you. Run up to the next place an' tell a couple of 'um to come here, quick. Don't cry, wassy. Off with you. There, that's a good boy. Off you go."

The cool tone controlled the terrified youngster. He ran to the upper side, climbed over the slope of the fall, his long lamp getting awkwardly mixed up with his short legs, and cut past the face of the coal into the next fall. It was empty. He remembered that the collier had not been to work there that day. Out along the roadway he ran to other places, all the time crying:

"Hoy! Hoy!"

In five minutes, down came the men. Job's stall was filled with streaming lights and excited colliers.

Three of them leaped to the edge of the fall, and in frenzied anxiety started to full away the big stones looking for the stricken man.

Job saw they would bring down the place and bury everybody.

"Whoa, there!" said he. "Steady, boys."

"All right, all right," they cried. "Have you out now in a jiffy."

And again they laid trembling hands on the stones. Down upon the foremost came a stone that laid him out. But he nor the others feared anything of this kind when any one else was in worse danger. Two of them carried the man back, and a half dozen advanced to the rescue. But their eagerness and excitement were dangerous.

"Whoa, there, I tell you," said Job patiently. "Stand back a bit. We'll all be buried if you go on like that. That's you, is it, Shenkin?"

"Ay, Job, that's me. We'll 'ave you out now. But we don't know how."

"Stand by the cog," ordered Job. "Only one—you Shenkin. I got it marked out. See that stone on the corner? Put a post under him first."

"Post—get a post!"

It was in Shenkin's hands in a second. He was a good workman; and in two minutes the post, held up the stone. But even this was not done for nothing. Shenkin's head got a mark that never left it. With the blood streaming down his face, he waited the next order.

"If you stock a bit of a post with a big flat lid slanting against this here stone over my body," said Job, "that'll hold up a lot."

It was done.

Then following out his plan in detail, Job gave order after order. They put a support here, another there; one leaning downwards, one leaning up; some more crossing these. In this way Job calmly worked out his scheme. Under his orders the men occasionally had to run back to avoid an inevitable downfall, like soldiers taking cover.

But they came back to the firing line, and the position was soon conquered. Instead of letting every rescuer get buried under new falls and himself crushed to death altogther, Job coolly insisted upon taking command. His patience and endurance held good; and when at last the willing arms gently drew him from under the crisscross supports of the great stones, he said, with unruffled gravity, as he looked at his lamp hanging from the cog:

"That's the best steel wedge I ever had."

They found a leg and an arm and a few ribs broken.

"Wonder I wasn't killed," calmly remarked Job as they carried him home.

I wonder did it ever occur to him that he had saved his own life by his patience and the rescuers by his simple, cool, solid presence of mind.—New York Post.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Cancer was among the diseases diagnosed in the Talmud 20 centuries ago.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

A clever woman traveler mended a rent in her gown by using a hair from her head as thread for the needle she always carries in her purse.

The oldest love letter in the world is in the British museum. It is a proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess, and it was made 3500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick.

Commendatore Boni, the archaeologist of the Roman Forum, says that locality was a cemetery long before it was a forum, and the tombs were packed so close together that no trace of a pathway could be found.

According to the Chemist and Druggist the native drug stores in Japan are still largely stocked with dried snakes, toads, lizards, crabs, etc., infusions of which are the popular household remedies throughout the country.

In London we find there are 65 libraries, which contain reading rooms, and on the bookshelves are 600,000 volumes, which have four million readers. Fiction forms 80 percent of the reading matter. The parks under the control of the council cover 3833 acres, and cost over £100,000 a year to maintain.

The simple ordering of a joint of beef for dinner involves pulling the strings of an almost incalculable number of different trades, which, if every one gave up beef as an article of diet, would to cease to exist. The butcher of 1903 could make no profit out of the beasts he kills were he not to use up every atom of the ox's body besides that fit for food.

Jacky's Mistake.

Two deap sea jackies of Celtic race and Uncle Samuel's service were cruising for a berth one day along a country road. The joyful festivities of the city water front hed delayed their return aboard the white battle craft whose honored name in letters of gold adorned the front of their blue caps, and now adrift they were rolling ahead with the gentle sidewise swing of a ship when she courtesies buoyently to the underhurl of the foam flecked waters. They were a-hungered and a-thirst and had parted with the paymaster's last donation long before the wharves were hull down far astern.

Presently they saw a fine fat bird of emerald hue in a well furnished cage hanging on the veranda of a residence. That parrot a little further up the road, placed on the market, would buy dinner, or at least a drink, and this brace of lawless men of the sea bent themselves to its capture. One slipped into the yard while the other moneyless mariner stood at anchor watch at the gate against a possible surprise. Polly held her peace, but noted the trick out of the tail of her big round eye, till Jack was well within hail. Then she found her black tongue.

"Shove off, you bloody, brine soaked pirate!"

Startled at the stillness broken by rebuke so aptly spoken, or overcome by the natural superstition of the seafaring, Jack lost his nerve and stumbling astern toward the gate he muttered. "Beg pardon, sur. I thought you was a bur-rd."—San Francisco Call.

A "Nervy" Proposition.

On being sentenced to seven days' hard labor at the workhouse for being drunk, a Lowestoft (England) man took a coin from his pocket and offered to toss the mayor whether it should be fourteen days or nothing.

HUNTING BURIED TREASURE

EXPEDITION TO DISCOVER MILLIONS OF PIRATES' PLUNDER.

Hid in Canyon of the Galapagos Islands in 1820-21—A State Department Officer—Talks of the Treasure and the Various Searches for It. This dispatch caught the eye of a State Department official in Washington not long ago:

Valparaiso, Chili, August 8—The British yacht Cavalier, owned by Major Maude, a member of the Royal Army Reserve, has left Coquimbo for Galapagos Islands, where a search will be made for the treasure which is said to have been hidden there a long time ago. The Cavalier met very rough weather near Mocha Island, where the crew temporarily abandoned the vessel and suffered great hardships. The yacht carries two guns and 100 rifles.

"Still after the Galapagos treasure, eh?" he remarked to your correspondent on reading this. "Well, I hope they get it this time. They are taking two guns and 100 rifles along to kill tortoise, I presume. You know the Galapagos Islands swarm with huge tortoises, some of them 600 pounds in weight. No doubt, too any of these monsters would hinder the work of treasure digging.

"But why make fun of these treasure hunters? They are on a quest that to my mind is the most fascinating in the world. What's more, I believe the treasure is there. I have kept track of it a little myself, and if I had a few thousand to spare and six months' leave of absence, might be there myself.

"I'll tell you about this treasure, how it came there, and who buried it there, if you will guarantee not to go down and get it before I do. It was the rich spoils of years of piracy in the West Indies, and was taken round the Horn in 1820 and 1821, when the English war vessels stamped out piracy in the Spanish Main. The Galapagos group lies right out under the equator. The treasure was taken there, and buried on Commander Island, one of the group. The spot was well chosen, in a canon which cleaves the hills running down to the beach. The pirates, who were pretty hotly chased, scattered as soon as they had disposed of their loot. Two of them, Englishmen of the names of Thompson and Chapel, landed at Valparaiso and worked their way back to England. They informed the British Admiralty of the treasure, and on promise of immunity from punishment they furnished maps and even accompanied a man-of-war that was sent out to recover the stuff and apprehend the pirates. That part of the treasure deposited in 1820 was dug up and taken back to England, and the expedition captured eighty of the pirates in small boats along the west coast, took them to Jamaica and hanged them.

"Thompson and Chapel were misty as to the location of the treasure hidden in 1821. This was the bigger lot, as it contained all the loot left in the West Indies. That is the treasure which still lies under the sands of Commander Island. A syndicate of Liverpool merchants sent out an expedition to get the treasure, but it was not found. Since that time many parties have searched for it. In 1846 a man named Keaton, who was said to be descended from one of the pirates, went to Galapagos and recovered $75,000 of the treasure. He was accompanied by a sailor named Bogue. They had two Chilians with them, who afterwards disappeared. Keaton himself also disappeared, but Bogue turned up in St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he was charged with the murder of Keaton, and narrowly escaped the gallows. Several expeditions were fitted out after that, at San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., by persons who had been associated with Keaton. The brig Blakely was fitted out a couple of years ago, and she went down to look for the treasure, but she might as well have looked for pots of gold at the end of rainbows, for she went to Cocos Island, off Costa Rica, instead of going to Galapagos.

"The latest expedition that went in search of the West Indian treasure was in charge of Capt. Brown of Boston, who took a party down from San Francisco in the schooner Herman. He had no definite knowledge of the treasure, but thought it was on Cocos Island. He became involved in a controversy with his crew, and the schooner put in at Honolulu. Later the crowd dribbled back to San Francisco, disgusted with Brown and hidden treasure. They buried about $600 each of their treasure in the venture, I understand.

"The only reference I ever saw of the amount and character of the possessions was an interview with one of the Keaton parties in a San Francisco paper. This said that the treasure was variously estimated at from $33,600,000 to $60,000,000 in money, bullion and utensils. In one excavation was buried 300,000 pounds of silver bullion and money, and in another hole 733 bars of gold, each four by three inches, and two inches thick, as well as jewelled swords, precious stones, and several kettles full of miscellaneous gold.

"And now Capt. Maude of the Royal Army Reserve is after this treasure in the stout yacht Cavalier. Good luck to him! So long as I cannot afford to take a six months' leave of absence from the department, I am willing that Capt. Maude should have his trial. I hope he strikes that canon and diverts without superhuman difficulty the little river that now flows over the spot where the treasure was buried. It is a good six months' task. It might pay—quien sabe? And think of the fun! Think of the international complications to be avoided in smuggling this loot away from the jurisdiction of Ecuador!"—New York Post.

Largest Flower in the World.

The raffesia is a strange plant. It grows in Sumatra and derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, governor of Sumatra at one time, and his friend Dr. Arnold, a naturalist. They were the first white men to discover the wonderful plant. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent flower in the world. It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across and of brick red color, covered with numerous irregular yellowish white swellings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens.

This cup is filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with projections like miniature cow's horns. The cup when free from its contents would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch in thickness. With its beauty one is led to expect sweetness, but its odor is that of tainted beef, and Dr. Arnold supposed that even the flies were deceived by the smell and were depositing their eggs in the thick disk, taking it for a piece of carrion.

AN INDUSTRY FOR PORTO RICO.

The Island a Natural Home of Sisal Fibre Plants.

Backed by the necessary capital from the United States, the island of Porto Rico might become one of the greatest producers of sisal fibre under the protection of the stars and stripes. The henequen plant grows almost everywhere throughout the island, and the natives have produced surprising results with the fibre, despite the fact that they have given it little or no attention. They have known the value of the plant for generations, but with true tropical apathy have taken hardly any steps to make the most of their knowledge.

There are four kinds of the fibre plant growing in Porto Rico. They are: Henequen, maguey, San Loveria, and emajagua. All belong to the one family of plant, although varying a trifle as to the size of the leaf and quality of fibre. The plant is thickest in the Maysaguez district, on the eastern shore of the island. Of the four varieties, San Loveria is the favorite with the natives. They plait ropes from this fibre that for strength and lightness cannot be surpassed. These ropes are used on the harbor sailing vessels, and have often been purchased by skippers of foreign vessels putting in here. The rope is made of every size, from the donkey-engine hawser to the much used deck twine.

A few enterprising men have tried within the last few years to have the natives stand by them in an attempt to boom the growth of the plant here. The natives were energetic until their curiosity was satisfied, and then came the inevitable slump, and the boomer found himself alone and practically helpless when it came to ascertaining the exact location of the best supplies of the plant and the best methods of promoting the growth. With the supplies obtained, however, a considerable quantity was shipped to England from time to time, and the report from that country was very encouraging. The fibre was woven into many fabrics, and caused admiration among the larger weavers. It was said that the best results were obtained in Belfast, Ireland, where a linen manufacturer in that city evolved a fabric that closely resembled the finest silk. This fabric, which was named Borlinquen, after the ancient name of Porto Rico, was made into gowns for court receptions, and was much praised. The Belfast manufacturer, after making every preparation to continue the weaving of the fibre, had to give the project up in despair, because of the uncertainty of the supply. Ships from the distant island arrived seldom, and then with very little of the plant product aboard.

While in many sections of the United States a determined effort is making to grow the sisal fibre, and with varying degrees of success, here in Porto Rico, with hardly any trouble whatever, the plant attains a hardy growth and is in evidence almost everywhere. The natives plait the fibre in a deft manner. They have a six-strand plait which they then over-plait into another six-strand, until at last they fabricate a piece of "cloth," as they call it, of about the consistency of finely woven carpet. Some of the fibre is used for harness instead of leather, and gives excellent service. At the present time there is no systematic manufacture of henequen into marketable goods, but a number of men who have experimented in the past hope to interest manufacturers of the North.—San Juan (P. R.) correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

First Lady Motorist.

The first lady motorist, it is said, was Mrs. John Biddulph Martin, of Morton Park, Worcestershire, the widow of Mr. Martin, of Martin's Bank. Mrs. Martin was not only the first lady to appear on a motor car in Hyde Park, but also the first woman to take a motor tour on the English country roads, and to visit scores of lovely villages almost entirely unknown to travelers.

JOB'S PATIENCE.

A STORY OF BRAVERY AMONG THE WELSH MINES.

By JOSEPH KEATING, Author of "Son of Judith."

I wonder if anythin' shall be
[illegible]?"

Job put his light to the bottom coal, keeping the lamp like a dog's to the ground, slowly searched every inch of the stall, in between the props, sending their shadows swiftly round like a wheel of light; all down the lower side of the stall he searched, whistling quietly

"Well, dash that boy, whatever," grimly said Job.

He did not exactly use the explete "dash," but it will serve.

He slowly bent lower and picked up a bit of shining steel.

"Dash that boy," said he again, without the slightest sign of temper. "An' after sayin' he did put back every one. The best wedge I got. An' to go an' leave it there to be buried when the top comes down an' shovelled into the gob with the rubbish! I might lost that wedge forever. The best wedge I got, too. Dash that boy."

Then he whistled softly as before, as if he had been giving the boy sixpences instead of beans. If anything could have disturbed the calm, the wonderful temper of Job the dandler of losing his favorite wedge would be the thing. He had the same feeling for it as an editor for a favorite brand of blue pencil.

"I can knock out a stiff bit o' coal," he said to himself "easier with that wedge than anythin'. An' for him to go an' leave it there! Dash that boy."

But that was only at the end of the verse. He whistled the next verse of the old Welsh melody just as softly and sweetly and as beautifully in tune. Nothing made him lose his presence of mind. Not even such a glaring instance of misplaced confidence in that boy could upset him. It would take an earthquake to do that.

Bent double, he put the lamp in front of him and gave a final lock around before laying the low top lower still; then he threw up his light to the lids of one or two of the posts to see if he had forgotten or not to loosen them slightly for knocking out. By this time he had come to the end of the last verse, and he stopped whistling.

He carefully stuck the wedge into a prop, and hung his lamp upon it. Then he went into the roadway, past the full tram of coal which glittered in the light, and picked up a slender six-foot post. But before going back to the cog, he looked up the road way to make sure that the boy was nowhere to be seen. The darkness of endless night filled the place—the black night that knows no day; for Job looked upon a spot hidden under the earth a thousand feet from the light of the sun. Nearer the coal, his little lamp glimmered on the cross timber and rough sides that held up the dangerous roof.

"If I didn't send the young rascal to clean his lamp," said Job, "he'd be potchin' about in here an' get a clout with a stone on his head mos' likely."

It was merely the kindly nature of him which made him so careful. The boy was no son of his only his butty.

He slowly put a plug of strong tobacco into his mouth; for a chew is a very excellent dust sponge, and the job Job had in hand just then would make it necessary. Then satisfied that the lad was far enough from the dangerous operation, he began to whistle once more, and with the six-foot post under his arm returned to his lamp on the cog.

Holding his slender battering-ram as near the end as possible, he went down a step or two, and with professional skill, knocked out the furthest posts firsts. A little creaking and grumbling by the fall of the upper vein of coal, mingled with rubbish.

"More rubbish than anything else," said Job, spitting out the dust which enwrapped him like a fog.

Of course, no one wants rubbish; so Job spoke of it disrespectfully. The mineral called mine makes iron, which in turn makes Birmingham jewelry; coal makes smoke, and smoke makes limited companies and happy shareholders.

He listened for a moment to the voice of the top. All around him it creaked, groaned, and strained like a vessel in rough water. The collier took as much notice of these terrifics as an old salt of a puff of wind. To those who went down to the sea and the pits, shipwreck or destruction was always too near to be terrible. Like an old sailor taking a squint at the weather, the collier just tapped the shining black surface above him gently with his knuckles over his head. It sounded hollow.

"M'm!" said Job.

He stepped nearer to the cog which, with its squarely arranged sticks, looked a firm pillar under the roof. Then Job knocked out the remaining posts.

Almost unexpected roar followed; a sudden terrific downfall of earth; and poor Job of the good temper and sweet melody found himself engulfed in this deluge of stone.

This was the unexpected rock which wrecks the old salt at last.

The falling earth hissed and roared, as it broke away and came down, making a hill where there had been a hollow. Dust choked the place—white, where a faint gleam from the lamp on the cog shone through the gloom. All the same little downfalls, like sudden showers of hail, added to the mountain of the fall

Through it all the light hung from the steel wedge on the cog. Sometimes a falling stone hit the lamp and made it swing to and fro. But soon it steadied itself, and shone on calmly till it got another rock. The wedge held firm.

After a time the loosening earth came no more than the mere pattering of raindrops from a tree after a storm. Small flat pebbles fell inoffensively upon the heap with sounds as if they were dropped into water. The dust slowly rolled up on the air-current from the upper to the lower side. It passed through the cut down there and gradually disappeared from Job's stall, so that the lamp brightened up and shed a clear circle of light upon the situation.

Job opened his eyes when instinct told him to do so. He immediately closed them again, when a bunch of rubbish unexpectedly fell over his head. He felt blood trickling from his forehead. He would have wiped it away; but he could not move his arms.

"Broke, I s'pose," thought Job.

Once more he opened his eyes; and he smiled as he saw the lamp shining serenely where he had hung it.

"The best steel wedge I ever had," said he.

Then by the hopeful light he looked upward; he rolled his eyes from side to side. He did everything slowly. At last he tried to rise; failed; tried again; found the effort had lodged him into a tighter fit than ever. He tried again and found he could not move an inch.

So Job quietly submitted. He saw that he was laying on his back. Mountainous stones lay across the lower part of his body; his legs were buried under the big part of his fall; and around his head were grouped the stones that had rolled down the side of the heap. They squeezed upon his cheeks. He bore the pain of it calmly.

He looked straight up into the hole over his head.

"Looks very raggid," thought Job. "More is comin' down. Done for, I s'pose I am now, whatever."

He raised his voice, trying to attract the nearest neighbor, who worked in the upper stall.

"Davith, hoy!" shouted Job.

No answer came.

"Hoy—y—y!" Job shouted again.

But he got no response.

"This old fall is dead'nin' my voice," said Job.

But the truth was that poor Job's voice had lost its lustiness, owing to the weakening of his suffering body.

Drip—drip—drip, came the little stones out of the black hollow above.

"Wonder if that boy'll soon come back?" thought Job. "Hoy—y—y!"

He waited for an answer, but none came.

"Well, I mus' do somethin' for myself, I s'pose," said he.

Again he tried to move his body out of its prison. He felt the stones shifting; in the light from the cog he saw a great stone sliding down.

"Ah!" said he, satisfied. "P'raps I can manage by myself, after all."

But he stopped suddenly. As the big stone slid away from against the cog, it set free the loose top which it had held up. With a clatter more stones fell down around the man's head, cutting him again, and completely covering him.

When the sliding and rattling of the stones ceased, and the dust cleared away, Job could only open one eye; the other was held fast by the angle of a stone upon his face. And with the one eye he could barely get a glimpse of the light.

The rubbish was piled up over him, and but a faint gleam came to him through the crevices.

But it was because of the crevices that Job was still breathing. The stones crushed one another, and therefore could not properly get at their victim.

His agony increased; the danger was even more terrible than before; but the moral force of the man left him as calm as ever.

"Better not try that game, I can see," he said. "If I move one stone, down comes 20 more."

He lay quite quiet. Another man, frantic with the pain and terror of it, would struggle. His struggle for life would be his death.

Job merely took his bearings. He looked at the cog, and saw around its top ragged and soft rubbish. This part, he knew, must then have been only held by contact with the remainder of the roof down towards the lower side. But, in order to get at the top seam of coal, the roof down the lower side had to be exposed temporarily. But it was vicious. It resented the exposure of breaking loose and bringing down with it all the top up to the edge of Job's firm cog. This good pillar cut off the breakage, and prevented more of the roof coming down. But it had not been able to prevent Job from going down. He had been a step below it, and a sudden stone had disabled him. With this in his brain, Job quietly planned how to get out. For he saw that even the services of the cog might not hold good for long.

"If on'y it'll hold up till somebody shall come," said he. "Wonder how long that boy'll be again?"

Resigned, he lay still, listening to the ceaseless patter of the dripping pebbles.

"If on'y it'll hold," said he. "Just a move of a bit o' dust might bring it all down worse than ever."

Job's interest then became centred in the build of the cog, wondering whether he had built it with true art—the putting up of one of those square pillars to hold up the earth took as much skill as the decoration of a pillar in the Coliseum. Job rarely flattered himself. Only now, when he saw that the firmness of the cog kept it from slanting, did he feel satisfied with himself. The slightest disturbance to the stones as they now lay would bring them solidly on the face of the man; their displacement would bring down tons of loose earth upon them; and the human head underneath would be crushed into pulp.

"Wonder how long that boy'll be?" thought Job. "No use tryin' to shout, I s'pose. Might shake the stones."

The ghost of a smile grinned grimly in his brain; it could not get as far as his lips.

He lay quite quiet. Drip—drip, fell the little stones upon the great heap. Job's eye looked through the crevices to the lamp. Hope never looked brighter.

"Gives a splendid light," thought Job. "An' that steel wedge is the best I ever had. Holds well. Good old cog, too. Wonder if it'll hold till I'm took out. If is slants any, down everything'll come on me; an' then—so long, whatever."

That very fact—that the turn of a hair meant death—that fact would be the one to set a weak nature roaring for safety. In the crisis a man's real nature shows itself. If the folly is there it will come out. It is only when you strain a man to the breaking point that you see his weakness. But Job's strong nature allowed him to act with the simple quietude that suited the fix he was in. He lay still, with his plan for safety in his brain, waiting coolly for death or rescue.

His eyes were fixed upon his lamp; his brain working out the problem of how it might be possible for anybody to get him out safely. To touch a single stone would be the worst thing that could happen. But if he didn't get the stones away, how was he to be freed? Not only himself, but the one who tried to rescue him might be buried, too.

"Where's that boy?" wondered Job. "Thinks I'm all right, I s'pose. Playin' in the lockin' place, mos' likely. Thinks I'm all right, I s'pose—young monkey."

He heard a dull report.

"Somebody comin' through the door," said Job.

Soon came shuffling footsteps through the dust, and a most unmelodious whistling. The minstrel boy was returning. Evidently his good humor was high. The whistling was sometimes broken off to allow the performer to sing and dance along the roadway.

"Good lad," commented Job. "Wonderful boy that."

The concert came nearer. It stopped at the spot where the boy usually took off his coat.

"Hoy, there, wassy!" called Job.

"Hoy!" returned the wassy.

"Come here a bit. I'm fast." Job said quietly.

The lad ran up to the sound of the voice. He saw only the mountainous fall, with the lamp hanging from the cog.

"Hoy!" he shouted, "where be you?"

"I'm fast," answered Jab. "Run'n tell a couple of 'um to come down here."

The boy looked for the voice. Then, with terror, he understood. The boy lost hold of himself in the horror of it. He began running to and fro senselessly, roaring out:

"Oh! mam, mam. He's under the—he's under the fall. Oh, mam, mam! He's killed; he's killed!"

He could do nothing useful in his fright. But Job's voice steadied him.

"Stop that crying, butty. Do what I tell you. Run up to the next place an' tell a couple of 'um to come here, quick. Don't cry, wassy. Off with you. There, that's a good boy. Off you go."

The cool tone controlled the terrified youngster. He ran to the upper side, climbed over the slope of the fall, his long lamp getting awkwardly mixed up with his short legs, and cut past the face of the coal into the next fall. It was empty. He remembered that the collier had not been to work there that day. Out along the roadway he ran to other places, all the time crying:

"Hoy! Hoy!"

In five minutes, down came the men. Job's stall was filled with streaming lights and excited colliers.

Three of them leaped to the edge of the fall, and in frenzied anxiety started to full away the big stones locking for the stricken man.

Job saw they would bring down the place and bury everybody.

"Whoa, there!" said he. "Steady, boys."

"All right, all right," they cried. "Have you out now in a jiffy."

And again they laid trembling hands on the stones. Down upon the foremost came a stone that laid him out. But he nor the others feared anything of this kind when any one else was in worse danger. Two of them carried the man back, and a half dozen advanced to the rescue. But their eagerness and excitement were dangerous.

"Whoa, there, I tell you," said Job patiently. "Stand back a bit. We'll all be buried if you go on like that. That's you, is it, Shenkin?"

"Ay, Job, that's me. We'll 'ave you out now. But we don't know how."

"Stand by the cog," ordered Job. "Only one—you Shenkin. I got it marked out. See that stone on the corner? Put a post under him first."

"Post—get a post!"

It was in Shenkin's hands in a second. He was a good workman; and in two minutes the post, held up the stone. But even this was not done for nothing. Shenkin's head got a mark that never left it. With the blood streaming down his face, he waited the next order.

"If you stock a bit of a post with a big flat lid slanting against this here stone over my body," said Job, "that'll hold up a lot."

It was done.

Then following out his plan in detail, Job gave order after order. They put a support here, another there; one leaning downwards, one leaning up; some more crossing these. In this way Job calmly worked out his scheme. Under his orders the men occasionally had to run back to avoid an inevitable downfall, like soldiers taking cover.

But they came back to the firing line, and the position was soon conquered. Instead of letting every rescuer get buried under new falls and himself crushed to death altogther, Job coolly insisted upon taking command. His patience and endurance held good; and when at last the willing arms gently drew him from under the crisscross supports of the great stones, he said, with unruffled gravity, as he looked at his lamp hanging from the cog:

"That's the best steel wedge I ever had."

They found a leg and an arm and a few ribs broken.

"Wonder I wasn't killed," calmly remarked Job as they carried him home.

I wonder did it ever occur to him that he had saved his own life by his patience and the rescuers by his simple, cool, solid presence of mind.—New York Post.

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More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

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The oldest love letter in the world is in the British museum. It is a proposal of marriage for the hand of an Egyptian princess, and it was made 3500 years ago. It is in the form of an inscribed brick.

Commendatore Boni, the archaeologist of the Roman Forum, says that locality was a cemetery long before it was a forum, and the tombs were packed so close together that no trace of a pathway could be found.

According to the Chemist and Druggist the native drug stores in Japan are still largely stocked with dried snakes, toads, lizards, crabs, etc., infusions of which are the popular household remedies throughout the country.

In London we find there are 65 libraries, which contain reading rooms, and on the bookshelves are 600,000 volumes, which have four million readers. Fiction forms 80 percent of the reading matter. The parks under the control of the council cover 3833 acres, and cost over £100,000 a year to maintain.

The simple ordering of a joint of beef for dinner involves pulling the strings of an almost incalculable number of different trades, which, if every one gave up beef as an article of diet, would to cease to exist. The butcher of 1903 could make no profit out of the beasts he kills were he not to use up every atom of the ox's body besides that fit for food.

Jacky's Mistake.

Two deap sea jackies of Celtic race and Uncle Samuel's service were cruising for a berth one day along a country road. The joyful festivities of the city water front hed delayed their return aboard the white battle craft whose honored name in letters of gold adorned the front of their blue caps, and now adrift they were rolling ahead with the gentle sidewise swing of a ship when she courtesies buoyently to the underhurl of the foam flecked waters. They were a-hungered and a-thirst and had parted with the paymaster's last donation long before the wharves were hull down far astern.

Presently they saw a fine fat bird of emerald hue in a well furnished cage hanging on the veranda of a residence. That parrot a little further up the road, placed on the market, would buy dinner, or at least a drink, and this brace of lawless men of the sea bent themselves to its capture. One slipped into the yard while the other moneyless mariner stood at anchor watch at the gate against a possible surprise. Polly held her peace, but noted the trick out of the tail of her big round eye, till Jack was well within hail. Then she found her black tongue.

"Shove off, you bloody, brine soaked pirate!"

Startled at the stillness broken by rebuke so aptly spoken, or overcome by the natural superstition of the seafaring, Jack lost his nerve and stumbling astern toward the gate he muttered, "Beg pardon, sur. I thought you was a bur-rd."—San Francisco Call.

A "Nervy" Proposition.

On being sentenced to seven days' hard labor at the workhouse for being drunk, a Lowestoft (England) man took a coin from his pocket and offered to toss the mayor whether it should be fourteen days or nothing.

HUNTING BURIED TREASURE

EXPEDITION TO DISCOVER MILLIONS OF PIRATES' PLUNDER.

Hid in Canyon of the Galapagos Islands in 1820-21—A State Department Officer—Talks of the Treasure and the Various Searches for It. This dispatch caught the eye of a

State Department official in Washington not long ago:

Valparaiso, Chili, August 8—The British yacht Cavalier, owned by Major Maude, a member of the Royal Army Reserve, has left Ocquimbo for Galapagos Islands, where a search will be made for the treasure which is said to have been hidden there a long time ago. The Cavalier met very rough weather near Mocha Island, where the crew temporarily abandoned the vessel and suffered great hardships. The yacht carries two guns and 100 rifles.

"Still after the Galapagos treasure, eh?" he remarked to your correspondent on reading this. "Well, I hope they get it this time. They are taking two guns and 100 rifles along to kill tortoise, I presume. You know the Galapagos Islands swarm with huge tortoises, some of them 600 pounds in weight. No doubt, too any of these monsters would hinder the work of treasure digging.

"But why make fun of these treasure hunters? They are on a quest that to my mind is the most fascinating in the world. What's more, I believe the treasure is there. I have kept track of it a little myself, and if I had a few thousand to spare and six months' leave of absence, might be there myself.

"I'll tell you about this treasure, how it came there, and who buried it there, if you will guarantee not to go down and get it before I do. It was the rich spoils of years of piracy in the West Indies, and was taken round the Horn in 1820 and 1821, when the English war vessels stamped out piracy in the Spanish Main. The Galapagos group lies right out under the equator. The treasure was taken there, and buried on Commander Island, one of the group. The spot was well chosen, in a canon which cleaves the hills running down to the beach. The pirates, who were pretty hotly chased, scattered as soon as they had disposed of their loot. Two of them, Englishmen of the names of Thompson and Chapel, landed at Valparaiso and worked their way back to England. They informed the British Admiralty of the treasure, and on promise of immunity from punishment they furnished maps and even accompanied a man-of-war that was sent out to recover the stuff and apprehend the pirates. That part of the treasure deposited in 1820 was dug up and taken back to England, and the expedition captured eighty of the pirates in small boats along the west coast, took them to Jamaica and hanged them.

"Thompson and Chapel were misty as to the location of the treasure hidden in 1821. This was the bigger lot, as it contained all the loot left in the West Indies. That is the treasure which still lies under the sands of Commander Island. A syndicate of Liverpool merchants sent out an expedition to get the treasure, but it was not found. Since that time many parties have searched for it. In 1846 a man named Keaton, who was said to be descended from one of the pirates, went to Galapagos and recovered $75,000 of the treasure. He was accompanied by a sailor named Bogue. They had two Chilians with them, who afterwards disappeared. Keaton himself also disappeared, but Bogue turned up in St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he was charged with the murder of Keaton, and narrowly escaped the gallows. Several expeditions were fitted out after that, at San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., by persons who had been associated with Keaton. The brig Blakely was fitted out a couple of years ago, and she went down to look for the treasure, but she might as well have looked for pots of gold at the end of rainbows, for she went to Cocos Island, off Costa Rica, instead of going to Galapagos.

"The latest expedition that went in search of the West Indian treasure was in charge of Capt. Brown of Boston, who took a party down from San Francisco in the schooner Herman. He had no definite knowledge of the treasure, but thought it was on Cocos Island. He became involved in a controversy with his crew, and the schooner put in at Honolulu. Later the crowd dribbled back to San Francisco, disgusted with Brown and hidden treasure. They buried about $600 each of their treasure in the venture, I understand.

"The only reference I ever saw of the amount and character of the possessions was an interview with one of the Keaton parties in a San Francisco paper. This said that the treasure was variously estimated at from $33,600,000 to $60,000,000 in money, bullion and utensils. In one excavation was buried 300,000 pounds of silver bullion and money, and in another hole 733 bars of gold, each four by three inches, and two inches thick, as well as jewelled swords, precious stones, and several kettles full of miscellaneous gold.

"And now Capt. Maude of the Royal Army Reserve is after this treasure in the stout yacht Cavalier. Good luck to him! So long as I cannot afford to take a six months' leave of absence from the department, I am willing that Capt. Maude should have his trial. I hope he strikes that canon and diverts without superhuman difficulty the little river that now flows over the spot where the treasure was buried. It is a good six months' task. It might pay—quien sabe? And think of the fun! Think of the international complications to be avoided in smuggling this loot away from the jurisdiction of Ecuador!"—New York Post.

Largest Flower in the World.

The raffesia is a strange plant. It grows in Sumatra and derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, governor of Sumatra at one time, and his friend Dr. Arnold, a naturalist. They were the first white men to discover the wonderful plant. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent flower in the world. It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across and of brick red color, covered with numerous irregular yellowish white swellings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens.

This cup is filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with projections like miniature cow's horns. The cup when free from its contents would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch in thickness. With its beauty one is led to expect sweetness, but its oder is that of tainted beef, and Dr. Arnold supposed that even the flies were deceived by the smell and were depositing their eggs in the thick disk, taking it for a piece of carrion.

AN INDUSTRY FOR PORTO RICO.

The Island a Natural Home of Sisal Fibre Plants.

Backed by the necessary capital from the United States, the island of Porto Rico might become one of the greatest producers of sisal fibre under the protection of the stars and stripes. The henequen plant grows almost everywhere throughout the island, and the natives have produced surprising results with the fibre, despite the fact that they have given it little or no attention. They have known the value of the plant for generations, but with true tropical apathy have taken hardly any steps to make the most of their knowledge.

There are four kinds of the fibre plant growing in Porto Rico. They are: Henequen, maguey, San Loveria, and emajagua. All belong to the one family of plant, although varying a trifle as to the size of the leaf and quality of fibre. The plant is thickest in the Maysaguez district, on the eastern shore of the island. Of the four varieties, San Loveria is the favorite with the natives. They plait ropes from this fibre that for strength and lightness cannot be surpassed. These ropes are used on the harbor sailing vessels, and have often been purchased by skippers of foreign vessels putting in here. The rope is made of every size, from the donkey-engine hawser to the much used deck twine.

A few enterprising men have tried within the last few years to have the natives stand by them in an attempt to boom the growth of the plant here. The natives were energetic until their curiosity was satisfied, and then came the inevitable slump, and the boomer found himself alone and practically helpless when it came to ascertaining the exact location of the best supplies of the plant and the best methods of promoting the growth. With the supplies obtained, however, a considerable quantity was shipped to England from time to time, and the report from that country was very encouraging. The fibre was woven into many fabrics, and caused admiration among the larger weavers. It was said that the best results were obtained in Belfast, Ireland, where a linen manufacturer in that city evolved a fabric that closely resembled the finest silk. This fabric, which was named Borlinquen, after the ancient name of Porto Rico, was made into gowns for court receptions, and was much praised. The Belfast manufacturer, after making every preparation to continue the weaving of the fibre, had to give the project up in despair, because of the uncertainty of the supply. Ships from the distant island arrived seldom, and then with very little of the plant product aboard.

While in many sections of the United States a determined effort is making to grow the sisal fibre, and with varying degrees of success, here in Porto Rico, with hardly any trouble whatever, the plant attains a hardy growth and is in evidence almost everywhere. The natives plait the fibre in a deft manner. They have a six-strand plait which they then over-plait into another six-strand, until at last they fabricate a piece of "cloth," as they call it, of about the consistency of finely woven carpet. Some of the fibre is used for harness instead of leather, and gives excellent service. At the present time there is no systematic manufacture of henequen into marketable goods, but a number of men who have experimented in the past hope to interest manufacturers of the North.—San Juan (P. R.) correspondent of the New York Evening Post.

First Lady Motorist.

The first lady motorist, it is said, was Mrs. John Biddulph Martin, of Morton Park, Worcestershire, the widow of Mr. Martin, of Martin's Bank. Mrs. Martin was not only the first lady to appear on a motor car in Hyde Park, but also the first woman to take a motor tour on the English country roads, and to visit scores of lovely villages almost entirely unknown to travelers.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it.
tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY,
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

The offer of The Union with the St. Louis Globe-Democrat which comes TWICE-A-WEEK, is great value. Just think of it, 156 papers a year for a hundred and fifty cents, less than 3c per week. Come in now. THE UNION is reaching for the 800 mark this month; in October we'll set our stakes farther on. Stand by your own paper, the one that represents the people.

WHO'S AFRAID?

What has happened to the democratic proposition that Congressman Bowie should meet Judge L. H. Reynolds in a joint debate? Reynolds is ready and anxious for the fray, so it is up to the democratic promoters.

THE CLANTON POSTOFFICE.

In view of the fact that our postoffice will soon be raised to the third grade, and that the department pays the rent, then we should have a brick building to house it in, put up especially for that purpose. The government will make a contract for a term of years, thus insuring the owner good return on his investment. It would make a welcome addition to the many brick buildings now lining our business streets, and is needed by the rapidly growing interests of our city. Let's get out and hustle for a real republican for postmaster and a new postoffice.

REPUBLICAN GATHERING.

On the 15th there was quite a gathering of republicans in Birmingham, the occasion being the meeting of the state committee and a speaking in the evening at the Jefferson theater. The house was filled with an appreciative audience from all parts of the state, and they had a treat, for Captain Scott had "done himself proud" and brought two exceptionally good speakers, the Hon. E. P. Browne, of New York, and the Hon. E. B. Gumby, of Fla. Mr. Browne has a positive genius for figures and made even statistics interesting, and his talk on how the tariff helped the farmer ought to be heard by every farmer in our land. Mr. Gumby was both eloquent and witty and pleased his hearers. Judge J. H. Montgomery, of Birmingham, presided and introduced the speakers in his usual happy manner. Altogether it was good to be there.

JUDGE TERRY RICHARDSON.

In last week's Banner Judge Richardson has a card stating that "I made no such statements as are imputed to me in the different issues of The Union with which I am familiar." Why don't the judge state what he seems now to think he said then? The statements in The Union of July 14th, in regards to Judge Richardson's saying that "the children of your county will never get their share of the public school money until you elect a democrat to represent you," and "that if we are ever in danger from an opposition party in this state we will register all the negroes and vote them, and the dead ones too," are correct. We stood not over a dozen feet from the judge and took note of what he said, and also the Hon. L. H. Reynolds (his opponent in the debate) took notes, and in his reply routed the judge "horse, foot and dragoons," scarifying him so badly that the judge, smarting under the verbal castigation, asked for an extra five minutes (which was accorded him), but the judge did not deny using these words then. As to what he said about the federal judge at Montgomery, that he was "A man, formerly a democrat, who was bought by Roosevelt with a place and indorsed by Booker Washington," Judge Richardson used these very words, and as Judge Jones claims to be a democrat yet, the two can settle it between themselves. There isn't any need to misquote Judge Richardson, the plain truth is damning enough.

THE BANNER MAN.

The banner man is harping lately about "carpetbaggers" and uses the word in a connection which shows his ignorance of things in general and this in particular. The editor of The Union is an American citizen by birth and inheritance; he was born and reared in the city of New York, the metropolis of this great nation, a city which has more citizens of southern birth than any single city in the southern states has inhabitants, a city which has the largest camp of confederate veterans in our common country, a city that if the democratic party does not vote enough of the foreign-born naturalized element (that forms part of its population) to overpower the native born Americans in the rural communities of New York state, it will see its already very slim chance for the presidency "go a glimmering." The banner man says he came to Chilton about twelve years ago: that agrees with what a Jemison man said last Saturday (he was telling when he first saw the immigrant) he also said that the banner man came down the track of the L. and N. (he had a tie-pass) and vanished in the direction of Clanton in a cloud of dust, through which the patches on his rear car showed like danger signals. On his arrival in Clanton the populists took care of him, fed him and gave him work, contributed money to buy him a printing plant and keep him going, and in eight years had the viper so warmed up that he turned on the hand that fed him and sold out to their political enemies, and now uncorks the vials of his puny wrath upon his benefactors and calls them "—ers." But what can you expect of a man that had the gall to try for the nomination of representative for Chilton, and he not even naturalized yet? This was in 1896 and he was naturalized at the spring term of our circuit court in 1902. But our people had too much American common sense and they buried him at the primary. Look even at his record in the press association. He was put on the witness stand in Birmingham last year and admitted having written a lie to Captain Faulkner of the L. and N. when he wrote to him for passes for his two sisters! Let our people avoid him and his pest house banner and not have anything to do with either of the "twin relics."

Marie Corelli, the gifted lady whose contributions to fiction have furnished keen delight to satirical reviewers, is leaving the relatively safe field of novel writing for that of social criticism. In the current "Bystander," an English publication, she remarks upon the modern "At Homes," which are, she says, "a curious sort of social poultry yards where the hens have it all their own way, and do most distinctly crow." Who, after this, will have the courage to give to others that mild social pleasure, an "At Home?" asks the Argonaut.

Although corn is a practically universal crop, it is maintained that the yield can be materially increased through improvement of varieties and particularly in determining the kind best adapted to each section, says Guy E. Mitchell. The Department of Agriculture is studying the development and acclimatization of at least one superior strain of corn for each of the various geographic sections of the United States. It is stated that in several sections where this work has been in progress two or more years growers have before them an object lesson proving that well bred and selected seed will produce as much as sixteen bushels per acre more than the seed usually planted.

KILLED IN FLORIDA FEUD

Bloody Battle in Front of a House at Night

First Engagement Was on a Train—Both Parties Are Followers in Private War—Troops Called Out.

Baxter, Fla. — The Duncan-Altman feud, which began in a fight on a train the other day, led to a battle in which two more men were killed and over half a dozen were wounded.

The State authorities sent Wilson's Battery, of Jacksonville, to the scene of hostilities. It arrived at 5 o'clock, and has gone into camp.

The battle resulted from an attack on the house of William Duncan, which has been garrisoned nightly by a posse since the outbreak of the disorder. In the number was Deputy Sheriff Thrift.

Suddenly and without warning there were as many as twenty-five shots from rifles and pistols fired at the house. The deputy called on his posse to assist him, and as they came from the house there was another volley of shots.

Thrift was standing in front of the house. He was shot and lived but a few moments.

The others returned the fire and killed Ellis Dowling, a member of the Altman faction. The mob withdrew to the home of the Altmans, where they are ready to resist any attempt at arrest.

More than a half dozen were wounded, but their names cannot be obtained.

It was in response to an appeal by law abiding citizens that Wilson's Battery was sent here, arriving on a special train about 5 o'clock. The troops have cordoned their camp with sentries.

The Altman faction is hostile to the troops, saying the soldiers have been sent here to uphold the Duncans. Governor Jennings is not in the State, and the troops were sent here by the Speaker of the House, Cromwell Gibson, who is Acting Governor in the absence of Jennings.

Shortly before dark Sheriff Herndon and his posse brought in seven prisoners of the Altman faction. These men are stretched out on the floor of a shanty under guard of the Live Oak Rifles, the Wilson Battery of Artillery and the Sheriff's posse.

There are eleven others of the Altman feudists. The men who were sent to see them have just returned and report that they have agreed to surrender themselves, and will come in voluntarily and give themselves up.

The Duncans, who are large turpentine operators, and the Altmans, who maintain a general store at Baxter, have been in a quarrel for months. The majority of the people in this section of Baxter County took sides with the Altmans, as the Duncans had made enemies in their turpentine operations.

Although the quarrel was a bitter one no overt act occurred until the Duncans with a number of their negro employes boarded an excursion train on the Georgia Southern and Florida. The Altmans and several of their friends were on board and a quarrel soon arose.

The Altmans stabbed a Duncan negro to death, and when the Duncans interfered the Altmans killed James Duncan. The fight became general, and the train was turned into a shambles.

This riot occurred just over the Georgia line, and for that reason Sheriff Herndon, of Baker County, refused to arrest the alleged slayers of Duncan and the negro. Since then Baxter and the surrounding county have been divided into two hostile camps.

CONSUL REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

Roosevelt Acts on Charges and Recalls Consul McWade.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt ordered the indictment of McWade, United States Consul at Canton, China, on general charges of extortion and of issuing fraudulent certificates to Chinese immigrants.

Complaints and charges against McWade have been reaching the State Department for about a year. Several months ago Secretary Hay sent Assistant Secretary Pierce to the Orient to investigate. On his return Mr. Pierce made a report unfavorable to McWade.

A temporary successor will be appointed immediately.

WILL PAY OUT $31,000,000.

Royal Bank of Canada Cuba's Agent in Paying Soldiers.

New York City.—It was announced in Wall Street that the Royal Bank of Canada in Havana has been selected by the Cuban Government to disburse $31,000,000, recently raised by a bond issue, to the soldiers of the revolution. It is said that about $10,000,000 of the claims have passed into the hands of speculators in the United States.

The disbursement will be made in Havana, Santiago and other Cuban cities.

The recent heavy shipments of gold from the United States to Cuba were to provide the bank with funds to meet the warrants.

To Pay Cuban Claims.

President Palma has set October 1 for the beginning of the payment of one-half of the claims of the Cuban revolutionary forces.

To Increase German Army.

The German Government will ask the Reichstag to increase the army, probably by 30,000 or 40,000 men.

Ends Rush Case.

The last of the case of the state of Mississippi vs. Phil A. Rush has been heard. When the circuit court was called to order the above styled case was brought up, and District Attorney Greaves asked that a cossat processus be entered, which disposes of the case for all time to come. This is the case wherein Rush and others were charged with the embezzlement of $100,000 of the state funds.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.
W. H. CONWAY.
County Lecturer and Organizer.

REGISTRARS' DATES.

Clanton, beat 4, August 19-20.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Sept. 12.
Jemison, beat 2 Sept. 13.
Thorsby, beat 9, Sept. 14.
Coopers, beat 10, Sept. 15.
Verbena, beat 5, Sept. 16.
Clanton, fourth Monday in September, and all that week to register all applicants who may be entitled to registration. Also on Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th. A resident of any beat in the county can register at Clanton on the above dates. tf

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Montevallo, Ala.

Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Industrial, Domestic, Pedagogical, Musical, Artistic.

Session opens September 15th. Expenses, $99.

Healthful location. Faculty of 27 teachers.

For catalogue, address
FRANCIS M. PETERSON,
tf Montevallo, Ala.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

To be Held at Stanton September 23-24, 1904.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. W. J. Ruddick.

12:20 a. m.—Welcome address, Professor W. B. Speer.

10:40 a. m.—Enrollment of teachers, etc.

10:50 a. m.—"Fundamental Factors in School Room Education," Professor P. G. Maness. Miss Annie Jones (paper).

11:30 a. m.—"How to Make Alabama History Interesting"—Professor John T. Martin, Miss Mary Garrison.

1:30 p. m.—"Should Chilton County Have Local Taxation?" Professor Robert E. Sessions

2:15 p. m.—"How to Teach Agriculture and the Importance of this Subject," Prof. R. A. Rasco

3 p. m.—"Manual Training, or Folks and Things," Prof. Robert Jones.

3:45 p. m.—"What Should be Done by the County Board of Education Created Under the Redistricting Act," Prof. G. L. Speer, W. O. Perry, H. L. Davis.

7:30 p. m.—Oration on "Greater Alabama," Master Ira Dunsmore.

SATURDAY.

9 a. m.—Devotional exercises.

9:20 a. m.—"Shall We Let Pupils Elect Courses or Topics?" Prof. J. L. Ruffin.

10 a. m.—"High School Methods for Our Country Schools," Prof. H. A. Harris, Miss Carry Walker.

10:30 a. m.—"Need of Better School Houses and Places for procuring Them," Prof. E. Y. McMorries, Prof. R. E. R. Hicks.

11 a. m.—Educational address, Prof. Robert Jones.

I earnestly ask that all the teachers on program be present, as well as all the teaching force of the county.
J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton County for the year 1904 and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Clanton, beat 4, Oct. 1, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 1904.
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 1904.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 1904.
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15, 1904, till 12 m.
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17, 1904
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oct. 21, 1904

A. C. MIMS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector. tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice No. 25613.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., September 12th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on October 21st, 1904, viz: Hiram P. Collum, Homestead entry No. 35417, for the Ne 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of R 14 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sam Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry Gentry, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
tf Register.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector. Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing. Any one who desires to register property qualification should with him his last assessment and tax collector's receipt to show the registrars as proof that you possessed of such property, and taxes on it. You can register ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres more land in this state, upon you reside.

3. If you own real estate in state that is assessed for taxation $300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate this state assessed for taxation $300 or more.

5. If you own personal property this state assessed for taxation $300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal property in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write section of the constitution United States.

Don't give up your certificate that you got in ... only have to show it to the registrars in case you have moved from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any information on any ... they may be in doubt upon ... ready to help any one to get all rights he is entitled to under the ... of Alabama. If you think you are titled to register and the registrar should refuse you, take a couple good men with you so you can have witnesses as to such refusal and reasons given by the registrars, thereby be enabled to take your case up to higher authority. tf

SUNDAY SCHOOLS BEAT 2.

The Sunday schools of beat 2 (with the exception of three) met at Providence church on August 28th and ganized a beat association, elected W. H. Shaw, president; J. A. Skaggs, vice president; John Lowery, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be at Jemison on the fourth Sunday in September, when it is hoped that the missing schools will be represented.

tf J. A. SKAGGS.

FOR SALE

A good family horse ... good condition every way. Price $60. Apply to T. ... Crowson, two miles north west of Jemison, Ala. t...

Notice! Notice!

If you want good Bargains and good articles in Dry Goods, Groceries & Hamilton Brown, Shoes, we have them for you. Jackson & Robinson Lomax, Ala.

IMPORTANT!

GIN SAWS FILED—have one of the best machines made for that business. Put in your order now if you have any work in this line.

J. M. MADDOX
Clanton, Ala.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

OFFICIALS

...Strock.
...W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robbins, J. M. Potts.
...Watts Moore.
...Smitherman.

...TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

...CUIT COURT.
...Term—1st Monday in April.
...Term—3rd Monday in July.
...—1st Monday in November.
...T. Scott Sayre.
...F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...B. Deason, Clanton.

...CHANCERY COURT.
...Term—2nd Monday in March.
...—2nd Monday in September.
...ior—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Anniston.
...—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

...COUNTY COURT.
...Monday in each month.

...MISSIONERS' COURT.
...onday February, 1st Monday
...Monday June, 2nd Monday
...Monday August, 1st Monday
...

...COUNTY OFFICERS.
...of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...ror—Alex G. Dake.
...—J. M. Morgan.
...ior—J. O. Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

...UNTY COMMISSIONERS.
...District—W. H. Conway.
...d District—Alex Glasscock.
...District—W. A. Green.
...h District—R. C. Riggins.

...UPT. OF EDUCATION.
...J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

...UNTY CHURCHES

...rs and clerks are cordially asked ...nd the editor any news regarding ...ir churches which they would ...blished. Also if there are any ...in these notices please send cor...

...MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...o—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...ones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; ...C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...son—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ... Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...ay—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ...Huett, clerk, Verbena.
...ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...ed Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...
...Creek—Rev. A. L. Poshee, 4th ... V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...r Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, ... J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...ord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ... T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...s Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...
...unt Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...th—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ... W. B. Jones, clerk.
...s Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...nday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...th—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...y. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...am—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...eezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...son—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ... Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...y Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...; W. M. Wood, clerk.
...donia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...y. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
...berry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
...t Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud...pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ...
...t Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...e Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...; George Trawick, clerk.
...Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... W. Billingsley, clerk.
...Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...y. Henry Smith, clerk.
...ims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...nut Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom... Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...nut Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...nut Grove—Rev. G. W. Free... pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, ...
...ter Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...nday; J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...idence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, ...day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...
...idence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan...
...—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ...; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

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taxes on it. You can register
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1. If you own 40 acres or more
in this state, and reside upon it.

2. If your wife owns 40 acres
more land in this state, upon
you reside.

3. If you own real estate in
state that is assessed for taxation
$300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real estate
this state assessed for taxation
$300 or more.

5. If you own personal property
this state assessed for taxation
$300 or more.

6. If your wife owns personal
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for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and write
section of the constitution of
United States.

Don't give up your life
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only have to show it to the regist
in case you have moved to this co
from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish any
information on any special points
they may be in doubt upon, and sta
ready to help any one to get all
rights he is entitled to under the l
of Alabama. If you think you are
titled to register and the registr
should refuse you, take a couple
good men with you so you can h
witnesses as to such refusal and
reasons given by the registrars,
thereby be enabled to take your c
up to higher authority.

tf

SUNDAY SCHOOLS BEAT 2.

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tf J. A. SKAGGS.

FOR SALE

A good family horse
good condition every wa
Price $60. Apply to T.
Crowson, two miles nort
west of Jemison, Ala.

Notice! Notice

If you want goo
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Brown, Shoes, w
have them for yo
Jackson & Robinso
Lomax, Ala.

IMPORTANT!

GIN SAWS FILED—
have one of the best m
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now if you have any wo
in this line.

J. M. MADDOX.
Clanton, Ala.

Going to Plan

Fruit Trees of any ki
this season? write me a po
al for my new manual "Ho
to Plant and Cultivate
Orchard" and price list, n
ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith, Thorsby, A

In addition to our Comple
Stock of **DRUGS** Et
You will find a full line o

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS

We have purchased the
JUDSON STROCK sto
and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPA

OFFICIALS

dson Strock.
W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Watts Moore.
Ed Smitherman.

S AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

erm—1st Monday in April.
Term—3rd Monday in July.
—1st Monday in Novem-

. Scott Sayre.
F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

Term—2nd Monday in March.
—2nd Monday in Septem-

—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-

—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

onday in each month.

MMISSIONERS' COURT.

nday February, 1st Monday
Monday June, 2nd Monday
Monday August, 1st Monday
.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

of Probate—S. M. Adams.
rer—Alex G. Dake.
—J. M. Morgan.
—J. O. Middleton.
ssessor—A. C. Mims.
llector—T. J. Hubbard.

NTY COMMISSIONERS.

District—W. H. Conway.
District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
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PT. OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

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NTY CHURCHES

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ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
es, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
nett, clerk, Verbena.
n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

nt Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Reads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
ay. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
er—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
n—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
y Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
onia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
. Barnes, clerk, British.
ry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ney, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
stor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
onia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
day: G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
n' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
Sunday: D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
nt Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
nt Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
stor: H. C. Latham, clerk,

Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
day. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
ence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

ence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan-

—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
binson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.

Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.

Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.

Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.

Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.

Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.

Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

A court case in Wilkesbarre, Pa., was decided by the cackling of a hen. Isn't this enough to make the lawyers jealous? asks the Indianapolis News.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice No. 25612.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., September 12, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on October 21st, 1904, viz, Burton E. Collum, Homestead entry, No. 35416, for the Se 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of R 14 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sam Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry Gentry, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.

tf

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.

Week ending Sept. 21.

Date	Temperature High	Low	Rain fall
15	90	55	
16	85	45	
17	90	49	
18	97	62	
19	95	53	
20	95	57	
21	95	63	

A. STEWART, Obs.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to September 21, 1904, 984.

Price on same date, 10 1-8.

Total receipts same week 1903, 472.

Price same date 1903, 10 1-4c@ 10 3-8.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

S. Howard, of Thorsby, was a pleasant visitor Friday.

J. W. Hayes was in Clanton Friday.

Miss Alpha Smitherman has returned home from Maplesville, where she has been visiting relatives and friends for a couple of weeks.

J. M. Robinson was in town Friday.

J. N. Littlejohn was a welcome visitor Saturday.

W. A. Littlejohn was in Clanton Saturday.

D. A. Martin, of Lomax, was a welcome caller Saturday.

Squire J. S. Dennis was in Clanton Saturday, hustling for subscriptions to help fix up Union Point church.

J. W. Sears was a pleasant visitor last week.

Lee Vickers was in town Saturday.

J. L. Hurst was a welcome visitor Saturday.

Frank Massey, our next coroner, was in Clanton Saturday.

Albert Headley is out, after a severe illness.

Gilbert Foshee is visiting home folks. He has been living in Newport News, Va., for quite a while.

J. Bice and A. L. Wambem, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Monday.

W. H. Merritt, of Birmingham, spent Sunday in Clanton.

Archie Bentley, former judge of probate for Coosa county, has been nominated by the populists and republicans of that county for judge of probate. Mr. Bentley has been a democrat up till now, but has become disgusted with the clique-ring and has joined the people.

R. D. Childress has fixed up his house up mighty well (new windows, etc.) and has a fine fat hog in the pen, all pointing to festivities of some kind; it may be a wedding.

P. D. Wilson will not have any regular millinery opening this season, but Miss Clara Small, the very capable lady in charge of that department, is busy selling the ladies their headgear right now; such a wealth of patterns to choose from, enough to bewilder a mere man.

J. H. Driver was in Clanton Monday. He advertised a lost cow and calf some time ago in THE UNION and they were returned to him the next week. THE UNION brings quick returns from its almost 800 subscribers and 3,000 readers.

A. J. Duncan returned Saturday from a week's trip in Butler and Lowndes counties.

J. M. and J. G. Bailey, of Coosa county, were guests of R. M. Smith last week.

E. B. Owen was in Clanton Tuesday.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his appointment at the Clanton Baptist church Sunday, morning and evening.

The new livery stable is progressing and will be ready for business shortly.

W. I. Mullins is re-roofing his store building. He is likewise doing a "land office business" with that 2 1-2 pound bagging and ties.

The "republican headquarters" in Clanton has moved to a larger store, so as to accommodate the increased business that comes to a liberal minded man.

President Wilson, of the Farmers' Insurance Association, means business with the delinquent members. Witness his notice in this week's UNION.

Henry Mahan, of Waddy, was in Clanton Tuesday. Brother Mahan has one of the best flouring mills in the country, so go to work and raise your own wheat and save your flour bills.

Mr. Philipson, of Birmingham, was in town Tuesday looking over the prospect with a view to locating a clothing store here.

Sheriff Morgan took F. M. Spradlin, an old confederate soldier, from Mt. Creek to Tuscaloosa insane asylum Wednesday.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. H. Johnson and Miss Bertie Baker. W. N. Reynolds and Miss Maggie Samples.

Attending National Meetings.

Secretary of State E. R. McDavid has gone to Indianapolis to attend the meeting of insurance commissioners of the United States. He will go to St Louis and attend on the 28th a meeting of secretaries of states, at which an organization is to be formed.

CHILTON COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Recommendation to Planters.

Chilton County Farmers' Alliance, in called session assembled, recommend to the farmers of this and other counties of the state, the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, "being the full report of the special committee on warehouse, and

Whereas, from all reports from the planters and public press, we believe the cotton crop will be short in comparison with the estimate of sixty days ago, caused by excessive rains and rust, and

Whereas, arrangements have been perfected with the Planters' warehouse of Clanton for storage of cotton, including storage, weighing, sampling and shipping at 25 cents for first month or part thereof, and 5 cents per week for each succeeding week, and

Whereas, arrangements have been perfected with the Peoples' Savings Bank of Clanton to advance cash to three-fourths market value of each bale so stored, at rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum, and

Whereas, arrangements have been made for the insurance of cotton at three-fourths to full value at 15 to 20 cents per bale per month, and

Whereas, we believe it to be to the interest of all who grow cotton to avail themselves of these opportunities and withhold sale of their cotton until 1st of February or March, 1905, and

Whereas, the merchant has promised to aid in the above arrangements; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the farmers and cotton growers to store their cotton until after Christmas, and if needed, draw three-fourths value in cash on same, and not sell until satisfactory prices are reached, and not rush their cotton on the market and depress the price, as is now being done, marketing a crop in ninety days that requires twelve months to produce.

We earnestly solicit the co-operation of all cotton growers and newspapers friendly to the view that cotton will bring a higher price later on.

Unanimously adopted and secretary ordered to have 1000 copies printed for distribution among alliancemen and farmers. MOSES ROBINSON, President Chilton County Farmers' Alliance.

ALEX C. DAKE, Secretary and Co. Business Agent C. C. F. A.

W. H. CONWAY, Chm. Warehouse Com., and Lect. C. C. F. A.

Clanton, Ala., September 14, 1904.

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BEAT NINE ITEMS.

Weather is still dry and hot, farmers are picking cotton, is about the news in these diggings at present. R. D. Childress made a business trip to Clanton Saturday. James P. Barrett and his two elder sons, Charles and James, visited his brother, Peter Barrett, near Stanton Saturday, and found Mrs. Eveline and Miss Jessie quite sick, but reports leaving Mrs. Barrett some better. Several of our people went to Liberty Hill Sunday to hear Rev. A. L. Foshee deliver his farewell sermon, as Rev. Smitherman will take charge of that church in the future. A number of our good people went to the all day singing at Pleasant Grove Sunday and reported an enjoyable time, with a good sermon at 11 o'clock. There will be a Sunday school convention at Cedar Grove church next Saturday and Sunday; it is said dinner will be served on the grounds both days. A large attendance is expected. Mr. Lawley, representing the Cable Piano and Organ Co., of Chicago was around here Monday. We hear that he met with good success.

NIM ROD.

ROCKY MOUNT.

Editor Union.

Please allow me space in your paper to ask the good readers of this paper to please send us a school teacher for our district, as we are unable to get one so far. We ask teachers to meet us at Rocky Mount church, two and one-half miles east of Jemison, on September 26th, at 7:30 p. m. With best wishes to the public.

B. E. COLLUM.

CROSS ROADS.

The Rev. M. J. Parrish filled his regular appointment here on Saturday and received seven members by letter. At early candle light the church communed and washed feet. A presbytery composed of Revs. M. J. Parrish, A. Baker and W. W. Robinson laid hands on Brother L. A. Thomas. On Sunday Rev. A. Baker delivered an excellent sermon on "The Resurrection."

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

The populist executive committee is hereby called to meet in Clanton on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1904, to attend to such matters of business as may be brought before it.

W. H. SHAW, Chairman.
J. D. COLLINS, Secretary.

The Sak's Store

Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Our Mail Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.

Write for Catalogue

DRINK

CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.

Sold only by

COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

Full particulars furnished upon application to WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St,

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

A most complete

Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods, Etc.

The Millinery Department

is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Small, of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON,

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

On a Faded Violet.

The odor from the flower is gone.
Which, like thy kisses, breathed on me;
The color from the flower is flown,
Which glowed of thee, and only thee!

A shriveled, lifeless, vacant form,
It lies on my abandoned breast,
And mocks the heart, which yet is warm,
With cold and silent rest.

I weep—my tears revive it not!
I sigh—it breathes no more on me;
Its mute and uncomplaining lot
Is such as mine should be.

—Shelley.

A DUEL IN THE DARK

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

The duel was forced on Crosby French, for, although none ever doubted his courage, he was a non-fighting man. His father had killed his own brother in a duel and was an unhappy man till the day he died.

The man with whom he fought, Claudius Gregg, was a fire-eater—by profession, at least, for, although he swaggered a good deal, there was not a duel to his account in which his adversary had been able to shoot straight. He was a good shot himself, but many people said that he had forced his quarrels only on those who were likely to be killed by him and not to kill him. There were other things against him as well as the dueling which made him unfit for decent company. Yet he had the presumption to lift his eyes to Mary L'Estrange,—and the wickedness to win her consent to marry him by a trick and a slander against the dead.

Any man of sense could have sifted the story, and found it false; but Harvey L'Estrange's widow was a gentle, easily terrified woman. Claudius Gregg's promises to bestow much money on her if she forwarded his marriage with her daughter were received with scornful amazement. It was another matter when he produced the document which made Harvey L'Estrange, in his grave, a liar, a cheat and a deceiver of women.

So, in terror of his publishing the story to the world, the widow urged the marriage on the girl yet in her teens, guileless as a lamb, lovely as an angel, gentle and innocently gay, and charming in her whole disposition. And the girl consented to save her dead father's honor and her mother's heart from breaking.

But, indeed, she looked like an Andromeda when Crosby French first beheld her. And, when his eyes met her eyes, it seemed to him that the soul behind them cried out dumbly to him for deliverance.

There was nothing sophisticated in him, as there was in the town gallants, since he was newly come to town, and it must be confessed that, seeing Mary L'Estrange sitting opposite him, with her purple-faced, elderly lover by her side, at the supper table on the occasion of a Rotunda ball, he stared more than good manners warranted.

Nor was he aware at all of Claudius Gregg in his mulberry velvet suit, his cheeks darker than usual because of anger. Then Claudius Gregg stood up and flung the glass from which he was drinking, wine and all, in the young fellow's face.

There was a commotion and in the midst of it Claudius Gregg and the lady disappeared.

A doctor was sent for to see to Crosby French's injuries, which seemed serious enough. The glass had smashed on his face, cutting and almost blinding him.

Some benevolent person fetched a coach, and, after his eyes had been dressed and bandaged, he was driven to his lodgings. There was some one

Crosby French, like a man in a dream, stared.

in the coach with him whom at first he took to be the doctor. When they had reached the lodgings this person assisted him to alight, and led him up the stairs.

"You don't know me," he said, "but some one told me who you were. I am Tom D'Arcy of Grange, from your own county, and I would not have left you without a friend to see you through the affair with Claudius Gregg."

"You are very kind," said the other. "But, for the matter of that, I shall not fight. I have reasons against it."

"Then I shall fight in your place," said Tom D'Arcy.

"It would be impossible that I should let you fight in my place," said Crosby French.

"Then you will fight?" D'Arcy's eyes were eager. "I swear that if you do not I will. It is time the world were quit of him. I think the man who would deliver Harvey L'Estrange's daughter from him might ask anything he would of her."

The blood pulsed in the cheeks below the bandages, and Crosby French said something under his breath of his promise to his father.

The next morning, while the two were at breakfast, there came a messenger from Claudius Gregg, an elderly, dishonored buck like himself, to

Claudius Gregg Fired.

say that Mr. Gregg claimed immediate satisfaction for the public affront that had been put upon him.

"My principal is ready to convenience the gentleman in every way," returned the other. "But, seeing that his wounded honor cries out for assuagement, he is impatient of waiting for what must be a slow recovery. Therefore, he proposes a duel in the dark."

"The time?"

"Supposing we say to-night at the stroke of twelve?"

"My principal will be agreeable."

The messenger bowed himself out, and Tom D'Arcy returned to his breakfast as though nothing had happened.

"He means to kill you for certain," he said. The only question is if he will fight fair. I do not know what he means the dark to cover, but in fair fight you should have the advantage. He is gross—wide as a haystack, and he breathes like a porpoise. You are not provided with pistols, I take it?"

"I never thought to have use for them unless it might be to protect myself against Freney the highwayman."

"Mine are at your service."

"I thank you, sir. And now, since we are to be friends—indeed, I am grateful for the kindness that will not let me stand alone—I may tell you that, unless Mr. Gregg kills me, I mean to marry the lady."

"You do?"

"I certainly mean it. And a condition of my fighting is that if I fall you are to save her from Claudius Gregg."

Tom D'Arcy stared; then suddenly he wrung the other's hand.

"I accept," he said. If you fall, I will marry Mary L'Estrange, although I have to kill Claudius Gregg to do it. If you survive, I will do all in my power to help you win the lady."

Again their hands met and held together for an instant.

At a quarter before midnight the coach was at the door, with the physician whom D'Arcy had bidden to be in attendance. They passed through the lit hall of the club house, unobserved. In the Oak Room they found Claudius Gregg and his friend awaiting them. Having divested themselves of their cloaks, the seconds spun a coin for the right of first fire. It fell to Claudius Gregg.

The two men were then set facing each other, with a long table between and the pistols in their hands.

"He has the first shot," whispered Tom D'Arcy in French's ear, "and, my poor fellow, I'm afraid you're done for."

The word of command was given and Claudius Gregg fired. The slightest sound from the other end of the table followed the shot, but there was no sound of a body falling.

Then Crosby French fired. There was a groan, and a sound of something beating itself against the floor. Tom D'Arcy opened the door and a waiter entered with candles. Crosby French was staring in stupefaction at the smoking pistol in his hand, and very pale, because Claudius Gregg's shot had hit him in the right shoulder.

"I fired below the table," said he.

"Ah, and our friend, Mr. Gregg, was under the table," said Tom D'Arcy, calmly. "That was what he meant by the duel in the dark. Let us be going. His friend and the doctor will see to him. I take it that even if he can ever fire another shot Mr. Claudius Gregg's honor is satisfied."

The other second was pouring out assurances, with a redder face than usual, that he was not privy to his principal's design, while the waiter and the physician were somewhere under the table trying to ascertain the nature of Claudius Gregg's injuries. Nor until the physician had declared that after all it was but a flesh wound did the color come back to Crosby French's face. Then he consented at last to return to his lodgings with D'Arcy.

There was not a handsomer couple in all Ireland than Crosby French and Mary L'Estrange made on their wedding day. The viceroy himself came to their wedding; but all that you shall read in the memoirs of the day.
—The Sketch.

CLASS OF NOTED PUPILS.

Famous Americans Who Were at School Together.

Among the faded, yellow pages of an old book, which no amount of money could buy from its owner are a number of the schoolboy compositions of three men who later became famous senators of the United States, of one boy who became the greatest money king the modern world has known, and of a little girl who became the wife of the great money king, writes Frank T. Searight in the National Magazine.

The boys were Marcus Alonzo Hanna, Edward O. Wolcott, James K. Jones and John D. Rockefeller; the girl was Celestia Spelman, now Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. A further strange fact is that two of these boys in later years became the chairmen of the national committees of the two great political parties—Jones of the Democratic and Hanna of the Republican—as well as the leaders of their respective parties in the United States Senate, while "Eddie" Wolcott won hardly less distinction as a senator of the United States from Colorado.

The owner of the little age-yellowed book is Andrew Freese, a schoolmaster of Cleveland.

Landseer's Luggage.

Sir Edwin Landseer had a man servant who evidently looked upon his master as the greatest man in the world, and even when Prince Albert called, which he did occasionally when riding up to St. Johns woods, he would be told that "Sir Hedwin was hout," because the faithful "Cerberus," as he was called, thought his master did not want to be disturbed. There were other amusing stories about the same valet. On one occasion, when traveling to the north with Sir Edwin, he was very anxious about the luggage, and kept getting out whenever the train stopped to see if it was all right.

"What do you want?" said the guard.

"How about the luggage?" said Cerberus.

"What luggage?"

"Why, two trunks as black as hink and marked with hell."

"Marked with what?"

"Why, hell for Landseer, of course."—From S. A. Storey's "Sketches from Memory."

In the Tennis Court.

When Nora seeks the tennis court,
How meek young Morris follows!
He knows his fate, for Nora's balls
Are swift and sure as swallows.

His balls go tangled in the net;
His heart, escaped his keeping,
Is floundering in the saucy charm
From Nora's brown eyes peeping.

What wonder that he serves so ill,
This knight of rackets doughty,
For when he swears he loves but one,
She jeers him: "No, love, forty!"

But I know Nora; I have seen
Her eyes grow soft and tender,
Her cheeks flush rose o'er certain flowers
Of which I knew the sender.

And though she flouts and bullies him,
No grain of mercy showing,
'Tis not the wine-sweet air alone
That sends her home so glowing.

Then what though tennis brings the lad
Such mingled bliss and trouble?
I've little fear but some fair day
He'll make a different "double."
—Hattie Preston Rider.

Protected the Judge.

After the jury in a Texas case had listened to the charge of the court and gone to their room to deliberate upon the verdict, one of the twelve went right to the point by saying: "That thar Pike Muldrow orter to be convicted on gen'ral principles. He's bad as they make 'em."

As the hum of approval went around a weezened little juror said: "I heerd that Pike guv' it out that he'd go gunnin' fur us if we sent him up, jes' soon's he got out, an' fer the jedge, too."

"We must pertect the jedge," they agreed, and the verdict was "Not guilty."—Detroit Free Press.

Typical American Mother.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is famous for her devotion to her three lovely children. She walks and drives with them, superintends the making of their clothes, plays and romps with them and has a good-night chat with them before they go to sleep each evening.

HIS END WAS QUIET.

Youthful Diplomatist Got Neatly Out of Tight Place.

Ned was 7, Budge was 4. They had the small boy's propensity for adopting every stray cat that came in their direction, without drawing any line of color or antecedents. The grown-ups had protested without avail and nearly every day found an additional half-starved kitten running about the place. At last the boys' father had an inspiration.

"See here, boys," he said. "I am altogether too poor to feed any more kittens. I simply cannot afford it. Now, if you really want to keep this last little yellow kitten you have brought in you will have to buy milk for her with your own pennies. But, remember, she must be well fed and the first time I find her crying for something to eat she will have to go."

The boys talked the matter over and readily agreed to this arrangement. The following day, however, the yellow kitten was crying piteously for food when the father came home. Only one of the culprits being present the vials of wrath broke on his head.

"Budge," he said sternly, "didn't I tell you boys that the first time I heard that cat yelling around here she would have to go?"

"Yes, papa," Budge replied hastily. "But you see, I only own half the cat and it isn't my end of the cat that eats."

ENGINES TESTED IN SHOP.

Ingenious Arrangement for Giving Locomotive Its Trial Trips.

One of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill is to be found at the Great Western railway works at Swindon, England, where an ingenious contrivance for giving a locomotive its trial trip without leaving the scene of its construction is in operation. The feature of the testing plant is that the engine, after being placed on the machine, runs on wheels fitted with tires which correspond to the trend and section of the permanent way. A clever braking arrangement secures a representation of the difficulties encountered in running on the metals and all the tests usually made on a trial trip can be conducted inside the works with all the appliances at hand. The dangers of a breakdown and subsequent blocking of the main line are thus obviated and the work of experimentiag is simplified. This machine is the invention of the locomotive superintendent, J. G. Churchward, and is said to be the only one in Europe.

His Thirst for Knowledge.

Abe Gruber was entertaining a young friend from up the state one day last week. After having pointed out various sights of the city Mr. Gruber conducted his youthful acquaintance to a restaurant.

Mr. Gruber ordered dinner and then began perusing the wine list. He decided on some Burgundy, but just as he was about to order it paused and gazed at the callow youth before him. Then he shook his head.

"What's the use?" he said, half aloud. "He wouldn't know the difference between it and the rankest California claret."

The youth raised his head.

"Perhaps not, Mr. Gruber," he said, "but then, I have such a thirst for knowledge."—New York Times.

Admiring the Mower.

I love the swish of the gleaming blade,
The thump of the lusty tread,
Where the timothy stalk is lowly laid
And the daisy bends its head.

There's freedom here in the mighty sweep
Distilling the bay's perfume;
There's freedom here in the hands that reap
And conquer the clover bloom.

Here toil is king, and the beaded brow
Seems never a-wrink with care;
Here work is play—or it seems somehow
To me it is—but there,

But there where the lusty mower goes
With a strenuous stride along—
Perhaps he'd sing, if he could, who knows,
A different sort of song?

For here I loll in the shade immense,
With my old muse on the run;
I loll this side of the zigzag fence—
He broils there in the sun.
—New York Sun.

To Revive Glories of Long Branch.

Leading citizens of Long Branch are endeavoring to revive the faded glories of that erstwhile fashionable summer resort. Gamblers and the usual swarm of shoddyites crowded in after the real society leaders years ago and turned the place into a fifth-rate summer attraction. Now a meeting has been held and the city authorities have been asked to purchase ocean front, build a casino and construct a board walk. The citizens are determined that there shall be an early return of conditions which prevailed formerly.

Timely and Appropriate.

S. S. Brown, owner of Broomstick, the horse that wrested the laurels from Irish Lad in the Brighton Handicap, was congratulated after the race by a friend.

"If I'm not inquisitive," said his friend, "why did you give your horse such a name?"

"Named it after my cook," answered Mr. Brown.

"Why?" was the query.

"Because," replied Mr. Browne, "it isn't the first time a broomstick beat an Irish Lad."—New York Times.

Gabriele D'Annunzio.

The real name of Gabriele D'Annunzio, whose "Citta Morta" has been prohibited by the censor, in London, is Gaetano Rapagnetto. The dramatist is the son of Duchesa Maria Gallese de Roma. He is a musician as well as a playwright, and has a son who has a certain celebrity as a mandolinist.

Romance in a "Graft"

The best grafts in the world are built up on copy-book maxims and psalms and proverbs and Esau's fables. They sem to kind of hit off human nature. Our peaceful little swindle was constructed on the old saying: "The whole push loves a lover."

One evening Buck and Miss Malloy drives up like blazes in a buggy to a farmer's door. She is pale but affectionate, clinging to his arm—always clinging to his arm. Any one can see she is a peach and of the cling variety. They claim they are eloping for to be married on account of cruel parents. They ask where they can find a preacher. Farmer says: "B'gum, there ain't any nigher than Rev. Abels, four mile mile over on Caney Creek." Farmeress wipes her hand on her apron and rubbers through her specs.

Then lo, and look ye! Up the road from the other way jogs Parleyvoo Pickens in a gig, dressed in black, white necktie, long face, sniffling his nose, omitting a spurious kind of noise resembling the long meter doxology.

"B'jinks!" says farmer, "if that ain't a preacher now!"

It transpires that I am Rev. Abijah Green, traveling over to Little [illegible] schoolhouse for to preach next day.

The young folks will have to must be married, f[illegible] them with the plow [illegible] buckboard. So Rev. Green [illegible] tations, marries [illegible] lov. And farmer [illegible] cider, and says "B'gum [illegible] ess sniffles a bit [illegible] on the shoulder. And Parleyvoo [illegible]ns, the wrong rev[illegible] a marriage certificate [illegible] farmeress sign it a[illegible] the parties of the [illegible] third part gets in [illegible] rides away. Oh, [illegible] graft! True love [illegible] and the sun shining [illegible] —it certainly had [illegible] I know about beat [illegible]

I suppose I happen[illegible] to marry Buck and [illegible] about twenty farmh[illegible] thini, how the romance [illegible] fade later on when [illegible] certificates turn [illegible] we'd discounted [illegible] had to pay them [illegible] signed running [illegible] McClure's Magazine.

Damage by Forest Fires

One of the great forest fires was the Miramichi fire of 1825. It began its greatest destruction about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 7 at a place about sixty miles above the town of Newcastle, on the Miramichi river, in New Brunswick. Before 10 o'clock at night it was twenty miles below Newcastle. In nine hours it had destroyed a belt of forest eighty miles long and twenty-five miles wide. Over more than 2,500,000 acres almost every living thing was killed. Even the fish were afterward found dead in heaps along the river banks. Five hundred and ninety buildings were burned and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham and Douglastown, were destroyed. One hundred and sixty persons perished and nearly 1,000 head of stock.

Peshtigo's fire of October, 1871, was still more severe than the Miramichi. It covered an area of over 2,000 square miles in Wisconsin and involved a loss in timber and other property of many millions of dollars. Between 1,200 and 1,500 persons perished, including nearly half the [illegible] Peshtigo, at that [illegible] inhabitants. Other [illegible] same time were [illegible] Michigan. A strip [illegible] miles wide and 180 [illegible] ing across the [illegible] state from Lake Michigan to Huron, was devastated. [illegible] mated loss in timber was [illegible] 000,000,000 feet board [illegible] money over $10,000,000. Several hundred persons perished.

A destructive fire of more [illegible] years was that which started [illegible] Hinckley, Minn., Sept. 1, 1894 [illegible] the area burned over was [illegible] in some other great fires, the [illegible] life and property was very [illegible] Hinckley and six other towns [illegible] destroyed, about 500 lives were [illegible] more than 2,000 persons were [illegible] destitute and the estimated [illegible] property of various kinds was [illegible] 000,000. Except for the heroic [illegible] duct of locomotive engineers [illegible] other railroad men the loss [illegible] would have been far greater.

Just a Wild Flower

It lay in the streets of the city—a wild flower from the fields,
Trampled by hurrying human feet, beaten and crushed and alone,
Till a ragged child—the kind of a child the slum of the city yields,
Seized it with eager fingers and carried it swiftly home.

Home? Can a wretched basement be worthy of such a name?
Home—where a drunken father but adds to poverty's shame?
But 'twas home to the ragged little girl, for wasn't her mother there?
Toiling all day at the steaming tubs, weary and full of care?

She held up the wilted blossom: "See, mammy, it's mine to keep!
I found it up on the corner—O mammy, ain't it sweet?
An' did you have this very kind when you was little like me?
And lived 'way off in the country? How beautiful that must be?

"Darlin',"—the mother dried her hands and took the faded flower;
"It's a daisy from some far meadow—O, many and many an hour
Did I wander the sweet fields over and gather the pretty things;
Ah, me! Ah, me! It was long [illegible] how their memory clings!

It was only a wilted daisy dropped [illegible] city street,
But it lay, that night, in the [illegible] while dreams surpassing sweet
Flitted, like gay-winged [illegible] through the little sleeper's head
Dreams of the dear, green [illegible] had always longed to find.

O, children who dwell [illegible] Fields where the wild [illegible] so sweet,
Think of the child whose only [illegible] stifling city street!
Gather and send the daisies [illegible] dreary tenement by
Where little hearts are hungering [illegible] wild flowers dainty, grace.

It is little to do, but the bleeding [illegible] goes with the gift you send
Will brighten and gladden a [illegible] and a precious joy will lend
To the cheerless home, to the [illegible] child, to the mother's life of [illegible]
For it carries a breath from the [illegible] ful fields where the daisies grow.
—Los Angeles [illegible]

Actor's Youth Well Kept

The mysterious faculty of keeping a youthful appearance well into the meridian of life which so many actresses and actors possess received a fresh illustration the other day. Frank Deshon, who a generation or more ago used to play the part of the old miser in "The Chimes of Normandy," has come in from a season on the road with a musical comedy company, and he told on the Rialto the incident which showed how lightly his years sit on him.

"I was playing in 'The Princess Chic,'" he said, "and during a semi-dark scene I had a sort of wrestling bout with another character. We were supposed to receive what light there was, and it was rather essential that we did receive it, for the business was pretty strenuous, and in the dark one of us might have been injured. [illegible] one night, just as the scene got under way, the light man [illegible] the glim upon the leading [illegible] kept it on her till the scene was [illegible] I was good and angry, and [illegible] bones of saying so; in fact, I [illegible] the light man a blooming [illegible] What was my astonishment [illegible] him muttering to one of his [illegible] panions later:

"'Ump, calls me a bloomin' [illegible] petent, does he? I'll have him [illegible] worked the lights for his father [illegible] played old Gaspard in 'The [illegible] of Normandy,' and he never [illegible] kick. His father was a real [illegible] too.'

"I had to find what compliment [illegible] could in his tremendous emotion [illegible] 'father.'"—New York Times.

Speed of the Salmon

Just how fast salmon can travel has never been proved. Owners of weirs say that a healthy salmon can swim faster than a torpedo boat. Here is some evidence on the subject:

Frank Arey of Winterport, Me., went fishing the other day at the pool below Bangor Dam. He landed two small salmon on the flood tide. About 11:30 a. m. he struck a big one, which caused his rod to bend until it was perilously near the breaking point. Then the salmon darted under the boat, and catching the line against the keel, severed the fly and leader from the silk string and escaped.

Disgusted with his luck, the young man landed and went to Bangor at 11:40, remaining in the city until the afternoon train took him home. His father met him at the station [illegible]

"I have got your fly and [illegible] right, Frank. I found them in [illegible] of a twenty-six pound salmon [illegible] I took from the weir at high [illegible] day. It was just 12:10 when I [illegible] the fish from the weir into my [illegible] What time did you lose your [illegible]

On comparing watches, [illegible] son learned that the fish had [illegible] from a mile above Bangor to [illegible] port Center, a distance of [illegible] miles, inside of half an hour. [illegible] tide was flowing up river at the [illegible] at the rate of three or four [illegible] hour. After making due allowance for every condition, it was [illegible] that the salmon had covered [illegible] tance at the rate of about twenty [illegible] miles an hour.—New York [illegible]

A QUICK RECOVERY.

[illegible] Gurney of the Rebecca[illegible] to Thank Doan's Kidney Pills [illegible]

C. E. Bumgardner, a local officer [illegible] Rebeccas, of [illegible] Kans., Room [illegible] Kansas ave[illegible] writes: "I used [illegible] Kidney Pills [illegible] the past year, [illegible] trouble and [illegible] ailments. I [illegible] suffering from [illegible] in the back and [illegible], but found [illegible] the use of one [illegible] of the remedy [illegible] the troubles [illegible] ly disappeared, [illegible] before I had [illegible] a second [illegible] I was well [illegible] before, heartily [illegible] your remedy."

MRS. C. E. BUMGARDNER

FREE TRIAL. Address Foster [illegible] Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale [illegible] dealers. Price, 50 cents.

The Czar's Daily Life.

[illegible] interesting details of the [illegible] daily life are furnished by [illegible] Petersburg correspondent of the [illegible] Anzeiger. Rising at 6 a. m., his [illegible] ty partakes of an English break[illegible] consisting of tea, bacon and eggs, [illegible] and butter and marmalade pre[illegible] by an English cook. His Ma[illegible] and the Czarina favor everything [illegible]ish, including the British style of [illegible] and bringing up children. After [illegible]fast the Czar smokes a very [illegible] Havana cigar and indulges in [illegible] incessantly for the rest of the [illegible] although his doctors have warned [illegible] that it is most injurious to his [illegible]. At 7 o'clock he commences [illegible]dies for the day and examines [illegible]erage of 500 documents. An Engl[illegible] lunch it served at midday, and [illegible] only is spoken at this meal, so [illegible] the conversation is not understood [illegible] servants. Dinner follows and [illegible] ceeded by cards, the Czar's fa[illegible] game being the Russian wint, at [illegible] His Majesty is said to stake [illegible] sums. Bedtime comes about 11 [illegible]ck. The Czarina frequently reads [illegible]nglish novel or the Times aloud [illegible] husband.—London Mail.

[illegible]per Gomers, while waiting for a [illegible] midnight, sat down on a barrel [illegible] and fell asleep. When he [illegible]e he found the tar had softened [illegible]e had slowly sunk down into [illegible]icky stuff until his feet, arms [illegible]ead only were outside. He was [illegible]ed out with an ax.

[illegible] to 1829 the bells of the parish [illegible]h of Chesterfield, England, were [illegible]each year in celebration of the [illegible]. Then an unsportsmanlike [illegible] put an end to the practice

[illegible]e of the Hamburg liners was used [illegible]hotel ship in the harbor of Kiel [illegible]g the recent races. The rates [illegible]eals and lodging were from $5 [illegible]0 a day.

[illegible] Tennessee there are 16,000 men [illegible]ed in mining they received just [illegible]6,200,000 in wages, in round num[illegible]

[illegible]ng, Blistering Itching, Tired Feet
CURED IN ONE NIGHT BY
YAL FOOT WASH.
[illegible]ress odors of feet, arm pits, etc. Stops [illegible]. 25c at druggists or postpaid from [illegible] DRUG CO., Atlanta, Ga. Money [illegible] not satisfied. Write for Pamphlet. A 25c [illegible] will be sent for 10c to any one sending [illegible] five persons afflicted as above.

ONSTIPATION
[illegible]ver nine years I suffered with chronic con[illegible]pation and during this time I had to take an [illegible] of warm water once every 24 hours before [illegible] have an action on my bowels. Happily I [illegible] Cascarets, and today I am a well man. [illegible] the nine years before I used Cascarets I [illegible] a untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to [illegible] I am free from all that this morning. You [illegible] this in behalf of suffering humanity."
B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.
Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
[illegible], Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, [illegible], Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never [illegible]. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. [illegible] to cure or your money back.
[illegible]ring Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 613
[illegible]AL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

SLOAN'S LINIMENT
KILLS PAIN
FOR FARM FACTORY AND FAMILY USE
AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST
DR. EARL S. SLOAN
ALBANY ST BOSTON MASS

ance in a "Graft"

...he world are ... maxims and ... and Esau's ... bit off ... social affec... ...always ... can see ... their varia... ...clouring for ... of cruel par... they can find ... "B'gum, ... Rev. Abels, ... Piney Creek." ... on her ... her specs. ... Up the road ... Parleyvoo ... Quick work, ... sniffles like ... thar ain't ... Rev. Abijah ...

Green, traveling over to Little ... schoolhouse for to preach ... day.

The young folks will have ... must be married, for pa is p... them with the plow mules ... buckboard. So Rev. Green, ar... tations, marries 'em in farmer... lo. And farmer grins, and ... cider, and says "B'gum!" and ... ess sniffles a bit and pats th... on the shoulder. And Parleyvo... 'ns, the wrong reverend, writ... a marriage certificate, and farm... farmeress sign it as witnesses... the parties of the first, secon... third part gets in their vehicl... rides away. Oh, that was 'an... graft! True love and the lowli... and the sun shining on the re... — it certainly had all other imp... I know about beat to a batter.

I suppose I happened along ... to marry Buck and Miss Mai... about twenty farmhouses. I h... think, how the romance was ... fade later on when all them m... certificates turned up in banks ... and discounted 'em, and the f... had to pay them notes of hand ... a-comin' running from $500 to ... —McClure's Magazine.

ge by Forest Fires

...Was ... Covering nearly half the popula... ...Peshtigo, at that time a town o... ...inhabitants. Other fires of abo... ...same time were most destruc... ...Michigan. A strip of about ... ...miles wide and 180 miles long, ...ing across the central part ... ...state from Lake Michigan to ... Huron, was devastated. The ... ...mated loss in timber was ab... ...,000,000 feet board measure ... ...mony over $10,000,000. Severa... ...dred persons perished.

A destructive fire of more ... years was that which started ... Hinckley, Minn., Sept. 1, 1894. ... the area burned over was les... in some other great fires, the ... life and property was very ... Hinckley and six other towns ... destroyed, about 500 lives were ... more than 2,000 persons were ... destitute and the estimated l... property of various kinds was ... ,000,000. Except for the heroi... duct of locomotive engineers ... other railroad men the loss ... would have been far greater.

t a Wild Flower

...y a wild ... ...flower, test, ...d adorns ... ...d a child ... ...seized carried ... ...ly but adds ... ...d little girl, ...aining tubs, ...eam: "See, ...O mammy, ...kind when ... ...country? How ... ...her hands ... ...window-O, ...ds over and ...

Ah, me! Ah, me! It was long ... how their memory clings!"

It was only a wilted daisy dropp... city street,
But it lay, that night, in the litt... while dreams surpassing sw...
Fitted, like gay-winged but... through the little sleeper's m...
Dreams of the dear, green coun... had always longed to find.

O, children who dwell in the m... fields where the wild flower... so sweet,
Think of the child whose only fiel... stifling city street!
Gather and send the daisies fair... dreary tenement place,
Where little hearts are hungering ... wild flowers dainty grace.

It is little to do, but the blessi... goes with the gift you send ...
Will brighten and gladden a li... and a precious joy will lend ...
To the cheerless home, to the ... child, to the mother's life o...
For it carries a breath from the ... ful fields where the daisies ... grow.

—Los Angeles ...

s Youth Well Kept

...of keeping a ... into the ... many ac... ...s received a ... day. Frank ... or more ago ... the old miser ... nandy," has ... on the road ... mpany, and ... the incident ... y his years ... he Princess ... ring a semi... of wrestling ... r. We were ... light there ... ssential that ... usiness was ... he dark one

...of us might have been injure... one night, just as the scene ... under way, the light man ... the glim upon the leading wo... kept it on her till the scene ... I was good and angry, and ... bones of saying so; in fact, ... the light man a blooming inc... What was my astonishment ... him muttering to one of h... panions later:

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THE OUT-OF-DOOR INSTINCT.

Habits of the Animals as Exemplified in the Wild.

A cat turns around before it lies down because its jungle ancestors had to crush the grass to make a bed, and the instinct still persists. Perhaps mankind takes to the woods in summer for the same reason. The groves were man's original abode as well as God's first temples. But while the longing to get back to nature at this season is nearly universal, the instinct for enjoying the wilderness is much less widely distributed.

While some persons are exuberantly happy at getting away from civilization, others who fancy that they want to leave the town behind are made perfectly miserable by the lack of their accustomed conveniences. The splash of the water on the boat's sides or the hum of the reel to such persons is no compensation for the lack of ice, of comfortable beds and of rocking chairs. At the first sign of a mosquito they are overcome with annoyance, and sunburn to them is an evil quite without recompense.

Your true sons of the woods, city bred though he may be, counts all the suffering that belongs to life out of doors as not grievous, but joyous. The discomforts are not to be compared, in his opinion, to the delights of camping and fishing and hunting. His enthusiasm is, indeed, inexplicable to the man who has not fallen under the same spell.

There is no t...ing the lover of the woods from the town devotee by his appearance. The bookish-looking fellow may be a mighty fisherman, while the athlete may be miserable out of reach of a car line. Perhaps the difference in temperament may be traced back to childhood. A person may be made almost anything if he is caught young enough. The physchologists have a theory that all kinds of instinct manifest themselves for a time in the growing child and then disappear unless special attention is given to their development.

This may account in part for the diversity of feeling toward nature that exists so unaccountably among men and women of otherwise congenial tastes. Unless a person fished with a bent pin as a child he isn't likely to become enthusiastic over the sport as a man. The woods may lure, but they aren't likely to captivate unless the devotee early learned their ways. The taste for out of door life may be cultivated to some degree, but unless it was developed in youth it is not apt to prove robust.—Kansas City Star.

The Rarest Plant in the World.

In speaking of remarkable shrubs, we must not forget gordonia, which at one time was probably the rarest wild plant in the world, there being but one specimen in existence. Last autumn, while visiting the Bartram Gardens, near Philadelphia, I inquired about this shrub, which had been planted there after its discovery in Georgia in 1790. I learned that this original gordonia had died not long ago, but it is pleasing to know that it now has hundreds of descendants scattered over the country. Unless this specimen was a hybrid it must have been the last of its race, and in either case it was discovered only just in time to prevent its total extinction. The foliage of this plant is bright shining green, turning crimson in the fall, and the large blossoms are pure white and very fragrant. The fact that it blooms during September and October, after most of the other shrubs have flowered, gives it a special value.—Woman's Home Companion.

Economy of Hearing.

The venerable John H. Ketcham, of Dover Plains, N. Y., for many years a member of Congress, is noted for his generosity and kindheartedness. The General is quite deaf, and many a yarn is related anent that defect. One morning he was standing in the lobby of the House looking over his mail, when an impecunious employe of Congress, one of that sort who is always borrowing but never repays, stepped up and accosted him:

"General, can you let me have $5 till pay day?"

"Eh, how's that?" said the General.

The employe, remembering the General's reputation for being easy, concluded to take advantage of it.

"I say can you let me have $10 till pay day?"

"No," said the General; "I'll let you have $5; that's what you asked me for at first."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Horse Sense.

Circus horses are not the only members of the equine family which do smart things. For proof of this one has only to watch the antics of some of the local laundry horses when they are backed up against the curb, the horse being half way across the track. With all the wisdom of a human being the horse moved his head and side stepped out of the car's way as the motor whizzed by without loss of time.

"That is the wisest thing I ever saw a horse do," said a man as he watched the horse's action. "I have seen lots of clever things done by circus horses, but the turning of that horse is the smartest act of all. No man could have a sharper sense of danger than that animal. I doubt if a better exhibition of horses sense was ever given."—Albany Journal.

Russian Holidays.

A movement is on foot in Russia to diminish the excessive number of holidays for students. During a four years' course at a Russian university the work done covers only one year and 295 days. In France the time covered is two years, seventy-four days; in England, two years, 158 days; in the United States, two years, 210 days; in Germany, two years, 230 days. Denmark stands at the head of the list, with two years, 364 days.

WISE WORDS.

Whoever blushes seems to be good.—Menander.

How blessings brighten as they take their flight.—Young.

God is over all and heaven above thee.—Gerald Massey.

Stand up bravely to afflictions, and aquit thyself like a man.—T. a Kempis.

A sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.—Irving.

You cannot retrace the path of life, but you can start anew from the place where you stand.

Our birth is nothing but our death begun, as tapers waste the moment they take fire.—Young.

The selfish, loving only themselves, are loved by no one, so selfishness is moral suicide.—De Gaston.

A man must be both stupid and uncharitable who believes there is no virtue or truth but on his own side.—Addison.

Your life is the only one; if misdirected and lost, you have no other in which to remedy the error.—Henry Drummond.

Set yourself earnestly to see what you were made to do, and then set yourself earnestly to do it.—Phillips Brooks.

My advice is to consult the lives of other men as one would a looking glass and from thence fetch examples for our own imitation.—Terence.

Get holy principles, and thou shalt get the pinions of an angel, which shall bear thee above all clouds and storms of earth into the sunshine and calm of eternity.—Dr. Thomas.

Japanese Man Power.

The present war in the East is probably the only instance of a great campaign between civilized nations in which one of the combatants has relied almost entirely on man power, instead of horse power, for transport, the whole of the supplies of each Japanese division of infantry being carried by as many coolies, or porters, as there are fighting men. The Japanese porters are mainly men whose physique is not judged to be good enough to entitle them to fight in the line of battle, though according to modern European notions theirs would be considered rather the more arduous task of the two. But the Japanese have shown up till now that their choice of means has generally been correct, and it is not likely that they have made a mistake in this case.

They know their own people, and for centuries human transport has been the occupation of a large class of their unskilled labor. The litter, or rickshaw, has been adopted, in imitation of their method, even in Simla, the governing city of India. By a simple mechanical contrivance they have also greatly facilitated the work of bearing burdens. A bamboo is carried on a kind of pad over the shoulder, and the load, carefully balanced, is suspended to each end. The carrier thus avoids one of the greatest sources of fatigue, namely, the effect of picking up the burden when it has been laid down to rest, for by merely raising the bamboo and putting his whole body under it, he lifts it with the least possible effort.—London Spectator.

Street Railway Waiting Rooms.

The Montreal (Canada) Street Railway Company has recently erected a number of pretentious waiting rooms in different parts of the city. One of them is a two-story brick structure, where there are a ticket office and conveniences for passengers.

New York spends about twice as much for its amusements as for its education and fifteen times as much for its drink as for its education.

The most destructive epidemic that history tells of was the "Black Death, that in the 14th century destroyed 70,000,000 of people.

There were 591 homicides the past year in Japan. The total population is 54,000,000 and the average number of homicides for the past ten years has been but 600. During one year's time in the city of Chicago alone 567 assaults were made with intent to kill, 50 people were arrested for murder and 7 for manslaughter.

King Edward hts recently caused his various embassies and legations to gather all information possible concerning the extent to which theatres receive financial assistance from the crown or government in foreign lands.

Italy spends very little upon education, the total sum provided by the government and the communes being only a little over 3,000,000 pounds a year, or 2s. per head of the population. Switzerland spends 6s. 9d., and France 8s. 3d. per head.

The treasurer of the United States on May 6, 1903, redeemed two half cent pieces. This is the first time in the history of the country that any such coins have been presented for redemption. It is more than a century since the first half cent piece was coined, and it is nearly fifty years since the government discontinued minting them.

Tibetans use salt, soda and butter in their tea.

TONS OF BRIGHT GEMS

The Total of Diamonds in the World Approximates 85,000,000 Carats.

It is estimated that the total world production of diamonds up to date approximates 85,000,000 carats. As we are not in the habit of weighing our diamonds by the ton, we are in some doubt concerning the proper system of computation, whether troy of avoirdupois, long ton or short ton. According to the system used by those who do weigh their diamonds in ton quantities, the result would be in the neighborhood of twenty or twenty-five tons of sparklers now appearing as factors in the joys and the miseries of a world which has substituted diamonds for the beads and the wampum of its ancestors.

The regions contributing to this supply and the percentage of their contribution appear as follows: South Africa, 81.5 per cent; Brazil, 18 per cent., and the remaining five per cent. divided among Borneo, India, New South Wales and British Guiana, with North America and Russia supplying specimens. The last two of these countries have furnished just enough to equip an opera box for a single evening. The deep obligation of society to South Africa is apparent. The price of diamonds have been heavily advanced during the last year or two, but it is simply appalling to think what the price would have been without the South African supply. Society, American, English and Continental, should daily thank heaven for Kimberley and Jagersfontein.

We are unable to give the cubic measurement of the total collection, but so far as weight is concerned it would make a load for a medium sized freight car.—Baltimore American.

Walter Schumann, consul at Mainz, Germany, writes: Osmon, a new fuel, is made from peat. The peat contains 90 per cent of water, of which 20 to 25 per cent is removed by an electric current. The peat is then further dried and passed through a machine which breaks it up and forms it into nut-shaped pieces. Osmon is free from sulphur and burns without slag or smoke.

An endurance swimming match from the Brooklyn bridge to Coney Island, under the supervision of the United States volunteer life-saving corps, has resulted in victory for a man with one leg. The winner was Charles Seigfried, of Bayridge, who negotiated the distance in five hours and forty-eight minutes. Two young women were close behind him at the finish.

Pipe dealers say that the meerschaum is a "dead one." No smoker nowdays appears to covet the once-prized article requiring patience and care and skill in the coloring. Women seem to be the principal purchasers, when they get the idea that they are doing the fine thing by a husband or a sweetheart.

A Seattle firm has received an order from Rampart, Alaska, for a mowing machine and a horse hayrake. This is said to be the first order of the kind that has ever come from western Alaska and appears to offer proof that the Land of the Midnight Sun has other resources than gold and fish.

A harp belonging to the guillotined Queen Marie Antoinette has been placed on exhibition in the museum of the Paris conservatory. It is a superb instrument, inlaid with gold and encrusted with diamonds, made in 1780 by the famous Naderman.

The increase of population during the past twenty-five years has averaged at the rate of 11.9 per thousand per year in the United Kingdom, 9.3 in Austria, 10.4 in Hungary, 12.8 in the German empire, 1.6 in France and 10 in Italy.

The average speed of a good walker is a trifle over three miles an hour than can be accelerated to a quick step that will average five miles an hour for short distances. Long marches over excellent roads rarely ever average over 18 miles a day.

In 1903 the average of persons killed to every thousand employed in the mining industries of the country was 2.53; in 1902 the fatalities had increased to 3.52 per cent.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The most widely known English writer in Japan is Carlyle.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

License is paid in London on 7000 automobiles.

The Chinese name for Port Arthur was Lushunkow. The town had, twenty years ago, only a few thousand inhabitants and was used as a place for the deportation of criminals.

The unfortunate queen is known to have possessed two harps, but where the other is no one knows for sure

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or falling of the womb. The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced. Here is another case:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I was troubled with falling of the womb, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, dizzy and fainting spells, and stomach trouble.

"I doctored for about five years but did not seem to improve. I began the use of your medicine, and have taken seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, three of Blood Purifier, and also used the Sanative Wash and Liver Pills, and am now enjoying good health, and have gained in flesh.

I thank you very much for what you have done for me, and heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MISS EMMA SNYDER, 218 East Center St., Marion, Ohio.

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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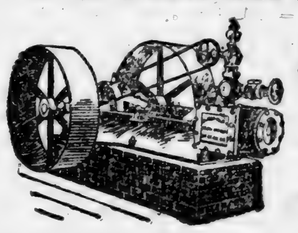

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As an original stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Col. William Davis, of Huntingdon, N. Y., uses a pass issued without limit, in 1850.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
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Am. 39, 1904.

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Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

THREE HIGH OFFICERS

Should be impeached, Says the Grand Jury in the Huntsville Case.

SHERIFF, MAYOR AND CHIEF

Should be Made to Answer for Their Conduct and the Police Force be Reorganized.

The grand jury found its final report, recommending that Sheriff Rodgers, Mayor Smith and Chief of Police Overton be impeached in connection with the lynching of Horace Maples and the burning of Madison county jail on the night of September 7. Seven additional indictments were returned. The report of the grand jury is caustic and is a severe arraignment of the three officials.

An apparently well founded report is in circulation to the effect that six secret service men in the employ of the United States government have been directed to make an extensive investigation of the lynching of Horace Maples and the attack on the jail in which government prisoners are confined and report at length to the grand jury at the October term of United States court. There is more genuine terror inspired by this report than anything that has been done by the grand jury of the circuit court, even though its indictments charged murder in the first degree and arson.

Six well known citizens of Huntsville and Madison county are known to have disappeared since investigation of the lynching began. Three have not been heard from, two are in Mexico by this time and one was last heard from in Salt Lake City.

Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, states that there are no secret service men investigating the recent lynching affair at Huntsville, as rumored there.

SOLDIERS WILL STAY

At Huntsville Till Court Orders Them Home.

Governor Cunningham is quoted as saying:

"Just as long as the court wants the military, the Birmingham company under Captain Lucien Brown will remain in Huntsville. The government has not advised me of any desire to send troops to Huntsville nor have I asked for any troops to be sent by the government and I do not propose to ask for any."

Captain Loses Arm.

Captain Pat J. Quill, chief engineer for the Alabama steamer Nettie Quill, one of the best known steamboatmen in the state, had his left arm torn off by the machinery of his boat while running between Mount Pleasant and Dixie landing. At the time he was standing on the wheel guard giving some orders when he fell and his arm was caught between the crank pin and the pitman. The bone was crushed and the flesh was ground to a pulp.

Dr. May Acquitted.

A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of Dr. John May, charged with embezzlement. The verdict was returned Saturday night, the jury being out less than five minutes.

The arrest of Dr. May took place December 27, 1903, and he has been confined in the Jefferson county jail since that date. He was charged with embezzlement of $500 from General C. M. Shelley, the charge growing out of the organization of the Thermol Medicine company. The company was formed by Dr. May, General Shelley being a stockholder.

Feud in Limestone.

Seven miles north of Athens, in the public road, Saturday night, Odis Laxson shot and fatally wounded John and seriously shot Conyon Young. An old feud was the cause of the trouble. All parties are white.

CREW ON PAROLE.

Lena's Men Have Freedom of Frisco, but Must Stay There.

Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific station, had telegraphed the navy department that he has forwarded by mail a full report of the agreement he entered into with Captain Berlinsky, of the Russian ship Lena, and the officers and crew of that ship. This provides for their freedom in the city of San Francisco, but they are not to go beyond the city during the war, and under no conditions can they be permitted to go to Russia except on the conclusion of an agreement on that point between the governments of Russia and Japan which would relieve the United States of any responsibility.

Teacher Resigns.

Something of a sensation followed the announcement that Professor L. P. Liles, principal of the Pratt City high school, had resigned, and that, too, on the very eve of the opening of the schools. Superintendent McNeill, who is authority for the announcement, had little to say with reference to this unexpected action of the high school principal, other than that the school board would meet at once, formally accept the resignation and take steps to secure a successor.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON

Has Suffered Greatly—Expected to Fall Short of 1,000,000 Bales.

There is no question that the Mississippi cotton crop has suffered heavy damage since the latter part of August, and much speculation is being indulged in as to the percentage of shortage that will be shown when the crop is harvested.

The damage to the crop is in spots, but these spots cover wide areas. For instance, in Claiborne county the reports state that the crop is almost a total failure, and similar reports come from portions of Holmes and several points in the delta, especially Bolivar, Washington, Sunflower and Tallahatchie counties.

The farmers in Leake county are firmly convinced that the insect which has wrought such havoc in that section is the much-dreaded Mexican boll weevil, notwithstanding the fact that they have received no confirmation to this effect from the state entomologist. The insect, regardless of its species, has almost totally destroyed the crop.

CHARTER ASKED

For New Railroad from Florence, Ala., to Clifton, Tenn.

An application has been filed for a charter for the Florence and Clifton Railroad company.

The road is to be built from Florence, Ala., to Clifton, Wayne county, Tenn., a distance of seventy-six miles. It is expected that the actual work of construction will be commenced within the next thirty days and the work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The line is to start at Florence, Ala., and go northward through Wayne county, Tennessee, to the northwestern edge, on which is situated the town of Clifton. This town had in 1900 a population of 639 people, but it is stated that there are many more than that living there now.

BAXTER TROUBLES

Said to be Ended—Prisoners to be Tried in Georgia.

All the prisoners who were taken to Jacksonville by the military last week from Baker county are still in jail, but attorneys will institute habeas corpus proceedings. The authorities of Charlton county, Georgia, where the killing of Duncan and the negro Riley occurred a week ago, the authorities of Baker county, Florida, and the sheriff of this county are in consultation with the state attorney regarding the disposition of the prisoners. There is direct testimony against Charles and Hillary Altman for killing Jackson Duncan and the negro and wounding Marshal Duncan and throwing him off the train. As this occurred in Georgia, the sheriff of Charlton county demands these prisoners, and it is said the Florida authorities will not object.

A Chameleon Snake.

While gathering flowers from a bed of mixed nasturtiums, Mrs. James Armstrong, of Scottsboro, discovered a peculiar snake. It was something on the order of a chameleon. The bed of flowers in which the snake was found has a variety of colors. As the snake glided among the flowers its body would undergo a transformation, changing instantly to the same color as the flower that came in contact with it. When finally killed it measured over three feet in length. After death and while lying on the ground the body was of a dark gray color. Several who saw the snake pronounced it different from anything ever seen in this section before.

Body Cut; House Burning.

A special from Montgomery says the body of Willie Boyd, a prominent young white man of Shorters, was found under a bed in the burning house of a negress at that place. The body was mutilated by knife and gunshot wounds.

A Call to Chicago.

Rev. Charles A. Stakely, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Montgomery has under consideration the call from the congregation of one of the most prominent churches of that denomination in Chicago.

Another Russian Army.

Acting upon the advice of his military advisers, Emperor Nicholas has decided to form a second Manchurian army. It will be formed of the corps which is being sent to the far east and Lieutenant General Linevitch probably will be given the command of the second army. General Kuropatkin will become chief of both armies, but probably without the title of commander in chief.

Resignation Received.

Governor Vardaman has received the resignation of Captain J. H. Stoltzfus, of Battery L, Second regiment, located at Meridian, and a special election will be ordered to fill the vacancy, the resignation having been accepted.

Fatally Hurt.

E. H. Hosey, night watchman for the Bessemer Foundry and Machine company, was found in the foundry near some scaffolding with his skull fractured and unconscious. He was carried to his home, where he was given medical attention, but died in a short while. It is not known just how he was hurt, as no one saw him when it happened, but it is thought he fell on the scaffold and struck his head. Mr. Hosey was 65 years old and leaves a widow and children.

ATTACK ON MUKDEN

Battle Imminent at Manchurian City Where 300,000 Soldiers are Ready to Fight.

PORT ARTHUR'S WATER SUPPLY

Is Receiving Japanese Attention—They Try to Cut It Off, but are Repulsed—More War Ships.

Eight and possibly nine Japanese divisions are reported to be advancing on Mukden, and another battle between the armies under Generals Kuropatkin and Kuroki is imminent.

St. Petersburg has heard that the Russian Baltic squadron has been reinforced by four warships purchased from Argentina.

Interest is again concentrated upon Port Arthur owing to the receipt from foreign sources of news that a general storming of the fortifications there has begun. A few belated telegrams from General Stoessel, the commander of Port Arthur, published Tuesday afternoon recording the repulse of the Japanese and continued attacks strengthen confidence in the ability of the defenders to hold out despite the furious onslaughts being made on them.

The last attack mentioned by General Stoessel took place the night of September 14th and was directed against Redoubt No. 8, which protected the water supply of the city. The redoubt is about two miles beyond the line of permanent forts and the attack upon this shows that the Japanese were not within striking distance of the main fortress.

Two hundred car loads of steel rails from Pennsylvania are ready for shipment to the orient and two or three hundred more car loads are due to arrive in a few days. Two tramp steamers will take the rails to Yokohama. It is understood that the ultimate destination of the steel is Korea.

TRAIN WRECK ATTEMPTED.

An Extra Freight Clears the Track. An Investigation.

Had not an extra freight train struck a pile of crossties and cleared the track a passenger train from Savannah to Birmingham might have been wrecked near Columbus, Ga.

Train wreckers made a desperate attempt to wreck the passenger by piling crossties to a height of three or four feet, the arrangement suggesting a section of a rail fence and making a formidable obstruction.

It so happened, however, that the extra freight pulled out of Columbus and when the heavy engine struck the pile of crossties they were scattered in all directions. The steel pilot to these big engines is very low and this acted as a kind of scoop and sent the crossties flying on both sides of the track. Neither the engine or any of the cars were derailed. Engineer Bozeman was in charge of the train.

The Central railway officials will sift the matter to the botton.

MADE CONVERTS,

But Has Skipped with their Jewelry and Left His Wife.

A strange preacher giving the name of Stafford appeared in West Decatur, saying that he was a minister of the gospel, and at once started a revival meeting.

After preaching several sermons he told the good people of the neighborhood that the Christian ladies should not wear ruffles on their dresses, neither should they wear jewelry of any kind. He thus induced several of the ladies of his flock to turn their jewelry over to him. He received several finger rings, watches, etc. These, it is said, he pawned or sold to different parties in the Decaturs, and then left for parts unknown, leaving his wife behind.

Where he came from or whether or not he was a preacher is unknown to the people. However, he was a good talker and seemed to win the good confidence of many of the people.

At Birmingham Next.

The next annual convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' association of the United States will be held in Birmingham during the first week of February. This will be the second time that the organization has held its meeting in the south, the first having been held in Atlanta a few years ago.

Captured Two Forts.

A general attack on Port Arthur began Monday in which the Japanese fleet co-operated.

The Japanese captured two important forts on either side of Sueiszeying, north of Port Arthur.

Mill in Operation.

The large saw mill of the Kyle Lumber company, Gadsden, which has a daily capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber and which has been idle for several weeks on account of the scarcity of logs, has resumed operations. Coosa river has been lower this year than ever known and no logs could be secured, but rains above have caused the river to rise sufficiently to allow logs to be rafted and the big mill is once more busy.

INSURANCE OF GINS

In Mississippi is a Difficult Thing to Accomplish.

The owners of cotton gins in Mississippi are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing fire insurance, owing to the exceedingly small number of companies operating in the state that are willing to take this class of risks.

According to statements of underwriters, there are only four or five fire insurance companies that will write this class of risks, and these are willing to give insurance only when exceptional precautions are taken to prevent loss by fire.

The official reports at the insurance department show four cotton gin losses since the 1st of September in this state, the aggregate losses in which amounted to about $25,000.

ONE ARREST

In Connection with the Roberts Case at Anniston.

Anniston police have arrested a negress charged with being implicated in the murder of Miss Bessie Roberts.

The woman is in the city jail and refuses to talk. Before her arrest she told several conflicting tales of the crime and seemed to know more than she would tell.

It is believed that the murderer stayed at her house the night after the deed was committed and while in a drunken condition told her of the crime he had committed. The negress' reputation is very unsavory and little confidence can be placed in what she says.

The state has offered a $250 reward while a similar amount has been raised by citizens for the arrest of the guilty party.

Reba Williams, the negro woman who has been held by the police in connection with the murder of Miss Roberts, was released under a hundred dollar bond.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS

Suffered Great Mortality in the Manchurian Campaign.

An indication of the mortality among Russian officers at the front is shown by the report from St. Petersburg that about one-seventh of the officers in the regiments of guards stationed at the capital are to be drafted for service with regiments at the scene of war.

The Japanese are reported to be advancing slowly upon the positions held by the Russians in a line extending about twenty-seven miles. There have been no developments at Port Arthur beyond a reported futile sortie by the garrison against a height which recently fell into the hands of the Japanese.

There is an unconfirmed rumor there that General Mistchenko, commander of the Russian eastern Cossack brigade, has been killed.

A Little Fighting.

A dispatch has been received from General Kuropatkin announcing that Generals Rennenkampf and Samsonoff are conducting important reconnaissances which have resulted in rather heavy fighting with many casualties.

From General Kuropatkin's telegram it appears that Rennenkampf had recovered from his wound and had resumed command of his troops. The reconnaissances disclosed a further increase in the Japanese forces at Yental and Rensiaputz. The Russians have occupied several villages near the Japanese lines.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the reconnaissances were toward the Japanese front and right flank, resulting in the Japanese being driven back.

To Save Indians.

One of the most drastic orders ever issued by the government for the protection of several Indian tribes against fraud and robbery was promulgated by Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan. The order in question amends the rules for the sale of inherited Indian lands so as to require that the proceeds to be derived from their sale shall be placed with the most convenient United States depository to the credit of the heirs in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heirs or their recognized guardians for amounts not exceeding $10 to each in any one month.

Before being paid, however, it is necessary for these to be approved by the agent or other officer in charge.

Free Thinkers.

The congress of Free Thinkers assembled at Rome Tuesday at the Roman college erected by Pope Gregory XIII. The event assumed special importance, this being the anniversary of the fall of the temporal power of the pope and also on account of the recent Franco-vatican conflict. There were more than five thousand delegates present, the Frenchmen alone numbering about 1,000. Spain had three hundred representatives. Ten delegates came from America.

Dutch Parliament Opens.

Queen Wilhelmina opened the states general Tuesday. In the speech from the throne the queen said the home industries of the Netherlands were not competing satisfactorily with foreign enterprise, and that the finances of the Dutch Indies and the Netherlands needed strengthening. The queen announced also the forthcoming introduction of bills providing for old age pensions and higher education.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME.

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25

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VOL II.

EW RESPONSIBLE

Slocomb Disaster Says Board of Inspectors. Their Report.

APPARATUS INSUFFICIENT.

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A lengthy report has just been made blic of an investigation by the local rd of steamboat inspectors into General Slocum steamer disaster, ich occurred in the East river last ne and cost nearly 1,000 lives. The ort concludes by announcing the ocation of the licenses of officers ard the Slocum, as follows: Wil-m H. Van Schaick, master and pi-; Edward Vanwart, pilot, and Ben-min F. Conklin, chief engineer. Briefly summarized, the principal nts of the board's report are:

"That the fire was discovered at e upper end of the Sunken Meadows and that North Brother Island was e nearest available point to beach e steamer.

"That the life preserving appliances the vessel were inadequate, but d the Slocum been supplied with ssible the number, not another life ould have been saved because of e ignorance and incompetence of e crew.

"That there was an absolute lack discipline of the crew because of e negligence of the master and of e pilot.

"That fire drills had been neglected, nd that had the crew been trained, s the law requires, such a disaster ould have been almost inconceiva-ble.

"That one of the crew, in his ignorance, added to the incipient flames by throwing thereon an empty bag which had contained charcoal.

"That the chief engineer was grossly negligent when notified of the fire, in that he did not see that the hose had been connected and the water turned on."

Other Reports Coming.

The investigation began July 6th and was delayed by the injuries of Captain Van Schaick, which confined him to the hospital. Under the law the board only took up the conduct of the vessel's licensed officers. The other phases of the disaster were investigated by a special commission appointed on request of President Roosevelt.

This commission has not yet made public its report.

"A few minutes after the master was made aware that the Slocum was on fire he gave orders to the pilot to beach the vessel on the North Brother island. That order was obeyed and the steamer was beached probably within three minutes.

"In the face of the evidence we can not in justice arrive at any conclusion on this point other than the unfavorable criticism passed upon Captain Van Schaick for not having beached his steamer at some other point than where he did was wholly unmerited."

The great mortality, according to their view, was due to the impossibility of equipping 1,500 persons, mostly children, in a few minutes and not to the age of the preservers.

Blames Crew.

"The evidence before us indicates an absolute lack of discipline on the part of the crew," the report continues. "Because of the negligence of the master of the steamer and of the pilot, who under the law is next to the master in charge, to observe the provisions which require them in the discipline and use of the fire pumps and all other apparatus for the safety of life on board such vessel and to see that all the equipments required by law are in complete working order for immediate use."

The money in actual circulation has been increased $112,000,000 since January 1.

Riggins Acquitted.

The first of the Huntsville alleged lynchers indicted by the grand jury last week was acquitted in the circuit court.

Thomas M. Riggins, the hotel man who has lain in jail a week, is now free, the state having failed to make out a case against him. The jury returned the verdict from the box.

There was a rumor to the effect that two of the jurors on this case had expressed themselves in sympathy with the mob on the night of the lynching and had perjured themselves to get on the jury. Solicitor Pettus had his attention called to the rumor and intended to make a full investigation, but the matter may be dropped since the trial passed as it did.

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CENTRAL. TIME.

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5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33
....	Jemison	8 58	....
....	Thorsby	8 51	....
....	Lomax	8 42	....
6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48
....	Cooper	8 17	....
....	Verbena	8 11	....
....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....
7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25

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Other Reports Coming.

The investigation began July 6th and was delayed by the injuries of aptain Van Schaick, which confined im to the hospital. Under the law e board only took up the conduct f the vessel's licensed officers. The ther phases of the disaster were in- estigated by a special commission ppointed on request of President oosevelt.

This commission has not yet made public its report.

"A few minutes after the master as made aware that the Slocum was on fire he gave orders to the pilot o beach the vessel on the North Brother island. That order was obey- d and the steamer was beached prob- bly within three minutes.

"In the face of the evidence we an not in justice arrive at any con- clusion on this point other than the unfavorable criticism passed upon Cap- tain Van Schaick for not having beached his steamer at some other point than where he did was wholly unmerited."

The great mortality, according to their view, was due to the impossibil- ity of equipping 1,500 persons, mostly children, in a few minutes and not to the age of the preservers.

Blames Crew.

"The evidence before us indicates an absolute lack of discipline on the part of the crew," the report con- tinues. "Because of the negligence of the master of the steamer and of the pilot, who under the law is next to the master in charge, to observe the provisions which require them in the discipline and use of the fire pumps and all other apparatus for the safety of life on board such vessel, and to see that all the equipments required by law are in complete work- ing order for immediate use."

The money in actual circulation has been increased $112,000,000 since Jan- uary 1.

Riggins Acquitted.

The first of the Huntsville alleged lynchers indicted by the grand jury last week was acquitted in the circuit court.

Thomas M. Riggins, the hotel man who has lain in jail a week, is now free, the state having failed to make out a case against him. The jury re- turned the verdict from the box.

There was a rumor to the effect that two of the jurors on this case had expressed themselves in sympathy with the mob on the night of the lynching and had perjured themselves to get on the jury. Solicitor Pettus had his attention called to the rumor and intended to make a full investiga- tion, but the matter may be dropped since the trial passed as it did.

JEWELS RETURNED.

Had Been Stolen About a Month Ago.

About one month ago the jewelry store of C. B. Sargent, of Cullman, was broken into and robbed of about $200 worth of watches and other jew- elry. Officers have been unable to find the guilty parties and the matter was about forgotten, when Mr. Sargent received his jewelry in a cigar box expressed from St. Louis.

It was a great surprise to Mr. Sar gent, who, of course, did not expect ever to recover the goods. In the box was an unsigned note stating that two men or boys were in Cullman on the night of the burglary and entered the store, taking the goods. They claimed to have repented of the act, and as they were at work, did not need to steal, had decided to return the stolen property. All the goods stolen were returned except five rings.

One or two arrests have been made on suspicion, but the parties have been released on satisfactory show- ing.

INFERNAL MACHINE

Laid to Destroy Home of President of Sloss Company.

An improvised infernal machine with a lighted fuse attached was found on the porch of the residence of J. C. Maben, president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company, by a passer- by who succeeded in cutting the fuse and preventing an explosion.

The machine consisted of a pint milk bottle containing powdered dyna- mite, and the fuse which led to the can was lighted and was burning rap- idly when discovered.

The man who discovered the ma- chine waked Mr. Maben and notified him of his narrow escape. He told Mr. Maben a white man, about six feet tall and wearing a heavy mous- tache, ran past him and disappeared.

There was sufficient dynamite in the jar to have wrecked the entire house, and probably killed every occupant.

TWENTY MULES BURNED.

Standard Oil Company Has Heavy Loss by Fire.

Fire destroyed the Standard Oil company's barn and twenty-odd mules Thursday night at Birmingham. But for the work of the fire department the large oil storage building would have been burned.

The origin of the fire is unknown. A negro discovered the flames in the front part of the barn. He gave the alarm and the firemen responded promptly.

An effort was made to save the mules, but the flames were fierce, and the doors of the barn could not be opened in time to get the poor crea- tures out.

The local management stated that the loss by the fire would amount to about $10,000.

NEW KNITTING MILL

Has Sold Its Entire Output for a Year.

R. L. Adams is making preparations for the establishment of a $10,000 knitting mill at Gadsden. Mr. Adams has purchased the old ice plant and has had it remodeled, and is now in- stalling the machinery.

He expects to have the plant run- ning in a few months, and for the first year the mill will turn out only one kind of knit undershirt. Mr. Ad- ams says the mill will have a capacity of 200 dozen shirts per day, and the entire output for a year has been sold

BABY BOY DESERTED.

Twenty-One Dresses Left with Him. Investigation.

A baby boy was left at the door of T. P. Henderson, a farmer, at Brushy Pond. The waif is a male child and apparently of tolerably well-to-do pa- rents, as it was provided with plenty of nice clothing. There were twenty- one nice dresses with the little fel- low.

Coal Deposits.

Valuable coal deposits have been dis- covered near Walter, in the southeast corner of Cullman county, which will be developed at an early date.

POWDER EXPLOSION

Kills One Workman and Fatally In- jures Another.

A special from Jellico, Tenn., says: A terrible explosion occurred at the Jellico Powder company's works. Lee Hill was killed and Sam Harvey is thought to be fatally wounded.

The accident occurred in the build- ing known as the "corning depart- ment" and the structure with its con- tents was completely demolished. The clothing was burned from Hill's body and his form was burned almost to a crisp. Harvey was also very severely burned.

The cause of the disaster is un- known.

300,000 SOLDIERS

Will be Sent to the Theatre of War to Reinforce the Russian Army.

GEN. GRIPPENBERG TO COMMAND.

Czar Believes Russia's Military and Political Prestige at Stake—Will Fight It Out.

The division and reorganization of the Manchurian army, regarding which there have been rumors ever since the battle of Liao Yang, is officially announced in an imperial rescript ap- pointing General Grippenberg com- mander of the Third army corps, in the province of Vilna, as commander of the second army now being mobil- ized for immediate dispatch to the far east, leaving General Kuropatkin in command of the first army.

The emperor is personally convinced that the political, as well as the mili- tary prestige of the empire, is at stake, and that every other considera- tion must give way before the exi- gencies of war. The resources of the empire in men and money must be drained if necessary in order to turn the scale and vindicate the power of Russia.

The reorganization amounts to for- mal notice to the world, as the em- peror frankly explains in his rescript that he intends to vastly increase the number of troops at the theater of war in order to force the struggle to a successful issue in the shortest possi- ble time.

Probably 300,000 additional men will be placed in the field. Eventually the creation of this second army involves the selection of a commander in chief. Not only is there no intimation in the rescript that General Kuropatkin will have command of both armies, but he is distinctly placed upon the same footing as General Grippenberg. In the best informed circles there is little idea that Viceroy Alexieff, the present nominal commander in chief, will ex- ercise the actual functions of com- mander of the 600,000 men that Rus- sia has resolved to put in the field.

It is the best opinion that Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, inspec- tor general of cavalry, will attain the high command, occupying in the war with Japan the position held by his father in the war with Turkey. There was various reports regarding Vice- roy Alexieff's ultimate destiny. It is declared in some quarters that he will be recalled and Grand Duke Nicholas become viceroy, as well as commander in chief. It is also said upon appa- rently equal authority that Alexieff will return as chancellor of the em- pire, suceeding Count Lamsdorff. None of these reports are definitely con- firmable.

General Grippenberg, commander of the second army, was born January 1, 1838. He is ten years older than General Kuropatkin, but ranks three numbers lower on the list of generals. He is a Lutheran in religion. He is married and has three children. One son, a captain of artillery, was wound- ed in the battle of Liao Yang.

POLITICIANS QUARREL.

One of Georgia's Representatives Is Stabbed

A special from Waycross, Ga., says that Dr. J. M. Spence, representative from Ware county, was probably fatal- ly stabbed near Waresboro by J. R. McDonald, who is opposing him as an independent.

It is said that Spence went to Mc- Donald's home for the purpose of forc- ing him to sign affidavits withdraw- ing certain charges and the cutting af- fray followed. Owing to the promi- nence of the parties concerned, there is considerable excitement over the affair.

New City Hall.

Florence's new city hall has just been completed at a cost of $7,000, and the city officials will move in at once. It is in the heart of the city, opposite the court house, and it is one of the prettiest and most substantial build- ings in Florence.

The basement is fitted up with cells for the prisoners, the first floor con- tains the city court room and the offices of the city officials, and the second floor will be devoted to the Wheeler Rifles, with armory, lockers and office for the captain. On the same lot is the new fire house.

Vesuvius Busy.

Vesuvius is gradually growing more active and is continuously throwing up ashes and sparks of fire, which rise occasionally in immense volumes to a height of 700 feet, accompanied by loud detonations and slight earth- quakes.

WATER SUPPLY

At Port Arthur Cut Off by the Japanese Soldiers.

As a result of the battle before Port Arthur, which began on September 19th, the Japanese succeeded in cap- turing several important positions, and today the Russian tenure of the big forts guarding the north, northeast and northwest sides of the town is se- riously threatened.

Chinese information places the Jap- nese losses under 3,000 for the three days' fighting, and this comparatively small casualty list is due to the exces- sive care used by the Japanese in making their preparations for the ad- vance. Russian sources, however, claim to have information that the Japanese losses were unusually se- vere, amounting to fully three times the number mentioned above.

Possibly the most important capture during the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kuropatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to pre- venting the entrance into the town of the Japanese, had been constructed for the purpose of protecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese.

At noon on September 20th the Jap- anese right and center, the former be- ing to the west and the latter to the east of the railroad, commenced the advance.

The troops made use of the trenches and infrequent natural cover that lay in their way. The small forts to the south of the Shushiyen resisted this advance, but briefly, their garrisons not being strong numerically. Since the beginning of the bombardment the artillery from Port Kuropatkin had been growing steadily weaker, and it having become apparent that it had been practically silenced, the Japanese assaulted the fort. Fort Kuropatkin is situated to the south of Palichuang, and to the northeast of the parade ground on a low hill.

It derives its name from the time when General Kuropatkin inspected it, pointed out the weakness of the posi- tion, and ordered that it be strength- ened as far as possible because of the necessity of protecting the water sup- ply.

Military experts are of the opinion that if the Japanese capture either Rihlung or Kikwan forts, or the Its and Anshu forts, the doom of Port Arthur is sealed, and for this reason the importance of the results obtained by the Japanese in their latest as- saults upon the Russian position is obvious.

TRAIN EXPLODES DYNAMITE.

Two Killed and Nine Injured—Engine Wrecked.

A fast freight on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad struck a wagon loaded with 750 pounds of dynamite at the crossing at North Branch, West Vir- ginia. Two persons were killed and nine were injured, three of them seri- ously.

James Laing, who drove the wagon, escaped with only trivial injury, as did the two horses, although the lat- ter were blown fifty yards into a field.

According to eye witnesses Laing, hearing the train, became terrified and stopped on the track. The engine was overturned and stripped and seven cars following, loaded with high-grade merchandise, were broken open, sev- eral being demolished, the tracks were thrown out of bed, while rails were snapped like pipestems. The wires were torn down.

Engineer Pike was held under iron scraps on top of the boiler while be- ing slowly cooked to death. It re- quired four men to extricate him. The explosion knocked nearly every per son in the neighborhood down, hurled Hunter Bowen through a roof, but did not hurt him, and threw parts of the engine 200 yards.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

New Engineer Didn't Understand It. Four Killed.

The boiler in the gin department of the Mammoth cotton mill at Dukes, N. C., exploded, partially wrecking the engine room, instantly killing three workmen, one of whom was the super- intendent of the mill, and one negro. Another negro was scalded so badly that he will die.

From the best information obtain- able it seems that the old fireman of the mill having just been discharged, the new man not thoroughly under- standing the engine, had gotten up too much steam. The engine refused to work and the fireman went after the superintendent. As they entered the engine room together, there was a rending roar, and the men were blown to pieces.

Electric Light Explodes.

Engineer W. L. Rea, of a Seaboard Air Line work train, was fatally in- jured.

The electric headlight on the engine exploded and a piece of flying iron struck the engineer on the head.

ON PORT ARTHUR

A Combined Attack from Land and Sea Now Engages Japanese Attention.

ALL JAPAN'S ARMADA AIDING.

Items from Mukden, Where Next Big Battle Is Expected to Occur.

The Japanese are now engaged in an assault which is more furious than its predecessors, attacking the town on three sides simultaneously and em- ploying their whole forces, being de- termined to finish the business. Rus- sian mines blew up whole battalions.

General Fock has distinguished him- self directing the fire from the wall, which the Japanese reached after in- describable massacre.

The whole of Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Kamamura's squadrons are aiding the struggle. The beseiged forces are fighting desperately. A per- fect storm of shells is falling on the town, port and fortress from the hill and roadstead. General Stoessel is going from fort to fort encouraging the defenders in their desperate ef- forts.

Secrecy veils the movements of the Japanese armies in Manchuria and lit- tle that is indicative of developments in the situation is permitted to reach the correspondents. Apparently four Japanese armies are converging upon Mukden, but although the distance to be covered is not great, several days are expected to elapse before there ensues a battle with the forces under General Kuropatkin.

The Russians are using war balloons south of Mukden for the purpose of observing the operations of the Japan- ese in that direction.

While the Japanese are reported to be slowly advancing on Mukden, there has been no fighting worthy of note between the opposing armies under General Kuropatkin and Marquis Oya- ma.

Definite information from Port Ar- thur is very meager and inconclusive. Russian spies allege that a considera- ble force has been detached from the Japanese army which captured Liao Yang, and sent back to aid in the operations against Port Arthur. The formation of seven Russian rifle brig- ades for service in the far east has been ordered.

The report has gained credence here that it is the intention of the Japan- ese to winter at Mukden if they can take the town, and then hold on until accumulation of Russian forces on their front compells them to retire to the Liao Tung peninsula and Korea, the retreat in this direction drawing General Kuropatkin after them.

Orders have been issued to prepare seven rifle brigades for service in the far east.

Captain R. Colledani, of the Aus- trian steamer Austria, says he was offered $25,000 to transport the crew and twenty-six officers of the Russian cruiser Askold from Shanghai to Rus- sia.

The Japanese consul at Shanghai notified the captain that if he did this service he would run the danger of being held up, or even sunk by the Japanese warships, and the offer con- sequently was declined.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese have assumed the offen- sive from Bentsiaputze on Fu Pass, which is on the railroad between Muk- den and Fushin about twelve miles from Mukden.

Repairing Plants.

The Tennessee company is doing some extensive repairing and improv- ing on its furnaces in the Bessemer division, getting them in shape for resumption of work. Although the plants are being placed in good condi- tion, just when they will be relighted has not yet been given out.

The Little Belle furnace at Roberts- town is being relined. A large force of men are working on the relining and pushing it rapidly to completion.

All the coke ovens at Robertstown are now lighted and the coke is be- ing turned out in large quantities.

Orloff Dismissed.

Major General Orloff, who has been held responsible for the retreat of the Russian forces from Liao Yang, has been dismissed from the army. The action was taken in accordance with a decision of General Kuropatkin.

The Japanese continue their advance northward with extreme slowness. General Kuroki's headquarters is close to Pensihu, about forty-five miles east of Liao Yang.

Junks are coming up the Liao river regularly with supplies for the Jap- anese.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 6th St., Opposite Court House
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Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Over Bank CLANTON

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
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Notice! Notice!

If you want good Bargains and good articles in Dry Goods, Groce- ries & Hamilton-Brown, Shoes, we have them for you

Jackson & Robinson
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Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the author, is a stalwart cricketer, and, they say, can provide as exciting a time with

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a post- al for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
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PURE GOODS

The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
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Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
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I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

PARKER'S LETTER

Accepting Formally the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED

The Candidate Points Out His Party's Ideas of Improvement Along Various Lines and Pledges Himself to an Economical Administration of Public Affairs if Elected.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Judge Alton B. Parker has addressed the following formal letter of acceptance of the democratic nomination to the notification committee, of which Hon. Champ Clark is chairman: To the Hon. Champ Clark and others, Committee, etc.:

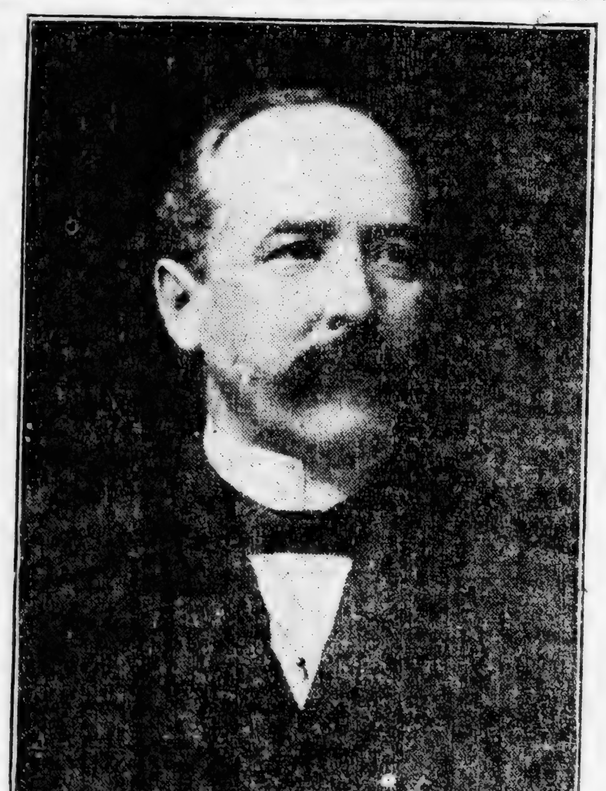
Gentlemen—In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

IMPERIALISM.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

The issue if imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dashing results, but the principle of democracy holds in check the brilliant executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever-living spirit of the constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untried paths, hitherto shunned by all, following blindly new ideals, which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will o' the wisp, leading us into difficulties



ALTON B. PARKER.

from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?

THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufactures, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming, in whole or part, the so-called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against tariff reform generally, is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above mentioned reasons, among others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many today are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so far as is in our power, should be our earnest endeavor.

TRUST REMEDIES.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which, in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

RECIPROCITY.

In my address to the notification committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion; today the marvellous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "home market" implies contraction, rather than expansion.

Our martyred President, William McKinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said: "A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. . . . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

The persistent refusal of the republican majority in the federal senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. The reciprocity clauses of the Dingley act seem destined to remain a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith, unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and command a reduction of duties in return for reciprocal concessions.

INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS.

In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response, the phrase "self-government" was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean, nor do I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans. If independence, such as the Cubans enjoy, cannot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights; for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

It is essential that a passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The statute relating to civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish and public-spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the democratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its just and impartial enforcement.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

A vast expanse of country in the West, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen states and territories mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the national statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of home-seekers.

In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated more than fifty-nine thousand miles and the work of reclamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary head-gates, dams, main canals, ditches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over ninety-three millions of dollars, which of itself suggests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception, and the enormous expense its carrying out involves, make us realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute, if effect is to be given to that part of the plan that relieves the country at large from ultimate liability.

PANAMA CANAL.

An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith.

Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the executive to proceed with due diligence in the work of constructing the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but eight per cent of our total exports and imports. For seventy years prior to 1860, when the republican party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of seventy-five per cent of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to twenty-seven per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

INVESTIGATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the government. The democrats in congress demanded it. The republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A democratic congress and executive will assure it.

ARMY AND NAVY.

We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and courtmartials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

PENSIONS.

The national democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by act of congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by order No. 78 as to all persons over sixty-two.

It is said by the administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that "It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two and seventy as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue."

This suggests the suspicion, at least, that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. But as the making of that order was, in my judgment, an attempted, though perhaps unwitting encroachment upon the legislative power, and, therefore, unwarranted by the constitution, the challenge is accepted. If elected, I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war; and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines, we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign states. Those tropical possessions, however, seven thousand miles from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its President and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to infuse friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any. It means that we repudiate the role of the American continental policeman; that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign states or their citizens; that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American state and its right to preserve order and otherwise regulate its own internal affairs in its own way; and that any intervention in its affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European state.

REFORM IN EXPENDITURES.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the democracy of the state of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the national democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the Presidency, and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to $274,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of $582,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service." Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1856, amounting to $242,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be President—aggregating $582,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of $50,000,000 paid for the Panama canal rights and to the state of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of $532,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

There is not a sentence in the republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the war department from $3,000,000 in 1896 to $115,000,000 in 1901, should be inquired into; and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

The people, however, can by their votes, if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by indorsing at the polls the republican majority of the house of representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriations which made the disbursements.

Reform in expenditures must be had in both the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

CONCLUSION.

I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrong-doer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

With calmness and confidence, we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of President, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of national policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the Presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

France has only gained 444,612 in population in the decade from 1890 to 1900.

The designs for a big new Cotton Exchange for Liverpool have been accepted.

Rev. L. Lochner, of Chicago, has just returned home after establishing a Lutheran synod in Brazil.

The Germans have at last succeeded in breaking the back of the Hereros rebellion in Southwest Africa.

Hereafter all the letters of Russian soldiers will be inspected. No letter in Yiddish is to be delivered.

While temporarily insane Mike Michszak, at South Dayton, N. Y., shot his wife, two children and himself.

A memorial of Sir Edwin Arnold in the shape of one or more scholarships at Oxford has been started in England.

A Kansas man has sold his drug store in that State on the ground that no Christian can run a drug store in Kansas.

The plans for the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana and the battleship New Hampshire have been approved.

The Shah of Persia is having a $5000 cigar case made in Birmingham, Ala. There are to be no jewels in it, but it will have some magnificent enameling.

Dr. Frances C. Williams has obtained control of all the coal lands in the Coaldale district in Nevada. She has organized a trust capital of $5,000,000.

Adelaide Thurston, the actress, has started a movement in Memphis, Tenn., to erect a monument to Dan Emmett, author of "Dixie," who died recently at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Heorews in Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I., laid the cornerstone of the first monument in the Nation to be erected in honor of Hebrew Union soldiers.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Five thousand persons attended the society horse show at Lenox.

Africander at 20 to 1 won the Brighton Cup Preliminary Stake.

The Whippany Club opened new grass tennis courts at Morristown, N. J.

Seawanhaka's oldest members steered and manned boats in the club's reunion races.

John Bedell won the five mile professional cycle race at the Vailsburg track in 11m. 3 2-5s.

C. F. Watson, Sr., won four cups at the invitation golf tournament of the Essex County Country Club.

Thomas W. Lawson's string of bulldogs won the prize for the best team of ten at the Newport (R. I.) Dog Show.

Richard Stevens successfully defended his title to the New Jersey State tennis championship by defeating H. F. Allen.

THE DEPARTED.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams;
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant luster burn,
The departed, the departed,
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful,
How dreamless is their sleep,
Where rolls the dirgelike music
Of the ever-tossing deep!
Or where the surging night winds
Pale winter's robes have spread
Above the narrow palaces,
In the cities of the dead!

I look around and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone,
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown;
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the cypress trees,
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice! It mingles with
Each free and careless strain;
I scarce can think earth's minstrelsy
Will cheer my heart again.
The melody of summer waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me
As their remember'd words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall,
Their tones of love I faintly hear
My name in sadness call.
I know that they are happy,
With their angel plumage on,
But my heart is very desolate
To think that they are gone.

—Park Benjamin.

A FIELD DAY

IM not worthy of her" cried Mr. Jackson, with dismal emphasis. "I never have been worthy of her, and I never shall be."

"Take care not to mention it," said young John Walmer, sagely, "and she won't guess. What is she like—to look at, I mean?"

"Charming."

"Then what have you to grumble about?"

"Everything," declared Mr. Jackson. "I helped her father out of some trouble, and I believe she's only going to marry me out of gratitude."

"You can tell," said John, "by the way a girl kisses you whether she's fond of you or not."

"She has never kissed me," said Mr. Jackson, "and I've never tried to kiss her. Is it usual?"

"An astonishing couple!" cried John, stopping to look at the decorations in Chancery lane. "Never heard anything like it."

"I wish I hadn't," cried the other. He took the best man's arm. "John Walmer," he went on, "get me out of this somehow. I've been a bachelor such a long time. Do help me. You're a clever man; you're getting on wonderfully. Remember that I gave you a start in London ten years ago."

"You're giving me one now. You don't mean to tell me seriously that you want to back out of it? Why, she'll bring action against you, and your letters will be read in court."

"She's not that kind of a girl," wailed Mr. Jackson, "and there aren't any letters. John Walmer, at whatever cost she and I must not meet this morning at St. Pancras' Church in the Easton road."

"But I've bought a new frock coat."

"It'll come in for something else."

Opportunities for transit were that day something less than perfect, but John Walmer, once persuaded, made his way up to Highgate with all convenient dispatch, almost carried away now and again by the strong tide of traffic that was making its way down to the line of route. He arrived rather warm from the walk up the hill, warm also from blaming himself for accepting a delicate and a difficult mission. There was not much time to spare, for as he entered the road two carriages drove up with drivers wearing white flowers in their buttonholes; these he intercepted, telling them that their services would not be required that day. The drivers said to each other that there would be a chance after all for them to go and give our good old Queen a cheer. John gave his features an appropriate twist to denote sympathy and knocked.

"We are in the greatest possible trouble," said the weeping lady superintendent, as she opened the door. "Could you possibly call again some other time?" He gave his name. "Oh, come in then," she said, "I thought you were the rates and taxes. I'm so upset, and where my handkerchief's gone goodness only knows."

John entered into competition with goodness by pointing out to the lady that she held her handkerchief in her hand, and she thanked him for his timely sagacity.

"Ro-wena!" she called, and disappeared. A slow swish of skirts came down the staircase.

"My name is Walmer," he said, speaking loudly in order to pretend that he was completely at his ease. "John Walmer, and I have a somewhat urgent message from Mr. Jackson."

"My name is Rowena," she said, "and I have a somewhat urgent message for Mr. Jackson."

Rather a pretty girl, John considered; short, perhaps, but he liked them short—the circumstance compelled them to look up to one. She offered her hand, moved a chair for him, and sat in a corner of the room.

"I wonder which is the more important," he said.

"Mine," answered Miss Rowena; "I was going to telegraph it. Here's the form I've just written out."

John read it and slapped h
"He's such a good man,"
on with earnestness "and
have discovered before this
that I didn't care for him
sister is cross with me. S
comes of putting off
last moment."

"The harm comes in part
later than the last moment
"I know that everybody
me, and I know how good
son was to father. But I d
she said sturdily, "I won't
I find some one I can like
"And that enc
"Please give me M. Jack
sage," she said.

The elder sister led to
down and invited
congratulations and
wise and ingenious
dence, and this
somewhat frostily
he said her day
completely spoiled
ing that this was a
of events, remarked
over his day was
to be informed who
der the altered cond
would care to see th
sister replied that
going into the crowd
thousand million
that being a man
he had the right to
able seats just on
London Bridge, and
watch—if they could
minutes he would
the responsibility of
to the point, looking
there, and eventually
again. Elder sister had
an hour since determined
home and have a good
answering for both
Walmer was quite
mind——

London Bridge was
knew his way about
baffled by this. How it was
ladies never knew; what they
ize was that they crossed
somehow, and crossed it by
of some sort, and there they
a temporary wooden
the division marked I. and
ently their numbers.
warm, but they had
parasols, and a friend
brought to the lady
cool beverage with
ing a-top. The elder sister
hope that it would not
head, but the day
the occasion rare decided to
risk.

And after what the elder
nounced as two hours of solid
but appeared to John as two
moments, the barrier at the
the bridge opened, the band
stopped playing, and John's
called from his seat below
procession had left St. Paul's
across the bridge came
diers, mounted representatives
eign countries, marching
every land that owned Victoria
Queen, and presently through a
long boom of cheers, in an
riage, a little old person, in
tears of thankfulness.

"The dear soul!" cried Rowena,
lifted her up by the elbows
might see well over the heads
people in the stand. "This
than any wedding."

Bells clanging out from St. Sa
engines on the railway shrieking
gratulations, folk from Horsham
and Rotherhithe at the top of
street cheering everybody, from
ular British general on a white
the black police from the West

It did seem to the ladies that
had no secrets from John. At
Street Hotel he warned them that
might have to wait their
lunch; he would do what he
As a matter of fact, there was
of room at the tables, and when
asked the head waiter whether
could have a cold fowl the head
replied that the supply was so
excess of the demand that he
John have forty cold fowls. They
it quietly after lunch. Had a rest
and then strolled out into the
see the decorations. John showed
wena the office where he had once
a junior clerk; she said it was a
interesting place. He told her
remarkably well he had been
on the last two years.

"It's been a much happier
said at Highgate that evening,
thought it was going to be. I
think of anything being other"

"I can," said John.

"Excuse me, Mr. Walmer,"
posed the elder sister, "but—I
a rude question—are you by any
engaged? Engaged to a lady, I

"Dear me, no!"

"Then," announced the elder
impressively, "we're always at
on Sunday afternoons."

John Walmer looked down at
wena with a question in his eyes.

"Please!" said the girl.—London

Our Golf Father.

The man who was largely
ble for the introduction of golf in
country, Robert Lockhart, died a
days ago in Edinburg, Scotland.
was for years a linen importer in
York, and organized the first golf
in the United States in Yonkers, N.
in 1888. It was known as the "
Tree Gang." Subsequently he
ed the St. Andrew's Golf Club.

Old-Age Pension.

As young men are now filling
places of the old and middle aged,
should be asked to contribute to an
age pension fund. The horror of
overtaken by poverty after one
longer of any use in the world is
severest of punishments. There
old age pensions in New Zealand
well as other things which we
do well to study.

Black Adventure.

LUCKY ESCAPE.

TWELVE-BORE shot-gun was the weapon carried by F. X. King and a .303 repeating rifle was the armed equipment of his partner, N. P. Peterson, went prospecting in Homes, at the base of the Sawtains, in Alaska. The men tsters of the Nugget road- the Nome divide. walk of several miles they r tracks and a little later a grizzly. Peterson dropped , took steady aim and first struck, but not in a vital with a growl of rage and wounded bear gave a spring cliffs, and rolled almost to some 300 feet below, where ed her footing and vanished rocks. Charmed at the terson turned and was ho seeing another grizzly, about large as the other, spring partner, Mr King, and was rified when he remembered was the only available gun he magazine was out of re d only be reloaded by removempty shell by hand. When sprang at King the latter, itual presence of mind in the backwoods hunter, s shotgun into the face of liant, which was advancing mouth and extended claws. twinkling of an eye the bear ed the muzzle of the gun in and was crunching the gun Towering two feet higher than latter realized that the only him was to pull the trigger the stop the beast until his could reload the old rifle, or could procure safety by loud report, a sullen roar bear gave a spring in the air to the ground. en beat a quick retreat, and vering considerable ground,

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rowing several rocks from tance they ventured nearer d the bear stone dead. e went back for a sled, and al hours managed to get the the Nugget roadhouse, and r Nome with nine strong aw the heavy load. It took e days to reach the Sour adhouse, where the bear's were put in cold storage. rute was taken to Nome and exhibition at the Golden d. It is a perfect specimen ly, and the skin is a beau- The bear, disemboweled, arly 600 pounds. The skin for $125, and the meat was by local restaurants at a pound.

rkable thing was the enorer of the jaws shown by indentations made in the the gun by the bear's teeth, the barrel being bent, but e made in the steel connectabout one-fourth of an inch

AZING HOME TO SAVE

into the hallway of his No. 92 Fifth avenue, which flames as he was approachcival Marshall called to the that his aunt, Miss E. A. Herup stairs. So dense was the so intense the heat, though, young man had to abandon se of rescue. It took him ood to make up his mind on tive. Dashing up the steps e next door, Marshall ran ghts of stairs, and bounded gh the skylight.

dropped a story on the roof se in which he and his aunt shed in the skylight and ped through the aperture. ms, to his consternation, he race of her. Attracted to ws by the shouting in the put his head out in time to an, Robert Corbett carrying hrough the door. Then only it possible to look to his . He had clambered back when the smoke overcame e reeled into the arms of admen who had followed him ilous enterprise.

Patrolman Debes was walkFifth avenue when he disa fire underneath his feet. e skylight for the basement flames and he sent in an The basement and ground occupied by Jacob Doll, a nufacturer, and the top floor Arthur Lowndes, editor of Eclectic.

Chief Binns sent in a secbecause of the contents of and the business buildings Debes and several other tried to get in, but the ve them back. Then they r ways of getting up stairs. Robert Corbett arrived by and rushed through the e to the second floor, where Miss Herbert. She had been airs by the smoke and was venture down. Corbett found overcome and carried her to where the people next door, took care of her.

ed some of the pianos on floor, but the blaze was confined to that place and the basement.—New York Press.

GIRL GETS MEDAL.

In the presence of twenty of the rescued from the wreck of the General Slocum Pauline Puetz, eighteen years old, a former employe on North Brother Island, received a gold medal in token of her bravery in saving six children. The presentation took place in the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. The medal was inscribed:

"To Pauline Puetz, in recognition of her signal heroism in rescuing from death, at the peril of her own life, six little children, passengers on the General Slocum, in the terrible disaster on June 15, 1904." On the reverse side was the arms of the society.

One of the most interested spectators of the presentation was Louis Weis, four years old, who owes his life to Miss Puetz. The boy is the only one of the six whose identity is known to the young woman, the other children having been lost to sight in the confusion following the wreck.

The girl, who is a good swimmer, was at work in the kitchen on North Brother Island when the Slocum went aground, and, taking off her shoes and her outer skirt, she swam out six times, returning with a child in each instance. Young Weis was thrown toward Miss Peutz by his mother. He fell against the paddle wheel and his jaw was broken. The girl, however, succeeded in dragging him ashore.

When swimming out to attempt a seventh rescue Miss Puetz was overpowered by a frenzied woman, and when both were almost drowning they were dragged to land by two men from the hospital. The brave girl was unconscious, but when she recovered she assisted in drawing several persons ashore by means of ropes. The young woman was born in Germany and lives with her parents in No. 336 East Fortieth street.—New York Press.

DOG TACKLES BULL; SAVES GIRL

To the bravery of Nero, a big Newfoundland dog, Elvie Kotto, ten years old, of Maynard, Mass., owes her life. Attacked by a bull in a berry pasture, the little girl would have been gored to death had not the dog come to her rescue, saving her, but losing his own life.

Elvie is the daughter of Henry Kotto, a prosperous farmer, and her hobby is to go berrying. When she went out in Colonel Hapgood's huckleberry pasture she wore a skirt of bright red. She was accompanied by her faithful companion and pet, Nero. All went well until the berry pail was filled, when the child playfully ran through the pasture, with the dog at her heels. The wind blew her skirts and the color attracted the vicious bull, who lowered his head and with a roar started after her.

Escape seemed impossible, but a kindly fate caused the girl to stumble over a rock and fall. The bull passed over without hurting her in the least. He turned short and started back, only to be met by Nero, who with a warning bark, sprang at him and fixed his teeth in his nose. A battle began and the girl made her escape. With a quick toss the bull threw Nero high in the air, goring him savagely when he came down. But the dog went for the bull again and again. The bull's nose, mouth and throat were torn open every time he drove the dog off and Nero was dripping with blood. Finally men armed with pitchforks and cartstakes put an end to the encounter. Two of the dog's legs were broken. All possible was done to save him, but without avail. The bull will recover. The girl's parents say no gravestone is too good for Nero.

LUCKY SHOT SAVED HUNTER.

A hunter in South Africa tells the following story of an adventure with a buffalo: "I was in the act of descending the bank when Prinsloo, a Dutch hunter, who was lower down the slope, saw the dark outline of the buffalo standing at bay behind the screen of reeds. Next instant, seeing it about to charge, he shouted 'Daar kom hij' ('There he comes'), and fired, rather at random, I am afraid. Then rushing down the path by which he had advanced, he threw himself headlong into the reeds on the left. This all happened in a few moments, but I had sufficient time to raise my rifle to my shoulder and fire as the enraged bull rushed straight at me through the reeds with nose thrown forward and horns back. As I fired, I endeavored to jump aside to escape the charge, but my feet got entangled in the matted grass and I fell on my back, luckily, however, retaining my hold on the stock of my rifle. My first shot seemed to check him for a moment, but the next he was rushing up the slope at me. I shall never forget the look in his fierce eyes. It was but a moment's work to draw back the bolt of my Mauser and to close it again, thus pushing another cartridge into the breech. I had no time to raise the rifle to my shoulder. There was barely time, just before he was within striking distance, to pull the trigger, with th stock under my armpit, while I lay on my back on the top of the sloping ground. Without so much as a groan he fell in his tracks and rolled over into the muddy water two yards below with a great splash, shot through the brain."—Montreal Herald.

As to Summer Boarders.

Preachers in Stroudsburg, Pa., are taking the summer boarder question seriously. One of them preached on "Are Summer Boarders and Visitors a Help or a Hindrance to This County?" He took occasion to say that these guests were welcome, of course, but they were expected to behave themselves while taking their outings.

Children's Corner

THE HOLLY TREE WIGHT.

There was a little goblin gay
Whose home was in a holly-tree;
He laughed and caroled night and day,
And made that tree a jolly tree.

The urchin never went to bed,
But when he wished to doze a bit
He set his heels above his head
And let his eyelids close a bit.

His food was berries, nuts, and seeds;
His table-cloth was made o' grass;
And for his drink he sipped the beads
Of night-dew from a blade of grass.

This merry wight began to thrive
Ere clocks began to go at all;
But whether he is yet alive
I really do not know at all.
—Harry Johnstone in St. Nicholas.

NATURE'S MASTER FORESTER.

The Douglas squirrel, of California, has been termed by John Muir, the master forester of nature. About 90 per cent. of the cones of the big trees are eaten and stored away by him.

Seeing a man for the first time he approaches until within a few feet, then with an angry outburst he makes a sudden rush, all teeth and eyes, as if about to eat you up. Finding that the man is not afraid, he beats a retreat to a tree, from which he reconnoiters. Gathering courage, he ventures down, churring and chirping. Now down, now up, he goes, in jerky curious loops, as if showing off and demanding your admiration. Then he settles in a branch, and, beating time with his tail, he says, "cheeup! cheeup!"

WRITING YOUR COMPOSITIONS.

When you take notes, write them on separate slips of paper or such cards as are used in card indexing. This plan has two advantages; it enables you to group your information together by putting similar notes on the same card; and then, when you come to the writing, you may change about your notes until you have placed them in the right order for your composition. This plan was recommended by Edward Eggleston after he had learned that it was easy to be "lost in one's notes. You need not buy the cards, as a small pad will serve every purpose by tearing off the leaves as you fill them or finishes one part of your subject. Let the leaves be small or you will put two much on each.—From "Books and Authors," in St. Nicholas.

LIKE TO PLAY HIDE AND SEEK.

Did you know that many animals like to play and romp just as little boys and girls do? You have all seen the monkeys at the Zoo and how they torment and chase one another, but did you know, also, that even the birds and animals like the badger and weasel like to frolic.

A well-known German named Beckman had a pet badger and a dog who used to have great sport together. "They used to have a series of gymnastic performances," he writes, "on every pleasant afternoon, and their four-footed friends came from far and near to witness the performance. The game was that the badger, roaring and shaking his head like a wild boar, should charge upon the dog and strike him in the side with its head; the dog, leaping dexterously entirely over the badger, awaited a second and third attack, and then made the badger chase him all around the garden.

"If the badger managed to snap the dog's hind quarters they would have an angry tussle, but never a real fight."

GAMES THE WORLD OVER.

Do you know that in Japan there are no helpless people? The professions of massage and music are left to the blind. If the blind person has no ear for music, massage is adopted, with the result that the blind people become not only very skilful, but self-supporting.

Do you know that red is worn only by children under sixteen years of age in Japan? Aren't you glad that this is not so here in America?

Do you know that dolls are made so well and handled with so great care in Japan, that they often last one hundred years or longer?

Do you know that the games you boys and girls play in America, are played over the whole world in much the same fashion, although the words as pronounced by the children of other countries would not be familiar to your ears? London bridge, I spy, tag and blind man's buff are played by the children everywhere, even the counting of who is "it"—"Inty, ninty, cuty, corn, apple seeds and brier thorn,' are used by little German French, and Spanish children, and even the children in Arabia and Persia.

London bridge has a religious meaning in France that it does not have here. The two keepers of the bridge are called "The Angel" and "The Bad Man." The object is for the players to decide which one they will choose. The ones who have made good choice make the sign of horns with their fingers extending over their foreheads, and pursue those who have made a bad choice, looking upon them as fiends.—Indianapolis News.

THE STORY OF A PET CANARY.

Little Fairy was the gift of a dear friend and soon became the pet of the whole family. He had a delicate frame, and his yellow plumage was varied by a dark green cape, or pelerine, and a tuft on his head.

Naturally tame, and being constantly with us, he developed many human traits of character. He was allowed to fly freely about, care, of course, being taken that the windows were closed, and he was particularly fond of lighting on my shoulder or that of my sister, and liked to feed from our lips. Once even he tried to feed me as the parent bird feeds its young. At breakfast time he often hopped about on the table and helped himself to anything that he liked the looks of if not prevented.

Once I placed a small, shallow paper box near his cage and opening it, showed its contents to him—hempseed, of which he was very fond—and then replaced the cover. I then opened the cage door and invited him to help himself. In a second he was out of the cage, and, going to the box, he lifted up the cover which, however, immediately fell back in its place. Fairy seemed to consider what would be the best thing to do, turned his head about on one side and then the other, and lifting the cover once more, gave it a little twist on one side which left the seeds uncovered and proceeded to help himself.

At another time I tied a piece of apple to a string, showed it to him, fastened one end of the string to the wires of his cage, and then dropped the piece of apple down so that he could not see it. He immediately began to pull up the string with his bill, holding it fast with his claw until he brought the apple within reach.

If a piece of sponge cake, left in Fairy's cage, became hard and stale, he used to dip it into his drinking glass or his bathtub until it was soft enough to suit him. Our father used to bring him home plantain or grass seed or chickweed, and, as soon as he entered the room and Fairy caught sight of him, he would fly about his cage in the most excited manner and seemed so impatient to get it that he would open his wings and scold and pretend to be very angry, flying at and picking at my father's fingers apparently fiercely, but really gently, if he thought too much time was taken in arranging it between the bars.

One day, when I was practicing at the piano, he flew up to the parlor and stood on the top of the music leaves, refusing to let them be turned over, and at another time he took possession of the upper keys of the instrument and tried to keep us from making use of them. In a like spirit he lighted one day on a piece of work I had in my hand and, seizing hold of the thread in my needle, interefered with my sewing.

On one occasion he was not feeling quite well, and, as he was standing on my hand, he quietly put his dear little head under his wing and went to sleep, while I held my hand pressed firmly against my breast until he woke up. Equally touching, too, it was to have him fly on my shoulder or that of my sister, and, looking up at us, pour forth an ecstatic love song, flapping his wings at the same time.

There was so much music going on in the house, both instrumental and vocal, that we thought his singing became somewhat modified and changed, as if he were trying to imitate the sounds that he heard. When I practiced my vocal exercises and trilled, he tried to see if he could not outsing me, and his breath was often longer than mine.

After a while a mate was given to Fairy, but there was never much affection between them. She turned out to be rather ill-tempered, and he cared more for his human associates than he did for her. At last there came three little baby birds in the nest, and then later four more. Their named were Antonio, Angelo, Bellini, Verdi, and Otto, and the two little sisters were called Jessie and Bessie. All were given away from time to time to different friends except Otto, the youngest, who looked more like Fairy than the others did; but the mother bird had got tired of her children, and one day we found that she had pecked little Otto and hurt him, so she was taken out of the cage and soon sent away. We thought we would see if Fairy would take care of his baby and placed Otto in another cage close by, so that Fairy could feed him if he would. To our delight he began at once to take care of him and was so tender that we put them into the same cage.

One summer we took the birds out into the country with us, where we had a lovely place on the slope of Blue Hill; but in the fall Fairy grew ill. Whether he had been too much exposed to the air during the time of moulting, or whether, as he was as much as ten years old, he had lived out his appointed time, he became worse and worse and finally died. During his illness he used to sit on his perch with his head beneath his wing, and, if my sister or I came into the room, he would look up and give a little chirp of welcome. Then, as he grew too weak to take out his head, we heard a faint little chirp. This he only did when we came in; he took no notice of any other step. His death was real grief to us, and we buried him under the beautiful pine trees. On the following day a bird flew to a tree close by and poured forth an enchanting song. I thought, "Is this Fairy's greeting to us from the spirit land?"—Ellen M. Ward, in Christian Register.

TRIVIAL CAUSES OF WAR.

SHAVE RESULTED IN A THREE CENTURY WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Removal of His Beard by Louis VII. of France Primary Cause of an International Struggle—Stolen Well Bucket and a Broken Teapot Led to Suffering and Bloodshed.

Nothing is more amazing in the history of nations than the absurdly trivial causes which have been sufficient to let loose the dogs of war and deluge continents in blood, says the Chicago Tribune.

Many an American has started an incipient riot in his household by appearing unannounced with a clean shave after having worn a hirsute adornment for a number of years, but it is almost incredible at first glance that two great nations should be plunged into an intermittent warfare lasting 300 years from the same cause. Yet nothing more than this was the primary source of three centuries of war between England and France. In order to please the Archbishop of Rouen, Louis VII. of France, consented to remove his beard, in common with his subjects and present a clean shaven face to the world. It was a disastrous shave, for it led to so much friction with his wife, who resented her husband's changed appearance that at last the king divorced her, to become a few months later the wife of Henry II. of England. From this marriage of Henry to the angry, discarded wife of Louis centuries of bloodshed may be said to have followed.

Inclosed in an iron case in the tower of Modent cathedral may be seen today a bucket which 900 years ago, was the innocent cause of a terrible war. Some soldiers of Modena (in a mood mischief) had stolen the bucket from a public well in Bologna and refused to give it up on demand. Fights between the soldiers of the rival and jealous states ensued, and from this spark was kindled a fire of war which devastated a large part of Europe and led to the lifelong imprisonment of the king of Sardinia, son of the German Emperor.

A war in China two centuries and a half ago which involved the loss of 500,000 lives sprang directly from a broken teapot. The teapot was the treasured possession of a dignitary high in favor and the councils of the emperor, and when he was traveling through the lawless provinces in the northwest of China some of his retinue who had fallen behind the main body were intercepted by a band of robbers, and among the spoils the teapot was found and contemptuously flung to the ground and broken. The matter was reported to the emperor by the indignant mandarin, a punitive force was sent out, and a long and terrible war ensued.

Lord Palmerston used to say that only three men had ever known the nature of the troubles in Schleswig-Holstein which led to two great wars—two of them had died before the war broke out, and he, the third of the trinity, had completely forgotten what it was all about. It is now well known, however, that a slight manipulation by Bismarck of a telegram set France and Germany flying at each other's throats a generation ago, with the results too appalling to contemplate.

The war of the Spanish succession, in which the great Duke of Marlborough played so conspicuous and brilliant a part, was, it is said, the outcome of a spilled glass of water at a Tulleries ball. One of the court ladies had expressed a wish for a glass of water in the hearing of the British and Spanish ambassadors, who forthwith hastened to fetch it.

On returning, each holding a tumbler, they found that the fair bird had flown and was dancing with a French statesman; and to crown their discomfiture the English diplomat cannoned against the Spaniard and upset the water he was carrying—an accident which led to an apology and an exchange of courtesies. A trivial, ridiculous incident enough, but it served to inflame jealousies and cement sympathies and thus to turn the balance in the direction of war.

The seven years' war was largely due, according to his own confession, to the vanity of Frederick the Great, in wanting to see his name figure largely in the gazettes; the Indian mutiny was precipitated by the cartridges served out to the Sepoys, which they believed were greased with the fat of animals unclean alike to Hindu and Mohammedan; and the Turko-Russian war, in the opinion of thousands, was started by the blacksmith's hammer with which a Herzegovinian blacksmith killed a tax collector who had insulted his daughter.

Among other ludicrous causes from which wars have sprung are the stealing of a laced petticoat of a Castile lady by a Moor, which, with the vendetta that followed the theft, led to many years of fierce warfare between the Spaniards and the Moors; and the emptying of a bucket by a Florentine citizen on the head of a man of Milan who was passing underneath the window had a similar effect.

Borrowing a tobacco pipe and failing to return it kindled civil war for years among the rival races in the Pamirs and Afghanistan; a dispute as to the relative attractions of snails and vipers as food gave rise to fifty years of fighting between Milan and Pisa; and it is said two German states fought for years out of rivalry as to their respective powers of beer drinking.

COINS AND COINAGE.

Curious Facts About American Money—Much Completely Vanishes.

A reprint article in The News a few days ago gave some interesting facts concerning the half-cent pieces coined by the Government during the first fifty years of its existence. All of these little coins are still reported by Treasury officials as outstanding, though very few of them can be located. The last report of the United States Treasurer contains the following statement of copper and nickel coins outstanding: Copper cents, $1,183,529.47; copper half-cents, $39,926.11; bronze cents, $10,590,982.88; bronze two-cent pieces, $574,641.28; nickel three-cent pieces, $629,165.66; nickel five-cent pieces, $18,706,238. Most of the old copper cents, as well as the half-cents, have disappeared. The sum of $39,926.11 in half-cents has been carried in the Treasury statements as outstanding for nearly fifty years, though comparatively few persons now living ever saw one of the coins. Some of them are in the hands of collectors, but no doubt by far the greater number are lost.

When the first coinage act was passed by Congress, April 2, 1792, the metallic currency of the country consisted chiefly of foreign coins, amongst which were English pennies, half-pennies and farthings. The half-cent was intended to take the place of the farthing. It is worth remarking, by the way, that the word penny, so commonly used by Americans nowadays, is purely English. The American coin is a cent. The word penny does not occur in any coinage law of the United States.

The fact that the first coinage law provided for issuing cents and half-cents showed that small change was much needed. A month later Congress authorized the director of the mint to purchase "not exceeding 150 tons of copper and coin it into cents and half cents." The law further provided that after $50,000 in cents and half-cents had been coined, no other copper coins should be current in the United States or paid or offered by any person under penalty of forfeiture of the coins and a fine of $10. This was done to drive the English copper coins out of circulation.

In 1857 the coinage of the big copper cent and of the half-cent pieces was discontinued and provision was made for coining bronze cents and bronze two-cent pieces. An act of 1851 had already authorized the coinage of three-cent pieces, to consist of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper. This was a pretty little coin but inconvenient to handle. Besides, with the cent and two-cent pieces, it was not needed. It was discontinued in 1873, but not before $1,282,087 of them had been issued. Of the two-cent pieces $912,000 were issued between 1864 and 1873. Both of these coins have practically become obsolete.

Other coins that have ceased to be issued are the one-dollar and three-dollar gold pieces, the first because it was too small and the other because it was not needed. Of the three-dollar pieces $1,619,376 were coined between 1853 and 1869, and of the one-dollar pieces there were $19,499,331. The act of 1849, which authorized the coinage of gold dollars also for the first time, authorized the coinage of the gold double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece. Up to that time the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, was our largest gold coin. The double eagle is a beautiful coin and has proven useful. From 1850 to 1900 there were issued $1,572,057,060 of them. At present there are nearly three times as many twenty-dollar gold pieces, in value, outstanding as there are ten-dollar pieces. The coinage of the one-dollar and the three-dollar gold pieces was discontinued by an act of September 26, 1890.

Quite as curious as the disappearance of any of the coins is that of the so-called fractional paper currency issued during and immediately after the Civil War. The total amount of this issue was $368,724,079, in denominations of 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents. In the absence of silver money it was a convenient currency. It passed so rapidly from hand to hand that it soon became mutilated and the Government redeemed it in great quantities, issuing new notes for the old. More than $15,000,000 of this currency is still outstanding, though one scarcely ever sees a piece of it. The last report of the United States Treasurer showed outstanding $90,219 of the three-cent notes, $1,858,668 of the five cents, $5,058,789 of the ten cents, $240,169 of the 15 cents, $4,274,464 of the 25 cents, and $3,762,040 of the 50 cents. For several years past they have been redeemed at the rate of $3,000 to $4,000 a year. It is probable that most of the $15,284,000 now reported as outstanding has been lost, burned or destroyed.—Indianapolis News.

Writes Without Hands.

One of the most remarkable personages in Pennsylvania is Abraham B. Myers. With only stumps of arms he writes a very legible hand, holding the pen between the stumps of his arms, without artificial assistance. He is a marksman of no mean ability and pulls the trigger by means of a twine, the end of which he grips in his teeth. He plays pool and billiards and even rides horseback.

Curtain Frills.

In making curtains at home it is well to remember that only in the cheaper grades are the frills put on with a heading. In thin curtains of the best quality the frills are always inserted in the hem.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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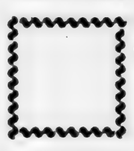
The offer of The Union with the St. Louis Globe-Democrat which comes TWICE-A-WEEK, is great value. Just think of it, 156 papers a year for a hundred and fifty cents, less than 3c per week. Come in now. THE UNION is reaching for the 800 mark this month; in October we'll set our stakes farther on. Stand by your own paper, the one that represents the people.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

The Union and Yellow Jacket, both for one year $1.00
The Union and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser 1.25
The Union and Weekly Atlanta Constitution 1.50
tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?



PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY,
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

WHERE'S THE DIFFERENCE?

The following from the Montgomery Journal has an odd sound in view of the banner's claim about the difference in the democratic methods as compared to a few years ago. The ringsters are still in control and the old methods are in vogue, much to the disgust of all decent democrats.
From The Montgomery Journal.

State Committee's Action.

Referring to the action of the state committee at its last meeting, and indorsing the position of the committee that it had supreme jurisdiction in party affairs, the Birmingham Ledger made bold to say:

"One sad fact was forced upon the attention of the party, and that is that in some counties there were attempts to gain advantage in party contests that come pretty close to plain rascality and fraud. The committee must deal rigidly with such cases. We want no opposition party in Alabama."

Yes, there were evidences that fraud had been practiced in certain counties, but the state press has been strangely silent on these points. The press has been silent because it did not desire to appear as partisan of either of the contestants or contestees, and if a newspaper had sought to ventilate these frauds, or alleged frauds, this accusation would have been made against it by the beneficiaries of the frauds, however unjust such accusation.

The state press has simply been overawed, simply been browbeaten into submission to wrongs—to the perpetration of fraud, to violation of the primary election laws, and to violation of those principles of right and honesty that should control in the conduct of the primaries—primaries in which only white men participated and in which only democrats sought office.

With the statement of the Ledger that "we want no opposition in Alabama," and that for this reason the state committee should deal rigidly with such cases where fraud is charged, we have no sympathy. We would like to see a respectable opposition party built up in Alabama, but there are those who have so little hope that the state committee will never rectify the wrongs within the party; have so little hope that the committee will require those coming before it seeking an indorsement of the methods they have adopted to secure nominations to come with clean hands, they expect to see opposition grow up—not republican opposition, because republicanism has become a stench in the nostrils of self-respecting white men in Alabama under the leadership of Roosevelt—but a party declaring for a reform of election methods, a ballot pure and undefiled, an honest and rigid enforcement of election laws.

THORSBY.

We spent a few hours at Thorsby Monday very pleasantly looking over the big improvements made in the town, getting a very good dinner at the Thorsby inn, where mine host, G. C. Nichelson, puts up excellent fare and accommodations for many travelers. Thorsby is losing one of her best citizens in the person of J. W. Franzen, who is closing out his business preparatory to removing to New Mexico on account of ill health. Mr. Franzen has built up a large business in Thorsby and it is an ideal opening for some one who wishes to go into mercantile business there—good store, good stock, good trade. Druggist Horn, Jeweler Malingren, Butcher Foss, Delicatessen Johnson, and in fact all the business men seem to be doing well. The Denison Lumber and Manufacturing company is turning out everything needed in building, using all the up-to-date machinery.

WILL HOLD THEIR COTTON.

"We Chilton county farmers are going to protect ourselves against cotton speculators as far as possible this season," remarked Moses Robinson, president of the Chilton County Farmers' Alliance.

"We believe the cotton crop will be short in comparison with the estimate of 60 days ago caused by excessive rain and rust, and have arranged to carry our crop ourselves, withholding sale until February or March next. Alabama banks and merchants are now in position to aid us in this effort for self-preservation and they will do it. We are bound to get full value for our cotton, if we will only exercise economy and be patient."—Age-Herald of September 24th.

LOMAX.

Cotton picking is the order of the day. Ten cents cotton and plenty of "hog and hominy" will knock a big spell of blues off an ordinary Lomax farmer. Turnip crop is cut short on account of drought. G. W. Hill and wife visited friends and relatives here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eiland have a new boarder; it is a boy. Mrs. E. A. Knight is visiting her son, James Knight, at Birmingham, this week. Mrs. Nettie Aldridge, of Clanton, visited Mrs. Bussey Monday. Jackson & Robinson do the grocery business of Lomax with their low prices.

OBSERVER.

BEAT 9 ITEMS.

Messrs. John and A. F. Mims made a business trip to Clanton Friday. Bennie Williams, of Prattville Junction, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Williams. Mrs. John Burnett is visiting her daughter, near Randolph, this week. Charles Eiland is the happy possessor of a fine boy, born September 20th. All doing well. Mr. Lee Foshee died Friday morning and was buried at the "Aunt Polly Childress" cemetery Saturday. Mrs. S. A. Crosby, of Baldwin county, was buried at the New Salem cemetery Friday. We had quite a nice time at our Sunday school convention at Cedar Grove last Friday and Saturday.

NIM ROD.

Clanton, Ala., Sept. 26, '04.
Editor Union:

Please allow me a little space in THE UNION, the paper of the people's rights, to refer to the letter by Mr. Goss in last week's banner. Mr. Goss, I can't doubt your sincerity, but I don't think your statement that "it will be a shame on the county not to elect Deason" is true. We respect Mr. Deason as a man, having known him since our school boy days. We are not making any fight against him, but against the democratic party. Granting that Mr. Deason is a good man does not mean that we have no other as good. In advising the people of Chilton county to vote for Parker and Deason why don't you call their attention to the good old times of Cleveland's administration? Why not remind the people of our county how easy it was for us to pay our taxes and other debts? Why not call their attention to the many beautiful residences built by the farmers during his administration and how few have been built since? Why not "point with pride" to the good wages paid teachers then? How many teachers of our country schools received as much as $40 per month? What did we receive on an average for cotton during his reign? Why not ask the people of our county if they are willing to follow the "dear old party" which gave us all of the good old times referred to in order to elect any man? The people will answer these questions in November. The banner of the 15th inst. says "that some good men refuse to see anything different in the democratic party of today and that of ten or twelve years ago," not willing to be judged by their past record of so recent a date. The truth is the democratic party changes as often as possible, always reforming and making pledges, and seldom if ever fulfilling them. Judging by the statements made by Judge Richardson to an audience in this county, it does not appear to me that there has been any reforming done. Yours truly,

J. N. DENNIS.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 26, 1904.
Editor Union:

It seems as though the democrats with the use of that obnoxious and detestable sheet called "the banner" will never find a place to end their would-be vile berating of our candidates. They have no merit in their own men and consequently have no grounds on which to make any campaign against our men. The democrats can not possibly be so devoid of understanding that they don't know that we have a ticket of men that can not be successfully questioned in any particular. There is no comparison whatever between the two tickets as a whole, and our democratic friends are aware of that fact, and hence seek to divert the mind of our people from the real issues at hand and leave their side in dead silence while they make false and slanderous tirades upon our men, the most of whom have been tried and found worthy of the trust reposed in them by the people. Never yet have the democratic writers or press that have been dealing out such vile, contemptible and blasphemous statements of falsehoods on our worthy men taken to themselves to argue the merits of a single one of their men. Now we advise them if they wish to make any impression, to argue their own side and let ours alone. We are able to take care of our part of the situation and we'll do it in November. The course of our opponents proves conclusively that they have no issue to contend for in this campaign and hence the low groveling business of mud slingers and political connivers. Yes, what will it amount to if Judge Adams did resign his seat to Deason for help to him? It seems that Adams' fever to go west cooled off before he got a physician to treat it. Deason will hardly get used to the name of judge before Mr. Reynolds will assume his place. Of course we know that every possible scheme and device that can be worked by the democrats will be tried, but our boys have their eyes open (keep them open, too, boys) and we'll meet them at every crook and turn, and in November elect our ticket by an overwhelming majority. Success to our party and THE UNION.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

CHILTON COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Recommendation to Planters.

Chilton County Farmers' Alliance, in called session assembled, recommend to the farmers of this and other counties of the state, the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, "being the full report of the special committee on warehouse, and

Whereas, from all reports from the planters and public press, we believe the cotton crop will be short in comparison with the estimate of sixty days ago, caused by excessive rains and rust, and

Whereas, arrangements have been perfected with the Planters' warehouse of Clanton for storage of cotton, including storage, weighing, sampling and shipping at 25 cents for first month or part thereof, and 5 cents per week for each succeeding week, and

Whereas, arrangements have been perfected with the Peoples' Savings Bank of Clanton to advance cash to three-fourths market value of each bale so stored, at rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum, and

Whereas, arrangements have been made for the insurance of cotton at three-fourths to full value at 15 to 20 cents per bale per month, and

Whereas, we believe it to be to the interest of all who grow cotton to avail themselves of these opportunities and withhold sale of their cotton until 1st of February or March, 1905, and

Whereas, the merchant has promised to aid in the above arrangements: therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the farmers and cotton growers to store their cotton until after Christmas, and if needed, draw three-fourths value in cash on same, and not sell until satisfactory prices are reached, and not rush their cotton on the market and depress the price, as is now being done, marketing a crop in ninety days that requires twelve months to produce.

We earnestly solicit the co-operation of all cotton growers and newspapers friendly to the view that cotton will bring a higher price later on.

Unanimously adopted and secretary ordered to have 1000 copies printed for distribution among alliancemen and farmers. MOSES ROBINSON,
President Chilton County Farmers' Alliance.

W. H. CONWAY, Chm. Warehouse Com., and Lect. C. C. F. A.
Clanton, Ala., September 14, 1904.
tf

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organizer.

ALABAMA GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Montevallo, Ala.

Literary, Scientific, Commercial, Industrial, Domestic, Pedagogical, Musical, Artistic.

Session opens September 15th. Expenses, $90.

Healthful location. Faculty of 27 teachers.

For catalogue, address
FRANCIS M. PETERSON,
tf Montevallo, Ala.

REGISTRARS' DATES.

Clanton, fourth Monday in September, and all that week to register all applicants who may be entitled to registration. Also on Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th. A resident of any beat in the county can register at Clanton on the above dates. tf

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton County for the year 1904 and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Clanton, beat 4, Oct. 1, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
Fletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 1904.
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 1904.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 1904.
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15, 1904, till 12 m
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17, 1904
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oct. 21, 1904

A. C. MIMS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector. tf

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Montreal has signed Pitcher Leon Viau, late of Providence.

The Memphis Club has signed Pitcher Schulz, late of Montgomery.

The Pittsburg Club has given pitcher Roscoe Miller his unconditional release.

The Toledo Club has released Catcher Reading and Pitchers Deeming and Weinig.

Harry Bay has promised to run Geo. Browne a 100-yard race after the season ends.

Evers has made more errors than anybody in the business so far this season.

An Atlanta Club battery, J. J. Clarke and Charles Smith, has been purchased by Cleveland.

This is Charlie Nichols' seventeenth year as a pitcher and he is still as good as any of them.

The Cleveland Club has purchased outfielder Ernest Vinson from Providence for $2500.

Tommy Leach's legs have given out, and his physician has ordered him to take a long rest.

The Chicago National Club has signed outfielder William Carney, of the Spokane Club.

The Detroits have been vastly strengthened by the acquisition of Hickman and Coughlin.

The Cincinnati Club has traded Orville Woodruff for third baseman Harry Arndt, of Louisville.

The St. Louis National Club has bought the release of catcher Charles Swindell, of the Butte Club.

Lajoie has hit safely in all but nineteen games this season. He still keeps up his record as champion slugger.

Joe Kelley is quoted as saying that Pittsburg is still the best team in this league except in the pitching department.

British Ship Strikes Mine.

A British sailing vessel, supposed to be the Lucia, struck a mine at Port Arthur, and only one person was rescued. It is thought probable that she was engaged in trying to run the blockade.

Five Children Burned to Death.

Five children were burned to death and their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Sapp, mortally injured in Rolly, Adair County, Kentucky. The fire destroyed the Sapp home.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice No. 25613.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., September 12th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on October 21st, 1904, viz: Hiram P. Collum, Homestead entry No. 35417, for the Ne 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of R 14 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sam Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry Gentry, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemison, Ala. ROBERT BARBER,
tf Register.

ABOUT REGISTERING.

Extracts from the general election law of Alabama:

Section 2. The following persons shall be disqualified both from registering and voting: All idiots and insane persons; those who were by reason of conviction of crime disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of the constitution on November 28, 1901; those who have been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to rob, burglary, forgery, bribery, assault and battery on wife, bigamy, living in adultery, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in penitentiary, or for any infamous crimes or crime involving moral turpitude; also, any person who has been since November 28, 1901, or who shall be convicted as a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell his vote or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to any office, or of suborning any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector, provided that any person who is disqualified from voting by reason of conviction of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, except treason, whether the conviction was had in a state or federal court, has been pardoned, may be restored to his citizenship with right to vote by the governor, approved by the board of pardons and specially expressed in the pardon.

Sec. 7 1-2. The following persons and no others, who, if their place of residence shall remain unchanged, will have, at the date of the next general election, the qualifications as to residence prescribed by section 1 of this act, shall be qualified to register as electors, provided they shall not be disqualified under section 2 of this act:

1st. Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who are physically unable to work; and those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language, and who have worked or been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business or occupation, trade or calling for the greater part of the twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register, and those who are unable to read and write, if such inability is due solely to physical disability; or,

2d. The owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of forty acres of land situate in this state, upon which they reside; or the owner in good faith in his own right, or the husband of any woman who is the owner in good faith in her own right, of real estate situate in this state, assessed for taxation at the value of three hundred dollars or more or the owner in good faith, in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner in good faith, in her own right, of personal property in this state assessed for taxation for three hundred dollars or more; provided, that the taxes due upon such real or personal property for the year next preceding the year in which he offers to register shall have been paid, unless the assessment shall have been legally contested and is undetermined.

Sec. 15. Any elector who registered prior to January 1, 1903, who has changed the county of his residence shall be registered on application on production of his certificate, unless he has since become disqualified.

Sec. 16. When the certificate of any elector who was duly registered has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, on application stating that the certificate has been lost, mutilated or destroyed, and verified by affidavit, and it appears of record that such applicant has been registered, the judge of probate of the county of registration or the secretary of state shall issue to the applicant a certificate that he was duly registered as an elector. Such certificate shall be issued free of charge to the elector. The secretary of state shall at the expense of the state furnish the judge of probate blank certificates for use as provided in this section.

The certificate of the registrars or the judge of probate or of the secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such registration.

Be sure and register when the registrars are in your beat, as the only excuse for not doing so is by reason of sickness of yourself or in your family, or by absence from the county. Everybody can register this summer who will be qualified by residence or age by the 8th day of November. Poll tax paying has nothing to do with registration; you can register now and pay your poll tax afterwards, but you can not vote unless you are both registered and have paid your poll tax (if any is due). The period of residence necessary to register is two years in the state, one year in the county, and three months in the beat. If you have moved from one beat to another in the county less than three months before election day, you can vote in your old beat, so you don't lose your vote by changing. Any one who desires to register property qualification should with him his last assessment and tax collector's receipt to the registrars as proof that possessed of such property, taxes on it. You can register ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or more in this state, and reside upon
2. If your wife owns 40 acres more land in this state, upon you reside.
3. If you own real estate in state that is assessed for taxation $300 or more.
4. If your wife owns real estate this state assessed for taxation $300 or more.
5. If you own personal property this state assessed for taxation $300 or more.
6. If your wife owns personal erty in this state assessed for taxation for $300 or more.
7. If you can read and write section of the constitution of United States.

Don't give up your life cate that you got in 1902, only have to show it to the in case you have moved to this from some other county.

THE UNION will furnish information on any special point they may be in doubt upon, and ready to help any one to get rights he is entitled to under of Alabama. If you think you titled to register and the should refuse you, take a good men with you so you witnesses as to such refusal reasons given by the registrar thereby be enabled to take you up to higher authority.

NOTICE.

The populist executive committee hereby called to meet in Clanton Tuesday, the 4th day of October to attend to such matters of as may be brought before

W. H. SHAW, Chm.
J. D. COLLINS, Secretary

Closing Out Sale

J. W. Franzen, of Thorsby, Ala., will sell his large stock of General Merchandise, as he is compelled to quit business on account of his health. Everything to be sold greatly reduced prices, quantities to suit purchasers. Also Farming Lands and Orchard Tracts for sale.

Notice.

All persons who are indebted to me will please call and settle such accounts at once, as I am closing out my business. Respectfully,

J. W. Franzen,
Thorsby, Ala.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is cultivated, 1 set mill-rock, 1 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1000 lbs. Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.

We have purchased the stock of JUDSON STROCK and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG CO.

IMPORTANT

GIN SAWS FILED. We have one of the best machines made for this business. Put in your saws now if you have any work in this line.

J. M. MADDOX,
Clanton, Ala.

FOR SALE

A good family horse, in good condition every way. Price $60. Apply to Crowson, two miles west of Jemison, Ala.

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Robell, I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
—J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

g Term—1st Monday in April.
mer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in November.

—T. Scott Sayre.
licitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
k—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

ing Term—2nd Monday in March.
ll Term—2nd Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Ashland.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

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Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would wish published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. J. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice 1st Sunday. C. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
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Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 3d Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; W. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Ruddick, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Adams.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; D. S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Saida—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-

...ISTERING.

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ANY of the following heads:

1. If you own 40 acres or ...
in this state, and reside upon

2. If your wife owns 40 ...
more land in this state, upon
you reside.

3. If you own real estate ...
state that is assessed for taxa...
$300 or more.

4. If your wife owns real ...
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$300 or more.

5. If you own personal prop...
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$300 or more.

6. If your wife owns person...
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for $300 or more.

7. If you can read and wri...
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Don't give up your life ...
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THE UNION will furnish a...
information on any special point...
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thereby be enabled to take you...
up to higher authority.

NOTICE.

The populist executive comm...
hereby called to meet in Clan...
Tuesday, the 4th day of Octobe...
to attend to such matters of b...
as may be brought before it.

W. H. SHAW, Chair...
J. D. COLLINS, Secretary.

Closing Out Sa...

J. W. Franzen, of Tho...
Ala., will sell his large ...
of General Merchandis...
he is compelled to qui...
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Everything to be so...
greatly reduced price...
quantities to suit purch...
Also Farming Lands...
Orchard Tracts for sal...

Notice.

All persons who ar...
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business. Respectfull...
J. W. Franzen,
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FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 ...
within 2½ miles of Cl...
75 per cent of which i...
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Clanton ...

In addition to our Co...
Stock of **DRUGS**
You will find a full li...

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
SEEDS.

We have purchased t...
JUDSON STROCK
and ask for your t...
CLANTON DRUG CO...

IMPORTAN...

GIN SAWS FILE...
have one of the be...
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now if you have any...
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J. M. MADD...
Clanton, Ala.

FOR SALE

A good family ho...
good condition every...
Price $60. Apply to ...
Crowson, two miles ...
west of Jemison, Ala...

...TY OFFICIALS

...—Judson Strock.
...—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob...
...I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...J. Watts Moore.
...al—Ed Smitherman.

...RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

...g Term—1st Monday in April.
...er Term—3rd Monday in July.
... Term—1st Monday in Novem...

...ge—T. Scott Sayre.
...ctor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...k—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

...ng Term—2nd Monday in March.
... Term—2nd Monday in Septem...

...ncellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...gister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.

...st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

... Monday February, 1st Monday
...l, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
..., 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
...ember.

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Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
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New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
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Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; D. S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

It is believed that the sign of the three golden balls was adopted by Lombard merchants from the armorial bearings of the Medici family, some representatives of whom were money-lenders.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton. Alabama.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice No. 25612.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., September 12, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on October 21st, 1904, viz, Burton E. Collum, Homestead entry, No. 35416, for the Se 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of R 14 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sam Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry Gentry, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.

tf

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.

Week ending Sept. 28.

Date	Temperature High	Temperature Low	Rain fall
22	94	60	
23	80	59	
24	82	57	
25	92	55	
26	90	55	
27	93	61	
28	96	62	

A. STEWART, Obs.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Sept. 28, '04, 1,669.
Price on same date, 10c.
Total receipts same week, '03, 988.
Price same date, 1903, 9 1-2.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. A. Jackson and sons, of Lomax, were in Clanton Thursday.

A. D. Henley was in town Thursday.

J. W. Sharbutt was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

C. W. Hubbard was in Clanton on Thursday.

E. A. Knight paid us a visit Thursday and fixed himself up with THE UNION and other papers for the year.

M. H. Headley was a welcome caller Thursday.

A. F. Childress was in Clanton Friday.

J. W. FRANZEN, OF THORSBY, IS SELLING OUT. tf

H. A. Harris and C. J. Eiland were in Clanton Friday.

J. H. Jones was a pleasant visitor Friday. He is taking advantage of the good mail service put up by Carrier Armstrong on rural route No. 4 and takes THE UNION, Globe-Democrat, etc.

CALL ON J. W. FRANZEN FOR EXTRA BARGAINS. tf

George Gore was in Clanton Friday.

Henry Culver was a pleasant visitor Friday.

W. M. Geter was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. J. Chandler, living near Union, was burnt out Friday morning about 9 o'clock and lost everything but the clothes they stood in. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been set by some mysterious person who has bothered the little children (left at home while their parents were at work in the field) several times lately. If the miscreant is caught he should get the full limit of the law.

State Superintendent Hill made a talk to the people of Clanton last Thursday night and told them some home truths; of a fact the school situation in Clanton is a blot on the community.

J. Q. Wade's gin is doing a great business these days. About 50 bales of cotton turned out in a day means some work.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chandler, of Atlanta, are visiting the Wades.

Deputy Sheriff Lee Hayes was in and around Stump Hills last week for three days and made nine arrests in spite of the dry spell.

M. A. Killgore was in town Wednesday. He has a petition out for appointment as Clanton postmaster. Just started it and got about 90 signers already.

P. J. Massey, son of our old friend, A. D. Massey, has gone to Newnan, Ga., to take a course of telegraphy in the college at that place.

FRANZEN IS SELLING OUT CHEAP.

Mayor Strock returned from his trip Tuesday evening.

DON'T FORGET FRANZEN'S BARGAINS. tf

Uncle Tom Gullahorn is at St. Louis taking in the fair, especially the "Pike."

J. R. Owens was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

L. Moore of Cooper, was in Clanton Saturday.

L. B. Pounds was in town Saturday.

W. H. Peeples was in Clanton Saturday.

A. A. Ayers was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

CUT PRICES RULE AT FRANZEN'S. tf

J. A. Skaggs, of Jemison, was in Clanton Tuesday doing some "landscape gardening" for Dr. Hyman.

Rev. R. R. Ellison, who has been serving the Methodist church here for some time, has gone to Vanderbilt university to finish his theological course. Rev. Mr. Montgomery is pastor in charge now and conducted the regular services on Sunday, preaching two good sermons. Success to his work.

The new livery stable is fast nearing completion. J. L. Dupree, carpenter in charge is pushing the work.

The board of county school trustees will hold their first meeting at Clanton on Saturday, October 1st.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

G. F. Harris and Mrs. Nancy E. Thomas.

COLORED.

Quilla Cheney and Mattie Luster.

EDITORIA...

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton county for the year 1904, and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Benson, beat 3, Nov. 1, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Nov. 2, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Nov. 3, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Nov. 4, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Nov. 7, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Nov. 8, 1904.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, beat 2, Nov. 9, 1904.
Hayes' Mill, beat 2, Nov. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Nov. 11, 1904.
Elijah Buzbee's, beat 2, Nov. 12 1904, till 12 m.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Nov. 14, 1904.
Smith's Schoolhouse, beat 1, Nov. 15, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Nov. 16, 1904.
Providence, beat 10, Nov. 17, 1904.
Burwell, beat 10, Nov. 18, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Nov. 21, 1904.
Davis & Rollins' gin, beat 6, Nov. 22, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Nov. 23, 1904.
Stanton, beat 8, Nov. 24, 1904.
Valley Creek, beat 8, Nov. 25, 1904.
Clanton Ford, beat 8, Nov. 26, 1904. till 12 m.
Verbena, beat 5, Nov. 28, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Nov. 29, 1904.
Clanton, beat 4, Nov. 30, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the year commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.
tf

A CARD.

Thorsby, Ala., Sept. 26, '04.

Editor Union:

It has been reported around Clanton (by democrats, I suppose) that before the democratic primary I came to Clanton to announce myself as a candidate for circuit clerk on the democratic ticket. Now, I wish to say that this report is a LIE, and not one word of truth in it. I was asked by one of the democratic leaders (or at least he was a candidate for the head of the ticket) to make the race on that ticket, and I told him that if I did decide to make the race it would be on an entirely different ticket to the democratic. He, being a candidate on that ticket, thought I would pull some populists into that primary, but his scheme did not work. I am a populist straight, but, if the party should die, and I have to resort to some other party, IT WILL BE THE REPUBLICAN, but NEVER the democratic party.

Yours very truly,
SAM W. COLLINS.

MARS HILL.

Plenty of hot dry weather and a fine time to pick cotton. It is also 'possum time and we see the boys coming in with big fat 'possums. Sam Gentry and Arthur Bledsoe started to the school for deaf mutes on the 20th inst. We had a good singing last Sunday evening at Mars Hill. Our singing class is building up under the able management of Bro. G. W. Gothard. We had a good game of ball on Scotland grounds Saturday with Providence team. They said the Scotland boys wouldn't score, but when the game ended it stood 23 to 14 in favor of Scotland. Ed Martin done some long batting. Come again, Providence, and we will make it still more interesting for you. Success to THE UNION and its many readers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

THORSBY.

Judge Carthel and Miss Kennedy, both of Montgomery, addressed an appreciative audience on "The Holy Land" and "Primary Work in the S. S." respectively Sunday evening. They are always welcome visitors to our city.

Mr. Tornblom, traveling representative for the "Concordia Land Co.," arrived here Saturday from Chicago.

Mrs. James Snyder, who has been spending the past month among friends and relatives in Indiana, is expected home this week.

A number of our citizens attended the county S. S. convention at Cedar Grove last Sunday and report an enjoyable as well as profitable time.

Grandpa Winslow has returned from Marion, where he visited his daughter. Mrs. J. D. Dennis. Miss Amy Winslow has entered the "Judson Female institute" at Marion. Wallace C. Edler, editor of THE UNION, was in our city Monday in the interests of his paper. Mrs. Ed Snyder spent a few days last week with her husband at Prattville. They expect to move there soon. Mr. Amiston, who has been sojourning in Chicago for the past four months, has returned to us. Miss Rosalie Moore, daughter of Professor J. W. Moore, of Clanton, entered the Normal school here Monday. Prof. J. L. Ruffin attended the teachers' institute at Stanton last week. John Davis, of Jemison, entered the Normal school Monday. Newt Ogletree, who has been visiting his mother, returned to his work in Ensley Monday. J. W. Franzen has returned home after an absence of several weeks, which he spent in the southeastern part of New Mexico. Arnold Franzen will spend the winter in Hagerman, New Mexico, where he has gone for his health.

"OTHELLO."

important event and often a fortune teller is consulted, that a lucky day may be chosen.

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Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
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Furniture and Rugs.
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is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Small, of St. Louis
P. D. WILSON,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

Remember.

The time may come in that far fabled land
Which we are taught Death opens to our view,
When I, with tearful eyes, shall vainly sue
For the dear touch of a familiar hand,
The look of eyes that ever understand,
The kiss from lips whose kiss and word are true.
Oh, grant me this—when I shall call to you,
In loneliness, from that so distant strand;
If you should hear me in the hush of eve,
Breathe something tender for me to the night,
E'en if your heart has now forgotten me quite;
For I, so far away, must needs believe,
Then, in my darkness, I shall see a light
Your love for me—and I shall cease to grieve.
—E. H. Sothern in Harper's Weekly.

The Plotters and the Devil Wagon

Young Johan could see his future spread before him like a smooth white fabric. He did not need to worry over a choice of calling, as so many other young men have to do, or the best way of earning his living. There were no long years of study before him. His comfortable living was growing and ripening in the fields of Holjeryd and mooing from sheer well-being in his father's barn. There would be nothing for him to do but sow and reap at the right times, according to the calendar. Everything he might need was ready and waiting for him, even a wife, whom his father had picked out for him.

Adjoining Holjeryd was another large property, Runeryd. The owner of it had an only child, a daughter. Now, if Johan and Clara were to be united in marriage, nothing more desirable could be imagined, for then both properties would be in the same hands and the owner would be a man of power. The two old men had agreed that this was to be the future of their children, and Johan and Clara themselves thought the arrangement fit and proper.

At the outskirts of Runeryd lived an old soldier by the name of Klang, on a small and stony farm. The old man was a fine looking fellow at the church on Sundays, when he wore his two medals. One of them he had received for skill in marksmanship, and the other for industry in cultivating his farm.

One day Johan's mother was taken seriously ill, and it was necessary to hire help. Thus it happened that old man Klang's eldest daughter came to Holjeryd. Minna was a fine girl, but with all her loveliness she was nothing but a poor soldier's daughter. No one felt any anxiety on account of Minna.

But Minna had not been in Holjeryd many days before Johan began to follow her with his eyes where er she went. He thought she was different from Clara—soft and graceful, clear eyed and slender. Wherever Minna stood or sat, Johan thought she fitted her place excellently. He soon began to wish Clara, her property and his own, at the ends of the earth. No freehold in Christendom was worth a small farm with Minna on it.

When she had been in Holjeryd a fortnight Johan was over his ears in love with her and she with him. It could no longer be concealed. Even Johan's father understood the state of affairs, but he only laughed.

"There is good stuff in the boy," he said, as if proud of his son's success. "I was a woman's man myself in my young days, before I married."

Soon, however, there was no more laughing. One day, Johan said to his father: "You will have to break with

Johan was in love with her.

the Runeryd people, for I will never marry Clara."

The father opened his eyes in amazement. "What is this nonsense? What I have promised I shall do, and no beggar's daughter will have a chance to come between me and my plans. You understand?"

But things went from bad to worse. One day Johan declared that he had decided to go to America, and leave parents and home forever, if he could not marry Minna any other way. Then the old man became serious, and understood that something must be done to save the alliance scheme and cure Johan of his lovesickness.

Minna would have to go; but the old man realized that the dismissal of the girl would not be sufficient in Johan's case. The evening before she went he took the opportunity to carry out a scheme. While Minna and Johan were out in the garden somewhere, the old man ripped up a piece of the facing of her Sunday skirt, pushed a fifty crown bill between the lining and the woolen stuff, and carefully sewed the opening together.

* * *

Minna had been gone several days. The owners of Holjeryd and Runeryd were sitting at the crossroads, the

Rushing toward them with the speed of lightning.

meeting place agreed upon, deep in conversation.

"Now we'll soon cure the boy. We'll get the constable to go with us to the Klangs, and make a search among the girl's things. Then, of course, we'll find the fifty crown bill sewed in her dress. The constable will arrest her, and, after that, it would be queer if Johan would have anything to do with her," the owner of Holjeryd declared.

"But it seems a shame to blight the girl's future," the other objected.

"Stuff and nonsense! Don't you think it will hurt us worse not to be able to unite our children in marriage and leave our properties in one pair of hands? It strikes me that our plan is more important than a whole platoon of beggar girls."

"I'm afraid the devil will have us for it. It is a cunning plot, but, after all, it is an act after the heart of Satan himself."

The words had hardly been spoken when a strange puffing and rattling was heard further up the road. The old man started up and looked around. An enormous red monster on wheels was rushing toward them with the speed of lightning. In the front seat was a man with big goggles, and when the infernal machine passed the old peasants the man turned to look at them. They thought they saw a pair of glowing eyes behind the glasses. Their nerve collapsed at the sight and they fell on their knees.

"It is the devil!" they groaned simultaneously.

The monster was already disappearing in the distance in a cloud of dust. How long the plotters remained on their knees at the cross roads no one knows, but there was no more talk of going to the Klangs'.

Late in the evening Johan's father came tottering home, pale and grave, and asked for a hymn book, in which he read diligently. When he could no longer see to read he sat silent for a while. Then he called Johan.

"Hitch up, and drive to the Klangs', and fetch Minna as fast as you can," he said.

"What is the matter, father? You aren't going to do her any harm?"

"No, I am going to give her to you. It is no use to strive against Providence," muttered the old man, trembling.

* * *

Since then many an automobile has passed through the village, but, nevertheless, the banns of Johan and Minna were read the next Sunday. The owners of Holjeryd and Runeryd pretend that they have not been fooled. They are probably too proud to let it be known that it was an automobile which frustrated their plans.—New York Sun.

IN A GOAT'S STOMACH.

Animal Had Taken Various Snacks to Appease Hunger.

Buchanan's goat is getting to be a terror in that end of town. Besides drinking beer and doing the tight rope act, he has an appetite worse than that of an ostrich. He invaded a neighbor's back yard yesterday and was in the act of crawling outside a sack of potatoes when the landlady discovered the situation and sent the hired girl after him. A little later he became suddenly indisposed. A local veterinarian was called and applied the X-ray to the goat's stomach which happened to contain among other matters one apple pie, two pairs of parlor slippers, four copies of the Prospector, one War Cry, nine subpoenas, three bench warrants for John Doe, one package smoking tobacco, one yard linoleum, one box of tacks, one bisque doll and other articles too numerous to admit of inventory. He may recover. It was the pie that knocked him out.—Tombstone Prospector.

Rainbow Chasing.

From the sacred city of Asgard crossed
The old Norse gods by the bridge Bifrost.

While its topmost arch was at Asgard found,
The bridge abutments were on the ground.

So the gods stepping forth on that golden arch
To earth descended in stately march.

In a blaze of glory were seen afar,
Baldur and Woden, Loki and Thor.

But the old Norse gods in the past were lost;
They travel no more the bridge Bifrost.

Yet the bridge remains: As in days of yore,
The rainbow shows when the storm is o'er.

And a bit of the legend still survives
In a story told by ancient wives.

Of the chasers of rainbows, wise and bold,
Who go in quest of the pots of gold.

Which are where the ends of the rainbow rest,
(Be that north or south, or east or west).

And many who scoff at the legend old
Go forth on as senseless quests for gold.

And are chasing the rainbow far and nigh,
Till its multi hues fade from their sky.
—Thomas E. Smiley, Indianapolis News.

Good Fishing.

At the amateur journalists' convention in Baltimore, a Philadelphian said of James M. Black, who is one of the association's most distinguished members:

"When we had our convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Beck was the life of it. He kept the table in a roar. In repartee it was impossible to get the better of him.

"At one time he was talking about fishing.

"'The best day's sport I ever had,' he said, 'was off the Florida coast. There were three of us, we each had three rods, and all day long we pulled in fish as fast as we could throw out our lines. I forget,' he added, thoughtfully, 'what kind of fish they were.'

"'Perhaps they were whales,' some one suggested.

"'Whales!' said Mr. Beck. 'Why, man, we were baiting with whales.'"

One Man's Opinion.

Once upon a time there was a man who freely expressed his opinion of a neighbor whom he felt had greatly wronged him.

He told his friends that this neighbor was not only a liar but was a thief, because he had stolen on several occasions and had been guilty of embezzling funds that had been intrusted to his care.

When the accused neighbor heard of these charges he was wroth. Then he went into court with an action for damages against the man whom he averred had slandered him. The result was that the man who had made the accusations against him had to pay damages in the sum of $700 and $42 costs.

Moral—Talk is not always cheap.

A Gallant Author.

The Authors' club of Boston devoted a day last month to a visit to the home of Whittier at Amesbury.

As the club members were passing down Amesbury's main street, a little girl ran forth from a garden where she had been playing, and accosted gaily her friend, Hezekiah Butterworth, the author and editor.

"Mr. Butterworth," she said, as she was taking leave again, "I saw your photograph in a newspaper the other day, and it was so like you that I kissed it."

"And did it kiss you back?" Mr. Butterworth asked.

"Oh, no," laughed the girl.

"Then," said the author, smiling, "it was not like me."

Free Press in Fact.

The Prince of Montenegro has no use for libel laws to restrain the newspapers, and editors are not punished for contempt of court. This does not arise so much from the liberality of the ruler's principle as from the fact that he is himself the owner and editor of the only newspaper published in his dominions. The paper is called Glas Cznogorca, which is interpreted to mean "The Voice of the Montenegrin."

Young Artist Wins Honors.

A young English artist who has taken Paris by storm through his exhibits there is Gerald Kelly. The French government has just ordered one of his works for the national collection in the Luxembourg gallery. Kelly is only 25 years of age.

Do Not Point.

King Edward VII. once wrote in a confession book that the person he disliked most was "the man who points at you with his umbrella and shouts out, 'There he is!'"

IS A TREACHEROUS ANIMAL.

Black Panther of Africa More Ferocious than the Bengal Tiger.

Of all the big, dangerous cats, none is more unapproachable and more treacherous than the black panther. Hailing from the heart of the deepest African jungle, lithe and supple of body, alert and nervous, this stealthy marauder exceeds in ferocity even a Bengal tiger. He is the only big feline that the lion trainer does not venture to train; and he is the only cat so absolutely distrustful that he shuns even the light of day.

Often he will lie all day long in a dusky corner of his cage, his yellow slit eyes shifting and gleaming restlessly. Even the feeding hour, when pandemonium breaks loose among the big cages, when hungry roars and squeals mingle with impatient snarls and impacts of heavy bodies against steel bars, is apt to have no effect on him. He may lie eyeing his chunk of raw beef suspiciously, and not venture forth until day has waned and the last visitor has left; to tear meat from bones with his long, white fangs.

In fact, so ugly and vicious is this beast, that, frequently he turns on his own kind, and in many instances it is impossible to cage him, even with a mate.—McClure's Magazine.

The Departed.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams;
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant luster burn,
The departed, the departed,
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful,
How dreamless is their sleep,
Where rolls the dirgelike music
Of the ever-tossing deep!
Or where the surging night winds
Pale winter's robes have spread
Above the narrow palaces,
In the cities of the dead!

I look around, and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone,
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown;
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the cypress trees,
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice! It mingles with
Each free and careless strain;
I scarce can think earth's minstrelsy
Will cheer my heart again.
The melody of summer waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me
As their remember'd words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall,
Their tones of love I faintly hear
My name in sadness call.
I know that they are happy,
With their angel plumage on,
But my heart is very desolate
To think that they are gone.
—Park Benjamin.

A Fund of Humor.

William Winter, the dramatic critic, is thought by some to write the worst hand of any man living. There may have been giants in the past, men like Horace Greeley, who surpassed him, but no one his equal remains.

Some years ago Mr. Winter was traveling in Scotland, and having had many amusing experiences, wrote an account of them to R. H. Stoddard, in New York. Mr. Stoddard received the letter at breakfast and, combining familiarity with the intuitions of the poet, managed to make it out, and enjoyed several good laughs. He glanced up at Mrs. Stoddard and said:

"It's from William Winter. Very funny. Want to read it?"

"You know I can never read a word of his writing," answered Mrs. Stoddard.

"Oh, that doesn't matter," replied Mr. Stoddard, tossing the letter over; "it's just as funny to look at!"

Immense Coil of Rope.

The largest coil of rope ever seen in this city has been made for a towline for the big raft of piling collected by the Oregon Rafting company, which is to be towed to San Francisco by the steamer Francis Leggett, now taking in her cargo of lumber at Inman & Poulson's mills. The huge coil contains 150 fathoms of cable four and three-quarter inches in diameter, weighs a little over three tons and costs in the neighborhood of $1,000. It needs to be stout and strong and perfect in every fiber, for the raft to be towed contains 650,000 linear feet of piling, equal to 6,500,000 feet, lumber measure.—Portland Oregonian.

Shoes for a Giant.

A Calumet shoemaker has just finished a pair of shoes for Louis Mollenen, known as the "Quincy Hill giant." Mollenen is 19 years old, stands seven feet eight inches in height and tips the scales at 300 pounds. The shoes are sixteen and a quarter inches in length, six inches in width and weigh five pounds each. Mollenen will use them while at work in the Quincy mine, where he is employed. A number of offers to exhibit the young giant have been made by showmen, but all have been refused.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Crusade Against Wearing Hats.

In England a crusade against the wearing of hats is being waged on the ground that this custom will cause the hair to grow and serve as an aid against premature grayness. This physical culture fad excites considerable derision in London circles, where it seems to be looked upon as a direct blow aimed at the Englishman's dearest privilege. From the members of the house of commons down the Britisher deems it his right to wear his hat on every possible occasion and to sleep in it if so disposed.

Has Commercial Instinct.

D'Annunzio, who is pestered by autograph hunters, refuses to comply unless it is written on a copy of one of his books. The fiends do not always take the hint and supply the book, but the author's commercial idea is to benefit his publisher and incidentally himself.

Happy People of Japan

The native Japanese, particularly those who have not come into close contact with modern civilization, is distinguished as much by his natural courtesy and politeness as by his aversion to clothing. The peasants in the interior are especially noted for their punctiliousness in saluting one another; even rickisha men hurrying along the road with a passenger will sometimes stop to greet a friend, while a pretty woman receives a reverence indeed. This salutation is not merely a word or a nod, but a low bow and a flourish of that little mushroom hat, and the greater friends they are the lower they bow. In saying good-by two Japs never see each other's faces, both being so busily engaged in bending their backs. As soon as one straightens himself the other bows, going backward all the while, until they consider it polite to refrain.

When a foreigner passes through a village every person he meets, from the little child to the old man, will bow most profoundly, so that the passage partakes of the nature of a triumphal procession. Your waiter at the hotel, too, would never think of turning his back until he had bowed himself to a respectful distance, while the number of salaams he makes while taking your order would wear out an ordinary back.

Another pleasant trait of these people is their unvarying hospitality and gayety. You may enter any house and sit down and the host and his family gather about you, offering cakes and tea, all the while chattering pleasantries. Any little incident that Europeans would pass unnoticed is quite sufficient to send these folk into fits of laughter.

The rural Japanese affects as few clothes as the law allows, and since in some districts this is not much, on this subject the rest of the world is silent. In fact, the children wear nothing at all in summer, while the men and women have but a scant—a very scant—apology for raiment. The usual garb is, of course, the kimono, but this is often cast aside in favor of short jacket and trousers, as with the fishermen and the farmers, or even a handkerchief or other trifle. This scantiness of clothing seems so natural that it excites no remark.

All the villages are remarkable for their cleanliness and neatness, and except for some of their sanitary arrangements, are models of comfort and simplicity. Agriculture is carried on with the crudest implements, yet with a skill and care which have made a garden out of a land of barren mountains, while some of the workmen in regard to the arts of joinery and weaving might give valuable hints to our own people.

A short excursion through this country will give one a most pleasant impression of the land and its inhabitants, while their quaint courtesy and persevering industry render them worthy of considerable respect.

Chinese First to Print

Centuries before "the art preservative" was known in Europe the Chinese had practiced printing and had produced illustrations by engraved blocks. From the Chinese the Japanese learned to print, and engravings dating from the thirteenth century have been found.

Xylography was first employed in the service of religion for reproducing texts and images of the Buddha. This was followed by the production of publications such as romances and novels, in which the illustrations were about on a par with those in old-time chat books. There were followed by single-sheet prints and by that large class of productions which emanated from the theater as advertisements.

Chroma-xylography originated in Japan at the commencement of the eighteenth century with single sheets printed from three blocks, black, pale green or blue, and pale pink. A fourth block was added in 1720, and two others were added about forty years later.

The art was brought to perfection between 1765 and 1785 in the single sheet pictures, "Tori Kyonaga," "Suzuki Haruhobu" and "Katsugawa Shunsho."

The technique of Japanese engraving and printing is thus described: The picture, drawn for the engraver on thin, transparent paper of a particular kind, is pasted face downward upon a block of wood, usually cherry, and the superfluous thickness of paper is removed by a process of scraping until the design is clearly visible.

The borders of the outline are then incised—very lightly in the more delicate parts—with a kind of knife and the interspaces between the lines of the drawing are finally excavated by means of tools of various shapes.

The ink is then applied with a brush and the printing is effected by hand pressure, assisted by a kind of pad, to which procedure may be attributed much of the beauty of the result. Certain graduations of tone and even polychromatic effects may be produced from a single block by suitable application of ink or color upon the wood, and on carefully examining these prints it is often apparent that a great deal of artistic feeling has been exercised in the execution of the picture after the designer and engraver had finished their portion of the work.

Jimmy at Sunday School

Some one induced Jimmy to go to Sunday school. It was the first time he had been there. He was ill at ease at first and cast anxious glances at the door. Once he suggested to his nearest neighbor that they "make a sneak."

The teacher observed that Jimmy needed attention, and she did the best she could to win his good will. In the simplest of language she told the story of the creation of the world. Her narration was so plain and her manner so earnest that the street Arab could not help but be impressed, although he tried to appear indifferent.

Had she stopped there all might have been well, but she thought she would make sure of her conquest by addressing herself to Jimmy direct.

"Do you understand, James?" she inquired.

"She's talking to you," said Jimmy's companion, nudging him when he noticed that Jimmy didn't recognize the strange name of James.

"Huh?" said Jimmy inquiringly of the teacher.

"Do you understand the lesson?" the teacher asked in her sweetest manner.

"Yeh," replied Jimmy.

"That is good," said the teacher approvingly. "Now, remember God made the people of the world. He made all the animals, all the trees, all the flowers, everything!"

Somewhere near Jimmy's hair roots an idea began to work. This took form soon in a look in Jimmy's eyes that the teacher, who was a student of children, was quick to interpret.

"What is it, James?" she asked.

Jimmy shied once more at "James," but managed to give utterance to the question that was bothering him.

"Did he make der river?" he asked.

"Yes," said the teacher, "God made the river."

Jimmy looked puzzled. Then he said: "Did God make Jeffries?"

The teacher was inclined to be shocked, but she answered "yes."

Then Jimmy looked up into the teacher's face with a smile that was radiant with pleasure.

"Gee! He must have been busy," said the boy.—New York Press.

A Tenth-Story Reverie

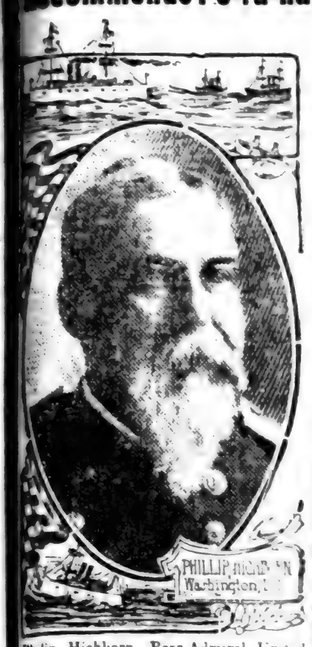
A breeze blows in at the window here,
with the music of wind-swept leaves;
The patter of rain on a farmhouse roof
and a flash of the trickling eaves;
The glimpse of a long, long lane that
turns and winds among the trees;
The scent of clover and mint and thyme
and the buzz of humblebees;
A breeze blows in at the window here,
with the sickles' harvest tune,
The ripple and splash of a rock-bound
stream and the light of a harvest
moon
That filters away through the leaves and
boughs in a yellow filigree;
A breeze blows in at the window here
that is fraught with memory.

Here is the tower of a granite pile and
here is an endless wall
Of brick and stone, with the misty light
of the city over all,
Up from the street comes a ceaseless
din, and the rattle of wheels on
stone,
But the breeze blows in at the window
here, with the scent of a rose, half-
blown;
With the tinkle far of a schoolhouse bell
and the cry of lads at play,
The murmuring chant of the forest deep
and the fields that stretch away
To the rising hills, where the moon is
hid, till the yellow flames arise
As the rays of a night-lamp swung for
us through the arch of star-gemmed
skies.

Here are the streets where the toilers
are, and the din of busy wheels,
But a breeze blows in at the window
here like a welcome thief, and steals
The glow of the city streets away, and
the pulsing roar grows dim
In the melody of a church bell's chime
and the chant of an evening hymn
The stony streets are turfy paths and
the city's din and roar
Is the far-off note of the woodland wild
or the break of waves on shore,
When the free-winged winds from the
far hills blow, and the tears that dim
the eye
Are dewdrops on wood violets in the
cloistered dells that lie.

A breeze comes in at the window here,
like a soothing message blown
From the world of birds and trees and
flowers to the world of brick and
stone;
Cries out to the heart that is caged and
barred and bids it spread its wings
For a little while and wander back
where the sweet-voiced wild-bird
sings;
The tinseled glow of the city pales in the
light of the yellow moon
That filters down through the boughs
and leaves, and the joy of the wild-
bird's tune
Rings out in a song of welcome home,
while the city's roar grows dim
In the rhyme and chime of the old
church-bell and the note of an even-
ing hymn!
—J. W. Foley, in New York Times.

Rear Admiral Hichborn Recommends Pe-ru-na



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"After the use of Peruna for a short period, I can now cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy to any one who is in need of an invigorating tonic."—Philip Hichborn.

No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

Our army and navy are the natural protection of our country. Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in its vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Particulars were given in several London papers recently of sheep, when killed, being found with gold coated teeth owing to their having cropped short grass in gold bearing districts in Australia.

One of the most poisonous substances known—prussic acid—is an extract from peach stones.

TS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Missionaries are at work in 247 of the walled cities of China.

"Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. ARNOLD, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Among the Japanese one divorce takes place for every four marriages.

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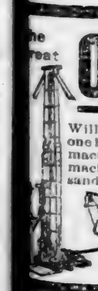

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AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST
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Kills Germs
FOR MAN OR BEAST

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...y People of Japan

...particularly ...ather about you, offering cakes ...ion, is ...ect, all the while chattering like ma... natural ...ples. Any little incident that amo... behavior. ...Europeans would pass unnoticed ... quite sufficient to send these merry ... into fits of laughter.

The rural Japanese as a rule wea... as few clothes as the law allows, and ... In some districts there is no law ... this subject the result is obvious. In fact, the children wear nothing at all in summer, while the men and women have but a scant—a very scant—apology for raiment. The national garb is, of course, the kimono; but this is often cast aside in favor of a short jacket and trousers, or among the fishermen and the farm laborers a handkerchief or other small rag. This scantiness of clothing, however, seems so natural that it rarely excites remark.

All the villages are remarkable for their cleanliness and neatness, and except for some of their sanitary arrangements, are models of comfort and simplicity. Agriculture is carried on with the crudest implements, yet with a skill and care which have made a garden out of a land of barren mountains, while some of the workmen in regard to the arts of joinery and weaving might give valuable hints to our own people.

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...ployed in ...producing ...ha. This ...e of pub... ...hocolate, ...about ...me that ...d by sin... ...ral large ...emanated ...rements. ...nted in ...t of the ...d' sheets ...ack, pale ...A fourth ...two oth... ...ars later. ...erfection ...e single ...cation ...Su... ...wa Shun

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...to go to ...rst time ...l at ease ...ances af ...d to his ...make a ... Jimmy ... the best ...will. In ...she told ...world. ...and her ...street ...pressed, ...indiffer... ...l night ...ght she ...best by ...rect. ...s?" she ... Jimmy's ...en he ...ecognize ...ngly of ...esson?"

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...n-Story Reverie

...w here, ...leaves; ...se roof ...ives; ...ne that ...ees; ...t thyme ...w here, ...k-bound ...harvest ...ves and ...w here ...ille and ...y light ...easeless ...els on ...window ...half- ...ase bell ...st deep ...ay ...noon is ...ng for ...emmed

Here are the streets where the toilers are, and the din of busy wheels,
But a breeze blows in at the window here like a welcome thief, and steals
The glow of the city streets away, and the pulsing roar grows dim
In the melody of a church bell's chime and the chant of an evening hymn.
The stony streets are turfy paths and the city's din and roar
Is the far-off note of the woodland wild or the break of waves on shore.
When the free-winged winds from the far hills blow, and the tears that dim the eye
Are dewdrops on wood violets in the cloistered dells that lie.

A breeze comes in at the window here, like a soothing message blown
From the world of birds and trees and flowers to the world of brick and stone;
Cries out to the heart that is caged and barred and bids it spread its wings
For a little while and wander back where the sweet-voiced wild-bird sings;
The tinseled glow of the city pales in the light of the yellow moon
That filters down through the boughs and leaves, and the joy of the wild-bird's tune
Rings out in a song of welcome home! while the city's roar grows dim
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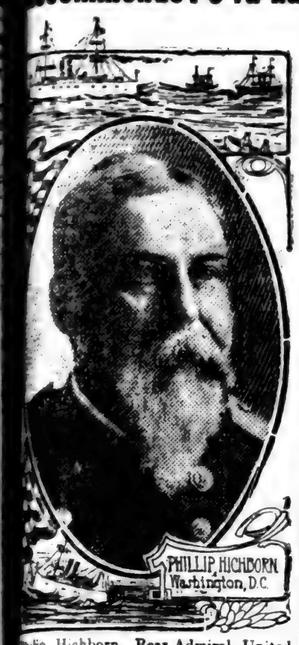

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...SO'S CURE FOR ...CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. ...Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use ...in time. Sold by druggists. ...CONSUMPTION

A DINNER WITH TOLSTOI.

The Countess Does Not Agree in All the Great Russian's Theories.

Edward A. Steiner describes a visit to Tolstoi in the Woman's Home Companion. He says:

"Countess Tolstoi, as every one knows, does not agree with her husband in all his theories; but she agrees with the world which worships him, and I believe that she is very proud of him, and very devoted, although her devotion has been severely taxed in various ways. She has copied yards of unreadable manuscript while babies of various sizes were pulling at her skirts; she has translated books into three or four languages, and has transformed all sorts of garments to meet the needs of the changing sixteen, her children. For many, many years she has had no new bonnet or gown, and has nevertheless been cheerful and happy; and is it possible that there can be a greater test of a wife's goodness or a woman's greatness?

"As I have said, the countess received me cordially, although I may have been the straw which threatened to break the camel's back, inasmuch as the house already contained a dozen strangers, and it looked as if Mrs. Toistoi was keeping a boarding-house. At nine o'clock dinner was served, and I was led into the family dining-room, which is a large apartment where signs of luxury are not wanting. There are ancestral portraits upon the walls; a piano stands open and looks well used; there is a table covered by books and magazines, and then in the center the large dining table, around which gathers a host of people of strange faces and forms, with unpronounceable names, and some with undiscovered histories. The countess sat at the head of the table. To the left sat the count, and before him a kettle containing his favorite kasha—the coarsest kind of peasant's food. He helped himself from this freely, and somewhat carelessly, as a man might who eats kasha 365 times in the year. I sat next to the count.

"Two servants waited on the table. The meat was of the Hamburg-steak variety. The count never eats meat; kasha and two eggs constituted his dinner. It must be over 20 years since he has eaten meat, and probably longer than that since he has tasted liquor or smoked tobacco.

"There was much animated conversation, jolly laughter and good-natured joking, and the serious seemed to be banished, for we ate, drank and were merry, and I forgot that I was sitting close to a man with whom I had tried to settle the affairs of the universe just a short hour ago."

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

An order from South Africa for 18,000 8-horse power plows has been received by a plow manufacturer in the United States.

The owners of the canalboats in Holland practically spend their whole lives on them. The father of the family is usually the captain, the sons and daughters the sailors.

"Skipping teas," to which guests of both sexes and all ages must bring their own skipping ropes, are mentioned in the columns of the Lady, a London fashion paper. Skipping is to be the fashionable "cure."

The Earle railroad has adopted a novel car for accident emergencies. It is equipped to render medical aid whenever needed along the road at a moment's notice. A doctor and attendants are constantly in charge.

According to the most authoritative estimates, there are now about 700,000 Jews in New York, the total population of which in 1903, as estimated by the census bureau, was 3,716,139. Perhaps the Jews may be about one-fifth of the present population.

Officers of the Pueblo and Beulah Valley railway, an electric line 17 miles long, which has just been completed, have adopted a new system whereby passengers over the road will pay according to the weight instead of by the mile, as usual. Passengers will step upon scales at the ticket office, and will be charged so much a pound.

In Japan the well-to-do have almost always in their houses one room called the "chamber of the inspiring view." Its essential is a beautiful view, but taste is catholic in Japan, and the delightful view may be a blossoming cherry tree, a glimpse of a river, a miniature garden or only the newly fallen snow. In this delightful country they get up parties to visit the maple trees in the glory of autumn color, or the fresh, untrodden snow, as in this country one gives theatre parties and dinners.

A Test of Quick Memory.

Competitors for positions in the German civil service will, according to a Berlin newspaper, have soon to go through a rather novel examination conducted somewhat on the lines of a medical examination for physical fitness. This is a test of quick memory. The examiner will recite to the competitor a speech or poem and ask him to repeat as much of it as the competitor can from memory. If the examiner happens to be gifted with powers of rapid speech it may be difficult for any candidate to qualify for to do this he must be able to repeat a quarter of what has been recited.

The Rev. David R. Kerr, D.D. has accepted the presidency of Westminster college at Fulton, Mo.

BOY FIEND POMEROY.

He Has Read Steadily For Twenty-five Years in His Prison Cell.

If Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer in Charlestown prison, the juvenile fiend incarnate of 1876 be released from custody to-day he would come forth one of the most thoroughly read men of his age in Boston or in the world, so far as English literature is concerned. Since September 17, 1876, the date he entered prison, until now, he has spent almost the whole of his time, when not sleeping or eating, in reading. He has had access to the prison library, and has perused everything from the lightest novel up to the choicest classic.

When condemned to life imprisonment he was extremely illiterate. Although a pervert, he possessed a brain which was otherwise above the average.

His thinking faculties were sharp, shrewd and quick. Over twenty-four years spent in a prison cell has not dimmed them. To-day, at the age of forty-one, he is just as active mentally as he was when as a youth he concocted the crimes which startled the country.

"He does no work whatever except that which is necessary to keep his cell clean," said Warden Bridges. "Most prisoners doing solitary want employment. They make unique canes and curios to keep their minds employed, but Pomeroy is different. All he wants is books, and he devours them with the greatest avidity.

"Life-time prisoners who are not condemned to solitary confinement usually die before they have spent a quarter of a century in prison, and the average convict becomes mentally queer after eight or ten years behind the bars.

"Pomeroy is a phenomenon. He is to-day hale, hearty and of sound mind, barring his homicidal mania. He is quiet and tractable, but we always keep a sharp eye on him, for he is deep and crafty.

"He eats and sleeps well. The majority of people imagine that he is confined in a little four by eight cell, but that is a mistake. His quarters are commodious, well furnished and supplied with two windows."

Pomeroy confidently expects to receive a pardon, and frequently talks to his guards about it when his food is passed in to him.—Boston Post.

One of the street decorations in San Francisco during the Masonic meeting was a bell formed of 7,000 electric lights, strung from a crown of steel to a great ring, the crown and ring also being studded with incandescent bulbs. It was suspended fifty feet in the air over the street. The top was 175 feet from the ground and the ring was 150 feet in circumference. Shining down from the inside of the crown was a plate on which were a crown and cross and the motto, "In Hoc Signo Vinces," done in multicolored lights. The bell, which is said to have been the greatest piece of electrical illuminative work ever constructed, weighed six and one-half tons.

The eight largest diamonds in the world are what are known as crown jewels. Some of them are in an uncut state, and others are carefully cut and finished, so that there is a wide difference in their value. The Kohinoor, the smallest in weight, has been thus reduced by cutting, and is much the most valuable of the lot and has been estimated at less than $500,000. The list is as follows: The Braganza, part of the Portugal jewels, weighs 1880 carats; Kohinoor, belonging to the English crown, 103 carats; Star of Brazil, 125 carats; Austrian Kaiser, 139 carats; Russian Czar, 193 carats; Rajah of Borneo, 367 carats.

The Manu group of islands has been ceded to the United States by the king of Manu and his chiefs. This is the result of the fair rule of Tutuila by the Manu chiefs refused to cede the islands when the group was divided among the three powers. The Manu group are small islands, about seventy-five miles east of Tutuila. The population is less than 1,500.

In Armenia children are not allowed to play with dolls. It is feared that if this were permitted the little ones would learn to worship them as idols.

Many old houses in Holland have a special door, which is never opened save on two occasions—when there is a marriage or a death in the family.

The custom of marrying girls when they are mere children of 9 or 10 years is increasing rather than decreasing in Bengal and other parts of India. The resulting racial degradation is becoming so obvious that laws have been passed in several regions forbidding the marriage of girls under fourteen.

It is said that whenever Andrew Carnegie has in mind the gift of another library he first asks his wife's advice. If she approves, the donation is made. Mrs. Carnegie was Miss Louise Whitfield, of New York, and she married the iron king in 1887. They have one child, Margaret.

Since the use of wire fences has become so extensive the number of cattle killed each year by lightning has greatly increased.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Example is more efficacious than precept.—Johnson.

Nothing is more disgraceful than insincerity.—Cicero.

To those whose god is honor, disgrace alone is sin.—A. W. Hare.

Courtesy is a duty public servants owe to the humblest member of society.—Lord Lyttelton.

The highest order that was ever instituted on earth is the order of faith.—Henry Ward Beecher.

There is no great achievement that is not the result of patient working and waiting.—J. G. Holland.

The silence of a friend commonly amounts to treachery. His not daring to say anything in our behalf implies but a tacit censure.—Hazlitt.

The flower of civilization is the finished man, the man of sense, of grace, of accomplishment, of social power—the gentleman.—Emerson.

There is a healthful hardiness about real dignity that never dreads contact and communion with others, however humble.—Washington Irving.

An All-British Pacific Cable.

The new all-British Pacific cable has been definitely decided upon, and a tender of $8,985,000 for furnishing and laying the same accepted. The cable will be 7000 miles in all. The longest link, approximately 3500 miles, will be the longest single section in the world. The route taken by this new cable from Canada to Queensland, will be via Fanning Island, Fiji and Norfolk Islands, but the exact route will be kept secret in order to enhance the difficulty of cable-cutters in war time. As a matter of fact the cable is being laid with the idea of affording greater security to Great Britain and her colonies in times of war by ensuring uninterrupted cable communication by means of a cable touching only at British ports. It will be laid largely in deep water, and is to be completed before the end of 1902.

Mississippi appropriates $200,000 annually to her veterans, and South Carolina gives a like sum each year. The appropriation in Louisiana is but $75,000 a year, in Arkansas it is $55,000. Texas votes to the veterans $250,000 a year. Florida sets aside a tax of one mill to the pension fund. Tennessee pensions her old soldiers and maintains a soldiers' home.

The gambling propensities of the Russians are indicated by the fact that more than $1,500,000 is spent in Russia for playing cards. The Tsaritsa Maria charitable institutions have a monopoly of the manufacture and they make a large profit, as the production costs only about $250,000.

M. Dubois, of Paris, shows that it is possible by means of Roentgen rays to examine the living oyster without in any way injuring it and to ascertain whether or not it contains a pearl. If it contains only a tiny pearl the oyster is returned and is allowed to live until the disease has developed a large pearl.

Near Manantoddy, India, a man while sitting in his compound with a striped blanket wrapped around his body, was mistaken for a tiger by another man, an inmate of his own house, and shot dead on the spot.

Mexican scientists have proved that a huge cypress tree, standing in Chepultepec, with a trunk 118 feet and 10 inches in circumference, is about 6,200 years old.

In 1903 Georgia paid to her pensioners $857,415. Since 1865 she has paid them over eight million dollars. There are over fifteen thousand enrolled pensioners.

The most frequented lake in Europe is the Lake of Lucerne; last year 20 steamboats plied on it and carried 1,529,000 passengers and over one thousand tons of baggage and freight.

A diamond ring valued at $150, which was lost in Great Barrington, Mass., fourteen years ago, was unearthed by chickens vigorously scratching in the soil recently.

Until lately the automobile made slow progress in Australia, but this season a decided increase in the number in use has taken place.

The home of the Oraibi branch of the Moqui Indians is a mesa 500 feet high, upon which the old Indians practice the snake dance and other favorite ceremonies of the tribe.

The canine population of Ireland is not far short of half a million, according to a return just issued.

Kissing of sacred pictures has been stopped in Mexico to avoid spreading of contagious diseases.

In the past thirty years Italy has sent more than 2,000,000 persons to the United States.

There is a shortage reported in the cranberry crop this year.

Senator M. A. Hanna left an estate valued at $2,914,500.

To Prevent Tuberculosis in Germany.

The German Department of the Interior has issued a set of instructions conveying compulsory precautions to be taken against the spread of tuberculosis in the empire. The instructions consist of seven articles, providing that doctors, under all circumstances where their patients have lung or larynx tuberculosis, must give written notice to the police as soon as the case in question has been diagnosed; that immediately after the death of a person from this form of the disease the room he used and his effects must be thoroughly disinfected; professional women who lay out the dead must report at once in writing to the police authorities whether the disease was of the lungs or larynx; and that keepers of hotels, lodging houses, asylums or other public institutions shall report immediately the appearance of the disease in the establishment under their control. Non-compliance with these regulations is subject to a fine of $35.70 or six weeks' imprisonment.—Medical News.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally. Another woman,

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N.J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Compound** and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."
—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, and kidney troubles.

Am. 40, 1904.

THE STRAIN OF WORK.

Best of Backs Give Out Under the Burden of Daily Toil.

Lieutenant George G. Warren, of No. 3 Chemical, Washington, D. C., says: "It's an honest fact that Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great lot of good, and if it were not true I would not recommend them. It was the strain of lifting that brought on kidney trouble and weakened my back, but since using Doan's Kidney Pills I have lifted 600 pounds and felt no bad effects. I have not felt the trouble come back since, although I had suffered for five or six years, and other remedies had not helped me at all."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Thirty or forty years ago what one may call the public supply of toothpicks was unknown. Every gentleman carried one in his pocket, of gold or silver if he could afford it, one made of a goose quill if he could not afford the other, but it was not the practice to use it until after one had left the table.

Boston university has issued a circular inviting opinions on a proposal to hold an international conference for the purpose of adopting a "universal alphabet" by which to indicate the pronunciation of words in the leading European languages.

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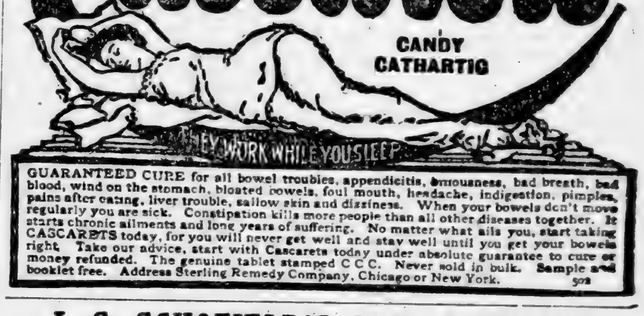

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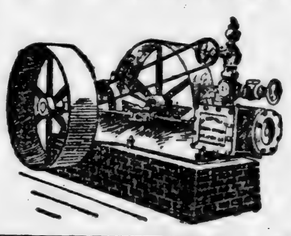

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UNION MADE.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *Fast Color Eyelets used Exclusively.*

Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $6.00."
R. S. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U.S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made.

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To Cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price $.50

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Killed in a Horrible Disaster. Weak Floor Precipitates Them into a Vault.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE A MORGUE.

Buildings Pronounced Secure Only Two Weeks Ago—Distressing Scenes.

During recess of the public school at Pleasant Ridge, Ohio, a number of children lost their lives. When school recessed there was a playful rush into the outhouse, which gave way, precipitating about twenty children into the vault.

At 11:30 a. m. nine bodies had been recovered. At that hour an estimate of those missing placed the number of those who had fallen into the vault at twenty-five. It was said the joists under the flooring gave way and precipitated all who were inside at the time.

The population of the village soon surrounded the school grounds, and people were flocking into the town from the surrounding country. The excitement was intensified by complaints of parents against the school officers, who said the building and grounds were inspected before the opening of school two weeks ago. Doctors attended such children as were rescued alive.

A distressing scene was witnessed as the search for the bodies was continued.

BLOOMING MILL ACCIDENT.

Results in Death of Two Men Scalded by Steam.

An accident in the blooming mill department of the Ensley steel works resulted in the loss of two lives. Cyrus Leck, Jr., a young man about 19 years old, was burned so badly by escaping steam that he died. The other man who lost his life was a negro named John Thomas, who has been an employe of the steel works for a number of years.

Thomas was not employed in the immediate vicinity of the place where the accident occurred, but was passing through the building, and it is claimed by several who were present at the time that the negro lost his life in a futile attempt to rescue Cyrus Leck. The men were terribly burned and scalded all over their bodies, and both of them were internally burned from having to inhale the terrific blast of steam before they were rescued. The accident happened without a moment's warning, and after the excitement was over it was discovered that a connection near the bottom of an upright boiler had blown out, which allowed an immense amount of steam to escape.

Told Tales Out of School.

At Florence, Judge E. B Almon, of the circuit court, sprung a great sensation when he called the grand jury into court and charged them with divulging the secrets of the jury room. He said he had intended receiving the report of the foreman Saturday last and discharging the jury, but when he reached Florence, he had found the streets full of rumors to the effect that two members of the grand jury had held a meeting with outsiders who had prepared a typewritten report on matters before the jury. He called their attention to the oath they had taken and said if the rumors were true they should be indicted. He said he had at first intended investigating the matter himself, but on mature consideration had decided to refer it to the grand jurors themselves.

Free Thinkers.

The congress of Free Thinkers decided to meet in Paris in 1905 and in 1906 at Beunos Ayres for North and South Americans and Barcelona for Europeans, although the Spaniards in attendance at the present congress expressed the fear that the Madrid government will forbid the meeting.

Saw His Father Killed.

William Cummins, Sr., an old man 70 years of age, was struck by a switch engine on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway at Guntsville. He was knocked down the embankment and so badly injured that he died a few hours later.

William Cummins, Jr., the old gentleman's son, is a brakeman and was on the engine. He saw his father and realized that he could not hear the engine approaching from behind, as he was very deaf, but the son could not stop the engine before it struck Mr. Cummins. The old man sustained internal injuries. He is survived by a widow.

Miners Refuse Terms.

The miners of district No. 19, United Mine Workers, have voted against the acceptance of the operators' proposal to reduce the wage scale about 2 per cent. The official count of the vote is 1,649 votes against acceptance and 549 1-2 votes in favor of acceptance. Of the subordinate unions in the district thirty voted against acceptance and twelve in favor.

Mississippi has had 569 killings in the last eight months.

ARCHBISHOP'S TRAIN

Collided with Engine—Bad Wreck, but No Fatalities.

A special train conveying the archbishop of Canterbury from Bar Harbor, Me., to Washington, was wrecked on the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central road. The archbishop was not injured, although considerably shaken up.

J. P. Morgan, of New York, who was also on the train, accompanying the archbishop, was shaken up, but not hurt.

The special was running sixty miles per hour, and was just passing the station at East Brookfield, Mass., when a detached locomotive which had been drawing a train on the North Brookfield branch ran upon the main line for some reason unexplained. The engineer of the special sighted a danger signal, but on account of the high speed of the train and the slippery condition of the rails due to the mist of the early morning, he found it impossible to do more than slightly reduce the speed of the locomotive. The engineer of the branch engine heard the onrush of the special, but he had no time to move out of the way.

The archbishop's train struck the North Brookfield engine with a terrific crash and demolished it. The other locomotive was thrown from the rails and landed across the east-bound track near the wreck of the North Brookfield engine. The cars did not leave the track.

PRESIDENT'S TRAIN

Meets with Accident—Was Running Slowly at the Time.

The president's train was delayed Thursday by an accident to the driving wheel of the locomotive as it entered the tunnel at Baltimore.

The train was proceeding at a very slow rate of speed when the accident occurred or the result might have been more serious. In some unaccountable manner the tire of a driving wheel broke and curled off. One end of it protruded upward and jammed through the boiler of the engine, causing an almost immediate snutting off of the steam.

The cause of the tire breaking, according to the railway officials, was quite inexplicable. The engine had been attached to the train just before leaving Philadelphia, and had been thoroughly tested and found to be in first-class condition. The accident, the railway officials say, is one of those which happen in spite of every precaution.

The accident is said to be the first which has happened to a train on which President Roosevelt has traveled during his administration.

LANE IS PRESIDENT.

Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association Meets.

With the election of officers the Alabama Commercial and Industrial association adjourned to meet next year at Decatur. Decatur was opposed by Selma for the next place of meeting, but on a vote Decatur secured the meeting by a large majority.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Charles P. Lane, Huntsville; vice presidents, first district, John Crafts, Mobile; second district, E. Burnett, Montgomery; third district, Charles Henderson, Troy; fourth district, blank; sixth district, R. P. Hobson, Greensboro; seventh district, C. P. Smith, Gadsden; eighth district, J. H. Edwards, Decatur; ninth district, E. J. Hudnall, Pratt City.

Before adjournment resolutions were adopted by the association indorsing good roads, compulsory education, deepening the channel of Mobile bay to 35 feet, the making of the Alabama river navigable from Mobile to the head waters and asking aid of congressmen in securing appropriations and for law and order occasioned by the recent outbreaks of mob violence.

Every commercial body in the state was represented at the association.

Signal Corps.

A new military company is being organized in Birmingham. It is to be a signal corps. A signal corps is practically the only branch of the service not represented in the Alabama national guard.

Chief Joseph Dead.

The death of Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces, closes the career of one of the greatest figures in the early days of Indian campaigning in Montana.

Chief Joseph sprang into prominence as a result of a raid made by the Nez Perces under him in 1877 when, with about 200 of his followers, he went upon the warpath, massacreing the settlers in Willowa valley.

Chief Joseph's last battle was in the Bear Paw mountain, where he was trapped by General Nelson A. Miles. It was this battle that brought General Miles prominently before the public.

New Banks.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the application to organize the First National bank of Alexander City, with $35,000 capital; also, the application to organize the First National bank of Sylacauga, with $25,000 capital.

Residence Burns.

The residence of A. M. McGehee, one mile from Seale, burned Thursday. Practically all the furniture was lost.

FAIRBANKS' LETTER

Accepting Formally the Republican Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

DEFENDS ROOSEVELT'S RECORD.

Reviews Party History and Administration—His Words on Tariff and Trade.

The letter of United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks accepting the republican nomination for the vice presidency is in part as follows:

The convention did well in its hearty commendation of the administration of President Roosevelt. This is sharply challenged by the opposition. We accept the issue with confidence. The president assumed the responsibilities of chief executive with a pledge to carry out the policy of his beloved and lamented predecessor. He kept the cabinet of President McKinley, composed of statesmen of eminent ability, in whom the country placed entire confidence. He carried forward the uncompleted work faithfully and successfully. The pledge has been kept scrupulously; the promise has been fulfilled. Peace and good order have been maintained. Domestic and foreign trade have increased and relations of amity have been preserved with foreign powers.

The foreign policy of the administration has been conservative, just and firm, and has made for the advancement of peace. Time and events have given us a larger place in international affairs.

Thirty treaties have been concluded and proclaimed and stand to the credit of the administration. Among the number are the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which stood in the way of the construction of an isthmian canal; the Panama canal treaty, the Alaskan boundary treaty and commercial treaties with China and with Cuba.

Events in the far east suggest the wisdom and necessity of a continuance of the present foreign policy. We have maintained exact neutrality between Russia and Japan.

The convention wisely declared in favor of "protection which guards and develops our industries," and that "the measure of protection should at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad."

This principle was embodied in the platform of the convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln, and it has continued to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the republican party during the forty-four years which have elapsed since then. It has become incorporated into the public law, and has become the foundation of our industrial system. It has been regarded by the republican party as a reasonable and appropriate exercise of the legislative power when imposing duties upon imports to discriminate in favor of American industries.

The democratic convention denounced "protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few," and favored a "revision and gradual reduction of the tariff."

The issue is thus distinctly made. It is by no means a new one, for while the republican party has uniformly adhered to the policy of protection, the democratic party has been consistent in its opposition. It has held to the doctrine of a revenue tariff and during all the years of the contest has maintained that the protective system was opposed to good morals, in contravention of the constitution and in violation of sound economics. The objections which are now urged against it are only a repetition of those which have found utterance for many years.

History abundantly shows that the greatest industrial development of the country has occurred during the period when the protective tariff has been maintained and that during this time labor has received its largest rewards and capital has been most profitably engaged.

The development of the country during the last forty-four years is a complete vindication of the virtue and efficiency of a protective system.

The convention very properly declared it "to be the duty of the republican party to uphold the gold standard." There is no more important duty than to maintain the stability and the character of the money of the people. The republican party has been essentially the guardian of the financial credit of the country, and the steadfast supporter of sound currency.

When the insurrection occurred upon the isthmus, the president safeguarded American interests. He acted promptly, but deliberately; prudently, not rashly; firmly, not unlawfully. He usurped no authority. He only exercised that executive power which is clearly vested in him by the constitution.

The development of trade with the orient promises to absorb the increased production of cereals in the far west, so as to leave the market conditions on the Atlantic seaboard undisturbed. The settlement of the present unproductive regions will open a new market for the manufacturers of the east.

EXTRA SESSION.

Considerable Talk Indulged at Montgomery About It.

The prospects of the legislature being called to the capitol for an unexpected meeting lie with the supreme court, which will come together in special session Thursday to pass upon the decision of the Hon. J. C. Carmichael, chancellor of the northwestern division, that the Lusk judiciary act did not, in a legal sense, pass at all; that there is no such law because the bills purporting to establish it were never regularly accepted and adopted by the two houses.

The lawyers of the state in large measure expect to see Chancellor Carmichael sustained. Attorney General Massey Wilson, however, takes the position that the bill has a show. He thinks there is enough of legality to make it hold.

COMMISSARY BURNED.

Lacey-Buck Co. Suffers Loss Supposed to be Incendiary.

The large commissary store of the Lacey-Buck Iron company at Cruduo, where this company operates the largest and best ore mines in the Gadsden district, was burned Sunday morning.

The building was a frame structure 40 by 80 feet and was filled with a large stock of goods. All effort to save the property was useless, as there was no means of extinguishing the flames. The stock was valued at $15,000 with $8,000 insurance. So far there is no clue to the origin, but it is supposed to be incendiary.

GROOM IS DEAD.

Was Fatally Hurt Three Days Before Wedding.

D. M. Pierson, a wealthy lumber man of Walterboro, S. C., while about to assist his prospective bride from a street car, lost his balance and fell, his head striking the pavement with such force that he became unconscious, dying later. He was to have been married Wednesday.

In what was to have been his wedding suit he was buried.

Eucharistic Congress.

One of the most notable gatherings of the Roman Catholic episcopacy and clergy ever held in this country, the third Eucharistic congress of the United States, which began its sessions Tuesday in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York.

Bishop Maes, of Covington, Ky., will preside over the approaching congress, which will be attended by a large majority of the 4,200 members of the Priests' Eucharistic League throughout the United States. The congress will close with great pomp, which will include a pontifical high mass, sermon and a procession of clergymen and laymen about the grounds of the cathedral in Fifth avenue. The pope will be represented at the congress by the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Falconio.

Coke.

Alabama produced last year 2,693,497 tons of coke, while West Virginia turned out 2,707,818 tons. The figures might be transposed this year were it not for our coal strike. Pennsylvania leads in this product.

Alabama had at the end of 1903 ovens to the number of 8,674, in which 4,483,942 tons of coal were turned into coke. The average value of coke last year in this state was $2.83. There are in round numbers 80,000 coke ovens in the country, one half of which are located in Pennsylvania.

Pay Coming.

Colonel Walter Weaver, paymaster general of the Mississippi national guard, has sent official notice to the commanding officers of the three regiments composing the organizations that the pay vouchers for the troops who participated in the encampment at Biloxi during the month of August will be sent out in a few days.

More Equipment.

It is reported that the Central of Georgia railroad is soon to let the contract for furnishing eight passenger and two combination coaches. Considerable new rolling stock is being purchased by the Central.

New Railroad.

It is reported from Greenville, Miss., that a short line known as the Delta Southern is to be constructed in that state.

New Cars.

Specifications are being asked for by the Louisville and Nashville railroad for one thousand coal cars, which will be built in the shops of the company.

Killed by Lightning.

During a severe rain and thunder storm in Tuscumbia and Sheffield, George Witherspoon, a well-known young man of the latter place, was struck and instantly killed by a bolt of lightning.

New Hotel.

The contract for the new Exchange hotel, Montgomery, was let to Nicholas Ittner, of Atlanta, at a price approximating $250,000. Work is to begin at once and the building is to be finished by October 1, 1905.

University Burned Out.

The main building of the University of Minnesota burned Saturday, entailing a loss of $125,000; fully insured.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME.

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	N
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5
7 15	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4

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Clanton, - - - Ala.

THE

VOL. II.

COMMUNICATION Can Now Be Had With Port Arthur. It is Completely Blockaded.

CRUISER BAYAN NOT ESCAPED

Japanese Have Tunnelled Into Port Arthur and Are Increasing Their War Strength.

Small outpost fights constitute the sum of the activities reported from the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese blockade of Port Arthur is so effective that General Stoessel has been unable to inform the war office at St. Petersburg of the situation there.

The report of the arrival of the Russian armored cruiser Bayan, of the Port Arthur squadron at Han Chau bay, near Shanghai, has no official confirmation.

Artillery conflicts are adding to the horrors of the situation at Port Arthur. On September 22 and 23 the Russians made sorties against positions held by the Kanagawa regiment, and desperate fighting ensued. The Japanese force was practically annihilated, only one non-commissioned officer and eleven men remaining alive out of the 4,000 who went into the engagement.

The Japanese tunnel into Port Arthur was completed on September 24 and was immediately used. The result is unknown.

A dispatch from Mukden states merely that all is quiet there. There is intense interest in developments at Mukden, but the public and apparently the authorities also are utterly in the dark as to what is transpiring.

The Japanese are active west of Mukden. The Russian cavalry forces are strong in that direction: their horses are in splendid condition and the roads are good. The Japanese are also active eastward, and have been reinforced.

PARK COMMISSION.

Makes a Report—Monument to be Erected.

The war department made public the report of the Vicksburg National Military Park commission, consisting of William T. Rigby, Stephen D. Lee and James Everett. The report says that foundations have been constructed for the Thirty-ninth Ohio regimental and battery monuments, which will be placed in position within a few months.

The Iowa commission has signed a contract for the construction of its memorial in the park at a cost of $100,000. The Illinois commission has arranged for the construction of a state memorial to cost $200,000.

The commission has approved the request of the Pennsylvania commission to place its monument on a tract of land adjoining the General Grant reservation on the north, the land embracing 2.59 acres, to be purchased by the Pennsylvania commission and deeded to the United States. An estimate of $150,000 is made for the necessary expenses by the commission for the next fiscal year, and it is suggested that the appropriation be made immediately available to meet existing conditions.

Statesman Dead.

Sir William Carmon Harcourt, former chancellor of the exchequer and secretary of the home office, died Saturday. His death means to England the loss of another old school statesman. Sir William, in the time of Gladstone's power, was one of the best known figures in British political life, and was often mentioned as the probable successor of Gladstone.

Cotton Crop Percentage.

The monthly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on September 25th to have been 75.8 as compared with 84.1 last month, 65.1 on September 25, 1902, and a ten year average of 66.8.

At Thomas.

Two of the furnaces at Thomas are in full blast, the coke ovens are also in operation and it is understood that preparations will soon be commenced to put No. 1 in condition to have the torch applied. No. 2 furnace has been in operation for several weeks. Two weeks ago preparations were begun to start up No. 3, and now that plant is turning out daily output.

All five of the batteries of coke ovens, comprising over one hundred, are in operation. It is understood that shortly a force of workmen will be put on No. 1 to do considerable repairing and improving on that plant.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

ville & Nashville R.

CENTRAL TIME.

PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	N
10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7
18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6
..	Jemison	8 58	....	5
..	Thorsby	8 51	....	5
..	Lomax	8 42	....	5
03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
..	Cooper	8 17	....	5
..	Verbena	8 11	....	5
..	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4

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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., OCTOBER 6, 1904. NO. 28.

D COMMUNICATION

n Now Be Had With Port Arthur. It is Completely Blockaded.

RUISER BAYAN NOT ESCAPED

panese Have Tunnelled Into Port Arthur and Are Increasing Their War Strength.

Small outpost fights constitute the m of the activities reported from the inity of Mukden. The Japanese ckade of Port Arthur is so effective t General Stoessel has been unable inform the war office at St. Peters- rg of the situation there.

The report of the arrival of the Rus- n armored cruiser Bayan, of the rt Arthur squadron at Han Chau r, near Shanghai, has no official con- mation.

Artillery conflicts are adding to the rrors of the situation at Port Ar- ur. On September 22 and 23 the ssians made sorties against posi- ns held by the Kanagawa regiment, d desperate fighting ensued. The panese force was practically anni- ated, only one non-commissioned of- er and eleven men remaining alive t of the 4,000 who went into the en- agement.

The Japanese tunnel into Port Ar- ur was completed on September 24 d was immediately used. The result unknown.

A dispatch from Mukden states merc- y that all is quiet there. There is tense interest in developments at ukden, but the public and apparent- the authorities also are utterly in e dark as to what is transpiring.

The Japanese are active west of ukden. The Russian cavalry forces e strong in that direction; their orses are in splendid condition and e roads are good. The Japanese are lso active eastward, and have been re- nforced.

PARK COMMISSION.

kes a Report—Monument to be Erected.

The war department made public the port of the Vicksburg National Mili- ry Park commission, consisting of illiam T. Rigby, Stephen D. Lee and mes Everett. The report says that undations have been constructed for e Thirty-ninth Ohio regimental and ttery monuments, which will be aced in position within a few months. The Iowa commission has signed a ntract for the construction of its morial in the park at a cost of $100,- 00. The Illinois commission has ar- nged for the construction of a state morial to cost $200,000.

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SHOT BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Tragedy at Greenville—Family Trouble the Cause.

Radford Buckhaults, one of the best known citizens of Butler county, and a wealthy farmer, was instantly killed Saturday afternoon by Dan T. Stallings. The tragedy occurred just about dusk in front of the Elk hotel in Greenville. Family trouble is thought to have been the cause.

Statements as to how the quarrel began differ. It is certain, however, that there had been previous bad blood between the two. Buckhaults is said to have drawn a pistol and aimed it at Stallings, the cartridge snapping. Mr. Stallings then drew his gun and fired, the bullets striking their mark.

Buckhaults returned the fire, sending one shot through the abdomen of Mr. Stallings. He fell dead almost immediately after firing.

The killing occurred in the most public portion of the town and created intense excitement.

Both the parties are among the best known citizens of the county. Buckhaults had married Stallings' sister about a year ago. He owned a large plantation near here and his estate is valued at about $30,000. Mr. Stallings was also well to do. He is also married. His condition is critical.

Stallings was hit with only one ball. It probably passed through both lungs and is considered very serious.

Both are comparatively young men, both physically powerful athletes. No better specimens of physical manhood are in the county. Both were married.

Each of them were farmers and doing excellently well. Buckhaults had just sold some cotton and had about $1,500 in his pocket when killed.

HUNTSVILLE EXPENSES.

Small Fortune Spent in the Lynching Matter.

The term of circuit court just ended at Huntsville was the most historic and at the same time the longest ever held in Madison county. The court had three grand juries, the one that sat for three wektas shrdlu shrdluhm sat for three weeks at the beginning of the term, the one that sat for two days and indicted Horace Maples and Dennis Smith for murder and the famous grand jury that returned twenty-six indictments against alleged lynchers. Three regular murder cases were tried and one murderer, a negro, was sentenced to hang. This was the first sentence of death passed in Madison county in nineteen years. Three alleged lynchers were tried on the charge of murder and three on charges of arson in the first degree.

The first special grand jury cost $68, the trials of alleged lynchers cost $2,200, the jail damaged to the extent of $500 by the riot, so the county is out $3,056. The state spent $3,000 in round figures in rushing a company of militia here in the hope of preventing the lynching and later in maintaining a military guard around the jail for ten days. This does not include the cost of the military court of inquiry, so it may be safely estimated that the state and county will have to spend at least $6,500 before all expenses have been paid.

LITTLE GIRL CAUSES WRECK.

Placed a Bolt on Track to see the Train Mash It.

Detectives arrested Gussie Loving, 10-year-old white girl, at her home near Dunlow, W. Va., charged with wrecking a Norfolk and Western passenger train. The train was wrecked by striking a bolt nut placed on the rail.

The engine, baggage and mail car were derailed and went down an embankment. The engineer, fireman and mail clerk were all more or less injured, but none of the passengers were hurt. When arrested the girl admitted her guilt, and said she put the nut on the track "just for fun to see the train mash it."

After Oil.

The people of Clarke county, Mississippi, are rejoicing over the fact that efforts are going to be made in the neighborhood of Enterprise for the purpose of discovering oil. Several experts have made visits there and after making investigations have expressed the belief that oil can be obtained.

Guarding the Connecticut.

To guard against any further attempt from the outside to injure the battleship Connecticut, which has just been launcned at the navy yards in Brooklyn, after attempts to damage her had been frustrated, two marines with rifles patrol the land side of the boat, while on the boat itself are stationed guards with instructions to shoot if necessary. Electric lights at night are on the outside and the interior of the boat and there is no relaxation of vigilance.

A navy tug loaded with marines, with instructions to shoot straight at any unauthorized person attempting to approach the new battleship, patrols the river.

SENATOR HOAR DEAD.

The End Came Early Friday Morning. Funeral Will Be Held Monday.

UNCONSCIOUS SINCE TUESDAY.

Served in the Senate Many Years. Known as "America's Grand Old Man."

George Frisbie Hoar, senior United States senator from Massachusetts, died at his home in Worcester, Mass., at 1:35 o'clock Friday morning. The end followed a period of unconsciousness that had continued since early Tuesday, and came so gently that only the attending physicians were aware of the exact moment of dissolution.

The physicians despaired of the senator's life six weeks ago, but such was the vitality exhibited by their distinguished patient that even they were surprised and the public was at times led to cherish a faith in an ultimate recovery.

There were present at the bedside when death came the senator's son, General Rockwood Hoar; his daughter, Mary, and Dr. Warren R. Gilman, who for weeks had been in almost constant attendance upon the senator.

The senator had been in ill health since last winter, and even when attending the sessions of the senate he was obliged to take extreme care lest his exertions should overcome him. At that time he was troubled with lumbago, and the death of his wife in Washington proved such a blow that he never recovered entirely from its effects.

Toward the close of the last session of congress he was frequently absent from the sessions, and remained at his hotel.

He came to his home soon after the adjournment and apparently recovered. Late in May he attended the bi-centennial celebration in the town of Sutton and made a speech of more than a half hour's duration in the open air at the dedication of a memorial tablet to General Rufus Putnam on the site of Putnam's birthplace. Mr. Hoar made a historical address, eulogizing General Putnam as one of the country's greatest men.

A few weeks later Senator Hoar made an iuformal address at the English high school on the occasion of the presentation to the city of some copies of Stuart's portrait of Washington by the Daughters of the Revolution.

This was Senator Hoar's last appearance in public life.

Previous to August 17th the reports of his illness were treated lightly by his family and immediate friends. On one occasion, when a report was circulated that his condition was serious, he dictated a semi-humorous account of his illness.

Governor Bates during the day issued a proclamation announcing the death of the senator and paying tribute to his memory.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon from the Church of Unity, Rev. Edvard Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, will be asked to officiate.

Mayo Reinstated.

Ex-Sheriff W. D. Mayo has been reappointed sheriff of Clay county by Acting Governor Cunningham. Mr. Mayo failed to file his new bond for the extended term as required by law. His office was therefore declared vacant. It developed that he had made out his new bond in the required time, but on account of erroneous advice by an attorney he failed to file it in time.

To Establish Creameries.

An effort is being made to establish dairies and creameries along the line of the Gulf and Ship Island railway in Mississippi, and Immigration Agent Bouslog of that railway is in correspondence with a large number of northern people to induce them to locate in the country between Hattiesburg and Gulfport.

School Tax Apportionment.

"Under the educational laws of the state how should the funds raised by a special school tax be apportioned?"

This was the question which the department of education submitted to Attorney General Massey Wilson.

The attorney general holds that the funds from a special school tax shall be apportioned as the general school funds. After a county has voted for a special school tax the tax collector collects it and he turns it over to the county superintendent. It shall then be divided among the school children in the way already from the general school fund is apportioned.

McCONNELL RESIGNS

Command of the Third Regiment of Alabama National Guard.

Lieutenant Colonel F. P. McConnell, commanding the Third infantry Alabama National Guard, has resigned. His resignation was received in the adjutant general's office at noon Tuesday and at 1 o'clock Adjutant General Brandon announced that it had been accepted by the governor, and that an election had been ordered for October 18th for the selection of a new commander.

The resignation, which was sent by Colonel McConnell from his home at Talladega, gave no reason for his retiring from the command of the Third. It is supposed that Colonel McConnell feels that his efforts to restore harmony have been unavailing. It is possible that the report of the court of inquiry on the Huntsville company which declared that company worthless and inefficient, had a bearing upon his action.

It will be recalled that Colonel McConnell at the close of the brigade camp at Birmingham recommended that this company and two others in the regiment be mustered out. This recommendation was not complied with.

OUR BIGGEST FIGHTER.

Battleship Conecticut Successfully Launched Thursday.

Although successfully launched Thursday the battleship Connecticut did not have the bottle of wine broken by Miss Alice B. Wells, who had been selected as sponsor for the ship. She threw the bottle at the bow, but it failed to break. Rear Admiral Rodgers attempted to grasp the bottle as it rebounded, but failed, and the ship was moving off into the water when a workman dashed the glass receptacle of the champagne against the side of the ship, shattering it to pieces, to the relief of the superstitious.

The Connecticut is a sister ship of the Louisiana, and both vessels were authorized by an act of congress in 1902. The Connecticut was built in a government yard and under government supervision, while the Louisiana was built by a private ship building firm at Newport News, Va.

The Connecticut when finished will be the finest and most powerful boat in the American navy and will rank with the most powerful battleships of the navies of other nations.

Document Issued.

The department of archives and history has issued as a bulletin a "History of the First Regiment, Alabama Volunteer Infantry, C. S. A." It was written by Edward Young McMorris, Ph. D., "a private of the Perota Guards, Company C, 1861, Company G 1862-1865; and an original member of both the company and regiment." It is dedicated "To the Soldiers, the Sailors and the Women of the Confederate States of America, and to Their Descendants Forever"

In a prefatory note by the director of the department of archives and history Dr. Thomas M. Owen, it is announced that the history was prepared at the request of the department, which is seeking to have provided a series of narrative histories or historical sketches of Alabama commands in the war.

Cigar Stamps Smaller.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a statement in the imported cigar stamped matter, in which he permits the order made by Assistant Armstrong to stand, so far as it relates to reducing the size of the stamp and to attaching it in a less conspicuous place on the box. He reverses the order wherein it required the stamp to be of the same color as the international revenue stamp, and it will be placed on the bottom of the box instead of the top, but at the end where it now appears opposite the internal revenue stamp.

Large Hospital.

The Mississippi sanitarium, which has been conducted in a private residence for several months past, since the burning of the former building has purchased a plot of land in the most elevated portion of Hattiesburg and will construct one of the largest and most modern hospitals in the state.

A Relic.

The old federal transport "Burnside," which was sunk during the operations about Chattanooga in the early sixties, was raised from the bed of the Tennessee river by recent high waters and landed on a shoal, where parts of the hulk and boilers are visible.

The boat was sunk while the men were attempting to transfer to it from a larger boat heavier engines than the Burnside was built to carry. She was never seen again until the high waters disturbed her. River men are getting the iron out of her.

COTTON OPENING

Is Now General and Picking is Quite Advanced.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature conditions during the week ending October 3d have been generally favorable for maturing and harvesting late crops, although excessively warm in portions of Kansas and the southern states. There was practically no precipitation over the southern states.

Corn has experienced another week of favorable conditions, but frost was injurious in Wisconsin

With high temperature and practically no rain during the week in the cotton region, the staple has continued to open rapidly in all sections, prematurely in Georgia and Mississippi, and picking has progressed under favorable conditions. Complaints of scarcity of labor are still received from portions of central and eastern districts. Reports indicate that nearly all the cotton crop has been harvested in southern Georgia, Louisiana and southwestern Texas; 75 per cent in Florida, the central portions of Georgia and Texas; 50 per cent and over in other states except Arkansas and Oklahoma, where about one-fourth is picked, and North Carolina, where only a small portion has been gathered. Late cotton is still shedding in Georgia, is much shortened by drought in Tennessee, and continued depredations of insect pests have injured prospects for any top crop in Texas.

Tobacco is practically all housed.

LIBERTY'S SCULPTOR DEAD.

Consumption Causes His Final Taking Off—His Work.

Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor, died Tuesday. Tuberculosis developed three years ago and showed violent symptoms during the last few months, but Bartholdi insisted on continuing work in his studio.

During the last days of his work he fully realized the fatality of his disease and began to design his own tombstone. This will show an allegorical figure holding out a laurel wreath. It was completed the day before Baltholdi took to his bed.

He leaves an uncompleted but important group intended to be erected in Paris in honor of the aeronauts who distinguished themselves at the seige of Paris. The group partakes somewhat of the uniqueness and magnitude of the Statue of Liberty and shows a huge balloon arising above the figures.

IRON GOES UP.

Advance of 50 Per Cent Per Ton Declared Tuesday.

No. 2, foundry, pig iron, has taken on an advance. One of the smaller companies sold two car loads of the product at $10 per ton and another advance is not improbable, the demand being very active.

One of the larger companies telegraphed all of its selling agents not to sell iron at prices which have been quoted for the past week except upon advices of the general offices. No. 2, foundry, iron has not sold as high as $10 for some time. It is believed that the change for better will be permanent in the fact of a long curtailed production and a general reduction of accumulated stock.

Controlling the Weevil.

The United States department of agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 209, entitled "Controlling the Boll Weevil in Cotton Seed and at Ginneries."

The bulletin was prepared by Mr. W. D. Hunter, special agent in charge of cotton boll weevil investigations of the bureau of entomology, and calls attention to the fact that the extent to which cotton seed and ginneries are factors in the dissemination of the boll weevil has not been realized generally. The bureau of entomology has paid particular attention to this matter during the present season and has demonstrated that ginneries are the most important single factors in disseminating the pest.

Church Dedicated.

The dedicatory services of the new Baptist church, just completed in East Florence, took place Sunday. Rev. W. S. Brown, of Birmingham, formerly pastor of the Florence Baptist church, preached the sermon. A collection of $200.70 was taken up, making the building out of debt.

Buried Alive in Mine.

A special from Cartersville, Ga., says six men have been buried alive in a mine near that place. The dead are R. P. Morgan, owner of the mine and a prominent business and society man, and five employes. About 1,000 tons of earth and ore fell.

Hoar's Son Nominated.

The republican convention of the third Massachusetts congressional district nominated Rockwood Hoar, son of the late senator, by acclamation for representative. Just before the dissolution of the convention the delegates stood with bowed heads for a moment out of respect to Senator Hoar.

Professional Cards.

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Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

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The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

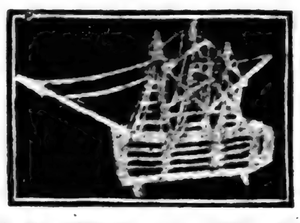
A. STEIN,
Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the author, is a stalwart cricketer, and, they say, can provide as exciting a time with

SHIP BUILT OF CRYSTALS.

Product of Famous Salt Mines of Droitwich, England.

This is a briny ship, which, however, has never sailed "the briny." In the sunlight it is a thing of beauty, sending back the radiance from its crystals. The salt that covers it is of unusual purity and is of the Droitwich kind, manufactured at the town of that name in Worcestershire, England, famous for its brine baths. Droitwich is probably the saltiest town of its size on earth; there are hills, mountains and giant blocks of



it, of a whiteness and purity that evoke the admiration of the beholder—all of which is under cover in the converting plants.

WHEN DENTISTRY WAS YOUNG.

Primitive "Weapons" Once Used for Tooth Pulling.

Dr. O. C. Sharpe, a dentist of Danielson, Conn., has in his possession two pairs of forceps that represent the first departure that there is any record of from the old turnkey, the first universal instrument used for the extraction of teeth.

These forceps were presented to Dr. Sharpe fifteen years ago by a member of the family in whose possession they had been for over 100 years

At the time these instruments were in use there were no dentists, the tooth-pulling being done by the doctor, a muscular member of the family, or, as it more commonly happened, by the village shoemaker.

On what was probably a never-forgotten occasion, a handle on one pair was broken and a strong piece of wood securely wound with the "waxed end" used by shoemakers was substituted.

Exploration in Canaan.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Institute, Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. W. Wilson delivered an address in which he described the work of exploration in Palestine during the past twelve months. Operations were being prosecuted at Gezer, a city that was a place of importance long before the Israelites passed over Jordan, and had a continuous history down to the period of the Crusades. No Levitical city had hitherto been explored, and the committee were consequently desirous that the examination of Gezer should be of the most searching nature. When the work was commenced no one expected that he would find the untouched cremated remains of a cave-dwelling race which was not acquainted with metal, or the undisturbed dead of one of the Canaanite tribes, with their bronze weapons and food vessels of hand-made pottery. Yet these and other discoveries had supplied a chronological starting point for the archaeology of pre-Israelite Canaan, and had thrown a great deal of light upon the domestic life of the Amorites, and possibly of the Israelites under the Judges.

New York Roof Garden.

A roof garden of the Broadway variety is a novelty on the East Side,

Comfort on the Roof.

though concert halls and cafes of all descriptions are common enough there. The Clinton Hall roof garden may not actually be the only one east of the Bowery, but it is the first to attract general attention. One should go to the Clinton Hall roof on a bright, starlight night, which indeed is true of any roof garden.—New York Sun.

Latest Novelty in Clocks.

The latest novelty in clocks has just made its appearance in France. It consists of a perfect representation, in antique silver, of an old church, transparent enamel forming the stained windows. The clock dial is one inch in diameter and is placed in the belfry, where tiny bells chime every hour. The roof of the church proper can be raised, disclosing a gold-lined receptacle for matches.

Long Motor-Car Runs.

A motor car recently made a nonstop run of 2,000 miles, the journey being from London to Perth and back twice. A motor wagon with a five-ton load ran from Seaham Harbor to London (294 miles) in fifty-four hours, including stoppages to change drivers and take up water.

Will Keep Clergyman Busy.

A Manchester, N. H., clergyman who returned after a month's absence on vacation found such a large mail awaiting him at the postoffice that he had to take a large dress suit case to carry it home in.

BEES BREAK UP A FUNERAL.

Swarm Out of the Pulpit and Put the Mourners to Flight.

While a funeral service was in progress in the Vernon church, near Plummer's Landing, a swarm of bumble bees which had nested under the pulpit was disturbed, and, emerging from its quarters, caused a panic among the mourners, says a dispatch from Flemingsburg, Ky.

The officiating minister and friends hastily retreated from the sanctuary and were closely followed by the pall-bearers with the casket, warding off the bees as best they could in their flight.

A number of the mourners and two pall-bearers are reported to have been badly stung. However, they remained until the funeral service had been concluded in the church yard.

The exact location of the nest cannot be determined until the pulpit is torn away. The congregation dislikes to tinker with it at this time, the eve of a protracted religious meeting. Unless the bees remain under cover the meeting will probably be held in a grove.

Publisher Evidently Hoodooed.

Mr. St. John Adcock, the author, is experiencing strange luck. A short time ago the public were to have been in possession of his latest novel. The book was printed in Scotland, and the first edition was being sent to London by steamer, but the author received word that the ship has foundered, and his new book now lies on the ocean bed. Mr. Adcock's book of poems was also delayed in publication, by the first edition being burnt in a fire at the printer's. He says he is somewhat curious to see what dark fate is in store for his next work.

Mammoth Watermelon.

This huge specimen was grown in California and weighed 350 pounds.

Girls in Successful Whale Hunt.

A great whale hunt in Nestling Bay, Shetland islands, came to an end the other morning, after having lasted twenty-four hours. The whales, which numbered about sixty and were from ten to twenty-five feet in length, entered the bay. Next day a number of boats went out, their crews armed with guns and other weapons. There was a scarcity of hands, owing to most of the men being away at the fishing, but girls volunteered in large numbers, and from their boats kept the whales from escaping by throwing stones. Forty whales were in turn driven near shore and either shot or harpooned.

Fossil in Bed of Limestone.

A queer bird fossil has been found in a bed of limestone near Eureka Springs, Mo. It is quite large, and is evidently the fossil of a prehistoric bird. A strange feature is the position, showing that it was on the alert, squatting on the ground, with its head turned to one side. Scientists who have seen it say that it belonged to the cretaceous period, but they do not attempt to account for the bird's position. How it became fossilized while on the alert is a mystery.

Collie Drives Off Cows and Hawks.

On a farm in Sangerville is a year-old Scotch collie which has taken upon herself the general oversight of things. No crow or hawk can alight on the place and remain any longer than it takes her to get to it, neither are the hens and geese allowed to go beyond their bounds. The intelligence that she exhibits is wonderful, and it is safe to say that no offer could tempt her owner to part with her.—Lewiston Journal.

Somewhat Ungallant Toast.

Ring in Shell of Live Oyster.

Peter Hoffman recently visited Savin Rock, Conn., and while there found a large gold ring firmly embedded in the shell of a live oyster. The ring was a wedding ring, in which the inscription "H. R. to L. D., 1875," was plainly visible, though it must have been in the water for a long time.

BOTH TABLE AND DESK.

Handsome Piece of Furniture, Ingenious and Useful.

An ingenious piece of furniture is that just patented by an Indiana man which comprises a desk and table. As is shown in the picture, the transformation from one to the other is easily and quickly accomplished

The Table-Desk.

through the unique arrangement of the several parts.

As a table a smooth rectangular surface is presented which may be used for any of those purposes to which the drawing room table is usually put. Rows of drawers, dainty lockers and shelves line the sides of the affair. Converted into a desk, the user has the advantage of a smooth writing surface, pigeonholes for the writing material and paraphernalia and an ample upper ledge or shelf for such use as he may desire. Taken all in all, this is one of the most complete and handy contrivances of the kind that has been granted patent rights recently.

A Valuable Gift.

Will Carleton, the poet and lecturer, was lecturing in a Western city several years ago, when, on leaving the platform, he was accosted by a pleasant shabby looking old woman.

"Mr. Carleton," she said, "I want to ask a great favor. Will you give me the handkerchief you carried while you lectured this evening?"

"Why, what on earth do you want that for?"

"I am very poor, Mr. Carleton," she said, "and if you give me that handkerchief I think I can live on it a year."

Mr. Carleton stared. "A year! You shall certainly have it," and the old women retired with the handkerchief, profusely thanking him.

Later Mr. Carleton learned that she had embroidered his name on it, and "raffled" it to so good effect that she cleared several hundred dollars, enough to live on for a year.—Montreal Herald.

Queer English Court Decisions.

A new set of false teeth was awarded last May as damages to a Clapton coachman who had bitten upon a small pebble which had somehow got into a steak-pudding he was eating at a coffee shop, and broken and strained the set of teeth he was using; while "the first and second pick of the next litter of pups" was the amount of damages gravely entered for a Plaistow dog-fancier who had had a little trouble with another of the craft as to the disposal of some pedigree fox terriers.

Great-Grandma's Pattens.

The pattens that our great-grandmothers wore instead of rubbers were clogs of wood standing on a ring of iron. Straps, which the feet slipped into, held them on.

Singular Fiddler.

Frank Clawson is the name of a singular fiddler of Atlanta, who is without hands. Many years ago he was caught in a blizzard and his arms were frozen so badly that both hands were amputated at the wrists. For a long time the violin was silent; but, being a mechanical genius, he invented a contrivance of wire to enable him to wield the bow. The fingering was more difficult, but by practice he trained the stump of his left hand to make the necessary shifts from one string to another and the varying positions. With the violin held in place by his chin and knees and with the help of his fingerless arms, Clawson manages to play his old-time selections with nearly as much skill as he formerly did.

Turtles in Fierce Fight.

Two turtles, weighing not less than fifty pounds each, engaged in a fierce fight on the banks of a pond in Gardiner. For a full hour they fought on, unmindful of the spectators gathered about them. Both teeth and claws were used freely and more than once each was obliged to seek the protection offered by his thick shell. After the fight about half of one turtle's tail was found cleanly cut off, as with a knife.

SENT SAMPLES OF WARES.

By Phonograph and Photograph Manager Judged of Actor.

"This is a marvelous age we live in," said a theatrical manager, "and its marvelousness was brought home to me forcibly last week.

"I had written to a French tenor and asked him what he would take to come over here and sing next season. His reply consisted of a letter and two cylinders.

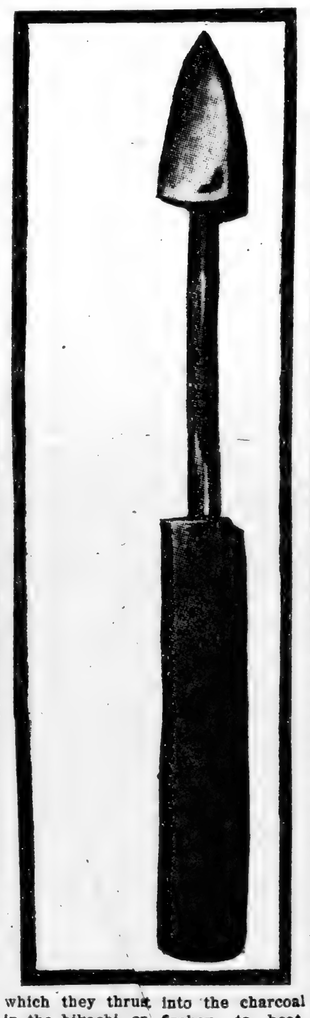
"'I will come for $500 a week,' the letter said, 'and I forward in another package samples of my voice and of my acting.'

"The large cylinder was a phonographic record of one of the man's solos. The smaller one was a moving picture of him singing the solo.

"I took the two cylinders to a dealer, and one we put in a phonograph, the other in a moving picture machine, and then started the machine and the phonograph simultaneously. There he was on the screen, walking up and down the stage and gesticulating, and there was his voice issuing in sonorous notes from the big phonograph horn. I got from it as satisfactory an idea of the man's talent as I could have gotten if he had visited me."

Japanese Flatiron.

The flatiron used by the old-fashioned Japanese is a curious little tool,



which they thrust into the charcoal in the hibachi, or firebox, to heat, somewhat as we use the modern curling tongs. The greater portion of ordinary Japanese wearing apparel is not subjected to the smoothing process. Cotton garments are for the most part ripped and washed in long breadths that are dried on boards; those that are not ripped are dried on a sort of frame, from which they hang smooth. For corners or gathers this little pointed iron is used.

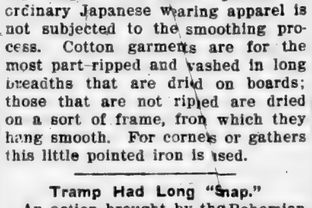
Tramp Had Long "Snap."

An action brought by the Bohemian town of Deutsch-Landsberg against the Bohemian provincial authorities revealed the astonishing fact that a tramp named Waselowsky had been kept in the local prison for three years while inquiries as to his identity were being made.

In this country the parish authorities of the place where a man is born are responsible for the cost of parochial relief or imprisonment anywhere else.

Waselowsky presumably found the prison at Leutsch-Landsberg to his taite, refused all information as to his origin, and was detained by the parochial authorities for inquiries three whole years without any result. They now claimed, but unsuccessfully, the cost of his keep from the provincial authorities.—London Mail.

Too Easy.



The alphabetical symbols of the Corean language are the simplest in the world. For this reason they are used only by women, servants and peasants. Corean men prefer Chinese characters, and use them always in official documents.

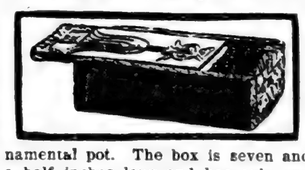
All Chinese Are Detectives.

The detective force in China is a secret body second to none in the world in point of organization. From one end of the Celestial land to the other a very wide-open eye is kept upon every man, woman and child, whether foreign or native, and, for that matter, the detectives watch one another most vigilantly.

FINE OLD TINDER BOX.

Interesting Curio That Recalls the "Good Old Days."

In these days of electric lighting tinder boxes stand in the same relation to illumination as a flintlock does to the modern firearm. They, however, serve as interesting curios, and many at present in England are ornate to a degree, and show no little artistic and decorative skill. This one belongs to a Mr. Oswald Barron. He procured it in Flanders. It is of oak and handsomely carved on all its faces. On the sliding lid is wrought a tuliplike flower, rising from an ornamental pot. The box is seven and a half inches long and has only one division, which is longitudinal.



DOG KEPT LONG WATCH.

On Guard Twenty-Four Hours Without Food or Water.

When Miss Bonnie V. Lynn returned from her rural mail delivery route on Tuesday she was much surprised at the non-appearance of her faithful old dog Tracey, which always accompanies her on her rounds.

Diligent search and inquiry developed nothing as to the whereabouts of the faithful companion. The members of the Lynn household were grieved by the absence of the favorite canine, which was regarded almost as one of the family. They were confident that nothing short of death or imprisonment could prevent Tracey from returning to them.

Next day, when Miss Lynn was again covering her route, she was surprised, upon stopping to deposit some letters in a box, to find the lost dog lying near the place, faithfully guarding an empty envelope that she had dropped on the ground the day before.

For twenty-four hours Tracey had kept vigil over this envelope, evidently realizing the responsibility that rested upon his mistress and believing the preservation of the envelope was of vital importance.

During this long watch the dumb animal had neither food nor water, and not until the envelope was picked up would it desert its post.—Los Angeles Times.

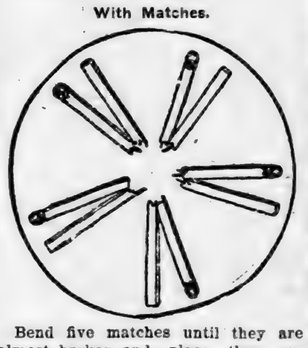
Dog No Match for Woodchuck.

It is unusual to see a woodchuck drive a dog; it is usually reversed, and the chuck takes to his hole, to be dug out by the dog.

A Phillips canine followed his mistress, who was on a drive through the back towns of Phillips the other day, and after driving off all the hens from the farms along the road he came upon a woodchuck near the road. He barked with joy at the sight of that strange animal, and with one leap he landed in front of the woodchuck.

Then he stopped—there was something in the woodchuck's eye that indicated that there might be serious trouble. The dog discovered it and backed away to safety, and, strange to state, the woodchuck followed him; followed him until the poetry was all out of the experience and the fun was all gone. Finally the dog acknowledged his defeat by dropping his tail and starting for Phillips at a very fast pace.—Bangor News.

With Matches.



Bend five matches until they are almost broken and place them as shown. Then drop a little water on the broken ends and see the extremities stretch till they form a star.

Volcano Still There.

Workmen were driving an artesian well near Pisa, in Italy, recently, when a huge column of gas rose up from the boring made in the ground, followed by an eruption of warm water, sand and mud. Frightened at this unexpected turn of events, the men ran away. Engineers came up and were investigating the phenomenon, when a workman approached with a lighted match. This ignited the escaping gas and a column of fire rose very high, which lit up the neighborhood throughout the whole night. Efforts were made without success to extinguish the fire, which continued for days, accompanied by eruptions of sand and subterranean noises. In ancient times a volcano, known as the San Giuliano, existed on a neighboring hill, but has long been inactive.

Opossum Traveled in Bananas.

While a consignment of bananas from Jamaica was being unloaded at Bradford, Pa., the other day, an opossum jumped out. He was captured and is being cared for by the owners of the bananas.

Lightning Woke Him Up.

George Nugent of Beverly Farms had his slumber disturbed recently by being suddenly precipitated to the floor, the slats of his bed having been ripped out by lightning.

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May Be Seen in a Baltimore Museum—Were Carved Out of Ivory.

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Supposed to depict a reporter of the New York Telegraph on an assignment which does not seem to displease him.

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This friend, Lucien Mathern, also a chair mender, was in his turn filled with apprehension. The difficulty was solved by the aid of a horticulturist, named Simmonnet, who kindly consented to buy himself a horse for 300 francs and return the change. Renaud thus became richer by 600 francs. All might have gone well if, two days later, it had not been discovered that the horse had been stolen from a dealer at Meaux. This led to the arrest of the trio, and later in the day the police put their hands on the horse thieves.—Paris Messenger.

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Lawrence is said to have been under the influence of liquor and strolled into the place and lay down to sleep. About 7 o'clock W. S. Powell and a companion entered the place and did some pistol practice with the target placed above the bench. After the second shot the practice was brought to a sudden close by groans coming from under the bench. The young men found Lawrence writhing in pain from a wound in the abdomen. The man was taken to the hospital, where he died.

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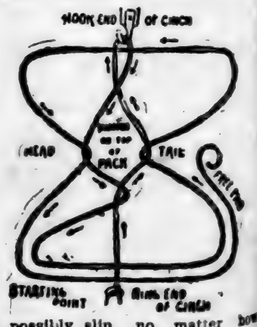

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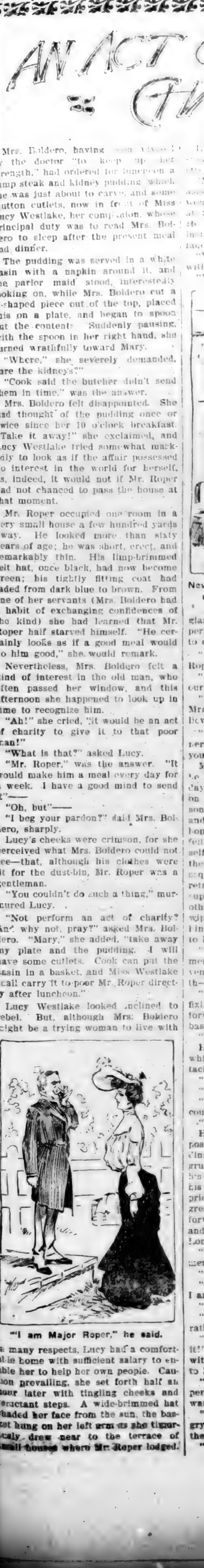

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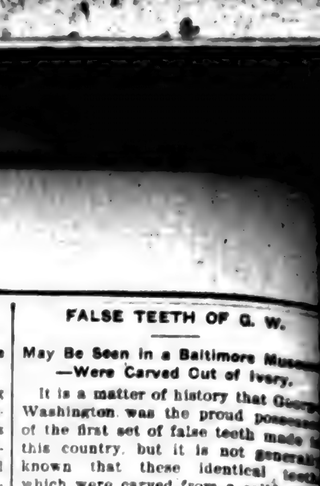

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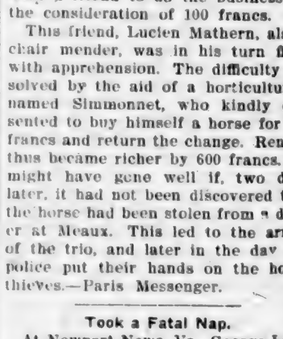

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Yonder a June night moon rides high,
The sparkling stars are faint and blurred.
A wind goes ruffling earth and sky
And the silver'd smoke is idly stirred.

And I through the city streets alone
Go thumping between the window'd walls,
Lost in a silent world of stone,
A solitude of vacant halls.

What are my thoughts in this weird place?
The wonders of science? the world? the new?
No, men are still of the human race;
I think of a woman; I think of you.

—James Oppenheim in New York Sun.

AN ACT OF CHARITY

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Lucy's voice trembled as a short, stout, red-faced woman opened the street door.

"May I speak to Mr. Roper?" she asked, and, turning her back, the woman of the house shouted his name at the foot of the narrow staircase. He came down a few moments later in the act of buttoning his shrunken, faded coat.

"You wish to see me?" he inquired, with a bow.

"Ye—es, if you please," said Lucy,

Never since his boyhood had he felt such temptation at the sight of anything to eat.

glancing from the basket to Mr. Roper's face, and scarcely knowing how to explain her errand.

"A remarkably fine day," cried Mr Roper, with a cough.

"Mrs.—Mrs. Boldero saw you pass our window," Lucy faltered.

"I have not the—er—pleasure of Mrs. Boldero's acquaintance, I believe."

"Still," said Lucy, becoming more nervous every instant, "she knows you very well by sight."

Mr. Roper straightened his back; he had been somewhat of a buck in his day—major in a line regiment, retired on half pay some years ago. His only son had come to a melancholy end, and, having left numerous debts of honor undischarged, Major Roper had felt it incumbent to take them on himself. In order to raise immediately the necessary sum of money, he had sequestrated the bulk of his pension, retaining, in fact, sufficient only to support the barest existence. Another year and the debt would be wiped out; then, Major Roper told himself, he would once again be able to hold up his head.

"Mrs. Boldero presents her compliments," said Lucy, drawing on her invention, "and she—she has sent you th—this."

"And what is 'this'?" he demanded, fixing his single eyeglass, and leaning forward to peer into the uncovered basket.

"A—a rump steak pudding."

He stood glaring at Lucy's rosy face while he ferociously twirled his mustache.

"I am Major Roper!" he said.

"Mrs. Boldero thought"——

"She evidently thought that she could insult me with impunity."

"I—I am very sorry," faltered Lucy.

His annoyance was the greater, if possible, on observing that the pudding was not even whole, yet, incongruously enough, the sight of it tickled his palate. Still, Major Roper found his appetite easier to control than his pride, which had never been more aggressive than now, when he looked forward shortly to leave Borrowfeld and to live again within reach of a London club.

"You will kindly present my compliments to Mrs.—er"——

"Boldero," faltered Lucy.

"To Mrs. Boldero, and tell her that I am very much—very much obliged."

"She will be rather hurt," said Lucy.

"And I," said Major Roper, "am rather hurt."

"I do wish you would let me leave it!" cried Lucy, holding out her arm with the basket in her left hand close to his face.

"I have told you I am Major Roper!" he answered, stepping backward.

"Mrs. Boldero will be immensely angry," murmured Lucy, gazing from the basket into his face.

"Angry—with you, do you mean?"

"I am afraid she will," said Lucy, with a deprecatory smile.

Major Roper began to cough.

"You will kindly present my compliments to Mrs.—er—Boldero, and say that I am greatly obliged, and accept her—her gift in the spirit in which, no doubt, it is offered."

"Oh, thank you!" exclaimed Lucy, and, with an air of extreme relief, she saw Major Roper take the basket.

"You will wait a moment for the—for the basin?" he suggested, as she would have turned away.

"I can come to-morrow"——

"There is no necessity to give you that trouble," he insisted, "if you will pardon my closing the door." He did not wish her to follow his movements, so, leaving Lucy standing on the top step and the street door ajar, the major held the basket gingerly as he walked along the passage to another door which led to a back yard.

There he removed the basin from the basket, standing this on the red tiles while he gazed with mingled sensations at the top of the half cold but still savory pudding. Never since his boyhood had he felt such temptation at the sight of anything to eat. Holding the basin now at arm's length, he stepped toward the dust bin, and therein emptied the enticing contents. A few feet to the right was a tap, and, stooping in front of it, Major Roper turned the water into the basin, which he afterward dried upon a duster that hung from a nail in the wall. Having replaced the empty basin, he carried the basket into the house and opened the street door.

"A thousand apologies for keeping you," he said, offering the basket to Lucy, whose face looked quite cheerful again.

"I hope you will enjoy the pudding, major!" she cried, with a laugh which made him feel almost young again.

"You will kindly tell Mrs.—er—Mrs. Boldero it is one of my favorite dishes," he answered, with a bow, and Lucy nodded brightly as she walked away with the basket.—New York Telegraph.

HE WOULD TAKE NO RISKS.

Cowboy Wanted to Have Decent Chance of Spending His Money.

"In the West," said Mr. William Sturgis of Cheyene, Wyo., "the people take very slowly to the notion that government should busy itself in the endeavor to regulate public morals.

"For that reason, although we have a pretty stiff state anti-gambling law, the statute is of little potency, and the boys gather in the old familiar centers to bet their coin against faro, roulette, hazard or poker.

"Not long ago one of my clients, of the cowboy tribe, who had deposited $1,000 with me, made a trip to town, and for several days got me to let him have about $100 per diem. I thought he was trying his luck at faro, and finally, when he had spent just half his capital, I advised him that the writing of checks was getting monotonous, and that if he meant to keep on playing to withdraw the remaining $500 in a lump, so that he need not 'bother to hunt for me.' At the same time I advised him in strong terms to stop then and there and take no chances in losing the money he had acquired through months of patient toil on the plains. He heard me through with the utmost patience, taking no apparent heed of my rebuke and then said: 'I know what you say is true, Judge; but supposing I should die right sudden and get no chance to spend that other $500?'"—Washington Post.

Their First Falsehood.

"It is said there should be implicit confidence between married folk," said a Fifth avenue clergyman whose church is not far from Fortieth street. "I am a believer in this little injunction, but I am also certain that I once married a couple who tried to deceive not only me another, but even themselves, at the altar. I knew them both. He was a bachelor of seventy; she was a spinster of about sixty. But you would not have thought so when they came to get me to marry them. She was attired like a shopgirl out for her first ball, and his raiment bespoke the youthful dude of twenty-two or twenty-three. His snow white mustache had been dyed black and waxed until the ends looked like knitting needles.

"I asked them their ages.

"'Thirty-five,' he said gravely.

"'Thirty,' she simpered.

"Now each was aware of deceiving the other, but I want to tell you both looked positively happy and untroubled over the conscienceless falsehoods with which they had begun their married life."—New York Herald.

To a Haven at Last.

I have seen the worst of the world, and
I care no more
For chances and changes, for perils
afloat and ashore.
God is over them all; a spirit more calm
than fate
My times upon Him wait.

In the uttermost parts of the sea there
the corals grow.
And the wealth of its ooze floor no divers
know;
When the laboring ship strains on
through an ocean of weed
Our captain takes good heed.

But better heed takes he who steers
without chart the storm,
Who hath bidden the north blow cold
and the south breathe warm;
That, though he splinters the dip on
the coral marge,
He hath her crew in charge

From the peril of fire and flow, from the
roof and rock
He hath gathered them man by man—a
weary flock—
He will bring them home to the haven
where they would be,
Over a jasper sea.
—Black and White.

Rubies of Great Value

Oriental rubies are worth, weight for weight, about twelve times the value of diamonds.

AUSTRIAN GIRLS WELL TAUGHT.

Careful Education in All Branches Accorded Them.

Austrian girls are often taught in school until they are 15 years old. They are not during this time kept entirely out of society, but are dressed with the greatest simplicity, never wearing a silk gown until they have left school and attended their first ball.

On leaving the schoolroom they have one or two years' training in the kitchen and pantry, either by some member of their own family or under a trained cook in another's house.

Though they may never be required to cook for themselves, they know exactly how everything should be done, and long before they set up housekeeping on their own account are competent to take charge of a household. They make most affectionate wives and mothers, says Woman's Life.

An Austrian lady is said to be as accomplished and learned as an English governess, as good a cook and housekeeper as a German, as bright and witty in society as a Parisian, and as handsome as an American. In Vienna are found some of the most beautiful women in Europe.

Austrian girls are brought up in habits of industry, and are rarely seen without some kind of work in hand. They are famous for their great piles of linen, a certain number of yards of which are every year from a girl's birth woven and laid aside for her marriage portion.

The grandmothers spend much of their time in knitting for their grandchildren, not only supplying their present need, but laying by dozens of stockings of every kind for the young girl's trousseau. Some of these woven ones.

stockings are as fine as the finest

Wanted His Presents Back.

Recorder Pickersgill, at Perth Amboy, N. J., was asked to settle a novel case, in which Andrew Lichask was arrested on complaint of Miss Julia Platt, who charged him with annoying her on the streets. She declared that every time they met Andrew persisted in stopping her and speaking to her, and she wanted the practice stopped.

Andrew explained to the recorder that he and Julia were once lovers, and that while he was courting he made her a present of half a book of trading stamps. Recently Julia rejected him, and their engagement was broken. Andrew thought that as he was jilted he should have the stamps back.

Julia admitted having received them, but declared she could not return them as she had exchanged them for a beautiful plush chair. On Andrew promising not to speak to Julia again the recorder let him go.

The Market Price of Titles.

A dealer in foreign titles and decorations, in response to an inquisitive inquirer, gives the price of the commodities he offers. The title of count costs 30,000 francs; viscount, 25,000; baron, 15,000. These are Spanish.

"Chevalier" is naturally much less expensive, the highest order being for sale at 8,000 francs.

The red, black and white rosette of the Red Cross, given for aid to the wounded on land and sea, can actually be purchased for 1,500 francs; no further qualification being necessary than the payment of this sum. One month suffices the intermediary to secure this decoration to the candidate who desires it. The higher titles necessitate a delay of five or six months.

Half the purchase money has to be sent to the dealer in titles on application.

A Chronological Impression.

January's made for work an' February, too,
Comes 'round to give de folks a chance
to show what dey kin do.
Dar's Christmas an' Thanksgivin' day
a-scatterin' through the year.
An' spring to staht you singin' 'cause
de sky is bright an' clear.
Mos' every month dat comes along some
special work will show,
Exceptin' one. Dat's Augus'. Den de
world moves kind o' slow.
You feels like loafin' frum de dawn until
de shadows fall,
It 'pears like Augus' wasn' made foh
anything at all.
It gives the ol' thermometer a second
chance to climb,
It jes' slips in between de fireworks an'
de reed bird time.
De sleepy days is noddin' like de
branches of de trees
Dat's bendin' whah de clover is invitin'
of de bees.
When folks divided up de year, I reckon
it was found
Dey had mo' sunshine dan dey really
needed to go 'round.
Dey found some extra time dat somehow
didn't fit in pat.
So dey rolled it un together an' made
Augus' out o' dat.
—Washington Star.

Women as Dress Judges.

It would almost seem as though a new profession for women were making its way to the front—that of dress experts to puzzled county court judges.

Judge Edge, at his wits' end at Clerkenwell, yesterday, to decide a dispute about the fit of a dress, bethought him of a colleague who had created the precedent of calling in a disinterested lady to decide the point, and, following it, gave judgment in accordance with the expert's advice.

"If I get many of these cases," said Judge Edge, pathetically, "I shall either have to learn dressmaking or have a lady expert attached to the court."—London Express.

Deepest Sounding Ever Made.

The deepest sounding ever made by any vessel was the United States ship Nero while on the Honolulu-Manila cable survey. When near Guam the Nero got 5,269 fathoms, or 31,614 feet, only 66 feet less than six miles. If Mount Everest, the highest mountain on earth, were set down in this hole, it would have above its summit a depth of 2,012 feet, or nearly half a mile of water.

Pass Under the Rod

An Old Favorite

I saw the young bride, in her beauty and pride,
Bedecked in her snowy array,
And the bright flush of joy mantled high on her cheek,
And the future looked blooming and gay.
And with woman's devotion she laid her fond heart
At the shrine of idolatrous love,
And she anchored her hopes to this perishing earth
By the chain which her tenderness wove.
But I saw when those heart-strings were bleeding and torn,
And the chain had been severed in two,
She had changed her white robes for the sables of grief,
And her bloom for the paleness of woe;
But the Healer was there, pouring balm on her heart,
And wiping the tears from her eyes;
He strengthened the chain he had broken in twain,
And fastened it firm to the skies!
There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of her God—
"I love thee, I love thee—pass under the rod!"

I saw the young mother in tenderness bend
O'er the couch of her slumbering boy;
And she kissed the soft lips, as they murmured her name,
While the dreamer lay smiling in joy.
O! sweet as the rosebud encircled with dew,
When its fragrance is flung on the air,
So fresh and so bright to that mother he seemed
As he lay in his innocence there.
But I saw, when she gazed on the same lovely form,
Pale as marble, and silent and cold;
But paler and colder her beautiful boy,
And the tale of her sorrow was told!
But the Healer was there who had stricken her heart,
And taken her treasure away;
To allure her to heaven he has placed it on high,
And the mourner will sweetly obey.
There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of her God—
"I love thee, I love thee—pass under the rod!"

I saw a father and mother who leaned
On the arms of a dear gifted son,
And the star in the future grew bright to their gaze
As they saw the proud place he had won;
And the fast-coming evening of life promised fair,
And its pathway grew smooth to their feet,
And the starlight of love glimmered bright at the end,
And the whispers of fancy were sweet.
And I saw them again bending low o'er the grave
Where their hearts' dearest hope had been laid,
And the star had gone down in the darkness of night,
And the joy from their bosom had fled.
But the Healer was there, and his arms were around,
And he led them with tenderest care;
And he showed them a star in the bright upper world—
'Twas their star shining brilliantly there!
They had each heard a voice—'twas the voice of their God—
"I love thee, I love thee—pass under the rod!"

Hat on a Frolic

The young man seemed to be of a particularly mild disposition and the straw hat he wore was not out of the ordinary, but the combination was the cause of a series of mishaps on a Seventh avenue car the other day. And it was a closed car at that. The young man and the hat took a seat well forward and were soon in deep thought—at least the young man was. The hat was evidently cooking up mischief.

The chance came at last. It was blowing a gale in the street and hats were flying in all directions. The sight probably fired the ambition of the hat on the young man's head.

At Twenty-third street the car stopped. A stout woman climbed on the front platform and the motorman obligingly opened the door for her. With the woman came the tail end of a particularly fierce gust of wind which hit the car plumb center. The hat arose from the young man's head, seemed to pause for a moment in mid-air as though selecting a victim, and then started on its aerial flight. It nipped off the eyeglasses of a choleric looking old man, caromed across the car and smacked a German woman in the face. Then, gathering fresh impetus from an open window, it sailed up to the roof of the car, tried to ring up a couple of fares on the register, and fell into the lap of a woman carrying a baby. From thence it dropped lightly to the floor, evidently satisfied with its work.

The owner of the hat jumped after it at the first stage of the desertion, but was obliged to tack about the stout woman whose entrance to the car had caused the trouble. When he got by he failed to see the choleric old man, who was blindly groping for his glasses on the floor of the car and saying harsh things sotto voce. Therefore, the young man was hardly to blame when his knee came into violent contact with the choleric party's car, knocking off his hat. The young man, who was crimson with embarrassment, turned to apologize, and, plunging forward in his confusion, stepped squarely upon the crown of his mischievous hat, which was reposing at the feet of the woman with the baby.

The young man was still several blocks from his destination, and the rain had begun to fall; but somehow he felt that his presence in the car was rather embarrassing to the other passengers, so he got off. The choleric man found his hat and glasses, but not his temper. The German woman quoted Wagnerian selections while she prospected about her face for possible scratches, and the woman with the baby said something that sounded like "chump."—New York Press.

Digging in Ancient Ruins

Interesting and valuable archaeological discoveries have been made on the site of the ancient Greek city Olbia. The site is situated on the southern bank of the Boug, about midway between Otchakoff and Nicolaieff, and not far distant from the estuary of the Dneiper. This ancient city was a great center for Greek trade with the interior. It is generally maintained among archaeological authorities that a trade route extended from Olbia across country to the northern sea, and when a find of ancient Greek coins was made it was contended to be substantial proof of the fact. Recently, however, it was proved that these coins were spurious.

Olbia was destroyed by the Getoa about 70 to 60 B. C., but it revived and when it was visited by Dion Chrysostum about 100 A. D. it was again a flourishing city. The excavations that are now in progress upon the site of this city are being carried out by M. Formakovski under the auspices of the Russian Archaeological society. M. Formakovski has succeeded in unearthing extensive portions of the walls and foundations of the original city, which date back from the seventh century, B. C. The masonry is identical with that of the ruins of ancient cities excavated in various parts of Greece. Before this depth was reached two different strata of walls and basements bearing descriptions of the fourth and first centuries B. C. were encountered.

The stone blocks composing the ruins of houses, temples, etc., in these upper strata are of remarkably exact area, square proportions and excellently dressed. The more solid constructive work is, however, found in the remains of the original city. At this depth there was unearthed a perfectly preserved wine cellar. Some fifty huge jars or vases had evidently contained red wine, now turned to a light powdery substance. A large collection of valuable antiques in gold, marble and ancient pottery has also been found in these newly uncovered ruins. These have been dispatched to the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. M. Mormakovski, however, is carefully examining every antique unearthed, to establish its genuine character, as it was on this site that the spurious tiara of Saitapharnes, now in the Louvre, was alleged to have been discovered.

When Time Hung Heavy

J. B. Southard, old-day miner in the Western El Dorado, lawyer at the state bar, preacher for a season, judge on the bench, but now gone over "Lethe's wharf" into the sea that sweeps away to an unknown shore, once found time hanging on his hands.

He accidentally met one afternoon a long-lost friend and ex-partner from the mines of an upper county. The judge had not seen Bill since they had shoveled dirt into a flume together back in the dim '50's. They dropped all else and hugged each other in Oriental fervency. Then the hours flew with a whiz. Not in the ordinary rush, but so rapidly that the minutes and seconds fell off the body of time and were lost on the way. First at the Occidental bar, where the judge was at home; thence to Frank Garcia's, and afterward to the Pacific club—now out of date. Then to the other resorts frequented by the bohemians of the town and the day. Without halting they went over the route again, hurrying, hurrying on through the night. No account has been kept of the libations that were poured out in that bacchanalian feast. Bill had frequently turned himself loose and made the golden dust fly after the clean-up, but this was faster than the best time of a mining town carouse.

Along toward morning Bill began to break, and finally lost his feet. The judge carried him on around the stretch till his condition called imperiously for a downy bed and the restorer—sleep.

When the hack had rolled off for the hotel with Bill the deserted and lonely man stood looking sadly down the street. The sun was flushing the sky over the green Alameda hills and the young day was finding its way through the city streets. But time had left no record of the passing night. To him an hour was as a second and a century as a day.

"What shall I do," he soliloquized; "what the thunder shall I do the rest of the night?"—San Francisco Call.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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tf

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY,
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

HOLD YOUR COTTON.

We commend the following letter from Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole to our people. Mr. Poole has a full general knowledge of the cotton crop in this and other states. It is his business and his advice should be heeded.

Mr. Poole's Letter.

"Montgomery, Ala., October 4, 1904.

"To the Farmers of Alabama: The government report of October 3d, putting the condition of the cotton crop at 75.8 is entirely too high. This report, in my opinion, is calculated to force the price of cotton to a lower level. Judging the future by the past, the report of last month of 84 was too high, as has been shown by the deterioration in the last month. I am satisfied that the report should not have been over 65 or 66.

"To every well informed man it is a well known fact that the cotton crop can not possibly go over 10,750,000 bales at the outside, and perhaps less. The excessive rains of July and August, followed by the extreme dry weather of the latter part of August and September, caused much rust and shedding. The extreme dry and hot weather has caused the cotton to prematurely open, and the increased facilities for ginning and handling the crop, coupled with the seductive price of 10 cents and over, has swelled the receipts enormously. In my opinion, 50 per cent of the cotton has been gathered and 97 1-2 per cent is open.

Trying to Hammer It Down.

"In thirty days the crop will all be gathered. The bear clique is doing everything in its power to hammer the prices down, and I earnestly advise the farmers not to sell their cotton for less than 10c. Enough has been sold to meet pressing obligations, and I advise them to hold the remainder of their crops. If you need money, hypothecate your warehouse receipts and borrow money from the banks. Every bale of cotton stored will increase in weight as soon as the rainy season commences, thereby paying all cost of storage and insurance. On the 9th of last October I estimated the cotton crop of Alabama at 1,000,000 bales, and the total yield at 10,471,000 bales. The cotton buyers all told me that I was too low, but my estimate of the crop was very much nearer the mark than the government report or Mr. Theodore H. Price's, who estimates this crop at 12,000,000 bales.

Masters of Situation.

"The cotton planters are masters of the situation if they but use the means that they have in their hands by following the plan suggested. I predict that you will realize 12 1-2c per pound for every pound of cotton before the 1st day of February. The question of frosts will cut no figure in this crop, as we have no top crop, and all of the cotton is already open. The Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture will hold its annual meeting on the 12th, 13th and 14th of this month at Baton Rouge, La. I predict that its estimate of the crop will be in the neighborhood of 10,750,000 bales of cotton. Farmers, hold your cotton and get 12 1-2c for it.

R. R. POOLE.
"Commissioner Agriculture and Industries."

THE RED CROSS.

A number of our subscribers will see a red X on their paper this week. This is only to remind them that they are in their second year for THE UNION and have not paid. They no doubt have forgotten it. A dollar is a comparatively small amount, but when so many forget it it is a serious thing for the editor of a paper.

The Banner Man.

The banner man denies the truth of our statements in THE UNION of September 22d as regards him. Let him specify what is untrue. For instance, did not the people's party of Chilton county take him up and support him and his paper? Did he not sell his paper out to Hon. S. J. Bowie in 1900? It seems to me that Bowie's private secretary said so. Did he not call the people's party of Chilton county "—ers" just after the primary in which they polled almost 1,000 votes, pretty near 400 more votes than the democrats on April 4th? Did he not take out his naturalization papers before Judge Denson in the spring term of court in 1902? Does it not follow that he was not a naturalized citizen of this country in 1896, when he ran for the nomination of representative? Did he not go on the stand before the Alabama Press Association in the investigation of rottenness in said association in 1903 and confess that he wrote a letter to Captain J. M. Falkner asking for passes for his two sisters? See the Montgomery Advertiser's report of that trial. He refers to Judge Honeycutt and Hon. L. H. Reynolds. We have not had a chance yet to interview Judge Honeycutt, but Mr. L. H. Reynolds says that all of The Union's article is true except that he has not any knowledge of the press association affair. This is all the space that we have to spare this time to Ananias Judas Crichton, but will deliver the rest later on. The word liar is the only word that will fit him. Ananias of old was a baby in his specialty to this man Crichton. We don't need to sign our name to this, as we have said time and again that we are personally responsible for all editorials.

VERBENA.

Editor Union:

Please allow me to add a few words to what Mr. J. N. Dennis said in last week's UNION. Mr. Dennis no doubt (like a number of good people) thinks Mr. Goss is sincere in what he says, but if Goss was sincere in saying E. B. Deason had a spotless character both public and private, and it was a duty we owed him (the probate office) that he is a self-made man and is trying to build himself up, etc., why did he (Goss) try so hard to defeat him in 1896 when Deason was making his canvass for circuit clerk and pleading the people's cause and could not get a house to speak in and so was forced to stand under a tree by the side of the public road? Why did Goss sit at a distance and refuse to hear him? No doubt but it made Mr. Deason feel a little sick to read them lines and think of the reception he got. Now, after Mr. Deason has gone back on the people that took him from the plow handles and honored him, Goss can yell himself hoarse, and that speaks true ring rule democracy. It's not surprising to hear those little fellows holler for Parker, for they had rather wear democratic tin roosters and patched breeches and return back to the days of 93-97 of corn bread and sorghum molasses than to own cattle of a thousand hills under any other administration than democratic. Yes, there is as much sincerity in Goss's letter as there is in Frank Crichton's "heart to heart talks," the tramp that has no doubt emigrated from his native soil for the benefit of his country. If there was any truth in Crichton's attacks on other people, it don't help his cause. Crichton has sold out the people that befriended him and called them absurd names without cause, and now tries to make it appear that Edler is one of the worst men in the world. In 1896 when the populist state convention was held at Montgomery, Chilton county was pledged to nominate a straight ticket and not to fuse with any other party. From some cause the delegate from beat 4 (Clanton) did not go, and this same Frank Crichton went and tried as the editor of the populist organ to land the whole populist party in the republican party, and there is a man still living that went to Crichton and told him if he didn't keep his mouth shut he would tell that convention he was not a delegate and expose him, and by that means kept him down. Was Crichton sincere in that or was he after the loaves and fishes? Yes, Crichton has used every means known to a sneak of an Englishman to get money from a people that has befriended him and then betrayed them into the hands of their enemies, and now says he would like to have his beastly carcass laid in a cemetery in our fair county.

A VOTER.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE HELD AT STANTON, ALA., SEPT. 23 AND 24, 1904.

FRIDAY.

The superintendent being absent, on motion, Professor W. B. Speer was elected temporary chairman.

Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. W. J. Ruddick.

Welcome address by Professor W. B. Speer.

On motion, J. R. Bone was chosen secretary and enrolled the names of the teachers.

The subject, "Fundamental Factors in School Room Education," was very ably discussed by Professor P. G. Maness, after which an adjournment for dinner was in order.

We can not compliment the good ladies too highly for the dinner, for it must have been enjoyed by all.

At 1:30 the society was called by singing.

"How to Make Alabama History Interesting" was discussed by Professor J. T. Martin, J. L. Ruffin and others.

"Should Chilton County Have Local Taxation?" was discussed by Professors W. B. Speer, W. J. Moore and Robert Jones, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"That it is the sense of this institute that the county school board should take immediate steps to secure local taxation for Chilton county."

"How to Teach Agriculture, and the Importance of this subject" discussed by Professor R. A. Rasco.

"Manual Training, or Folks and Things," discussed by Professor Robert Jones.

"What Should be Done by the County Board of Education Created Under the Redistricting Act?" discussed by W. O. Perry.

The society then adjourned till 7:30, when it was called to order again by singing. Then we were entertained by an interesting programme consisting of songs, recitations and an oration on "Greater Alabama" by Master Ira Dunsmore and short talks from Professors Rasco and Moore.

But the best of all was the ice cream and cake which was served after the exercises. The handsome sum of thirty-odd dollars was raised, which finished paying for a new organ for the school.

SATURDAY.

Devotional exercises conducted by Professor Robert Jones.

"Should We Let Pupils Elect Courses or Topics?" discussed by Professor J. L. Ruffin.

Educational address by Professor Robert Jones.

Resolutions:

"That we, the Chilton County institute, assembled at Stanton, have collectively and individually enjoyed the kindness and hospitality of the people; be it resolved:

"1st. That we express our thanks to Professors Speer and Jones for their time and labor in making pleasant arrangements for our entertainment.

"2nd. To those good people for the pleasure of their homes and associations.

"3d. To Master Ira Dunsmore for his oration, the choir for their music, and to all others who have in any way contributed to our pleasure.

"4th. To Superintendent Moore and other members of the board who have begun so earnestly to unify our county school work and pledge them our support.

"5th. To request THE UNION to publish the proceedings of this institute."

J. L. Ruffin, Miss Carrie Walker, Mrs. Dunlap, committee on resolutions.

J. W. MOORE,
County Supt.
J. R. BONE, Secretary.

A CARD.

Clanton, October 3, 1904.

Editor Union—As I can not see all my friends personally, I ask you to publish this card, which does, as best I can, express my thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the kindness shown me and mine during the illness of my little daughter, Sallie Florence, who died on September 28th. While it is a great loss and sorrow to me to give her up, I shall remember with fondness the fact that she died in the Lord, and will ever have a heart full of affection for those who so faithfully administered to her wants during her last days with us. Respectfully,

JOHN W. FOSHEE.

Hoar's Son Nominated.

The republican convention of the third Massachusetts congressional district nominated Rockwood Hoar, son of the late senator, by acclamation for representative. Just before the dissolution of the convention the delegates stood with bowed heads for a moment out of respect to Senator Hoar.

The objection to nurses bearing arms on German army life is not in their action, but in their truth.

Spooning and making love in public at Atlantic City is to be abolished. The municipality already has collected a number of fines from couples who refused to obey the notifications posted about. The era of spooning has passed so far as that resort is concerned. The strong hand of the law grasps the wrist of the audacious youngster and unwinds his arm from the pliant waist, the New York News glibly remarks.

It is not alone that the conduct of the Japanese war vessels in saving the drowning seamen of the Rurik battleship is to be commended for its humanity and Christianity, the Newark (N. J.) Daily True American remarks, but it is in the contrast afforded of the Russian warship which sank a transport with its hundreds of human crew without lifting a hand to save a life. Russia is supposed to be a Christian nation and Japan is not, but Japan, in these incidents, stands far ahead of Russia in every attribute of Christianity and civilization.

The danger of convicting on the evidence of personal identifications, so painfully shown in the recent case of Adolph Beck, twice falsely imprisoned on the testimony of numerous witnesses, has just been still further illustrated in the West London Police Court. One Maria Ryder swore that one Thomas Ryder was her husband, and had deserted her in 1869. Ryder denied it, and Mrs. Ryder sought to prove her case by means of the scars of burns on his arm. Ryder bared the member, and the burns were not forthcoming. All he had in common with the culprit was his name.

School houses and the yards connected with them are neglected everywhere, declares Green's Fruit Grower. Where the buildings are fairly good, or where they are dilapidated, in almost every case the yard itself seems to have received no attention, and yet how easy it would be to gather from the forest trees of the maple, elm, beech or basswood to plant on the outskirts, and inside of these low growing shrubs, which, planted irregularly along the borders on both sides and in the rear of school grounds, would give the schoolhouse a framework or setting which would make it attractive, not only to the school children and teacher, but to the passers-by.

A Maine Methodist writes to the Zion's Herald, a Boston paper of that denomination, that he is now the sole Methodist left in his neighborhood, the rest having been drawn away to churches of "higher social standing." As soon as Methodists "are elevated to any degree of prosperity or social eminence," he explains, they want to get into a more fashionable crowd. This suggests a remark made by an English Bishop many years ago, that when dissenters drive in their own carriages they are likely to pass by the dissenting "chapel" and rein up at a "church." Snobbishness is carried even into the domain of religion. Wesley prophesied wisely when he said that if wealth and fashion came into Methodism by the door, religion would fly out by the window. Preference for a church because of its "social standing" may not be unnatural, and certainly it is frequent; but, as this forlorn Maine Methodist remarks, it is "a culling process on a social basis not flattering to the religious character" of the culled.

Will Meet at Talladega.

At its regular monthly meeting at the capitol the Alabama railroad commission decided to hold a special meeting at Talladega on December 13th to consider the application of citizens therefor better depot accommodations for the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The UNION and Yellow Jacket, $1.00
The UNION and Home and Farm $1.00
The UNION and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser. $1.25
The UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution. $1.50
The UNION and Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat $1.50

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton county for the year 1904, and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Benson, beat 3, Nov. 1, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Nov. 2, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Nov. 3, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Nov. 4, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Nov. 7, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Nov. 8, 1904.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, beat 2, Nov. 9, 1904.
Hayes' Mill, beat 2, Nov. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Nov. 11, 1904.
Elijah Buzbee's, beat 2, Nov. 12, 1904, till 12 m.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Nov. 14, 1904.
Smith's Schoolhouse, beat 1, Nov. 15, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Nov. 16, 1904.
Providence, beat 10, Nov. 17, 1904.
Burwell, beat 10, Nov. 18, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Nov. 21, 1904.
Davis & Rollins' gin, beat 6, Nov 22, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Nov. 23, 1904.
Stanton, beat 8, Nov. 24, 1904.
Valley Creek, beat 8, Nov. 25, 1904
Clanton Ford, beat 8, Nov. 26, 1904. till 12 m.
Verbena, beat 5, Nov. 28, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Nov. 29, 1904.
Clanton, beat 4, Nov. 30, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the year commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.
tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice No. 25613.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., September 12th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on October 21st, 1904, viz; Hiram P. Collum, Homestead entry No. 35417, for the Ne 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of R 14 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sam Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry Gentry, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
tf Register.

LOST.

A three year old heifer, color yellow, with white ring around nose and white tail with black bush. Anyone returning said animal or giving information that leads to her recovery will be liberally rewarded by applying to
tf THE UNION OFFICE.

Closing Out Sale.

J. W. Franzen, of Thorsby, Ala., will sell his large stock of General Merchandise, as he is compelled to quit business on account of his health Everything to be sold at greatly reduced prices, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also Farming Lands and Orchard Tracts for sale.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs.
Alfred Popwell,
tf Clanton, Ala.

Notice.

All persons who are indebted to me will please call and settle such account at once, as I am closing out my business. Respectfully
J. W. Franzen,
Thorsby, Ala.

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Chilton County Farmers' Alliance, in called session assembled, recommend to the farmers of this and other counties of the state, the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, "being the full report of the special committee on warehouse, and

Whereas, from all reports from the planters and public press, we believe the cotton crop will be short in comparison with the estimate of sixty days ago, caused by excessive rains and rust, and

Whereas, arrangements have been perfected with the Planters' warehouse of Clanton for storage of cotton, including storage, weighing, sampling and shipping at 25 cents for first month or part thereof, and 5 cents per week for each succeeding week, and

Whereas, arrangements have been perfected with the Peoples' Savings Bank of Clanton to advance cash to three-fourths market value of each bale so stored, at rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum, and

Whereas, arrangements have been made for the insurance of cotton at three-fourths to full value at 15 to 20 cents per bale per month, and

Whereas, we believe it to be to the interest of all who grow cotton to avail themselves of these opportunities and withhold sale of their cotton until 1st of February or March, 1905, and

Whereas, the merchant has promised to aid in the above arrangements; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the farmers and cotton growers to store their cotton until after Christmas, and if needed, draw three-fourths value in cash on same, and not sell until satisfactory prices are reached, and not rush their cotton on the market and depress the price, as is now being done, marketing a crop in ninety days that requires twelve months to produce.

We earnestly solicit the co-operation of all cotton growers and newspapers friendly to the view that cotton will bring a higher price later on.

Unanimously adopted and secretary ordered to have 1000 copies printed for distribution among alliancemen and farmers.

MOSES ROBINSON,
President Chilton County Farmers' Alliance.
W. H. CONWAY, Chm. Warehouse Com., and Lect. C. C. F. A.
Clanton, Ala., September 14, 1904.
tf

IMPORTANT!

GIN SAWS FILED—I have one of the best machines made for that business. Put in your order now if you have any work in this line.

J. M. MADDOX.
Clanton, Ala.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and hold myself ready to attend all calls.

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Clanton, Ala.

X, OFFICIALS

...dson Strock.
...W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol...
...Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...Watts Moore.
...Ed Smitherman.

...TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
...Term—1st Monday in April.
...Term—3rd Monday in July.
...Term—1st Monday in Novem...
...T. Scott Sayre.
...F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
...Term—2nd Monday in March.
...Term—2nd Monday in Septem...
...ller—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...—Mrs. E. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.
...Monday in each month.

...MISSIONERS' COURT.
...Monday February, 1st Monday ...t Monday June, 2nd Monday ...f Monday August, 1st Monday ...er.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
...of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...rer—Alex G. Dake.
...—J. M. Morgan.
...—J. O. Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

...UNTY COMMISSIONERS.
...District—W. H. Conway.
...d District—Alex Glasscock.
...District—W. A. Green.
...h District—R. C. Riggins.

...UPT. OF EDUCATION.
...J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
...W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
...L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

...NTY CHURCHES

...s and clerks are cordially ask...nd the editor any news regard...y churches which they would ...blished. Also if there are any ...these notices please send cor...

...ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...es, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...on—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ...Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ...ett, clerk, Verbena.
...—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ...d Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...
...Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm...1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...
...t Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...W. B. Jones, clerk.
...Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...y. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas...J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas...H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...odgers, clerk, Jemison.
...Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...W. M. Wood, clerk.
...nia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas...J. Barnes, clerk, British.
...—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...arey, clerk, Randolph.
...Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud...or; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ...
...Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...nia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...George Trawick, clerk.
...dron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...Billingsley, clerk.
...lem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...G. W. Hill, clerk.
...po—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...Henry Smith, clerk.
...Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom...day; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...Grove—Rev. G. W. Free...; H. C. Latham, clerk, ...
...Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. ...W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...
...—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ...Robinson, clerk, Clan...
...J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...son, clerk, Rushton.
...T. J. Deason, 2nd ...J. Billingsley, clerk.
...Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sat... tf

...J. Dea...
...Thorsby—...
...Robert Jones...
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Verbena—...
Sunday. T. ...
Valley Cre...
...er; J. W. ...
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NOTICE F...
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CHANCERY COURT.
...Term—2nd Monday in March.
...—2nd Monday in Septem...

...—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...—Mrs. E. A. Stewart, Cla...

COUNTY COURT.
...onday in each month.

...MISSIONERS' COURT.
...day February, 1st Monday
... Monday June, 2nd Monday
... Monday August, 1st Monday

...COUNTY OFFICERS.
... Probate—S. M. Adams.
...—Alex G. Dake.
...—J. M. Morgan.
...—J. O. Middleton.
...sessor—A. C. Mims.
...llector—T. J. Hubbard.

...NTY COMMISSIONERS.
...District—W. H. Conway,
... District—Alex Glasscock.
... District—W. A. Green.
... District—R. C. Riggins.

...PT. OF EDUCATION.
... W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
...W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
... H. Reynolds, Jemison.

...NTY CHURCHES

...d clerks are cordially asked ...the editor any news regarding churches which they would ...lished. Also if there are any ...these notices please send cor...

...SSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...es, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...lem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...
... Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...n—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ...Wilkins, clerk, Fletcher.
...y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
...ett, clerk, Verbena.
...—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ... Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...

...ek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...T. N. Parrish, clerk.
... Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...

...t Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...W. B. Jones, clerk.
...Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...r. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...dgers, clerk, Jemison.
...Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...W. M. Wood, clerk.
...ia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...ll—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... Barnes, clerk, British.
...y—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...ey, clerk, Randolph.
...Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud... W. M. Roebuck, clerk, ...

...ion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...H. Wilson, clerk.
...ia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...George Trawick, clerk.
...dron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... Billingsley, clerk.
...em—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...G. W. Hill, clerk.
...—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...Henry Smith, clerk.
... Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...M. Tidwell, clerk, Fletcher.
... Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom... D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
... Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
... Grove—Rev. G. W. Free... H. C. Latham, clerk,

...prings—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. ...W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...y Robinson, clerk, Clan...

...v. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...on, clerk, Rushton.
...er. T. J. Deason, pas... J. Billingsley, clerk.
...ev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun... tf

...v. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
...Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.
Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

It is believed that the sign of the three golden balls was adopted by Lombard merchants from the armorial bearings of the Medici family, some representatives of whom were moneylenders.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.
St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.
Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
MASONIC.
Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.
Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.
WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.
Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
of the
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,730.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard).	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States.	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Notice No. 25612.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., September 12, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on October 21st, 1904, viz. Burton E. Collum, Homestead entry, No. 35416, for the Se 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of R 14 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sam Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry Gentry, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BLACKWELL, Register.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. — Weather Bureau.
CLANTON, ALA.
Week ending Oct. 5

Date	Temperature High	Low	Rain fall
Sep 29	100	60	
30	99	64	
Oct 1	100	63	
2	95	55	
3	100	57	
4	90	49	
5	91	54	

A. STEWART, Obs.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.
Total receipts to Oct. 5, '04, 2213.
Price on same date, 9 1-2c.
Total receipts same week '03, 1498.
Price same date 1903, 8 3-4c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

E. J. Kelly was in Clanton Thursday.

Rev. W. M. Wood and wife were in town last week.

Secar Harris was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

W. A. Riggins was in Clanton Thursday. His father, J. W. Riggins, has made 102 gallons of sorghum syrup on a patch of about 3-16 of an acre, only seven days' labor, including planting and hauling. Don't that beat cotton? J. W. Hayes boiled the syrup in 12 hours, including three cool downs.

J. N. Culpepper was a welcome visitor Thursday.

Allen and Roberts saw mill burned out September 28th. Only a little lumber was saved.

J. W. Hayes was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

W. M. Barrett was in Clanton Friday.

Congressman S. J. Bowie paid us a call Friday. He is going through his district "fixing his fences."

T. M. Harrison, of Coosa, and W. A. and L. D. Looney, of Talladega, were in Clanton Saturday.

L. A. McGraw was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

J. M. Curlee was a welcome caller Saturday.

J. W. FRANZEN, OF THORSBY, IS SELLING OUT. tf

Additional rural mail routes to be established November 1st: One each from Clanton, Jemison and Verbena.

H. W. Devaugha was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

G. W. Foshee was a caller Saturday.

Collector Hubbard and Assessor Mims started on their tax round Saturday, beginning at Clanton.

J. R. Popwell was a pleasant visitor Monday.

CALL ON J. W. FRANZEN FOR EXTRA BARGAINS. tf

B. E. Collum was in Clanton Monday.

Two car loads of new style furniture just received at W. I. Mullins'. Big assortment and great value.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Vickers were in Clanton Saturday. Their little daughter, Esther, who has just recovered from a severe illness, accompanied them.

CUT PRICES RULE AT FRANZEN'S. tf

W. J. Patterson was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Hon. W. J. Martin, a prominent lawyer of Ensley, was in Clanton Tuesday, he being retained as counsel in the Cate-Marcus case before the county court. They waived to the grand jury.

DON'T FORGET FRANZEN'S BARGAINS. tf

Sheriff Morgan returned last week from Gulfport, Miss., with Oce Holman, who was wanted on account of highway robbery near Maplesville some months back. The sheriff says he will uphold our laws and arrest anybody that breaks them, no matter who.

Sheriff Morgan went to Thorsby Wednesday on business.

George Gore went to Birmingham Wednesday on a business trip.

Enoch H. Foshee is carrier for the new Clanton route, with Woodie Ward as substitute.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Clyde J. Moore and Miss Ida G. Reynolds. Will Wood and Miss Annie Jane Norwood. J. W. Sharbutt and Miss Emma Davis.

DEATH OF MISS S. F. FOSHEE.

Miss Sallie Florence Foshee died September 28th at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foshee, aged sixteen years. On the 29th Rev. A. C. Swindall, of East Lake, who is the Baptist pastor at Clanton, preached the funeral sermon at Clanton Baptist church to a large assemblage of relatives and friends, and the body was then taken to Clanton cemetery and interred. The young lady was only taken sick ten days before her death, but in spite of skillful medical attendance and good nursing her life could not be saved. She was the only daughter of John W. and Martha Foshee, and leaves, besides her parents, six brothers to mourn her loss. Miss Sallie had been a consistent Baptist for some years and her sweet disposition had gained her many warm friends, who deeply mourn her untimely death. "There is no fear for those that die in the Lord."

COMMITTEES MET.

The people's party county committee met in Clanton Tuesday. They selected the men that will represent the party in the election of November 8th as managers and clerks and transacted other important business. The republican county committee that was elected by the Thorsby convention also met on the same date and selected the men who they wish appointed managers and clerks. The committee took no official action in regard to the Clanton postmastership. Among those in attendance on the two committees were W. H. Shaw, J. D. Collins, F. J. Fitts, W. T. Nix, A. F. Childress, J. M. Grant, G. W. Thomas, J. H. Gore, W. T. Mahan, C. L. Langston, S. W. Collins, J. R. Thomas, L. B. Pounds, L. H. Reynolds, Alex Glasscock, R. J. Williams, J. Bice, Charles L. Glasscock, W. F. Foshee, B. C. Crawford, E. J. Jones, W. J. Atchison, J. M. Wilson and M. A. Killgore.

The Thorsby republican committee also nominated a full county ticket as follows: Judge of probate, L. H. Reynolds; county treasurer, J. Bice; tax collector, T. J. Hubbard; tax assessor, L. B. Pounds; circuit clerk, Sam W. Collins; county superintendent of education, J. W. Moore; coroner, Frank Massey; commissioners, first district, W. H. Conway; second district, Alex Glasscock; third district, R. P. Kendrick; fourth district, Moses Robinson.

THORSBY.

Miss Rosa Forsman spent a few days last week with her sister at St. Vincent's Hospital, Birmingham.

Mrs. J. K. Snyder returned to her home here last Wednesday from Indiana, where she has been visiting relatives and friends.

Rev. C. E. Crenshaw, of Verbena, was in our city Friday.

Mrs. S. E. Norton, who has been spending the past few weeks among friends and relatives in Chicago, is expected to return this week.

Miss Alena Lefstad entertained the Sunshine Society Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Heaton and daughter, who have been ill for the past few weeks, are now convalescent.

S. W. Collins made a business trip to Birmingham Friday.

Wm. Walker, of Mulberry, visited friends here Friday.

Dr. McNiel, of Jemison, was in our city Friday.

Walter Hill returned to Birmingham Saturday after spending a week here with relatives.

I. E. Sarber returned home Friday. He has spent the last few weeks at Prattville.

Lewis Bazer and wife, of Griswold, Ia., are guests of W. W. Wright. They are en route to Pensacola, where they will spend the winter.

Miss Robinson, of Birmingham, who has been visiting Mrs. Katie Pugh, returned to her home Saturday.

Miss Jones, of Jemison, is assisting Professor Ruffin in the normal school.

Ed Snyder, of Prattville, spent Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Snyder.

The old settlers of this town spent a pleasant day at Mineral Springs Sunday, celebrating their anniversary.

Mrs. Fors died at her home here Monday morning. Her son arrived here from Chicago Sunday evening.

Calvin Pugh, of Selma, is the guest of his motner, Mrs. Rawlinson.

"OTHELLO."

PLEASANT GROVE LOCALS.

Our people are busy picking cotton, and the harvest will soon be gathered in this section. Merchant W. E. Thomas is doing a thriving business with his new fall goods. Our gins are doing splendid business, running day and night to keep up. Miss Selma Patterson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Green, at Parkwood. Moses Payne, of Bibb county, was a pleasant visitor here Sunday. Mrs. Elizabeth Franklin is quite sick, but we all hope for her speedy recovery. Terry Ward, who has been on the sick list, is now convalescent. W. R. Dawson visited his sick brother, Calloway Dawson, Sunday. We regret the loss of one of our good citizens, Mr. Seaborn Cleckley, who died on the 28th ult. and was laid to rest in the family grave yard near his place on the 29th. Miss Emma Hubbard and Mr. F. W. Fitts were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caddell Sunday. D. C. Smitherman had five bales of cotton picked last week. Success to THE UNION and its readers.

"ANGELO."

PROVIDENCE.

Editor Union—Please allow us space in our valued paper to say a few words. Having seen a piece some time ago in THE UNION from our much beloved brother and pastor, Joseph H. Thomas, in which he refers to the people of Providence, we want to say to the public generally that he has preached for us three years, and we know him to be all right. He has been preaching to us since the primary, and if there is any change in him it is for the better; in fact, we hear it said that Brother Thomas is doing some of the best preaching we have yet heard, or better than before the primary election. Notwithstanding it has been said he had quit his churches on account of politics, we want to deny the infamous charge. We only wish that we had more men like him, both in politics and the ministry. You will always find him true to what he professes. We believe he's more determined now than ever before, and he is worthy of any honors that the people can bestow upon him. He is useful in many ways, being weighty as well as witty. Respectfully,

W. R. Houlditch, J. A. Lowry, W. A. Sims, P. L. Verden, W. H. Shaw, J. H. Anderson, J. F. Lowery.

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READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Children.
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—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

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Furniture and Rugs.
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Ask for Estimates.
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P. D. WILSON,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

PORTO RICO REGENERATE

TROPICAL SPECIALITIES THAT WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE ISLAND.

The Prosperity Must Always Rest on Its Agriculture—The Litchi Tree—Prospects for Sapodillas—The Cashew Tree—Ylang-Ylang Oil.

Tropical Porto Rico is to be revolutionized. American influences there may not always have been for the best, but the process of adaptation is steadily progressing. When this is completed there will be a new future for Porto Rico. The prosperity of the island must always rest in its agriculture; but this must be brought up to date, and made to yield its quota of the world's goods that are in special demand.

Under the scientific directions of the department of agriculture it is proposed to make Porto Rico an island of specialties—specialties in tropical commercial fruits. Sugar, tobacco, and a few other staple products will not be abandoned; but the island's salvation appears to lie in other directions. It needs more variety of industries—more materials out of which to weave a solid, substantial prosperity.

The soil, climate, and other conditions are all there, and even the products in some instances but there have been lacking the brains and the ability to adapt nature to the demands of the day. For some time now government experts have been studying the botany of the island, and incidentally experimenting with some of the native and important plants of commercial value. The opening of the prosperity of Porto Rico will begin with the cultivation of these plants according to the most recent scientific methods. Many of them are indigenous to the island, but either through lack of proper culture, or ignorance of their commercial value, they have been of little real use to the natives. Others are to be imported from the Orient and transplanted to the island for cultivation. They are eminently adapted to the soil and climate of Porto Rico, and hence there is little doubt, in the minds of the scientists having the matter in charge, about their success.

One of these new plants to be transplanted from southern China or British India is the litchi tree (Litchi chinensis), which is eminently adapted to a climate and soil such as furnished in Porto Rico. Specimens of these trees have been brought to this country and experimented with in the Washington greenhouses, and plantations of them are expected to be planted in Porto Rico by the government experts within the next year. A litchi orchard once started should prove a source of income for the owner for a lifetime. The fresh fruit has a delicious flavor, and dried the fruits resemble raisins in appearance. A few of these dried fruits are imported from the Orient every year, and they sell as high as 50 cents a quart. In the far east, however, they are eaten chiefly in their fresh, acid condition. Enormous quantities are consumed, and they are considered by natives and visiting foreigners in southern China, British India, and the Malay Peninsula as most excellent fruits. The cultivation of plantations of these fruit trees in Porto Rico should open a market here for their products, and in a short time the industry should prove a most paying and satisfying one.

The sapodilla tree is one that visitors to Florida see at times, but it has never been raised on a commercial scale in that state. The sapodillas are fruits that are greatly enjoyed in tropical countries, and there is a growing demand in our northern markets as they are better appreciated. The question of raising these in Porto Rico on a large commercial scale is not a doubtful or visionary one. It is believed that there is a great future for the trees when they are raised in sufficient quantities to make it worth while to introduce the fruits in our cities. These fruits could be brought by steamers direct to this country, and if properly refrigerated in transportation they would offer a tempting fruit to the millions of consumers in the United States. In Porto Rico there is no frost to endanger the life and production of the trees, and a plantation should continue to produce for upward of 20 years. When too old to yield a good crop, the trees furnish a most excellent and costly, close-grained wood that sells for nearly as much as the cost of starting and cultivating the grove for the first few years.

The tree which produces the cashew nut of commerce is a tropical growth that can be raised in Porto Rico on a large scale, and it is estimated that plantations of this tree alone should add many millions of dollars to the island's income within the next half century if its cultivation is wisely and faithfully attended to. The cashew nut is of superior flavor, and of great value in candy making. Its flavor is delicious, and the oil expressed from it is considered for many purposes superior to almond oil. The few cashew nuts brought from the West Indies to this country are readily absorbed, but their imports have been so small, and the prices so high, that they have never received the popular attention they deserve.

From the juice of the cashew tree many commercial products are made, such as mucilage, chewing gum, and various lotions and anaesthetics. The use of the products of the tree is so varied that it would require a good deal of descriptive text to explain them. The wood of the trees is excellent for commercial purposes, and has a close, compact, unyielding grain. Plantations of these trees should represent an agricultural specialty proof against nearly every kind of local disaster, except possible hurricanes.

A tree known as Cedrela odorata, but commonly spoken of in tropical countries where it grows as ylang-ylang, thrives wonderfully well in Porto Rico. It is known in that island as the West Indian cedar, and its wood is more compact and beautiful than the best Central American mahogany. From different parts of Porto Rico this tree has been foolishly cut down and wastefully used for cabinet work and house-building. The flowers of this tree are beautiful and fragrant. From them is extracted a commercial product almost equal to the famous attar of roses. This attar of ylang-ylang is what makes the trees most valuable. It sells as high as $5 per pound. Ylang-ylang oil has been held as an exclusive monopoly by France and Germany; but a steady cultivation of the trees in Porto Rico should lead to a change. The oil is extracted by simple processes, and without the use of chemicals, and from 75 pounds of the flowers a pound of oil is usually produced. In Europe the oil of ylang-ylang is used as the basic essence of the best perfumes as much as the famous attar of roses. —George E. Walsh, in the Scientific American.

JAPANESE PAPER.

Varieties Superior to Ours Made From Bark of Trees and Shrubs.

From the bark of trees and shrubs the Japanese make scores of papers, which are far ahead of ours. The walls of the Japanese houses are wooden frames covered with thin paper which keeps out the wind but lets in the light, and when one compares these paper-walled "doll houses" with the gloomy bamboo cabins of the inhabitants of the island of Java or the small-windowed huts of our forefathers, one realizes that, without glass and in a rainy climate, these ingenious people have solved in a remarkeable way the problem of lighting their dwellings and, at least in a measure, of keeping out the cold. Their oiled papers are astonishingly cheap and durable. As a cover for his load of tea when a rainstorm overtakes him, the Japanese farmer spreads over it a tough, pliable cover of oiled paper, which is almost as impervious as tarpaulin and as light as gossamer. He has doubtles carried this cover for years, neatly packed away somewhere about his cart. The "rikisha" coolies in the large cities wear rain mantles of this oiled paper, which cost less than 18 cents and last for a year or more with constant use. An oiled tissue paper, which is as tough as writing paper, can be had at the stationer's for wrapping up delicate articles. Grain and meal sacks are almost always made of bark paper in Japan, for it is not easily penetrated by weevils and other insects. But perhaps the most remarkable of all the papers which find a common use in the Japanese household are the leather papers of which the tobacco pouches and pipe cases are made. They are almost as tough as French kid, so translucent that one can nearly see through them, and as pliable and soft as calfskin. The material of which they are made is as thick as cardboard, but as flexible as kid.—David G. Fairchild in the National Geographic Magazine.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

There are more blind people among the Spaniards than among any other European race.

The blind delight in races of all sorts. They do not run toward a tape, as the seeing do, but toward a bell that jangles briskly.

There is a board of guardians in the south of London that allows inmates who have seen better days to don the silk hat when they go out for a holiday.

A trolley representing the latest type of modern car building embodies the semi-convertible idea; that is, the windows when not in use disappear in receptacles in the roof.

The director of the Berlin (Germany) street railway has received an unstamped letter, on which he had to pay twopence postage. The sender inclosed two penny stamps which he said he owed the company.

Fishermen on the lake of Neufchatel are using automobile boats. They are driven by a benzine motor and lighted by electricity. They are flat bottomed, glide noiselessly over the water, do not frighten the fish and are a great success.

Although the Caspian and Aral seas have no outlet and receive large rivers, especially the Volga, the Ural and scores of streams from the Caucasus, both have for many years been getting shallower. Evaporation exceeds the inflow.

"Whistling" trees grow abundantly in Nubia and the Soudan. They are a species of Acacia. Insects form a sort of globula bladder on the tree. After they emerge they leave a circular hole in the swelling which played upon by the winds sounds much like a sweet toned flute.

English War on the Ivy.

War is once more being declared in England on ivy and an elder bushes near cathedrals and other fine buildings. The ivy is accused of being "a destructive boa-constrictor weed," while the elder is condemned because its roots have a naughty habit of forcing themselves in the masonry chinks

MARSHAL OYAMA

The Japanese General a Fighter by Fate and Not From Choice.

FAR from being a hard-eyed, shaggy browed general, as one might imagine, the hero of so many difficult campaigns is the kindest, most amiable old gentleman it would be possible to meet. He himself declares that he has no liking whatever for war, and that it is irony of fate, not personal inclination, which has made him the soldier he is today. Like most of Japan's great men, he is not rich in this world's goods. He is far too liberal to amass a fortune. It is told of him that during the Chinese War he bought provisions for his men and horses out of his own pocket rather than pillage the wretched homes along the route.

In fact, charity got to be such a mania with him that his wife, an extremely economical woman, had to act as treasurer and dole him out a small allowance daily.

During his residence in Paris he was often greatly upset by the way dumb animals, particularly horses, were abused. Once he got into a dreadful muss with a cabby, and both had to be marched off to the police station to explain their conduct. Though the marshal could speak but little French he stormed around the terrified commissaire until justice was given him and he saw the jehu condemned to a $20 fine. Japanese merchants in Paris, as well as cabmen, remember this active military attache, though in quite a different way.

One day, sitting in front of a cafe, he noticed a Japanese offering some beautiful fans at exceedingly low prices, lower even than the same article could be purchased in Japan. Beckoning the man to him, he asked him how he could do it. The other told him how, owing to long illness, business had dropped off. He was unable to pay the rent, which would come due on the following day, so he and his wife, rather than lose all their stock, were selling what articles they could smuggle out on the streets of Paris. The attache had several important engagements on hand that afternoon, but he postponed all and hurried off with the merchant. After thoroughly examining into matters, he paid the rent, suggested the man's moving into a better quarter of the capital, and during the rest of his stay there did what he could to work up a clientele among his friends. From that day the merchant's affairs flourished, and two years ago he died worth a nice round sum.—By his will he left $20,000 of it to his benefactor.—Chicago Tribune.

RELIC OF JOUSTING DAYS.

Quintain Still Stands Before a House in Kent.

A curious clause, taking one right back to the Middle Ages, appears in the title deeds of a house in the village of Offham, in Kent, England. This is that the owner of the house must keep in good repair the village quintain, which still swings on its stout oaken post before the house.

One end of the swinging crossbar of this quintain (said to be the only surviving specimen in England) is shaped like a square target pierced with a number of holes into which the point of the player's lance would enter.

When struck it would swing around, and unless the player were nimble the sandbag hung on the other end of the crossbar would swing around and unseat him.

AN OLD-TIME QUINTAIN.

FIELD-MARSHAL MARQUIS OYAMA AND HIS FAMILY.

Field-Marshal Oyama is a hero of many wars. He is a native of the Satsuma Province, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial army in the war of restoration. He has been Minister of War a number of times, and in the war with China he acted as Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army Corps. He landed at Takushan and fought his way to Port Arthur in twenty days. He captured Port Arthur by assault the night after his arrival before its walls. He is one of the Japanese Elder Statesmen, and, with Marquis Yamagata, deserves the credit for the present development and efficiency of the Japanese Army. At the outbreak of the war with Russia, he was appointed Chief of Staff; and, now that the various army corps have taken their allotted positions in Manchuria, he is ordered to the front to take command of all the Mikado's forces in the field. This photograph was taken on the eve of his departure from Tokio. On his right stand his wife, the Marchioness Oyama, who is a graduate of Vassar College. She was one of the first Japanese girls to come to America to be educated. On his left stands his daughter, Lady Hisako Oyama, and in the background are his two sons.

A PEASANT'S CART IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

The Lawyer and the Painter.

Last summer at a dinner at Delmonico's Senator Depew told the following very laughable story: A certain lawyer who was noted for his success on cross-examination found his match several years ago in a long-suffering witness. He had plied the witness with question after question, and finally asked him how long he had work at his business of painting. The witness said, "I've worked at it off and on, but for the last twenty years I've worked at it steady."

"How long off and on have you worked at it?"

"Fifty-five years," was the reply.

"How old are you?" asked the lawyer.

"Fifty-five," answered the witness.

"Then you have been a painter from birth?" asked the lawyer.

"No, sir," responded the witness.

"Then why did you say you have worked at your trade for fifty-five years?" inquired the lawyer.

"I have worked at it off and on fifty-five years," said the witness. "Twenty-five years on, and thirty years off."

The Same Mosquitoes.

Charles Oliver Iselin, the well-known New York yachtsman, last summer at the yacht club very neatly called the turn on an overly fresh young man. "Talking about mosquitoes," said the young man, "I shall never forget the swarm of them that overtook my yacht just off Newport last summer. I tell you, gentlemen, those mosquitoes were as big as sparrows. Why, ten minutes after they came down on us they had carried away every inch of sail on the yacht."

"Phew!" exclaimed the yachtsmen.

"It's true," cried the young man; "it's true."

"Yes," interrupted Mr. Iselin; "I can vouch for every word of it."

"How can you do that—you weren't there!" exclaimed the young man.

"I know I wasn't, but I ran into the same bunch of mosquitoes the next day at Bar Harbor," said Mr. Iselin.

"How do you know that they were the same mosquitoes?" inquired the young man.

"Because," said Mr. Iselin, "they all wore canvas overalls."

Surakarta is the paradise of umbrellas. They are carried proudly over the heads of every official and every nobleman, but invariably are shut at the approach of a person of higher rank, and inside the kraton no umbrella may be carried open, except that of the employer himself.

The records of the criminal department in Japan show a striking contrast to those of American and European cities. Last year out of a total of 148,239 convictions in the criminal courts only 3,323 were for what are called "crimes"—that is, penal offenses.

Gold mining is not a conspicuous industry in Great Britain, but a mine in North Wales has lately filed a report showing a total of $165,000 extracted in six months, with a net profit of over $120,000. But there are not many mines of even this moderate richness.

E. C. Cummings, near Norristown, Pa., claims to have the largest number of birds of any pigeon grower in the world. He now has 10,000. The entire plant covers sixteen acres and represents an investment of $25,000. Five hundred squabs are sold weekly.

During the fiscal year closed June 30 last the revenue from 6,707,471,863 cigars was $20,122,415.59, which is a falling off in revenue of $236,756.01 and a decline in cigar production for the last year of 78,918,670 cigars.

Fourteen thousand one hundred dollars is an item the United States pays every year to support its foreign prisons. These are four in number and located at Bangkok, Shanghai, Yokohama and Turkey.

Captain Hamlet states that the destruction wrought by the party of Japanese poachers on Lislansky island to bird life was something appalling. He estimates that they killed at least 300,000 birds.

THOUGHT SHE WOU

Mrs. S. W. Marine, of C... Began to Fear the W... Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of ... street, Colorado Springs, ... dent of the Glen Eyrie C...

A friend advised me to try ... ney Pills. Within a week ... using them I was so much ... I decided to keep up the ... and when I had used a few ... boxes I was entirely well ... enjoyed the best of health ... than four months, and ... poorly express my gratitude ...

For sale by all dealers ... cents. Foster-Milburn Co., ...

Several weeks ago Mrs. ... moved from Beatrice, Ne... rado. At a place about ... his old home ... Now he has returned ... very worn and weary, having ... ly traveled 600 miles on ...

The tiger will sit with ... out of the water on a ... They will also nearly ... selves when they come ... at night, and leave a ... trail on the sand behind ... emerge.

Ten million gallons of ... Niagara Falls every minute ...

DYSPEP

"Having taken your wonderful ... three months and being entirely ... catarrh and dyspepsia, I think it ... due to" Cascarets "for their wonderful ... I have taken numerous other ... but without avail and I find that ... more in a day than all the other ... would in a year."
James McGuire, 130 Mercer St., ...

Best for The Bowels

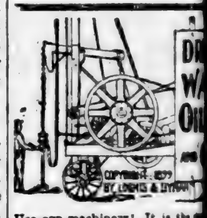
Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10, 25, 50 cents. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 308

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES



Use our machinery! It is the ... the least power. Carries the ... much faster. Lasts longer and ... more money than any other ... earth. Machines made for ... diameter, and for Horse, Steam ... LOOMIS & NYMAN, ...

Drop...

Removes all ... days; effects ... in 30 to 60 days ... given free. No ... Write Dr. N. ... Specialists, ...

Bryant & ...

Business, Shorthand ... writing College, Louisville, Ky. ... year. Students can enter any ...

PISO'S CURE

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

25 CTS.

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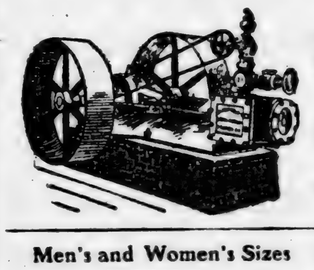
J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMP...

MANUFACTURE...



High Pressure Return Tub... Morison Internally Fired ... High Grade Slide Valve ... Transmission ... Heavy Castings ... Wrought Iron ... Tanks, Stacks and Stand ...

Heavy Pipe Work a ...

Address Machinery Dep... MACON, GE...

Men's and Women's Sizes

GOLD WATC...

Free ... out any work, write ...

BLACH...

1912-1914 ...

Birmingh...

For a copy of their ... ter Big Value Book ... Boys' Apparel ... full particulars. ...

FARME... ATTENT...

NO LINIMENT W... MADE THAT E...

SLOA... LINIM...

FOR HORSES AND C... STOCK AND ALL FAMILY...

It Kills Pain and Kills ...

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY ST., BOS...

WINCHEST...

Take-Down Repeating Sh...

Don't spend from $50 to $200 for a gun, ... much less money you can buy a Winche... Down Repeating Shotgun, which will ou... outlast the highest-priced double-bar... besides being as safe, reliable and ha... dealer can show you one. They are sold e...

FREE: Our 160-Page Illustrated Catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW H...

...41, 1904.

Thompson's Eye Water

From Mt. Genevieve ... pin county, Col., a pe... four states and one ...

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To cure, or money refunded ...

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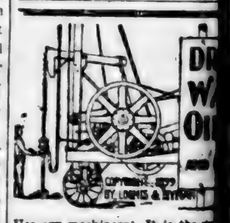

Use our machinery! It is the cl the least power. Carries the ha much faster. Lasts longer and gra more money than any other ha earth. Machines made for drai diameter, and for Horse, Steam or

FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of two testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

KOOMIS & NYMAN, TI

Drop

Removes all d days; effects a in go to 60 days. given free. No Write Dr. H. Specialists,

Courtesy

Business, Shor writing College, Louisville, Ky year Students can enter any ti

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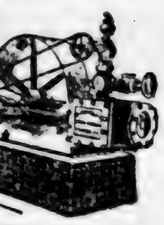

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Heavy Pipe Work a

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MACON, GA

Women's Sizes

GOLD WATC

Free

If y kno the any

out any work, write

BLACH

1912-1914

Birmingha

For a copy of their ter Big Value Book Boys' Apparel full particulars.

Hughson, of Chicago, whose follows, is another woman in high who owes her health to the use of E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham:—I suffered for several years with general bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appe- ful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, more weary in the morning than when I retired. After of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia 's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and ding up my general health, it drove all disease and poison ody, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. 's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—Hughson, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.

ly trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce s of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most s may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started. indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone. a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Vegetable Compound.

lightest trouble appears which you do not understand Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few from her will show you the right thing to do. This you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for rms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancer- It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and ed upon with confidence.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!

NO LINIMENT WAS EVER MADE-THAT EQUALS

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

FOR HORSES AND OTHER STOCK AND ALL FAMILY USES

It Kills Pain and Kills Germs

DR. EARL S. SLOAN 615 ALBANY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

WINCHESTER

Take-Down Repeating Shotguns

Don't spend from $50 to $200 for a gun, when for so much less money you can buy a Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, which will outshoot and outlast the highest-priced double-barreled gun, besides being as safe, reliable and handy. Your dealer can show you one. They are sold everywhere.

FREE! Our 160-Page Illustrated Catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

41, 1904.

Thompson's Eye Water

From Mt. Genevieve, a peak in Gilpin county, Col., a person can see into four states and one territory.

AN AMERICAN YOUTH.

A Famous Son Who Won the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship.

New York has cause for self-congratulation in the representative that the State has chosen for the Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford in the person of Warren Ellis Schutt, Cornell, 1905. The sturdy Ithacan will be as splendid a type of American manhood as will be sent abroad to the English university by any State in the Union. Schutt's career is thoroughly interesting. He is the son of a prosperous farmer who lives six miles from Ithaca. Young Schutt got his primary education at a country school near his home, and then won a four-year scholarship in the Ithaca High School in a competitive examination. Instead of moving into Ithaca to live, or even driving to and from school with one of his father's teams, as he might easily have done, Schutt walked to and from the high school each morning and night. In this way he prepared for Cornell University. His first year in college he continued to walk to and from his home. His scholarship continued to be of the same high standard as in the high school, and he took all the prizes and scholarships to which he was eligible, ending up with the Cecil Rhodes scholarship at Oxford University. In his sophomore year for the first time Schutt entered college athletics. There the trainer took him under his care and developed him into the greatest cross-country runner in the country. It was here his twelve miles of daily walking to and from his home counted in Schutt's favor in the physical condition of the athlete. He ran in Cornell's victorious cross-country teams against Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania. On the track team he captured the two-mile intercollegiate run and lowered the time. Last May he duplicated the feat and was subsequently elected captain of Cornell's 1905 track team. This position he will, of course, resign upon his going to England. He is only twenty years old, stands more than six feet in height and weighs more than 165 pounds.—Illustrated Sporting News.

The Venetian courts have been trying to ascertain whether Prince Carlo Vincenzo Giovanni, who is known to have been alive in 1703, is dead yet. The disposal of a claim to more than $1,000,000 is at issue. So far no death certificate in the case has been producible, but a priest has offered to swear that the prince is no longer alive, and his deposition will be accepted.

In pensions women are in the lead. Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. McKinley receive $5,000 a year each. Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan receives $2,500, while the pensions of Mrs. Logan, Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Frank Blair are each $2,000. Eighteen widows of generals and admirals receive $1,200 a year.

The making of shoes for dogs has now developed into quite a big industry, and is especially flourishing in Labrador. The dogs attached to sledges travel at great speed over the rough ice, and some protection for the feet is necessary. The shoes are made of sealskin.

The returns in London for the quarter ending June 30 show a decrease of revenue of $12,500,000. A large meeting under the presidency of a dignitary of the Church of England, therefore pointed out to the chancellor of the exchequer that it would be advisable to tax cats half a crown a head.

The raffesia flower of Sumatra weighs fifteen pounds. The cup, free of its contents, will hold twelve pints of water. The odor, however, is that of tainted beef

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who first made steel pens got $1 apiece for them.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

One-tenth of the world is still unexplored.

Dyeing is as easy as washing when Putnam's Fadeless Dyes are used.

Tobacco exports are decreasing.

China's Medical School.

The Dowager Empress of China has given a sum of money for the establishment of an institution for teaching medicine, the management to be confided to the missionaries.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Just Deserts.

A Chicago railway ticket scalper must serve eighteen months in the House of Correction for fraudulently representing himself to be a clergyman to obtain half-rate tickets.

Waked Up All Kinds of Snakes.

Snakes are unusually plentiful in the Middletown Valley this year, if the report of Farmer George Cramer is reliable, for he tells the champion story of the season. He lives at Catoctin Switch, in the southern part of the valley, and says that while he was mowing clover a few days ago a large blacksnake jumped up from the grass and landed on the machine. He stopped the machine and killed the reptile, which measured five and a half feet.

Later in the day he picked up a bunch of hay to give to one of the horses, when he felt something move in his hand. Investigation revealed the fact that he had picked up a rattlesnake in the hay. He dropped it pretty quick and killed it. But this is not all. Toward evening, while hauling the hay from the field to the barn, he heard a peculiar noise back of his head while seated on the saddle horse. Upon glancing around, his face came almost in contact with a large copperhead snake that was sticking out of the load of hay. He stopped the team and killed the intruder.

While cutting the hay during the day he killed two blacksnakes and three copperheads.

Mr. Joseph Huffer, south of Middletown, has so far this season killed twelve large blacksnakes on his farm. Mrs. Christopher Ringgold, of the same vicinity, killed a six-foot blacksnake in her henhouse.—Baltimore Sun.

The Coffee Smokers.

Two old men in blue uniforms, veterans attending the soldiers' reunion, sat on a bench in Boston Common.

"What was your hardest week during the war?" said the first veteran.

"My hardest week," the other answered, "was the one when I had no tobacco. I'll never forget that."

He paused to light a cigar. Then he went on:

"Do you know what we all smoked during that week? Why, sir, we all smoked coffee. We ground up our coffee coarse, and smoked it in our pipes."

The other veteran looked interested.

"How did it taste?" he said.

"Taste? Why, it tasted about like you'd think it would."

"Smelt good, I bet you."

"Yes, smelt all right."

"Any bad effect from it?"

"Gorry, yes. Took the skin off all our tongues."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Whopper From Pennsylvania.

While picking huckleberries on the mountains near Hagerman's Run, near Williamsport, on Sunday, D. W. Mack and son, Lewis, of South Williamsport, walked into a den of about thirty rattlesnakes. An exciting fight followed, the two men using stones and clubs. Seventeen of the snakes were killed, the others seeking safety in the crevices of the rocks.

During the battle Mr. Mack, who held an open jack knife in his hand, ribbed a gash ten inches long in a snake's body, and a mink, which had been swallowed by the reptile, crawled through the hole and tried to get away, but was so nearly dead from the squeezing it had received and confinement in the reptile's body that it could not get far, and Mr. Mack killed it with a blow of his club.—Wellsboro Agitator.

Guatemala's Big Coffee Crop.

When the volcanic eruptions in Guatemala last year covered the coffee fincas it was believed that the industry was ruined and that Guatemala had received a blow from which recovery would be slow. Many planters abandoned their ash covered plantations and believed themselves ruined. But the activity of the volcanoes was followed by heavy and long continued rains, which washed away a great deal of the ashes and incorporated more of them with the soil. The rain also seemed to bleach the ashes and extract from it a liquid fertilizer which proved of great benefit to the coffee trees. The result is a crop nearly as large again as last year's. Hereafter when the volcanoes of Guatemala erupt and spout ashes the only unfortunate coffee planters will be those whose fincas are outside of the showers.—London Globe.

Inspecting Our Roads.

R. Peacock, an Egyptian railroad man from Assiout, is visiting this country. He is locomotive superintendent of the Egyptian State Railways, and has come here at the request of his Government to inspect the American railways with a view to introducing some of the modern American methods of transportation into his country.

The czarina of Russia smokes cigarettes now and then, and on her desk there are always a couple of golden engraved cigarette cases, a silver ash tray and a malachite match holder.

Switzerland entertains through the year 3,000,000 visitors, who spend $30,000,000. Italy, the Riveria and Spain between them, attract an expenditure of $60,000,000.

Oriental merchants do not bargain for precious stones by word of mouth, but by signs.

New York's police department says women who smoke in automobiles will not be interfered with.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "COMFORTING CERTAINTIES."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull's Talk on the Words Addressed to Nicodemus —The Person That the Verities of Our Precious Faith Cluster About.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Hull, pastor of Greenwood Baptist Church, preached on "Comforting Certainties." The text was from John iii:11: "We speak that we do know." Dr. Hull said in the course of his sermon:

These words were addressed to Nicodemus. He was an earnest, honest, yet timid inquirer after truth. He had come to Jesus under cover of the darkness. As an official of the Jewish Sanhedrim, he did not dare to be seen talking with the Nazarene Teacher. Yet he is convinced in his own mind that Jesus is a prophet and that, too, a prophet sent of God. This much he confesses to the Christ. Then begins the wonderfully instructive interview from which the text is taken. This interview is evidently only an outline, but the outline is marvelously suggestive. Nicodemus was a good man. He was a religious man. He conformed to all the religious forms and ceremonies of his nation. His outward deportment was blameless and his standing in the community was honorable. But he was not a spiritual man. He was not what we would call to-day a converted man. To him Jesus thrice used the solemn double "Amen, amen, I say unto thee."

Nicodemus could not understand what Jesus meant by being born again. He was unable to see what that new spiritual life was of which he himself was lacking. Then it is that the third double amen of Jesus introduces the words of the text: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, we speak that we do know and testify that we have seen." In this utterance Jesus uses the word "we," not simply as the plural of majesty, but connecting Himself with all His disciples, so that it is perfectly proper and right for us to-day to use His words and say: "We speak that we do know." Christians are competent witnesses to the certainties of religion. While in a sense it may be said that "the Bible and the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants," yet in the fuller sense our religion is a life. Christ is Christianity. His life in Himself and in His disciples is the spirit and the power of true religion. We have something more than opinion; something better than creeds; we have as one of the eternal verities Jesus Christ as the manifestation of God. It has been well said that "Christ either deceived mankind by conscious fraud or He was Himself deluded and deceived, or He was divine. There is no getting out of this trilemma. It is inexorable." He stood before the men who knew Him best and said: "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father," and again declared to them: "I and My Father are one." This was tremendous assumption and awful blasphemy if it was not the truth. That it is the truth the course of time and the course of Christianity both abundantly declare.

The verities of our precious faith cluster about a person. This person was God, manifest in the flesh, and for all the centuries since Bethlehem the noblest, wisest and holiest have bowed before Him, reverently exclaiming, "My Lord and my God!" It matters not from what point we view Him, Jesus stands before the world as more than man. It is said of a safe and perfect arch that it must meet two requirements. Its feet must not slip and its middle must not bend. Jesus Christ is the arch connecting humanity and divinity. The weight of the centuries of Christianity rest on that arch and they rest there safely, for

"Jesus is God; there never was a time
when He was not;
Boundless, eternal, merciful, the word,
the Sire begot;
Backward our thoughts through ages
stretch, onward through realms of
bliss,
For there are two eternities and both
alike are His."

Another of the certainties is that the Christian life is a divine life. This was a new thought to Nicodemus. It is a new thought to many to-day. It was not a figure of speech, but a plain statement of fact, when Jesus insisted that it was necessary to be born again in order to enter heaven. Those of Nicodemus' time would have said it was necessary to reform, to deal honestly, to behave kindly, to live uprightly. So many say to-day, and if by all this they mean uprightness in its perfect form they are right. But no man has ever lived who has been thus upright. "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." The history of mankind shows that we must not seek holiness in order to God, but God in order to holiness. Christ must come into the soul of man with His divine life, and then, and not till then, are we in harmony with the divine holiness.

When that life comes in then there is manifested the "expulsive power of a new affection," better still, the expulsive power of a new life. Nothing less than life can account for the change in men. Nothing but life can exert the power which the centuries of Christianity have manifested. In physics we affirm confidently that every effect must have an adequate cause. This also is true in the realm of spirituality. If persecutors are changed into preachers, if those once thoroughly depraved have been molded into recognized saints, if the dregs of society have been transformed into unparalleled martyrs for the truth, if common people have been fashioned into those of whom the world was not worthy—we ask what cause or what power is adequate for such marvelous alterations. We know these changes. It is folly to say we do not know the power.

Twice each day our city is washed by a mighty ebb and flow of tides that sweep in and out, despite all the winds that blow. Your child recognizes the fact, but he is puzzled to think that the pale, silent moon, serene amid the clouds, is the cause of those resistless floods. The child is puzzled, but when your philosopher explains to you that the moon does this by attraction of gravitation, and you ask him to explain to you this attraction of gravitation, then he, too, is puzzled. Yet he knows the power, knows it so well he can measure it and use it. So, too, with Christianity, and its power. We can recognize its force and use it, but its secret is the secret of life. Like all force, in its origin it is a mystery. Tennyson says:

"We have but faith we cannot know,
For knowledge is of things we see."

This is not quite true. Knowledge is of things we feel, as well as of things we see. Many things we know that we cannot see. We never saw a pain, but we should call him a fool who should say we never felt or knew a pain. We know the power of the Christ life in the believer, because we have felt it, and sometimes when this Christ-life in us has its perfect freedom we are able to say with Paul: "I can do all things in Christ who strengtheneth me."

This certainty concerning the power of the Christ life can be attained by all who will fulfill the conditions. There must be a surrender to Christ and a trust in Christ. You cannot have the sunbeam without the sun. You cannot have the power of Christ without the Christ Himself. The apostle says: "Christ is in you the hope of glory," and it is certainly true that Christ must be in us the power for glory. Thus the centre of our certitude is Christ Himself. We know Him. We know His power. It has been exercised upon us and in us. Like the once blind beggar, we exclaim: "One thing I know, whereas, I was blind, now I see." There was no note of uncertainty about this; there should be no note of uncertainty about our utterances concerning our faith or concerning our own position.

But in this age of doubt many Christians are so frightened out of sanity that they are afraid to say even of the deepest experiences of the soul, "I know." Not so Paul, facing death: "I know whom I have believed." Not so John, the beloved disciple, declaring, "We know that we have passed from death unto life. We know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him." It is not modesty, but lack of faith which prompts Christians to say, "I hope I am a Christian." When we have life we know it and should not be ashamed to say so. If we have not the life then by all the importance of eternity make sure of obtaining it. It is possible to have a living experience of Jesus Christ. To have such an experience that we may say: "I live, yet not I, but Christ, liveth in me." Belief may be glorified into this experience if we yield ourselves completely and unreservedly to Him who is able to "keep that which we have committed to Him against that day."

The effect of this certainty is in every way most precious and helpful. Consider for a moment what this certitude means in the presence of the awful calamity which last summer sent a thrill of horror around the globe. True, indeed, is the Scripture declaration "if in this life only we have hope in Christ we are of all men most miserable." If death were the end of all then we might well believe that cruelty sat in the throne of the universe. But, staggered as all are by the unutterable sorrow, yet God rules and overrules, and though we cannot see it now, yet in eternity we shall know that the carelessness—or worse—of man has been overruled to eternal good. Because we know that God is love, and because we know Jesus still lives and is the same to-day as when He shed tears at the grave of Lazarus, we dare to go into bereaved homes and speak of the reunion at the right hand of the throne of God. I went over to the pier where lay hundreds of the unclaimed bodies, and I would not have dared to do it, but that I might comfort some heartbroken one with the assurance that God cared, God loved and in eternity God would make this unspeakable sadness a source of perpetual joy. Can I explain it? No! But I could not preach. I could not hold up my head as a Christian if I did not believe; yea, if I did not know, that somehow, some time, the curse shall be changed into a blessing. This is the privilege of Christians to say even now: "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God."

Why is it that all do not know these things? Partly because of their condition. There are to-day those who "having eyes see not, and having ears hear not." The influence of training is not easily overcome. Trained only to consider as real that which can be analyzed by scientific implements, men refuse to admit the reality of things which they cannot weigh in their scales or measure by their rules. They are honest. So is the blind man honest who says color does not exist. So is the deaf man honest whose soul cannot be moved by the concord of sweet sounds. It is not a question of honesty, but of fact. God is, even though the unbelieving eye may sweep the heavens with the telescope and assert I cannot see God. But trusting hearts will say with ever increasing certitude: "I know whom I believe." This gives us comfort in such a time as this. It is the only thing which can give comfort. So, brethren, let us place ourselves in the hands of a loving God. Let us lean on the divine power. Let us trust the divine wisdom. Let us assure ourselves of the divine home in those mansions which divine love has prepared for us, and let us be confident that

"Trial works for ends
Too high for some to trace—
That oft in dark attire He sends
Some embassy of grace."

Love as a Cosmetic.

Love is the greatest beautifier. The reason is easy to see. Love itself is beautiful, and if we give unselfish love a lodgment with us it is constantly exerting a molding influence upon us.

Love always appears at its best. When it goes wooing it always chooses the most becoming attire and the most captivating adornment. So love, when it gets possession of a human body, proceeds to mold the face of that body into the most attractive form, for love always seeks to clothe itself in the most attractive garb.

That is the explanation of the transformation that takes place in a woman who is a mother. She may be plain otherwise, but when she bends over her babe in an ecstasy of mother-love she becomes beautiful. And in proportion as we give place to unselfish love do we become attractive.

There is no masseur like love to work miracles in a homely face, says the Christian Endeavor World. There is no facial specialist who can begin to do as much to make a plain young man or woman attractive, to overcome deformity or hide blemishes as the magician love can do.

To hate is to become hateful. To love as Christ loved is to become lovely. It is not a cheap recipe, for such love costs in proportion to its depth and intensity. But any one that is willing to pay the price may be beautiful.

Boastful Building.

"Blow, O winds! Rise, O ocean! Break forth, ye elements and try my work!" Such was the boastful inscription put upon the first Eddystone lighthouse built by the eccentric Winstanley. His challenge was accepted, and one fearful night the sea swallowed up the tower and its builder.

The next one met a similar fate, the structure and its builder, Rudyard, again perishing together.

The third was erected by Smeaton, who built it all of stone, making it a part of its rock foundation, so that the lighthouse penetrates it as a tree penetrates the soil. Upon this lighthouse no vaunting inscriptions were placed, but on the lowest course were chiseled the words: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it," and on the keystone, above the lantern, is the exclamation, "Laus Deo!" That structure still stands, a never-failing beacon light to storm-tossed mariners.

He who would build for eternity must not set about his task in any vainglorious, over-confident spirit. He must be careful as to his foundation, building firmly and deeply upon the rock, Christ Jesus, and relying in trust and humility upon Him who alone can enable one to reach a perfect result.—Wellspring.

Grace to Bear.

When Christ does not take away the thing that is hard for us to bear, He gives us grace to keep it and to get on even better than if He had relieved us of it. To Paul He said: "My grace is sufficient for thee." That is, Paul would receive grace from Christ, Christ's own strength in his life, enough of it to meet all his need, so that the suffering would be overbalanced by the grace, and the hindrance overcome by the divine strength imparted. This promise is for every Christian who has a thorn of any kind which Christ does not remove. While we must keep it we shall be helped to bear it, and it will be as though we did not have it.—Forward.

Idols Transformed.

A missionary in Travancore, India, saw, one morning, a native coming to his house with a heavy burden. On reaching it he laid on the ground a sack. Unfastening it he emptied it of its contents—a number of idols. "What have you brought these here for?" asked the missionary; "I don't want them." "You have taught us that we do not want them, sir," said the native, "but we think they might be put to some good use. Could they not be melted down and formed into a bell to call us to church?" The hint was taken; they were sent to a bell founder and made into a bell, which now summons the native converts to praise and prayer.

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CROP PROGRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau—Alabama Section—For Week Ending October 3, 1904.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Dry, hot weather prevailed, temperatures averaging higher than for any week of this growing season; stock water is getting scarce in some districts, and the continued drouth has caused cotton to open rapidly; in many fields late cotton has opened prematurely. The greater portion of the crop is now open and over the state as a whole more than one-half has been picked, though pickers are scarce in some localities. In some southern counties picking is practically completed. There will be very little top crop made. Reports indicate that the bulk of the crop will be gathered by Nov. 1st, with a yield averaging a little better than last year's. The crop is being ginned and marketed almost as fast as it is picked. The lint is of good quality. Comparatively few reports of rust and shedding are now received. A very good corn crop is assured, though late corn has failed considerably through lack of moisture. Much corn remains to be housed. Considerable hay has been saved in good condition, though pastures, fall gardens and late Irish potatoes need rain. Sorghum and sweet potatoes are making a fairly good yield, and cane is doing fairly well. A large crop of field peas has been made. Very little fall plowing has been done.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF CROP CORRESPONDENTS.

(County—Place.)

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Calhoun, Piedmont: Weather dry; cotton rusting and shedding; no top crop; corn excellent; potatoes good.—W. J. Gilmer.

Cherokee, Lawrence: Dry weather continues; cotton picking general, prospective yield considerably below an average; corn good; turnips need rain.—D. D. Fleming.

Cullman, Cullman: Cotton picking well advanced, promising yield about the same as last year's; rain needed.—James Kemp.

DeKalb, Round Mountain Crops damaged by continued drouth; cotton picking progressing, prospective yield below average.—A. F. Brock.

Etowah, Crudup: Much cotton open, one-fourth picked, prospective yield about the same as last year's; corn little better than last year.—T. C. Galloway.

Franklin, Phil Campbell: Favorable weather for picking cotton, prospective yield about the same as last year's; no corn gathered.—M. M. Duke.

Jefferson, Covington: Weather dry; late vegetables not doing well.—R. A. McBride.

Lauderdale, Smithsonia: Considerable cotton open, some picked, promising yield slightly better than last year's; no corn gathered.—J. T. Reeder.

Lawrence, Town Creek: Dry weather continues, causing cotton to shed rapidly, yield will be somewhat below average.—W. J. Bracken.

Madison, Madison Station: Cotton opening in good condition, large yield of lint of good quality.—John Hertzler, Sr.

Marion, Guin: Nearly all cotton open, will be about all picked in another month, promising yield considerably below an average.—Frank A. Meier.

Walker, Kansas: Much cotton open, considerable picked, will be about all picked by November 1st, prospective yield less than last year's.—A. H. Blackwell.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Bullock, Flora: Nearly all cotton open, much picked, will be nearly all gathered by October 30th, promising yield slightly above last year's.—J. E. Allums.

Chambers, Waverly: Most of cotton open, considerable picked, prospective yield about the same as last year's; no corn housed.—Monroe Jones.

Chilton, Lomax: A great deal of cotton open, about all will be gathered in next four weeks, promising yield slightly below last year's.—A. A. Jackson.

Choctaw, Pushmataha: Weather very dry; cotton opening very rapidly, pickers scarce; peas damaged by dry weather.—C. C. Brown.

Clay, Ashland: Much cotton open, will be about all picked by December 1st, prospective yield above last year's, no plowing done.—James L. Carwile.

Dallas, King's Landing: Nearly all cotton open and about one-half picked, prospective yield about the same as last year's.—W. T. Alison.

Elmore, Spigners: Bulk of cotton crop open, about two-thirds picked, promising yield about the same as last year's.—W. P. Clark.

Lee, Roxana: Most of cotton open, about all will be gathered by the 20th inst, prospective yield below last year's.—J. H. Hays.

Lowndes, Calhoun: Dry weather continues; considerable cotton open and picked, promising yield better than last year; no plowing done.—A. M. Troyer.

Marengo, Hampden: Nearly all cotton open, one-half picked, promising light yield; minor crops and gardens need rain.—A. P. Dumas.

Perry, Uniontown: Cotton opening prematurely, last picking will be light, late corn poor.—J. M. Richeson.

Pickens, Ethelsville: Very dry, late crops need rain, no top crop of cotton, sugar cane good.—H. C. Moorhead, M. D.

Randolph, Pittman: Rain needed; cotton opening rapidly; picking progressing, promising yield slightly above last year's; fall crops need rain.—W. M. Burt.

Shelby, Columbiana: Weather dry, nearly all cotton open, no top crop, prospective yield less than last year's.—J. A. Cameron.

Sumter, York: Considerable cotton open, much picked, promising yield about the same as last year's; no fall plowing done.—Frank Holman.

Talladega, Chandler Springs: Week dry, cotton opening rapidly, little picked, promising yield far below an average.—M. F. Chandler.

Tuscaloosa, Moore's Bridge: Nearly all cotton open, picking will be about finished by November 1st, promising yield below last year's.—E. Tannehill.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Barbour, Bush: Weather dry; nearly all cotton open, much picked, promising yield slightly above last year's; no fall plowing.—R. D. Bush.

Butler, Bolling: Most of cotton open and picked, about all will be gathered by October 15th, prospective yield about the same as last year's.—S. D. Boggan.

Clarke, Whatley: Still dry; cotton nearly all open, will be all picked by November 1st, promising yield slightly below last year's.—J. A. Hill.

Conecuh, Bermuda: Most of cotton open, two-thirds picked, promising yield below an average.—M. J. Morris.

Covington, River Falls: Nearly all cotton open, about all will be picked by October 30th, promising a yield a little above last year's.—A. F. Powell.

Dale, Verona: Weather dry; about all cotton open, no top crop, picking nearly completed, yield good.—J. F. Sammons & Co.

Escambia, Pollard: Cotton opening rapidly, will be picked by November 1st, promising yield about the same as last year's.—J. W. Kelly.

Mobile, Grand Bay: Favorable weather for haying and for growing crops, syrup making will begin soon.—Julius Schnadelbach.

Monroe, Burnt Corn: Weather very dry; cotton nearly all open, two-thirds picked, promising yield slightly above last year's.—A. J. Lee.

Wilcox, Catherine: Most of cotton open, one-half picked, will be all gathered by November 10th, prospective yield slightly above last year's.—W. L. Bruce.

FRANK P. CHAFFEE,
Section Director, Montgomery, Ala.

RECOGNIZED IN TENNESSEE

Harrison Armour Now in Jail for Murder.

Harrison Armour, fugitive from justice, with a record as a desperate man, is lodged in the Jefferson county jail.

Harrison Armour and his brother, Thomas K. Armour, are alleged to have killed Reuben L. Little at Morris on the 14th of November, 1903, and made good their escape. The brothers had words with Little some time previous to the killing.

A sheriff's posse chased the fugitives into Marshall county, where Thomas K. Armour was shot and killed while resisting arrest by R. L. Amos, constable at Boaz. Harrison Armour eluded the officers.

About six weeks ago Harrison Armour was arrested in Chattanooga by Deputy Sheriff Shelton on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon. He was then known as Will Davis, and had been working in a machine shop in Chattanooga. The arrest grew out of an altercation which he had in a saloon. He was tried in the criminal court, fined $50 and costs and sent to the Hamilton county work house.

Sheriff Shipp, who has recently been inducted into office, went to Knoxville the other day to take some prisoners before the supreme court, and while there he received the information that "Will Davis" was identified with Harrison Armour.

May Offer to Arbitrate.

A clerical paper says that the pope will probably offer his services as moderator in the Japanese-Russian war. It is stated if the pope should offer his services he would not have the slightest chance of effecting peace, as both the Russians and Japanese are determined to have a decisive outcome.

New Drug Company.

The Greenville Drug Company, of Greenville, with a capital stock of $5,000, has informed the secretary of state of its incorporation.

Jim Heald, a nineteen-year-old white boy, who lived at Attalla, was run over and killed by a switch engine at the steel works Tuesday. It is certain that the youth had deliberately gone to sleep across the track.

State Convention.

The state convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mississippi will meet in Hattiesburg November 4-7. The sessions and accompanying services will be held in the Main Street Methodist church. There will be present speakers for the convention services some of the best and most talented women in the south.

HENRY C. PAYNE DEAD.

Postmaster General Passed Peacefully Away Tuesday Night.

CORTELYOU WILL SUCCEED

Heart Trouble Was the Cause of Death—Interment Will be at Milwaukee.

Henry C. Payne, postmaster general of the United States, a member of the national republican committee, a stalwart friend of his party, with the history of which, both in his home state and nationally, he has been identified for years, died in Washington Tuesday night, aged 60 years. The death and its cause was announced in the following official bulletin issued by the attending physicians:

"The postmaster general died at 6:10. He died peacefully without a struggle. Cause of death, disease of miltral valve and ditoneton shrdl — mitral valve and dilation of the heart."

Mr. Payne had been in poor health for at least two years, but his last illness covered only seven days, an attack of heart trouble precipitating the end at a time when after a rest he seemed to have recovered small measure of his vitality, impaired by years of arduous labor. Death came after nearly six hours of unconsciousness.

The last official caller to inquire as to Mr. Payne's condition was President Roosevelt, and he had been gone only about ten minutes when the stricken member of his cabinet expired.

As Mr. Roosevelt was leaving he spoke feelingly of Mr. Payne to the newspaper men gathered in front of the hotel as the "sweetest, most lovable and most trustful man I ever knew."

When the postmaster general had breathed his last Dr. Magruder led Mrs. Payne out of the room. It was stated that she had stood up bravely under the heavy strain.

The last day had been one during which practically all hope had been abandoned for some hours. The approach of dissolution began during the noon hour, when the sick man lost consciousness, and no longer recognized those whom he had attempted to cheer during his illness by saying to them that he was all right.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Episcopal church. The remains should arrive at Milwaukee Sunday evening, and services will be held there. Interment will be at the Forest Home cemetery, Milwaukee.

In succession to Mr. Payne, George Bruce Cortelyou, former secretary of the department of commerce and labor and now chairman of the republican national committee, will become postmaster general.

Mr. Cortelyou's appointment as head of the postoffice department was determined upon several months ago by President Roosevelt when Mr. Payne indicated his desire to retire from the department on accountof the precarious state of his health. Mr. Payne would have resigned the portfolio long ago had it not been for the pending investigation of the affairs of the department.

It is the understanding now that Mr. Cortelyou will assume the duties of postmaster general as soon as he can conveniently after the close of the pending campaign. It is probable that he will enter the office about the 1st of December.

In the interim the responsibilities of directing the affairs of the postoffice department will devolve on Mr. Wynne, who has just returned from an extended trip to Europe. He will continue as acting postmaster general until such time as the president may designate formally the successor of Mr. Payne.

Will Rebuild.

The commissary building of the Lacey-Buck Iron Company, which was burned at Crudup a few nights ago, will be rebuilt soon as possible. The plans are for a two-story frame structure, which will have a frontage of about fifty feet and which will cost about $4,000.

Cost of Guard.

It is estimated that the cost of guarding the Huntsville jail from Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15, to Sunday, Sept. 25, amounted to $1,300 including commissary expenses, salaries and transportation.

Change of Venue.

Arguments of several days over the petition for a change of venue in the Iroquois theater cases culminated in Judge Keerstan granting the petition, after State's Attorney Barnes withdrew his objections.

Alabama Cotton.

The cotton crop of Alabama for the present season will not exceed 1,100,000 bales, according to a prediction made by Hon. R. R. Poole, commissioner of agriculture and industries.

Mr. Poole bases his prediction on a careful review of the situation and reports that have come to him from several hundred correspondents of his department.

MAY NOT BE PAID.

Judge and Solicitor at Huntsville in Legal Tangle.

"Suppose Judge Speake and Solicitor Pettus, of the Limestone-Madison circuit, were to ask for warrants for their pay for the past month, would you let them have the warrants?"

This question was asked State Auditor Sowell. "No," replied the auditor, "I would not let them have the warrants." This shows one of the main features of declaring the Lusk bill unconstitutional by the supreme court. This judge and solicitor have served the state the past month trying the lynchers of Horace Maples. This circuit is the main one that is seriously affected. These men were appointed by the governor and have been drawing their pay for the services rendered the state, yet under the decision of the supreme court they have not been legally entitled to it.

The question is now asked: "If these officers are not entitled to the money received by them, will the state get the money back?" They have performed their duty, yet under the decision just rendered they had no duty to perform.

EPISCOPALIANS

In Triennial Convention in Trinity Church, Boston.

The intellect and the power of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States are concentrating in Boston.

In addition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Church of England has as representatives here the Rt. Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, lord bishop of Ripon, and one or two other members of the Anglican Episcopate.

Talks with the prominent churchmen indicate that the coming convention will be full of interest and importance. Among the important topics of business to be considered and acted upon is the report of the commission which was appointed three years ago to consider the question of changing the legal name of the church, "Protestant Episcopal," and to ask the opinion of the diocese. The commission in a report made public last spring decided against a change at this time.

The agitation for a more explicit and stricter canon on the prohibition of marriage of divorced persons, except for one cause, will also be discussed at length, and the advisability of grouping the diocese of the country into provinces, with a primate at the head of each province, will also be considered. A proposed board of review, where appeals from the diocesan courts may be heard, the question of meeting the situation in the insular possessions and other issues will also be taken up.

FEVER CRAZED MAN.

Kills Four Persons and Escapes to the Woods.

Four persons were shot to death by Charles Gertrell, a young Memphian, at O'Brien's Landing, Mo. Delirious from fever, Gertrell, who is a commissary clerk, rose from bed, seized a gun and ran amuck.

After the shooting Gertrell, it is said, leaped from the store where the shooting took place, picked up two pistols as he ran and disappeared in the woods. He was clad only in a night shirt.

The sheriff of Charlestown, Mo., was notified and a posse was formed to hunt for Gertrell. They expect that he will have to be killed before he will surrender. No clew as to the whereabouts of the young man had been found from all reports.

KILLED WITH A STONE.

Self-Defense Claimed by the One Who Threw It.

Hugh Wright, a well-known young man of Leighton, surrendered himself to the sheriff and was lodged in the county jail pending the action of the grand jury now in session. Wright killed "Coon" Aycock Saturday afternoon at Leighton. It is claimed that Aycock was advancing upon Wright with an open knife, and the latter jumping behind a buggy picked up a stone from the ground and hurled it at Aycock, the missile striking him on the head, fracturing his skull, death resulting instantly.

The dead man had a family, and had recently returned from Texas, where he had been living for the past three or four years. The man who did the killing is unmarried.

Only Woman Forecaster Dead.

Mrs. Annie Hall Grenewald, the only woman forecast official employed by the United States government, is dead at her home in Pennsylvania, aged 57 years. For seventeen years Mrs. Grenewald had kept on her husband's farm a complete station record of weather conditions and was regarded by the farmers of York county as an authority.

Mrs. Grenewald was president of the National Scientific Club of Washington and editor of Earth and Air, a scientific journal.

And He Turns Them Away.

With an estimated record of nearly 1,500 marriages, the fiftieth anniversary of the Church of Transfiguration, in New York city, known far and wide as the Little Church Around the Corner, has been celebrated.

Speaking of the many marriages celebrated in the church, the rector, Dr. Houghton, declared that he turns away many more couples than he marries.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME.

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25

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J. C. JONES,

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It Pays, An Ad In This Pa

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VOL II.

ATTLE IS RAGING

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ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT.

Papers Attribute Kuropatkin's erations to Pressure from St. Petersburg.

loody battle is raging about six north of Yental railroad sta- The Japanese on Sunday fell along the whole of the north and the Russian advance guards d the Schili river (about half between Mukden and Liao Yang) ame within three miles of Yen-

erday, however, the Japanese re- strong reinforcement of in- and artillery and not only held positions, but even assumed the ive. The fighting lasted the en- day and night.

Japanese directed their artil- ire with great skill and searched ussian positions so fiercely that Russians fell back north of the river, which crosses the rail- 7 miles from Yental. The Rus- this morning resumed their ad- , once more crossing the Schili and engaged the Japanese two south of it. A terrific artillery gement is occurring along the front. The result of the battle ill undecided.

e latest official dispatches indi- g the disposition of the various show that the whole army is et in line of battle. The present gement may therefore be regard- the result of a counter attack the Japanese might be expect- o make, but without any calcula- to prevent the Russian advance.

CONSPIRACY

Be Charged Against Members of Huntsville Mob.

ited States circuit court for the ern district of Alabama con- d at Huntsville Tuesday morning, Thomas G. Jones presiding. A deal of interest was felt in Jones' charge to the grand jury. was known that he would deal the recent lynching of Horace substance Judge Jones charged rand jury that if they found that lynching of Maples was due to dice against him because of his they should find indictments for y. More ominous however than section of his charge was that ference to the federal prisoners lives were endangered by assault on the county On this subject Judge Jones d that members of the mob the jail were guilty of a felony, y knew there were federal pris- therein.

his charge Judge Jones treats piracy and said indictments he found for conspiracy.

Mississippi Levee Commission.

e report of the October meeting Mississippi board of levee com- oners has been received at the nor's office.

e report shows that at the end of fiscal year, September 30, the urer of the board had on hand 14.53, and a good portion of this will be paid out for levee work under course of construction. The receipts from all sources for the were $470,855.51, and the total rsements $229,870.98, leaving a ce as above stated. The finance mittee checked the books and them correctly kept.

Took Morphine.

Lou Moore of Morgan county, was found dead in bed and an morphine bottle by her side the story. Her parents had ob- ed seriously to her marrying a g man of the neighborhood.

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New Spindles.

the third quarter of the year 119,- spindles were added or projected the southern capital. This is a reduction from the additions in corresponding quarter of 1903. this total Alabama secures 22,- spindles; Georgia, 30,000; Missis- 9,600.

1,500 Miners Quit Work.

fteen hundred miners employed by Massillon, O., Coal Mining company on strike demanding an advance cents a ton over the scale fixed April for machine mining.

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HIS P

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., OCTOBER 13, 1904. NO. 29.

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HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Smooth Scheme Worked to Get Money From Old Man.

One of the most unique cases of forgery on record has just been developed in Mississippi. A young white man named Grayson has been placed under arrest on the charge of using the name of his sister-in-law for matrimonial purposes.

Grayson is a married man and the alleged victim of his original and somewhat amusing confidence game was an illiterate old man named R. W. Booth, who lives in the same community.

According to the evidence Grayson went to Booth and told him that a certain young lady living in a neighboring town was very much smitten with the old man's charms, and would like to enter into a correspondence with him with matrimony as the ultimate object.

Grayson convinced his victim that the courtship would have to be conducted by letter. This was a stumbling block in the old man's path, for he could neither read nor write, and Grayson was engaged to write the letters for Booth, and also read for him the epistles from the lady.

This was kept up for several months, Grayson not only writing the letters for Booth, but also writing and mailing the replies under the name of his sister-in-law, and frequently he would apply an artistic touch to the old man for coin, using various delicate subterfuges. Methods were used to relieve the old man of his money, the amounts being always small, but footing up a good sized sum in the aggregate. Several arrangements were made for clandestine meetings, but the plans always failed of consummation until Booth finally became suspicious, especially after he had purchased a wedding gown and delivered it to Grayson. An investigation was started on his own account which resulted in the arrest of Grayson and he is now being held to await the grand jury session.

SKYSCRAPERS

Are Not Wanted in Germany—Danger From Fire Cited.

The Prussian ministers of public have just rejected a petition for the erection of "sky-scrapers" in Prussian cities. The Central association of German manufacturers had asked for a modification of the building regulations in the interest of the iron industry and because of the difficulty experienced in some cities in supplying sufficient dwellings to accomodate the growing population. The petitioners pointed out that the present limitation of the height of buildings in Berlin to seventy-four feet is unnecessary in view of modern methods of steel construction. The ministers answered that the danger of fire had not been removed through steel framing, citing recent cases in the United States where people on the high upper stories could not be rescued when fire broke out in the lower stories and showing it was impossible to get water so high to extinguish the flames.

FRENCH OIL CO.

Will Thoroughly Test the North Alabama Fields.

It is expected that within the next few days a party of French capitalists will arrive for the purpose of investigating the oil fields of North Alabama with a view to organizing a mammoth oil company, for the purpose of drilling for oil at Decatur. It is said that the company, if formed, will have almost unlimited capital and that they will test the fields to the fullest extent regardless of cost.

According to the United States geological survey this section of Alabama lies in the oil belt which extends from Pennsylvania to the great fields of Texas.

City Directory.

The city councils of both Decatur and New Decatur have passed ordinances requiring the citizens of both cities to number their residences and places of business. The names of the streets will also be put up.

As soon as this work is done parties will issue a city directory of both the Decaturs.

Three Hundred Lost.

The loss of the Japanese armored gunboat Heiyen is announced and permission granted to publish the details of the disaster.

The Heiyen struck a mine off Pigeon Bay on the night of September 18 and foundered. Nearly 300 persons, the entire complement were drowned.

Resigned.

Inasmuch as his successor, James Granade, will be elected to the position on November 8, John W. McAlpine, solicitor of the Thirteenth circuit, has sent in his resignation to the governor to take effect one day before the election which will put Mr. Granade in.

CROP PROGRESS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau—Alabama Section.

October 10, 1904.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Dry, moderately hot weather prevailed, the temperature averaging a few degrees above normal, though day temperatures were somewhat lower than during the previous week; beneficial showers were received in some northern and a few southern counties, but elsewhere the drought continues practically unbroken; in many localities, streams are dry, many wells have failed, and stock water is scarce in some districts. Practically all the cotton is open in southern and middle counties, with about three-fourths of it open in the northern district; picking is well advanced, and has been completed in some fields; pickers are still scarce in some localities, but reports continue to agree that the bulk of the crop will be gathered by November 1st; the quality of the lint continues good; while there has been a slight improvement in the yield in a few fields, the yield for the state, as a whole, will be but little better than that of last year; there will be very little top crop; cotton is being marketed rapidly. Early corn is being housed slowly, the yield being generally very good, though light in a few scattered localities; late corn will make a generally light yield, owing to damage by drought. More hay has been saved in good condition; sweet potatoes and field peas are making an irregular, though generally good yield; sorghum is yielding fairly well, and cane continues promising; fall gardens and late Irish potatoes were benefited where rains were received, but are generally a failure through lack of moisture; cut worms are damaging fall gardens in gulf counties; little plowing has been done, and a little oats have been sown.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF CROP CORRESPONDENTS.

(County—Place.)

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Calhoun, Duke: Cotton opening rapidly, promising yield slightly better than that of last year, sorghum being ground; sweet potatoes good.—W. M. Curry.

Cleburne, Abel: Rain on the 5th; considerable cotton open, promising yield about the same as that of last year; no fall plowing done.—E. H. Taylor.

Colbert, Leighton: Bulk of the cotton crop open; about one-half picked, prospective yield about the same as that of last year; no corn gathered.—A. B. DeLony.

Cullman, Wenzel: Most of the cotton open; about one-third picked; prospective yield about the same as that of last year.—C. B. Livingston.

Etowah, Keener: Favorable weather for picking cotton, prospective yield about the same as that of last year.—F. M. Tabor.

Fayette, Pilgrim: Dry weather continues; cotton picking well advanced, with light yield indicated; some corn gathered, yield good; minor crops need rain.—V. Savage.

Franklin, Churubusco: Cotton nearly all open, about one-third picked, picking will be about completed by November 15th, yield promises about that of last year.—J. A. Benson.

Jefferson, Argo: Considerable cotton open, about one-half picked, promising yield somewhat below an average; no fall plowing; rain on 6th.—G. B. Prayton.

Lamar, Pharos: Weather favorable for picking cotton, prospective yield slightly below last year's; corn yielding well; gardens need rain.—J. J. Weeks.

Limestone, Athens: Cotton nearly all open on uplands, picking being pushed, indicated yield about same as last year's.—W. H. Dougherty.

Marshall, Albertville: Drought continues; cotton picking well advanced, promising yield about the same as that of last year; no fall plowing.—W. H. Garrett.

Morgan, Simpson: Nearly all cotton open, about one-fourth picked, promising yield somewhat below an average; large yield of hay.—J. H. Black.

St. Clair, Trussville: Good rain on the 6th; cotton being picked, ginned, and marketed rapidly, prospective yield about the same as that of last year.—James M. Tresly.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Autauga, Haynes: Little cotton remains to open, picking nearing completion; gardens need rain.—W. N. Gaines.

Bullock, Inverness: Cotton about all open, considerable picked, prospective yield a little above that of last year.—H. McLean.

Chilton, Mountain Creek: Most of cotton open, much picked, ginned and marketed; some corn being gathered.—T. J. Henderson.

Choctaw, Buffalo: Cotton nearly all open, two-thirds picked, promising yield better than that of last year; some corn gathered.—J. T. Spence.

Coosa, Goodwater: Weather still dry; cotton opening rapidly, with yield slightly below last year's; some corn being gathered.—R. C. Meacham.

Dallas, Harrell: Bulk of cotton crop open, will be about all picked by November 1st; corn being housed with excellent yield.—W. B. Moore.

Elmore, Dexter: Little cotton remains to open, considerable picked, promising yield about the same as last year's; late cotton poor.—E. Powell.

Greene, Union: Weather dry; nearly all cotton open, prospective yield about the same as that of last year; gardens damaged by drought.—W. L. Story.

Lee, Gold Hill: Considerable early cotton open, late very unpromising; corn being housed, yield good; weather continues dry.—W. T. Andrews.

Montgomery, Hope Hull: Favorable weather for picking cotton, most of which is open; hay of good quality being saved; too dry for gardens.—J. W. Smith.

Pickens, Ethelsville: Cotton about all open, being picked rapidly, pickers scarce; late field crops and gardens damaged by drought.—H. C. Moorehead, M. D.

Randolph, Napoleon: Favorable week for gathering crops; cotton opening rapidly, picking being pushed; light showers 2d and 5th.—L. W. Townsend.

Russell, Heard: Some fine hay saved this week; drought continues, streams nearly all dry.—John E. Bush.

Shelby, Vincent: Favorable weather for gathering crops; cotton picking and ginning progressing; dry weather continues.—B. H. Samuel.

Sumter, Sumterville: About four-fifths of the cotton open, picking progressing fairly well, yield will be considerably less than last year's; corn being gathered, with good yield.—Godfrey Bros.

Talladega, Chandler Springs: Light shower on 6th, though still very dry; cotton being picked; sorghum being ground.—M. F. Chandler.

Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa: Bulk of cotton crop open, much picked, promising yield about the same as last year's.—E. N. C. Snow.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Baldwin, Magnolia Springs: Rain on the 6th, benefiting gardens; cut worms damaging Irish potatoes and garden crops; favorable weather for haying.—H. P. Kreuger.

Barbour, Mt. Andrew: Most of cotton open, being picked and marketed rapidly, promising yield better than that of last year; minor crops damaged by drought.—J. J. Willis.

Butler, Forest Home: Still dry; bulk of cotton crop open, three-fourths picked, will be about all picked by November 1st.—J. P. Benson.

Clarke, Thomasville: Most of cotton open, more than one-half picked, indicated yield better than anticipated.—T. N. Davis.

Coffee, Enterprise: Nearly all cotton open, about four-fifths picked, prospective yield about the same as last year's no fall plowing.—B. W. Fleming.

Conecuh, Brooklyn: A great deal of cotton open, will be about all picked by November 1st, promising yield about the same as last year's.—M. H. Sanders.

Dale, Ozark: Weather dry; cotton all open, about three-fourths picked, promising yield somewhat below an average.—Daniel McNeal.

Mobile, Grand Bay: Rain on the 6th, benefiting fall gardens; cane improving; haying still in progress.—Julius Schnadelbach.

Monroe, Monday: Cotton nearly all open; considerable picked, will be about all picked by November 1st, prospective yield below an average.—R. T. Solomon.

Pike, Troy: Weather dry, except light shower on 7th; cotton about all open, more than one-half picked, promising yield slightly above last year's.—J. M. Warren.

FRANK P. CHAFFEE,
Section Director, Montgomery, Ala.

Public Funds.

The governor sent to the office of Treasurer J. Craig Smith two drafts on Uncle Sam, in the sums of $292.97 and $439.45, which came as the state's part in the two and three per cent net proceeds of public lands sold within the state by the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

New Doctors.

Nearly sixty young medical students appeared before the state board of health to stand examination for license to practice medicine in Mississippi. One young lady graduate was among the number. Several negroes are also on the list.

The Atlantic City (N. J.) lovers who are forbidden to spoon on the beach should have sand enough to stand up for their natural rights, comments the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

This is from the jealous-minded Atlanta Constitution: "Up in Ohio the farmers are so prosperous that they are being operated on for appendicitis," says the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The University of Chicago has added 1700 volumes of books on marriage and divorce to its library. People will still continue to get their information on these subjects from the school of experience.

It will be one of the greatest tributes to democracy that the age has afforded if little Japan, with her thoroughly democratic system of military organization, should triumph over Russia with her autocratic and aristocratic methods, says the Boston Globe.

The fable of the hare and the tortoise received a modern illustration in the experience of an automobile party that started from Becket, Mass., for Boston, says the Boston Transcript. After going four miles the machine broke down and was hauled back by a yoke of oxen.

The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Kings College, now Columbia University, will take in only members of the family, but, as there are now about 14,000 of the alumni, it may be quite a tea party, after all, says the Boston Transcript.

Ask any of those who promote men in their employment what happens—especially when they give a man authority over others and make a petty boss of him. There is not one man in five that can stand the exercise of authority without being made conceited and more or less useless.

Short fiction writers seem to be turning toward business for inspiration, the New York Evening Post states. May we not hope that in this field, at last, something stimulating will be found against which the intellectual tooth may be set with confidence that there is wherewithal to gnaw.

It has been suggested that, as there is no established abbreviation for Alaska, Aaa., would make a convenient and distinctive abbreviation. This form would not be confounded with the abbreviation for Alabama. The suggestion is made by William A. Kelly, superintendent of the Industrial Training School, Sitka, Alaska.

The United States shipped to Europe the last year apples to the value of $8,750,000, Great Britain being the chief consumer. American apples of the best varieties are becoming more popular in Europe every year, the New York Tribune declares, a fact which may give owners of New England farms, unprofitable at present, a valuable hint.

Closing Out Sale.

J. W. Franzen, of Thorsby, Ala., will sell his large stock of General Merchandise, as he is compelled to quit business on account of his health Everything to be sold at greatly reduced prices, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also Farming Lands and Orchard Tracts for sale.

In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc. You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

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Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
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A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 4th St., Opposite Court House.
CLANTON.

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m.
1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

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P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

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Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

The Farm

The Fat Cattle.

But few cattle reach the market that are as fat as they might be, and it is frequently the case that steers could be made to weigh 100 or more pounds if properly prepared for market. A fat steer that can be made to take on 100 pounds more will not only have the additional value in weight, but will bring one or two more cents more per pound; hence, the additional 100 pounds may add from $15 to $20 to the value of the animal, and at small cost.

Marketing Products.

Farmers often allow their stock to go on the market in an unfit condition, and in consequence, realize unsatisfactory prices. Others market fruit, vegetables, grains, etc., without being properly sorted and cleaned. The difference between marketing products in this condition possible is the difference between marketing a finished and unfinished product, and the prices realized are generally in proportion.

Value of Salt For Sheep.

Experiments recently made in France for the purpose of ascertaining the nutritive value of salt for sheep show that sheep which had been fed salt gained in weight four and a half pounds more than those which received no salt. Moreover, the sheep which received salt produced one and three-quarter pounds more wool and of a better quality than those which received no salt.

It is in accord with the experiences in this country also. Perhaps no careful experiments have been made to show these facts, as in France, yet the observations of flock masters are to the effect that salt is a very essential thing for sheep, and it is their practice generally to supply it regularly.

To Cure Mange.

Mange is not a disease in the common sense of the term, but is caused either by a vegetable parasite or by an insect, which grows in the skin. There are two kinds, but both are treated alike. The skin is first washed with warm water and carbolic soap to soften it and open the pores, in which the parasites are embedded; it will help matters to rub the skin with a corncob or something rough to break up the vessels and remove the crust. The parts are then dried and rubbed thoroughly with an ointment made of four parts of lard, one part sulphur and one part kerosene, adding about twenty drops of creosote to an ounce of the mixture. Work this well into the skin with a hard brush, repeating daily for two weeks or more in order to destroy any new growth from eggs or spores.

Sowing Clover With Wheat.

Farmers who appreciate the value of clover in farming operations are quite willing to go to some trouble to obtain a stand. Oftentime failure results, but in many cases this failure is due to some fault in the plan of sowing the seed. Try the following plan: The wheat field is thoroughly prepared and gone over with a spring tooth harrow before sowing the wheat. Level the soil with a harrow and then apply fertilizers at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, making up a ton of it in the following proportions: 1000 pounds of acid phosphate, 800 pounds of kainit and 200 pounds of muriate of potash. The fertilizer is broadcasted on the soil and then about eight loads of fine manure put on; then the whole field is harrowed two or three times, and it is ready for the wheat seed and clover. The plan, as outlined involves considerable labor and expense, but it is likely to bring desired results.—Indianapolis News.

Early Scarlet Radish.

While there may not be a great deal of money in growing radishes, the crop is one that is easily and cheaply grown, and for a time early in the season sells well. Naturally, the earliest sorts are the most profitable, although, if one is located near a live town and will grow the radish crop so that they are crisp and fresh at all times, it is possible to extend the profitable season. The Earliest Scarlet is one of the best of the early sorts, and as it has not been grown for several season, it has proved its worth.

The skin is a rich scarlet color and the flesh white and crisp. While it is a favorite for growing under glass, it is equally profitable grown in the open ground, where it matures quickly and thus retains its crispness. By dropping seeds in the ground whenever a pulling is made, the radish season is considerably prolonged and the soil made to yield a larger percentage of profit. The variety is well worth planting everywhere.

Soil Erosion.

More soil fertility goes into the streams in winter than goes to grow a crop the following summer, unless the surface is covered with growing roots. A well sodded pasture field without naked spots will not wash. A cornfield well set with green rye or wheat of strong, full growth will do much less surface washing or soil leaching than a barren field where the furrows run with the incline and have no carpet of green for a covering and no roots to bind the surface. The waste land o southern Indiana bears the mark of the corn cultivator traversing up and down the hillside, making ditches to carry the water rapidly to the valley below. Then this hilly cultivated land was permitted to wash all winter without a covering, the first rivulet following the furrow of the cultivator every time the loose earth is removed until a well-established ditch is formed.

When ditches are formed the only hope is to break the soil, fill the ditches and get something to grow on them during winter. Oftentimes this fall sowing will afford sufficient late fall pasture or early spring pasture for sheep or pigs to pay for the expense of sowing the cover crop. Then the protection given in winter is a free gift. Many farmers on their rolling land need these free gifts if they make a living on their hilly farms.

Raising Turkeys.

Turkeys, if properly cared for, perhaps, give better results than any other branch of poultry on the farm.

First, select the best blood possible for the amount of money you can spare, and in order to get the best results, consult the buyer of your neighborhood; he is sure to know the person with the best stock, and can generally buy, for market price, birds that will do for the beginner. For profit, I think the bronze are best, because they are larger and have stronger constitutions than the other breeds.

To raise a number of turkeys don't let the hens sit on their own eggs, but put the eggs under chicken hens, at least the first and second layings.

When the little turks are hatched take them from the nest as soon as dry and place in a box with straw or sawdust on the floor. Above all things, don't feed them; they won't eat at first, but when they are hungry, will peck at the smallest thing to be found. Wait several hours, then give them smearcase, all they care to eat, from your hand. Do not feed anything but the smearcase for some time. Keep in a dry place where they can have sunshine and shade as suits them. The little pen must be tight enough to keep them in, for they will follow anything until they know the mother. After a few weeks wheat may be given, but not until they become tired of the smearcase. I may come again and tell you something of the profits I have enjoyed by the above method.—C. G. T., in Indiana Farmer.

Typical Bronze Turkey Cock.

The above splendid specimen of bronze turkey was second gobbler at Madison Square Garden poultry show, New York, last winter, exhibited by Mr. George W. Salsbury. Forty pound bronze males are not rare at the leading shows. However, males that

OVER FORTY POUNDS.

are so much above standard weight rarely possess such rounded form in all sections. The great fault in most large poultry is coarseness. The medium sized birds of the breed, as a rule, are nearer the ideal form. We present the above as one of the most symmetrical males shown above forty pounds. The size, general form, character and color points of this typical bronze cock are worthy of imitation on the best turkey ranches and where show quality is sought.—F. Sewell, in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Silage For Horses.

Corn silage is a natural food for milking cows and growing cattle. It is useful in the ration of fattening lambs. It may be fed to horses with probable advantage, but it must be fed with extreme caution.

If fed in regular amounts not exceeding ten to fifteen pounds per day many experiences have been entirely satisfactory. If fed in unlimited amounts, and especially if the silage has been poorly made or has undergone some further degeneration, it has proved very deadly in its effects. Last winter, in Minnesota, a man came to us at the Farmer's Institute with a sorrowful tale. He had filled his silo with frozen corn and there was mould on the silage. He had no hay. His horses had been gorged with silage, having no other feed. They ate a bushel or more a day. They gained in flesh for a time. Then they began mysteriously to sicken and die. Paralysis of the throat was one symptom. No remedy helped them. All died, I think, and he was a poor man, in debt for his farm.

Last winter a friend fed lambs silage. What they rejected was thrown out in the yard in a rack. From this rack cows gleaned. One day eight horses running in the yard ate all they wanted of this half spoiled silage. All died. The symptoms were peculiar, including nervous spasms, and one veterinarian pronounced the disease hydrophobia. It may possibly have been, but I fear the silage alone was responsible.

This need not deter any one from building silos. There is abundant use for silage in the dairy barn, the cattle yard, the sheep pens, even in the swine pens. Let the horses have dry forage or silage in very small amounts. —Joseph E. Wing.

More than a million sewing machines are made in Germany every year.

WRETCHED RUSSIAN PEASANTS

The Great Masses of the Czar's People Lead Squalid Lives---Both Docile and Fierce, Rebellious and Submissive at Times---Their Miserable Homes---Not Strong Physically. . . . .

A QUEER mixture of docility and turmoil is this vast Russian people, who seem to hate their Czar with fierce malignity one moment and are ready to shed their life blood for him the next.

They are like great, shaggy, dumb beasts, snarling and showing their teeth when kicked by the one who masters them, and waiting for a chance to fly at his throat when he is off his guard, but fearful and cowering before the recognition of his superior power. But let a foreign beast attack their master, and woe betide the intruder if he is less strong than they; they will tear him in bits without the least compunction for daring to touch with anything less than reverence the scarlet person of their ruler.

But aside from this fierce uprising of the emotions, the Russian peasant has little sense of leadership about him. He can work under a head, but without that it is impossible for him to accomplish much, and what small advancement is visible he has copied from his more progressive neighboring countries. Like a sponge, Russia has absorbed; she has not assimilated.

The Russian peasant is as closely attached to his landlord's community as he was while a serf, not being allowed to leave it without his former owner's permission, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and being sent back again. The ex-serf was given a small piece of land in his commune to cultivate, but it was scarcely more his own than the piece of ground which he had planted in his owner's estate.

Neither the individual peasant nor the commune possessed the land assigned, but held only the common right to cultivate it, and neither may relinquish his right or dispose of it: may not sell the land or forfeit it or be rid of it in any way, and yet they must pay their regular heavy taxes. Not only this, the commune must pay a certain sum, and if the crops of some of the peasants have been so bad as to prevent their paying their share, then others must work doubly hard on their more productive plots to make up the proper sum

In spite of this oppression, the higher classes look upon the peasants as the people of Russia. They are regarded as the means of bringing about developments which will make Russia even greater than it is, and help the Slav race to success in the world struggle for supremacy. Even the Church and the Government have respect for the peasant power, and both priests and officials are careful to avoid situations where they would be in a position of antagonism to it.

Yet, in spite of this, the peasant remains dull, stupid, uneducated, uninstructed and ignorant of the power he possesses. He remains the same slave of his surroundings and conditions as in old Muscovy; it is the aspect of others toward him that has changed.

The brightness and charm, the cleanliness and attractiveness of the little people of the Mikado's Empire, and of their towns and homes, is painfully lacking among "the people" of Russia. Low, clumsy houses, with rarely an attempt at anything like architecture, some with shingle and most of them with thatched roofs, they are not made more attractive by their inmates. Few of the houses are made with more than one story, unless it be the space under the roof, which is never used for anything but a lumber room. Mother, father, children, sons and unmarried daughters, for the brides are taken to their husbands' parents to live, daughters-in-law and grandchildren, all are crowded into one small hut, and the dirt and squalor, coupled with poverty, are appalling. The small piece of land attached to the house is worked by the men, and the women, when opportunity offers and permission is granted, hire in the fields along with the men, than whom they are no less able workers.

Lately, with a broadening of ideas in the the country, it has been found that village workers are considered more able than those of the towns, and find employment in all the large cities. Field labor is undertaken in this way, and gangs of peasant women may be seen weeding the market gardens in the neighborhood of the capitals. Too often labor of this kind is contracted for by a middle man, who advances the railway fares, feeds, and sometimes lodges, has gang of laborers, and pays them a lower wage than he receives for their hire.

But the peasant lives in misery and squalor, and at certain seasons may be in actual want, ordinarily, though he grumbles and objects to his taxes and church oppressions, he would be mightily offended if you were to suggest that, in comparison with the lower classes of other countries, he was a pauper.

In his eyes the fact that in the Western countries the laborers do not possess land nor cows, nor even a horse, indicates the most abject poverty.

The question of cheap labor in Russia finds its answer in the manner of living of the peasants, and the explanation of his small strength. It is a physical impossibility for him to work as the American does. He has not the same stimulus; what he possesses in an inordinate degree is the passive quality of endurance. He is big, he is strong, but he has neither terseness nor vitality. In this connection he shows very clearly that physical quality is a question of diet, and the Russian peasant takes the consequence—and suffers—of not feeding rationally. The staple foods are sour black bread and salt, sour cabbage soup, milk curds and salted fish. Together with the usual means of living, that is, the conditions under which he lives at home, with an unsanitary house and an unsanitary way of keeping himself the result as it is, is the only one to be expected.

A far more dreaded enemy than those in high places is the demon of fire that is incessantly traversing and ruining the country. Crowded one against the other, the wooden houses, with their thick roofs of thatch, are surrounded with ricks of straw and connected by lines of sheds, while wattled palisades envelop the whole village like a net with meshes of fine wood. After the long summer drouths this agglomeration of benches, old beams and straw dried by the sun is as inflammable as tinder. Fire is continually breaking out somewhere. In a single hour the village is swept away like a field of dry grass, and the peasants, with a truly remarkable resignation to the inevitable, then proceed to rebuild the village, so as to be ready for the next descent of the fire demon.

HOUSEKEEPING IN ROME.

Cheap Living in the Italian Capital—Its Inconveniences.

People who would be called well off in America are rich in Rome; people we should consider poor can live here with much comfort and some luxury. For instance, cabs cost sixteen cents a course for two people, or forty cents an hour. I pay my seamstress fifty cents a day and my cook $7 a month; a clever young Italian doctor, modern, up to date, well educated, is quite satisfied with $1 a visit. Good hotels (not the two or three most extravagant) charge twelve francs (about $2.40) a day. Meat, chickens, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables are cheap, but all imported groceries are horribly dear by reason of the fifty per cent. duty they must pay. Coffee costs fifty cents a pound, sugar twenty; American kerosene oil is sold in five-gallon cans for $3—fancy! we pay more for petroleum than for olive oil or for wine. Postage stamps, salt and tobacco—all Government monopolies—are sold only at tobacconists. Milk is not cheap; the best in Rome comes from Prince Doria's herd of Jerseys. Unfortunately, we are not on his milkman's route; our milk comes from the Villa Ada, which belongs to an American lady, a daughter of Rogers, the sculptor. It is very good milk, quite different from that we get at a pinch from the vaccaria round the corner, where in a dark, dreadful dungeon stable pale cows with long, untrimmed hoofs pass their melancholy lives. Pompilia is in despair because we will drink our milk unboiled; when I saw the prisoner cows I understood why. Italy is a poor country, and poor people can live comfortably here. Rents, servants and food are all cheap; it may be a paltry reason for abandoning one's country that one can get more pork for one's shilling elsewhere, but it is a potent reason. Here in Rome prices are all scaled to the different pockets. I pay less at the same shops for the same things than my rich friends pay, but some things even the rich cannot secure; certain conveniences — rapid transit, steam heat, "rapid delivery," express service —cannot be purchased, and, what is really serious, good schooling is not to be had at any price, so few Americans with children to educate settle in Rome. Willy nilly, I learn something every time I go out of doors, whether it be to the Appian Way, the Via Sacra, the Forum or to the Corso. The yellow Tiber, the fountains, the nightingales of the Villa Medici, the ilex trees of the Borghese, seem to whisper the secrets of the city with the mighty past, the mother and lawgiver of nations.—Maud Howe, in Lippincott's.

Individuality in Vegetation.

The vegetation covering the slopes of European mountains as well as that on the great snowy peaks of the American cordilleras and other ranges has an individuality, a character, of its own, striking even the most indifferent of tourists. In this flora all is dwarfed and on a small scale. The flowers alone, of relatively exaggerated size, and generally brilliant in color, seem to be abnormally developed. The manner of growth of these plants is a surprise to those ignorant of their history and the cause of their peculiar appearance. While in the lowlands large plants, with spreading branches and well developed foliage, generally have flowers smaller than the leaves, the reverse is true in the higher regions.

Another easily noticed peculiarity is that while the Alpine flora in sunshine shows flowers of great size and vivid coloring, as the gentians, auriculas, anemones and violets, in the shade, on the other hand, we find them small and weak in color. Thus the action of the sun's rays on vegetation at great elevations seems to be more intense than on the plains.

A Way to Avenge.

To avenge his defeat in the municipal elections for the Provincial Council at Tralos Montes, the Marquis de Xanos cornered the entire stock of the butchers and poulterers of the town. The inhabitants had to subsist without meat for a week.

Of Interest to Women

TOO MANY PLAYTHINGS.

Never let the chicks have many or very elaborate playthings. A child's interest is so easily aroused that a large stock of playthings proves confusing and wearisome, besides which you are only making him blase by giving him the best of everything while he is small. For the same reason all amusements should be of the simplest.

THE FADDISH GIRL.

The more animals the faddish girl can carry about her the better. She wears a silver head at her belt, the head of an animal; she carries a carved cat upon her parasol handle; in her pocket there reposes a carved ivory elephant; at her throat there is a tiny black dog; her shirtwaist set is in the shape of animal heads; and, upon her bag, there is fastened a silver ornament which resembles an animal of jungleland. Truly, she does not move about unprotected.

A HOMELY HINT.

"I believe that good cooking on the home table will keep many men away from over-indulgence in intoxicants," says a prominent American woman. "Therefore girls in domestic service are fitting themselves for marriage and a more useful life. The evil of bad cooking is displayed in a still sadder way by the great number of crippled children among the families of the poor. Any physician will tell you that this curse has been brought upon the little ones by malnutrition."

BLACK AND WHITE GOWNS.

Very beautiful black and white transparent gowns are being worn. Black lace on white gauze, or black nets overlaid with white lace motives are very desirable. Of course there is an underdress of black or white chiffon, and the effect is delicate and fragile beyond description. At several weddings lately elderly matrons wore such black and white creations. They were distinguished far above the customary satins and velvets worn on such occasions by the older women.

A VERSATILE WOMAN.

To have been a lady of great estate, a traveler around the world for pleasure, a model for a Parisian dressmaking establishment, a traveling salesman of art ware, and a politician is no usual number of experiences for a young lady just turned her twenty-fourth year. But to Miss Estelle Whitaker, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, all of these and even more comprise the history of her occupations since leaving an Eastern college. Miss Whitaker was left a large fortune when quite young. For three years she traveled through Europe with her parents. She is a young woman of spirit, however, and was not content to continue a life of indolence and ease. She gave a large amount of money to a charitable institution, and then she became active in Colorado politics, where women have the say. She made the race for assistant clerk of the General Assembly and won. Miss Whitaker is one of the most famous models in America. She is known in her Western country as the "Colorado American Beauty." She is a tall, striking brunette, of excellent carriage and intelligent conversation.

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN.

The women of Japan do not go out and fight to-day as they have done on rare occasions in the past. We had an Empress once who led an army into Korea and fought at the head of her soldiers. And even in the last century, when the Shogun made his last stand against the Mikado, nearly a thousand women and girls belonging to families attached to the Shogun fought behind and upon the castle walls, and many were killed, says a writer in Harper's Weekly.

It is different now. Only the men go out. But there is much left for the women to do, and there is not a woman in Japan who will shirk her duty. Not only must she take care of the family while the men are away, but she must work for the soldiers. Our Empress herself is the patron of the Japanese Red Cross Society, whose President is always a prince of the royal house. With her own hands the Empress prepares bandages and clothing for the men in the field; and so great was her personal interest in the men who fought in the war with China that at the close of the war she gave an artificial limb to every man who had lost one on the battlefield.

The women who act as nurses must lay aside their kimonos and wear the regular dress of a hospital nurse. Both before and since the war with China the women of Japan have attended the hospital training schools, where instruction is given by American and European nurses, and there are now no better nurses in the world than those of Japan.

FIRST WOMAN TO CROSS ABYSSINIA.

Mrs. W. N. MacMillan is a St. Louis woman who bears the distinction of being the first American of her sex to cross Abyssinia at the head of her own caravan.

"We really started from Cairo," said Mrs. MacMillan, "but as the start from there to Khartoum was made sail or boat, we dated our start the time we left the latter place January 25. With my husband self were Sir John Harrigan, C. W. Bulpott, Dr. Singer and several vants. Sir John Harrington British Minister to Abyssinia through his influence we secured ernment launches to tow our Nassa. From there we continued and at Pakum, at the foot of the sinia Mountains, my husband separated, he going to explore country around Lake Rudolph. I continued on toward Adis Abeba, capital of Kink Menelik's kingdom.

"For a week Sir John Harrington companied me, but he was suddenly called back to Nassa, and I was left with only Dr. Singer and the servants. We were over four weeks making the trip by mule train. At Adis Abeba I was received by King Menelik. He was very cordial and seemed interested in our trip. The King speaks no English, though, and all our conversation had to be carried on through an interpreter.

"The homeward journey was much easier, as we went directly to the town of Diri Daua, thence to Djibouti by rail, and then home by way of the Red Sea."—New Haven Register.

DAINTY FASHION ACCESSORIES.

Fashions this season are surely the liveliest seen for many years, and they are the ideas of many brilliant women of both this time and those of other days. The most charming effects are seen, and the accessories, which are of the most elaborate conception, are those which could not be improved upon. They are very fussy, and those which are not are extremely simple and elegant in their designing.

Parasols are fit examples for the exquisiteness of things this season, and nothing more beautiful is on sale. Simpleness seems to be the one strong point of them, and the new Dresden parasols with the tiny dainty handles are all that could be wished for, even for the most elaborate gowning. Those of chiffon are a trifle passe, and few are to be seen, while the white, green and blue ones dot the horizon wherever the feminine sex is in evidence. Striped ones are pretty, and most peculiar effects may be achieved by a parasol of striped silk with huge dots below. Of course, we must not pass over the embroidered parasols, and these, with the linen gown and embroidered to match, are extremely chic. The quaint Dresden silk ones remind one of the painting of a beautiful shepherdess, with her dainty gown studded with tiny sprays of flowers, and these are used expressly for that purpose. Large bows are being used extensively on the handles, and for the smart woman who can afford such luxury the handles are studded with precious stones. Lace coverings are used on many of the plain ones, and when one wants a different parasol a good scheme is to cover the old one with a lace cover, which gives a soft and dainty effect.

Other parasols have long chiffon streamers which flow from the handle and are perhaps a yard or two long.

FASHION NOTES.

Great swirling patterns in braid are appliqued to the front box pleat of the new linen shirt waists.

Broadtail velvet, which is really a crushed velvet, is one of the coming stuffs for outer wraps.

Beautiful squares of ecru lace, showing a heraldic design, are appliqued upon the right sleeve of the handsomest cloth gowns.

Braided designs in wash silk braid are upon the cuffs of linen gowns and upon the cuffs of silk dresses as well, for braid is very fashionable.

Deep lace cuffs are stiffened with wire and slipped on over the cuffs of silk shirt waists and overcoat cuffs and the cuffs of wash dresses.

For the lingerie dress and the separate blouse, to wear with a taffeta gown, the finest of linen, known as handkerchief linen, is most swagger.

Very beautiful effects are achieved by making up an attractive gauze or net gown over two, or perhaps three, chiffon skirts, each of a different shade.

Japanese peach blossoms, in three shades of pink, harmoniously blended, form one of the most attractive of the season's favored flowered designs in organdy.

Brown, which has held its own so well all summer, is to be a still more popular shade for winter, and both seal brown and navy blue will lead in fashion's march.

Lovely lace styles, for instance, are fastened around the neck of little silk bolero coats, with the lace ends hanging well down in front, and a beautiful silk rosette adorning the neck.

A blackberry wreath, the berries being variegated from green to black, with some ruddy tints mingled with the pretty white blossoms of the plant, are very smart and out-of-the-ordinary hat garnitures.

Girdles are made of silk which is stiffened and cut to a point in the middle of the front. This girdle is hand embroidered, and shows the loveliest of green flowers to match the green trimmings of hat and gown.

Press On

If obstacles beset your way
And darker grow the cloud
Do not feel sad, but ever ga
Press on.

If on a trolley car you ride
Do not upon the platform
Of course, there's standing
Press on

If you've a girl that's neat
Who wears good clothes a
taste,
Remember that she has a
Press on
—Yonkers

TWO RES

BY STEPHEN

It was near midnight, when the tel[ephone] that
phone in the castle of Zsaby began to
ring sharply and excitedly. Baron Sebastian Petrovics, the owner of Zsaby
had not yet retired, but was deep in
a book. He hurried to the telephone.
"Hallo! Petrovics. What can I do for
you, countess?"

An excited female voice, the sobbing of which betrayed only too plainly that something had happened, replied: "Are you there, baron, thank God, you are at home. Please come over at once; burglars are breaking into the house!"

"I will come immediately," the baron shouted into the telephone. "Bolt the doors, and let no threats prevail upon you to open until I am there. I shall take men with me. In ten minutes! Be brave, countess!"

He did not wait for the answer; snatching his hat, revolver and sword, he rushed out of the room, swung himself on his horse and called to his men: "Follow me as fast as you can!"

He spurred his horse and galloped toward Gyongy.

Gyongy was the property of Countess Gulacsy, separated from Zsaby only by a narrow strip of woodland. The owners of the two castles led a retired life, the baron from necessity, for his finances did not allow him to continue the extravagant life he had led in first youth; the countess from a hatred of people which had induced her to take refuge in this secluded spot. Her marriage had not been a happy one, and her husband's conduct had made the thought of men hateful to her. It was only a certain community of interests which had brought her and the baron together. They were neighbors, and could not avoid a meeting from time to time. Gradually she became accustomed to Petrovics, who was an excellent companion and knew how to make time pass in pleasant conversation.

Once he had said to the countess: "You see, countess, you make me happy when you allow me to amuse and entertain you. If you are willing, we can arrange things so that I may hear your voice even when it rains, or in the long winter evenings whenever you would enjoy a friendly talk."

"You know, baron," the countess had interrupted, "that I am no friend of society. You would often seek me in vain, and find only Mme. von Csongay, my companion and friend."

"But if you will give your permission, I will have a telephone connection made between Zsaby and Gyongy, so that you can call me when you please."

The young woman smiled and made no objection. Then the "devil's machine," as the servants called it, was introduced; but up to the time this story opens no one had as yet made use of the telephone.

One day, the week before, the mistress of Gyongy was in very bad humor, and even vented it on her companion: "My dear Csongay," she cried,

"Hello!"

petulantly, "we won't receive Baron Petrovics again! He has abused my friendship and confidence."

"That is unheard of, incredible! So tactful a man——"

The countess shook her head nervously. "Imagine! He had the audacity to ask for my hand."

"Well, that is not an unpardonable crime."

"Don't irritate me, dear. I don't want to marry, and that is the end of it. All men are alike—calculating and selfish. How do I know whether he loves me or not? Could he become a hero for my sake—die for me, if need be? Could he force me to admire him and bend to his will? You don't think if

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DAINTY FASHION ACCESSORIES.

Fashions this season are surely the liveliest seen for many years, and they are the ideas of many brilliant women of both this time and those of other days. The most charming effects are seen, and the accessories, which are of the most elaborate conception, are those which could not be improved upon. They are very fussy, and those which are not are extremely simple and elegant in their designing.

Parasols are fit examples for the exquisiteness of things this season, and nothing more beautiful is on sale. Simpleness seems to be the one strong point of them, and the new Dresden parasols with the tiny dainty handles are all that could be wished for, even for the most elaborate gowning. Those of chiffon are a trifle passe, and few are to be seen, while the white, green and blue ones dot the horizon wherever the feminine sex is in evidence. Striped ones are pretty, and most peculiar effects may be achieved by a parasol of striped silk with huge dots below. Of course, we must not pass over the embroidered parasols, and these, with the linen gown and embroidered to match, are extremely chic. The quaint Dresden silk ones remind one of the painting of a beautiful shepherdess, with her dainty gown studded with tiny sprays of flowers, and these are used expressly for that purpose. Large bows are being used extensively on the handles, and for the smart woman who can afford such luxury the handles are studded with precious stones. Lace coverings are used on many of the plain ones, and when one wants a different parasol a good scheme is to cover the old one with a lace cover, which gives a soft and dainty effect.

Other parasols have long chiffon streamers, which flow from the handle and are perhaps a yard or two long.

FASHION NOTES.

Great swirling patterns in braid are appliqued to the front box pleat of the new linen shirt waists.

Broadtail velvet, which is really a crushed velvet, is one of the coming stuffs for outer wraps.

Beautiful squares of ecru lace, showing a heraldic design, are appliqued upon the right sleeve of the handsomest cloth gowns.

Braided designs in wash silk braid are upon the cuffs of linen gowns and upon the cuffs of silk dresses as well, for braid is very fashionable.

Deep lace cuffs are stiffened with wire and slipped on over the cuffs of silk shirt waists and overcoat cuffs and the cuffs of wash dresses.

For the lingerie dress and the separate blouse, to wear with a taffeta gown, the finest of linen, known as handkerchief linen, is most swagger.

Very beautiful effects are achieved by making up an attractive gauze or net gown over two, or perhaps three, chiffon skirts, each of a different shade.

Japanese peach blossoms, in three shades of pink, harmoniously blended, form one of the most attractive of the season's favored flowered designs in organdy.

Brown, which has held its own so well all summer, is to be a still more popular shade for winter, and both seal brown and navy blue will lead in fashion's march.

Lovely lace styles, for instance, are fastened around the neck of little silk bolero coats, with the lace ends hanging well down in front, and a beautiful silk rosette adorning the neck.

A blackberry wreath, the berries being variegated from green to black, with some ruddy tints mingled with the pretty white blossoms of the plant, are very smart and out-of-the-ordinary hat garnitures.

Girdles are made of silk which is stiffened and cut to a point in the middle of the front. This girdle is hand embroidered, and shows the loveliest of green flowers to match the green trimmings of hat and gown.

Mrs. MacMillan, "but as the stre
from there to Khartoum was made
sail or boat, we dated our start f
the time we left the latter place
January 25. With my husband a
self were Sir John Harrigan, C. W.
Bulpott, Dr. Singer and several
vants. Sir John Harrington is
British Minister to Abyssinia, a
through his influence we secured Go
ernment launches to tow our boats
Nassa. From there we continued alo
and at Pakum, at the foot of the Aby
sinia Mountains, my husband and
separated, he going to explore th
country around Lake Rudolph, whi
I continued on toward Adis Adeba, t
capital of Kink Menelik's kingdom.

"For a week Sir John Harrigan a
companied me, but he was suddenl
called back to Nassa, and I was le
with only Dr. Singer and the servant
We were over four weeks making th
trip by mule train. At Adis Adeba
was received by King Menelik. H
was very cordial and seemed interest
ed in our trip. The King speaks n
English, though, and all our conversa
tion had to be carried on through a
interpreter.

"The homeward journey was much
easier, as we went directly to the tow
of Dirf Daua, thence to Djibouti by
rail, and then home by way of the
Red Sea."—New Haven Register.

Press On.

If obstacles beset your way
And darker grow the clouds each day,
Do not feel sad, but ever say—
Press on.

If on a trolley car you ride,
Do not upon the platform hide;
Of course, there's standing room inside—
Press on.

If you've a girl that's neat and chaste,
Who wears good clothes and has good taste,
Remember that she has a waist—
Press on.
—Yonkers Statesman.

TWO RESCUES

BY STEFAN BARSONY

It was near midnight, when the telephone in the castle of Zsaby began to ring sharply and excitedly. Baron Sebastian Petrovics, tthe owner of Zsaby, had not yet retired, but was deep in a book. He hurried to the telephone. "Hallo! Petrovics. What can I do for you, countess?"

An excited female voice, the sobbing of which betrayed only too plainly that something had happened, replied: "Are you there, baron. Thank God, you are at home. Please come over at once; burglars are breaking into the house!"

"I will come immediately," the baron shouted into the telephone. "Bolt the doors, and let no threats prevail upon you to open until I am there. I shall take men with me. In ten minutes! Be brave, countess!"

He did not wait for the answer; snatching his hat, revolver and sword, he rushed out of the room, swung himself on his horse and called to his men: "Follow me as fast as you can!"

He spurred his horse and galloped toward Gyongy.

Gyongy was the property of Countess Gulacsy, separated from Zsaby only by a narrow strip of woodland. The owners of the two castles led a retired life, the baron from necessity, for his finances did not allow him to continue the extravagant life he had led in first youth; the countess from a hatred of people which had induced her to take refuge in this secluded spot. Her marriage had not been a happy one, and her husband's conduct had made the thought of men hateful to her. It was only a certain community of interests which had brought her and the baron together. They were neighbors, and could not avoid a meeting from time to time. Gradually she became accustomed to Petrovics, who was an excellent companion and knew how to make time pass in pleasant conversation.

Once he had said to the countess: "You see, countess, you make me happy when you allow me to amuse and entertain you. If you are willing, we can arrange things so that I may hear your voice even when it rains, or in the long winter evenings whenever you would enjoy a friendly talk."

"You know, baron," the countess had interrupted, "that I am no friend of society. You would often seek me in vain, and find only Mme. von Csongay, my companion and friend."

"But if you will give your permission, I will have a telephone connection made between Zsaby and Gyongy, so that you can call me when you please."

The young woman smiled and made no objection. Then the "devil's machine," as the servants called it, was introduced; but up to the time this story opens no one had as yet made use of the telephone.

One day, the week before, the mistress of Gyongy was in very bad humor, and even vented it on her companion. "My dear Csongay," she cried,

"Hello!"

petulantly, "we won't receive Baron Petrovics again! He has abused my friendship and confidence."

"That is unheard of, incredible! So tactful a man——"

The countess shook her head nervously. "Imagine! He had the audacity to ask for my hand."

"Well, that is not an unpardonable crime."

"Don't irritate me, dear. I don't want to marry, and that is the end of it. All men are alike—calculating and selfish. How do I know whether he loves me or not? Could he become a hero for my sake—die for me, if need be? Could he force me to admire him and bend to his will? You don't think that yourself. No, I am no longer at home for the baron."

* * * * *

A week had passed since this conversation, when the baron was called to Gyongy over the telephone. When the burglars appeared, the male servants happened to be away on various errands. The enormous Newfoundland dog barked furiously. He attacked one of the villains, but a pistol shot soon made an end to the faithful animal. The report roused the inmates of the house. The mistress of the castle hurried to bolt the doors

Swayed, and would have fallen.

and then she had the happy inspiration to telephone for the baron.

The burglars seemed to be numerous. They hammered at the lattices of the windows, and swore to set fire to the house if the doors were not opened. Mme. von Csongay was beside herself with fear; she was saying the Lord's prayer over and over, and muttered between times: "It is over with us. They will murder us."

The bandits now tried to burst open the outer door, and the noise was terrible; but the countess was no longer frightened, for her fine ear had detected the sound of hoofbeats, and soon she saw three horsemen coming at a gallop.

Shots were heard outside. The noise was deafening, and above the tumult rose the death-cry of the burglar who had stood guard. After a while quiet ensued, and was broken only by the commanding voice of the baron. The countess turned white as death; it was not her own fate, but that of the baron, which frightened her. Feverish and trembling, she opened the door; the baron stood before her. When she saw him safe and sound she swayed, and would have fallen if the baron had not caught her in his arms.

* * * * * *

About a year and a half later after that exciting night a happy family event was celebrated at Gyongy—the baptism of the first-born son of the Baron Petrovics and his wife, formerly Countess Gulacsy.

Mme. von Csongay played a more important part than ever. The champagne and the joy had loosened her tongue, and while she caressed the baby she remarked, jestingly: "You owe it all to me; both you, my precious, and your father."

She turned to the baron with a meaning glance. The baroness looked up and saw it, and also that her husband flushed crimson. There was nothing for it but confession. Kissing his wife tenderly, the baron said: "Since it must be, dear, I will tell you all. I adored you, and yet you banished me from your sight. Your friend there was my good angel. She knew how I suffered, and suggested a plan—a detestable plan, I admit. Well, you insisted on a hero, and we played that little comedy of the burglars—"

A shouting and running in the yard interrupted the confession, much to the baron's relief, and he went out to see what was the cause of the excitement.

The baroness felt as if she had tumbled from the clouds, and resolved to be seriously angry with her husband. When he returned, she was about to make a cutting remark, but checked herself at the sight of him. He was dripping wet from head to foot.

"What has happened to you?" she exclaimed anxiously.

"Nothing much, dear. The little daughter of one of my men had fallen into the well, and would have drowned if I had not jumped in after her. The men seemed to have lost their heads."

For answer the baroness, flushing with pride, held out her arms to her husband, who smiled and said, pointing to his wet clothes: "Wait a minute, dear, until I have changed my things."

Mme. von Csongay looked triumphantly at the baroness, as if to say "You see, he is a hero, after all!"—From the Hungarian of Stefan Barsong.

HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS.

Be Interested in Them, but Never Show Curiosity.

If you would have friends, be interested in them.

There is a difference between interest and curiosity. Never be curious.

Interest asks nothing, but is glad of others' joys and sorry for others' misfortunes. Curiosity seeks to find more than is written upon the surface, seeks it for the purpose of distribution, for innocent slander.

One's friends like one to be interested. They detest one who is curious.

To be interested in those one meets needs but to wish them well.

To see the best of those about us will cause us to wish them well.

To our well-wishers we pour out our joys and sorrows. They are interested. They understand.

The interested friend always understands. The curious acquaintance never sees through motives. The curious one is blinded by his own interpretation of causes and his prejudiced view of results.

Don't, therefore, seek to know what is hidden. If your friends conceals something from you he has a reason for doing it. Prove your interest and your lack of vulgar curiosity by trusting him in spite of the concealment.

Those who are truly interested and never curious are surrounded by friends.—Detroit Tribune.

William Penn's Grave.

I notice that one or two of your correspondents seem concerned about the condition of William Penn's grave. Having, while in England during the summer of 1902, visited Jordan's Meeting House and burying ground, where the remains of William Penn lie, I can testify that the graveyard was then in a respectable condition, and the graves of William Penn, his two wives, Isaac Pennington, Thomas Ellwood and others prominent in their day, were well kept, and marked by neat, modest head stones, after the simple manner of the Society of Friends. The little graveyard and the meeting house close by are under the care of trustees, who appear to guard and protect the property carefully. Jordan's is about two miles from the quaint and ancient village of Chalfont St. Giles. It was in this place that the poet John Milton lived, and where he wrote "Paradise Lost." The house is in a good state of preservation, and visited by many every year.—Letter in Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Yachting Family.

Some very remarkable figures as to the influence of the Coats family in yachting were given in the course of a speech made at a dinner in Largs, which Mr. George Coats gave to the crews of his yachts Finnuella and Kelpie. The various members of the family have no fewer than twelve yachts in commission, ranging in size from the stately schooner Glenlffer and the magnificent Queen of Scots to the bantam racer Thetis. The boats give employment to about 120 men, and its costs not less than $100,000 per annum to maintain them.

A Natural Inquiry.

A few days ago a gentleman called up his wife by the automatic 'phone, but when a voice responded knew there must have been a mistake in the number. The question hovering on his lips slipped out anyway, and he said:

"Is supper ready?"

"Yes," replied the unknown lady.

"I'm coming up immediately."

"All right," said she, "but who are you?"

He hung up the receiver hurriedly. —Nebraska State Journal.

Her Day.

I.

She worried over little woes,
From which he laughing turned;
She smarted 'neath the little blows
Which left him unconcerned;
She borrowed ills or troubles when
She had noone of her own;
He smiled, as is the way with men,
And let her fret alone.

II.

A sorrow that was real and great
On them was laid one day;
Bewailing his heart-breaking fate
He flung his hopes away.
But in that dreary hour she went,
While still her eyes were wet,
And led him forth, infirm and bent,
To help him to forget.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Germans on Prize Ship.

Most of the crew of the British steamship Cheltenham, which has been adjudged a lawful prize at the Vladivostok prize court, were Germans. When the Russians seized the vessel the Germans manifested their delight by cheers.

Athletics in Germany.

Until a few years ago little attention was paid in Germany to athletic sports. To-day tennis and football are said to be more popular than in the United States.

Doctor Leaves Snug Fortune.

Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help" and other works, left an estate which has just been valued at $389,820.

New British Trade Unions.

Two new British unions have just been formed. One is for undertakers, and the other for gardeners.

HAD AN "ADOPTED" BABY.

Elephant Foraged for Calf to Replace One That Died.

A remarkably intelligent elephant, working a few years ago on a new bridge in Ceylon, had a young one to whom she was devoted. It died, and she became inconsolable.

Formerly the gentlest of creatures, she grew irritable, and even dangerous. One morning she broke the chain which confined her and escaped into the forest.

One night, about ten days after her escape, the officer who had been in charge of her went out to lie in wait for bears at a pond in a jungle at some distance.

As he and his native attendant were returning, early in the morning, the native silently nudged him, and they saw in the dim, gray light an elephant with her calf making their way toward the camp. They both sprang behind trees, and when the elephants had passed the native insisted that the older one was their old friend, the inconsolable mother.

When they reached the camp they found that the truant had returned, and had gone from one person to another, touching each with her trunk, as if exhibiting her adopted child, which she had evidently begged, borrowed or stolen in her absence.

Her good temper and usual docility returned at once, and her owner blessed the good fortune which had enabled her to procure a baby elephant.—Sunday Magazine.

BUTCHER WAS ONLY SCARED.

Sequel Proved That He Had Not Lost Anything.

J. Ogden Armour was talking to a group of New York reporters about the butchers' strike.

"When the butchers have trouble," said one of the reporters, "is it true, Mr. Armour, that the public pays?"

The meat millionaire laughed.

"Oh, not necessarily," he answered. "Sometimes, though," he went on, "the public pays when the butcher gets in trouble. For instance:

"A butcher had cut off some meat that had been paid for and was carrying it in from the street to his patron's kitchen.

"No sooner did he enter the yard, however, than a big, black dog pinned him to the wall. There he stood, terror-stricken, until the mistress of the house appeared.

"'Here, Hero, behave,' she said.

"The dog sneaked off, and the woman asked the butcher if he had been bitten.

"'Has Hero,' she inquired, 'hurt you at all?'

"'No,' he replied, 'I kept him off by giving him your chops, and you just arrived in time to save your steak.'"

She Never Lost Money.

Two ladies met the other day and began to talk about their servants.

"I can't trust mine," said one. "I'm actually afraid to leave the house for fear something will be stolen before I get back."

"Why don't you lock everything up and take the keys with you?" asked the other.

"I do lock all my closets and drawers," was the reply, "but it's too much trouble to take the keys with me. Besides, I hide them in an excellent place."

"Where?" asked her companion.

"In my box of candy on the mantelpiece," was the answer.

"No wonder you're robbed," exclaimed the other. "Why, you couldn't have chosen a worse place, for your servants are just as fond of sweet things as you are, and your box of candy is the first thing they examine after you leave the house. Now, I hide my keys in my work-box, for I know that my servants have a horror of work and that they will never think of going near it."

Kinship.

So like the sunset of a peaceful day
Your presence fell across my weary way,
Changing each gray rock into a mass of gold,
And gilding all the cloud waves fold on fold.
Your twilight spell upon me settled down;
Your softly sandaled feet touched mine. Your gown
You gently wrapped about me, and grief fled.
For I forgot my heart had ever bled;
No longer sobbing pine or ebbing sea
Had power to sadden either you or me.

Unto the soul those deep eyes mirrored near,
I fondly told each secret wrong and fear,
And loved you more because you heeded me;
Then came the day when I did chance to see
A glistening tear upon your cheek, and knew
With tender pity, that you suffered. Few
Had broken from so brave a heart. The tear
Hung self-confessed, for lo! your sorrow, dear,
Was strangely like to mine; the likeness told.
Our silver linked kinship turned to gold.
—Charlotte Callahan in Donahoe's Magazine.

No Drug Store Treating Habit.

"Come and have a drink," invited Jones when he met his friend Smith near the bridge terminal a hot afternoon recently.

"Sorry, old man, but I've sworn off!" said Smith a little sadly.

"I meant an ice cream soda," Jones returned hurriedly. "I've sworn off, too."

"Well, I'll go you a soda," said Smith.

They named their flavors and half ate, half drank the mixture which the drug clerk set before them.

"Now, then, have one on me," said Smith when they had finished. "What'll it be?"

"Oh, I say, Smith, this isn't a bar, you know, and a fellow can't down two of these things in succession."

They went out sadly and the drug clerk observed: "And they say the treating habit isn't responsible for hard drinking."—New York Tribune.

A Halsted Street Etching

Wun Lung Kerrigan, the Sage of Bubbly Creek

Wun Lung Kerrigan had sashayed over
many a foreign land,
Wun Lung had a courteous manner and
a haunting smile and bland,
And a copious crop of whiskers rippling
down his sturdy breast,
And a pair of buckskin bloomers and a
gorgeous yellow vest.

Wun Lung hypnotized the masses, Wun
Lung always charmed the ear,
Wun Lung had a honeyed accent, and
a bitter, caustic sneer,
As he sold his "Lung Restorer," he
would shed a physic smile,
Wun Lung was a gorgeous grafter and
his heart was full of guile.

"Shadrach Snakeroot's Great Elixir" was
the liniment he made—
"Bolivar Borax Bilious Bitters" soothed
the thirsty Halsted trade.
"Lariat Luke" from Pocatello stood his
partner tried and true,
"Pine Pete" from old Socorro joined this
fierce, marauding crew.

A gaudy cloak of glaring color which he
donned with careless grace,
And a dashing gray sombrero slouched
unruly round his face,
Red moccasins on his Trilby's, eagle
plumes upon his head,
And he used to thump the banjo and
caroled oft of "Crippled Ned."

Bubbly Creek was where he hailed from,
where the chattering waters glide,
Bubbly Creek, whose shaggy billows cool
the steaming stock yards side;
If you catch a whiff of Bubbly you can
smell it for a mile,
Oh, the fragrance of the stock yards
made the tranquil rustic smile.

Wun Lung wore a Smith and Wesson
and a big bowie by his side,
"Pinte Pete" from Pocatello was his
liegeman true and tried;
"Lariat Luke," a courteous cut-throat
with a shy embarrassed air,
Deftly whirled his snaky lasso on the
Halsted thoroughfare.

Wun Lung was a smooth spellbinder and
he witched the rural swain,
And he organized the glee club for the
stirring fall campaign,
And he touched the boodle barrel of
each sanguine candidate,
And he chastely murmured, "Felix, we
are sure to win the state."

Wun Lung stumped the rural regions
with the glee club on his staff,
And convulsed each brawny toiler, made
the gulleless rustic laugh,
"Tarantula Tom" would carol blithely
of the strennous pray,
"Pinte Pete" would pick their pockets
in a tender, dreamy way.

Wun Lung's strolling bunch of grafters
foraged o'er the country wide,
And they argued over silver, selling gold
bricks on the side,
And the courtecus green goods merchant
prospered like a millionaire
How he cursed the Wall street shylocks
and the sharks and gold bugs there.

Wun Lung's troubadours meandered in a
gorgeous Pullman train,
And they held the masses spellbound
during all the fierce campaign,
And they worked the "short change"
racket and they deftly threw the
shell,
"Hungry Hiram Handout" marveled that
they wrought so wondrous well.

Wun Lung gives the frosty finger to
each sanguine candidate,
Who refused to cough up boodle when
they touched him for the freight;
Wun Lung used to swing the precinct
in the shuddering days of yore,
When the patriots would rally and the
llegemen thirst for gore.

"Shadrach Snakeroots' Great Elixir" was
the medicine they sold,
"Bolivar Borax Bilious Bitters" cured
consumption, cough and cold.
Roots and herbs and spicy grasses garnered on Idalian shore,
Brewed the Old Tecumseh Bitters which
the Kickapoos adore.

But the Civic Federation nipped the
tuneful fakers plan,
And no more he votes the corpses or the
hairy lodging man,
Civil service makes him nervous, they
have spoiled his artless game;
And the knockers and the grafters cast
contumely on his fame.
JAMES E. KINSELLA.
Registry Division, Chicago Postoffice.

Saved by Bad Spelling

Col. Artemus Lee of Templeton, one of the most estimable citizens of northern Worcester county, a man imperious and quick-tempered, who had been apt to have his own way in the region where he dwelt, and not very willing to give up to anybody, employed Senator Hoar once to bring suit for him against the town of Templeton to recover taxes which he claimed had been illegally assessed and collected. The senator says in his autobiography:

"He was a man whose spelling had been neglected in early youth. Aldrich was for the town. All the facts showing the illegality of the assessment, of course, were upon the town records. So we thought if the parties met with their counsel we could agree upon a statement of facts and submit the question of law to the courts.

"We met in Judge Aldrich's office, Col. Lee and myself and Judge Aldrich and some of the town officers, to make up the statement. But Mr. Aldrich had not had time to look very deeply into the law of the case and made some difficulties in agreeing upon the fact which we thought rather unreasonable. We sat up to a late hour on a hot summer's evening trying to get a statement.

"At last Lee's patience gave out.

"He had had one or two hot passages at arms with Mr. Aldrich in the course of the discussion already. He rose to his feet and said in a very loud and angry tone—his voice was always something like that of the bull of Bashan—'This is a farce.'

"Aldrich rose from his seat and to the occasion, and said very angrily, 'What's that you say, sir.'

"Lee clenched both his fists by his side, thrust his own angry countenance close up to that of his antagonist, and said: 'A farce, sir—F-A-R-S-E, farce.'

"Aldrich caught my eye as I was sitting behind my client and noticed my look of infinite amusement. His anger yielded to the comedy of the occasion. He burst into a roar of laughter and peace was saved.

"If Lee had spelled the word farce with a 'c' there would have been a battle royal."—Boston Globe.

To Learn to Swim

A person who is timid about the water can overcome the greatest part of the difficulty of learning to swim by the proper use of a wash basin.

The obstacle that nervous persons meet in the water is not the conscious fear of drowning, but an involuntary nervous shock that causes them to gasp for air even before their faces are under water.

It is this gasping for breath that drowns people.

They cannot control the gasping, and consequently they often snap for breath when their mouths are under water. As the buoyancy of a human body is easily disturbed, a few pints or quarts of water swallowed in these involuntary gasping acts serve to sink a person who otherwise would float long enough for help to arrive.

Now if a person afflicted with this involuntary fear of getting under water will thrust the whole face gently into an ordinary basin full of water every day and stay there as long as possible, it will be only a short time before the gasping sensation begins to disappear.

Then the bath tub should be used, so that the bather, lying full length, can immerse the entire head. At first this will bring back all the old frightening sensations of suffocation, but the attacks will be of short duration, and within a few days it will be found that the total immersion can be maintained for almost a full minute without discomfort of any kind.

Once a person has learned how perfectly comfortable one can be under water, the first great step has been taken towards learning to swim.

Many otherwise good swimmers have never really acquired this calmness under water, the result is that when such a swimmer is caught in an undertow or a swirling current, his confidence leaves him as soon as he feels himself dragged under the surface. Instead of diving or remaining motionless and so preserving his breath, he gasps involuntarily and naturally swallows water, and the choking sensation at once forces him to exhale what breath he has left and gasp again.

Confidence under water should be the first lesson in swimming.

No Problem for Him

The honeymoon was over, and they had settled down to show themselves staid and steady old married people.

"Fred," she said, knitting her pretty brows as if greatly perplexed, "I've been trying to arrange things a little systematically to-day."

"Quite right," he said. "It's time we were settled and had everything arranged properly."

"Yes, but, Fred, the fact is—I—I—"

"You what? Nothing has gone wrong, has it?" he asked anxiously.

"Oh, no, but every one was so kind to use that I find it a little hard to—to—. It wouldn't be proper to sell any of the presents, would it?"

"Certainly not."

"That's what I feared," she said, with a sigh. "You see, I don't know just what to do with them all."

"Do with them?" he exclaimed, with masculine readiness to settle any problem. "Why, use them, of course."

"But how, Fred? How?" she asked. "We have seven clocks and only a six-room flat."

He gave a low whistle.

"Then we have six dozen silver spoons and five cake baskets."

He began to look perplexed himself.

"There are fifteen butter knives and eight fruit dishes," she added.

He swore to himself, but made no suggestion.

"We have three sets of fruit knives and—"

"Enough!" he exclaimed, "Do what you please with them."

"But, Fred, I want you to—"

"They're yours," he interrupted. "They were all given to you, and not to me, weren't they? It wouldn't be fair for me to assume any right to them when they were expressly given to you."

And thus she first learned of man's ability to dodge a difficult problem.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The UNION and
Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The UNION and
Home and Farm **$1.00**

The UNION and
Weekly Montgomery Advertiser. **$1.25**

The UNION and
Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The UNION and
Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The UNION and
Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education,
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY,
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.
tf

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS?

New York, October 3.—Evidences of a silent but comprehensive campaign by the democrats for the negro vote in New York, West Virginia and Indiana are being revealed. Senator Gorman has imported a negro preacher named Tice from Maryland to superintend the literary campaign from national headquarters. The Maryland senator has also sent an expert on colored politics to West Virginia to divide the vote there. Chairman Thomas Taggart has got George L. Knox, the most prominent negro leader in Indiana, to run for congress by petition, in opposition to Representative Jesse Overstreet and the democratic candidate. Rev. Mr. Tice has been made editor in chief of an independent national Afro-American journal named the Emancipator, whose first regular issue is dated October 1st. It can be found in stacks at both the national and state democratic headquarters.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WATSON ON DEMOCRACY.

Roosevelt stands in the open and dares Parker, defiantly, almost mockingly, and Parker meekly stays out of the fight.

It is curious to note that Mr. Parker does not once mention the name of Jefferson, Jackson, or any other great democrat.

Judge Parker pleads for greater favors to the manufacturers. Great God! Are they never going to get enough?

That Cleveland crowd in history; it has been "out" a long time; woe unto the people when that predatory band get their clutches upon the government again!

Harrison reduced the public debt by a quarter million dollars, and Cleveland was not long in adding more than Harrison had taken away.

What other party ever unloaded all of its principles at one quick throwdown as they did at St. Louis?—Extract from Watson's letter of acceptance.

OUR CIRCUIT COURT.

If the 15th judicial circuit bill, better known as the "pony circuit bill," is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, all of the acts performed by Judges Winter, Richardson and Sayre are null and void. The present circuit clerk, all indictments, trials, etc., are illegal, for the work was performed in the name of the 15th judicial circuit, and there isn't any such circuit. What a mess?

COTTON.

Let our farmers hold fast to their cotton. The market is coming to them. They don't have to hunt the buyers this season. Tuesday a Clanton merchant was telephoned to buy 100 bales of cotton for a firm of factors, but he had to telephone back "you can't get it unless you pay 10c." Hold fast; there are over 300 bales in the ware house belonging to farmers who have horse sense.

THAT RED CROSS!

Quite a few of our subscribers "came across" last week either in person or by letter, but there are a lot left that have not made any sign. Will we have to put it on again?

A DEMOCRATIC LETTER.

The Age-Herald of the 10th inst. contains an article from which we cut the following extracts, for the benefit of our readers:

"Washington, September 10.—Colonel John S. Mosby, the old confederate guerrilla leader, has received from a prominent democrat of Alabama and a man well known in political circles in the south, an interesting letter expressing this man's views on the south's dread of negro relation and President Roosevelt's relation to the race question. Colonel Mosby has sent the letter to the president. In part it reads:

"'There is but one explanation, my dear colonel, of the pretended dread of the south of negro domination under existing conditions or as a result of anything that Mr. Roosevelt has ever said or done, and that lies in the fact that politicians find it necessary to have some such bugaboo as an excuse for their own continued residence in office, some appeal to the prejudice which will keep their constituents opposed to any change in the holders of place, either through the substitution of adherents to the opposing party or by removing them for other and perhaps better, broader men in their own.

"'Such a scheme and such an issue, whether real or feigned, is the breath of their nostrils; the substance by which their bellies may be filled. In none of his speeches or writings has Mr. Roosevelt indulged in one word or suggestion of enmity or ill-will toward the south or southern men. Never has he intimated that he would favor negro control of the government of any southern state.'"

Watson's Letter of Acceptance.

The Saturday News, Joliet, Ill., can furnish an unlimited number of copies containing Watson's great letter of acceptance, which is just out at the rate of 50 cents per hundred or $3.00 per thousand.

There has never been anything like it to enthuse populists and arouse interest in our cause. If placed in the hands of the voters it means a million more votes for the populist ticket. Send for a bundle. Address and make all orders payable to the Saturday News, Joliet, Ill. tf

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

JEMISON, ALA.

Jemison, Ala., Oct. 10, 1904.

Editor Union:

Just a little space in THE UNION for a few words to the people. I think we are getting along all right politically and our ticket will be elected by a large majority. All we have to do is to get out our voters, and see that the votes are counted as cast. Now, I wish to say this: I think that there has been enough personalities in this canvass. I have watched closely and up to this date I've not been able to discover a single issue raised by the democrats except some slanders that are almost too little and mean for a civilized people to take notice of. Has it come to the place that men can't differ in politics and still be gentlemen? Whenever I see a fellow writing in the paper slandering and misrepresenting the other side, and then not have the manhood to sign his name, it convinces me that there is nothing in the party he advocates, and he's only trying to cover up their shortcomings by slandering the other side. My attention has been called to some writing in the Banner signed by fictitious names. I wish to say right here that I concede to every man the right to think and act as he pleases in politics and to work for the success of his side, but when it comes to personalities and slandering people because they don't agree with me, I'm not going to do it, and I care nothing at all for what they say of me. I don't take the Banner. I never give the other fellow a stick to frail me with, and every time we pay the Banner a dollar it makes it a dollar stronger to fight us. If Crichton wants to help the democrats and turn his back on those that picked him up and started him in business (and the democrats doing all they could against him) that is his privilege, but it will not hurt us. The people of Chilton are hard to fool. It is about time for a few around the court house to get together and (as they think) work some awful scheme, publish something terrible like the address the democratic committee got out two years ago, just a few days before the last election, in which they said that any advantage the "black belt" might have in the public school money was on account of the rich land; that the 16th section brought more there than it did here, and that that was the reason the children in the "black belt" got more than our children. Now, there was not a word of truth in that statement. Every lawyer (and most every one else) knows that the 16th section fund is equalized out of the state appropriation, and ALL CHILDREN are SUPPOSED to RECEIVE the SAME AMOUNT. But, Judge Richardson did not say it was because the land was rich that our children did not get their share of the public school money. Well, something had somewhat to say about my not being present in the constitutional convention at roll call every time. Nearly everybody knows that the roll might be called 25 to 50 times a day, and I was sick a good deal while the convention was in session. But I ask the people to see if I wasn't there on time to vote against that part of the constitution that has disfranchised thousands of white men in our state and nearly 1,000 of them in Chilton, many of them democrats. Has my prophecy come true or not when I said the new constitution would disfranchise white men? In conclusion I wish to say that I've represented Chilton county in the legislature several terms, and have always tried to treat all men alike regardless of their politics; and if I am elected probate judge I will try to fill the office according to law and treat all men alike in my official capacity, and to manage the finances of the county to the best of my ability. Hoping that this campaign will get on a higher plane, I am respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

P. S.—As I've sold out my mercantile business I wish to thank those that have traded with me so long, for I've sold goods to some of you nearly 12 years. I feel very grateful to every customer I've had. I thank you for the trade you have given me, and I assure you that our business together has been pleasant on my part, and whenever I can serve you, command me. L. H. R.

Clanton, Ala., Oct. 10, '04.

Well, Mr. Editor, here I come, "just a voter," asking to waste a little space in your paper. Look out, democrats, I'm loaded for bear. I've been silent all these days, but blessyour soul, honey, I've had both ears open, and when I get through with this Clanton crowd there'll be nothing left but a greasy spot. Well, I told you all that I'd come to the conclusion that it paid to hold an office, and do you know I've stood around and swelled up and tried to look wise. I'd stick out like Judge Adams and some one would mention such and such a fellow for office, and I'd close up and look a little wiser, and I'd think surely they'll suggest me next time, and do you know at a meeting in Clanton I actually slipped into the probate judge's office and got in that big twisting chair—oh! how I did turn round and look wise, and I just couldn't see how some of the parties could keep from mentioning me for judge. Of course I wanted the populists first and then the republicans, and do you know I got to wanting it so bad I'd have considered a proposition from the democrats, even; but they have taken down and put up—down and up—but not one ever mentioned me, and I'd about give up in despair, but after the populist primary I thought the democrats would be able to get out an independent ticket. I could hear it talked around Clanton on the quiet that there would be an independent ticket, etc., and that if such a ticket would get started and organized and make a good show that the democrats would help us with a little "chink" and I thought even if there was no office a little "chink" would be nice; but all this has fallen to the ground and it looks like that every faction and everybody is going to nominate the July ticket, populists, republicans, lily whites, black and tans, and all the rest, and I'm looking for the independents at any time to come out for it, so you see everybody that amounts to anything in politics in Chilton has come across, so here I go for the July ticket. I just shut my eyes after the republicans greased it the other day, and swallowed the whole thing, hide, hoofs and horns (after I saw there was no chance on earth to beat the ticket). I tell you, when you beat L. H. Reynolds managing politics you must get up before day. You know I told you last spring that he was a slick duck and some other fellow said "he could walk a slack wire." Well, if he can walk a slack wire I reckon he can run a tight one, and he surely has them tight now. Do you know that the fellow that was writing against him in the Alabamian is now actually supporting him, and nearly everybody else? Did anybody ever expect to see Mr. Lee Hayes and Judge R. M. Honeycutt supporting Reynolds? But they are all the same. Don't strange things happen in politics? I believe the Lord is on the people's side. Say! I want to round up some few next time. Oh, young democrat, where wilt thou stand when I get through with you? The people will think you are young; they'll know you haven't cut your eye teeth. Some fellows will sit around and whittle and whine, and never done a day's work in their life, and write something about other folks, but they know it won't do to put their names to the article, as it would be like a red flag to a bull. Well, we had a meeting here the other day, and some thought the dems had the people by a nice trick, but bless your life the people are onto it, and down goes the dems as usual. You know they are counting on some kind of scheme to pull them through, and the Lord (or the devil, I expect) only knows what they'll do next. I knew when there was so much changing around Clanton, and most of it at night, that something would turn up. All these western trips were not for health alone, but haven't the democrats got us in a pickle (changed around and around), got Judge Richardson to appoint Mr. Foshee clerk and now it has turned out that Judge Richardson is no judge, and so we are without a clerk (that is, a legal one), and all Clerk Foshee's acts will be null and void, but he is not there for long. Just like all the Clanton tricks, it turns up against them. I tell you, the Lord (and nearly all the people) are against the democratic party. Say! In my next letter I'm going to make the fur fly. I'm going to speak out in meeting. I'll tell some things that has happened here of late. Little folks had better get under the bed and the Clanton tricksters hide out. I'll make Frank walk on his lame leg. Say, do you know I'm sorry for Frank? He's in a bad fix. Look out for me next week.

"JUST A VOTER."

THORSBY.

James Bosworth, of Birmingham, spent a few days here last week.

Several northern people arrived here last Wednesday.

Mrs. S. E. Norton and little son returned home here, after spending several weeks in Chicago.

Mr. Fors and family, of Chicago, will remain here for some time.

Monroe Sorrell, of Birmingham, is spending a few days here with friends and relatives.

Grandpa Winslow left for Carthage, Ind., Wednesday to look after his farm there.

Mr. Phalin made a business trip to Birmingham last Thursday.

J. W. Franzen will move his family to New Mexico in a short time.

Miss Dora Thorson entertained the Sunshine Society Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Kirkeby visited Clanton on Saturday.

H. B. Oliver, of Verbena, was here Thursday.

A number of our people attended the camp meeting at Rocky Mount Sunday.

Miss Deila Wambem is taking a short vacation, after which she will open her school.

"OTHELLO."

Jemison, Oct. 10, 1904.

Editor Union:

I have no apology to offer for making a reply to "Young Democrat's" reply to me. I feel that I've honorable columns to reply through, and don't at all censure "Young Democrat" for making the pitiful excuse he did, in replying through the foetid pages of the "obnoxious banner"—Yes, we admit that the "banner office" is a pretty nice building and that it is fairly well equipped for the business of pouring out its vile, contemptible spuriousness on the people that made it look so grand and up-to-date. If memory was blotted out, so that past facts would revert to our view we might with "Young Democrat"—but, while we were (in our mind's vision) viewing the "banner's" magnificent office and contents you describe the view lost its beauty as the mirror of the past reflected to our minds the history of some twelve years ago, down to four years ago and our mind's eye catches another view, and we see an object coming down into Clanton. Our people took that object without clothes, money or friends and furnished him money and press to start and publish "The People's Party Banner" to defend the people's rights which he pretended to do, until some four years ago he showed of a "Red Coat Englishman" by trying to sell out the people that had made the fine office you refer to, possibly, for him to occupy and have paid for the contents of the same. Now, because the people refuse to be sold by a deceptive Englishman he pours out in a lavish way his diabolical epithets on them. You democrats can howl and boast of the nice office of your dirty sheet, but you did not do anything to make it what it is; the people did that and now by the act of a traitorous "Red Coat" you have the use of it. Yes, The Union is ready to be handed down, and it will be handed to the good people of the county and appreciated by them. You don't want to compare your good men with our lot and then admit that we have some good men on our ticket, if you have men of merit please talk it, but you shyly refrain from doing so. As to the man that heads our ticket only voting 88 times in the constitutional convention and being absent at roll call, we are proud of a man that remembers the old adage, "better be alone than in bad company," and congratulate him on staying away from it when possible to do so. Surely the 88 votes cast by the head of our ticket were not cast in the affirmative, if they were we are greatly surprised to hear that there were 88 questions in that convention that an honest man could vote for. In comparison with Deason, will say who elected Deason ago? Well do we remember that Deason would have liked very much to have been the member to the constitutional convention from this county, but he knew well that he could not get there over Mr. Reynolds, and so made the excuse that if he was elected to the place that the democrats would declare the office of clerk vacant and appoint some one in his place. Don't worry over Mr. Pounds' financiering, he is thoroughly equipped for the office of tax assessor, and will fill the place with honor to himself and the county. I am no father of a fair white girl, and I have no fear of my sister having to walk by the side of a burly black negro, or go to school with them, or having to associate with them in any other way, unless the democrats are responsible for it just as they are in several of the Northern states, as in Indiana, the state you refer to. While I am not the father of a fair white girl, I have never condescended to mar and spoil the fair and superior looks of our white race by amalgamation with the black race. I was once in a democratic county in this fair state of ours, and on remarking that I was from Chilton, to a crowd of negroes at public work, one of the negro's spoke up and said that he was a half brother to one of the good men you have on your ticket. No, we don't believe in dealing with the negro problem by amalgamation. It is a glorious thing for you democrats that you have the negro to play on; he is the only string to your harp, the only issue you have; but for him you would be entirely without a plan of campaign. Well, yes, our boys have their eyes open (populists, too) and they see the schemes and tricks of our little court house clique. "Young Democrat," your ignorance of things in general prove you must just have been hatched. Three cheers for the ticket and The Union.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

Our Brother—Card of Thanks.

"My feet are wearied and my hands are tired,
My soul oppressed;
And I obtain what long I have desired,
Rest, only rest."

Our brother, Ellie J. Milling, passed out into eternity September 29, death resulting from an operation performed at Copeland hospital. He had been a resident of West End, Birmingham, a number of years and gathered around him many ardent friends who mourn his demise. Our brother was in his 44th year, a faithful member of the Baptist church 25 years, married 20 years, and leaves a widow and five children. Funeral services held at undertaking establishment of Lige Hoyt, Thursday afternoon, September 30, and remains were carried to his old home church (Valley Creek near Riderville) where interment took place Friday afternoon in the presence of a host of old friends, neighbors and relatives, the services being conducted by Rev. Robert Jones, of Stanton. In behalf of his widow and children, our sister, Mrs. Carroll, and brother, Robert M. Milling, I desire to tender thanks to the good people of West End and Birmingham, who were so unstinted in their kindly ministrations to our suffering brother. Especially do we thank his pastor, Rev. J. O. Colley, and his fellow workers at the L. and N. shops for their kindness and tender sympathy in that dark hour.

THOMAS G. MILLING.

Riddersville, Ala., Oct. 4, 1904.

Coming Even

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or e... any alliance on short notice, ... myself ready to attend all ...

W. H. CONWAY,
County Lecturer and Organ...

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's First R...

We will attend at the follo... times and places for the purpo... COLLECTING the STATE and C... TY TAXES of Chilton County f... year 1904 and ASSESSING the T... for the year 1905:

Clanton, beat 4, Oct. 1, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 190...
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 190...
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 190...
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 1904.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13, ...
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 19...
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15, ... till 12 m
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17, ...
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oct. ... 1904

A. C. MIMS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the follow... times and places for the purpose... COLLECTING the STATE and CO... TY TAXES of Chilton county for ... year 1904, and ASSESSING the T... ES for the year 1905:

Benson, beat 3, Nov. 1, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Nov. 2, 19...
Shoults, beat 7, Nov. 3, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Nov. 4, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Nov. 7, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Nov. 8, 19...
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, beat 2, ... 9, 1904.
Hayes' Mill, beat 2, Nov. 10, 19...
Providence, beat 2, Nov. 11, 19...
Elijah Buzbee's, beat 2, Nov. ... 1904, till 12 m.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Nov. ... 1904.
Smith's Schoolhouse, beat 1, N... 15, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Nov. 16, 19...
Providence, beat 10, Nov. 17, 19...
Burwell, beat 10, Nov. 18, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Nov. 21, 1904.
Davis & Rollins' gin, beat 6, N... 22, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Nov. 23, 1904.
Stanton, beat 8, Nov. 24, 1904.
Valley Creek, beat 8, Nov. 25, 19...
Clanton Ford, beat 8, Nov. 26, 19... till 12 m.
Verbena, beat 5, Nov. 28, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Nov. 29, 1904.
Clanton, beat 4, Nov. 30, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the ye... commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice No. 25613.

Department of the Interior, Land O... fice at Montgomery, Ala., Septem... 12th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the f... lowing named settler has filed notic... of his intention to make final pro... in support of his claim, and that s... proof will be made before Clerk of t... Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on O... tober 21st, 1904, viz: Hiram P. C... lum, Homestead entry No. 35417, f... the Ne 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of ... 14 east.

He names the following witnesse... to prove his continuous residence u... and cultivation of said land, viz: R... Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry G... try, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemis... Ala.

ROBERT BARBER.
tf Register.

LOST.

A three year old heifer, color yellow, with white ri... around nose and white ta... with black bush. Anyone returning said animal or giving information that leads to her recovery will be liberally rewarded by applying to
tf THE UNION OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs.

Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

Quarterly Conference.

The fourth quarterly conference of the Clanton Circuit Methodist Protestant Church will be held at Walnut Creek church, Saturday before the Sunday in November, 1904.

T. F. PASTOR,
tf Pastor.

...TY OFFICIALS

...—Judson Strock.
...—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Rob...
...I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...J. Watts Moore.
...—Ed Smitherman.

...URTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

...ing Term—1st Monday in April.
...mer Term—3rd Monday in July.
... Term—1st Monday in Novem...

...—T. Scott Sayre.
...itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

...ing Term—2nd Monday in March
... Term—2nd Monday in Septem...

...cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...ister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.

... Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

... Monday February, 1st Monday
... 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
... 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday
...ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

...e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...surer—Alex G. Dake.
...rk—J. M. Morgan.
...itor—J. O. Middleton.
... Assessor—A. C. Mims.
... Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

... District—W. H. Conway.
...nd District—Alex Glasscock.
...rd District—W. A. Green.
...th District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

... J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

... W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

... L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

...UNTY CHURCHES

...ors and clerks are cordially ask... ...nd the editor any news regard... ...eir churches which they would ...ublished. Also if there are any ... these notices please send cor...

...MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...nes, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...son—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ... Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...ay—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ...nett, clerk, Verbena.
...on—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ... Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...

...Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ... V. J. Gragg, clerk.
... Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ... J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...rd—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ... T. N. Parrish, clerk.
... Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton.

...ut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ... W. B. Jones, clerk.
... Ronda—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...ay. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ... M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...odgers, clerk, Jemison.
... Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ... W. M. Wood, clerk.
...ola—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ... H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...ill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... Barnes, clerk, British.
...y—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...ney, clerk, Randolph.
... Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud...tor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

...son—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ... H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand. ... H. Wilson, clerk.
...ia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...George Trawick, clerk.
...ron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... Billingsley, clerk.
...em—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ...; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ... Henry Smith, clerk.
... Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ... Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
... Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom...day; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
... Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ... R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
... Grove—Rev. G. W. Free... H. C. Latham, clerk.

...ings—Rev. W. J. Bone, ... J. J. McDowell, clerk.
...—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt ... W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ...y Robinson, clerk, Clan...
... J. D. Hughes, pastor; ..., clerk, Rushton.
...y. T. J. Deason, 2nd ... J. Billingsley, clerk.
...y. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

...day. J. ... Thorsb... Robert J... Union ... pastor; ...son. ... Union ... Sunday. ... Verbena ... Sunday. ... Valley ...er; J. W... ville.

... Bethel... Saturday ... J. T. Abe...

...re ... Lombard ... bearings ... represent... lenders.

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... St. Olafs... pastor. Eve...

SWE...

... Concordia... berg. Ever...

... Rocky M... Mr. Carroll, ... service ever... noons. Pra... nesday nigh...

FRATE...

... Clanton ... Third Satur... Amandé L... 250—Fourth ... Clanton Lo... 423—First Sa... Century Lo... 567—First Sa... Bozeman ... No. 534—Sat... moon, Marbu... Jemison Lo... 411—Saturda... Jemison. ... Stanton Lo... 473—Tuesday ... Stanton.

... Jemison Lo...urdays. ... Clanton Lod... fourth Saturda...

WOODME...

... Black Jack ... and third Mon...

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BRITISH AME...

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... Reserve premiu... Y. Standard). ... Reserve for u... es' ....

... Surplus in Unite...

... Total income in... States for 190... Total losses paid ... from 1874 to 1... sive .. ..

WALLACE C...

... Clanton,

NOTICE FOR...

Notice ...

... Department of th... 12, 1904 ... fice at Montgom... Notice is hereb... lowing named set... of his intention to... support of his cl... proof will be made... Circuit Court at C... tober 21st, 1904, ... lum, Homestead e... the Se 1-4 of Secti... 14 east. ... He names the fo... prove his continu... and cultivation of ... Caton, John N. No... try, Alexander Gen... son, Ala. ... ROBERT BA...

tf

ng Democrat"—
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LLING.
04.

Coming Eve

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or o
any alliance on short notice, an
myself ready to attend all ent
W. H. CONWA
County Lecturer and Org

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's First
We will attend at the fol
times and places for the purpo
COLLECTING the STATE and C
TY TAXES of Chilton County f
year 1904 and ASSESSING the T
for the year 1905:

Clanton, beat 4, Oct. 1, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 19
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 190
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 19
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 190
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 1
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15,
till 12 m
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oc
1904
A. C. MIMS
Tax Asses
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's "Se
Round.

We will attend at the follo
times and places for the purpos
COLLECTING the STATE and CO
TY TAXES of Chilton county for
year 1904, and ASSESSING the T
ES for the year 1905:

Benson, beat 3, Nov. 1, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Nov. 2, 190
Shoults, beat 7, Nov. 3, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Nov. 4, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Nov. 7, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Nov. 8, 19
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, beat 2,
9, 1904.
Hayes' Mill, beat 2, Nov. 10, 190
Providence, beat 2, Nov. 11, 190
Elijah Buzbee's, beat 2, Nov.
1904, till 12 m.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Nov.
1904.
Smith's Schoolhouse, beat 1, N
15, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Nov. 16, 190
Providence, beat 10, Nov. 17, 19
Burwell, beat 10, Nov. 18, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Nov. 21, 1904.
Davis & Rollins' gin, beat 6, N
22, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Nov. 23, 1904.
Stanton, beat 8, Nov. 24, 1904.
Valley Creek, beat 8, Nov. 25, 19
Clanton Ford, beat 8, Nov. 26, 19
till 12 m.
Verbena, beat 5, Nov. 28, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Nov. 29, 1904.
Clanton, beat 4, Nov. 30, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the ye
commencing December 20, 1904.
A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.
tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice No. 25613.

Department of the Interior, Land O
fice at Montgomery, Ala., Septemb
12th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the f
lowing named settler has filed noti
of his intention to make final pro
in support of his claim, and that sa
proof will be made before Clerk of t
Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on O
tober 21st, 1904, viz: Hiram P. C
lum, Homestead entry No. 35417, f
the Ne 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of
14 east.

He names the following witnes
to prove his continuous residence up
and cultivation of said land, viz: Sa
Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry G
try, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemis
Ala.
ROBERT BARBER,
tf Register.

LOST.

A three year old heifer
color yellow, with white rin
around nose and white ta
with black bush. Anyon
returning said animal o
giving information that lead
to her recovery will be lib
erally rewarded by applyin
to
tf THE UNION OFFICE

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres
within 2½ miles of Clanton,
75 per cent of which is tim-
bered, 1 set mill-rocks, 4
inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100
lbs.
Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

Quarterly Conference.

The fourth quarterly conference o
the Clanton Circuit Methodist Episc
ant Church will be held at Walnu
Creek church, Saturday before
Sunday in November, 1904.
tf T. F. PASTOR,
Pastor.

TY OFFICIALS

—Judson Strock.
ell—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Rob
, I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
t—J. Watts Moore.
al—Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

g Term—1st Monday in April.
ar Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem-
—T. Scott Sayre.
itor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.

g Term—2nd Monday in March.
Term—2nd Monday in Septem-
cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An-
ter—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Monday February, 1st Monday
1st Monday June, 2nd Monday
nd Monday August, 1st Monday
ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
surer—Alex G. Dake.
ff—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

OUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

District—W. H. Conway.
d District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
th District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.

L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

UNTY CHURCHES

rs and clerks are cordially ask-
nd the editor any news regard-
ir churches which they would
blished. Also if there are any
n these notices please send cor-

ISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
nes, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
son—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
y—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
ett, clerk, Verbena.
n—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
l—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

nt Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
v. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
dgers, clerk, Jemison.
Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
ila—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
Barnes, clerk, British.
—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
ey, clerk, Randolph.
Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
r; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

on—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
prings—Rev. J. L. Hand,
H. Wilson, clerk.
—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
eorge Trawick, clerk.
on—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
G. W. Hill, clerk.
—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
ery Smith, clerk.
Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
y; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
H. C. Latham, clerk.

ings—Rev. W. J. Bone,
J. J. McDowell, clerk.
—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt,
W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi-

—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
y Robinson, clerk, Clan-

J. D. Hughes, pastor;
, clerk, Rushton.
T. J. Deason, 2nd
Billingsley, clerk.
T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day. J. Deason, clerk, Adamsville.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.

Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 1st Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

It is believed that the sign of the three golden balls was adopted by Lombard merchants from the armorial bearings of the Medici family, some representatives of whom were moneylenders.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.

Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:15 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard) .	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses'	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States . .	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice No. 25612.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., September 12, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court at Clanton, Ala., on October 21st, 1904, viz, Burton E. Collum, Homestead entry, No. 35416, for the Se 1-4 of Section 20, Tp 24 n of R 14 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Sam Caton, John N. Northcutt, Henry Gentry, Alexander Gentry, all of Jemison, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.
tf

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, — Weather Bureau.

CLANTON, ALA.

Week ending Oct. 12

Date	Temperature High	Temperature Low	Rain fall
6	87	60	.2
7	84	52	
8	81	50	
9	80	53	
10	89	48	
11	91	49	
12	90	49	

A. STEWART, Obs.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Oct. 12, '04, 2,563.
Price on same date, 9 5-8c.
Total receipts same week, '03, 2,099.
Price same date, 03, 8 7-8c.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

J. A. Kicker was in Clanton Thursday. He is suffering from sciatica.

Moses Robinson, president of the Co. Alliance, was in town Thursday, and says he's received many letters from all parts of the south complimenting Chilton county for their "hold cotton" letter."

W. P. Arledge left Thursday for Meridian, Miss., where he will be night ticket agent.

W. H. Shaw, of beat 2, was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Cunningham last week.

The carriers on the new Jemison R. F. D. route will be Archie H. Glasscock and Elijah L. Glasscock; at Verbena Thomas S. Pyron and James L. Messer.

Henry Driver was in Clanton Friday.

R. H. Bean was in town Friday.

M. F. Lett was in Clanton Friday.

J. P. Thomas is quite sick—a rising on each ankle, and to cap it all he was injured working at the mill the other day.

W. J. Patterson was in Clanton Saturday.

Tom Allen was in town Friday.

C. D. Foshee was a welcome caller Saturday.

City Marshal Ed Smitherman spent several days at Maplesville last week.

W. C. Davis and son, Luther, were in Clanton Saturday.

R. E. L. Ward was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

J. F. Hayes was a welcome caller Saturday.

Miss Lulu Duncan, of Lomax, visited Clanton Thursday.

Mrs. J. J. Culp and Miss Katrina Culp were visitors to Clanton Saturday.

J. A. Bachelor has moved his family from Wetumpka here and are living on Seventh street.

J. K. Langston was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Gus Batha was in Clanton Monday.

Rev. Montgomery, pastor of the Methodist church, inaugurated a series of meetings Sunday night to last all week. Morning service at 10 o'clock, evening at 7:30. Everybody invited to come.

T. L. Robinson was in Clanton Monday.

J. W. Trawick was in town Monday.

J. W. Hardy was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Some bugs found by J. O. Wesson on his cotton were sent to Auburn by J. N. Dennis for identification, but got there so badly crushed in the mail that Professor E. Mead Wilcox wants fresh ones, which Mr. Dennis will try to furnish him.

Little Burton Higgins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, who has been down with typhoid fever, is convalescing.

J. W. FRANZEN, OF THORSBY, IS SELLING OUT. tf

J. M. Williams was in Clanton Tuesday.

W. Q. Childress was in town Tuesday.

Miss Macie Crumpton, of Jemison, is visiting her brother's (J. P. Crumpton) family here.

A. L. Wambem and Tom Ogiltree, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Wednesday.

CUT PRICES RULE AT FRANZEN'S. tf

Wiley Friday is restored to citizenship by the governor this week.

A. Horn, of Thorsby, is presidential elector for the fourth district on the prohibition ticket.

DON'T FORGET FRANZEN'S BARGAINS. tf

John A. Lindquist, of Thorsby, is presidential elector for the fourth district on the socialist ticket.

Captain A. F. Goodwin, chairman of the people's party state committee, is expected to visit Thorsby Friday. Come out and meet him.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Walter Collins and Miss Fannie Childress. D. D. Easterling and Miss K. L. Cox. L. J. Howard and Mrs. Lucinda Armstrong. T. J. Jones and Miss Beadie Miller. Wade Friday and Miss Leila Pierce.

COLORED.

Olin Downs and Mayme Cooper.

OPENING OF CLANTON SCHOOL.

Professor Davis opened his school Monday under encouraging auspices. Quite a number of parents were present. The opening services, consisting of scripture reading, prayer and a very impressive and appropriate talk, were conducted by Rev. Montgomery, pastor of the M. E. church. The talk by Principal Davis, in which he outlined his plans for the term and appealed for the sympathy and co-operation of the patrons, was heartily responded to by Co. Supt. J. W. Moore and others. During the day the rooms were cleaned and desks rearranged, pupils examined and classed. Fifty-five pupils were enrolled. At the trustees' meeting in the afternoon they elected Miss Margaret McGaugh primary teacher. Other work was done which will be fully developed later. Our school prospects are glowing. "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether is needed to make these prospects brighter and brighter, even to their realization. Let all rally to the support of the school, and put forth our best efforts and build such a school that Clanton will become so heartily ashamed of the present quarters that she will erect a modern building for the accommodation of her children. Our school must be a success. We owe it to ourselves, to our children, to our town and county, to the state. Our school is a unit, the great whole is only an aggregation of units. Let us throw aside all petty jealousies and dissensions and strive together for the good of those who in a few short years must take our places in the great school of life.

UNITY ASSOCIATION.

The Unity Association met with the church at Bozeman on October 5th and 6th and had a pleasant session. Reports from the churches showed advancement. Dr. W. H. Caffey, of Verbena, was elected moderator. A council of ministers examined and ordained Professor C. M. Brewer. The entertainment of the visiting brethren was very good, the meats for each day being barbecued. Rev. W. J. Ruddick was elected stated clerk. Among the visitors from Clanton were W. I. Mullins and wife, Mrs. C. V. Heath, Mrs. J. T. Mullins and Mrs. Sarah Wells.

CHILTON COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Recommendation to Planters.

Chilton County Farmers' Alliance, in called session assembled, recommend to the farmers of this and other counties of the state, the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, "being the full report of the special committee on warehouse, and

Whereas, from all reports from the planters and public press, we believe the cotton crop will be short in comparison with the estimate of sixty days ago, caused by excessive rains and rust, and

Whereas, arrangements have been perfected with the Planters' warehouse of Clanton for storage of cotton, including storage, weighing, sampling and shipping at 25 cents for first month or part thereof, and 5 cents per week for each succeeding week, and

Whereas, arrangements have been perfected with the Peoples' Savings Bank of Clanton to advance cash to three-fourths market value of each bale so stored, at rate of interest at 8 per cent per annum, and

Whereas, arrangements have been made for the insurance of cotton at three-fourths to full value at 15 to 20 cents per bale per month, and

Whereas, we believe it to be to the interest of all who grow cotton to avail themselves of these opportunities and withhold sale of their cotton until 1st of February or March, 1905, and

Whereas, the merchant has promised to aid in the above arrangements; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request the farmers and cotton growers to store their cotton until after Christmas, and if needed, draw three-fourths value in cash on same, and not sell until satisfactory prices are reached, and not rush their cotton on the market and depress the price, as is now being done, marketing a crop in ninety days that requires twelve months to produce.

We earnestly solicit the co-operation of all cotton growers and newspapers friendly to the view that cotton will bring a higher price later on.

Unanimously adopted and secretary ordered to have 1000 copies printed for distribution among alliancemen and farmers. MOSES ROBINSON,
President Chilton County Farmers' Alliance.
W. H. CONWAY, Chm. Warehouse Com., and Lect. C. C. F. A.
Clanton, Ala., September 14, 1904.
tf

COLLINS' CHAPEL.

Notice is hereby given that all teachers and singers are called to meet at this place the fourth Sunday in October, 1904, for the purpose of organizing a singing convention. All teachers and singers are cordially invited to attend this convention. Bring your books and baskets and spend the day.
Respectfully,
tf J. L. GORE.

Notice.

All persons who are indebted to me will please call and settle such account at once, as I am closing out my business. Respectfully
J. W. Franzen,
Thorsby, Ala.

The Sak's Store

Birmingham, Alabama.

READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Our Mail-Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.

Write for Catalogue

DRINK

CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.

Sold only by

COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. THE BIG STORE, Cor. 2d Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

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CLANTON, ALABAMA.

Bed in Summer.

In winter I get up at night
And dress by yellow candle-light,
In summer, quite the other way,
I have to go to bed by day.

I have to go to bed and see
The birds still hopping on the tree,
Or hear the grown-up peoples' feet
Still going past me in the street.

And does it seem hard to you,
When all the sky is clear and blue,
And I should like so much to play,
To have to go to bed by day?
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Tea Table Tripod.

Some time, when tea is late and the family is all about the table waiting, you may surprise all by a very clever and at the same time simple and easy trick.

Take a napkin ring, and through it pass three forks with the points upward and rest their handles on the table. Spread the tops of the forks apart and inside them place a plate or any round dish which will fit within the space they afford. This will surely look the whole thing, and a heavy dish may be placed upon the plate without fear of its being broken.

The Most Intelligent dog in the World

The marvelous achievements of Bozzie, the Second, have attracted attention of psychologists and it is announced that a number of these scientists will gather at the Chicago university in the near future and endeavor to account for the seeming extraordinary powers of this animal.

The peculiarity of Bozzie is that she "reasons."

Many exhibitions of the dog's phenomenal powers have been given.

As to the mind-reading tests. One visitor wrote on a slip of paper: "I would like to have the morning paper," and looked at the dog. Off trotted Bozzie and got it. A little boy put his hand on Bozzie's head and then the boy thought of his age. Bozzie gave 10 quick barks, which was correct.—Atlanta Journal.

Kids' Dog Feast.

Last summer the Stringtown Kids had an Indian camp in Walnut Grove. This grove is a 10-acre tract northeast of town, embracing a little valley, an abrupt bank from the brook and a sloping hill. The boys patched up old carpets, and made three tepees of fair size, and during the summer spent many hours very pleasantly in the assumption that they were noble red men of the forest. When school was out this year the Kids met to consider whether they should again erect their totem poles at the place of the roaring waters.

Clarence Scoles declared Indians were a back number; that there were few of them left, and they were either "bums" or college graduates. He had been reading about the Philippine Islands, and proposed that they should establish an Igorrote and Moro village, and have dog feasts. Clarence had been a great medicine man and a big chief the previous summer, and his word carried much weight with the Kids. They had a council of war, smoked the peace pipe, and considered it. They were not sure they knew enough about the Igorrotes and Moros to impersonate them; but Clarence hooted at that.

"What will we use at the dog feasts?" inquired Dumpy Richardson.

"Bologna, of course," answered Clarence. And that settled it.

The next afternoon the boys were all on hand, some with spades, some with axes and some with picks. They selected the place where the bluff was highest, and driving stakes in, the the branch, managed to build a platform about two feet above the water. This was the lake house. But while some said the Moros lived in lake houses, others insisted the Igorrotes dug their houses in the ground. So they decided to have both. By dint of the hardest work they dug into the bank, which, being of a firm, sticky clay formation, caved but little. In the course of a week they had hollowed a room perhaps six feet square in the bank, had braced it with lumber they had picked up, and had built a framework over the lakehouse and covered it with boughs of trees.

Someone suggested that they ought not to use spades in digging nor nails in building, as the Philippine tribes had neither.

"Yes, they do have both," thundered Clarence, who had blisters on his hands even as it was, and wouldn't stand for any harder work.

"They made nails from the bamboo and spades from the ace of spades."

And that question was settled. Clarence's four-year-old brother, Billy Blue Eyes, came with them every day, and took as much interest in the house they were constructing as did any of the Kids.

"Billy Blue Eyes is too little to play Igorrote," said Dumpy.

"No, he ain't, neither," insisted Clarence. "The Igorrotes is all little people." Then he added, in an effort to mollify the other Kids: "We can dress him up and let him be a woman. The Igorrote women are the tiniest people, almost like the dwarfs they have in the show."

So it was arranged that Billy Blue Eyes was to be a woman. Clarence proclaimed himself Sultan, and all the other Kids became notables, selecting titles that suited them, because they didn't know what kind of officers the Filipinos really had. Some hay was brought down and spread in the cave and on the floor of the lake house, and over this was spread some matting, because they had heard that the natives wove grass mats. Then they brought down each his particular treasure, and arranged a very comfortable lounging place.

All things now being in readiness, they began to arrange for their first dog feast. The mothers of the Kids, being wise women, humored the pretentions of the Kids, so long as they were innocent, for, aside from the fact that they entertained and kept the youths from mischief, it also enabled the mothers to know where they could be found. So there was baking and "fixing" in more than one home. The kids were jubilant, for their first dog feast promised to be a grand success; and they planned to follow it up with a big head hunt. Head hunting was to be their principal sport.

The day before the first dog feast the Kids were all kept at home all day doing chores. They didn't rebel, because their mothers were doing so much for them in the way of cooking. The mothers were preparing a regular picnic dinner, and meant to surprise the Kids by dropping in on them and helping at the dog feast, so the mothers were as busy as could be. This is why Mrs. Scoles did not miss Billy Blue Eyes until nearly 6 o'clock, or until supper was ready. Then she remembered that she had not seen him for two hours.

"Where is that baby?" she asked.

Every room in the house was searched, every nook and corner of the yard and barn was examined, without result. Clarence hurried to neighbor after neighbor, only to find that he had not been there.

"Like as not he has followed that Italian with the hand-organ and monkey," said Mrs. Brown. Clarence went out in search of those worthies.

When Mr. Scoles returned from his work he at once suspected that the gypsies, camped at the end of the town had stolen the child. Hearing this, Mrs. Scoles went into hysterics, but he left her under the care of a neighbor and went in search of the marshal. The two proceeded to the gypsy camp and searched it thoroughly, and though the frightened wanderers declared they had seen nothing of the "poor chavie," the marshal thought best to arrest one of the men, and hold him as a sort of hostage in case they had taken and hid the little one. He also telegraphed the particulars of the kidnapping to the marshals of the nearby towns, so they might be on the lookout for a stray child. The entire village joined in the search. The Scoles' yard was full of sympathetic women.

Clarence remained away a long time on the search. Not knowing where to look, his feet bore him where his thoughts were most—to the Moro village. He declares he was there before he realized it. But finding himself there, he thought there could be no harm in peeping in; it wouldn't take long. He got down on all fours and entered the cave house. Suddenly his hand touched a body, and his eyes becoming accumtomed to the darkness, he saw it was Billy Blue Eyes! He jumped up and ran outside and whooped for joy. "The lost is found!" He shouted as only a boy could shout. Then he entered the cave and took the still sleeping boy in his arms and started for the house, talking and laughing and fairly dancing for joy. The noise and confusion partly aroused Blue Eyes.

'Give me another piece of dog," he said, and slept again.

Everybody laughed at this, and in explanation that followed the whole village learned of the proposed dog feast.

About 10 the next day the mothers of the Kids gathered with them at the lake house to prepare the dog feast. Billy Blue Eyes was dressed in gaily-colored garments to resemble a little woman. The Kids were in all manner of fantastic attires and were armed in ways that were marvellous in their promiscuity. The mothers spread a cloth on the floor of the lake house, and, unpacking many baskets, set forth a menu that, to the boys, seemed marvellous. On a great dish in the center were served big links of bologna, intended to represent the dog feast. The Kids put boards across the stream, so that when they stood on them the floor of the lake house served as a table.

Just as they were getting ready to eat there was a tremendous roar of drums and squeak of fifes, and the Kids saw nearly the entire town entering Walnut Grove in procession, bearing the baskets of eatables. At the same time their mothers produced from some mysterious place falsefaces mounted on long poles, and handing them to the Kids, told the head hunters to take their place at the head of the parade. A jinriksha, or something like it, carried by two boys, stopped and Billy Blue Eyes was put in the place of honor. Even the gypsies were there to show them reparation for the arrest. Thus they marched for a time. And then the people of the entire village spread forth their dinners in the grove and had a fine picnic, all because the losing of Billy Blue Eyes had stirred the bond of sympathies in all.

This was the first dog feast of the Stringtown Kids made a most greater affair than anyone had anticipated. —Charles Lincoln Phifer, in the Birmingham Age Herald.

Evolution of Flies.

"The flies of this season may not be the flies of other seasons," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but they know all the tricks of their ancestors."—Yonkers Statesman.

Black Adventure.

FED BEAR MATCHES.

He was a venerable and intelligent man and had been a great traveler, and he kindly undertook to while away an idle hour by telling a reporter of the true inwardness of California life in the foothills of the Sierra.

"As to your question about grizzlies," he said, "I'll tell you my first and rather remarkable experience with one of those varmints. I was a kid, not yet twenty, and new to the region of the Sierras, having come from the East but a few months before. On a moonlight night early in April I was gently meandering home on muleback. I was unarmed with the exception of a pocket knife, for I had foolishly lent my pistol to a friend early in the day. I had almost reached the ranch, having only a short stretch of ground to pass. I had heard the settlers allude respectfully to old Ephraim. They said he was the fiercest in the spring, after his winter's siesta. He's always an ugly customer, and after a man has had a wipe or two from his talons there is seldom enough left of that man to tell the tale.

"On this evening I speak of I was dead tired, as I had been riding all day. I had almost fallen asleep on my mule, when—my word! how that mule did jump! Standing ahead, as large as life, on the bank of a little brook, was a big grizzly. He grinned at me and growled in a way calculated to agitate the nerves of Ajax, the fellow who defied the lightning, much more those of a tenderfoot, as I was then.

"I had heard enough to know that if I turned tail, that is, the mule's tail, I could leave Ephraim behind me; but on the other side of him was home, and I had my share of grit even then. I had heard of the notion entertained by some people that a man can master the most ferocious wild creature by looking him in the eyes and advancing straight upon him. Even a greenhorn would back out of such an experiment with Ephraim, the most ferocious of all wild creatures.

Suddenly I remembered I had in my pocket a large box filled with friction matches, those made with plenty of brimstone for use in a strong wind. An idea occurred to me, and I patted and encouraged the mule, who trembled so that I thought she would drop down under me, and urged her boldly right in the face of old Burin. When within a few feet I suddenly struck a dozen matches and threw them right into his open jaws. Never was there a more sudden change from malignant ferocity to the most abject cowardice. The huge brute actually cowered and shook with terror equal to that of the mule herself.

"This was something altogether outside of his experience. I suppose he thought he had struck a prairie fire on muleback. Even the mule saw the situation and gained courage. She advanced, and I kept a continuous shower of burning matches. Luckily a rather strong wind blew from me and carried away the fumes. In fact, this is what brought the varmint to me. To cut things short, old Eph turned tail and ignominiously fled.

"Now, stranger, I might proceed to relate further how I stuck to the heels of that old grizzly, and kept setting fire to his fur until he was entirely burned up, but in this skeptical age it may be well to suppress some of the facts of the case, for fear of being doubted." —Liverpool (Eng.) Mercury.

RETURN OF THE DESERTERS.

Back of the fact that nine enlisted men of the Fourteenth Cavalry have recently been proved not guilty of the charge of desertion, which involves dishonorable discharge and imprisonment, and have been found guilty of being "absent without leave," which involves a fine and a short term in the guardhouse, there is an example of what an American soldier will endure for the sake of active service, and what he can't endure stationed in barracks. When the Fourteenth Cavalry was organized some two years ago, men rushed to enlist because they thought the regiment would be sent to the Philippines. Two years rolled by, and for those two years a battalion of the Fourteenth was stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah, the most forsaken post on the army map—a station "ninety miles off the map and 200 miles from anywhere." While the men were eating their hearts out there word came last spring that if they wanted to reenlist they could get their discharges at once and re-enter the army for another three years. The news flew like wildfire, and, as it was generally understood that this meant the regiment was going to the islands, almost every man renewed his oath.

In August the long wished for but will-o'-the-wisp order came for the Fourteenth to start for the railroad station enroute for the Philippines. They didn't stop for dinner that night, but began breaking camp that hour, and in a short time the battalion was started on its two days' "hike" to the railroad. But when it had covered a little more than half the journey a dusty, perspiring courier overtook it with a telegram stating that the regiment's sailing orders had been revoked and the battalion ordered to return to camp. That night two of the men bought horses and disappeared, and for days following man after man silently faded away. Some were caught, but others remained out of reach. Then, when the battalion seemed threatened with disintegration, from Washington there flashed across the wires the word that the War Department had exercised is prerogative and the troops would proceed to the islands.

As silently and mysteriously as they had disappeared, the self-absent soldiers began to dispose themselves at points where their officers could not avoid seeing them and putting them under arrest. Nine of them were tried by a court martial upon their arrival at Presidio with the Fourteenth en route to the Philippines. But when their chaplain told his story the court reduced the charge to absence without leave and sent them along with their regiment on the last transport. General MacArthur reviewed the case and agreed with the court.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DU CHAILLU'S FIRST GORILLA.

Suddenly an immense gorilla advanced out of the wood straight toward us, and gave vent, as he came up, to a terrible howl of rage, as much as to say, "I am tired of being pursued, and will face you." It was a lone male, the kind which are always the most ferocious. This fellow made the woods resound with his roar, which is really an awful sound, resembling the rolling and muttering of distant thunder. He was about twenty yards off when we first saw him. We at once gathered together, and I was about to take aim and bring him down where he stood, when my most trusted man, Malaonen, stopped me, saying in a whisper, "Not time yet."

We stood, therefore, in silence, gun in hand. The gorilla looked at us for a minute or so out of his evil eyes, then beat his breast with his gigantic arms—and what arms he had!—then gave another howl of defiance and advanced upon us. How terrible he looked! I shall never forget it. Again he stopped, not more than fifteen yards away. Still Malaonen said, "Not yet." Good gracious! What is to become of us if our guns miss fire, or if we only wound the great beast?

Again the gorilla made an advance upon us. Now he was not twelve yards off. I could see plainly his ferocious face. It was distorted with rage; his huge teeth were ground against each other, so that we could hear the sound; the skin of the forehead was drawn forward and back rapidly, which made his hair move up and down and gave a truly devilish expression to his hideous face. Once more the most horrible monster ever created by Almighty God gave a roar, which seemed to shake the woods like thunder. I could really feel the earth trembling under my feet. The gorilla, looking us in the eye, and beating his breast, advanced again.

"Don't fire too soon," said Malaonen; "if you don't kill him he will kill you."

This time he came within eight yards of us before he stopped. I was breathing fast with excitement as I watched the huge beast. Malaonen only said, "Steady," as the gorilla came up. When he stopped, Malaonen said, "Now!" And before he could utter the roar for which he was opening his mouth three musket balls were in his body. He fell dead almost without a struggle.—Adventures in Equatorial Africa.

A DISTINGUISHED M. P.

An M. P. who distinguished himself greatly during the late war in South Africa is Major J. E. B. Seely, who represents the Isle of Wight at St. Stephen's. Major Seely gained the D. S. O. during the campaign, and the manner in which he and a handful of yeomanry covered the retreat of their comrades, who had suddenly come upon a large party of concealed Boers, won them unstinted praise. Major Seely is also one of the crew of the Tolland Bay lifeboat, and it is not strange that in the Isle of Wight they think highly of his courage. Some time back he swam with a line from the lifeboat to a sinking French ship, and was thus instrumental in saving nine lives. For this act of gallantry he received the thanks of the French Government, and he enjoys the distinction of being the only lifeboatman in Parliament. John Burns, however, has saved a man from drowning. In his younger days the member for Battersea was engineer on board a steamer in the Niger, and on the cry of "Man overboard!" being raised, he jumped into the river and effected a rescue.—Montreal Star.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Sir William Allan, the veteran member of the British Parliament for Gateshead, once made the acquaintance of the inside of a prison as a result of his love for adventure. When a young man, Sir William, then a marine engineer, saw a good deal of the world and faced many perils of the sea. During the war between the Northern and Southern States, the young Scot engaged in the exciting yet dangerous pursuit of blockade running, but on one eventful night the steamer of which he was chief engineer fell a prey to a Federal cruiser. The engine room, where Sir William remained awaiting his fate, was invaded by a Union officer, who, hearing an ominous rush of water, jumped to the erroneous conclusion that the young engineer was sinking the vessel. With a fierce gesture the Federal leveled his revolver at the head of the Scot, but it was not fated that the latter should die that day, though he suffered imprisonment for his blockade running exploits, he was ultimately little the worse for the experience.

Paris Dwellings.

It is rumored that the Rothschilds propose to spend 10,000,000 francs in the setting up in Paris of dwellings for wage earners, in which the rentals shall be extremely moderate and out of which the owners do not intend to make any profits. Similar work has been done in the Peabody buildings in London and in various extensive enterprises of the sort in a number of leading cities.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The way to be nothing is to do nothing.—Howe.

Much bending breaks the bow; much unbending the mind.—Bacon.

It is always the biggest craven who gives the dead dog the heartiest kick.

When a man gives to be seen of men he generally has a good deal to hide from the Lord.

For people who live happily together the real secret is that they shall not live too much together.—English Proverb.

The darkest hour in the history of any young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without honestly earning it.—Horace Greeley.

Never compare thy condition with those above thee; but to secure thy content, look upon those thousands with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, change thy fortune and condition.—Jeremy Taylor.

Let us rightly search our lives that, if there be any evil in the day gone, before the angel closes his book we may repent, and the fair white page of holy deeds and genuine repentances be our only record.—John E. W. Ware.

Life our battleground, death our release; cares and sorrows upon earth, repose in heaven—of these we all have heard. But do we really grasp the thought that in our death and judgment we are confronted with new opportunity?—Isaac Ogden Rankin.

The richest women in the United States are said to be Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., $90,000,000; Mrs. C. P. Huntington, $75,000,000; Mrs. R. J. C. Walker (daughter of William Weightman), $50,000,000; Mrs. Henry C. Potter, $45,000,000; Mrs. Ogden Goelet, $40,000,000, and Mrs. Hetty Green, $36,000,000.

There are 318,979,564,000 ways of playing the first four moves on each side of a chessboard, yet Henry N. Pillsbury has played against as many as twenty-two boards at one and the same time without seeing a single board, and has won a large majority of the games.

In Bermuda girls are often prevented from marrying by the law of the land, which decrees that a woman who marries a foreigner shall not only lose what property she may happen to have, but shall also become incapable of inheriting any.

One hundred and nine boys were born in Italy on the same day as the new crown prince. According to Italian law, these boys will be allowed to prosecute their studies free of charge in all the military colleges of the state, and thus become officers in the Italian army.

The empress of Japan not only smokes, but uses a silver pipe with a stem ten inches long. The bowl is small—in fact, only a quantity of tobacco sufficient to give the smoker two or three whiffs can be put into it.

About 30,000 horses are said to be slaughtered for their meat in Paris each year. The carcass of a good horse yields about 369 pounds of meat.

Miss Olive R. Cameron, of Tennessee, a stenographer in the patent office, has broken all typewriting records by rattling off 23,000 words in a day of seven and one-half hours.

Tigers in central India killed only 349 persons last year, as compared with 639 in 1902. The number of cattle devoured, on the other hand, increased from 4,260 to 5,988.

Oak beams, a thousand years old, removed from the Blue Bell inn, at Bedlington, England, have been converted into a handsome suite of furniture by a local tradesman.

King Victor, of Italy, has made a present of $200,000 for the founding of an institution for aged workmen no longer able to earn a living.

New Britain, Ct., with its population of 20,000, gets along with two policemen by day and only one at night.

The Japanese government estimates the expenses of conducting the war for the fiscal year 1904-5 at about $284,000,000.

The ameer of Bokhara has given $10,000 for the foundation of a school to be named after the carevitch.

Diamonds are steadily advancing in price. They have increased 40 per cent in two years.

Awed by Sight of Wealth.

A Southern planter employed to work some of his land during past year on shares. On settling the high price of cotton the half of the proceeds amounted to The planter knew that it would any such man to get such a money, and decided that half would be enough. Upon further tion the conviction grew upon that $800 would ruin any in the world, so he cut the half again, and, piling up 400 silver dollars on his desk, sent negro and brother, and said was ready to settle. The man and fairly gasped at the amount wealth in sight.

"Land, boss," he said, "is this all ours?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, divide ; you and you take your half and mine."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Some of the Japanese officers in Manchuria, and Scotch engineers their work many years ago, married Chinese women and Chinese families and even ness as Chinamen. The loss of the standing of soldiers means loss reputation. But their have gone regularly to Tokio.

One of the most studious women Europe is the German empress, cares very little indeed for pomp ceremony. Her majesty's study is medicine and she has ed herself so well in the art of that she is regarded as quite ficient adviser in cases of illness.

The 18-year-old daughter of Chentung Lian Cheng, Chinese ter to the United States, is her social debut in Washington the coming winter. She will distinction of being the first born Chinese girl who has ever ly entered American society.

One of the favorite drinks English far has for many years grog, which owes its name to Vernon, who in bad weather the habit of pacing the rough grogram cloak, which the title of "Old Grog."

Of the many presents that of Denmark has received long life there is not one prizes more than a crown which was given to him on sion of his golden wedding school children of Denmark.

Julep is of very ancient roun al Raschid quaffed from den bowl a distillation of gul, a rose—ah, from a rose water.

An inventory of gifts to navy just completed by the shows that these tributes $110,040 in value. Silver resent the greater part of

The German emperor has ants in his employ than monarch. They number 3,000, about two-thirds of women.

An exchange of the leaves of the sweet-scented is in some parts of Italy ceremonies attendant trothal.

Charbon has appeared in One million eight hundred nine thousand tons of sugar ported from Hawaii last year.

An eminent professor that the mortality among from the age of 30 to 40 per cent, whilst among of the same age it is

Thomas A. Edison at 8 years of age, and right to all papers sold Trunk railroad before

Paul Lawrence Dunbar poet, is dead.

The prevailing low are causing some trouble in Texas.

Colorado will soon by the name of Radium be located in the heart belt, on the Grand river.

On a recent trip of were 3,818 persons crew numbered 381.

King Edward has

Men's and Women's Sizes

GOLD WATCH

Free

out any work, write

BLACH

1912-1914

Birmingh

For a copy of their F
ter Big Value Book
Boys' Apparel
full particulars.

NOW.

any cheery greeting?
coat to-day,
wait the friend and message
gone away.

one who sighs for comfort
hand grasp true
cheer the way, and surely
impoverish you.

all the time regretting
is too late.
heavy heart has broken
we hesitate.

human, though so often
promise our pain;
hungering for
and give again.
annon, in Christian Advocate.

E - TRACKED AT BANFF.

KATHERINE JARBOE.

N old-fashioned idea still in vogue with certain people is that certain kinds employment for all the hands. On close investigation, how would be found to be an ubiquitous taskmaster than majesty. Occasionally the a close parallel exists, and then is tragic, but as a rule the of love works on ordinary lines. His tasks are easy. instance, in this case, when simply had to press the he did the rest.

Eastbound express on the Canadian was sidetracked at ing for the eastbound train. Tracy, a kodak enthusiast stages of the disease, had ed every attractive bit from Banff. His rolls of film made a fairly complete of this most picturesque of continental lines—with occasional, of course, when night red with his labors. From platform, from the steps of and from the observation had "shot" the flying landscape early dawn until the last of the lingering northern faded away he had la-

He was standing on the last of the train, and had jotted photographic memoranda of Inglismaldie, of Perfect eating cone, with a glimpse tiful hotel nestling on the He was feeling well his work, for these last superb, and if they could fully developed would doubtless be a source of pride to him. whistle, an oncoming roar, express thundered past on the

As it slowed up at the train moved on, but had indelibly fixed on kodak a glimpse of the of the passing train. head and saw, vaguely, over a kodak focused on him, but before she car had rounded a curve lost to view.

Arrived to New York after and one of his first develop his "views". With the ordinary amateur, a were good, but most of Heavy old Sir Donald his crest into the eye to such an extent that distinguishable from the that border Lake Superiors, lakes and rivers, farm lands, were hopeless. Only one view was Framed by the door-per, a young girl looked the plate into Tracy's

he exclaimed, "what a must be the Banff girl!" girl she was, and the remained for days, even months. Tracy and she was charming; she was beautiful, and crucial tests of beauty; per she was exquisite, experimental printing penetrated deeper and Tracy's heart. At last he not quite at last, for point of his folly was to silver and install her on table as mistress of his visions. There she stood looks, returning his glance perhaps, but in response to him only by the of the "Banff girl." ing, she was christened, this wise:

ran up to Tracy's communicate some person- wandering idly about saw the photograph, glanced at it carelessly, "Good photograph," of course. I didn't Edith so well. She's she?"

here was a man who what a fool he would name of a girl whose enshrined in the pri- table! In a moment was gone. Tracy rise to rush after him and where "Edith" held him back, and the sailed for Egypt.

Edith's photographic Lattimer Tracy's world was merely her from him. He dance and dinner, he eyes, hoping that he might find her.

to a dinner to meet Edith Bainbridge, heart beat with as he read the would be his. Hintermediate steps tinacy, or possibly gazed at his photoation. "Mine, and the sweetest free under the

When he stood the night his for voice I curse with

death. Miss Bainbridge. The words were turned to hear was her fellow Scotch spinster how he loved the last when he was the returned his love he was girls were in the heart heard a n stand still.

"Don't tell me, Ed you have worn his

"Yes, I have. Y if you like, but of a I took from Yokoha his was the only on Of course, there wa Could any one doub very locket now, and I need him. I know I'm absolutely positiv

"How romantic!"

"But show it to us

"I wonder if you w I'll wager you don

"What will you say

"No, I won't. Of Miss Seymour arose exclamations. "And

"Oh, how do you didn't hear you come the hostess. "It's good to come so early. here, don't you? Oh, I want you to know Jack Seymour's cousin you know. You've of his cousin Edith a haven't you?"

The words flowed on murmur. Tracy heard Her hand was in course, Cupid was on the task he had considetrack at Banff.

The Two-Sided S

Speaker Cannon is one individuals who can through his life roughbreak an eggshell. He agricultural English, tobacco juice and expl The great American on itself with the desire by the buttonhole as sure as over. His campaign fit him, and one leg of always pulled up enough he wears white yarn so dalous things are told they say in Washington that no man's dress coat smoothly over the shoulders patent leather shoes splendidly or are tied graceful silken bow. the Speaker's constituents constituent will laugh.

"Now, don't you go and self about Joe. He does fine things because he just to get something or people he's rakin' with plain and straight as I feel this way about Joe much of a way of sayin' don't put thumbs up and back. But he's got some thing is good enough for enough for me." Everybody does.

The Japanese Ba

The Japanese baby is born in a curious fashion, and any circumstance, does or baby wear a hat or does he wear shoes, even weather, but his shaven pink toes peep out from garments, and he rides strapped on tightly, happy smiling always and dress is allowed to get out of garments, in the most dainty manner, all embroidered and decorated with the designs are supposed to typify the occupation of the infant.

Ballooning Accident

If statistics can be convincing, it may be interesting what I was told at the Paris last August, that is, that than a thousand ascents, balloon carrying on an average and very often three, passengers worst accident on record was a broken foot. It is not to add that accidents happen called dirigible balloons, climbs, etc., are not included summary.—From George du "Ballooning as a Sport," in tury.

F WISDOM.

othing is to do noth-

enks the bow; much
d.—Bacon.

biggest craven who
the heartiest kick.

s to be seen of men
good deal to hide

ive happily together
that they shall not
ther.—English Pro-

r in the history of
when he sits down
get money without
Horace Greeley.

thy condition with
but to secure thy
those thousands
couldst not, for any
y fortune and cou-
yor.

arch our lives that,
if in the day gone,
closes his book we
the fair white page
genuine repentances
John E. W. Ware.

ound, death our re-
rrows upon earth,
f these we all have
o really grasp the
ur death and judg-
ronted with new op-
Ogden Rankin.

men in the United
be Mrs. Cornelius
0,000,000; Mrs. C.
5,000,000; Mrs. R. J.
ghter of William
00,000; Mrs. Henry
,000; Mrs. Ogden
, and Mrs. Hetty

$79,564,000 ways of
four moves on each
ard, yet Henry N.
ed against as many
ards at one and the
it seeing a single
on a large majority

is are often prevent-
by the law of the
that a woman who
her shall not only
y she may happen to
so become incapable

nd nine boys were
the same day as the
. According to Ital-
ys will be allowed to
tudies free of charge
colleges of the state,
officers in the Italian

f Japan not only
a silver pipe with a
long. The bowl is
nly a quantity of to-
o give the smoker two
an be put into it.

orses are said to be
their meat in Paris
carcass of a good
out 369 pounds of

Cameron, of Tennes-
her in the patent of-
all typewriting rec-
off 23,000 words in a
one-half hours.

tral India killed only
year, as compared
The number of cat-
the other hand, in-
50 to 5,988.

thousand years old,
he Blue Bell inn, at
land, have been con-
ndsome suite of furni-
tradesman.

of Italy, has made a
00 for the founding of
er aged workmen no
arn a living.

Ct., with its popula-
gets along with two
ay and only one at

government estimates
f conducting the war
ar 1904-5 at about $284,-

f Bokhara has given
foundation of a school
er the carevitch.

steadily advancing in
ave increased 40 per
ars.

Awed by Sight of Wea

A Southern planter employe
to work some of his land
past year on shares. On s
the high price of cotton the
half of the proceeds amounted
The planter knew that it w
any such man to get such a
money, and decided that h
would be enough. Upon furt
tion the conviction grew
that $800 would ruin any
in the world, so he cut the
half again, and, piling up 40
silver dollars on his desk, sen
negro and brother, and said
was ready to settle. The ma
and fairly gasped at the a
wealth in sight.

"Land, boss," he said, "is th
all ours?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, divide it in
and you take your half and
mine."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Some of the Japanese spies
Manchuria, and Siberia co
their work many years a
married Chinese women, or
Chinese families and went
ness as Chinamen. They thus
the standing of solid citizens
less reputation. But their
have gone regularly to Tokio

One of the most studious
Europe is the German emp
cares very little indeed for
ceremony. Her majesty's
study is medicine and she ha
ed herself so well in the art
that she is regarded as qu
ficient adviser in cases of
illness.

The 18-year-old daughter
Chentung Lian Cheng, Chin
ter to the United States, is
her social debut in Washing
the coming winter. She will
distinction of being the
born Chinese girl who has ev
ly entered American society.

One of the favorite drin
English tar has for many
grog, which owes its name
Vernon, who in bad weath
the habit of pacing the
rough grogram cloak, which
the title of "Old Grog."

Of the many presents th
of Denmark has received
long life there is not one
prizes more than a crown
which was given to him o
sion of his golden weddi
school children of Denmark

Julep is of very ancient
roun al Raschid quaffed fr
den bowl a distillation of r
gul, a rose—ah, from a di
rose water.

An inventory of gifts to
navy just completed by the
shows that these tributes
$110,040 in value. Silver
resent the greater part of

The German emperor ha
ants in his employ than
monarch. They number
3,000, about two-thirds of
women.

An exchange of the
leaves of the sweet-scent
is in some parts of Italy
ceremonies attendant
trothal.

Charbon has appeared i
One million eight hundr
nine thousand tons of co
ported from Hawaii and
last year.

An eminent professor h
that the mortality amon
from the age of 30 to 4
per cent, whilst among
of the same age it is 18

Thomas A. Edison wa
at 8 years of age, and ow
right to all papers sold
Trunk railroad before h

Paul Lawrence Dunba
poet, is dead.

The prevailing low p
are causing some trouble
in Texas.

Colorado will soon bo
by the name of Radium
be located in the heart
belt, on the Grand river

On a recent trip of th
were 3,818 persons on
crew numbered 381.

King Edward has ser

d Women's Sizes

GOLD WATC

Free

out any work, write

BLACK

1912-1914

Birmingh

For a copy of their F
ter Big Value Book
Boys' Apparel wh
full particulars.

NOW.

my cheery greeting?
ut to-day;
wait the friend and message
gone away.

one who sighs for comfort
hand grasp true;
er the way, and surely
mpoverish you.

ll the time regretting
is too late,
heavy heart has broken
e hesitate.

human, though so often
use our pain;
hungering for your comfort,
d give again.
anon, in Christian Advocate.

- TRACKED BANFF.

ATHERINE JARBOE.

N old-fashioned idea still in vogue with certain people is that Satan finds employment for all idle hands. On close investigation, however, would be found to be an ubiquitous taskmaster than majesty. Occasionally the close partnership, and then is tragic, but as a rule the of love works on ordinary lines. His tasks are easy, instance, in this case, when simply had to press the he did the rest.

ound express on the Canadian was side-tracked at for the eastbound train. racy, a kodak enthusiast stages of the disease, had every attractive bit from Banff. His rolls of film made a fairly complete this most picturesque of ntinental lines, with occaes, of course, when night ed with his labors. From atform, from the steps of and from the observation had "shot" the flying landearly dawn until the last of the lingering northern faded away he had la-

e was standing on the last the train, and had jotted tographic memoranda of Inglismaidie, of Peegating cone, with a glimpse iful hotel nestling on the He was feeling well his work, for these last superb, and if they could developed would doubtgestures of pride to him. stle, an oncoming roar, ss thundered pass on the As it slowed up at the s train moved on, but had indelibly fixed on kodak a glimpse of the of the passing train. head and saw, vaguely, over a kodak focused him, but before she ar had rounded a curve st to view.

ed to New York after and one of his first elop his "views". With e ordinary amateur, a were good, but most of Heary old Sir Donald his crest into the eye to such an extent that distinguishable from the that border Lake Superiors, lakes and rivers, farm lands, were hopeonly one view was Framed by the doorway, a young girl looked the plate into Tracy's

he exclaimed, "what a ust be the Banff girl!" irl she was, and the remained for days, seven months. Tracy ught she was charming: she was beautiful, and ial tests of beauty; e she was exquisite. experimental printing ntinued deeper and 's heart. At last he not quite at last, for ot of his folly was to er and install her on e as mistress of his ions. There she stood k, returning his glance perhaps, but in numto him only by the of the "Banff girl." e she was christened, d wise:

run up to Tracy's nicate some personwandering idly about w the photograph, ced at it carelessly. "Good photograph," e, of course. I didn't Edith so well. She's she:

ere was a man who what a fool he would ame of a girl whose enshrined in the priing table! In a moe was gone. Tracy e to rush after him t, and where "Edith" d him back, and the sailed for Egypt."

Tantis's photographic d Lattimer Tracy's world was merely her from him. He ner and dinner, he hoping that he might find her. Once he was invited to a dinner to meet "My cousin, Miss Edith Bainbridge, of Victoria." His heart beat with an overwhelming joy as he read the words. At last she would be his! He entirely ignored all intermediate steps of acquaintance, intimacy, proposal and acceptance. He gazed at his photograph with rapt adoration. "Mine, mine, mine!" he cried, and the sweet eyes smiled back at him from under the wind-swept hair.

When he stood before his hostess that night his face was white and his voice hoarse with emotion.

"Edith, Miss Bainbridge, Mr. Tracy!" The words were spoken and Tracy turned to meet her. Alas! this Edith was not his Edith, but only an elderly Scotch spinster. Tracy never knew how he lived through that evening, but when he returned to his room and his Edith he was more hopelessly her slave than ever. "I will find you some time," he cried, passionately, "in spite of the world and fate!" The world and fate, be it understood, were represented by his hostess and her innocent cousin.

The winter drew to a close, and Tracy was growing hopeless. Should he start out in quest of her, he asked himself. But what a hopeless quest! Should he follow Seymour and ask, as incidentally as possible, his Edith's name? But to brand himself an idiot in Seymour's eyes was distaseful in the extreme.

It was Saturday, and Tracy was on his way to an afternoon reception. No hope of finding Edith led him thither, but one of his friends had asked him to help entertain her guests. He waited for a moment in the antechamber, realizing from the voices that only girls were in the adjoining room. Then he heard a name that made his heart stand still.

"Don't tell me, Edith Seymour, that you have worn his picture ever since."

"Yes, I have. You can call it silly if you like, but of all the kodaks that I took from Yokohama to Montreal, his was the only one that came out. Of course, there was a fate in that. Could any one doubt it? It's in this very locket now, and I'll wear it until I meet him. I know I will some time, I'm absolutely positive of that."

"How romantic!"

"But show it to us."

"I wonder if you will ever see him."

"I'll wager you don't."

"What will you say to him?"

"No, I won't. Of course, I will," Miss Seymour answered to all these exclamations. "And I'll say—"

"Oh, how do you do, Mr. Tracy? I didn't hear you come in," exclaimed the hostess. "It's awfully good of you to come so early. You know every one here, don't you? Oh, no—Miss Seymour, I want you to know Mr. Tracy. She's Jack Seymour's cousin from Montreal, you know. You've heard him speak of his cousin Edith a thousand times, haven't you?"

The words flowed on in a melodious murmur. Tracy heard none of them. Her hand was in his and—well, of course, Cupid was on hand to complete the task he had commenced on the sidetrack at Banff.

The Two-Sided Speaker.

Speaker Cannon is one of those gifted individuals who can seem to storm through his life roughshod and never break an eggshell. He talks uncouth, agricultural English, punctuated with tobacco juice and explosive profanity. The great American people trample on itself with the desire to grasp him by the buttonhole as soon as his speech is over. His campaign clothes never fit him, and one leg of his trousers is always pulled up enough to show that he wears white yarn socks. Yet scandalous things are told of Uncle Joe; they say in Washington, for instance, that no man's dress coat hangs more smoothly over the shoulders; that no man's patent leather shoes glisten more splendidly or are tied with a more graceful silken bow. Go tell one of the Speaker's constituents that; the constituent will laugh. He will say:

"Now, don't you go worrying yourself about Joe. He don't wear them fine things because he likes to. It's just to get somethin' or other outer the people he's mixin' with. Joe's just as plain and straight as you an' I. I feel this way about Joe: He ain't got much of a way of sayin' things, an' he don't put thrills up and down your back. But he's got sense. An' if a thing is good enough for him, it's good enough for me."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Japanese Baby.

The Japanese baby's head is shaved in a curious fashion, and never, under any circumstance, does the mother or baby wear a hat or bonnet. Nor does he wear shoes, even in the coldest weather, but his shaven head and his pink toes peep out from the mother's garments, and he rides pickapack, strapped on tightly, happy, chubby, smiling always and dressed, when he is allowed to get out of his binding garments, in the most dainty of kiminos, all embroidered and painted and decorated with the designs which are supposed to typify the final trade or occupation of the infant.

Ballooning Accidents.

If statistics can be considered convincing, it may be interesting to state what I was told at the Paris Aero Club last August, that is, that after more than a thousand ascents, with each balloon carrying on an average two, and very often three, passengers, the worst accident on record in the club was a broken foot. It is not necessary to add that accidents happening to so-called dirigible balloons, flying machines, etc., are not included in this summary.—From George de Geofrey's "Ballooning as a Sport," in the Century.

SNAKESTONE A MYTH.

Supposed Medicinal Value as a Poison Antidote is False.

South Africans, as a rule, trouble themselves but little about snakes, although it is well known that a few varieties are particularly deadly. Among the natives the properties of the "snakestone" have for many generations formed a centre of half superstitious credulity, and, even by people who might be expected to know better, have been supposed to effect the most surprising cures of snake bite. An investigation of its properties by the government bacteriologists of Natal, who submitted an Indian snakestone to the test of applying it to animals infected with snake venom, has shown conclusively that its properties are quite mythical and that it does nothing that is claimed for it. According to tradition the snakestone, which has absorbent qualities, and which there is some reason to believe is frequently artificially prepared, is placed on the wound inflicted by a snake bite. There it is believed to suck out the poison, and it has been said that if afterward placed in a bowl of milk the venom will exude and the milk turn blue. In certain experiments narrated in the British Medical Journal all these directions were followed. To the two rabbits injected respectively with the venom of a black mamba, a very deadly South African colubrine, and with puff adder venom, the snakestone was at once applied. The stone, by virtue of its absorbent nature, adhered to the wound, but here its adherence to tradition ended. Both rabbits died, and what was more disappointing, two other rabbits, used as a "control experiment," which were injected with the same amount of venom, recovered. Nor when the stone was placed in milk did the milk change color, though a small quantity of it was absorbed. The amount of absorption that the stone could possibly effect would be no more in hours than ordinary suction by the lips could achieve in a few minutes; and its only possible usefulness might be that of improving the physical condition of the patient by impressing him with the belief that a valuable remedy was being applied.—South Africa.

A new method of cutting trees was experimented recently in France. A platinum wire charged with a heavy current of electricity to a white heat is used like a saw. The process takes about one-eighth the time of the ordinary saw, no sawdust is produced and the carbonization acts as a slight preservative to the end of the timber.

Many English queens have chosen oak trees in Windsor forest whereon their names, with the dates of their choice, have been commemorated by means of brass plates. In different parts of the forest, with seats around them, are oaks bearing the names of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Caroline, Queen Charlotte and Queen Victoria.

The annual report of the manager of the New York clearing house showed that the total transactions for the year amounted to $2,778,655,380. In the fifty-one years since the clearing house was established transactions reached the immense total of $1,640,353,025,530.

Lord Kitchener says that he is not a woman hater, but does not think that an army officer has a right to be married, as he will think of his wife when in places of danger and instinctively take precautions for her sake that a single man would not.

Miss Helen De Young, daughter of M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, has been chosen by Secretary of the Navy Moody to christen the new training ship Intrepid, which will be launched at the Vallejo navy yard on October 8th.

In a few weeks the annual sale of the kaiser's carriage horses will take place. The German emperor is harder on his horses than any other monarch in Europe, and seldom keeps any horse in his stable for more than a couple of years.

A Chicago traveler, looking for pastime, utilized the wireless telegraphy equipment of one of the ocean liners to order, while he was yet 200 miles at sea, a coupe to meet him at the wharf.

The first steamship that made the western trip across the Atlantic was the Sirius. She sailed from Queenstown April 3, 1838, and crossed to New York in 18 days. June 16, 1897, she was lost off the south coast of Ireland.

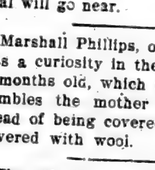
A Kentucky judge has decided that a man doing business on Sunday can not secure damages from a telephone company if it fails to deliver a message on that day.

Sculptors claim that the human foot is growing smaller. They say that 20 centuries ago the average length of a man's foot was 12 inches, while now it is 10 7-16 inches.

Grain rust is not a disease of the plant, but a plant itself, a fungus.

ALL BROKEN DOWN.

No Sleep—No Appetite—Just a Continual Backache.



Joseph McCauley, of 144 Sholto street, Chicago, Sachem of Tecumseh Lodge, says: "Two years ago my health was completely broken down. My back ached and was so lame that at times I was hardly able to dress myself. I lost my appetite and was unable to sleep. There seemed to be no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills; but four boxes of this remedy effected a complete and permanent cure. If suffering humanity knew the value of Doan's Kidney Pills they would use nothing else, as it is the only positive cure I know."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Korea has its own "seven wonders." First, a hot mineral spring, claimed to have miraculous healing properties. Second, two springs, far distant from each other, but connected by a subterranean passage. When one spring is full the other is empty. All the water seems to flow from one spring to the other, yet one is bitter and the other sweet. Third, the cold wind cave, in which there is always a breeze strong enough to take a strong man off his feet. Fourth a pine forest in which trees are continually sprouting, no matter how the roots are mutilated. Fifth, the floating stone. It is a large, irregular cube which seems to be resting on the ground, yet a rope may be passed under the stone without touching it. Sixth, the "hot stone," which for ages has been almost at white heat. Seventh, "a drop of the sweat of Buddha." This is kept in a temple and for thirty paces around it no grass, flower or tree will grow or animal will go near.

Marshall Phillips, of Willisboro, Vt., has a curiosity in the shape of a colt 6 months old, which in every way resembles the mother except that instead of being covered with hair it is covered with wool.

The oldest existent pharmacy is the quaint and conspicuous building located in Yorkshire, England, which pharmacy was established in 1720.

Negus attained its name from a jovial colonel in the days of George I.

Scotch Wisdom.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.—Scottish Reformer.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ordered a Cab Far Out to Sea.

A Chicago traveler, looking for pastime, utilized the wireless telegraphy equipment of one of the ocean liners, on his return trip to New York, to order, while he was yet 200 miles at sea, a coupe to meet him at the wharf at a certain hour.

ALL EMERGENCIES IN THE FAMILY OR ON THE FARM FOR MAN OR BEAST

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

KILLS PAIN
KILLS GERMS

DR. EARL S. SLOAN
615 ALBANY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

MONARCH STUMP PULLER.
Will pull 6-foot stump without help. Guaranteed to stand a strain of 20,000 lbs. Catalogue and discounts address MONARCH GRUBBER CO., Lone Tree, Ia.

FISK'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

The Hospital states that 2,289,578 patients are treated annually in London hospitals and dispensaries.

Our Willow Ware.

In ten years Maryland has jumped from fifth to third place in the willow-ware industry in the United States, now ranking next to New York and Pennsylvania. Baltimore is one of the three willow-ware centres which only have shown any actual growth in the business. In Maryland the centre of the willow district lies in Howard County. In the neighborhood of Elkridge alone the output of willow exceeds $5000 per annum, while Anne Arundel County contributes $2500.

Jap Advertising.

The Japanese advance in advertising as in all else. Here is an illustration: "Our wrapping paper is as strong as the hide of an elephant. Goods forwarded with the speed of a cannon ball. Our silks and satins are as soft as the cheeks of a pretty woman, as beautiful as the rainbow. Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are twenty-four crematories in the United States.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Railroad salaries in Japan average about $12.50 a month.

There is uncertainty as to when the portable watch, as we understand it today, came into use. It was probably at the close of the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth owned a large number of watches. Mary Queen of Scots was the possessor of a skull-shaped watch. In fact, the "death's head" pattern was at that time much in vogue.

Divorces in Japan, which can be obtained on the most trivial pretension, have somewhat diminished in number in recent years, but they still occur at the rate of one to every three marriages. In 1902 there were 349,489 marriages and 113,498 divorces.

It is not known to all the world that the rifle of Kit Carson, the great western hunter, scout and explorer, is carefully preserved. He left this rifle to Montezuma lodge, A., F. and A. M., of Santa Fe, N. M.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

Mrs. L. C. Glover, Vice-President Milwaukee, Wis., Business Woman's Association, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for several years and no children blessed my home. The doctor said I had a complication of female troubles and I could not have any children unless I could be cured. He tried to cure me, but after experimenting for several months, my husband became disgusted, and one night when we noticed the testimonial of a woman who had been cured of similar trouble through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, he went out and bought a bottle for me. I used your medicine for three and one-half months, improving steadily in health, and in twenty-two months a child came. I cannot fully express the joy and thankfulness that is in my heart. Our home is a different place now, as we have something to live for, and all the credit is due to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Yours very sincerely, MRS. L. C. GLOVER, 614 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis." Vice President, Milwaukee Business Woman's Association.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Avery & Company

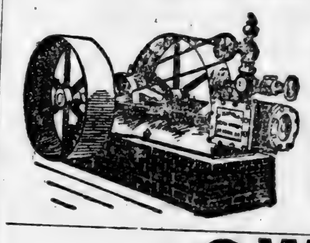
SUCCESSORS TO
AVERY & McMILLAN,
51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
—ALL KINDS OF—
MACHINERY
Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes. Wheat Separators.

BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.
Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors. Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 500

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS



High Pressure Return Tubular Boilers
Morison Internally Fired Boilers
High Grade Slide Valve Engines
Transmission Machinery
Heavy Castings
Wrought Iron and Steel Work
Tanks, Stacks and Stand Pipes
Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty
Address Machinery Department
MACON, GEORGIA.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE. $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1903, were

$6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *Fast Color Eyelets used Exclusively.*

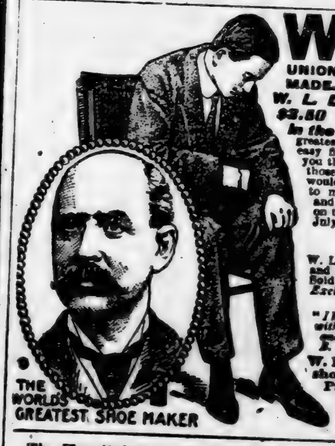
Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00." E. S. McCOY, Dept. Coll., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

NoMoreBlindHorses For Booklet Cyclone Mixture Saves Horses, Blind Horses & others Sure. Sherry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a cure each

Am. 42, 1904.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

SIX MEN SUFFOCATED

In the Grand Trunk Railway Tunnel Under the St. Clair River.

RESCUERS SUCCUMB TO GASES.

Coal Train Broke in Passing Through. Heroic Efforts at Rescue Were Made.

Six employes of the Grand Trunk railroad were suffocated to death by coal gas in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the St. Clair river from Port Huron, Mich., to Sarnia, Ont. A coal train broke in two while passing through the tunnel, and three of the train crew were suffocated, while part of the train lay stalled in the tunnel. The engineer lost his life when he returned and endeavored to push the stalled cars back to safety, and two other rescuers perished in attempts to penetrate the atmosphere of the great tube.

The train, which entered from the American side of the tunnel, was made up of seventeen coal cars. When it broke, Engineer Coleman realized that the accident had happened, and with the three cars that were still attached to the engine, steamed out of the tunnel into the Sarnia yards. He hastily detached his engine and went back into the tube for the stalled cars.

When his engine reached them he attempted to push them back through the tunnel, and out on the American side. The grade proved too steep, however, and the attempt was a failure. The engine and cars rolled back into the gas-laden tunnel, and Engineer Coleman was suffocated at his post in the engine cab. His fireman, Fred Foresler, jumped into the partly filled water tank of the engine, where there was enough air to preserve his life, although he is in a serious condition.

When news of the broken train reached the American side of the tunnel Superintendent Begg, accompanied by two employes, started on foot, hoping that the train was near enough to the entrance so that they might rescue and carry out some of the crew. They had gone but a short distance when the coal gas became stifling and Begg succumbed. The other rescuers succeeded in crawling to the portal of the tunnel on their hands and knees.

Meanwhile preparations were being made at the Sarnia end of the tunnel to rescue the imprisoned train crew. An engine with a party of rescuers entered the tube and had proceeded but a short distance when they found John Haley, a track walker, lying unconscious. He was taken out and again the engine plunged into the gaseous atmosphere. The rescuers were overcome, however, by the gas before the train was reached.

Switchman Blake, who was a member of the party, after a time made another attempt to penetrate the gas and this time succeeded in reaching the stalled engine, coupled it to the cars and ran the train into the daylight. Simpson, Tinsley and Gillis were found dead in the caboose. Fireman Foresler was found in the water tank of the engine nearly two hours after being rescued, and his escape is regarded as almost miraculous.

Yale Enrollment.

In commenting on the decrease in the number of freshmen this year, the Yale News says that the rigidness in the examinations in ancient and modern languages and bad business conditions in the west were two potent causes. The net decrease in entrance is thirty-nine in the university.

Powder Explosion.

A special from Medina, Tenn., says by the premature explosion of gunpowder at that place, Herman Walker, the 11-year-old son of the Rev. E. T. Walker, had one side of his face torn off and received other injuries which will result fatally. Jerry Zwell had his leg broken and may die.

Pension Report.

The annual report of Pension Commissioner Ware, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, shows that during the year the cost of maintaining the pension system of the government has been $144,712,787. The appropriation for this purpose was $146,419,296, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,706,509.

During the year 47,374 persons were added to the pension rolls—329 by special act of congress and the balance by the pension bureau. During the same period 49,157 pensioners were dropped from the rolls.

Hat Saved Him.

Carl Hayes, the 7-year-old son of Ed Hayes, of Alabama City, came very near losing his life.

He and several other boys were playing in a sand bed and had dug a tunnel several feet long and deep under the sand, and were playing there when the bank caved in. His hat fell over his face and this probably saved his life, as he was nearly dead when rescued.

JAPANESE FIRE

Damages Russian Shipping at Port Arthur.

It is reported that the fire of the Japanese land batteries severely damaged four Russian warships in the harbor of Port Arthur. It is stated that one of the vessels was completely wrecked. The name of none of the ships was given.

Lieutenant General Hasegawa, late commander-in-chief of the Imperial guards division, has left for Korea to assume command of the Japanese forces there. It is probable the Korean army was dispossessed or brought under Japanese command. It is probable that this Japanese move is made in order to expel the bands of Cossacks now operating in western and northwestern Korea.

Vladivostok is being heavily fortified, the harbor is being mined and repairing of the damaged ships is going on. It is believed that it will be impossible to put the armored cruiser Rossa in a seaworthy condition.

It is stated in Vladivostok that General Kuropatkin has been very ill and unable to personally command his army since the battle of Liao Yang. Russian officers at Tsintau are responsible for the statement that ammunition and guns for the protected cruiser Diana have reached Port Arthur from Saigon. The Germans do not believe the story. The Russians are in constant communication with Port Arthur, it is believed, by wireless messages sent to Che Foo, though it is claimed that the expected dash of the Port Arthur fleet has been frustrated by the terrific storms which have prevailed.

TWO MORE STACKS

Will be Ready for the Torch About November 1st.

The work of repairing one of the Birmingham furnaces of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company and the Vanderbilt furnace of the Tutweiler Coal, Iron and Railroad company is being pushed and both companies expect to be able to resume operations at their respective plants by the first of November, or shortly thereafter. Both of these plants are being relined and otherwise improved and their production capacities are being increased. The Vanderbilt plant will receive more blowing power, a large engine being installed there, while the size of the furnace is being increased. Considerable work is being done about the Sloss-Sheffield company furnace.

Receivers Appointed.

At Montgomery William C. Levering and W. E. Hocker were appointed receivers of the Alabama Cotton Produce company by Judge Sayre. The bond of each of the receivers was fixed at $10,000. The large concern just recently established headquarters here where they removed from Atlanta.

The receivers were appointed on the prayer set out in a bill of complaint in the equity court in the form of Charles E. Kimball et al. vs. Allen Fleming.

The liabilities of the concern are put at $323,757.82. The company handled the roundlap bale entirely.

Diver Injured.

At Waco, Tex., Chester Perry, known to the profession as Starlow, a professional diver, is seriously if not fatally injured as the result of a high dive from the new iron bridge across the Brazos river.

He fell from the floor of the bridge to the water, turning a somersault as he made the descent. He broke his collar bone and sustained internal injuries. There is not much hope for his recovery.

The Dog Eaters.

It is stated that the now famous Igorrote village at the world's fair in St. Louis will be taken to Jackson, Miss., for the cotton and corn carnival to be held in December.

Negro Bank.

The American Trust and Savings bank is the name of a new financial concern that threw open its doors to the public in Jackson, Miss., Friday. The stockholders are all colored business men of the town. The capital stock is $25,000.

SHOT HIS SON-IN-LAW.

Claimed Self-Defense, but the Jury Thought Otherwise.

At Dawson, Ga., Jesse Wall shot and killed Hill Oxford, his son-in-law. The coroner's jury decided the killing was unjustifiable. Wall's statement at the inquest was to the effect that he was reprimanding Oxford for neglecting his wife, when Oxford cursed him and advanced with an open knife, and that he fired to save his own life.

A knife was found by Oxford's side unopened, and this with the fact that he was shot in the back, and testimony of eye-witnesses, led to the verdict rendered.

Auto Duty.

Automobiles to the number of 427 were brought to America through the port of New York during the nine months ending October 1st. This is almost double the number imported during the same period last year.

The total value of the 427 machines was $1,600,000, giving an average of about $3,750 for each machine. The duty paid on the machines at 45 per cent amounted to $720,000.

PAYNE'S FUNERAL

Interment Will be in Milwaukee, His Home.

Although an official funeral, the service in St. John's church over the body of the late Henry C. Payne, postmaster general, were marked by impressive simplicity. Official Washington filled the church and brilliant as were the uniforms of the large representation from the army, navy and marine corps, the solemnity of the scene was only enhanced by the sharp contrast of color with the deep mourning of the family and personal friends of the dead cabinet officer.

Side by side with Mrs. Payne sat the president and Mrs. Roosevelt, both in deep mourning.

The procession was escorted by the postal carriers of the city of Washington in uniform to the Pennsylvania station, whence the body will be taken on a special train to Milwaukee. The interment will be in that city, the home of Mr. Payne.

FIVE SUBMARINES

Shipped Across the Continent. Value, $4,000,000.

Five sub-marine torpedo boats, built in Massachusetts, have been shipped by rail from Jersey City. "West of Chicago" is the destination expressed upon the way bill which accompanied one of the first vessel shipments which has ever crossed the American continent.

Valued at nearly $4,000,000, the torpedo boats occupied seventeen new steel flat cars and six box cars. The boats were shipped in sections and each car was covered with canvas which concealed the contents.

There was not the slightest mark on any car to indicate the contents or the destination or to the railroad employes who inquired, the stereotyped answer given was that the covered masses was a part of a large shipment of machinery destined for the west.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Governor Cunningham Declines to Call One.

There will be no extra session of the legislature of Alabama. Announcement to this effect was made by Acting Governor Cunningham.

A statement is now being prepared by the governor in which he will give his reasons for declining to call the legislature together.

There has been great pressure brought to bear upon the governor to issue a call for an extra session, owing to the numerous complications which have arisen by reason of the Lusk bill having been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of Alabama. The governor invited suggestions from all sections of the state, and his decision is taken after consideration of all of these.

Sash and Door Men to Meet.

At a meeting of representatives of yellow pine, sash, door and blind interests of the southern states, held in Macon, Ga., an organization was perfected to be known as the Yellow Pine Sash, Door and Manufacturing association. Over twenty firms were represented, and the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas furnished the majority of the members. David Woodward, of Atlanta, is president.

The object of this organization is to secure uniformity in grades of goods, to secure uniformity in railroad rates and to reform and correct abuses of the trade. The next meeting will be November 16th in Birmingham.

Bit Her Tongue.

Little Pearl Evans, the 2-year-old daughter of Fred Evans, while playing on the porch of the family residence, fell to the ground, striking her chin in such a manner that she almost bit her tongue in two.

Mustered Out.

Adjutant General W. W. Brandon, of the Alabama national guard, mustered company F, third regiment, Huntsville, out of the service of the state in accordance with the recommendation of the military court of inquiry and the order of the governor.

Veterans' Reunion.

The reunion of Perry county, Mississippi, confederate veterans took place in Hattiesburg and proved a great success. About two thousand visitors from all parts of the state and many from outside the state attended the event.

Fell from Train.

Henry Couch, a soldier, fell out of the coach window near Blount Springs. He was in sleeping attire. Fortunately he was not injured. He walked into Blount Springs in his night clothing. His uniform was sent back to him and he continued his journey.

Senator Ransom Dead.

Matthew W. Ransom, United States senator from North Carolina for 23 years, and minister to Mexico for two years, died suddenly of heart failure at his country home near Garysburg. He was seventy-eight years old, his death occurring on the date of his birth.

General Ransom was one of the most popular men in public life in the state. He leaves an estate estimated at $1,000,000.

MISSISSIPPI RAILROADS.

Surveying and Construction Work in Various Localities.

Railroad promoters in Mississippi are tying to figure out the meaning of the movement of the Mobile and Ohio road which now has a party of surveyors running preliminary lines in the vicinity of Gulfport, Pascagouua and Biloxi, and a well grounded suspicion exists that plans are on foot by this system to secure another harbor on the gulf coast before the construction of the Panama canal is concluded. The survey was started at Shubuta several weeks ago, and the surveying party has been moving steadily southward, keeping their plans a profound secret.

Within the next week trains will be running on the new spur line of the Illinois Central from Brookhaven to within four or five miles of Monticello, Lawrence county, the terminus of the line. Construction work is being pushed with all possible rapidity and the company is already handling considerable cotton and lumber over the line.

Construction work has been commenced on the new branch line of the Southern railway from Elizabeth, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road in Washington county, to Camellsville, a town just on the line between Sharkey and Yazoo counties. It is stated that the line will also be constructed into Bolivar county to a small town named Kuhns. The first ten miles of the line is to be completed, according to the terms of the contract, by the 1st of December.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road is preparing to build a new line from Helm and also a branch from Wilcznski northward to tap the line from Rosedale to Boyle at Arnold. Material for the work has been placed on the ground.

Gas If Not Oil.

The New York-Alabama Oil company has placed an order for a new partable well drilling outfit and will within the next thirty days have two outfits at work at the same time in different sections of Madison county. The company has already spent $15,000 in drilling for oil and hasn't found it yet in paying quantities although large amounts of gas have been found. The company will drill several wells for oil and if it is not found in large quantities will pipe gas to Huntsville and engage in that business.

May Destroy Fleet.

It is reported here that the Japanese recently centered their fire from the land positions and from the fleet blockading Port Arthur on the west harbor with the object of destroying the Russian fleet and succeeded in sinking three vessels, names and character unknown.

The failure of the Port Arthur fleet to make a sortie is creating the impression that the Russians intend to destroy their ships just before the fall of the fortress in preference to taking the risk of a sortie.

Medal for Carnegie.

On Andrew Carnegie is soon to be conferred one of the greatest honors in the industrial world, the Bessemer medal, which is given only to those who are pre-eminent in the iron and steel industry.

Established by the great inventor in 1873, the medal has been conferred at stated meetings of the iron and steel institute on men whose inventions have been of a revolutionary character, or whose researches have been considered of the utmost importance.

Postoffice Robbed.

The postoffice at Northport was robbed Sunday night. The burglar entered by prying open the bars to the window. Several dollars worth of stamps and two watches were stolen.

Wages Advanced.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron company and the Tutweiler Coal, Iron and Railway company have advanced the wages of the men at work in their mines on the "open shop plan 2 1-2 cents per ton, now paying 47 1-2 cents per ton.

To Resume.

The Gadsden Brick company, which has been idle several months on account of being overstocked with brick, has announced that the plant will resume operations and give employment to about thirty-five people and will be kept in constant operation the entire winter. They have a number of large contracts for brick and also several houses to erect.

Archbishop Leaves Friday.

It is now thought the Archbishop of Canterbury will leave Boston Thursday and sail for London Friday.

Geographers Coming North.

The special train bearing the members of the International Geographical Society, who have been holding their annual conference in the city of Mexico, are en route north. The party numbers 67 men prominent in the scientific world.

Wheat in Mexico.

The wheat crop this year, according to reports from over Mexico, indicates an increase of 5 per cent over that of last year.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME.

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	No
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 4
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 2
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 5
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 5
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 4
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 3
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 1
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 1
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 0
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 0

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Clanton, - - - Alab

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VOL. II.

MATIC RAN WILD IN SHOP

Pursuing Many, Patrick Harrigan Cut His Throat.

ING, HE FOUGHT HARD

Newly Widower, Suddenly Becoming Insane in a Brooklyn, N. Y. Shop, Dashed Through the Building Armed With a Razor—Panic Among Girls as He Slashed at His Neck.

New York City.—Becoming suddenly insane in the brass finishing shop of Pratts & Dillmeier, at 36-40 South First street, Brooklyn, Patrick Harrigan, a widower, sixty years old, after trying with a razor to wound his fellow employes and terrorizing everybody in the building, cut his throat. Notwithstanding the fact that his injuries were fatal, he fought Policeman Fallon, of the Bedford avenue station, like a tiger and cut the policeman's left hand.

Harrigan's wife died a year ago and it is said he never recovered from the blow. He kept house with his sixteen-year-old son. Some time ago he lost his job in a brass finishing plant through a strike, and he has since hung around Pratts & Dillmeier's shop in an effort to get employment. William Dillmeier, a member of the firm, took pity on the man and gave him a job as brass moulder. Harrigan's mind did not appear to be on his work, but Dillmeier said nothing to him. At 7 o'clock in the morning Harrigan reported for work and was at his bench until 10 o'clock.

Then he suddenly screamed, and, drawing a razor, ran at the other workmen, slashing at them with the steel. They outran him and escaped without injury. Schneider Brothers, shoe manufacturers, and J. Albert, a manufacturer of cut glass, are in the same building. Harrigan ran up to Schneider Brothers' place, where forty girls were at work. In their presence he cut his throat. The girls became panic stricken and rushed frantically down the stairs to the street. A number of them fell and were trampled on.

Meanwhile Harrigan had entered Albert's shop and terrified the employes there. All this time he was hacking at his throat. All the people in the building ran into the street and left the madman in complete possession.

Policeman Fallon was attracted by the tumult. Fallon drew his club and entered the building. Harrigan was behind a door and he made a savage attack upon the policeman. Fallon used his club, and although he struck the maniac again and again, the crazy man seemed to be possessed of superhuman strength and succeeded in wounding Fallon.

Harrigan finally broke away from the policeman and ran up an iron stairway. Fallon followed. On the second landing they had another desperate fight and both rolled down the stairs. Harrigan arose and staggered into the yard, where he fell on a pile of ashes. Fallon then disarmed the man and quickly sent for an ambulance to the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Cameron found Harrigan dying and took him at once to the hospital.

The Rev. Father O'Brien, of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, was summoned and he administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church to Harrigan.

Some of the women who had been chased out of the building were afraid to return to work and went home.

FOUR DAYS IN LOCKED CLOSET.

Woman Who Left Home While Delirious Found in Critical Condition.

New York City.—Locked in a dark closet of a building at 1 Thatford avenue, East New York, Mrs. Ray Singer was found half starved and blue from cold by Mrs. Rachel Levy, a tenant. She had been there four days without food or water.

Mrs. Singer, who has been ill, eluded her nurse and escaped from her home at 40 Thatford avenue, while delirious. Though her absence was discovered in a few minutes, the young woman seemed completely to have vanished. Her husband appealed to the police of the Liberty avenue station, which is only a stone's throw from the house in which she was found, and the police sent out a general alarm for her, while Singer with friends continued the search for her daily without result.

For a few days the tenants of the house at 1 Thatford avenue have heard strange noises in the building, but thought little of it and made no effort to trace them. Finally, however, Mrs. Levy, while passing through the lower hallway, heard scratching and cries coming from the closet, which is rarely used. She was frightened and, running into the street, called several men, who burst open the door.

On the floor they found Mrs. Singer, emaciated and moaning. She was in a state of collapse and a doctor was called.

Russian Troops Withdraw.

The withdrawal of Russian troops from the German frontier has again given rise to reports that Emperor William has guaranteed the security of this part of the empire.

Italian Socialists' Manifesto.

Italian Socialists issued a manifesto setting forth their platform in the campaign. A number of bishops have appealed to the Pope to permit Catholics to vote.

WRECKED

Waterlogged Miles Off

Sailors Build R Then Flash Brought

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0 3				
0	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7
8	Calera	9 25	10 33	6
.	Jemison	8 58	....	5
.	Thorsby	8 51	....	5
.	Lomax	8 42	....	5
3	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
.	Cooper	8 17	....	5
.	Verbena	8 11	....	5
.	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
5	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., OCTOBER 27, 1904. NO. 31.

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Meanwhile Harrigan had entered Al- ert's shop and terrified the employes here. All this time he was hacking t his throat. All the people in the uilding ran into the street and left e madman in complete possession.

Policeman Fallon was attracted by e tumult. Fallon drew his club and tered the building. Harrigan was hind a door and he made a savage tack upon the policeman. Fallon ed his club, and although he struck e maniac again and again, the crazy an seemed to be possessed of super- uman strength and succeeded in ounding Fallon.

Harrigan finally broke away from e policeman and ran up an iron stair- ay. Fallon followed. On the second nding they had another desperate ght and both rolled down the stairs. Harrigan arose and staggered into the rd, where he fell on a pile of ashes. allon then disarmed the man and uickly sent for an ambulance to the astern District Hospital. Dr. Cam- on found Harrigan dying and took m at once to the hospital.

The Rev. Father O'Brien, of Sts. Pe- r and Paul's Church, was summoned nd he administered the last rites of e Roman Catholic Church to Harri- an.

Some of the women who had been hased out of the building were afraid o return to work and went home.

FOUR DAYS IN LOCKED CLOSET.

Woman Who Left Home While Delirious Found in Critical Condition.

New York City.—Locked in a dark loset of a building at 1 Thatford avenue, East New York, Mrs. Ray Singer as found half starved and blue from old by Mrs. Rachel Levy, a tenant. he had been there four days without ood or water.

Mrs. Singer, who has been ill, eluded er nurse and escaped from her home t 40 Thatford avenue, while delirious. hough her absence was discovered in a few minutes, the young woman emed completely to have vanished. er husband appealed to the police of he Liberty avenue station, which is nly a stone's throw from the house in hich she was found, and the police ent out a general alarm for her, while inger with friends continued the earch for her daily without result.

For a few days the tenants of the ouse at 1 Thatford avenue have heard trange noises in the building, but thought little of it and made no effort o trace them. Finally, however, Mrs. evy, while passing through the lower allway, heard scratching and cries oming from the closet, which is rarely sed. She was frightened and, running into the street, called several men, who burst open the door.

On the floor they found Mrs. Singer, maciated and moaning. She was in a tate of collapse and a doctor was alled.

Russian Troops Withdraw.

The withdrawal of Russian troops rom the German frontier has again iven rise to reports that Emperor William has guaranteed the security of this part of the empire.

Italian Socialists' Manifesto.

Italian Socialists issued a manifesto etting forth their platform in the campaign. A number of bishops have appealed to the Pope to permit Catholics to vote.

WRECKED SHIP IS SAVED

Waterlogged Syanara Worked 180 Miles Off Carolinas—Men Saved.

Sailors Build Fire of Wood and Fat and Then Flash a Light by Raising Covers—Brought to New York by Clyde Liner.

New York City.—Five men, who constituted the crew of the British three-masted schooner Syanara, of Barbados, who for seven days battled the Atlantic off the coast of South Carolina, were brought to this port by the Clyde liner Apache from Jacksonville and Charleston. The men were rescued about 3.30 o'clock in the morning, an improvised flarelight from the forecastle stove having attracted the attention of the officer on the bridge of the Apache.

The Syanara's flarelight bids fair to go down in marine history in a class all by itself. When the vessel became waterlogged and her rigging had been swept away, Captain Morehouse discovered that he had no flarelights on board. He accordingly had the forecastle stove removed to the deck and filled it with grease and wood. Every once in a while one of the crew would remove the lid of the stove and then quickly replace it.

It was a week ago that the Syanara ran into the gale that was to prove her master. The wind freshened early that morning, and by night was blowing at a hurricane rate. The starboard deck load stanchions gave way first. Next the port stanchions went, and with them the deck load. The seams forward then opened, and in less than two hours the Syanara's hold was full of water.

For four days the storm raged with unabating fury, and then when darkness came the Syanara was level with the water, her decks awash, and not a shred of her sails remained in place. At this time the craft was 250 miles off the South Carolina coast, and Captain Morehouse realized that his only chance of rescue lay in getting back into the track of the coastwise trade.

Accordingly, George Rudolph, the mate; Seaman Nyberg and Jack London, a negro, set to work to rig a jury sail. To do this they took the forestaysail boom and lashed it to the break of the forecastle. Then they made a square sail of part of the mainsail, and with this managed to work what remained of the vessel to within seventy miles of the coast. Then it was that the Apache found them.

WEDDED IN SMALLPOX WARD.

Magistrate, Four Miles Away, Used 'Phone to Unite Patient and Fiancee.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A marriage by telephone was performed by Magistrate Mecleary. Mrs. Eva Lyons became the wife of Frederick Mehren, a victim of smallpox, standing at the man's bedside in the Municipal Hospital. Seated at the telephone in his office, almost four miles from the wedding party, Magistrate Mecleary asked the required questions and heard the answers from the sick room.

William I. Morgan, superintendent at the hospital, repeated the Magistrate's words, and the sick man, propped up in bed and watched by Dr. Royer and a nurse, listened intently and replied in a feeble voice. The young woman, however, talked through the telephone directly.

Meuren was in a critical condition, and his bride, once having entered the smallpox ward must remain there fourteen days, in which time she will be constantly exposed to the disease. Before entering the hospital she was vaccinated.

TIBET INVADERS SNOWBOUND.

Road Obliterated and Expedition May Not Reach Home This Year.

Pari-Jong, Tibet.—The headquarters of the British Tibet force, consisting of two companies of mounted infantry, the Eighth Gurkhas, and the Fortieth Pathans, was snowbound at Parl (a fortress near Boutan).

The column marched through Pari-Jong Pass in the midst of a blinding snowstorm, during which it went into camp. Two men died during the night.

The snow was drifting and the road has been obliterated.

RANCHMEN IN PITCHED BATTLE

Seven Hundred Sheep Driven Over a Cliff and Killed.

Big Pine, Wyo.—Ranchers arriving here from the vicinity of Gray's River report a pitched battle between the sheep and cattle forces between the river and Piney Creek.

Seven hundred sheep, the property of the Butterfield ranch, were driven over a high cliff and killed.

CUBAN POLITICIANS TO PRISON.

Heavy Sentence For Frauds in Santiago Province.

Havana, Cuba.—The Audiencia, of Santiago Province, has condemned the members of the Provincial Board of Canvassers to fourteen years and eight months' imprisonment for fraud in the recent elections.

Seven Lives Lost at Sea.

Seven lives were lost by the foundering of a vessel off the Florida coast during a hurricane.

Dr. Bryce is Honored.

Dr. James Bryce received the LL.D. degree from Columbia.

WEINSEIMER CONVICTED

Ex-President of Building Trades Alliance Guilty of Extortion.

END OF AN IMPORTANT TRIAL

Jury Was Out Over Six Hours When the Verdict Was Finally Rendered—Prisoner's Wife in Court at the Time—Weinseimer Appeared to Weaken Physically at the End.

New York City.—The jury which had tried Philip Weinseimer, ex-President of the Building Trades Alliance, on the charge of extorting $2700 from George T. Essig, a plumbing contractor, on the Chatsworth apartment house, at Seventy-second street and Riverside Drive, rendered a verdict of guilty at 11.59 at night, after being out six hours and a quarter. Weinseimer was remanded to the Tombs until sentence will be pronounced.

When the jury came in Weinseimer stood outside the railing. Judge Newburger asked the foreman if a verdict had been agreed upon. Weinseimer was half smiling at this time, but the smile left his face as the foreman announced that a verdict had been reached, and then replied to a second question:

"Guilty, as charged in the indictment."

Weinseimer trembled when the words were pronounced, and grasped the railing as if to steady himself. He gave a quick glance at the jury and then at his counsel. The jury was then polled and discharged. Weinseimer's pedigree was next taken. He answered the questions in tones so low as to be almost inaudible, and the clerk had to bend his head to hear them.

The wait during the evening was one of anxiety for both counsel for the defense and Assistant District Attorney Rand. When the jury desired supper at 6.30, and afterward spent so long a time without coming to a decision, counsel for the defense were jubilant. They sent for Weinseimer about 10 o'clock, and he was sitting in the rear of the courtroom when the jury filed in with the verdict. Mrs. Weinseimer was in court during the evening.

Only one ballot was taken by the jury previous to supper. The jury was at supper nearly two hours, and up to after 11 o'clock only one other ballot had been taken. A majority were always for conviction, it is said, the jury standing nine to three until the last ballot, when the three were won over to a conviction.

In summing up, Mr. Raines, for the defense, declared that the charge against Weinseimer had been fostered by Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, in conjunction with George Johnson and other members of the Johnson-Kahn Company, building contractors, who put up the Chatsworth. Because of this fact Mr. Raines declared the charges had been tainted when they were presented to the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Rand followed Mr. Raines and denied the story of the alleged plot against Weinseimer, declaring that the employers had acted like any other honest men who had become sick and tired of the way in which Weinseimer had been grafting on both capital and labor.

Judge Newburger took only a few minutes in charging the jury. He said that no overt act need be committed, or any particular form of words used to inspire fear, according to the statute. The jury must determine from the evidence, he said, whether any money had been paid, but it was immaterial where Essig obtained the money he alleged he paid to Weinseimer.

RUSSIA BUYING RAIDERS.

Reported to Have Secured Several South American Warships.

London, England.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph revives in a new form the story that Russia is obtaining South American warships. He says that judging from the status of the officials who affirm the statement it must be true.

It is to the effect that Russia has induced three of the South American republics to depart from strict neutrality and to sell warships, which will be used to prey on American and British trade with Japan.

Chile and Argentina have each sold three cruisers and Brazil one. The financial arrangements connected with the purchases were made through banks in Berlin and other capitals where Russia keeps gold deposits. The actual payments are to be made in London to a citizen of a neutral State.

TO RAISE NEW ARMY.

Rome Hears That the Czar Will Send 600,000 More Men.

Rome, Italy.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Giornale di Roma says that, after a consultation between the Czar and General Gripenberg, it was decided to mobilize 600,000 more troops, and to abandon Manchuria for the present.

Sakharoff Takes Village.

General Sakharoff sent a dispatch telling of the capture of a village east of Shakhe, and adding that the Japanese were concentrating against the Russian centre.

YOUNG MOTHER IS SLAIN

Shot by Assailant of Her Honor After Desperate Struggle.

Mrs. Frank Rasinger, of Shiloh, N. J., Found Dead by Her Young Husband With Their Baby.

Bridgeton, N. J.—With her baby, nine months old, nestling on her breast, Mrs. Frank Rasinger, twenty-four years old, was found dead in her home in Shiloh, near here, by her husband. A charge of heavy bird shot had been fired at a range of a few feet into her left side, just below the heart. Death had been instantaneous, a circular wound two inches in diameter reaching nearly through the body.

A posse of farmers began scouring the country for the murderer, their wrath increased by the emphatic statement of Rasinger that his wife was attacked before she was killed. There was every indication of a desperate struggle in the house, and it is thought that after the young mother had been overpowered she was murdered to keep her from making known the identity of her assailant. The shot was fired from Rasinger's double barreled gun, which had been standing in a corner of the kitchen, each barrel containing a charge of No. 4 shot.

Rasinger left his wife at the house with their baby at 1 p. m. She was ironing in the kitchen, but walked a short distance from the house with him, and, kissing him good-bye, returned to her work. He went to a remote part of his farm to examine some cattle and was returning when he heard the report of a shot in the direction of the house. He has told the police he thought the sound was that of a door banging. When he entered the kitchen he found his wife dead on the floor, her head close to his feet. Apparently she had been shot down when trying to flee into the open. The baby had its arms around her neck and was crying piteously. It had upset its cradle and crawled across the floor. Its hands were stained by its mother's blood and the front of its little white frock was crimson.

Rasinger was so overcome by the discovery that he delayed in looking for the murderer. When he did give the alarm no sign of the mysterious criminal was to be found. Escape from the farmstead was easy, as big areas of the surrounding country are covered thickly with timber. As soon as the news of the murder had spread through the little community the posse was organized and a thorough search begun. All towns through which the murderer might pass were informed of the crime and close watch was maintained at all these points. Rasinger went with the posse.

Mrs. Rasinger was a daughter of Ananias Wentzell, of Seeley. She was married about two years ago and had been happy.

KILLED BY MEXICAN BANDITS.

Soldiers Battle With Brigands Near Mexico City.

Mexico City, Mexico.—Three killed and fifteen more or less seriously wounded was the result of an outrage by brigands and a subsequent battle between them and a party of soldiers near here.

Crazed by drink, the three bandits, Flores, Saledo and Herrera, went to the residence of Vincento Godinez, at Santa Julia, a northern suburb of this city, and called for Godinez. When he came out, accompanied by Laurino Frias, a servant, the bandits opened fire upon them. Frias was instantly killed and Godinez badly wounded.

When news of the tragedy reached the authorities of the city, twelve rurales were at once dispatched to a plantation, whither it was learned the desperadoes had fled. A pitched battle ensued, in which nearly every soldier in the squadron was wounded and two were killed.

SENATOR ASKED TO RESIGN.

Arkansas Official Accused of Immorality Denounced by Citizens.

Little Rock, Ark.—A mass meeting of citizens of Perry County was held at Perryville to take action against State Senator Albert W. Rison, against whom charges have been preferred by his older brother, R. E. Rison. A committee reported, stating that the charges have been fully investigated and found to be true.

With the evidence offered was a copy of the divorce complaint of R. E. Rison against his wife. A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting Senator Rison to resign his seat in the State Senate, and if he refuses to do so, a committee was appointed to prefer charges against him and endeavor to have the State Senate expel him. The Senator says he will not resign.

SENATOR PROCTOR RE-ELECTED

Democrats in Vermont House Voted For John H. Senter.

Montpelier, Vt. — Senator Redfield Proctor was re-elected to the United States Senate by the Vermont Legislature. The election will be officially confirmed when the two branches meet in joint session.

In the upper branch of the Legislature every vote cast was for Senator Proctor, but in the House the Democrats supported their candidate, John H. Senter, of this city. Of the 236 votes cast, 205 were for Senator Proctor and 31 for Mr. Senter.

RUSSIA'S NEW REFORMS

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, New Minister of Interior, Grants Privileges.

OBSOLETE LAWS NOW TO BE USED

Students of Dorpat University to Resume Wearing Caps and Gowns—Delegates of Zemstvos Peasants to Meet to Discuss New Laws and Regulations For Their Own Government.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, following out the promises he made upon assuming the Ministry of the Interior regarding the imperial manifesto of 1903, has invited all classes, and especially the zemstvos and peasants, to choose representatives to sit with the committee which is considering revision of the peasant laws.

The manifesto contemplated the cooperation of all classes, including the zemstvos, in this important work, one of the purposes of which is to secure additional privileges for the peasants, especially with the view to giving them an opportunity of divorcing themselves from the village communes.

M. Plehve treated this portion of the manifesto as a dead letter, imposing the duty of choosing representatives upon the provincial governors, who were practically his own appointees or at least always under his immediate control. Over eighty volumes represent the material recommendations of the local governments on this subject.

Permission has been accorded to the students at Dorpat (Livonia) University to resume wearing caps of the colors which were forbidden to such corporations under Alexander III., in pursuance of the policy of the Russification of the Baltic provinces. This step is considered to constitute another evidence of the conciliatory policy of the whole Government which has marked the inauguration of the regime of Prince Sviatpolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior. Dispatches from Dorpat say the announcement was greeted with the greatest rejoicing among the students. They petitioned the university to be allowed to organize a torchlight procession in honor of M. Glazon, the Minister of Education, but on account of the war the regents overruled them.

FORTY CARS ARE SMASHED.

One Man Dead, Several Are Hurt in Wreck at Whitehouse, N. J.

Whitehouse, N. J.—Both tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad were torn up, forty coal, passenger and freight cars were smashed to splinters, and one man was killed in a wreck here.

The evening eastbound combination milk and passenger train had stopped near the station to take on the Pottersville and New Germantown milk cars. The engine left the main track to go on a siding for them. While it was there a coal train came down the grade from Pickels Mountain at fifty miles an hours and crashed into the passenger cars that had been left on the main eastbound track. The passenger cars were hurled over on the engine and the milk cars in the siding. The steel cars of the coal train were torn to pieces and piled high in the air. Both engines were completely shattered.

Levi Abel, fireman of the passenger train, was killed instantly. Fisher, the engineer of the same train, saved himself from serious injury by jumping. His leg was torn. Moser, fireman of the coaler, was severely hurt.

The engineer of the coal train says some one turned an angle cock on one of the cars of his train, which broke the air so the brakes would have no effect. The block signals were against him, but he could not stop his train. People in the rear of the passenger cars heard the coal train coming and jumped off.

WHIPPED AND BRANDED WIFE.

Elmira Man Confesses Brutal Assault —Woman Not Likely to Live.

Elmira, N. Y.—Joseph G. Riley, a father, was arrested charged with murderously assaulting his wife at their home in this city.

In his cell Riley said he had a dispute with his wife over money matters. He first attacked her with his fists, knocking her down. Afterward he whipped her with the butt end of a heavy whip into insensibility. He then thrust a hot iron into her mouth, burning away part of her tongue. Riley also applied the iron hot to her body and kicked the unconscious woman. He then left the house.

The couple have been married ten years.

15 EARTHQUAKES SINCE APRIL.

Seismograph at Johns Hopkins Records That Number of Disturbances.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. H. F. Reid, who has charge of the seismograph at the Johns Hopkins University, developed the films and found that it had recorded fifteen earthquakes since April last. Not only is this the largest number recorded during a like period, but the machine also showed the longest shock ever recorded.

This occurred on August 27, when an earthquake began at 4 p. m. and lasted until 7.30 p. m. The shock was so great that it moved the beam that supports the registering needle over sixteen millimeters. The work just completed involved the developing of 1000 feet of sensitive paper.

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Trusting in God.

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

And so beside the silent sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

And Thou, O Lord, by whom are seen
Thy creatures as they be,
Forgive me if too close I lean
My human heart on Thee.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

A FOOL and his MONEY

BY EDNA MANNERS

The haze of the semi-tropics was everywhere, blending the gorgeous tints of hills and valleys in its elusive veil. There were tears in the Mexican's eyes as he sang to his tinkling guitar, and his notes were laden with grief. He looked up from beneath his sombrero, his black eyes showing the clear white beneath.

"What's the matter?" came in a foreign voice, and he glanced up to see the American miner looking down on him. There was something unpleasant in the American's eye that held people aloof and made them speak with restraint when he was near. Raphael stopped playing, covered his face with his hands and sobbed aloud.

"Buck up, friend," the American smiled; then added in Spanish, "What's wrong, anyhow." Raphael grew calmer, looking toward the humble home where his little brothers and sisters were at play.

"Oh, senor," he cried in confiding dejection, 'tis the beautiful Senorita Anita. Senor, they have shut her up and I shall never see her any more. I die of love of her."

"No, you don't," muttered the American, turning away to hide a cynical gleam. The dam of Raphael's grief was loosened, and the contents of his soul poured into listening ears. And this was the tale he told: He loved the Senorita Anita—a bewitching damsel far above him—was dying of love for her. Many times they had met on the plaza, and she had glanced shyly from beneath her mantilla and smiled at him—yes, he could swear she smiled. She was beautiful and good as the Holy Mother. He had had no glimpse of her since, except from behind the bars of her window. He could neither eat nor sleep.

The American turned away, while his lips curled unpleasantly. Raphael amused him. He was an exceptional Spaniard. He had scraped together a kind of education for himself, and was something of a genius in music. Under more favorable conditions he might have made a way for himself in the world.

The cynicism faded from the American's eye as he asked where the senorita lived and who her family were.

* * * * * * *

Anita lay asleep. The moonlight came through the roses at the window and all was still. Suddenly, through the darkness came a single sweet note. The girl sat up to listen. She pushed back her hair and listened again. Her eyes shone, her cheeks flushed and her little heart beat fast. She stole to the window, holding her mantilla close about her chin. Beneath the orange tree stood a man. Her heart fluttered faster, and the hot southern passion shone in her eyes. It was the rich Senor Americano.

"Senorita."

This was going beyond the bounds

Sang to his tinkling guitar.

of the serenading lover, but Anita leaned out and waited.

"Senorita."

"Senor, I am here," whispered the girl, and then drew back coyly.

"Fair one, listen." Then he poured into her ears a tale of love.

'One," said he, 'loves the senorita—loves thee unto death—but he cannot marry thee in this country. Will you leave sunny Mexico and go to America with your lover—as his wife?"

She drew back and shivered a little, but the dimples played in her cheeks. Anita must love and be loved, and would make a good, true little wife for any man who would only love her enough.

"Senor," she leaned far out into the silver night, pulled a rose and threw it down to him. "Senor, when?"

He picked up the flower, kissed it and pressed it to his heart. He was so coldly, artificially Mexican. It frightened and attracted her.

"Now," he answered. "Now, Anita; will you come with me now?"

The realization came to her like a shock. Leave her father and mother? Go with this man? To America. Love and romance were her guiding stars. —poor little soul. Yes, she would go.

Stole to the window.

"In two minutes, senor," she whispered.

A victoria sped away from the house.

"Senorita," that was the first word her strange lover had spoken. He now leaned forward in the darkness. "Senorita, are you afraid?"

His gaze was cold and steady.

"No—o—o, senor. But why are you so—so still? You do not love me?"

Her voice shook.

"Senorita, I have loved many beautiful ladies. I am—bah!"—he seemed to be talking to himself—"tired of it all."

"Tired of love." A cold hand knocked at the door of her heart. The carriage was on a lonely, white country road now.

"Senorita, I cannot—I—er—well, you see, I cannot marry you—I—"

"Holy mother!" the girl cried, crossing herself and feeling for her rosary. "You cannot marry me? Then why did you bring me here?"

"Wait, senorita; do you love me?"

She was dazed by the sudden, practical question; then she shuddered and answered: "No, I hate you—I hate you, senor. Oh, take me back to my mother—take me home."

"Have you ever loved any man? Ever truly loved?" he asked without heeding her.

In her heart arose the vision of a pair of faithful, gentle eyes that had sought hers on the plaza, and a form that bent over the guitar at twilight. She burst into tears. "Oh, yes," she moaned. "Raphael, dear Raphael!"

The carriage stopped. The lover climbed out, then leaning on the window ledge, he whispered: "If you are wise, keep still."

And she obeyed. The horse stirred, the coachman dozed, and the time grew long. Then the night quiet was broken by the twangy voice of the American, mingled with the soft tones of her native tongue. The carriage door opened and there before her stood Raphael.

"No," said the American," if you want to go home I'll take you back. If you want to go with your lover, go."

For answer she threw herself into Raphael's arms, and caste and propriety were forgotten in the bliss of a first kiss of love gratified.

"Here's a purse for you and your girl, Raphael. Hope you'll like married life."

He told the driver to drive to the station with the pair, and stood watching them disappear down the white road. Then he took out a cigar, bit off the end and laughed as he said aloud: "I always thought Miles Standish was a fool. Half my mine gone, too. 'The fool and his money are soon parted.' Well, it's the only fun I'll ever get out of it."

Then he went down the road toward the city alone.—San Francisco Call.

HANKS USED SEA WATER.

Very Little Use to Deny the Milk Was Diluted.

Julius Kruttschmitt of San Francisco, the general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, recently gave out the largest single order for steel rails that the business world has ever known.

A reporter, in discussing this order with Mr. Kruttschmitt, called it a "daring one."

"No," said the railroad magnate, smiling, "there was nothing daring about it. Daring things are those that have in them something risky, something insecure. For instance, you might term 'daring' the well-known action of Hanks, the milkman, in the millionaire's house."

"Hanks, the milkman?' 'said the reporter, puzzled.

"Yes, Hanks, the milkman. He, one morning, forgot to water his milk. In the hall of his best customer he remembered this omission. A huge tub of fine, clear water stood on the floor by his side. There was no one to spy on him, and thrice, before the maid brought up the jugs, Hanks diluted his milk with a large measure filled from the tub. Then he served the young woman calmly and went on.

"As he was bellowing down the next area the first customer's footman beckoned to him. He returned, and was ushered into the presence of the customer himself, a millionaire.

"'Hanks,' said the gentleman, 'I prefer hereafter to water my own milk.'

"Well, sir," said Hanks, "it's useless to deny the thing, for I suppose you were watching me while——'

"'No,' said the millionaire. 'No one was watching you. But the fact is, Hanks, the children are taking medicinal baths, and the tub in the hall was full of sea water.'"

A Decomposer.

In a beer garden at one of our popular seaside resorts an Irishman sat at a table with a mug of beer at his elbow. Alongside of him stood a large, good-natured looking German. The orchestra began the "Coronation March" from "The Prophet." The Teuton's face beamed all over with a smile of pleasure, and by way of making himself agreeable and imparting information to his neighbor he remarked, with a wave of his hand, in the direction of the music:

"Ach, dot was Meyerbeer."

The Celt, whose knowledge of composers was limited, mistook the gesture and made a hasty grab for his beverage, exclaiming at the same time:

"Yez lie, yez damned Dutchman, that's my beer."—Lippincott's.

Output of Petroleum.

It is not yet half a century since Col. Drake discovered petroleum on the waters of Oil Creek, near Titusville, Pa. The total production of crude petroleum from 1859 to 1902—forty-three years—has been no less than 1,165,280,727 barrels. Of this output Pennsylvania and New York contributed 53.9 per cent; Ohio, 24.3 cent; West Virginia, 11.3 per cent; Indiana, 39 per cent; California, 3.6 per cent; Texas, 2.1 per cent, leaving .9 per cent to be supplied by Kansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Illinois, Missouri, Indian Territory, Wyoming, Michigan and Oklahoma.

Cricketer Lives 93 Years.

England's oldest cricketer, Mr. Herbert Jenner-Fust, is dead at the age of 93 years. He played for Eton eighty-two years ago, and for Cambridge university from 1825 to 1827, being captain in the last year. At the of 93 he bowled for his village eleven and batted for eleven runs. He practiced in Doctors commons till the court was abolished, and then lived as a country 'squire.

Importance.

The people do not turn to gaze
When he goes by;
He toils denied the joy of praise,
No banners fly
In token of his worth; his name
The busy world has never learned;
If Death should come to-night to crouch
Relentlessly beside his couch
The world would pass on unconcerned.

Yet, when his common task is done,
Beside his gate
There stands an eager little one
With arms that wait
To clasp themselves around his neck,
With pure lips that await his kiss,
And though his work may never bring
Him fame or wealth, what greater thing
May any man achieve than this?
—S. E. Kiser.

Singer Goes Into Politics.

Tamagno, the Italian operatic tenor, whose imposing physique and tremendous high C will be remembered by many Americans, is a candidate for the Italian parliament. He knows nothing of politics, but will go on the stump as a singer, and in this way hopes to capture enough votes to insure his return.

Panama Company Troubles.

The Panama company is not yet free of its embarrassments in the liquidation of its old convention with the Colombian government. The French treasury has now put forward a claim for the payment of a sum of $2,720,000 for registration dues on the deeds of the original concession, and the renewal of the same.

Land at the North Pole.

From the known set of the currents in the Arctic ocean and from observations of the tides, R. A. Harris concludes that there may be a tract of land near the North Pole, extending from near the northwest corner of Banks Land or from Prince Patrick island to a point north of New Siberia.

Queen Favors Irish Industry.

Queen Alexandra has given orders that all her linen and tweed gowns for Cowes week should be of Irish manufacture.

SELECTING HER BURIAL SPOT

Pleasing Occupation Which Solaced Woman Traveler.

On the train to Boston was a woman who sat with pencil and paper handy with which she frequently recorded her observations. Usually these notations took the form of arithmetical computations.

"There's another one," said the woman, in somber tones. "Dear, oh, dear, isn't it awful? That makes ten of them since we left New York."

Finally the man who occupied the seat immediately in front of the painstaking statistician embraced a favorable opportunity and asked her husband what in the world she was counting, anyhow.

"Cemeteries," said the partner of the woman's joys. "She always does it whenever we go any place. She has been at it ever since we left Kansas day before yesterday. That last graveyard we passed was No. 261. Whenever we happen to get a particularly good view of the lay of the land as we whiz through she picks out the section she would like to be buried in."

"Good heavens!" said the man in the front seat. "That must be a nice, enlivening pastime for you."

Then, as soon as he could, he moved to another seat. The husband of the mortuary compiler looked as if he would like to move, too, but he could not. He had to stay right where he was and keep a sharp lookout for more cemeteries.

Some Very Odd Plants.

There are few plants that have not been utilized in one way or another by mankind for food, paper, drugs, or in other ways. Among many not so well known may be mentioned the Japanese wax tree, bearing bunches of fruit growing like grapes which contain a species of wax used in making candles. Another tree, found in the Pacific islands and known as the candle nut, yields a large quantity of oil, while the kernels are strung together on a stick and lighted as a candle. The fruit of the candle tree is between three and four feet in length and about an inch in diameter, and of a yellowish color. As they are seen hanging from the tree they present the appearance of a number of wax candles. The telegraph plant, which grows in India, is a slender, erect shrub, so called because of some resemblance to signals in the motion of its trifoliate leaves—the two side ones rising and falling alternately for a time, and then resting. Sometimes many of the leaves are in motion, and sometimes only a few, the greatest activity being in the early morning, and not depending on the wind.—Atlanta Constitution.

Absence.

I saw him once, once only; years have sped,
But still his image dwells within my heart.
So handsome then I thought him, so well bred,
It seemed a grief to me that we should part.
He wore his well-cut garments with an air
That would have well become a royal prince.
He left me, though, and filled me with despair,
I haven't seen him since.

His smile was like a ray of sunshine bright;
It warmed my heart when he first smiled on me.
His hearty greeting gave me much delight;
His hand-clasp was as warm as it could be.
No flabby pressure of the fingers, but
A grip so hard and strong it made me wince.
I look on this as fate's unkindest cut;
I haven't seen him since.

I hear his voice, so musical and low,
So soft and so persuasive that I thrill
At the remembrance. I should not, I know,
Have given up my fifty-dollar bill,
But at the time full little did I reck.
So much embarrassment did he evince,
I cashed that fascinating stranger's check,
I haven't seen him since.

"Poor White Trash."

Stanford White, the architect, has a fad for collecting statuary which often affords his friends a chance to air their wit. He has set so many sculptured figures on his lawn—Gramercy park and Lexington avenue—that he has had to put some later acquisitions across the street on the grass plot of his friend, H. W. Poor, the banker.

Oliver Herford, whose caustic wit does not all go into his books, passed these decorated lots with a friend from New Orleans.

"What's all that?" asked the stranger.

"Oh, just some Poor White trash," answered Herford.—New York Times.

Remembers Seeing Napoleon.

One of the most interesting links between the present and the past is a man who can remember seeing Napoleon cross the Alps. His name is Ignace Botta and he is 105 years old. His health is good and his memory is perfect, though he has led a hard life, sleeping in the open and living on bread and fruit. He may be seen every day in the streets of Cannes, selling brooms which he makes himself, and he has never begged and never come into conflict with the police. Some years ago he was persuaded to enter an asylum for old men, but he could not stand the confinement.

"Big Bill" Devery's Saloon.

"Big Bill" Devery, formerly chief of police in New York, is now a business rival of Bishop Potter. He has opened a saloon and will sell whisky at "a dime a throw—just the same as the bish," he explains. Mr. Devery even goes the length of saying that when a man needs a drink real badly he can have it on credit. His refectory is to be at Rockaway Beach and is to be known as "The Pump."

Homesick for Old Halsted

A Ballad of Bubbly Creek.

All around the world we've wandered,
ranged through every foreign land,
Heard the Bow Bells chime in London,
sauntered through the roaring Strand.
We have sailed to San Francisco, where they hiked in "forty-nine"
And have roamed through old Calcutta where the greasy fakers whine.

Up and down big British India, through Rangoon and Mandalay,
Have we sashayed like a gypsy, always thirsting for the fray;
In a cattle ship we clustered when our currency ran shy;
And we hid us in the steerage from the captain's furtive eye.

Always roaming like Ulysses with a fierce and hungry soul,
Through the East we sashayed blithely, north and south from pole to pole;
But the bells of old Chicago lured us from across the foam,
Oh, the sunny side of State street, and the haunting spell of home!

Here the keen breeze off the prairie fans your hot and fevered brain,
And the witchery of the city soothes your heartache and your pain;
Lonely exiles have we wandered over treacherous, alien foam,
Always yearning for Chicago and our friends and girls at home.

No matter where you wander, you
not escape her spell,
You'll be homesick for the city
ocean claims sea shell
Bubbly Creek looms on your vision
can smell it for a mile
And the fragrance of the stock
knocks you dizzy for awhile.

And the twenty-storied buildings
scrape the sapphire sky,
And the saucy tug boats darting
skimming swallows fly;
And the high bridge spans the river
ing up its haughty head.
And the foaming current soaring
its cargo of the dead.

Bubbly Creek, what memories
round thy hollowed fragrant
Bubbly Creek is bright emblazoned
the starry scroll of Fame.
Bubbly Creek, where oft I wandered
a restless barefoot boy
Swimming in the murky waters, oh,
fierce and soothing joy!

Take me back to old Chicago far
the sundering spray.
Harbor lights of home are gleaming
our soft-eyed sweethearts stay
I am sick of foreign places,
lures me to her side.
Take me back to Old Chicago far
the Great Divide!

JAMES E. KINSELLA,
Registry Division, Chicago Postoffice.

Passing of Old Hotel

The Girard hotel of Brownsville, the oldest hotel in the United States west of the Allegheny mountains, and which has been in continuous service furnishing entertainment for man and beast for over 100 years, was sold by the sheriff of Fayette county recently to satisfy a mortgage.

While not the first hotel built this side of the Alleghenies, the Girard is without doubt the oldest in point of service. It was built in 1800, and just four years ago this summer celebrated the centennial of its establishment. In the more than a century that has passed since it was first erected the hotel has been in constant service. It has changed hands frequently, but has always been a favorite place for travelers to stop.

In the old days of the National Pike it was a famous hostelry. Brownsville was then the head of navigation on the Monongahela river. The only route from Washington and Baltimore to all the vast domain that lies west of the Monongahela river valley was through Brownsville. At least that was the direct road, and one of the most traveled. Governors, senators, congressmen and travelers of every kind and description journeyed this way and made the old Girard house their stopping place. Andrew Jackson was a guest there. So was Henry Clay. Gen. Lafayette was entertained at the Girard, and a host of others whose names are familiar in American history. Jackson was a frequent guest at the house, and always insisted on having the best Monongahela rye whisky the valley could produce. It is related of him that on one of his trips over the pike he suffered a sprained ankle and put up at the Girard for repairs. The Brownsville physician called to attend him insisted on took to bathe the injured ankle in whisky, to which "Old Hickory" vigorously objected. Although the medical man had his way, the hero of New Orleans insisted that the use of the remedy internally would do more good and save a sacrilege.

Of late years the management of the old house has not been so successful, and it may soon make way for modern improvements. — Pittsburg Dispatch.

House Built in Waterfall

In the deep shade of the wooded cliffs beneath the Pizzo di Torno, lies a villa. This is the Villa Pliniana, built in 1570 by the Count Anguissola of Placenza, and now the property of the Trotti family of Milan.

The place takes its name from an intermittent spring in the court, which is supposed to be the one described by Pliny in one of his letters, and it is further celebrated as being the coolest villa on Como.

It lies on a small bay on the east side of the lake, and faces due north, so that, while the villas of Cernobbio are bathed in sunlight, a deep green shade envelops it.

The house stands on a narrow ledge, its foundations projecting into the lake, and its back built against the almost vertical wooded cliff, which protects it from the southern sun.

Down this cliff pours a foaming mountain torrent from the Val di Calore, just beneath the peak of Torno, and this torrent the architect of the Villa Pliniana has captured in its descent to the lake and carried through the central apartment of the villa.

The effect produced is unlike anything else, even in the wonderful Italian gardens. The two wings of the house, a plain and somewhat melancholy looking structure, are joined by an open arcaded room, against the back wall of which the torrent comes down, over stone work tremulous with moss and ferns, gushing out again beneath the balustrade of the loggia, where it makes a great semi-circle of glittering whiteness in the dark green waters of the lake.

The old house is saturated with the freshness and drenched with the falling spray of the caged torrent. The bare vaulted rooms reverberate with it, the stone floors are green with the dampness, the air quivers with its incessant rush.

The contrast of this dusky dripping loggia, on its perpetually shaded side with the blazing blue waters of the lake and their sun-steeped western shores, is one of the most wonderful effects in sensation that the Italian villa art has ever devised.—Century.

Must Have Nimble Heels

That royal women are so passionately fond of dancing is not to be wondered at, since it is only within a comparatively recent period that the rigorous etiquette by which they have been surrounded has been modified to the point where it is permissible, in a game of tennis or golf, or any game whatever, for an opponent of less exalted rank to play his or her best game without infraction of the rule that not even by accident should the royal player be defeated.

Golf, tennis and such games lost interest with those who were obliged to play under these conditions, and it was only natural that queens and princesses regarded the ball room as the sole place where they might indulge in exercise on an equal footing with a partner instead of an opponent.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland prefers the waltz. Queen Alexandra, although 60, still waltzes with as much pleasure as in the days of her youth. Her sister, the Empress Marie of Russia, despite her widowhood and many grandchildren, is still an indefatigable waltzer, as is also Queen Charlotte of Wurtemberg.

So important, indeed, is the matter of dancing to crowned ladies that many foreign governments make a point of selecting for certain missions envoys noted for their skill as waltzers. Throughout the reign of Queen Margherita of Italy the British foreign office took care to be represented by the best dancer available, the late Lord Vivian; his successor, Sir Francis Ford, and after him the late Lord Dufferin, having been as much noted for their dancing as for their diplomatic skill.

Germany, too, followed the example of Great Britain, and was for years represented at Rome by Count Solms, who was invariably selected by Queen Margherita to open the ball with her at any entertainment where she happened to be present.—Illustrated Sporting News.

Archduke Proves Good Shot.

At a crossbow shooting competition—one of the annual series of contests which have been national institutions in Switzerland for centuries—which was held a few days ago at Zurich, the winner was a stranger, who afterward proved to be none other than "Leopold Woelfling," the name under which the identity of Archduke Leopold Ferdinand has for some years been concealed.

Thomas Lawson an Ideal Husband.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper king, is among the most devoted of husbands, his pet name for Mrs. Lawson being "Gypsy." Recently she had a watch chain made of three gold beads, each hand carved to represent a gypsy girl's head. This is attached to a watch having within the case four pictures of his wife, each in gypsy costume. The watch and chain represent a total expense of $40,000.

The following article has recently published and is one of the remarkable illustrations of the careful marshalling and use of facts in presenting a subject to the public.

LEVELERS.

Influence of Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee.

If a Creator made all things, we believe

That He must have made these.

To know what He made food and drink for, and air and sunshine, but what is Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee?

They are here sure enough and each performing its work.

So there must be some great plan behind it all; the thoughtful man seeks to understand something of that plan and thereby to judge these articles for their true worth.

It is not any "bad" or "good" without making (testimony).

There are times and conditions when it certainly seems to the casual observer that these stimulant narcotics are real blessings.

But there is the ambush that conceals a "killing" enemy.

One can slip into the habit of either whisky, tobacco or coffee easy enough, but to "untangle" is often a Gordian tangle.

It seems plain that there are circumstances when the narcotic effect of these poisons is for the moment beneficial, but the fearful argument against it is that seldom ever does one and the steady user of either whisky, coffee or tobacco free from disease of any kind.

The certainly powerful elements in their effect on the human race

It is a matter of daily history testified to by literally millions of people, that Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee are enticing, promising, beguiling friends from the start, but always false as hell at last in the end. Once they get a man enough to show their strength, they insist upon governing and drive their victim steadily towards ill health in some form; if permitted to continue their rule, they will not let up until physical and mental ruin sets in.

No man under that spell (and "under the spell" is correct), of any one of these drugs, frequently assures himself and his friends, "Why, I can leave off any time I want to. I did quit for a week just to show I could." It is a true mark of the slave when one gets to that stage. He wiggled through a week fighting every day to break the habit, was finally whipped, and began the slavery all over again.

The slave (Coffee slave as well as Tobacco and Whisky) daily reviews his condition, sees perfectly plain the steady encroachments of disease, how his nerves get weaker day by day and mind and the drug that seems to smile and offer relief for a few minutes and then leave the diseased condition weaker to view than ever and growing worse. Many times the Coffee slave realizes that he is between two fires. He feels bad if he leaves off, and a little worse if he drinks and also the effect to wear off.

So it goes on from day to day. Every day the struggling victim promises himself that he will break the habit the next day when he feels a little better (as he is quite sure to), breaks, but the habit, but his own resolution, is nearly always a tough fight, with the master ahead sure if the habit wins.

There have been hundreds of thousands of people driven to their graves through disease brought on by coffee drinking alone, and it is quite certain that more human misery is caused by coffee and tobacco than by whisky, for the two first are more widely used, and more hidden and insidious in the effect on nerves, heart and other vital organs, and are thus unsuspected and much of the dangerous work is done.

Now, Reader, what is your opinion as to the real use the Creator has for these things? Take a look at the question from this point of view.

There is a law of Nature and of Nature's God that things slowly evolve from lower planes to higher, a sturdy, steady and dignified advance toward more perfect things in both the Physical and Spiritual world. The pendulous tread of evolutionary development is fixed by the Infinite and will not be quickened out of natural law by any of man's methods.

Therefore we see many illustrations showing how nature checks too rapid advance. Illinois raises phenomenal crops of corn for two or three years, she continued to do so every year farmers would advance in wealth beyond those of other sections or countries. So Nature interposes a bar every three or four years and brings a "bad year."

Here we see the leveling influence at work.

A man is prosperous in his business for a number of years and grows rich. Then Nature sets the "leveling influence" at work on him. Some of his investments lose, he becomes luxurious and lazy. Perhaps it is whisky, tobacco, coffee, women, gambling, or some other form. The intent and purpose is to level him. Keep him from going too far ahead of the masses. A nation becomes prosperous and great like ancient Rome. If no leveling influence set in she would dominate the world perhaps for all time. But here Nature sets her army of "levelers" at work. Luxury, over eating and drinking, licentiousness, waste and extravagance, indulgences of all kinds, and comes the wreck. Sure. Sure.

The law of the unit is the law of the mass. Man goes through the same process. Weakness (in childhood), natural growth of strength, energy, thrift, probity, prosperity, wealth, comfort, ease, relaxation, self-indulgence, luxury, idleness, waste, de-

quackery, disease, lows. The "levelers" among the pathway men and women jolly.

Only now and then outcaught the his fortune, fame and

So the Creator Tobacco and Coffee successful ones signs of being too far behind. And wise for the error of in to the article of and change of potage.

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A Ballad of Bubbly Creek.

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No matter where you wander, you
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You'll be homesick for the city
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JAMES E. KINSELL
Registry Division, Chicago Postof...

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...poisons is for the moment bene...
...but the fearful argument against
...is that seldom ever does one find
...only user of either whisky, cof...
...tobacco free from disease of
...kind.
...ainly powerful elements in their
...on the human race.
...s a matter of daily history testi...
...by literally millions of people,
Whisky, Tobacco and Coffee are
...g, promising, beguiling friends
...e start, but always false as hell
...in the end. Once they get arm
enough to show their strength,
insist upon governing and drive
victim steadily towards ill health
...me form; if permitted to continue
...ie, they will not let up until phy...
...and mental ruin sets in.
...man under that spell (and "under
spell" is correct), of any one of
...drugs, frequently assures him...
...and his friends, "Why, I can leave
...any time I want to. I did quit for
...eek just to show I could." It is a
...mark of the slave when one gets
...that stage. He wiggled through a
...fighting every day to break the
...l, was finally whipped, and began
...slavery all over again.
...he slave (Coffee slave as well as
...acco and Whisky) daily reviews his
...dition, sees perfectly plain the
...dy encroachments of disease, how
...nerves get weaker day by day and
...and the drug that seems to smile
...offer relief for a few minutes and
...leave the diseased condition
...er to view than ever and grow...
...worse. Many times the Coffee
...realizes that he is between two
...He feels bad if he leaves off,
...a little worse if he drinks and al...
...the effect to wear off.

...it goes on from day to day. Every
...the struggling victim promises
...self that he will break the habit
...next day when he feels a little
...as he is quite sure to), breaks,
...the habit, but his own resolution.
...nearly always a tough fight, with
...ter ahead sure if the habit wins.
...ere have been hundreds of thou...
...ds of people driven to their graves
...ugh disease brought on by coffee
...king alone, and it is quite certain
...more human misery is caused by
...e and tobacco than by whisky, for
...two first are more widely used,
...more hidden and insidious in the
...on nerves, heart and other vital
...ans, and are thus unsuspected un...
...much of the dangerous work is

...w, Reader, what is your opinion
...to the real use the Creator has for
...e things? Take a look at the ques...
...from this point of view.
...ere is a law of Nature and of Na...
...'s God that things slowly evolve
...lower planes to higher, a sturdy,
...dy and dignified advance toward
...perfect things in both the Phy...
...and Spiritual world. The pon...
...rous tread of evolutionary develop...
...t is fixed by the Infinite and will
...be quickened out of natural law
...any of man's methods.
...herefore we see many illustrations
...ing how nature checks too rapid
...ance. Illinois raises phenomenal
...s of corn for two or three years.
...she continued to do so every year
...farmers would advance in wealth
...beyond those of other sections or
...ttles. So Nature interposes a bar
...y three or four years and brings
...a "bad year."
...ere we see the leveling influence
...work.
...man is prosperous in his business
...a number of years and grows rich,
...Nature sets the "leveling influ...
...at work on him. Some of his
...tments lose, he becomes luxuri...
...and lazy. Perhaps it is whisky, to...
..., coffee, women, gambling, or
other form. The intent and pur...
...is to level him. Keep him from
...ring too far ahead of the masses.
...nation becomes prosperous and
...t like ancient Rome. If no leveling
...ence set in she would dominate
world perhaps for all time. But
...e Nature sets her army of "level...
...at work. Luxury, over eating and
...king, licentiousness, waste and ex...
...gance, indulgences of all kinds,
...comes the wreck. Sure. Sure.

...e law of the unit is the law of the
... Man goes through the same
... Weakness (in childhood),
...al growth of strength, energy,
..., probity, prosperity, wealth,
...fort, ease, relaxation, self-indul...
..., luxury, idleness, waste, de...
...ncbery, disease, and the wreck fol...
...lows. The "levelers" are in the bushes
...along the pathway of every successful
...man and woman and they bag the ma...
...jority.

Only now and then can a man stand
...outagainst these "levelers" and hold
...his fortune, fame and health to the
...end.

So the Creator has use for Whisky,
Tobacco and Coffee to level down the
successful ones and those who show
signs of being successful, and keep
them back in the race, so that the great
"field" (the masses) may not be left
too far behind.

And yet we must admit that same all
wise Creator has placed it in the pow...
er of man to stand upright, clothed in
the armor of a clean cut, steady mind
and say unto himself, "I decline to ex...
change my birthright for a mess of
potage.

"I will not deaden my senses, weaken
my grip on affairs and keep myself
cheap, common and behind in fortune
and fame by drugging with whisky,
tobacco or coffee; life is too short. It
is hard enough to win the good things,
without any sort of handicap, so a man
is certainly a 'fool trader' when he
trades strength, health, money, and the
good things that come with power, for
the half-asleep condition of the 'drug...
ger' with the certainty of sickness and
disease ahead."

It is a matter each individual must
decide for himself. He can be a leader
and semi-god if he will, or he can
go along through life a drugged clown,
a cheap "hewer o wood or carrier of
water."

Certain it is that while the Great
Father of us all does not seem to
"mind" if some of His children are
foolish and stupid, He seems to select
others (perhaps those He intends for
some special work) and allows them to
be threshed and castigated most fear...
fully by these "levelers."

If a man tries flirting with these lev...
elers awhile, and gets a few slaps as
a hint, he had better take the hint or
a good solid blow will follow.

When a man tries to live upright,
clean, thrifty, sober, and undrugged,
manifesting as near as he knows what
the Creator intends he should, happi...
ness, health and peace seem to come
to him. Does it pay?

This article was written to set people
thinking, to rouse the "God with...
in," for every highly organized man
and woman has times when they feel
a something calling from within for
them to press to the front and "be
about the Father's business;" don't
mistake it; the spark of the infinite
is there and it pays in every way,
health, happiness, peace, and even
worldly prosperity, to break off the
habits and strip clean for the work
cut out for us.

It has been the business of the writ...
er to provide a practical and easy way
for people to break away from the
coffee habit and be assured of a return
to health and all of the good things
that brings, provided the abuse has
not gone too far, and even then the
cases where the body has been rebuilt
on a basis of strength and health run
into the thousands.

It is an easy and comfortable step to
stop coffee instantly by having well-
made Postum Food Coffee served rich
and hot with good cream, for the col...
or and flavor is there, but none of the
caffeine or other nerve destroying el...
ements of ordinary coffee.

On the contrary, the most powerful
rebuilding elements furnished by Na...
ture are in Postum and they quickly
set about repairing the damage. Sel...
dom is it more than two days after
the change is made before the old
stomach or bowel troubles or com...
plaints of kidneys, heart, head or
nerves show unmistakable evidence of
getting better and ten days' time
changes things wonderfully.

Literally millions of brain working
Americans to-day use Postum, having
found the value and common sense in
the change.

C. W. POST.

Value of Oil as Steamship Fuel.

A trial of oil as fuel instead of coal
has recently been made by the British
steamer Enterprise with satisfactory
results. She is a steel vessel, with
a carrying capacity of 4000 tons. With
coal as her fuel she has never exceeded
an average of eight or nine knots an
hour, but with oil she has finished a
voyage from Hawaii to San Francisco
and has succeeded in gaining a speed
of ten knots an hour. It was demon...
strated that in substituting oil for coal
the ship made a saving of forty per
cent. in the weight of the fuel, and of
thirty-six per cent. in the space devoted
to its storage. There was also a slight
gain in the cost of fuel and operation
of the ship.—New York Press.

Tardy honors are about to be ren...
dered to Major l'Enfant, the French
engineer who drew up the plans for
the national capitol at Washington
more than a century ago. A monu...
ment will be erected in his honor in
the capital and a stone will be placed
at his grave at Green Hill, Prince
George county, Md.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth and a num...
ber of other newspaper proprietors of
London have closed negotiations for
1,500 square miles of forest in the in...
terior of Newfoundland, on which
they intend to erect the largest pulp
mill in the world.

William Frost, of Hull (England),
pianist, played the piano on August
31 for seventeen hours continuously
and broke the record. When taking
refreshments he played with his left
hand.

London reports that her quick-
lunch stands are suffering because the
Chicago strike put up the price of
roast beef.

A SWEDISH CITY IN PAWN.

IT BECOMES GERMAN AFTER BEING MORTGAGED A CENTURY.

The Odd Taste of Wismar, a Port of 18,000 on the Baltic—It Was Pledged by King Gustav IV. for a Loan of $1,000,000.

Wismar, a port of 18,000 people on
the Baltic, situated in the German
Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, but
belonging legally to Sweden, has re...
cently become a German city. It was
pledged by King Gustav IV. for a loan
of $1,000,000, and the King of Sweden
having failed to redeem it within the
century, it has passed to the Duke of
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whose
ancestor the money was borrowed.

Wismar is a very ancient town. Ac...
cording to one legend it was 300 years
old at the beginning of the Christian
era. Another tradition says it was
built early in the fourth century by
Wismarus, King of the Vandals. It
grew in power and in the European
struggle frequently changed hands,
for it was a strong ally and a for...
midable enemy.

In the early part of the eighteenth
century, Denmark, the most powerful
enemy of Sweden, after the destruc...
tion of the Hanseatic League (a kind
of trade union established by certain
German cities for safety and commer...
cial purposes), captured Wismar and
razed the fortifications. Afterward
peace was declared and the city re...
verted to Sweden, but with the pro...
vision that she should not rebuild the
fortifications. The place thus lost its
strength and importance and became
instead an element of weakness to the
Swedes. Its great sea trade was ruin...
ed and its inland trade lost.

Under these circumstances it was
not surprising that the Swedes tired
at last of their white elephant. So in
the reign of the incompetent and ex...
travagant Gustavus IV., with territory
lost to the French in one war, with
Finland lost to Russia, with defeat in
a war against Norway, the Swedes
seized an opportunity to relieve them...
selves of the burden of possession.

The direct opportunity was given
by the cancellation by Gustavus of his
engagement to the daughter of Duke
Frederick Franz I. That person not
unnaturally resented the insult and
threatened dire things. Finally, his
threats crystalized into a demand for
an enormous indemnity. The money
had to be raised at once. The Duchy
of Mecklenburg advanced 1,258,000
reichsthaler and took Wismar, Neuk...
loster and the Island of Poel as secur...
ity.

Under the conditions of the loan the
city of Wismar and the two govern...
ment districts were to remain in
pledge for 100 years. At the end of
the 100 years Sweden could claim and
obtain the pledged city and land by
paying back the original loan with
three per cent. compound interest. A
further provision, however, of the loan
was that should Sweden fail to take
anw notice whatever of the expira...
tion of the time, the contract would
become renewed automatically for an...
other 100 years. The sum which
Sweden would have had to pay if she
wished to claim Wismar and the two
government districts is figured as
amounting to $27,000,000, and this
alone, quite apart from considerations
of policy, operated doubtless as a bar
against the assertion of her rights.

Thus we see that while the immedi...
ate business transaction dates back
but about 100 years, any diplomatic
squabble over the city now would
have to revert to the surrenders and
armistices of the thirty years' war
(1618-1648). And the fact that Wis...
mar here before really was Swedish
territory explains why Germany has
not fortified the port, which is con...
sidered the finest harbor site of the
entire Baltic coast. Under the Swed...
ish-Danish treaty fortifications were
not to be built and when the Duchy
of Mecklenburg took over the place
the stipulation was renewed.

Among the beautiful buildings that
date back to Wismar's glorious past
are the Archdeacon's house, erected
in 1450, and the old schoolhouse, dat...
ing back to about 1300.

Squint Now Comes Too Late.

Flashlight powder for photography
has now become so perfected that,
according to an expert, the notion
that such a picture is liable to be
faulty because of the startled expres...
sion which comes to the eyes of some
of the sitters is entirely erroneous.

The powder is quicker than human
perception, and long before the sit...
ter has had time to be startled the
plate has caught the impression. It
is, to be sure, possible so to arrange
the powder that its flash continues
long enough to show such expression,
but no photographer who knows his
business does this. The peculiar
staring look seen in the faces in
some flashlight pictures is generally
due to the feeling of expectancy on
the part of the sitters while waiting
for the flash. If they did not know
the flash was coming they would
never jump or stare in time for the
camera to catch it.—Philadelphia
Record.

Her Instructions to the Dentist.

A Kansas woman wanted a set of
false teeth and wrote to a Topeka
dentists thus: "My mouth is three
inches across, five-eighths thru the
jowl. Some hummocky on the aige,
shaped somethin' like a hoss shoe,
toe forard. If you want me to be
more particular I'll have to come up
thar."—Topeka Capital.

NAVAJO BLANKET WEAVERS.

Tribe Has 25,000 People, and Most of Them are Polygamists.

Navajo blanket weaving was
studied at close range by P. D. Tull
on his recent six months' tour to
Arizona for his health, says the
Spokane Spokesman-Review. Mr.
Tull, who is much improved in
health, is back to Spokane with
some fine specimens of blankets
which he personally picked up while
in the south. He said:

"These Navajos are one of the
largest tribes in the country, num...
bering over 25,000 Indians. Their
reservation is equally large, and is
situated in northwestern New Mex...
ico and northeastern Arizona. Out...
side of the reservation proper the
government has granted them an ad...
ditional strip of forty miles wide,
known as 'grazing strip.' The tribe
is self-supporting, and while they
know little of agriculture, they own
immense herds of cattle, horses and
sheep. It is from the latter that the
women spin the wool and weave the
blankets and rugs.

"The Navajos are a roving tribe—
when they settle for any time at one
place they live in a dome-shaped
building called a 'hogan.' This is a
form of adobe construction, made
with poles and sticks and covered
with mud. When on the move they
live in the regulation tepees. Their
nearest neighbors are the Apaches,
with whom, in the old days, they
were often engaged in war. The
Navajos are polygamists, sometimes
having four or five wives. These
they buy, or trade, as they would
any other piece of property. The
squaws do most of the work. They
wash, spin and dye the wool, and
weave it on primitive looms into
quaint and artistic designs. They
never use figures of people, animals,
or birds, as do the basket weavers,
but their designs are largely geomet...
rical. Red, black, orange, white and
gray are the predominating colors.

"While some squaws may use and
repeat some characteristic design, it
is a noteworthy fact that no two rugs
are ever alike. This is almost in...
credible, when we consider the hun...
dreds of rugs that have been made
by them.

"To say nothing of the time it
takes to wash, dye and spin their
wool, it requires about a month of
steady work to weave a rug four by
six feet. These ar easily recognized
by the smaller patterns and smooth,
close weave. While the Navajos
have never been Christianized, it is
a fact of interest that the design of
the cross is seen in much of their
work. As types they are fine look...
ing Indians—strong, tall and well
featured, largely due to their life in
the saddle."

CURFEW FOR DOGS.

Bill in English Parliament to Curtail the Canine's Time.

It is said that every dog has his
day. Many of them have nothing
else. However that may be, the day
of all dogs in England is soon to be
much shorter. It once consisted of
twenty-four hours, but a bill has
been introduced in parliament which
calls for the ringing of a dog cur...
few, so to say, says the Boston
Transcript.

This dog bill is designed to lessen
the damage done by dogs in the wor...
rying of cattle, and this it is pro...
posed to do by instituting a kind of
curfew for dogs and robbing them
of the time-honored privilege of
"first bite."

Hitherto, in order to be successful
in an action for damages done by a
dog, it has been necessary to prove
a previous mischevious propensity
in the animal. The first clause of
the new bill recites that "the owner
of the dog shall be liable in damages
for injuries done to any cattle by
that dog; and it shall not be neces...
sary to show a previous mischevious
propensity in the dog, or the owner's
knowledge of such propensity, or to
show that the injury was attributa...
table to neglect on the part of the
owner."

If it can be proved that any dog
has chased or injured cattle that dog
is banned as dangerous and may
be proceeded against according to
the provisions of a rigorous law. As
for the curfew regulation, it empow...
ers the Board of Agriculture to make
orders "for preventing dogs from
starving all or any of the hours be...
tween sunset and sunrise." Stray
dogs may be impounded at the ex...
pense of the owner, and if not claim...
ed within five clear days may be de...
stroyed.

Counting a Hen's Feathers.

A very unique feather-guessing
contest was recently conducted by
a prominent company manufacturing
feed for poultry. Five hundred dol...
lars in prizes was offered for best
estimates, or guesses, as to the num...
ber of feathers on a hen. The first
prize was $100.

Thousands of guesses were re...
ceived, including some very amusing
ones. One party, who was probably
looking for some "catch" scheme,
estimated "none at all." Many esti...
mates in the hundreds of thousands
were received, several in the mil...
lions, the highest estimate being
600,000,017. The correct number
was found to be 8,120. The company
says: "We feel a pardonable pride
in having contributed to poultry sci...
ence an item of information actually
new."—St Nicholas.

The deaths by violence in Chicago
during 1903 numbered 2,671; of these
492 were suicides.

MUTTON CHOPS.

If when a lamb is born the ewe is
found to be short of milk, the secre...
tion may be increased by feeding
a hot mash of wheat bran, with a
tablespoonful of linseed meal. Put a
little salt in the mash.

If the ewe has no milk, the lamb
must have its first milk from some
other ewe, if possible, to start the
natural action of the lamb's bowels—
then it can be nursed along on cow's
milk until the ewe comes to her own.

The milk from a new milch cow is
best, and should be diluted with one-
third water at first.

LICE PREVENTION.

To keep chickens free from lice
and diseases, wash the roosts with
coal oil and whitewash the house in...
side and out every month. Sweep
the droppings from under the nests
every morning and sprinkle slaked
lime over the ground. Always keep
a piece of red cedar under the nests
to keep vermin away from the setting
hens. Have the nests so you can
clean them well. Never have straw
for them but fill with nice, fine, dry
dirt and shape it like a straw nest.
Empty every time a hen sets and
hatches and you can set hens all
summer on these dirt nests. I have
always done this and have never
seen a louse or had a young or old
chicken to die from that disease.—
Fanna Billingsley, in the Epitomist.

EGG FOODS.

The majority of egg foods are com...
posed of these elements that enter
largely into the composition of the
egg, and their success depends upon
the fact that they supply material
that is often overlooked by those who
keep poultry. For instance, ground
bone, ground meat, salt and charcoal
are ingredients. The first supplies
the phosphates, the second the albu...
men, the third that which is not often
supplied, and the fourth is a correc...
tive. Hence, two pounds of ground
bones, two pounds of ground meat,
half a pound of salt, a pound of char...
coal, two pounds of linseed meal,
with an ounce each of sulphur, bread
soda and ginger, make a very good
egg food, which may be given to six
fowls daily, using a tablespoonful.
This is very cheap, which is an ad...
vantage over some preparations.

SAVE MONEY WITH GOOD PLANTS.

The planter should always remem...
ber that it costs exactly the same in
labor to cultivate and care for a poor
plant as a good one. In buying of
trees, vines and plants generally the
comparative cost should cut no figure.
One strawberry plant may cost a
cent while another may cost only one-
fourth of a cent. In the light of the
production of a good or bad variety
how much does a cent count? The
same is true in the buying of trees.
A good variety should be secured, and
it is never necessary to pay a fancy
price for any of the good standard
varities. But frequently poorer va...
rieties, being in larger abundance in
the hands of the nurserman, can be
bought cheaper than the standard va...
riety. The fruit in a single season
may be worth a dollar more on the
good tree than on the poor one and
that will more than equal the differ...
ence in cost. The chief concern of
the tree planter should be to get a
tree that will bear an abundance of
the right kind of fruit. Saving a
few cents per tree may prove disas...
trous in the end.—The Farmer's Re...
view.

FEEDING OLD HENS.

As long as the old hens will lay it
is not wise to market them, but they
must be closely watched, especially
after they go into winter quarters,
so that if the stop laying they
can be prepared for market as quick...
ly as possible. It has been found
that old hens will lay into the winter
for a considerable period if some
pains are taken to feed them during
late summer while they are on the
range. One of the best foods for this
period is peas, using the field peas
and feeding them raw after being
cracked or cooking them and feeding
as a mash with bran.

This feed incites egg production
and keeps the hens in good condition
without making them over fat; at the
same time they are in such good con...
dition that should they stop laying,
they can be fattened for market at
small expense. The plan is worth
trying for one of the losses of the
poultry business comes from spend...
ing too much in fattening the hens
for market after they have stopped
laying.

BREEDING SOWS.

The Indiana Farmer has called at...
tention to the experiences of good
swine breeders to the fact that it is
too frequently the case good breed...
ing sows are fattened and disposed
of from the herd before they do their
best many times. A good swine
breeder in our columns from Deca...
tur county, Indiana, called attention
to this matter in his excellent discus...
sion under the head of "Laying the
Foundation for Breeding." In one of
our exchanges another hog breeder
takes a similar view of the matter
and says:

"Breeders generally are not wise
in sacrificing their sows too young.
It would not be safer, possibly, how...
ever, to keep brood sows to too great
an age. No safer rule can probably
be given than the following. If the
sow proves a first-class breeder and
breeds regularly, and is of a quiet dis...
position she should be kept until in...
dications manifest themselves that
her breeding powers are beginning to
wane. Such indications will be found
in irregular breeding, in the quality
and in the size of the individuals of
the litters and inability to feed the
litters to the best advantage. These
indications do not usually occur in a
good brood sow under the age of four
to six years."

FEEDING TEAMS FOR HEAVY WORK.

Before taking a horse or team out
for a hard drive, or for heavy work,
almost every one gives an extra feed.

No one feels like undertaking a job
of heavy work or starting off on a
race just after eating a hearty meal.

Probably an extra heavy feed has
the same effect upon a horse.

How many of our readers know the
practice of loggers, turpentine and fur...
pentine operators when feeding teams
in their camp?

The teams are fed but once a day.
After the day's work is over the teams
are fed all the grain and hay that
they will eat during the night. In
fact some have a rule that if, in the
morning, the feed troughs are found
to be empty then more feed must be
given the next night.

Fed in this way the teams eat all
they want and then lie down to rest.
In the morning they no doubt eat
again before the teamsters come to
take them out to work.

To those who have been accustom...
ed to feeding liberally three times a
day it would seem like cruelty to ani...
mals to only feed once a day. But
owners of large gangs of teams are
sure to use the methods shown by
experience to give the best results.
The fact that this method has been
so generally adopted is strong pre...
sumptive evidence that it is the most
satisfactory one that has been found.

BEAUTIFY YOUR LAWN.

In city or country there is nothing
more delightful to look at than a nice,
well-kept lawn. Of course, it requires
some attention and labor, for there
are few things beautiful or useful in
this world of ours, that does not cost
in labor or money, but it will repay
all the labor and attention its costs.
The lawn need not be an extensive
park. If only a few feet in depth, and
the width of the house, it can be made
very attractive. If space permits
there should be a few shade trees,
and care should be used in their selec...
tion, transplanting and trimming. In
trimming the work should be done so
as to give the tree a symmetrical ap...
pearance, and increase its leaf power.

The lawn should be well set in
grass, and that, if closely cut, may
be made to have the appearance and
touch of velvet. To give it this
bright, green color, and velvety soft...
ness, all the dead grass must be care...
fully cleaned away after each cut...
ting. All visitors to Washington, D.
C., are delighted by the beautiful
swards around the government build...
ings, and in the smaller parks of the
city. This beautiful appearance is
caused by the fact that government
gardeners pay as much attention to
the grass as to the flowers.

Flowers should not be neglected in
this lawn for your home, but should
be a feature. Nearly every woman
has her choice of flowers, as she has
of colors for her gowns, so the choice
and variety of the flowers must be left
to the individual taste. The flowers
can be put in tasty beds or to border
the walks, and with a little care in
the selection you can have flowers
in bloom from very early in the spring
until heavy frost comes in the au...
tumn. A vase of flowers in the family
room, in the parlor, or in the dining
room adds a wondrous beauty and
life to each of the rooms.

The farmer's wife and daughters
are just as much entitled to have
things beautiful about them as are
the wives and daughters of those who
live in the city, and what is more, they
will enjoy them just as much. In
the summer time, when the evenings
are long, and the housework is done
for the day, a wonderful sight of en...
joyment can be had sitting out on a
beautiful lawn, where the eye can
feast on the beauties of nature. Why,
such a lawn is a great humanizer.
The wife and daughter will be hap...
pier for an evening spent on such a
lawn, and the farmer himself would
soon grow to be thankful for the
pleasant shade, and the bright colored
flowers, and to think that a vase of
flowers on the table at meal time
makes everything taste better. There
is no other way a farmer can make
his family so contented and happy,
as by beautifying their home. It
would be easy for him to get the trees,
if they are not already growing on
the lawn. The work of transpainting
would not be very heavy. The grass
and flower seeds would cost but a
trifle, and the return in pleasure, hap...
piness and contentment would be a
thousand fold.

Great Catch of Whales.

From some unknown cause whales
are unusually plentiful on the west
coast of Shetland, and the steam
whalers are reaping big harvests. It
is only a few days since a great
drive of whales, resulting in the
slaughter of fifty, was recorded, and
now it is reported that the week's
operations have resulted in the kill...
ing of no fewer than 164. Among
those killed were one sperm whale
and one humpback, both very scarce
in that region.—London News.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed.

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The UNION and Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The UNION and Home and Farm **$1.00**

The UNION and Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The UNION and Weekly Atlanta Constitution, **$1.50**

The UNION and Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The UNION and Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD,
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education.
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY,
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY.
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.

For Republican Nominee for Congress 4th District.
JOHN W. KITCHEN,
of Talladega.

A HIGH PLANE?

The editor of THE UNION was surrounded at Clanton Tuesday afternoon about 5:30 by T. A. Curry, G. Higgins and J. C. Dennis, who demanded from him the name of the man who writes to THE UNION under the name of "Just a Voter." I refused the demand, and Curry then said: "Either give the name or take the damnedest licking that ever man got," and the other two supported him in his demand. Curry then struck me and I defended myself to the best of my ability, badly handicapped as I was by the presence of the other two, fearing to be struck from behind, but Higgins and Dennis never struck me, but Dennis interfered to save Curry when he was down. Curry pulled out his knife, but Higgins took it away; then Curry ran into the depot office and came out with a flag stick, with which he struck at me, breaking it on my arm as I warded off the blow. The city marshal then making his appearance, I placed Curry and his club in his charge. This attack on me was not unexpected, as Probate Judge E. B. Deason (who is also the democratic nominee for that office) had demanded this name of me on Monday morning about 8 o'clock, and on my refusal he gave me until 12 o'clock to give up the name or I would have trouble. But I confess I hardly could credit the idea that man who claims to stand high in this community would make such a cowardly attack on a man of my age, but it seems I was mistaken and the conspiracy to intimidate and beat me as foreshadowed by Probate Judge Deason was carried out to the best of their ability. I make this statement in order that the people of Chilton may have a truthful and ungarbled account of this disgraceful affair. Read Judge Honeycutt's letter in this issue and see for yourselves how such disregard for law and order as above narrated bear out his assertions.

WALLACE C. EDLER.

MR. GIST'S REPLY.

The following letter from Mr. Gist is certainly unique in its class, for while Mr. Gist says he can't trust Mr. Reynolds' memory nor his own, he yet can recall about everything except the party's name, and he says he didn't ask that, though it seems like the ordinary curiosity inherent in human nature would have induced him to ask that question. Well, our contention is established, for it is acknowledged that there was some one in the market, but that the democrats didn't "have the price:"

Calera, Ala., Oct. 22, 1904.
Editor of the Union,
Clanton, Ala.

Dear Sir:

I have read the article in your paper replying to my note of last week. I notice that your recollection having been refreshed you have found it to be the campaign of 1898 in which I was supposed to have said that "somebody in Chilton county was offered for sale." This was quite a different statement from your first. Permit me to say that I could not be expected to give my consent for Mr. Reynolds to repeat a conversation had with him four years ago. I do not know how good Mr. Reynolds' memory is, but it would have to be better than mine if I were willing to risk it as far back as that. Never having seen the article in the Thorsby Times two years ago of which you speak, the entire matter was new to me, and I now have no recollection of the conversation to which Mr. Reynolds is supposed to have referred. Perhaps a statement of the real facts of the matter of 1898 will settle the whole controversy. I remember that during that campaign one of the congressional committeemen, not from Chilton county, stated to me as chairman that certain influences that were then supporting Mr. Aldrich in Chilton could be purchased for $300. Without asking who the party or parties were I turned the proposition down, and gave it afterwards no thought. In that campaign we did not think it necessary to go into the purchase of votes, realizing that we were not able to bid high enough to get them. This I stated to the committeemen when the proposition of purchasing this Chilton influence was suggested to me. I did not inquire at the time, and have not since, who the party was that was for sale. This I presume was the basis of the conversation to which Mr. Reynolds refers, and as the matter went no further than I have stated, you can readily see that there is nothing in it which could possibly be used by you or Mr. Reynolds, even if the matter were sifted further.

* * * *

Very truly yours,
F. W. GIST.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Chilton Co. F. A. met with Mars Hill Alliance Oct. 19th and 20th and was composed of delegates from all sub-alliances (except Macedonia) and representing fully three-fourths of the county. We were entertained all Wednesday morning by a very instructive and interesting discourse on fertilizers by Pres. McElderry, of the Talladega Fertilizer Co., after which we adjourned to partake of the bounteous dinner provided for us by the good brethren and sisters of Mars Hill; like the cruse of oil, we ate and ate and still there was abundance left. Evening session was devoted to lecturing and business for the good of the order, part of which was that we place two more organizers in the work to assist Bro. W. H. Conway. Bros. J. H. Thomas and L. B. Pounds were elected and instructed to use every endeavor to finish the organization of this county, and also to organize Shelby, Coosa, Autauga and Elmore counties with the view to organize the state alliance some time about the April meeting. Thursday's session was principally discussion of fertilizers. Bro. J. N. Dennis made us a very intelligent explanation in regard to computing the commercial value of any brand of fertilizer where the analysis is given, which was of great benefit to those who heard him also his instructions in regard to selection of seed corn, etc. Bro. Dennis attended the lectures of the agricultural experiment station at Auburn last summer and has given the subject of agriculture much thought and study, and we predict that if he continues the same careful and studious course in a few years he will be one of our brightest agriculturists. It is to be hoped that more of our young men will avail themselves of attending these lectures next summer, the expense being small in comparison with the benefits received. If you will pardon me I'll say a word to our young men. The business man gives his time and study to his business, reading price currents, etc., so why not the young man starting in life as an agriculturist also study his business, reading the bulletins sent out by the various experiment stations? At the Thursday evening session it was decided unanimously to co-operate in buying our fertilizers, mixed and chemicals for making our own preparations. It was decided that our county agent should investigate in regard to prices and quality of different fertilizers and report to the alliance at its next meeting. Bro. J. N. Dennis was appointed to assist and join him in said report. Any community wishing to avail itself of co-operation in purchasing fertilizers can do so by getting together and notifying Bro. W. H. Conway of their desire to organize and he will respond promptly. As regards the advantage of such co-operation I will state that a community that has continued buying fertilizer in bulk, bought for $20.50 per ton, a fertilizer of about the same quoted commercial value that our president paid $24.50 for as an individual. This was one of the most valuable meetings we have held. The next COUNTY ALLIANCE will be held with UNION ALLIANCE, beat 1, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JANUARY 18 and 19, 1905.

ALEX G. DAKE,
Sec'y and Treas., Co. Business Agent.

(COMMUNICATED.)

JUDGE HONEYCUTT'S LETTER.

Jemison, Ala., Oct. 25, '04.

Editor of the Union:

I notice in your issue of last week the proceedings of the populist mass meeting at Thorsby, in which I am invited to make some speeches on the dates given. I desire to thank my friends for this expression of confidence in me, and to also say that I feel very grateful for the many kindnesses shown me in the past by the people of Chilton county, and will always be found ready to help them by my advice or otherwise when I am called on in the proper way.

It is very well known that I have never been much of a party man in county politics, but preferred to vote always for the man rather than the party, and I have not yet seen any good reason for changing my views on this subject. As I see the situation in this county now, the only issue is who shall hold the offices? I consider it a sacred duty every man owes his country to calmly and deliberately study the fitness and qualifications of the different men seeking their votes, considering the influence that would control them after their election, and then cast their ballot for the best man for the place.

The office we are all mostly interested in is that of probate judge, as it more directly concerns all of us. I feel deeply interested in the selection of a man for this place, and I feel that I have a right to know, and do know as well as any one in the county, the kind of a man best suited for this office.

I have had a long personal acquaintance with both the candidates for this office, and I believe that in point of fitness and ability Mr Reynolds is far ahead of Mr Deason, and if elected would discharge the duties of the office in a much more satisfactory manner to the people of the county than would Mr. Deason. Should Mr. Deason be elected he will owe his election to the party machinery and methods, and would, in my opinion, be under the influence and control of a small set of lawyers and politicians around Clanton, while if Mr. Reynolds is elected he will owe his election to the plain, common people of the county, and will be left free to discharge the duties of the office as he sees and understands those duties, and I believe he will do this without partiality to any set, class or element.

Mr. Deason is a nice young man, and I would be proud to see him succeed in any worthy undertaking, but I consider it would be a great mistake for the people of this county to elect him to the most important office in the county at this time.

I do not feel that it would be right or proper for me to accept the invitation extended to me to make the speeches mentioned at this time. I have never made any political speeches yet, and I do not see the necessity for it now, so will ask the people to excuse me, with the explanation of my position as given above.

Respectfully,
R. M. HONEYCUTT.
Clanton, Oct. 24, 04.

Dear Union:

Well, I hardly know where to start. I've been so busy, and do you know I've been much amused at some folks in Clanton. They don't know what is coming next. Say, boys, I'll not tell anything that will put any of you all in the penitentiary, but I may put you out of business. I heard a wonderful conversation about me the other day. Some said I was a democrat, some one thing and some another. One fellow said he did not want his name in the Union any more. Well, it does look like wasting paper and ink to mention some folks, and I never did like to go to the grave yard for a subject, and you know the Clanton ring is at its last gasp. I was standing on the corner the other morning and Reynolds came along headed for the court house and he looked like he was going up to take charge of the office, so I followed quietly and there was he and Lige as friendly as two sick kittens. It looked good to me, but I wondered if it was sincere, and I'd have liked to have overheard the conversation, but I couldn't. Reynolds did not stay in town long, and as he went toward the depot with Frank Goodgame I could see some folks watching him about as close as the sheriff of Jefferson watches Frank Duncan, for they all think he never comes here except to look after politics. You know Judge Adams said at a democratic club meeting last spring "that they must remember that Reynolds was a hard fighter in politics." Say, what has become of all the democratic clubs? All dead? Well, I'm glad that Mr. Bowie is coming to this county. Maybe he'll tell me all about that delegation that he got from this county and what it cost him. It may be that he paid for it in patriotism. If we could only get Mr. Bowie to go to our strong beats to stir our voters up so as to bring them out on election day! Say, it would have made a dog laugh to hear a man that was talking to Mr. Bowie over the 'phone some time ago, and asking him to come to this county, but to wait until the last days, or else the other crowd would get in behind him and poison the folks. I wonder what has become of that famous bet between Bob Smith and Tom Tyus? You know Tyus bet Smith $10 that Reynolds would not meet Mr. Bowie in a joint discussion, and I hear that Reynolds is and has been ready for the fray all the time, but it seems like Mr. Bowie is slow to come. I declare these old pops are good politicians. You know I said in my last letter that if had been narrated around that if Reynolds was elected he wouldn't get the office, so bless your life the pops had a clincher on that trick; they've said they were for the fair thing, and that if their men were not elected they'd not try to take the offices, and have asked the democrats to join them in this agreement, and now it is up to the democrats to say whether any of their candidates will try to keep an office to which the people would not elect him. If the democrats won't agree to this fair proposition they are in a hole and the hole shoved in on them. Let's see what they will do. I see Judge Honeycutt is going to make some speeches for the people's ticket. Won't he have large crowds? It will do the old fellows back in the hills good to hear him. Won't he make things hum? Yes, he'll have good crowds, for the people of Chilton believe him to be an honest man and conscientious in whatever action he takes, and you know he is fresh from the Clanton crowd, and can tell us what good can come out of the democratic party, and how it pays a pop to go to them. I tell you Mr. Frank Langston wrote a good piece last spring when he asked "if such men as Judge Huneycutt, Adams, Vandervees and many others couldn't do anything in the democratic party, what could a common voter expect?" We all felt that when Judge Honeycutt found out that there was a clique at the court house that he would quit them, and so he has. The present day democrats are worse than the old ones. I'd rather risk the old fellows that are left than the new recruits. Yes, if there ever was a ring around a court house in this world there is one in Clanton now, but ain't they quiet. I reckon they are waiting to start something just before the election, when it is too late to answer. Look at the address they got out two years ago. I heard them in the court house the day before the last election that the address was not true, so look out for campaign lies pretty soon now. Say, I was to take up the two tickets this week, but I won't have time to say much. Look at Reynolds. He has represented the county several times in the legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention, and he made a good member, too. I've never heard a word of complaint about any vote he ever cast. Even in the last house, where he was almost alone, the democrats had to petition him to keep Clanton from being hurt, and he was as ready to help us as if the cry had come from the populists, and I believe everybody thinks he will make a good judge and treat all alike, without regard to party, and he will make us a good citizen, a public-spirited man that will help Clanton to do things right. He won't hang back for fear he might have to spend a dollar or two for schools and such things that make a good town. I will close this time, and hope some of the questions I asked last week will be answered. I also wish that Mr. Gist will give Mr. Reynolds permission to tell that conversation that they had. I remember two years ago that Mr. Gist broke into politics down here; but when Reynolds asked his permission to tell this conversation he dried up and that has been the last of him until now; but I do hope he will answer your question as to "who was it?"

Respectfully,
"JUST A VOTER."

A CARD.

Clanton, Ala., Oct. 25, 1904.

Editor Union:

I wish to say a few words to the people of Chilton county through your columns. Gentlemen, you have honored me in the part, for which I am profoundly thankful, and I say to you now that I am with you heart and soul and will support and vote for the PEOPLE'S ticket from top to bottom.

Respectfully,
J. T. COOLEY.

EXTRA PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. Pope M. Long and Judge J. H. Montgomery will address the people of Chilton on the issues of this campaign as follows:

Rocky Mount, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 10 a. m.

Thorsby, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 7 p. m.

Hon. J. O. Thompson and Judge J. H. Montgomery will speak at Clanton Monday, Nov. 7, at 10 a. m.

Coming Events

NOTICE.

I am ready to lecture to or organize any alliance on short notice, and myself ... ready to attend all calls.

W. H. CONWAY,
County ... and Organizer.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's First Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton County for the year 1904 and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Clanton, beat 4, Oct. 1, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Oct. 5, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Oct. 6, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Oct. 7, 1904.
Benson, beat 3, Oct. 8, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Oct. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Oct. 11, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Oct. 12, 1904
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Oct. 13, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Oct. 14, 1904.
Cane Creek, beat 4, Oct. 15, 1904. till 12 m
Mountain Creek, beat 5, Oct. 17, 1904
Verbena, beat 5, Oct. 18, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Oct. 19, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Oct. 20, 1904.
James Maddox's gin, beat 4, Oct. 21, 1904

A. C. MIMS,
Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD Tax Collector. tf

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Dixie, beat 8, Nov. 4, 1904.
Thorsby beat 9, Nov. 7, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Nov. 8, 1904.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, beat 2, Nov. 9, 1904.
Hayes Mill, beat 2, Nov. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Nov. 11, 1904.
Elijah Buzbee's, beat 2, Nov. 12, 1904, till 12 m.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Nov. 14, 1904.
Smith's Schoolhouse, beat 1, Nov. 15, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Nov. 16, 1904.
Providence, beat 10, Nov. 17, 1904.
Burwell, beat 10, Nov. 18, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Nov. 21, 1904.
Davis & Rollins' gin, beat 6, Nov. 22, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Nov. 23, 1904.
Stanton, beat 8, Nov. 24, 1904.
Valley Creek, beat 8, Nov. 25, 1904.
Clanton Ford, beat 8, Nov. 26, 1904. till 12 m.
Verbena, beat 5, Nov. 28, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Nov. 29, 1904.
Clanton, beat 4, Nov. 30, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the year, commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.. You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. | PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

A FLYING MACHINE THAT ...

...seems to Have Been Invented ... Californian.

Propelled part of the way by ... own power, and the remainder of ... distance by the wind, which was ... ing at the rate of nine or ten ... an hour, the airship of Thomas ... Baldwin, of San Francisco, in ... of A. Roy Knabenshue, of Toledo, ... made an unannounced ascension ... the aeronautic concourse at ... world's fair and landed near Cabo... Ill., a distance of nearly ten ... Clinging to the frame work of ... car, his precarious foothold an ... tube, Knabenshue directed the ... ments of his flying machine and ... neuvered in circles against the ... high over the exhibit palaces of ... exposition before the accident to ... motor which rendered the big fan-... propellers useless and curtailed ... command of the airship.

Notwithstanding the breaking ... the motor, Knabenshue did not ... complete control of the machine, ... with the momentum given by the ... he was enabled to steer the ... in a course that varied several ... in each direction from the trend ... the wind, and landed at a point of ... own selection.

STEEL MILL FOR GADSDEN.

Schulers Will Enlarge Their Plant and Employ Many Men.

It is officially announced that ... Alabama Steel and Wire company ... supplement its blast furnace and ... plants by building in Gadsden an ... mense steel wire rod and wire mill ... be known as rod mill No. 2, the ... ley plant being designated as rod ... No. 1.

E. T. Schuler, president of the ... pany, is authority for the statement ... that the plant would be built as ... as possible. The mill will give ... ployment to many more men than ... steel works. The Ensley mill employs ... between 800 and 1,200, and it is ... stood that the Gadsden plant will ... much larger.

EIGHT MULES BURNED.

Fire Destroyed the Carolina Cement Co.'s Plant in Birmingham.

A fire of unknown origin destroyed ... the warehouse of the Carolina Portland Cement company in Birmingham ... and inflicted death on eight mules ... and a horse that were confined there. ... The fire was discovered by some railroad men.

The loss is very heavy. C. H. Dickinson, the manager of the company, states that it will possibly exceed $25,000, and that only a part of this will be covered by insurance. He stated that the warehouse was heavily stocked, and that the cement was entirely ruined by the water falling on it from the engines. All of the other building material that was stored in the warehouse was completely destroyed by the fire or ruined by the water.

The death of the nine animals was horrible. Their struggles could be heard from the outside of the building, but all attempts to rescue them were fruitless. The value of the animals is estimated at $1,500, and it is stated that they were insured for about $900.

JUDGE DALEY, OF GEORGIA,

Charges Statesboro Jury on the Lynching Matter.

Judge A. F. Daley charged the grand jury of Bullock county that it was their duty to indict the lynchers. He said all who participated in the mob were guilty of murder, the same as Reed and Cato, the difference being that the former were holden by the latter. Judge Daley said in part:

"If you do not intend to respect your oaths in this, then you have no business in this body. As a result of this lynching crime has been rampant in the middle circuit. The lawless element, it seems, are men who are considered good citizens, and there is no use for their crime if the law has been promptly applied."

Not "New York Harry."

Harry Vaughn, the train robber and companion of the desperadoes who were killed in the recent raid in St. Louis, denies stoutly that he is "New York Harry," Harry O'Dowd or "Graham." He was sullen when his career in the south was mentioned, and talks but little, as he claims there is nothing against him in St. Louis to hold him.

Birmingham officers have a picture of the St. Louis suspect, and they say it is not of the man wanted.

Mrs. Longstreet Appointed.

President Roosevelt directed the appointment of Mrs. James Longstreet to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga., to succeed Colonel Henry P. Farrow, removed, on the report of an inspector that Colonel Farrow is not a resident of the community in which the post office is situated. Mrs. Longstreet is the widow of General James Longstreet.

Moody to Resign.

Surprise has been occasioned in political circles by the announcement that Chancellor C. C. Moody, of the Seventh Mississippi district, will tender his resignation to the governor within the next thirty days. The governor has been formally notified that the resignation is forthcoming.

New Bank.

Meridian, Miss., is to have a new bank with a capital of $30,000.

... OFFICIALS

...Judson Strock.
...W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol...
...Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...J. Watts Moore.
...—Ed Smitherman.

...TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
...Term—1st Monday in April.
...Term—3rd Monday in July.
...Term—1st Monday in Novem...
...T. Scott Sayre.
...—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...B. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
...Term—2nd Monday in March.
...Term—2nd Monday in Septem...
...ller—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
...ter—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.
...Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
...Monday February, 1st Monday ... 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday ... 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday ...ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
...e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
...surer—Alex G. Dake.
...iff—J. M. Morgan.
...ctor—J. O. Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
...t District—W. H. Conway.
...nd District—Alex Glasscock.
...d District—W. A. Green.
...th District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
...J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
...W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
...L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

...UNTY CHURCHES

...ors and clerks are cordially ask... send the editor any news regard... their churches which they would ... published. Also if there are any ... in these notices please send cor...

...MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...ne—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...h-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...
...C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; ...Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...any—Rev. I. Rice, 1st Sunday. ...Huett, clerk, Verbena.
...—Rev. A. C. Mitchell, 1st 3rd Sundays. W. L. Mullins, ...e Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...y. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...er Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, ...; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...ard—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...y. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...ias Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...
...nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...th—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...y. W. B. Jones, clerk.
...s Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...day. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...th—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...y. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...eezer—Rev. P. G. Mancus, pas... H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...ison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...ty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...y; W. M. Wood, clerk.
...edonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...y. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...s Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... H. Z. Barnes, clerk, Britich.
...berry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
...nt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud... pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
...nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...le Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...edonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...; George Trawick, clerk.
...Cedron—Rev. J. B. Moore, pas... J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
...Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...nday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ...; Henry Smith, clerk.
...rims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ...; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom... Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...nt Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...nt Grove—Rev. G. W. Free... pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
...r Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...nday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
...idence—Rev. J. M. Honeycutt ...day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...
...idence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong ...; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan...
...—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ...; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

Thompson and Judge J.
y will speak at Clanton
7 at 10 a. m.

ng Events

NOTICE.

X NOTICE.
Collector's First Round,
end at the following
es for the purpose of
the STATE and COUN-
Chilton County for the
ASSESSING the TAXES
905.
, Oct. 1, 1904.
at 6, Oct. 3, 1904.
t 8, Oct. 4, 1904.
Oct. 5, 1904.
, Oct. 6, 1904.
beat 7, Oct 7, 1904.
3, Oct. 8, 1904.
eat 3, Oct. 10, 1904.
eat 2, Oct. 11, 1904.
t 2, Oct. 12, 1904.
eat 1, Oct. 13, 1904.
t 11, Oct. 14, 1904.
beat 9, Oct. 15, 1904.
ek beat 5, Oct. 17, 1904
5, Oct. 18, 1904.
fo, Oct. 19, 1904.
, Oct. 20, 1904.
's gin, beat 4, Oct. 21,
A. C. MIMS,
Tax Assessor.
kII Tax Collector. tf

NOTICE.

Collector's Second
Round.
nd at the following
es for the purpose of
he STATE and COUN-
Chilton county for the
ASSESSING the TAX-
1905.
3, Nov. 1, 1904.
eat 7, Nov. 2, 1904.
, Nov. 3, 1904.
Nov. 4, 1904.
9, Nov. 7, 1904.
at 3, Nov. 8, 1904.
's Mill, beat 2, Nov.
t 2, Nov. 10, 1904.
t 2, Nov. 11, 1904.
, beat 2, Nov. 12,
ge, beat 1, Nov. 14,
house, beat 1, Nov.
t 11, Nov. 16, 1904.
at 10, Nov. 17, 1904.
0, Nov. 18, 1904.
6, Nov. 21, 1904.
n' gin, beat 6, Nov.
8, Nov. 23, 1904.
8, Nov. 24, 1904.
eat 8, Nov. 25, 1904.
eat 8, Nov. 26, 1904.
5, Nov. 28, 1904.
0, Nov. 29, 1904.
, Nov. 30, 1904.
2, Dec 12, 1904.
0 days in the year.
ember 20, 1904.
ax Assessor.
RD, Tax Collector.

nal Paper.
pany of Joliet, Ill.
of the largest and
ts in the state out
are publishing the
s a third edition of
Saturday News is
ly to the interests
ty and is national in
it contains matters
ing the progress of
parts of the nation
at the headquarters
the chairman of the
ee being president
ency and one of the
ularly favorably le-
neral news of the
ty has long felt the
al paper and it is
ulation that one has
by a concern that is
success is assured
hile the names of
workers and writers
Ferriss, Charles Q.
Parker and R. E.
es of its character
escription price of
rs is 50 cents per
arranged with the
h it and the Union,
ar for $1.25.
and see a sample
ntage of this offer.
tf.

our Complete
UGS Etc.
a full line of
S, ETC.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
hased the
STROCK stock
your trade.
UG COMPANY

A FLYING MACHINE THAT

Seems to Have Been Invented
Californian.

Propelled part of the way by
own power, and the remainder of
distance by the wind, which was
ing at the rate of nine or ten
an hour, the airship of Thomas
Baldwin, of San Francisco, in
of A. Reg Knabenshue, of Toledo,
made an unannounced ascension
the aeronautic concourse at
world's fair and landed near Cab
Ill., a distance of nearly ten mi
Clinging to the frame work of
car, his precarious foothold an
tube, Knabenshue directed the
ments of his flying machine and
neuvered in circles against the w
high over the exhibit palaces of
exposition before the accident to
motor which rendered the big fan
propellers useless and curtailed
command of the airship.

Notwithstanding the breaking
the motor, Knabenshue did not
complete control of the machine,
with the momentum given by the w
he was enabled to steer the mach
in a course that varied several po
in each direction from the trend
the wind, and landed at a point of
own selection.

STEEL MILL FOR GADSDEN.

Schulers Will Enlarge Their Plant
Employ Many Men.

It is officially announced that
Alabama Steel and Wire company
supplement its blast furnace and
plants by building in Gadsden an
mense steel wire rod and wire mill
be known as rod mill No. 2, the
ley plant being designated as rod
No. 1.

E. T. Schuler, president of the co
pany, is authority for the statem
that the plant would be built as
as possible. The mill will give
ployment to many more men than
steel works. The Ensley mill emplo
between 800 and 1,200, and it is und
stood that the Gadsden plant will
much larger.

EIGHT MULES BURNED.

Fire Destroyed the Carolina Cem
Co.'s Plant in Birmingham.

A fire of unknown origin destroy
the warehouse of the Carolina Po
land Cement company in Birmingha
and inflicted death on eight mu
and a horse that were confined the
The fire was discovered by some ra
road men.

The loss is very heavy. C. H. Di
inson, the manager of the compan
states that it will possibly exce
$25,000, and that only a part of th
will be covered by insurance. H
stated that the warehouse was heavil
stocked, and that the cement was e
tirely ruined by the water falling o
it from the engines. All of the oth
building material that was stored i
the warehouse was completely destro
ed by the fire or ruined by the wate

The death of the nine animals w
horrible. Their struggles could b
heard from the outside of the buil
ing, but all attempts to rescue the
were fruitless. The value of the a
mals is estimated at $1,500, and it
stated that they were insured f
about $900.

JUDGE DALEY, OF GEORGIA,

Charges Statesboro Jury on the Lync
ing Matter.

Judge A. F. Daley charged th
grand jury of Bulloch county that
was their duty to indict the lynche
He said all who participated in th
mob were guilty of murder, tho' sa
as Reed and Cato, the difference b
ing that the former were holder tha
the latter. Judge Daley said in part

"If you do not intend to respect yo
oaths in this, then you have no bu
ness in this body. As a result of th
lynching crime has been rampant
the middle circuit. The lawless el
ment, it seems, are men who are co
sidered good citizens, and there w
no use for their crime if the law h
been promptly applied."

Not "New York Harry."

Harry Vaughn, the train robber a
companion of the desperadoes wh
were killed in the recent raid in St
Louis, denies stoutly that he is "N
York Harry," Harry O'Dowd or "Ge
ham." He was sullen when his n
rear in the south was mentioned, s
talks but little, as he claims there
nothing against him in St. Louis t
hold him.

Birmingham officers have a pict
of the St. Louis suspect, and they t
it is not of the man wanted.

Mrs. Longstreet Appointed.

President Roosevelt directed the ap
pointment of Mrs. James Longstr
to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga
to succeed Colonel Henry P. Farrow
removed, on the report of an inspe
that Colonel Farrow is not a resi
of the community in which the p
office is situated. Mrs. Longstreet
the widow of General James Lo
Street.

Moody to Resign.

Surprise has been occasioned
political circles by the announcem
that Chancellor C. C. Moody, of
Seventh Mississippi district, will
der his resignation to the gover
within the next thirty days. The gov
ernor has been formally notified th
the resignation is forthcoming.

New Bank.

Meridian, Miss., is to have a ne
bank with a capital of $30,000.

Y OFFICIALS

Judson Strock.
—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rol-
, Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
—Ed Smitherman.

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
Term—1st Monday in April.
Term—3rd Monday in July.
rm—1st Monday in Novem-
—T. Scott Sayre.
—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
Term—2nd Monday in March.
rm—2nd Monday in Septem-
ellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, Ala-
er—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.
Monday in each month.

MMISSIONERS' COURT.
Monday February, 1st Monday
st Monday June, 2nd Monday
d Monday August, 1st Monday
er.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
e of Probate—S. M. Adams.
surer—Alex G. Dake.
—J. M. Morgan.
itor—J. O. Middleton.
Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

UNTY COMMISSIONERS.
District—W. H. Conway.
d District—Alex Glasscock.
District—W. A. Green.
th District—R. C. Riggins.

UPT. OF EDUCATION.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE.
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

UNTY CHURCHES

ors and clerks are cordially ask-
nd the editor any news regard-
eir churches which they would
published. Also if there are any
in these notices please send cor-
s.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
se—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas-
C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
any—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
on—Rev. A. O. Kendall, 1st
3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
V. J. Gragg, clerk.
r Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard,
J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
rd—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
T. N. Parrish, clerk.
s Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm-
1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
th—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
W. B. Jones, clerk.
e Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
day. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
th—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas-
J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
ser—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas-
H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
on—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
ty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
W. M. Wood, clerk.
donia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas-
Z. Barnes, clerk, British
erry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
t Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud-
astor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
t Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
e Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
W. H. Wilson, clerk.
donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
George Trawick, clerk.
Cedron—Rev. J. B. Moore, pas-
W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
Henry Smith, clerk.
ims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
J. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom-
Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
nt Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
nt Grove—Rev. G. W. Free-
astor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
e Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
day. J. J. McDowell clerk.
dence—Rev. T. M. Honeycutt
day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi
dence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong
Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan
—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun-
day, J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Prize—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. M. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

Watson's Letter of Acceptance.

The Saturday News, Joliet, Ill., can furnish an unlimited number of copies containing Watson's great letter of acceptance, which is just out at the rate of 50 cents per hundred or $3.00 per thousand.

There has never been anything like it to enthuse populists and arouse interest in our cause. If placed in the hands of the voters it means a million more votes for the populist ticket. Send for a bundle. Address and make all orders payable to the Saturday News, Joliet, Ill. tf

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell,
tf Clanton, Ala.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Oct. 26, '04, 2,620.
Price on same date, 9 1-4c.
Total receipts same date, '03, 3,155.
Price same date, 9 5-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. S. Jones, of Cooper, was in Clanton Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill Foshee, of Maplesville, were guests of Miss Alphie Smitherman Thursday.

B. E. Collum was in town Friday.

P. R. Devaughan was in Clanton Saturday. He is one that is holding his cotton.

W. W. Robinson was in town Saturday.

M. C. Williams was a visitor here Saturday.

Hon. J. H. Reynolds was in Clanton Monday.

Green Burnett and Matt Benson were pleasant visitors Monday.

W. A. Riggins was in town Monday.

Squire J. J. McDowell was in Clanton Thursday.

J. Bice was a visitor Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Marion Wilson, a girl on October 21st.

Some of our nicest young men took their best girls to Collins chapel last Sunday to the singing convention.

S. S. Scott and J. M. Grant were in Clanton Tuesday.

J. N. Dennis was in town Tuesday.

L. E. Gullahorn has been appointed Postmaster at Burwell.

Pastor Montgomery filled his regular appointment at the Methodist church Sunday. There is only one more preaching time before annual conference.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

M. O. Baker and Miss Callie Chastine. M. O. Culver and Miss Martha Evans. Madison Mims and Miss Mary Cleckler.

COLORED.

Oliver Frinderson and Sallie Hatcher.

THORSBY.

Mrs. Mary Gore, of Calera, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Mims.

Miss Della Wambem was in Birmingham last Thursday.

Frank DeLambert, of Beloit, Wis., spent a few days in our city last week.

Miss Della Mallach and Mrs. Parnell were in Clanton last Friday.

Mr. Williams and Mrs. Eaton, father and sister of Mr. Jacob Williams, of this city, returned to their homes in Rossville, Ohio, Monday morning.

Charles Edbert Grant, impersonator, will give an entertainment at the normal school hall October 29th at 7:30 p. m. for the benefit of a public library. The admission will be, adults 25 cents, children 15 cents.

The Baptists are engaged in a series of meetings at this place. Their services are being held in the Swedish Lutheran church.

J. G. Hay, of Bristol, Tenn., was here last week trying to establish a rural mail route. It is not settled yet whether or not he will succeed in establishing one.

Rev. Dickinson, of Jasper, will assist Rev. Windsor in his meeting that is being held here.

Miss Maude Bosworth, of Portland, Ind., arrived in this city last Wednesday. She is visiting her father.

Mr. R. C. Ray, who has been quite ill for the past few days, is reported some better.

Mrs. A. Horn and little daughter, Frances, are expected to return to their home in this city next Saturday.

Mr. Tom Collins, of Calera, was in our city Friday

Miss Mabel Malmgren is on the sick list.

Mr. Charles Howard, who has been in Chicago, returned to the "sunny south" for the winter.

Mr. Carlson returned to his home here last week. He has spent some time in northwestern Wisconsin.

J. J. Stanley made a business trip to Birmingham last Thursday.

The Fors millinery stock is now being closed out at greatly reduced prices.

Instead of Mr. A. Horn being elector of the fourth district on the prohibition ticket he is an elector at large.

"OTHELLO."

COLLINS CHAPEL.

On the 23d inst. the teachers and singers of Chilton county assembled at this place at 10 a. m. for the purpose of organizing a county singing convention and proceeded to business as follows: We sang a few songs, led by Professor J. L. Gore, after which Professor R. A. Rasco was called upon and made a speech on organization, which was followed by J. J. Grant, after which a few songs led by Prof R. D. Durham, then adjourned for dinner, which was plentiful and was enjoyed by the immense crowd present.

At 1:30 p. m. we reassembled and organized as follows: We elected for president, Prof. L. D. Durham; for vice president, Prof. J. L. Gore; for secretary, James Franklin; for treasurer, W. A. Mims, and for chaplain G. W. Gothard. Then there was a motion carried that the president appoint a committee of five, including himself as chairman of said committee, to frame a constitution and by-laws for said convention, which is as follows: R. D. Durham, J. L. Gore, J. W. Littleton, E. G. Cofer and J. B. Northcutt. A motion was carried to have a call meeting at Collins chapel on the fourth Sunday in November to meet at 10 a. m.; also that the county paper be furnished with the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

We enrolled thirty-two members and we believe that this convention will prove a success.

Yours for sacred song,
SECRETARY.

BEAT NINE ITEMS.

We are having a little cold snap just now, but the farmers are about through cotton picking. The topic with them now is whether it will pay to hold their cotton. Now, ye writer is not much of a cotton seer, but I will say that if I had cotton with the advantage the Chilton farmers have this year I'd sure hold on to it and risk the chances. A. F. Mims and wife made a business trip to Clanton Saturday. J. M. Poole and family went to Clanton Saturday. J. W. Hays is reported to have sold eight bales of cotton in Clanton Saturday. Rev. Smitherman filled his appointment at New Salem church Sunday and was chosen to serve the church another year. Rev. Lynch filled his last appointment at Cedar Grove church for this conference year, and the members voted unanimously to petition the conference to send him back to serve them another year.

NIMROD.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The county candidates of the populist and republican parties will speak at the following times and places:

Littlejohn school house, beat 4, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 7 p. m.
Blow school house, beat 1, Thursday, Oct. 27, at 10 a. m.
Cane Creek, beat 11, Friday, Oct. 28, at 10 a. m.
Coopers, beat 10, Saturday, Oct 29, at 10 a. m.
Wadsworth's Mill, beat 10, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 7 p. m.
Kincheon, beat 6, Monday, Oct. 31, at 10 a. m.
Valley Creek, beat 8, Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 10 a. m.
Shoults, beat 7, Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 10 a. m.
Macedonia, beat 3, Thursday, Nov. 3, at 10 a. m.
Mars Hill, beat 2, Friday, Nov. 4, at 10 a. m.
Clanton, beat 4, Monday, Nov. 7, at 10 a. m.

Everybody, ladies especially, invited to attend these appointments. Outside speakers are expected. Judge R. M. Honeycutt has been invited and is expected to speak at Coopers, Valley Creek and Shoults. The opposition candidates who wish to meet with us at these appointments will please address the campaign committee.

W. H. SHAW,
Chairman Campaign Committee.
J. D. COLLINS,
Sec'y Cam. Com. tf

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

George Frederick Watts, the great English artist, died recently in London.

Jr. Juan N. Navarro, Mexican Consul-General at New York, died at his home there a few days ago.

Max Darenski, aged eight years, has won the London Academy of Music medal for pianoforte playing.

Dr. Chrysanzier, formerly the private secretary of Bismarck, is now a patient in a lunatic asylum at Hamburg.

It is proposed to honor the late Mayor McLane, of Baltimore, by naming a street in that city McLane Place.

Dr. E. G. d'Erf Browne, explorer in the Orient for the British Natural History Society, has been visiting the St. Louis Fair.

E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, has begun the erection of a splendid residence at Arden, near Middletown, N. Y.

General Booth's automobile "campaign" from Land's End, England, to Aberdeen, Scotland, took him over 1500 miles of road.

Another member of the dwindling band of Crimean veterans has passed away in Lieutenant-General Bourke, who died in London recently.

Yoshio Kinoshita, general passenger agent of the Imperial Government railways of Japan, is in America to make a study of our railroad methods.

Chang Yow Tong, former Secretary to the Chinese Imperial Commission to the World's Fair, has published a volume of poems that is both a tribute to American generosity and descriptive of the Exposition.

LOST.

A three year old heifer, color yellow, with white ring around nose and white tail with black bush. Anyone returning said animal or giving information that leads to her recovery will be liberally rewarded by applying to
tf THE UNION OFFICE.

AUCTION!

At Thorsby, Ala., on Saturday, Oct. 29th, 1 o'clock p m. about $200 of assorted merchandise will be sold by
D. C. HONEYCUTT,
Thorsby, Ala

WANTED

To buy or rent a house in Clanton, with barn and garden attached. Address
J. BICE,
Thorsby, Ala

The Sak's Store

Birmingham, Alabama.

READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Our Mail Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.

Write for Catalogue

DRINK

CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.

Sold only by

COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

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is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Small, of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON.

CLANTON, ALABAMA.

THE BUGABOO.

Brave Billy one day, with a whoop and horray,
Marched valiantly forth in his search for a fray;
All armed with a stick which he flourished and waved
In threatening style, while he shouted and raved.

Small children were nearly scared out of their clothes;
The cats hid away at the din that arose;
The hens loudly cackled, they ran and they flew,
While bold chanticleer showed his tail feathers, too.

The geese from their puddle with startled cry ran.
This terrible monster! What was it — a man?
No, never. No peaceable man ever yet
So hideous, came with such noisy threat.

"Ha, ha, and ho, ho!" Billy cried with delight.
"The enemy runs. I have put them to flight!"
Just then, with a slip, Billy stumbled and fell,
Which brought an entirely different yell.

The geese understood, for they turned short around
And saw their assailant sprawled flat on the ground.
This changed circumstances; the vicious old drake
Now charged with a vim that made Billy's heart quake.

He scrambled upright and he took to his heels.
The drake seemed to hiss, "Now you know how it feels
With bugaboos after you. Ho, ha, ho, ho!
It does our hearts good just to see how you go."

At last Billy said to himself: "What's the use
To be a poltroon at the hiss of a goose!"
He stopped. The drake stopped; and then each went his way—
Which curious thing leads the poet to say:

It isn't worth while to retreat till you know
The cause of alarm or the strength of your foe.
As long as you run from the old bugaboo
The bugaboo sure'y will run after you.
—W. W. S., in the Indianapolis News.

AN UNNECESSARY DISTINCTION.

The two expressions "by and by" and "by the bye" are really derived from the same original word, and the words "by" and "bye" have the same general sense. But the spelling "bye" has long been used in the second of these phrases, without any real reason for the change. We should not speak of a bye-law or a bye-path, and yet many are careful to write "by the bye" and "by and by." In "good-bye" there might be some reason for keeping the final "e," since it stands for the word "ye" in the shortened form of "God be with ye;" but where so much has been dropped the "e" is hardly worth keeping, especially as the old meaning is seldom recalled.—From "Books and Authors," in St. Nicholas.

GAMES FOR RAINY DAYS.

Lots of fun can be had with a peanut tournament. Have four people at each table and in the center of each have a large bowl of peanuts and a pair of tongs, such as come in candy boxes. Each person must try to remove the peanuts one at a time without stirring the other nutts. At the end of twenty minutes a bell is rung and the one having removed the largest number of peanuts is awarded a simple little prize.

Another simple and amusing pastime is to have a ring hung from the chandelier at a convenient distance from the floor. Each child must walk directly up to the rings and without hesitating try to run a pencil through the ring. This sounds very easy, but if you try it yourself you will be surprised how difficult it really is.

THE LIVING FLOWER SHOW.

One of the daintiest of entertainments is the flower show.

The flowers are all children. It is an easy matter to transform the sweet-childish face into a bright blossom. There is every opportunity for originality in carrying out the possible combinations and poses to make the flower show the success it deserves to be. A few hints will be all that is necessary to the versatile organizer.

Choose the fair-haired children for violets forget-me-nots, daffodils, bluebells and lilies. Take the black-haired babes for geraniums, red roses, etc. If there are any little red-haired youngsters let them be poppies.

Make the flower proper of large leaves of paper. Shape the petals as near as possible like the petals of the real flower. If the flower is variegated, ask some one accustomed to the use of water colors to paint certain characteristics of the petals upon the plain paper petals. Make the bare arms of the little people serve as stamens; yellow paper can be pollen where pollen is necessary. The faces, bright and eager, make the center of the flower. In case there are no stamens to be represented, let the child's arms form part of the outside of the flower, as in the moss rose, the fingers wound in green would make a capital representation of the mossy tendrils about the rosebud.

The flower should be large enough to make the body serve as the green calyx. The legs will serve as the stem, both wound in green, one leg set behind the other, so as not to show.

It is easy to make a child look like a flower, but the artistic work of the entertainment comes in making the "show" itself. Of course, everything must be in tableau.

A bed of red geraniums is effective in the shape of a star. The leaves and plants of the flowers can be made of paper. A bed of daffodils with paper foliage is attractive. The effectiveness of tall flowers is greatly added to by teaching the children to sway slightly, as if the flowers were stirred by a breeze. An old fashioned bouquet can be made up by arranging in mass a number of the living blossoms.

After the tableaux a flower drill and dance can be made an exquisite thing. Well known flower music can be used to make the work more effective—Cynthia Gray, in the Atlanta Journal.

THE GALLANTRY OF GINGER.

Wow, wow! Ginger, if you please. That is my name, and I wish to tell you I have had a terrible trial. My great trouble in this world is cats. I simply cannot endure them, and, judging by the way they growl and wail and spit and bend their backs and stiffen their tails at me, they feel no more friendly toward me than I do toward them.

There is just one pussy that I can tolerate, and she lives next door. I never call her a cat, even though she is one. I call her a dear old puss. Nancy is her name, and we have more fun than you can shake seven sticks at. Our playground is the grass plat in our backyard, and the way we chase and tumble and roll would bring a smile to the face of the wooden Indian at the cigar store.

But I draw the line just past Nancy, for she is a cat of sense, and remember, pray, that I myself have the credit of being the most sensible dog on our street. I know all the children, and they know me. There isn't one of them wouldn't feed me if I was hungry, and not one of them could be hired to disgrace me the way they do common curs by tying them to tin cans and kettles.

Yet I have had a dreadful trial right in my own house, as I started to tell you. I think it was Nora's fault—Nora is our domestic—but it was all on account of a young, unnecessary cat. Of course, I couldn't make war upon Nora, so I had to battle with the cat. Nora found the beast, lost and starving, on our front porch, and would bring it in, she pitied it so. I would have sent her scampering in a jiffy, but my lady mistress says to me, rather sharply:

"Now, Ginger, you must leave this kitty alone. Do you hear, sir?"

"O wow! Wow! Why?" I barked.

"Because Nora fee's sorry for her, and she needs protection," said my lady mistress, as she picked up the unnecessary cat, and rubbed down the bump on the wretched creature's back. She held the thing close to my nose, and I pretended to sneeze, and brushed my nose off with my paw. Then I backed away to the corner and sat down, looking as angry as possible. Indeed, I did not need to pretend being angry, for I was really boiling mad. When Nora came a few minutes later and set down my saucer with milk for that unnecessary beast. This crushed me. I felt weak. I closed my eyes in an effort to forget myself. Finding this impossible, I sneaked away, went down to the grocery, picked a sack out of a large basket, and proudly carried it home.

Nora took the sack and with an expression of surprise took it to my lady mistress. "Two heads of lettuce, a half dozen eggs and a cake of soap!" she exclaimed.

I stood by looking eagerly to see if my service had not won back their favor. My lady mistress stooped down and gave me a good-natured shaking, and said something that sounded like "scamp." I trotted to my corner and found—I can hardly speak it—found that hateful, unnecessary animal lying comfortably on my cushion, in my chair!

That was too much. I took her by the neck as gently as my feelings would allow, and, depositing her on the floor, took the place myself. And what do you suppose happened! The moment I saw myself on the chair and the weak little foundling on the floor I felt ashamed. My lady mistress looked as if she felt ashamed of me. I lay still a few minutes, and then, in a manner that must have seemed very sheepish, I slid to the floor, picked up that little creature and put it back on the chair. Then I crept away to a corner, and there my lady mistress came after a while to fondle me as of old, and call me her own pet Ginger. The next day I found that Nora had given the foundling away to a friend of hers who really wanted a cat. She will not be an unnecessary cat there; and I hope she may live happily.—Indianapolis News.

A prominent citizen of New Zealand left last month with his family for Ireland, where he says he can get land cheaper and make more money.

Gibraltar's 200 Years

Taken by Rooke in 1704 as an Afterthought, Now Britain's Bride.

By Roland McNeill in the Nineteenth Century and After.

ON August 4, 1704 (new style), the Rock of Gibraltar was captured by Great Britain and it has remained in her possession from that day to this. Among the many possessions scattered all over the globe that are comprised in the British Empire to-day there is none that the nation holds with greater tenacity for reasons both of sentiment and of material interest and none that it would lose with more poignant shame and sorrow that the redoubtable stronghold we took from Spain at the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne.

The fact that throughout the eighteenth century, when so many conquests in both hemispheres changed hands backward and forward in successive wars and under successive treaties, Gibraltar remained permanently in the keeping of England, might seem to prove that British sentiment with regard to it was from the first the same as it is to-day. But this is far from having been the case. For, although at the end of 200 years of our possession of the fortress, at a time when the imperial instinct of Englishmen has become more consciously developed and more deeply ingrained than ever before, and at the same time more intelligently appreciative of the true meaning of sea power and alive to the strategical requirements of its maintenance, the retention of the key of the Mediterranean has become an essential article of our political creed, it was a considerable time before the immense value of the acquisition was fully realized by British statesmen.

It seems strange enough to us to remember that King George I, and his Ministers were ready to give up Gibraltar merely to secure Spain's acquiescence in the arrangement by which the Quadruple Alliance was anxious to make some pettifogging modifications in the shuffle of territories effected by the treaty of Utrecht, but it is still more extraordinary that so clear-sighted, patriotic and high-spirited an empire builder as Lord Chatham himself should have made a similar offer as an inducement to Spain to help us to recover Minorca—and this, moreover, at a time when the fortress has been in our hands for more than half a century and its vital importance to our growing maritime supremacy had already been abundantly proved in the naval wars of the period. Happily the Spaniards were as blind as ourselves to the supreme importance of the position commanding the road from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

The truth is, as readers of Mahan do not need to be reminded, that the importance of sea power and the nature of the foundations on which it is based were very imperfectly grasped even by England in the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century and scarcely at all by any other European power. Occasionally at intervals some statesmen like Colbert in France, or Alberoni in Spain, had more than an inkling of the truth, but no nation except England made deliberate and sustained efforts with a view to maritime development. Even England did so rather by instinct than by insight.

Of this blindness to the true principles of maritime policy the taking of Gibraltar and its history during the following three-quarters of a century afford a striking illustration. Just as the vast importance of its acquisition was at the time underrated both by England and Spain, so its actual capture by the former was an afterthought and (it may almost be said) an accident. It became a British possession in the first instance because at a time when we happened to be at war with one of the rival claimants to the Spanish throne our admiral in the Mediterranean happened to have no particular objective in view, and, having failed in his only enterprise of that year, was unwilling to return home with a fine fleet that had done nothing for the honor of the flag. So he thought he might as well make an attack on Gibraltar as do anything else. Nevertheless, his action has to be reckoned among the notable "deeds that won the empire," and one that on its bi-centennary deserves to be held in remembrance.

Grilled Lion Steaks.

An explorer, who has often, by compulsion, eaten the flesh of animals not generally used as human food, says that grilled lion steaks are delicious and much superior to those of the tiger; that the flesh of the rhinoceros, properly prepared, has all the good qualities of pork; that the trunk and feet of young elephants resemble veal, and that stewed boa constrictor is a splendid substitute for rabbit.

Queer Way of Telling Time.

In Malay the natives keep a record of time in a remarkable manner. Floating in a bucket filled with water they place a cocoanut shell having a small perforation, through which by slow degrees the water finds its way inside. This opening is so proportioned that it takes just one hour for the shell to fill and sink. Then a watchman calls out, the shell is emptied and the operation is begun again.

AGAINST MAIL ORDERS.

Country Merchants Fight Catalogue Houses Through Local Workites.

Cronin Brothers, owning a general store at Morris, Ill., a town between three thousand and four thousand people, publish large interesting ads in the local newspaper, advocating buying at home and offering to sell at same prices as the large Chicago houses, if freight, etc., be added. The announcements are so large as to make their reproduction an impossibility. In the paragraphs below, the gist of one of them is given without display:

We propose to meet the prices of the department stores or catalogue houses.

All we ask is that you deal with us on the same basis that you deal with catalogue houses, and give us the same amount of time to get the goods which it would require to get them from them. Plank your money down when you order the goods and we will meet each and every price they make and furnish you the same goods at the same prices they offer you.

We will go further.

We don't ask you to take any goods where mistakes are made in ordering. We'll shoulder the mistakes. If any of you have ever had anything come wrong you know what a nice little job it is to get it corrected, no matter how willing the firm is to do so. It takes correspondence, stamps and freight on the goods to get them exchanged, to say nothing of the loss of time.

Some people prefer to buy away from home because it sounds big to be able to say they ordered from Chicago, etc. We know of one party who is actually paying more for goods bought away from Morris than he could buy them of his dealer here. This kind of people we can do nothing for, but the kind who are making the dollar go just as far as they can, we can and will do something for. Give us a trial on the proposition we make, if you are one of those who have been buying away from home. Bring your catalogue with you. If we fail to furnish the goods without a reasonable excuse don't give us your confidence again. Try us once. We don't fear the result. We are residents of Morris. We are your home merchants. We help pay taxes. We have to live and consume some of your products.

Is our proposition wrong?

The whole trouble about our people about Morris is the same with which so many communities are suffering. That old slow-coach credit. Some of it so slow we never get it. No merchant can sell goods cheap on that plan. The dollar invested in goods today and sold for cash to-morrow can be invested in more goods the following day and the same process of sale may be repeated, but the dollar invested in goods to-day and sold on credit to-morrow is tied up just so long as you don't get it back, and its earning capacity is stopped for the merchant until he gets it back again. Can you wonder why the catalogue house has the advantage in price over most of your home merchants? The catalogue house won't trust you; even demands the money in advance with no goods in sight. Your home merchant often trusts and often to his sorrow, even though 100 per cent. sometimes be his profit. Many times a seeming profit of 25 per cent. on goods sold to a good man turns out to be merely a small interest on the money invested because of slow pay. Treat your home merchant like you are compelled to treat your catalogue house and we think you will get better results.

Omnivorous Polly.

Wallace Maxfield's parrot, it is said, is receiving a remarkable education. It is understood that Mr. Maxfield is teaching the bird to tell some of his best stories. "As my parrot will live to be nearly a hundred years old, barring automobile rides," said Mr. Maxfield the other day, "I have plenty of time to teach her before she dies."

It is further understood that the bird is now studying the second verse of the story about the G. A. R. veteran who had his face so full of bullets that it turned the edge of the razor to shave him.

"What does your parrot eat?" was asked Mr. Maxfield the other day.

"Well," answered Wallace as he carefully adjusted the ash of his pipe, "anything that is suitable for an elephant is fit for my Polly. She'll eat anything from bananas to lace curtains."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Chinese Burial Customs.

When a rich and important Chinaman dies his funeral is conducted with much pomp and splendor. His friends and relatives, instead of sending wreaths, send innumerable banners. These are made of white silk, with inscriptions beautifully worked in black velvet, and express the senders' good wishes to the deceased, himself or to members of his family for many generations. On the day of the funeral these banners are carried by hired men, who are all dressed alike for the occasion. After the funeral, which lasts several hours at the cemetery, is over the banners are all brought back, and eventually grace the rooms of the late Chinaman's house.

An Accurate Timekeeper.

The best timekeeper in the world is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin Observatory, which was installed by Prof. Foerster in 1865. It is enclosed in an airtight glass cylinder and has frequently run for periods of two and three months with an average daily deviation of only 15-1000 of a second. Astronomers are making efforts to improve even this and to secure ideal conditions for the clock by keeping it not only in an airtight case, but in an underground vault, where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

A pneumatic tube for the transfer of packages between Chicago and Milwaukee is proposed.

It bodes no good to pocketbooks when women begin to admire fall hats.

The stork is said to be getting more common in France. It seems, however, to have lost its influence.

The death of Prince Bismarck simply serves to acquaint the world with the fact that the real Prince Bismarck had a son.

If King Edward's attempt to reintroduce knee breeches should be a success, what a run on the physical culture schools there'd be!

Some Georgia girls have declared that no one shall kiss them except relatives. That must be a strong hint to the young men to speak up and get married.

Physicians insist that copper is a germ destroyer, although Tom Lawson declares that the speculative germ fattens on a copper diet, says the Washington Post.

The Russian war pictures drawn by the artists "on the spot" look as though they might have been copied out of Fox's Book of Martyrs, declares the Syracuse Post-Standard.

There will be time for a good many "bridal tours" before Niagara Falls disappears, if Prof. Gilbert is right in estimating that it is "good" to last 3,500 years.

Frank J. Gould has just purchased 2,000 acres of land in Virginia to use as a game reserve. The Birmingham Herald thinks he should have negotiated for the State.

Airships that will stay in the air and submarine boats that will not stay on the bottom all the time are yet to be consummated, although the latter is nearer reality than the former.

Lewis Yost, of St. Louis, won a bride by demonstrating that he could live on 15 cents a day. Almost any woman can afford a husband who does not cost more than that for his "keep," the New York Tribune comments.

The police say that the women's fashion of carrying handbags is responsible for the many hold-ups. As in the days of Adam, the woman is to blame, says the Chicago Evening Post.

Good wishes for that Italian baby are very sincere because everybody respects the high character of the parents of the little Prince of Piedmont, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, says the Buffalo Courier.

Dame Fashion decrees that the leg-o-mutton sleeve must be the thing for women this season. If her vagaries had evolved a side-of-beef sleeve the Bankruptcy Court might have to resort to a night shift of Judges, declares the Baltimore Sun.

A Newark, N. J., man woke up to find that his home had been entered by a freight train and that one car had fallen through into the cellar. A "gondola" loaded with coal stopped outside in the street, however. Such is the perversity of fate sometimes, remarks the Boston Transcript.

The dressmakers' convention that convened in New York recently has decided that gowns may be fastened either front or back, but none but slender women are to use the back fastenings. No doubt the stout women will be greatly incensed by this suggestion. Surely they can't expect to advertise a belief in their own stoutness by parading these front fastenings, says the Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

The New York Mail has finally fixed the responsibility for the baldheadedness of the men of this generation, the Watertown Times-Standard states. It is the nightcap that did the mischief, and while it did not make the generation that wore it baldheaded, it weakened the hair producing organs and subsequent generations have had to pay for the same. That is The New York Mail's explanation. It is just as good as any. Still the musician's explanation given a short time ago, that baldheadedness was caused by antagonistic vibrations of certain tunes, is rather better, because it appears so much more scientific and gives range for wider speculation.

Richest Mexican.

General Luis Terrazas, "the richest Mexican," is going to make a tour of the United States. General Terrazas is a person who is said to be worth, on a conservative estimate, $200,000,000. He has a heap of gold, real cash, so we are told, amounting to about $150,000,000, or perhaps a few millions more. He is called the largest individual land owner in the world. His real estate is said to be about 20,000,000 acres, consisting of fifteen huge ranches or haciendas. The rich Mexican has fifteen farms, each one of which is almost as large as the state of Delaware. He is the reputed owner of herds of cattle supposed to number about 1,000,000; towns are situated in his domains; he has banks and factories; 10,000 rustlers and cowboys round up his cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

THE SUNDAY SC

INTERNATIONAL LESSON CO FOR OCTOBER 30.

Subject: Elisha at Dothan. II K 6-23—Memory Verses, 15-17 Text, Psalm xxxiv., 7—Gol on the Day's Lesson.

I. Elisha assisting the King (vs. 8-12). 8. "King of Syria." Jo III., who sent the letter agains (2 Kings 5:5-7). A powerful k ing thirty-two vassal kings w the first siege of Samaria (1 Ki He was killed by Hazael (2 K "Warred." Not an open war sultory skirmishing. The plan o ian king was to set an ambush t tempt the king of Israel to h 9. "Man of God." Jehovah rael not by kings, mighty armies generals, but by the man of God might be seen that salvation w work of human strength or wi due to the God of Israel. "Be on the lookout. "Are come dow coming down." R. V. God that the wicked are doing and employ this knowledge for the the good. 10. "King of I A party of troops to preoccupy and thus the Syrians found had been detected. It is prob whenever the Syrians are selected for attack they found Israelitish forces already there himself." Those who carried God's directions will have no di fort-generaling the foe. No vice." This was done repeatedly 11. "Sore troubled." Vexed grined that all his plans were m to Israel, and that they could all his stratagems with derision me." When his design was thus edly frustrated it was natural of treachery among his own pe "One of his servants." From so ite this Syrian may have obta knowledge. "Telleth." A conf the boundless knowledge, as, before boundless power, of Israel's G torted from the Syrians. "In chamber." In the greatest po crecy.

II. The Syrians seek Elisha (v 13. "Go and spy." How blind to that He who could tell his secret could not also frustrate the move his spies. "In Dothan." Dothan "two wells" or "the double foun was situated on the south side of of Jezreel.

14. "Horses and chariots." W conscious tributes had men pay influences! The king sent "hor chariots and a great host" to ta whose sword was the word of helmet was the defense of the M whose breast-plate was right Even had it been possible to k God could easily raise up and another prophet. "By night." the city by surprise and Elisha s out any warning or opportunity cape.

15. "Servant. "Or minister." margin. "A special servant, chosen from one of the schools prophets." He had only been since Gehazi's dismissal, and had perience of his master's power faith was easily shaken. "Rise We may have been aroused by t of the Syrians. "Alas." Contrast ror of the servant with the ca the prophet. "How shall we d worst of unbelief is, that it not courage for itself, but assumes other Christians are in the same

III. God delivers Elisha (v 16. "Fear not." Elisha speaks whose eyes are opened and who God's protection whether he be angelic host about him or not. the fears of his servant, I. b his own faith in God. 2. By young man to catch a glimpse protectors. "Are more." The pe has God with him has more than can possibly be against him. God is a majority.

17. "Open his eyes." His ser are open and he sees the da open the eyes of his faith that see the protection. The grace ness we can do for the fearful a hearted is to pray for them, a recommend them to the mighty God. The opening of our eyes o our fears; the clearer sight of the power of heaven, the less fear the calamities of earth. "I opened." God opened his serv unveiled his inner sense. "Mou full." How thickly crowded t ual world must be when such s be spared for Elisha alone. "H chariots." Horses and chariots to match horses and chariots of invader. When Judas came to mane with a detachment of t guard, Christ said, "Thinkest t I cannot beseech My Father, and even now send Me more than t gions of angels?" The reserve ers and that I am to look for the same military order as the Ezekiel, Isaiah and John, when scribe the divine equipage, ver a wheeled, harnessed conflagrat means purity, justice, chastise liverance through burning cata lot of rescue? Yes, but chariot

18. "They." The Syrian army down." From the surroundin which they were encamped. Elisha, to capture him, which object in coming to Dothan. It in the character of Elisha to go the city with his now courageous "Elisha prayed." He had prayed servant that he might see. He now prayed for his enemies might be withheld from doing they designed to do. For the eyes of his understanding were ened; but for the Syrians the failed them. They were as ca not to know the place to be Dot recognize Elisha. They grope ness. Thus protection came in prayer. God is merciful to sinn his defeats their plans and wi from crime. "Smote with bl Not the usual Hebrew word for but a compound word meaning to shine. The resulting idea is that of dazzling. This would de lucination rather than total blin

IV. Elisha's treatment of his (vs. 19-23). 19. "He led them to S There is a sort of irony in these Elisha, which virtually treated th with derision.

20. "They saw." Elisha led the mies to Samaria and then their restored and they found themse tives in the midst of their enem When Jehoram, the king of Isra there he asked Elisha if he sho them. 22. Elisha strongly d this and ordered them to be w sent back to Benhadad. 23. The of Elisha's kindness was that ians ceased this sort of warfare Israel.

Burying two women in one g was done at Assaria, Kan., by same thing as requiring two to live in the same house. Sin persons are placed in their s is for a mighty long time, decla Kansas City Star.

Lighting fires for the comfort in which some people in Man England, earn a living. Strict must not light fires or candles Sabbath, which begins on Fri sunset.

SERMON FOR SUNDAY

REPENT D SCOURSE ENTITLED, CRIFYING THE FATHER."

By the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Mc of Brooklyn, N. Y.—We can God Real, We Can Make the Sublime.

lyn, N. Y.—Upon his return to from his vacation, the Rev. Dr. . McLeod, pastor of the Clinton Congregational Church, preached st sermon Sunday morning on the Father." The text was om John xv:8: "Herein is My rified that ye bear much fruit, be My disciples." Dr. McLeod

hat, dear friends, are all New representations of religion? the New Testament with the eth- ing, or religious teaching of all in this respect, and you are ished. There is nothing me- in them, nothing formal, nothing al—every process is a process of no use for a man, or for men, to they have. Abraham for their religion is not a matter of who a estors were; it is a matter of m himself is. Jesus has given us thy sentence His estimate of the the claim that is based on de- hereditv, on social prestige, when that God could raise up, or make unto Abraham out of the very the roadside. The concern that God, when it comes to the matter , is whether a man is a living a dead stick. The hedge, though dge of flowers or roses, in which occurs, does not make the stake thing. The line of descent in man stands, nor the social posi- occupies, nor the church of which attendant, or a member, is noth- man may after all be nothing in a dead stake in a hedge. was a certain fine man, a fine man religiously, politically—one of the en as men went—came to Jesus inquiry on the subject of religion. reverent and devout and respect- courteous and cultured and learned, and teacher of the people, a lec- ethics, but when it came to reli- said to that man, "Ye must be n." The vitality of the represen- find in the New Testament reli life; "I have come that ye might and that ye might have it more ly."

of tests. Not simply of the rep- ons or descriptions of religion, but tests, the New Testament tests . How are we to know that we Christians? How are we to t others are living Christians? New Testament pushes us up to of urgent belief, and insists on he test is fruit, not leaves, not t fruit, and that fruitfulness is essential thing that shall triumph test. Jesus may endure barren- de of the church, but He cannot inside of the church. A bramble ods is bearable, but a bramble in rd, that is intolerable. "By their shall know them. Men do not of thistles or grapes of thorns." of God is perfect, fruitful unto works."

tle stress Jesus lays upon those are so universally adopted and nd admitted to be sufficiently ad- ttendance upon religious ordin- scription to creed and statement, servance of rites and ceremonies: nothing of all that, and He us, friends, just as He came to e, leafy fig tree by the wayside, for fruit, not for leaves, not for not for florescence, not for fo- ht in sacred music, not for fond- literary side of religion, not for petite for well digested and pre- th, but for fruit—fruit, and He closer to us, friends, than any- can come—than our dearest and e come—for, after all, these can tside appearances. He sees real- y see things that pass for good , born, it may be, of wicked of self-conceit. He sees right the centre of the soul, and He is fruit. What shall He find in e? Fruit or leaves, or just bare

is fruitfulness. Now that ought ny test to apply, and it surely, a safe test to apply—for you and y to our own selves. But then, ay say, "Well, what constitutes e?" I am ready now to lay bare fore God; I am ready now to go y face before God and apply the ready now for heart-searching, asure myself by this standard, t to know what constitutes e." "What are the fruits that rts and that I am to look for ich I am to measure myself?" Bible is simply full of that. It e whole thing so plain, and so so variously that a wayfaring a fool need not mistake as to fulness in the Christian life is. "Blessed are the poor in spirit." we are examining ourselves fruits. "Blessed are the poor in ed are the meek; blessed are l (the good hearted); blessed re in heart; blessed are the r; blessed are they who have a relish now and then, but a thirst after righteousness— These are the fruits that the an is expected to grow in his

e says, the fruits, or the fruit it, is love, joy, long suffering, ness, faith, temperance. The Christian is to develop, that oped, that Jesus will expect if —love—the heart of all good- God and love to man. "Who his brother whom he hath seen, he love God—how can he love he hath not seen?" Fruit: love in fellowship with God; joy in with believers; joy in service . Love—joy—peace. Content- under all circumstances; the conviction, of thought and af- ng suffering—patient endur- in affliction, but patient en- wrong and provocation; and temperance and all the rest. fruitfulness mean? It means velopment or achievement of t will approve itself to God. owth of character does not ex- pectation of Christ concerning not exhaust the fruit which has to bear. There is other ead that passage again and you the tenor of it has to do with llowship with Jesus, fellow- purpose to redeem this world sus is not thinking altogether His disciples are to get through with Him, but He is thinking ood which His disciples are to llowship with Him. Not alto- t His disciples are to receive, His disciples are to achieve. branch abide in the vine it h no fruit. If ye abide in Me abide in you, ye shall bring fruit."

we limit the range of the and our hearts and minds on getting, getting, getting— oying, enjoying—that we are ords of Christ concerning do- ing. Apart from the vine the bear no fruit; apart from the vine cannot bear fruit. And we come up to something bring you and me very lowly Lowly, not so much with the rification and penitence, but of exultant joy. It befits us to e our dependence upon Christ,

but here w pendence branch ca in the vi fruit with Paul puts when he and numb that body members hand, no ear to he the body are the cr works; we Christ hol We are th Christ de clothe the build hom prison do supposing sinned, ho are the s publish a message o vation, but He do at?"

And yet t us all. Apa withers; it e vine, the bra and we may Father. Gl with radiance man. Make God-real; we in the eyes o it. We can live our relig grace of God our light shi and friends, shall glorify

Perfection, not be found with God. An heir of has a heritag the generation all things th he finds that flesh is weak, voyage of the sins often ha he thinks it with God and attributes of cause of his breath is a p was so far fr whole nights the mountain from His co again, is decei things of God below an eart death and by cal rule of th millenial reign

Increasin

Some one ha is another op His grace and thought will p tate upon it. portunity!" glorious? Wh God has richly vice we can se think of ourse

Every one t "Come!" gives world.

Every one v "Go!" means G in the hearts heart and life God plants Hi fountain out streams of heal

Take it hom say to yourself, He that and yo ably grand an ably sweet.—A

One T

Each one in sponsible sharer part with our do our part w Apostle John true of good d greeting partak By our well wi in what others thing in the nex to welcome suc workers." Wha what we welcom hear of it—in How wide reach nities of even great is the wo can be engaged coming, or spe enter into the receive a prophe heart and do ou

Ever On

We are comm love God contin and in everyth reason is in acc joining this duty onward and upw by infinite possi ment invite him ing footstep.

Th

"Are these ma ist in a Florentin admit that I do self!" "These p swer, "are not c who are on trial, on trial, not th Observer.

ES AND COMMENT.

natic tube for the transfer
s between Chicago and Mil-
proposed.

no good to pocketbooks
en begin to admire fall

k is said to be getting more
France. It seems, how-
ve lost its influence.

ath of Prince Bismarck
ves to acquaint the world
that the real Prince Bis-
a son

Edward's attempt to rein-
breeches should be a
at a run on the physical
s the'd be!

ina girls have declared
shall kiss them except
must be a strong hint
men to speak up and

gnist that copper is a
ver, though Tom Lawson
at the speculative germ
a copper diet, says the
Post.

an war pictures drawn by
on the spot" look as
might have been copied
Book of Martyrs, de-
Syracuse Post-Standard.

e time for a good many
s" before Niagara Falls
If Prof. Gilbert is right in
that it is "good" to last

Gould has just purchased
of land in Virginia to use
reserve. The Birmingham
ks he should have nego-
e State.

that will stay in the air
ne boats that will not stay
om all the time are yet
mmated, although the lat-
reality than the former.

st, of St. Louis, won a
monstrating that he could
nts a day. Almost any
afford a husband who does
e than that for his keep,"
k Tribune comments.

e say that the women's
carrying handbags is re-
r the many hold-ups. As
of Adam, the woman is
ays the Chicago Evening

nes for that Italian baby
mpre because everybody
ligh character of the pa-
Prince of Piedmont,
Emmanuel and Queen
the Buffalo Courier.

hion decrees that the leg-
e must be the thing for
season. If her vagaries
a side-of-beef sleeve the
court might have to resort
shift of Judges, declares
Sun.

N. J., man woke up to
home had been entered
train and that one car
rough into the cellar. A
aded with coal stopped
e street, however. Such
rsity of fate sometimes.
Boston Transcript.

makers' convention that
New York recently has
gowns may be fastened
or back, but none but
men are to use the back
No doubt the stout women
ly incensed by this sug-
ly they can't expect to
lief in their own stout-
ading these front fasten-
Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

ish Mail has finally fixed
city for the baldheaded-
men of this generation,
n Times-Standard states.
ap that did the mis-
it did not make the
hat wore it baldheaded; it
hair producing organs
generations have had
the same. That is The
all's explanation. It is
as any. Still the mual-
ation given a short time
dheadedness was caused
e vibrations of certain
ch, more scientific and
for wider speculation.

hest Mexican.

uis Terrazas, "the rich-
" is going to make a
United States. General
a person who is said to
a conservative estimate,
He has a heap of gold,
we are told, amounting
50,000,000, or perhaps a
more. He is called the
dual land owner in the
ual estate is said to be
000 acres, consisting of
ranches or haciendas.
xican has fifteen farms,
which is almost as large
of Delaware. He is the
r of herds of cattle sup-
mber about 1,000,000;
tuated in his domains;
s and factories; 10,000
cowboys round up his
as City Journal.

THE SUNDAY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON CO
FOR OCTOBER 2

Subject: Elisha at Dothan, II
8-23.—Memory Verses, 15-
Text, Psalm xxxiv., 7—C
on the Day's Lesson.

I. Elisha assisting the King
(vs. 8-12). 8. "King of Syria.
II., who sent the letter about
(2 Kings 5:5-7). A powerful k
ing thirty-two vassal kings wi
the first siege of Samaria (1 K
He was killed by Hazael (2 Kin
"Warred." Not an open war
sultory skirmishing. The plan o
ian king was to set an ambush
tempt the king of Israel to hi
9. "Man of God." Jehovah r
rael not by kings, mighty armi
generals, but by the man of Go
might be seen that salvation
work of human strength or wi
due to the God of Israel. "Be
on the lookout. "Are come do
coming down." R. V. God
that the wicked are doing, and
employ this knowledge for the
the good. 10. "King of I-
A party of troops to pre-occupy
and thus the Syrians found the
had been detected. It is prob
whenever the Syrians arrived a
selected for attack they found
Israelitish forces already there
himself." Those who careful
God's directions will have no di
in generating the foe. "Not
once." This was done repeate
11. "Sore troubled." Vexed
grined that all his plans were ma
to Israel, and that they could
all his stratagems with decision
me." When his design was thu
edly frustrated it was natural
of treachery among his own pe
"One of his servants." From so
ite this Syrian may have obta
knowledge. "Telleth." A confe
the boundless knowledge, as, befo
boundless power, of Israel's Go
torted from the Syrians. "In
chamber." In the greatest po
crecy.
12. The Syrians seek Elisha (v
13. "Go and spy." How blind t
that He who could tell his secret
could not also frustrate the move
his spies. "In Dothan." Dotha
"two wells" or "the double four
was situated on the south side of
of Jezreel.
14. "Horses and chariots." W
conscious tributes had men pay
influences! The king sent "hor
chariots and a great host" to tak
whose sword was the word of Go
helmet was the defense of the M
whose breast-plate was righte
Even had it been possible to ki
God could easily raise up and
another prophet. "By night."
the city by surprise and Elisha w
out any warning or opportunity
cape.
15. "Servant. "Or minister.
margin. "A special servant,
chosen from one of the schools
prophets." He had only been
since Gehazi's dismissal, and had
perience of his master's power
faith was easily shaken. "Rise
le may have been aroused by the
of the Syrians. "Alas." Contrast
ror of the servant with the ca
the prophet. "How shall we do
worst of unbelief is, that it not o
courage for itself, but assumes
other Christians are in the same
III. God delivers Elisha (vs
16. "Fear not." Elisha speaks
whose eyes are opened and who
God's protection whether he be
angelic host about him or not.
the fears of his servant. 1. By
young man to catch a glimpse
protectors. "Are more." The pe
has God with him has more than
can possibly be against him.
God is a majority.
17. "Open his eyes." His nat
are open and he sees the dang
open the eyes of his faith that
see the protection. The greate
ness we can do for the fearful a
hearted is to pray for them, a
recommend them to the mighty
God. The opening of our eyes w
our fears; the clearer sight we
the power of heaven, the less
fear the calamities of earth.
opened." God opened his spirit
unveiled his inner sense. "Mount
ful." How Dickly crowded th
ual world must be when such a
be spared for Elisha alone. "He
chariots." Horses and chariots w
to match horses and chariots of the
invader. When Judas came to
mane with a detachment of the
guard, Christ said, "Thinkest t
I cannot beseech My Father, and
even now send Me more than t
hosts of angels." The reserves
the same military order as the fo
Ezekiel, Isaiah and John, when
scribe the divine equipage, repres
a wheeled, harnessed conflagratio
means purity, justice, chastisem
liverance through burning escapes
out of rescue? Yes, but chariot of
18. "They." The Syrian army
down." From the surrounding
which they were encamped.
Elisha, to capture him, which w
object in coming to Dothan. It w
in the character of Elisha to go fo
the city with his now courageous
"Elisha prayed." He had praye
servant that he might see God
He now prayed for his enemies
might be withheld from doing
they designed to do. For the se
eyes of his understanding were
open; but for the Syrians their
failed them. They were as con
not to know the place to be Dot
recognize Elisha. They groped a
mes. Thus protection came in a
prayer. God is merciful to smo
his defeats their plans and
from crime. "Smote with bl
Not the usual Hebrew word for
but a compound word meaning
to shine. The resulting idea
that of dazzling. This would
illumination rather than total los
IV. Elisha's treatment of
(vs. 19-23). 19. "He led them to
There is a sort of irony in these
Elisha, which virtually treated th
with derision.
20. "They saw." Elisha led the
mies to Samaria and then their
restored and they found themse
then in the midst of their ene
When Jehoram, the king of Is
them, he asked Elisha if he s
them. 22. Elisha wrongly ord
this and ordered them to be we
sent back to Benhadad. 23. T
of Elisha's kindness was that
this caused this sort of warfa
later.

Burying two women in one g
was done at Azaria, Kan., in
same thing as requiring two
to live in the same house. Si
persons are placed in their s
is for a mighty long time, dec

Kansas City Star.

Lighting fires for the amuse
in which some people in Ma
England, earn a living. Str
must not light fires or candle
Sabbath, which begins on F
sunset.

SERMON FOR SUNDAY

REVIVENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "GLORIFYING THE FATHER."

Delivered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Mc-
Leod of Brooklyn, N. Y.—We Can
Make God Real, We Can Make the
Sublime.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Upon his return to
city from his vacation, the Rev. Dr.
Thomas B. McLeod, pastor of the Clinton
Avenue Congregational Church, preached
an excellent sermon Sunday morning on
"Glorifying the Father." The text was
from John xv:8: "Herein is My
Father glorified that ye bear much fruit,
so shall ye be My disciples." Dr. McLeod
said:

Beloved, dear friends, are all New
Testament representations of religion!
Turn to the New Testament with the eth-
ical, or religious teaching of all
religions in this respect, and you are
astonished. There is nothing me-
chanical in them, nothing formal, nothing
mechanical—every process is a process of
life. No use for a man, or for men, to
say they have Abraham for their
father. Religion is not a matter of who a
man's ancestors were; it is a matter of
life in himself is. Jesus has given us
the sentence His estimate of the
false claim that is based on de-
scent, heredity, on social prestige, when
that God could raise up, or make
children unto Abraham out of the very
stones of the roadside. The concern that
God has, when it comes to the matter
of life, is whether a man is a living
branch or a dead stick. The hedge, though
made up of flowers or roses, in which
the heart recurs, does not make the stake
a living thing. The line of descent in
which a man stands, nor the social posi-
tion he occupies, nor the church of which
he is an attendant, or a member, is noth-
ing. A man may after all be nothing
more than a dead stake in a hedge.
Here is a certain fine man, a fine man
religiously, politically—one of the
best men as men went—came to Jesus
with an inquiry on the subject of religion.
He was a different and devout and respect-
able, courteous and cultured and learned,
a good teacher of the people, a lec-
turer on ethics, but when it came to reli-
gion he said to that man, "Ye must be
born again." The vitality of the represen-
tations found in the New Testament reli-
gion is life; "I have come that ye might
have life and that ye might have it more
abundantly."

All tests. Not simply of the rep-
resentations or descriptions of religion, but
of all tests, the New Testament tests
life. How are we to know that we
are Christians? How are we to
know that others are living Christians?
The New Testament pushes us up to
the point of urgent belief, and insists on
the test is fruit, not leaves, not
bare fruit, and that fruitfulness is
the essential thing that shall triumph
the test. Jesus may endure barren-
ness of the church, but He cannot
tolerate of the church. A bramble
bush is bearable, but a bramble in
fruit, that is intolerable. "By their
fruits shall know them. Men do not
gather of thistles or grapes of thorns."
The fruit of God is perfect, fruitful unto
good works."

The witness Jesus lays upon those
who are so universally adopted and
so admitted to be sufficiently ad-
equate dependance upon religious ordin-
ances, subscription to creed and statement,
observance of rites and ceremonies;
nothing of all that, and He
says, friends, just as He came to
the leafy figtree by the wayside,
looking for fruit, not for leaves, not for
flowers, not for florescence, not for fond-
ness for literary side of religion, not for
appetite for well digested and pre-
pared, but for fruit—fruit, and He
comes closer to us, friends, than any-
man can come—than our dearest and
best can come—for, after all, these can
but make appearances. He sees real-
ity, sees things that pass for good
now, born, it may be, of wicked
pride of self-conceit. He sees right
into the centre of the soul, and He is
looking for fruit. What shall He find in
you? Fruit or leaves, or just bare
stalks?

As to fruitfulness. Now that ought
to be a easy test to apply, and it surely
is a safe test to apply—for you and
for me to our own selves. But then,
you may say, "Well, what constitutes
fruit? I am ready now to lay bare
before God; I am ready now to go
face to face before God and apply the
test; I am ready now for heart-searching,
to assure myself by this standard,
and to know what constitutes
fruit." "What are the fruits that
I see and that I am to look for
which I am to measure myself?"
The Bible is simply full of that. It
makes the whole thing so plain, and so
unmistakably—variously that a wayfaring
man, a fool need not mistake as to
fruitfulness in the Christian life is.
"Blessed are the poor in spirit."
Now we are examining ourselves
by fruits. "Blessed are the poor in
spirit are the meek; blessed are
they that mourn (the good hearted); blessed
are the pure in heart; blessed are the
peacemakers are they who have
learned a relish now and then, but a
constant thirst after righteousness—
fruits. Those are the fruits that the
Christian is expected to grow in his
life.

The grace, the fruits, or the fruit
of the spirit, is love, joy, long suffering,
gentleness, faith, temperance. The
fruit the Christian is to develop, that
God hoped, that Jesus will expect if
He come—love—the heart of all good-
ness, God and love to man. "Who
loveth not his brother whom he hath seen,
how can he love God—how can he love
God whom he hath not seen?" Fruit: love
and joy in fellowship with God; joy in
fellowship with believers; joy in service
of love. Love—joy—peace. Content-
ment under all circumstances; the
conviction, of thought and af-
fection, suffering—patient endur-
ance in affliction, but patient en-
during and provocation; and
then temperance and all the rest.
What fruitfulness mean? It means
development or achievement of
life will approve itself to God.
Growth of character does not ex-
pectation of Christ concerning
not exhaust the fruit which
has to bear. There is other
read that passage again and you
the tenor of it has to do with
fellowship with Jesus, fellow-
purpose to redeem this world
Jesus is not thinking altogether
His disciples are to get through
with Him, but He is thinking
well which His disciples are to
fellowship with Him. Not alto-
that His disciples are to receive,
His disciples are to achieve.
branch abide in the vine it
no fruit. If ye abide in Me
abide in you, ye shall bring
fruit."

Do we limit the range of the
life and our hearts and minds
on getting, getting, getting—
saying, enjoying—that we are
deeds of Christ concerning do-
ing. Apart from the vine the
bear no fruit; apart from the
vine cannot bear fruit. And
we come up to something
among you and me very lowly
Lowly, not so much with the
humiliation and penitence, but
penitent joy. It befits us to
our dependence upon Christ,
but here we have Christ confessing His de-
pendence on us. Marvelous thing! "The
branch cannot bear of itself except it abide
in the vine," and the vine cannot bear
fruit without the branches. The Apostle
Paul puts that thought in another form
when he says: "Ye are the body of Christ,
and members—each severally—members of
that body." Apart from the body the
members perish. There is no power in the
hand, no vision in the eye, no power in the
ear to hear the voice of God apart from
the body. We are the body of Christ; we
are the organization through which Christ
works; we are the organization by which
Christ builds up His kingdom on the earth.
We are the hands of Christ. Christ wants.
Christ desires to feed the hungry, and
clothe the naked, and visit the sick, and
build homes for the homeless, and open
prison doors for those in captivity, but
supposing the hands of the Lord be par-
alyzed, how can He do these things? We
are the voice of Christ. Christ wants to
publish abroad to the end of the earth the
message of God's love and the way of sal-
vation, but if the voice be silent, how can
He do it?

We talk about the mercy of God having
no limitation. We talk about the bound-
less pity of God, and we do well, but the
pity of God and the mercy of God have
their limitations. Not according to the dis-
torted Calvinism which our fathers believ-
ed, God's mercy is infinite; God's pity is
boundless; His love extends to all men—
that we believe; in that declaration we
glory; we count it the very flower and cor-
onation of our religion. And yet God's
mercy is limited. His compassion is bound-
ed, His pity is shortened by us—by us. Ac-
cording as we are willing or unwilling is
the limitlessness of the love of God.

Let us take a homely illustration. Here
is a friend—a man whom you have always
known, a classmate it may be in school, an
associate in business—and he has fallen
upon evil times and everything that he
spent his life is accumulating is gone. You
are rich, you are perfectly able to put that
man on his feet again; to give him a sec-
ond chance and another start; you are
God's elected minister for that purpose.
But you don't do it. God is kindly dis-
posed to that man; God would help that
man, and He has put you in a position to
help him. You are His hands; you are
God's ministering agency, but you limit
God's goodness, don't you?

God is very pitiful, very pitiful. Rich
men can feed poor men, but they don't do
it. No manna falls from heaven to feed
those poor men. They starve. God is
wondrously pitiful, and there are strong
people who are perfectly able to help and
comfort weak and sickly people, but these
sickly people die for lack of help. No min-
istering angel comes down to cool their fe-
ver and heal them. Don't you see that we,
God's hand, God's voice, the branches and
twigs of the vine, limit the fruitfulness of
the vine, limit the power of the Almighty?
"Herein is My Father glorified, that ye
bear much fruit, so shall ye be My disci-
ples." Friends, the thought is appalling;
it oppresses me. When I look at that
from one side I am terrified to think that
the thing that God wanted done yesterday
is not done through my neglect.

And yet there is encouragement here for
us all. Apart from the vine the branch
withers; it can do nothing. Abiding in the
vine, the branch bringeth forth much fruit,
and we may abide and we may glorify our
Father. Glorify Him. Make Him shine
with radiance and beauty in the eyes of
man. Make God manifest. We can make
God real; we can make the gospel sublime
in the eyes of those who are living without
it. We can so tell the story; we can so
live our religion; we can so manifest the
grace of God in our lives; we can so let
our light shine that others—our neighbors
and friends, our children and relatives—
shall glorify our Father in heaven.

God Only Is Perfect.

Perfection, in every absolute sense, can-
not be found among men—it abides only
with God. Man, at his best, is not free.
An heir of immortality, he is imprisoned
into time. Candidate for sainthood, he
has a heritage of sin and corruption from
the generations of the past. Called to do
all things through God strengthening him,
he finds that the spirit is willing but the
flesh is weak. Countless perils menace the
voyage of the perfectionist. Presumptuous
sins often have dominion over him, when
he thinks it is not robbery to be equal
with God and share with the absolute the
attributes of divinity. Spiritual pride
leads him to moral ruin when he is per-
suaded to forget the hour of prayer be-
cause of his conceit that with him every
breath is a prayer. The Man of Nazareth
was so far from this vanity that He spent
whole nights in communion with God on
the mountains and in solitary places apart
from His companions. The perfectionist,
again, is deceived when he materializes the
things of God, by asserting for the saints
below an earthly empire over disease and
death and by claiming a part in the politi-
cal rule of the quick-coming Christ in a
millennial reign at Jerusalem.

Increasing God's Opportunities.

Some one has said that "each human life
is another opportunity for God to display
His grace and power." So it is, and the
thought will grow upon you as you medi-
tate upon it. Just think, "I am God's op-
portunity!" Isn't it wonderful? Isn't it
glorious? When we look at others whom
God has richly blessed and honored in ser-
vice we can see how it is, but do we ever
think of ourselves as God's opportunity?
Every one that responds to God's call,
"Come!" gives God a larger place in the
world.

Every one who obeys God's command,
"Go!" assists God in gaining a larger place
in the hearts of men. Every regenerated
heart and life is a new garden in which
God plants His seeds of love and grace; a
fountain out of which flow constant
streams of healing power.

Take it home, dear young friend, and
say to yourself, "I am God's opportunity."
Be that and your life will become unutter-
ably grand and your experience unspeak-
ably sweet.—A. W. Spooner, D. D.

One Thing We Can Do.

Each one in any given place has a re-
sponsible share in every other's good work
in that place. In some things we do our
part with our hands; in other matters we
do our part with our hearts. What the
Apostle John said about evil deeds is as
true of good deeds: "He that giveth him
greeting partaketh in his * * * works."
By our well wishing we become partakers
in what others do. John said the same
thing in the next Epistle: "We * * * ought
to welcome such, that we may be fellow-
workers." What we speed on its way, and
what we welcome in our hearts when we
hear of it—in all this we have a share.
How wide reaching, then, are the opportu-
nities of even the most secluded! How
great is the work in which even the least
can be engaged! As we hail any good in-
coming, or speed any good outgoing, we
enter into the prophet's work, and shall
receive a prophet's reward. Let us take
heart and do our share.

Ever Onward and Upward.

We are commanded to be perfect, to
love God continually, to rejoice evermore,
and in everything to give thanks. And
reason is in accord with revelation in en-
joining this duty. Man's pathway is ever
onward and upward. Larger and seeming-
ly infinite possibilities of future achieve-
ment invite him to press on with unweary-
ing footstep.

Those on Trial.

"Are these masterpieces?" asked a tour-
ist in a Florentine gallery, adding, "I must
admit that I do not see much in them my-
self." "These pictures, sir," was the an-
swer, "are not on trial; it is the visitors
who are on trial." It is the critics who are
on trial, not the Scriptures.—New York
Observer.

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth street, Fond Du Lac, Wis., Presbyterian clergyman, says: "I had attacks of kidney disorders which kept me in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything. What I suffered can hardly be told. Complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. This I can conscientiously say, Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Fighting "En Deshabille."

It is reported from Lalo-Yang, says the Westminster Gazette, that owing to the heat the soldiers often fight in their underclothes. The most remarkable instance of fighting en deshabille is the famous Battle of the Shirts, which took place in 1544 on the shores of Loch Lochy, in the Highlands of Scotland, between a band of Frasers and MacDonalds. The day was so hot that the combatants threw off not only their plaids, but the rest of their clothes, and went at it in their shirts. Even then the heat was unbearable, and many, wearied with the big two-handed swords, rushed into the cool waters of the loch and fought there with their dirks. Lord Lovat, whose desperate valor earned for him the name of "Cruaidh Choscar" (the hardy slaughterer), and his son were killed. In fact, it is said that only four of the Frasers came out of the fight alive, and not many more of the MacDonalds, who, however, secured the victory.

Women Who Shun Men.

On a small island in the Greek archipelago there is a colony which is composed entirely of women. It is a sort of religious order which considers it a disgrace for one of its members to even look at a man. When a fisherman approaches the island, the women pull the cowls of their cassocks over their heads and turn their backs. Provisions are never imported, as the women, strict vegetarians, grow their own products. Only the matron, who is annually elected head of the colony, is ever allowed to leave the island. The others remain there all their lives, taking their turn at tilling the soil, washing and housekeeping.

A Record Commodore.

Captain Clay, commodore officer of the London and Northwestern Railway Company's fleet of steamships running between Holyhead and Ireland, who has just retired, has crossed the Irish Sea nearly 20,000 times as commander and has navigated the railway company's vessels about 1,500,000 miles and carried nearly 1,250,000 passengers.

The Krag carbine will soon be discarded by the cavalry and the national board will seek to obtain possession of them for distribution to the military schools at the rate of about ten pieces to each school where army officers are detailed as instructors.

Swedish postoffices are closed from 3 to 5 o'clock, and during that time the clerks are free.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In Paris last year 6628 persons were cremated.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The earliest money was in the form of animal's skins.

Rocks.

The man of substance was proud to be mentioned in connection with so high an office, but he would not be a candidate.

"This rock," he exclaimed, pointing to a great granite bowlder, "shall fly from its firm base as soon as mine——"

Here the committee of notification withdrew, perceiving that their mission was hopeless.—Puck.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Labor-Saving Hand Organs.

Labor-saving devices have got to the hand organs at last, says the New York Sun. In one of the latest, instead of the organ man turning the crank, he presses a button. The music plays on till he releases his finger. The music is sweeter than that of other organs and it can be heard blocks away.

Often.

Far too much abuse is leveled at the medium for lack of results, when it is the advertisement itself that is faulty.—Newspaperdom.

The only lithotype in existence is possessed by the inventor and it is claimed that he has issued volumes from it. Printing from aluminum surfaces on the principle of lithography is now an established success, though the art is only several years old. Aluminum, it was found, has a texture which enables it to act the same as a lithographic stone, and it is less expensive and vastly lighter to handle.

As in lithography, the letters or designs are simply traced on the surface of the aluminum, in a greasy ink, and not raised as in type printing. The surface is inked for printing with rollers in the usual way. The ink adheres to the face of the letters or designs because of the affinity of the grease for the ink. The rest of the surface is not inked. A sheet of paper pressed against the inked plate in the usual way thus receives a printed impression.

Dr. Koenig, of Germany, has announced that he has succeeded in solving the problem of colored photography.

FIBROID TUMORS CURED.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes' Second Letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letters proving genuineness cannot be produced

AN ENTIRE MEDICINE CHEST

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

QUICKLY RELIEVES PAINS AND ACHES

Kills Germs

FOR MAN OR BEAST

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

Avery & Company

SUCCESSORS TO

AVERY & McMILLAN,

81-88 South Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

—ALL KINDS OF—

MACHINERY

Reliable Frick Engines, Boilers, all Sizes, Wheat Separators.

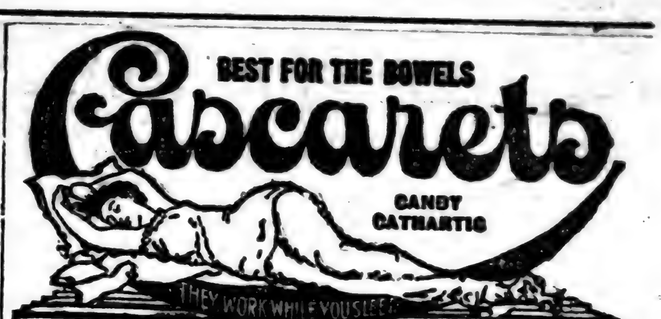
BEST IMPROVED SAW MILL ON EARTH.

Large Engines and Boilers supplied promptly. Shingle Mills, Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Saw Teeth, Patent Dogs, Steam Governors, Full line Engines & Mill Supplies. Send for free Catalogue.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, blouted bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

BUTTONS! 1-4 and 1-3 Price.

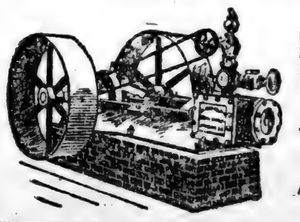
10-K Gold filled Regular Price 10c.
14-K Gold filled Regular Price 15c.
Sterling Silver. Regular Price 25c.

We want you to have our big, Handsome Free Catalogue, with its Free Gold Watch offer, so will send the famous Guaranteed "King" Collar Buttons at these prices if you order them before Nov. 10th. Add 1c postage for each Button ordered.. State if for sleeve, front or back of neck.

BLACH'S 1912 1914 First Ave. BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA.

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS



High Pressure Return Tubular Boilers
Morison Internally Fired Boilers
High Grade Slide Valve Engines
Transmission Machinery
Heavy Castings
Wrought Iron and Steel Work
Tanks, Stacks and Stand Pipes

Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty

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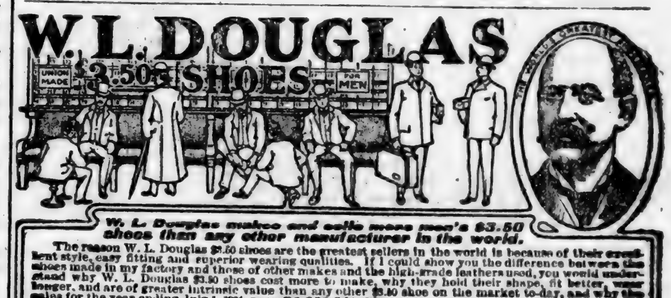
W. L. DOUGLAS



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were $6,263,040.00.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.

"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00."—B. S. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.

FREE TO BOYS

A COMPLETE FOOTBALL OUTFIT, WORTH $3.00

Consisting of a pair of Intercollegiate football pants, sleeveless jacket, fine quality worsted belt and handsome heavy pair of stockings—a splendid outfit.

BOYS, we give you free this Handsome Football Outfit for selling only thirty-two of our fine quality handkerchiefs at 10c. each.

EVERYBODY USES HANDKERCHIEFS—QUICK, EASY SELLERS—SEND NO MONEY—WE TRUST YOU WITH THE HANDKERCHIEFS TO SELL.

When sold send us the money and you will receive at once the complete football outfit FREE. WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Send your name and address at once.

Le Moyne Handkerchief Co., 12 East 14th St., N. Y.

OTHER PREMIUMS.
All Wool Sweaters, Roller Skates, Fountain Pens, Boxing Gloves, Watches, etc.

FREE TO GIRLS

Two Beautiful Dolls.

A HANDSOME SUNDAY DOLL AND A VERY FINE EVERY DAY DOLLY.

OUR SUNDAY DOLL is a big beauty, elaborately dressed, bisque head, curly hair, pearly teeth, jointed body, sleeping eyes, dressed in silk or satin and lace large, elegant hat, shoes and stockings to match—a perfect doll baby.

OUR EVERY DAY DOLL is a large dolly, bisque head, flowing hair—a real nice every day dolly.

EXTRA PRESENTS. A beautiful Japanese doll fan and half a dozen dainty doll handkerchiefs.

GIRLS, we give you the entire doll outfit for selling only thirty-two of our fine quality handkerchiefs at 10c. each.

SEND NO MONEY. WE TRUST YOU WITH THE HANDKERCHIEFS TO SELL. When sold send us the money, and you will receive at once the complete elegant doll outfit. WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES. Send your name and address at once.

OTHER PREMIUMS.
Wool Sweaters, School Umbrellas, Roller Skates, Fountain Pens, Manicure Sets, etc.

Le Moyne Handkerchief Co., 12 East 14th St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

I have gilt-edge dividend-paying stocks that I desire to re-do for real estate. These stocks will bear the closest investigation and, at a conservative estimate, will pay from 10 to 30 per cent. on the par value annually. For further information write to DR. W. A. LANDERS, Dun and Bel Block, Racine, Wis.

Am. 44, 1904.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 10 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

MONARCH STUMP PULLER. Will pull 4-foot stump without help. Guaranteed to stand a strain of 5,000 lbs. Catalogue and free course address MONARCH GRUBBER CO., Lone Tree, Ia.

No More Blind Horses Fee Specific Ophthalmia (Moon Blindness) & other Sore Eyes. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a cure

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

Is Love to be Dethroned?

By H. B. Marriott-Watson.

THE mondaine of New York and Newport will run after new dukes and buy new jewels. The sober wife of the sober New England farmer will sit under new pastors and buy new drugs.

The American woman has perfected the cult of pleasure as no living being in all the history of the world. A certain common bond unites the drab woman on her farm and the belle of Fifth avenue.

That spirit is visible in all classes of real Americanized women, whether in the daughter of the millionaire or in the factory hand. It is the spirit of independence which finds its logical issue in cold selfishness. The factory girls refuse to be married and take up the burdens of maternity; they put their savings upon their backs and "have a good time."

The typical American woman is proverbially careless of the male of her race. We Europeans see it every day in the case of our American visitors. The American woman is set on getting the best she can for her money, or her father's money, or it may be her husband's. She rides over man roughshod. It is the era of the woman's revenge, and apparently she is getting it. But in the result it is achieved by a demoralization of sex, even by a debauch of sex.

The doctrine of the superiority of woman, or its analogue, the dominance of woman, has resulted in a breach of the laws of maternity. Evasion of childbirth follows, and will follow, the passage of woman's rights and the higher feminism. Even on the threshold of this great and delicate question is one stayed by the consciousness that the American woman has aimed the first great blow at the reign of Love. So far as the eye of man can carry now, American civilization, by the overthrow of Love and its potency, will have inaugurated a new era fraught with portentious issues.

Having emerged from mere barbarism into an age of sentiment, are we to complete the cycle by passing into a stage where considerations of personal ambition, or vanity, or greed, or something material, rule the sexual relations? We are, it would appear, on the threshold of the third era, in which Love is to be faded into a sentiment so thin that it would not be recognizable of our sturdy fathers. That stage of the cycle surely must spell decline, diminution
* * * death.

Woman's taste has been perverted by her appreciation of the gifts of man as tributes to her beauty. A man will take a thing to eat or wear or use somehow, because, whether it is bad or good, he likes it. A woman's possessions are rather the fruit of her vanity than her taste. She acquires things not because she likes them or needs them, but because they represent self-esteem, gratification, the humiliation of rivals.

The Lesson of Life.

By Agnes Repplier.

IT IS to be hoped that all American boys and girls read the Sunday newspapers. How else can they learn the really important things of life, the things which it is wise and well for them to know? Where else will they be told that little William Vincent Astor, aged thirteen, eats oatmeal every morning for his breakfast, and meat and vegetables "in sparing quantities" for his dinner? That he has a tutor, a valet, a groom, a chauffeur and "a special body guard"—whatever that may be—all engaged in looking after him. That there is an "automatic street-sprinkler" among his toys. That his automobile cost twelve thousand dollars. That he is tall for his age, and that his "chin is a special heritage from his father." How, save through a Sunday paper, are young Americans to know that little Margaret Carnegie, aged four, has her own private kitchen, "which is said to excel that of any other residence in the world," and that in it are prepared "splendid banquets" for the Carnegie dolls? That she has ten rooms of her own, whereas Willie Astor has only five, and that she believes her father to be "the richest of mankind." Whether she, too, has inherited a chin is not mentioned. We can but hope that one may be found among her assets.

Here is food for thought. Let every little American boy say solemnly to himself, when he eats his morning oatmeal: "Willie Astor eats oatmeal, too." Let every little American girl remember, when she gives her dolls a tea-party, that Margaret Carnegie's dolls sit down to "banquets," cooked in the most splendid kitchen in the world. Above all, let both boys and girls ponder deeply over the sentence which describes young Astor's tutor, groom and valet as "subjects of the embryonic monarch." It is well that they should realize early in life that a rich little boy is an embryonic monarch whose tutor is his subject, not his master. Thus will our children preserve those ideals and that scorn of ignoble things which make the greatness of a nation. Thus will we foster that sturdy spirit of independence which gave us national life, and those civic virtues which alone can save us from decay.—Life.

Stanley's Qualities as a Leader

By A. J. Mounteney-Jephson.

I DO not intend to eulogize my old chief, for eulogies are seldom convincing. He had many faults, and some of them even were grave ones, but they were, I think, chiefly the faults of his qualities, and without those faults he would not probably have been possessed of some of the great qualities which made him so successful in almost everything that he undertook. His faults were never of a mean or petty kind, and were easily forgiven when one saw the true greatness and nobility of his nature beyond. That untiring energy and indomitable resolve to overcome all difficulties; that apparently ruthless determination to sweep away all opposition; his seeming hardness and callousness in working to achieve what he had undertaken, if he felt that the end was a good one; the curiously hard and unsympathetic attitude he had toward failure of any kind, no matter how blameless the failure might be; all these and many others are not qualities that are usually found in gentle and amiable natures, and they do not as a rule attract sympathy and affection. But they saved the whole expedition from annihilation many a time, they dragged us out of difficulties which would have overcome an ordinary man, they drew us through places where there seemed to be only death before us, and they gained for him the absolute trust and confidence of all those who followed him.

In the early part of the expedition, we, Stanley's four officers, Captain Stairs, Captain Nelson, Dr. Parke, and myself, did not entirely understand his character, and at first the things that he did seemed to us sometimes to be hard and unnecessary. But as the months went by, our estimate of his character changed, for we saw how absolutely right and necessary all that he had done had been, and we realized that sometimes it was very necessary to do hard things for the safety and preservation of an expedition like ours.

Stanley has often been accused of cruelty, but I can only say that during the three years we four officers were with him in Africa we never once saw him do a cruel or wanton thing, or anything of which our consciences disapproved.—Scribner's.

American Wisdom Unripe.

By President William H. P. Faunce, of Brown University.

THE American Nation is regarded by impartial observers as agile rather than profound in intellect. Whatever the goal, we arrive there while other peoples are considering how to start. Yet we still stand outside the realm of ripened wisdom and assurance and stable conviction.

The men of our time have mobility and ingenuity rather than poise and dignity; they are more attached to expedients than to principles, preferring action to thought; and our generation, so full of life, and movement, appears at times to be "bound nowhere under full sail."

We are quick to respond and adapt truths which others have discovered. We have marvelous inventors, but few scientists of the first rank; excellent writers of school books, few authorities in education; admirable preachers, few theologians whose voices are heard in Europe; skilful expositors of philosophy, no thinkers who rank with those of lands where thought has time to brood and ripen before action begins. Our age is strenuous to the breaking point.

The Rich Men of France.

According to M. Neymarck, the statistician, the number of French citizens possessing estates of a realizable cash value exceeding £2,000,000 is under 30; while those possessing estates over £500,000, but under £2,000,000 in value, is about 100. Between 500 and 600 persons possess fortunes averaging from £200,000 to £400,000. Some 4,000 persons in France possess fortunes of between £100,000 and £200,000. About 13,000 French are "millionaires" as the word is understood in France, namely, possessing over £40,000, and up to £90,000. Going lower down the scale, it is estimated that 262,000 Frenchmen possess a capital of between £2,000 and £4,000, and 1,548,000 hold between £400 and £1,900 each.—London Globe.

Shoes were not made "rights and lefts" until the year 1472.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt removed from office Robert S. Rodie, Supervising Inspector of the Steamboat Inspection Service.

While Attorney-General Moody was taking his customary morning exercise on horseback he was thrown near the White House, and had a narrow escape from serious injury. His horse fell with him, but Mr. Moody suffered only a few bruises.

Robert Woods Bliss, United States Consul at Venice, was appointed Second Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg.

Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburg, has been made First Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Bangkok, Siam. Paul Nash, who is succeeded by Mr. Schuyler, has been appointed United States Consul at Venice, succeeding Mr. Bliss.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Judge Robinson, of the First Circuit Court, in Honolulu, has sentenced E. S. Boyd, former Land Commissioner of Hawaii, to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. Boyd was indicted last April on the charge of embezzling public funds. Pending an appeal Boyd has been admitted to bail.

Lieutenant Pritchard, of the Philippine army, son of ex-Senator Peter C. Pritchard, went insane and killed Lieutenant Deen and then killed himself.

A white man throughout the Philippines is as safe in traveling or living as in Arizona or Colorado or Montana. He may go about with perfect freedom.

The Union party, of Porto Rico, has nominated Julio Larrinaga for the office of Commissioner to the United States.

DOMESTIC.

Annual reports on the various Rock Island systems were issued.

Philip Weinseimer took the stand in his trial for extortion in New York City. Mr. Rand, for the prosecution, attempted to show that the labor leader had banked $80,000 on a $1300 salary.

Miss Miriam Grant, daughter of Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., was married to Lieutenant Ulysses S. Macy, U. S. N., in Grace Church chantry, in New York City.

Firemen say that the fire in the tenements at Nos. 15 and 17 Moore street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in which six persons lost their lives, was started by thieves for purposes of plunder.

The House of Bishops at the Protestant Episcopal Convention in Boston, Mass., approved of the amendment of the divorce canon forbidding clergymen to officiate at the marriage of any person who has been divorced.

Charles Pfefferman and Cora Kipling were found dead in the Pfefferman apartment in New York City after Mrs. Pfefferman had quarreled with her husband and gone away. The man and woman had been shot and the gas was turned on in every room.

One man was killed and the lives of many others were endangered in an elevated road accident in New York City.

Two New Jersey duck hunters were swept to sea in a leaky rowboat and tossed about thirty-six hours.

The paymaster of a contractor on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad was wounded and robbed of $13,000 near Dubois, Pa.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has stationed 200 mounted inspectors on the Mexican border to stop suspected immigrants from entering the United States by way of Texas.

W. L. Douglas accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

Paul Schmidt, a youth of nineteen, whose parents in New York City are highly respected, confessed to the murder of William Taylor at Sherman, Conn. He was surprised in a robbery and beat his discoverer to death.

Run over by a street car at Montgomery, Ala., C. J. Cassimus, a wealthy retired merchant, was killed, his body being fearfully mangled.

Burglars blew open the postoffice safe at Wabash, Minn., securing about $700 in cash and $700 in stamps.

Italian Day was observed at the St. Louis Exposition, the exercises being commemorative of the landing of Columbus.

There was considerable rioting in Chicago, Ill., in connection with the strike of the baggage wagon drivers.

Impeachment proceedings were filed at Montgomery, Ala., against Sheriff A. D. Rogers, of Madison County, he being charged with neglect of duty.

Edward Van Wart, pilot of the General Slocum when she was destroyed by fire, had his license restored to him.

General Chaffee issued an order calling attention to the law forbidding army officers to receive gifts from subordinates, and announcing that it would be enforced hereafter.

Edwin O. Quigley, once a wealthy broker, of New York, was released from Sing Sing prison, after serving nine years, eight months and fifteen days for forging bonds in 1895.

FOREIGN.

M. Santos-Dumont, a special cable dispatch said, is building a new steerable balloon with which he intends to make a week's voyage in the air.

Through his personal representative King Leopold of Belgium presented to President Roosevelt the Belgian reply to the charges of atrocities in the Congo Free State.

Martin Female College Burned.

Fire destroyed Martin Female College at Pulaski, Tenn., entailing a loss of $40,000, with $30,000 insurance. The occupants all escaped without accident.

Baltic Fleet Sails North.

The battleships of the Baltic fleet sailed north from Danish waters presumably starting for the Far East.

Diphtheria in Brooklyn.

An epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) public schools.

ST. LOUIS POLICE BATTLE.

Detectives Killed by Train Robbers in Small Room.

Bandits Who Were Being Run Down by Officers of the Law Put Up a Game Fight to the End.

St. Louis, Mo.—Confined in one small room at No. 1324 Pine street, five men—three city detectives and two train robber suspects—fought a battle of death at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and hardly before the seven flashes of the revolvers had dimmed two lives had been snuffed out, another prolonged only for a few hours and two men badly wounded.

John Shea and Thomas Dwyer, city detectives, and Al Rose, a suspect, are dead, and Thomas McCluskey, another detective, and W. B. Morris, alias C. C. Blair, were mortally wounded. Detectives Harry James and Edward P. Boyle, of Kansas City, who also participated in the raid, escaped uninjured through the earlier arrest of Harry Vaughn, alias, Adams, in the street before the shooting. Vaughn was badly clubbed for attempting to assist his comrades when he was led into the house.

McCluskey and Morris are at the city hospital, while Rose's body was taken to the morgue after his death from wounds supposedly inflicted by Dwyer. The bodies of the two detectives were sent to an undertaker's.

Vaughn is in custody, as are almost a dozen persons in the neighborhood, who either witnessed part of the shooting, or may be able to throw some light on the affair, which is the most terrible in the history of the St. Louis Police Department.

Morris boasted that he did all of the shooting which resulted in the detectives' deaths, and it was he who faced them as they opened the door and sent a death fusillade with unerring aim into their ranks before himself falling to the floor from wounds in the left eye, left hand, in the back and in the left thigh. The revolver with which Morris did such terrible execution was empty when he fell, and he expressed the regret that he had run out of ammunition.

The raid was the result of a tip received by Detective Harry James that a trio of crooks suspected of the famous Pullman robbery on the Illinois Central, at Centralia, Ill., last summer, were staying at the house conducted by Mrs. Springer. Other productive raids have been made in the same neighborhood, which is considered as a gathering place of many rough characters.

John J. Shea, Thomas Dwyer, Thos. McCluskey, Harry James and Edward Boyle were the five detailed from Central Station to make the arrest. Instead of going directly to the house the squad scattered itself about the corner of Fourteenth and Pine streets to see if any of the men could be seen. Harry Vaughn soon came out of the house at 1324 Pine street and was arrested. The detectives then entered, with Dwyer in the lead, McCluskey second, Shea third, Boyle next and James following.

Morris opened fire as the officers entered the room, where he was standing in front of the mantel, the revolver extended at arm's length. Hardly had Dwyer taken a step forward when he was struck in the stomach. Rose immediately joined in the shooting, hitting Detective Dwyer in the neck. McCluskey, too, was hit before he hardly entered the room. Both detectives had been shot in the twinkling of an eye, and Detective Boyle had hardly got his revolver out of the holster before Shea threw up his arms and said, "I'm shot." Shea, however, had sent in some shots before he fell back, and Boyle, seeing Morris go down to the floor, rushed Shea out the back way and left him in the arms of a stranger.

It is believed that Shea shot Morris in the back when the latter turned for another revolver after emptying the one in his hand. The detective already had received his death wound.

After Shea had been taken into the rear by Boyle the latter returned, running into the house after getting the wounded man's gun. By this time Vaughn was making trouble for James and he was subdued only after a fierce struggle in which the prisoner suffered a badly beaten head.

GEORGIA MILITIA DISGRACED.

Officers Who Allowed Statesboro Lynching Are Harshly Dealt With.

Atlanta, Ga. — Captain Robert M. Hitch will be discharged from the service of the State. Lieutenant G. A. Mell will be suspended for one year and publicly reprimanded, and Lieutenant H. L. Griner will be publicly reprimanded, as the result of the sittings of the court of inquiry appointed by Governor Terrell to investigate the actions of the officers in charge of the State troops at Statesboro when the negroes, Cato and Reed, were taken from the court room by a mob and burned at the stake.

The board, after a session covering over a week, made up its findings and transmitted them to the Governor, and the decision received his approval and was made public. The report disgracing Captain Hitch and providing severe penalties for Lieutenants Mell and Griner has created a sensation. Governor Terrell has had the names of members of the mob, which came out in the military trial, sent to the Grand Jury of Bulloch County, and as Captain Hitch charged Judge Daly with collusion with the mob, action may be taken against him.

South Dakota Beats North Carolina.

The United States Supreme Court made its decree against North Carolina final in the suit brought by South Dakota to have certain repudiated bonds of the former State declared valid.

Port Arthur Ships in Danger.

Advices from Tokio say that the Russian warships at Port Arthur were suffering severely from the Japanese fire, but that no attempt at a sortie has been made.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Read Down — CENTRAL TIME. — Read Up

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	No
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4

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THE

VOL. II.

AN ACT

[H. 207

...er Regulate Elections in the State of Alabama.

...ointed ... who shall ... without ... conviction be fined not more ... hundred dollars.

...4.—Each political party or ... having candidates nominated by the chairman of its county ... committee or nominees for ... or beat committeeman name ... who shall be permitted to be ... at the place where the ballots ... cast from the time the polls ...ed until the ballots are counted ... certificates of the result of ...ction signed by the inspectors. ...d watcher shall be permitted to ... ballots as they are called during ... count. The watcher shall be ... to faithfully observe the rule of ...scribed for the conduct of such ...

...4 1-2.—Each ballot shall be ...ed by one of the inspectors to ...pond to the number of the voter ... the same, on the poll list. A ... may write his name on his ballot. The number corresponding with ...ter's name on the poll list must ...inly entered in ink on the back ... ballot of the voter. Any person ...ompares the number on the ballot ...th the poll list shall be guilty ...misdemeanor, and on conviction ...be fined not less than one hundred dollars, provided this shall not ...n the trial of any contested ...

...35.—Immediately after the ... the inspectors shall post in ... of the polling place a copy of ... certificate of the result of the ...on.

...38.—It shall be the duty of the ...ctors, clerks and returning offi... appointed to meet at the place of ...g elections in the several pre... for which they have been ap...ed, by 8 o'clock of the morning of ...ection, and, before 9 o'clock open ...everal polling places as design...; and on the failure of any in... or returning officer to attend ...e hour of 8, such inspector and ...ing officers as may be present ...complete the number. If none of ...spectors appointed are present, ...turning officer of a precinct ...appoint three inspectors to act, ...in every instance, shall be qual...ectors who are entitled to vote ...polling place; and who shall ap... from the qualified electors at ...polling place such clerks as may ...ecessary to fill places of those ...g to attend; and if there should ...o inspector or returning officer ...nt by the hour of eight, at any ...g place, then any three qualified ...rs who are entitled by law to ...at that polling place in the elec... then to be held, may open the ... and act as inspectors during the ...ion, and appoint clerks to fill the ...s of those absent in the manner ...n above provided. After the polls ... been opened no adjournment or ...e shall be taken until the certifi... of the result of the election is ...d.

...c. 39.—If the returning officer is ...resent at the hour appointed, the ...ctors, or those acting as such, ... appoint from the qualified elec... one to serve during the election.

...c. 44.—Electors whose names ap... on the list of registered voters ... list of those who have paid all ... tax due furnished the inspectors ... the judge of probate may vote ...out producing their registration ...ficate or poll tax receipt.

...c. 45 1-2.—Any inspector, clerk or ... person who discloses how any ... voted shall be guilty of a mis...anor, and, on conviction, shall be ... not less than one hundred dol... nor more than five hundred dol... and may be also sentenced to ... labor for the county for not more ... six months.

...c. 48.—Any inspector, clerk, ...her, or returning officer who ... any intoxicating liquors while ... election is being held shall be ...y of a misdemeanor and upon con...on shall be fined not less than ... dollars.

...c. 49.—Any inspector who alters ...anges the ballot of a voter, or ... substitutes a ballot for the one ...ed by any voter, shall be guilty ... misdemeanor, and upon convic... shall be fined not less than fifty ...ars, and may be also sentenced to ... labor, for not more than six ...ths.

...c. 50.—Any officer who, without ...ful excuse, neglects, fails or re... to perform any official duty ...scribed by this act, shall be guilty ... misdemeanor unless otherwise ...vided, and on conviction shall be ... not less than fifty dollars.

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4	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5
2	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5
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0	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5
7	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5
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OL. II. CLANTON, ALA., NOVEMBER 3, 1904. NO. 32.

AN ACT

[H. 207

r Regulate Elections in the State of Alabama.

* * * * *

32 1-2.—Any manager or ointed such by the appoint- who shall fail to attend such wi ut a lawful excuse, conviction be fined not more hundred dollars.

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45 1-2.—Any inspector, clerk or person who discloses how any voted shall be guilty of a mis- nor, and, on conviction, shall be not less than one hundred dol- nor more than five hundred dol- and may be also sentenced to labor for the county for not more six months.

48.—Any inspector, clerk, er, or returning officer who any intoxicating liquors while lection is being held shall be of a misdemeanor and upon con- shall be fined not less than dollars.

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50.—Any officer who, without excuse, neglects, fails or re- to perform any official duty ribed by this act, shall be guilty misdemeanor unless otherwise ded, and on conviction shall be not less than fifty dollars.

51.—Any inspector of election shall wilfully exclude any vote tendered and unchallenged, knowing that the person offering the same is lawfully entitled to vote at such election, or who shall wilfully receive a vote from any person who has been duly challenged in relation to his right to vote at such election, without exacting from such person such oath or other proof of qualifications as is required by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and may also be sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than six months.

Sec. 52.—Any inspector of election who shall, without challenging him, permit any person to vote, knowing that he is not a qualified elector, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 55.—One copy of the certificate of the result of the election shall be signed by the inspectors and enclosed in an envelope, which shall then be securely sealed, and each of the inspectors shall write his name across every fold at which the envelope, if unfastened, could be opened. That said envelope, with certificate enclosed shall be at once delivered to the returning officer of the precinct who shall deliver the same in the condition received to the judge of probate. The judge of probate shall keep and preserve the same unopened, until the board of supervisors meets to ascertain the result of the election. In case of the loss, mutilation, or absence of the original certificate of the result of the election, by the inspectors of any voting place, the envelope shall be opened, and the copy therein shall be accepted as a certificate of the result of the election for that voting place Any inspector who makes or signs a false copy of the certificate of the result, or any returning officer who fails to deliver the envelope and certificate as delivered to him to the judge of probate before the meeting of the board of supervisors, or any judge of probate who fails to properly preserve the same for the use of the board of supervisors, if needed, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

Sec. 55 1-2.—The poll list shall be sealed in an envelope before the inspectors begin to count the votes, and shall not be opened. Any election officer or any other person who makes a copy of the poll list or any memoranda therefrom or list of the persons voting or the number of their ballot or discloses the number of such voter's ballot shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 56.—That any person who by bribing or offering to bribe with money or other valuable thing, or by any other corrupt means attempts to influence any qualified elector at any election in giving his vote or to deter him from giving the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

That any person who by the offer of money, or the gift of money, or by the gift of intoxicating liquor or other valuable thing to any qualified elector at any election, or by the loan of money to such elector with the intent that the same shall not be repaid, with the intent to influence the vote of such elector at such election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. That any person who buys or offers to buy any vote or registration certificate of any qualified elector at such election by the payment of money or the promise to pay the same at any future time, or by the gift of intoxicating liquors or other valuable thing shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. Any candidate for office in any election upon conviction under this section shall in addition to the fine be declared ineligible for the office to which he was elected for that term.

That any qualified elector at any election who takes or receives any money, or other valuable thing, or upon the condition that the same shall be paid at any future time, in exchange for the vote of such elector for any particular candidate, or the promise to vote for any particular candidate, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 57.—Before entering upon their duties, inspectors and clerks must take an oath to perform their duties at the election according to law, and such oath may be administered by any person authorized by law to administer oaths, or by any one of the inspectors.

Sec. 58.—Any qualified elector of the precinct in which any person proposes to vote shall have the right to challenge such persons so offering to vote, who, he may know or suspect, is not entitled or duly qualified as an elector to vote, at the precinct where he offers to vote. The challenge shall be communicated to the inspectors before the person is permitted to vote, by the sheriff or some other person in attendance and in charge of admission to the polling place, where his right to vote must be determined as provided in section 82.

Sec. 64.—If the elector desires to vote a straight ticket, that is for each and every candidate for one party for whatever office nominated, he shall mark a (X) cross mark in the circle under the name of the party at the head of the ticket.

When only one candidate is to be elected to any office and the elector desires to vote for a candidate not on this party ticket, he may make a (X) before the name of the candidate for whom he desires to vote on the other ticket.

When two or more candidates are to be elected to the same office, and he desires to vote for candidates on different tickets for such office, he may make a (X) mark before the names of the candidates for whom he desires to vote on the other ticket and must also erase an equal number of names of candidates on his party ticket for the same office for whom he does not desire to vote.

If the elector desires to vote a split ticket, that is, for candidates of different parties, he may make a (X) mark in the voting space before the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote on whatever ticket he may be.

If the ticket marked in the circle for a straight ticket does not contain the names of candidates for all offices for which the elector may vote, he may vote for candidates for such offices so omitted by making a (X) mark before the names of candidates for such offices on other tickets, or by writing the names if they are not printed upon the ballot in the blank column under the title of the office.

If the elector desires to vote for any person whose name does not appear upon the ballot, he can so vote by writing the name in the proper place in the blank column. The elector can vote blank for any ofice on his party ticket by making a cross (X) mark in the circle at the top of the ticket and striking out with pencil or pen the name or names of candidates he does not desire to vote for on the ticket.

Sec. 72.—The polls must be opened at each place of voting, in each precinct, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and kept open without intermission or adjournment, until the hour of five in the afternoon and no longer; provided, that in cities and towns of over five thousand inhabitants the polls shall remain open until six o'clock in the evening, and no longer.

Sec. 73.—The inspectors, before they commence receiving ballots, must cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of voting that the election is opened.

Sec. 74.—At all elections by the people of this state the elector must vote in the county and precinct of his residence and nowhere else, and must have registered as provided in this act; and if any elector attempts to vote in any precinct other than that of his residence, his vote must be rejected, except as provided in section 1.

Sec. 75.—Each elector, upon entering the polling place, shall be given one ballot by the inspectors. Before delivering the ballot to the elector at least one of the inspectors shall write, or shall have already written, his name, or the initials of his name, on the stub attached to the ballot. Any elector applying to vote who shall state to any of the inspectors that by reason of his inability to write the English language or by reason of blindness or loss of the use of his hand or hands, he is unable to prepare his ballot, may have the assistance of any person he may select. In such case said elector must remain within the polling place and the inspector shall send for the person selected; if the person cannot be found then any other person such elector may select. An elector who prepares his ballot alone or with the assistance of another, shall be permitted to prepare it at any point in the polling place. Any person called in to assist an elector in preparing his ballot, shall retire when the elector retires. No more than ten electors shall be allowed in the polling place at the same time. No elector shall remain more than five minutes in, nor shall he be permitted to take his ballot from the polling place. Provided, that in cities or towns of more than three thousand inhabitants, each elector on receiving the ballot shall forthwith and without leaving the polling place retire alone to one of the booths or compartments provided for that purpose, and there prepare his ballot in the manner herein provided. Any elector applying to vote in such city or town who shall state under oath to any of the inspectors, which said oath may be administered by any one of the inspectors, that by reason of his inability to write the English language or by reason of blindness or the loss of the use of his hand or hands, he is unable to prepare his ballot, may have the assistance of any person he may select. In such case said elector must remain within the polling place and the inspector shall, send for the person selected. If the person cannot be found, then any other person such elector may select and thereupon said elector and the person so selected shall retire to a booth or compartment and there the person so selected shall render said elector all such assistance in the preparation of said ballot as he may require, so that the same may be voted for the candidates of his choice, in the manner herein provided. In all other respects, said elector shall vote as is required of other electors. No candidate for election shall act as assistant to any elector in the preparation of his ballot. When all the booths or compartments are occupied, and other electors are waiting to vote, no elector shall occupy a booth or compartment for a longer time than five minutes. No elector shall be allowed to occupy a booth or compartment already occupied by another, nor to speak or converse with any one except as herein provided while in the polling place. After having voted, or declined or failed to vote, within five minutes the elector shall immediately withdraw from the polling place and go beyond the prohibited distance, and shall not enter the polling place again.

Sec. 76. Any elector who shall by accident or mistake spoil a ballot so that he cannot conveniently or safely vote same may return it to the inspectors and may receive another in lieu thereof, which ballot must be voted or returned to the inspectors by such elector.

Sec. 77.—After preparing his ballot the elector shall fold the same so as to conceal the face thereof and show the stub thereto attached with the name or the initial of the inspector, and hand it to the receiving inspector. The inspector must receive the ballot folded and call the name of the elector audibly and distinctly, and the name of each elector whose ballot has been received must immediately be taken down by each clerk on separate lists, which shall be headed, "names of voters," and called "poll lists;" and the number of the order in which such elector votes must at the same time be entered by each clerk against his name, the first elector voting being numbered one, the second two, and so on, to the last elector voting.

Sec. 78.—The inspector receiving the ballot shall detach the stub and pass the ballot to each of the other inspectors, and it must then without being opened or examined be deposited in the proper ballot box, after being numbered to correspond with poll list.

Sec. 81.—The inspectors shall select one of their number on opening the polls to act as a challenger, and it shall be his duty to ascertain if each person presenting himself to vote has registered and paid all poll taxes due, such finding to be from an examination of the lists furnished by the judge of probate. If the name of the person does not appear on each list it shall be the duty of the challenger to challenge said voter, unless he shows that he is a qualified voter in that precinct.

Sec. 82.—When any person offering to vote is challenged by an inspector or by any qualified elector, before such person shall be allowed to vote he shall take and subscribe an oath which one of the inspectors shall tender and administer to him, and which shall be in the following form:

State of Alabama, County of ———.

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a duly qualified elector under the constitution and laws of the state of Alabama, and that I have resided in the state of Alabama two years next preceding this election, twelve months in this county, and have actually resided three months in this precinct or ward next preceding this day or in case of change of residence provided for by section 178 of the constitution, have resided in this state two years next preceding this election, twelve months in the county and within three months next preceding the election, have removed from this precinct or ward to another precinct or ward in this county, incorporated town or city and would have been entitled to vote but for such removal), all immediately preceding this election and that I am twenty-one years of age or upwards, and that I have not voted on this day at any general or special election at any place of voting, and that I have not been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, larceny, bribery, or any crime punishable by tiary, that I have not since the 28th day of November, 1901, been convicted of embezzlement, receiving stolen property, obtaining property or money under false pretenses, subornation of perjury, forgery, assault and battery on the wife, living in adultery, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or of any infamous crime, or crime involving moral turpitude, or of being a vagrant or tramp, or of selling or offering to sell my vote, or the vote of another, or of making or offering to make false returns in any election by the people or in any primary election to procure the nomination or election of any person to office, or of suborning any witness or registrar, to secure the registration of any elector, that I have been duly registered and have paid all poll taxes due by me at the time prescribed by law (or am exempt by law from the payment of poll taxes), so help me God." And in addition to such oath if the person is challenged is not personally known to one of the inspectors to have the qualifications required by law, then one of them shall require such person, before he shall be allowed to vote, to prove his identity and residence in the state, county and precinct in which he offers to vote, by the oath of some elector personally known to some one of such inspectors to be a qualified elector, which oath shall be administered by one of the inspectors, and be in the following form:

State of Alabama, County of ———.

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have (here insert the name of the person offering to vote) for the last two years next preceding this election, and that he has been a resident of this state for said time, twelve months in this county and he actually resided in this precinct or ward for the last three months preceding this election (or in case of change of residence provided for by section 178 of the constitution, he has resided in this state for two years next preceding this election, twelve months in this county and within three months next preceding the date of the election he removed from this precinct or ward to another precinct or ward in this county, incorporated town or city, and would have been entitled to vote but for such removal, all immediately preceding this election; and I believe that he is twenty-one years of age or upwards, and that he has not voted before on this day at any general or special election; so help me God." And upon such oath being duly taken and subscribed, the ballot of the person offering to vote, if he has registered, must be received and deposited as other ballots of qualified electors, and it shall be the duty of the inspectors to file all the oaths so taken and subscribed, and when the election is closed, forward them in a sealed package to the judge of probate, who shall lay them before the next grand jury sitting for the county.

Sec. 83.—When any person offering to vote at any election in this state has been challenged, before administering the oath prescribed, it shall be the duty of one of the inspectors to inform such person that if he takes the oath willfully and falsely, he is guilty of perjury, and on conviction may be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than two years.

Sec. 84.—If the person challenged refuses to take the oath, and if he fails to prove his identity and residence when and in the manner required, his vote shall be rejected, and the ballot, marked with his name, shall be laid aside by the inspectors.

Sec. 86.—It is the duty of all inspectors of election in the election precincts, immediately on the closing of the polls, to count the votes polled, and no votes shall be counted until the polls are closed.

Sec. 87.—In counting, the returning officer or one of the inspectors, must take the ballots, one by one, from the box in which they have been deposited at the same time reading aloud the names of the persons voted for, and the office for which such persons are voted for; they must separately keep a calculation of the number of the votes each person receives and for what office he receives them; if the elector has marked more names than there are persons to be elected to an office or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the elector's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office, but this shall not vitiate the ballot so far as properly marked, nor shall any ballot be rejected for any technical error which does not make it impossible to determine the elector's choice and nothing in the election law shall be construed so as to prevent any elector from voting for any qualified person other than those whose names are printed on the ballot.

Sec. 88.—As soon as the ballots are all counted, the inspectors must ascertain the number of votes received for each person and for what office, and must make a statement of the same in writing, which statement must be signed by them; they must also certify in writing on one of the poll lists, that such poll is the poll list of the election precinct at which they were inspectors, the day and year on which such election was held, and for what offices, which certificates must be signed by them; and such statement of the poll lists and votes, thus certified, must be sealed up, together with a list of the registered voters in such precinct at such election on such day, in a box to be furnished by the sheriff of the county, one or more for each precinct, and to consist of wood, tin or sheet iron, and securely fastened by locks, directed to the sheriff of the county, if there be one, and if none, then to the person discharging the duties of such office, and immediately deliver the same to the returning officer of the precinct.

Sec. 89.—The inspectors must count the ballots deposited in the box, and as soon as all the ballots contained in the box are counted, the inspectors shall roll up the ballots so counted, and label the same so as to show for what officer or officers the ballots contained therein were received, and when so rolled up, and labeled, shall be securely sealed; the rejected ballots, if any, shall also be rolled up and labeled as rejected ballots and sealed up as the other parcels; and the packages so sealed up and labeled, together with one poll list shall also be securely sealed up, shall be returned to and securely fastened up in the box in the form which such ballots were taken and counted and which shall also be securely sealed and labeled so as to show the nature of its contents, and shall be delivered to the returning officer, who shall deliver them to the sheriff and shall be kept by him six months, and then the packages shall be taken out of the box, without opening or unsealing the packages, and destroyed, unless within six months the sheriff having them in custody is notified that the election of some officer for which the election was held will be contested, in which case he must preserve the box containing the ballots cast for such contestant until such contest is finally determined, or until such box is demanded by some legally constituted custodian during such contest.

Sec. 90.—The statement of votes and the poll list delivered to the returning officer of the precinct must be delivered to the returning officer of the county within forty-eight hours after the election.

Sec. 92.—Friday next after the election, at the hour of twelve, meridian, the returning officer of the county, by person or by deputy, and the judge of probate and the clerk of the circuit court shall assemble at the court house; and if there is no such judge or clerk, or if either of them fails to attend, or if either of them is interested by reason of having been a candidate at such election, his place must be supplied by a respectable freeholder or householder of the county, appointed by the board herein before provided for the appointing of the inspectors in the various precincts for said election, at the time of appointing the election inspectors and if said appointing board fail to provide for such member or members, or if any member or members as herein provided should fail to attend at the time and place herein mentioned, it shall be the duty of the returning officer to supply such deficiency by a respectable freeholder or householder of the county; and if all such officers are of the same political party then the returning officer of the county must summon three reputable persons, resident householders or freeholders of the county, members of the opposite political party, to attend at such time and place; and in the presence of such other persons as choose to attend, the board shall make a correct statement from the returns of the votes from the several precincts of the county of the whole number of votes given therein for each officer, and the person to whom such votes were given.

John Wanamaker says that it is better to be a poor man and a rich Christian than to be a rich man and a poor Christian, and the Wellsville Reporter derives from this the conclusion that to be a poor man and also a poor Christian is about the limit, says the Syracuse Post-Standard.

The Brooklyn police comfort a man who has been "burglarized" while at the theatre by telling him that he ought to give notice at the station house when he leaves his home for three hours. Police sleuths never did lack ingenuity — in some directions, comments the New York World.

Suits for alienation of affection are always instructive as reducing affection to a dollars and cents basis. To a poor young man, for example, a fellow citizen who values his wife's affection at $10,000 may easily seem to have had a remarkable helpmate; while to a millionaire it might appear that a $10,000 wife was hardly worth going to law about anyway.

The visiting Primate having been shaken up in a railway accident and the President having narrowly escaped one on his journey to Washington, D. C., it is a suitable time for managers in general to consider the question whether the railroads are run as carefully, with as close attention to the details of operation, as they ought to be, the New York Tribune declares.

Fellow Musicians.

When supper's cleared away at last,
And feeble grows the day,
And stars are gathering thick and fast
Out there across the bay,
The bull frog basso clears his throat
And night birds pause to fling
Forth to the breeze a tender note
And Teeny starts to sing.

She's only just a little lass
Who sings straight from her heart
To help the hours of toil to pass,—
What more availeth art?
Out from the kitchen rises sweet
Her childish caroling.
The twilight choir is not complete
Till Teeny starts to sing.

—Washington Star.

The MERTON JEWELS

By W. Q. AMER

Richard Merton, head of the shipping firm of Merton & Co., prospered and grew obese with his good fortune. His progress westward had at length culminated in a pretentious mansion in the charming suburb of Richmond, where he looked forward to spending the rest of his days in placid contentment. It pleased him to provide a liberal hospitality and to surround himself with good company.

Among the crowd of guests on this particular evening was a young man, tall and muscular, with a flowing mustache and distinguished features. Herbert Hendley had never yet taken life very seriously. He had had thoughts of entering one of the professions, but hitherto his modest income had sufficed for immediate needs and he had procrastinated.

He had met the Mertons at a house party in Scotland and had gladly accepted an invitation to renew the acquaintance on his return to the metropolis. He had now been several times to the house and was fast establishing a reputation as a constant visitor.

His attention was directed to the farther end of the room, where a portly, pompous individual was chatting with the charming Geraldine.

"It is stifling here. Would you not like to take a turn on the terrace?" he asked when he reached her side.

"Thank you, it is warm," she assented.

"It is a perfect night," he said enthusiastically.

"Yes, it is very pleasant," and she smiled at his earnestness.

"Do you remember our excursion up the mountain side in Scotland and how we got caught in the Scotch mist?" he mused.

"And how you wrapped me up in your great coat?" she exclaimed. "Am I likely to forget it? What an object I must have looked!" And she laughed musically.

"Well, it was then."

"What was then?" she asked softly as he stopped, seemingly lost in reverie.

"That I first loved you," he burst forth. "I had not intended to speak to-night. I have no right; I am a poor man," and he smiled bitterly. "But I love you, Geraldine; you are dearer to me than my own life. If you could wait, dearest, till I am in a position to marry I would work hard to make an income. Am I asking too much?"

"You can not ask me too much," she said simply, glancing up at him with the lovelight shining in her blue eyes.

He caught her to his breast and kissed her lips again and again. Then straining her to him he whispered, "My darling, you have made me happy."

There was considerable commotion in the Merton household on the following morning. A robbery had been committed during the night.

Mr. Merton communicated with the police and called in the aid of a private detective.

Then the housemaid made a discovery. While attending to her duties in Mrs. Merton's room she found a man's gold cuff link. It was passed from

"You cannot ask me too much."

hand to hand and scrutinized closely. Geraldine gave a start when it was shown to her.

"Why, it is just like Herbert's—I mean Mr. Hendley's," she said, blushing. Suddenly realizing that her words might connect him with the robbery she added quickly: "But of course it can't be his."

The detective said nothing, but gave her a sharp, penetrating glance.

The warm, breathless afternoon was almost at an end and in his comfortable bachelor chambers at Lancaster terrace, West Kensington, Herbert Hendley was entertaining his friend, Dr. George Wallace, who sat at his ease meditatively smoking a cigar and

"Most extraordinary thing!"

listening with an amused expression to Hendley's recital.

"Preposterous!" exclaimed that young man, excitedly pacing up and down the room. "Preposterous to be made out a common thief, a burglar, a house breaker, and accused of robbing the father of the girl I love. It's—it's perfectly monstrous."

"It is certainly a trifle awkward," commented George with a smile.

"It's enough to provoke a saint, and—"

"Yes, yes," interposed George, raising his hand deprecatingly, "all that may safely be left to the imagination. Suppose we confine ourselves to the simple facts of the case. You see, at present I only know that you love Geraldine Merton, which shows a pretty taste on your part, and that Mr. Merton accuses you of committing a burglary."

"Well, the story is soon told. It appears that during the night some thieves broke into the Mertons' place and made off with £5,000 worth of jewelry. A nice little haul. As I told you, I had intended looking up old Merton this evening to ask his paternal blessing in the matter of Geraldine. Imagine my surprise, therefore, when a private detective chap called on me about midday and without too much euphemism charged me with committing the theft, informing me that if I would return the jewelry he thought no further steps would be taken in the matter. I need scarcely say I was dumfounded for the moment."

"No—o," said George, thoughtfully. "How do you account for the presence of your cuff link in the room?"

"Dashed if I know, except—"

"Yes?"

"Well, there's the possibility when I was with Geraldine it might have dropped."

"I see—dropped into the folds of her dress, and she carried it into the room and deposited it unconsciously upon the floor."

"It's the only way I can think of."

"What do you want me to do in the matter?" asked George, steadily puffing at his cigar.

"I thought you wouldn't mind acting as go-between and explain the affair to Merton."

"Hum! Tell him a prospective son-in-law is scarcely likely to rob his prospective father-in-law? Eh?"

"Well—er—hang it all, man—it's preposterous."

"Quite so, but the cuff link is nasty evidence. However, much depends upon the circumstances of the robbery. Look here, Bert, I won't promise to see you through, but I'll interview Merton and do the best I can for you."

Upon going down to breakfast at the Merton house a trifle late the next morning Dr. Wallace found his host in a state of considerable perturbation. Nothing, however, was said until the meal was finished and they had retired to the library.

"Most extraordinary thing!" burst forth Mr. Merton, as soon as he had closed the door. "I found this necklace," producing it from his pocket, "one of the stolen articles, on my dressing table this morning."

"Yes, I know," said Dr. Wallace.

"You know?" exclaimed Mr. Merton, staring in astonishment at his companion. "What do you mean? You put—"

"No. It was never in my possession."

"But—how—did—it—come—there?"

"The thief put it there."

"The thief!"

"Yes, so far as there is any theft in the matter. The fact is the jewels have never been out of the house."

"Never been out of the house!" cried Mr. Merton. "I—don't understand."

"The explanation is simple. You are a sleep-walker, Mr. Merton, and have hidden the jewels yourself."

Mr. Merton declared there was no occasion for the young people to wait, and expressed his intention of behaving handsomely toward them.

Things Animals Know.

"It is a queer thing the way animals learn the meaning of certain words," said Mr. W. T. Reeves of Little Rock. "I remember as a boy a certain old gray mare that belonged to our family, which one of my older brothers had ridden the whole time of his service in the confederate army. She was a magnificent saddle animal, and ordinarily as gentle as a lamb, but if any one ventured to say, when on her back, 'look out, the Yankees are coming!' she would proceed to bolt at the top of her speed as though terror stricken, and it was a difficult thing to quiet her down. I suppose the words had in some way been borne in upon her equine intelligence during the conflict, and they must have had some frightful meaning.

"Once I addressed them to her, to my sorrow, for, suddenly wheeling, she left the road and plunged into a thick piece of woodland, with the result that a projecting limb knocked me senseless to the ground. After that, when astride the old mare, I studiously avoided all reference to the Yankees."—Washington Post.

Rather a Puzzler.

While stumping the state during the last gubernatorial campaign, Gov. Frazier of Tennessee entered the office of a village hotel, where he discovered a corpulent German seated at a table, writing. Suddenly the Teuton paused in his task, frowned, scratched his head, chewed the end of his pen, and looked so obviously worried that Mr. Frazier good-naturedly asked:

"My friend, can I be of any service to you?"

"Yah," was the prompt and relieved reply; "blease tell me vedder you puts an 'e' behindt 'before'?"

It was several seconds before the affable candidate grasped the man's meaning and gave the desired information.—New York Times.

Giving Out Information.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, was accosted in the ticket office one time by a testy individual, who seemed to be making his first visit to New York. Taking Mr. Mellen for a ticket agent, he asked shortly, "Where's Gorham?"

"What Gorham?" said Mr. Mellen pleasantly, without enlightening the man as to his identity. "Gorham, Mass., Gorham silver, or what?"

"It's your business to know where 'tis, I should think," replied the irascible hayseed.

"Well," said Mr. Mellen, thoughtfully, "Gore 'em ought to be near Bull's Head."—New York Times.

The Resemblance.

Some years ago William T. Smedley boarded in the same house with a young man who prided himself on his likeness to the artist—though, truth to tell, he was very plain, while Mr. Smedley was quite handsome. One morning at breakfast he turned to Mr. Smedley and said:

"Do you know, I am thought very like you?"

"Indeed," was the answer, "I cannot see any resemblance."

"Well, give me a good look now and tell me who I am like."

The artist looked at him steadily for a few moments, and then replied:

"You look only like the boarding-house martyr at the steak."—New York Times.

Love in the Daisies.

Love went where the daisies seemed
Sweeter than the dreams he dreamed;
Rested in the meadows fair—
Saying: "All of Life is here!
Let me sleep—
Let me sleep:
I shall never wake to weep!"

And the stars looked down and kissed
Love's gold hair, in dreamy mist—
Singing to the dawning Day:
"Haste not up the Orient way!
Let him sleep—
Oh, let him sleep:
Let him never wake to weep!"

But the Dawn was cruel-kind—
Kissed the eyes that Sleep made blind—
Led the heart the daisies knew
Where the thorns in crimson grew!
Oh, Silence deep!
Oh, Night, and Sleep!
God guard the days where Love must weep!

—F. L. S., in Atlanta Constitution.

A Parable.

A woman lost two little charms, the joint gift of God and a good man. She hunted long for them. She searched in parlor, in ballroom and in theater She crowded men from the great, gaunt buildings where they earned their bread and hunted there for her lost jewels. She did things that made the world take a quick little breath, and then call her a "good fellow." But she found them not. Weary and worn she went back to the beginning, and there, in kitchen and nursery, she found the two "white stones," and written on one was "happiness" and on the other "love."—Chicago Record-Herald.

STRIPES WORN BY CONVICTS.

Their Use Based on the Authority of the Scriptures.

"Did you ever stop to think about the origin of stripes we use in our prisons?" said a man with an eye for the curious. "If you have not, it will not take you long to figure the thing out if you happen to know anything about the Bible. The fact is that we get the ideas from the old dispensation. When I say 'we,' I mean the people of our civilization, of our own day and time, and who live under and are guided by our systems and notions for instance, in the laws and ordinances of Deuteronomy we find the following, which will give us a clew to the origin of stripes as a badge of infamy: 'If there be a controversy between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. And it shall be, if the wicked man be worthy to be beaten, that the judge shall cause him to lie down and be beaten before his face, according to his fault, by a certain number. Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed, lest if he should exceed and beat him above these with many stripes, then thy brother should seem vile unto thee.' Now, instead of inflicting these physical stripes, we put striped clothes on the men who offend the law, or who may 'come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them,' as it is put in the text. Of course you should go much further back in history if you cared to trace the origin of marks of infamy, but you would find that physical mutilation of some sort in a majority of instances afforded the means."

Reporter Not Posted.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome of the collector's office, who boards all the incoming steamers, told the other day of an unpublished incident attending the recent arrival of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A very young reporter on a very yellow newspaper was among those assigned to meet the primate, and he sat up all night to do it. Somehow, however, he missed the Archbishop at the dock.

Nothing daunted, he rushed to a telephone and called up Archbishop Farley, whom he had once interviewed, and asked him what time he could meet his distinguished colleague from England at the archiepiscopal palace. It is said that Archbishop Farley's secretary, who is a very diplomatic ecclesiastic, explained to him as gently as possible that all archbishops did not belong to the same church.—New York Times.

He's Seventy—and Hoping.

A Wichita (Kas.) man who has been mining for five years in the wilds of Arizona tells some interesting stories about his partner, who for thirty-five years has been alternating between hope and despair as he searched for gold in the Arizona mountains. The old fellow is more than 70 years old. He thinks that one day he will strike it rich, and then he proposes to have a big time. And here is his idea of a big time. "Jack," he said, "when I strike that million I am going to marry a 16-year-old girl and buy a yacht. Then I am going to take all you duffers on a trip around the world."

To the Point.

The Rev. Leighton Parks, who has become rector of St. Bartholomew's church in New York, coming from Emmanuel church, Boston, was widely known in the latter place for the love he had for children and for his faculty of interesting them.

Since he has been in New York he has kept in communication with several of his little friends in Boston. Recently he wrote to one of his boys telling him how homesick he was, and ended his letter by asking: "Do you know of any cure for homesickness?"

Only a day or two passed before he received an answer. It read:

"Yes. Come home." — Harper's Weekly.

Four o'Clock.

"What time is it, please?"
One day I said
To the little flowers
In the garden bed.
And all were as still
As the big gray rock,
Till one blossom answered,
"It's four o'clock."

"How do you know?"
I asked the flower;
"You have no watch
To tell you the hour.
Do you hear a bell
Or a tick, tock, tock,
That you close your eyes
When it's four o'clock?"

But the pretty blossom
Would not say
How it always knew
The time of day.
It nodded its head
To the big gray rock,
And sleepily murmured,
"It's—four—o'clock."

Parts With English Estates.

The duke of Fife is one of the few land owners in Great Britain who do not believe in the accumulation of vast estates. For some years he has steadily parted with his land as opportunity afforded, holding that one man cannot control large tracts of territory to the best advantage of the community. He is probably the only total abstainer among the dukes in the house of lords.

Superstition of Author.

Winston Churchill, novelist, has a superstition regarding the letter C. The titles of all his stories have begun with that letter.—Celebrity, Crisis, Caravel, Crossing—and all have been successes. He believes that if he should write a novel with a title beginning with a D or a K or a W the book would be a flat failure.

When a candidate addresses an audience of a thousand people he knows that 995 of them are after offices, and the other five are the ones he has promised to appoint.

Fence Posts Became Tre

"People talk of the wonderful growth of the tropical jungle," said a traveler last week, "but they rarely think of the wonderful vitality and swift growth of our own domestic trees in this country.

"There is the poplar, for instance. Rip branches from a tree, thrust them into the ground without any care whatever, and inside of three months every one of those branches will have sent out a mass of roots and be developing fast into a tree.

"I have just passed through a thicket of poplars in New York state where trees of about fifteen feet in height stood so close together that a man could barely push his way between them. They were all flourishing, healthy young trees, with thick trunks.

"To my surprise, I learned from my guide that this whole little grove had sprung up from branches stuck into the ground after a windstorm had torn them from other trees along the road.

"A still more wonderful tree is the catalpa, known to most boys on account of its long bean, which some of them use for smoking after it is dry. The catalpa has such a remarkable vitality that even a tree that has been cut down and sawed into l[o]gs again and again, has been known to strike root and sprout, and even grow up into good trees.

"I saw a fence in the Middle [W]est that consisted of a straight row of beautiful catalpas, each of [w]hich was nearly twenty feet high. The [f]ence was so mathematically straight that I wondered how the trees had [b]een set so, especially as the row was [m]ore than half a mile long. So I rode over [t]o them and discovered that barbed [w]ire was stretched from tree to tree evidently as a division fence. Later I met the owner of the land and he explained to me how the trees had come to grow in so perfect a line.

"'About ten years ago,' he said, 'I wanted to raise a barb fence along the line of my property, to prevent my cattle from straying. So I went into the woods and we chopped down a lot of small catalpas of sapling size. We chopped the trees off, leaving a pointed end at the top, and sawed the crowns off clean, thus making stakes about eight feet long. These we drove into the ground along the row that you saw, and strung our barb wire to them. Inside of two months every stake had begun to sprout, and since then the young stakes have grown into trees.'

Tale of Bonanza Day

In the old days of excitement, when mining stocks were on the jump and men became millionaires over one day's dabbling, an incident occurred at the country residence of James C. Flood in Menlo, when a fairly well-to-do resident found himself without a home in the short period of one week. The man's name was Hank, and, being a first-class gardener, he readily found employment about the residences of the wealthy owners of mansions. In this way he was employed at the Flood residence. Hank was loitering about the garden one Saturday evening as the proprietor, in company with a visitor, was looking over the stock.

Mr. Flood, who had just stepped out of the hog corral, casually remarked to his friend that he would be willing to make a bet that "Con would go up to 300 before Christmas." Hank constructed "con" to mean Consolidated Virginia, and, taking the tip which he thought would make him a millionaire, he disposed of his holdings of 250 acres of fine land, his stock, and, in brief, everything he had on earth except his wife and four bright [c]hildren, and invested in Consolidated Virginia stock, which was then selling at $75 a share.

Christmas came, but instead of "Con" going up to $300 it fell to $[2]. The man was a pauper. In lamenting his loss he incidentally mentioned to a friend of Flood's how he lost his all. Flood, who was generous to a fault, sent for Hank and had him repeat the story. When he learned of his error and remark about "Con going to 300 before Christmas" he fairly shook with laughter and explained what it really meant.

It was in reference to the gift of a young sow, made a present to her by "Con" O'Connor, who, in the [v]ernacular of the thing, had called the pig "Con." The bet alluded to the sow's increasing in weight to 300 pounds by Christmas and not to Con. Virginia.

Having enjoyed the joke and the joshing Hank the noble-hearted Flood bought back the ranch for Hank and recompensed him for all his outlay. The originality of the joke and the knowledge of the penalty paid the eavesdropper was Flood's reward.—San Francisco Call.

Rank Was of Valu

When the late Prof. Sommerville of the University of Pennsylvania, the learned collector of gems, charms and mascots, had set his mind on some curio heard of in one of his meetings with orientals, nothing could bar the way, says the Bookl[o]ver's Magazine. Were it in the center of the desert of Sahara or on the topmost pinnacle of the Hamalayan mountains, he would go after it and keep up the search until the treasure was found, purchased and placed on exhibition at the university museum.

American gold was Prof. Sommerville's magnet, wherever he went. He then describes its effects on one of his expeditions.

"On one occasion we desired to visit the famous Dilwara temples in India, and for that purpose engaged two jinrikshas and a number of natives to draw them, about twelve in all. The temples, as you know, are set in a magnificent grove of mango trees on a mountain top and surrounded by great hills. With a fair measure of tact and money I hoped to secure from the people of the vicinity some of their odd talismans or rings. I said to the chief [m]an: 'Now, Lala, what will you [t]ake for me if I double your pay? I [w]ant to make this journey in half [t]ime and if you accomplish it you shall be doubly paid.'

"He went to his helpers at once and informed them that I was a prince. We started out under [t]his contract. He ran ahead of the convoy, raising both hands in the air and crying to the astounded people, 'Here comes a prince. Down before you. Here comes a prince.'

"And during the entire 12 miles ride I was treated to the American experience of seeing people cover their faces and drop abjectly to the ground in obeisance and salutation, only daring to look at me through their parted fingers. To my amusement at thus being treated as a prince was nothing to the humiliation I experienced in receiving from this people—who did not dare to refuse so august a personage as I—some of the most interesting scribed talismans that I have in my collection."

Pine Stumps Yield Oi

A new proof of the fact that what is wasted one time becomes a valuable material under other circumstances, is given in the success of pine tar plants that have been started up near the head of Lake Superior. That the industry is no experiment and of no doubtful value is shown by the fact that the Weyerhaeuser syndicate, the largest lumbering concern in the world, has taken it up, has just bought out the plants already established and is installing more.

All the region about the head of Lake Superior is, or was, covered with pine timber, and when this was cut the stumps remained on the ground. Pine stumps do not rot as do those of hardwoods and the presence of these stumps was a serious obstacle to the spread of farming in the region.

Now comes the pine tar company and offers to clear a farm of all its old stumps or to pay the owner for every cord of them that he will haul himself. For farmers, throughout thousands of acres, this is an inestimable boon and it will open hundreds of thousands more acres as fast as the stumps are got out.

The company has invented, or applied existing processes of destructive distillation of wood to the pine stumps and is securing a commercial product of great value. There is a large amount of turpentine in the dry stumps, also a high grade of creosoting oil, tar and, finally, excellent charcoal. The discovery that the creosoting oil was to be secured from stumps by carrying the distillation product to its last analysis, is quite new and no machines for producing it have yet been installed, but these are to be put in at once in the company's first plant, a few miles south of Duluth.

The Wood of Silenc

In the Wood of Silence everything goes wrong,
Very deep the shade is, and hushed with joyous song;
The heart sings on the highway and in the field of sheaves,
Who could lift a song to such a roof of leaves?

In the upland valley the lovers danced and sang,
Down beside the river still their laughter rang.
Then they crossed the cornfield, passed the white barred gate,
And knew the Wood of Silence where the shadows wait.

Once within its darkness came the sudden change,
Each, quick glancing sideways, found the other strange.
They forgot the wind then and the sun above;
In the Wood of Silence copes the end of love.

Out upon the roadway with the [s]un behind
Still they felt its magic hold their eyes blind;
Though they strove with laughter mask each hidden thought,
Nothing could unravel the spell the [t]rees wrought.

Not the failing sunset nor the [m]oon light,
As the hill they mounted, brought deep a night.
Darkness all about them, darkness the heart,
Hand in hand they journeyed, all [a]part.

Nevermore together to stand as they stood
Watching for the dryads in the [W]ood;
Or to tread the winding road and the dark above;
In the Wood of Silence came the [e]nd of love.

—E. C., in The London Athen[a]eum.

THE FALL GIRL.

[T]housand sing the girl of Spring—
[T]he maid of fluff and laces;
[T]housand more their fancies pour
To tell the June bride's graces;
[T]he Summer girl of smile and curl
[O]rations rhyming scrawl—
[M]y now is due a tribute to
The bonny girl of Fall.

The Fall Girl—
The tall girl—
In blue or gray or brown;
In tailor-made
She is arrayed—
She's coming back to town.

[T]o celebrate the graduate
[D]emure in mull or chullis;
[T]he tennis girl, with shirts awhirl,
[E]vokes a rhyming rally;
[S]ottly chant the debutante
[A]t her initial ball—
[W]here is the Muse of him who views
The bonny girl of Fall?

The Fall Girl—
The small girl—
In blue or gray or brown;
A rare delight
Unto the sight
She's coming back to town.

[F]rom head to feet she's trim and neat;
Her cheeks are full of [r]ose
That makes the gow[n]s maples show
Seem dim, and cold, and [p]ale.
[N]ow come the days of smoky haze
And distant winter's cool
[A]utumn's blur. Hats off to Her,
The bonny girl of Fall.

The Fall Girl—
She's all girl,
In blue or gray or brown,
Or any hue
Time's swagger-new.
She's coming back to town
—Wilbur D. Nesbit, in L[i]fe.

"POCKY"

When Jack Maston was taking his [g]ang of men to his logging-camp up [a]mong the head waters of the Andro[s]coggin river his cook fell ill and had [t]o be sent back, along with the man [w]ho was to have served as "cookee," [t]he cook's assistant.

After a delay of one or two days [M]aston secured a couple of French [C]anadians to take their places.

Peter, the new cook, a huge, black-[b]earded fellow, with evil, narrow eyes, [s]oon began to amuse himself by bully-[i]ng the cookee, who, on account of [h]is smallpox scars with which the [w]hole man's face, was covered, he [p]ersuasively called "Pocky."

Maston, coming into the camp kitch-[e]n unexpectedly one evening, found [P]eter belaboring Pocky with the soup [l]adle.

"Why you don't put more potat in [d]e soup, Pocky? I tol' you put in [f]ifteen potat. Hey?"

"I put them in all right," protested [t]he assistant, trying to ward off the [l]adle.

"You tol' me lie. I'll break your [h]ead right off," and Peter whacked [a]gain at the cookee's head.

"Hold on, Peter!" said Maston. "[I]t's the soup's all right. You let the [b]oy alone."

A cook in a logging-camp, if he is a [g]ood cook, is an important person, [a]ccustomed to brook interference, and Peter turned angrily.

"I ain't want no boss tell me 'bout [m]y beesness," he said. "I'll mind my [b]eesness, me."

And seizing Pocky by the collar, he [f]lung him half across the room.

Maston took two long strides forward.

"Peter," he said sternly, "if you ever [l]ay a hand on that boy again it will [g]o hard with you."

The cook's face turned black. He threw down the stack of tin plates which he had just picked up, and doubling his fists, he cried:

"I ain't 'fraid no Yankee boss never [s]ee! I lick you so quick as I lick dat [d]og."

He made at Maston. The next moment the burly lumberman had [c]atched him on the floor.

From that time on there was no more abuse for Pocky. Peter had transferred all his malice to the boss. From he watched with eyes that often [g]leamed with hate. And meanwhile, [P]ocky was watching Peter.

The huge tier of logs increased rapidly. Maston had conceived the idea of [p]lacing them upon a smooth and [s]olid railway, leading to the water. He believed then, that by knocking [o]ut two props at the foot, he could [c]atch at once the whole mass of timber. The expense of rolling the logs would thus be saved, and they would [a]lso be kept from mingling much with those of other river-men.

[D]uring the last days of March that [w]inter the weather became unusually [w]arm, and so much rain fell that the [m]ountain stream rose suddenly.

As the rain continued Maston grew [a]nxious. If the water should rise [e]nough to float the raft of logs disaster must follow, for the stream was [n]ot to abate within a few hours after the closing of the storm. Another [q]uick freeze would be sure to come, and then the logs would be held fast [u]ntil the ice broke up, when they [w]ould go out with it and be scattered and lost.

[O]n the third night of the storm [M]aston awoke and thought he heard, [a]mid the roaring of the stream and the [b]eating of the rain, another sound. He [r]ose on his elbow in his bunk and [l]istened. Again it came, and this [t]ime there could be no mistake. It [w]as a wild cry, as from a man in the [e]xtremity of pain and terror.

[M]aston sprang to the floor and began [h]urrying on his boots.

"Up, men, up!" he shouted.

[S]ee by one the sleepy loggers poked their heads out of their bunks, and [t]hen came the terrible cry.

"Down by the river, boys!" Maston [c]ried; and without waiting for them to [k]now, he seized a lighted lantern

e Posts Became Tre

...k of the wonderful ... tropical jungle," said a ... week. "But they rarely ... wonderful vitality and ... of our own domestic ... country ... the poplar, for instance. ... from a tree thrust them ... most without any care ... inside of three months those branches will have ... size of trees and be de... to a tree ... ...ot passed through a ...are in New York state ... about fifteen feet in ... to come together that ...arely push his way be... They were all flourish... young trees with thick ...

...ree I'd cut from my ... which little grove had ... branches shut into ... after a windstorm had ... other trees along the ...

...wonderful tree is the ... to most boys on the ... bear, which some ... for smoke after it is ... has such a remark... over a tree that was

been cut down and sawed into ... again and again, has been kno... strike root and sprout, and ... grow up into good trees.

"I saw a fence in the Middle... that consisted of a straight r... beautiful catalpas, each of ... nearly twenty feet high. The... was so mathematically straight... I wondered how the trees had ... so, especially as the row was ... half a mile long. So I rode o... them and discovered that bart... was stretched from tree to tree... dently as a division fence. I... met the owner of the land, a... explained to me how the trees... come to grow in so perfect a l...

"'About ten years ago,' he ... 'I wanted to raise a barb wire ... along the line of my property, ... vent my cattle from straying... went into the woods and we cl... down a lot of small catalpas, ... sapling size. We chopped the... off, leaving a pointed end at the... and sawed the crowns off clean... making stakes about eight feet... These we drove into the ground... the row that you saw, and sti... our barb wire to them. Inside ... months every stake had begu... sprout, and since then the ... stakes have grown into trees."

of Bonanza Da

...ve of excitement, when ... were on the jump and ...ullionaires over one ... an incident occurred ... residence of James C... , when a fairly well ... found himself without a ... cent period of one week. ... me was Hank, and, he ... is garrulous, he readily ... about the rest ... story. When he learned of his ... remark about "Con going to ... fore Christmas" he fairly shook ... laughter and explained what it ...

It was in reference to the gift ... young sow, made a present to h... "Con" O'Connor, who, in the f... the thing, had called the pig "... The bet alluded to the sow's ... ing in weight to 300 pounds b... Christmas and not to Con. Virgi...

Having enjoyed the joke and ... joshing Hank the noble-hearted ... bought back the ranch for Hank ... recompensed him for all his l... The originality of the joke and ... knowledge of the penalty paid ... eavesdropper was Flood's rewa... San Francisco Call.

k Was of Valu

...ept his wife and four bright ... Hanks. The proceeds he invest... Consolidated Virginia stock, ... was then selling at $75 a share.

Christmas came, but instea... "Con" going up to $300 it fell t... The man was a pauper. In lame... his loss he incidentally mention... a friend of Flood's how he lost h... Flood, who was generous to a ... sent for Hank and had him repe... story. When he learned of his ... remark about "Con going to ... fore Christmas" he fairly shook ... laughter and explained what it ...

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Stumps Yield Oi

...of the fact that what ... becomes a valu... other remu... the success of pine ... have been started up ... the Superior. That ... experiment and of ... shown by the fact ... are available, the ... company in the ... has paid a dividend ... only established and ...

...about the head of ... ...rs covered with ... when this was cut ... on the ground ... rooms to begin ... the presence of ... as a serious obstacle ... ...ing the season ... ...pose for company ... a farm of all its ...

old stumps or to pay the owner ... every cord of them that he will ... himself. For farmers, throu... thousands of acres, this is an ... mable boon and if will open hun... of thousands more acres as fa... the stumps are got out.

The company has invented, ... plied existing processes of destru... distillation of wood to the ... stumps and is securing a com... product of great value. There ... large amount of turpentine in ... dry stumps, also a high grade of ... cating oil, tar and, finally, exc... charcoal. The discovery that ... cating oil was to be secured ... stumps by carrying the distilled ... not to its last analysis, is quite ... and up machines for producing ... have yet been installed, but they ... to be put in at once in the comp... first plant, a few miles south of ... luth.

Wood of Silenc

...ver everything goes ... ...e and hushed with ... the highway and in ... ...e to such a roof of ...

...by the lovers danced ... ...yed still their laugh... ...the crowded passed ... ...ss of Silence where the ... ...ll wander the sigh... ...ways, found the ... ...ed trees and the sun ... ...Silence comes the end

...by some of their odd talismans ... rings. I said to the chief ... man: 'Now, Lala, what will y... for me if I double your pay? I ... to make this journey in half ... and if you accomplish it you sh... doubly paid.'

"He went to his helpers at ... and informed them that I w... prince. We started out under ... contract. He ran ahead of the ... voy, raising both hands in th... and crying to the astounded p... 'Here comes a prince. Down ... you. Here comes a prince.'

"And during the entire t... mile ride I was treated to th... American experience of seeing ... people cover their faces and dro... jectly to the ground in obeisance ... salutation, only daring to look ... through their parted fingers. ... my amusement at thus being tr... as a prince was nothing to the ... cation I experienced in sec... from this people who did not ... to refuse so august a personag... some of the most interestin... scribed talismans that I have ... collection."

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...housand sing the girl of Spring—
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...ousand more their fancies pour
...o tell the June bride's graces;
...e summer girl of smile and curl
...ersions rhyming scrawl—
...now is due a tribute to
...e bonny girl of Fall.

The Fall Girl—
The tall girl—
In blue or gray or brown;
In tailor-made
She is arrayed—
She's coming back to town.

...celebrate the graduate
...mure in mull or challis;
...tennis girl, with skirts awhirl,
...okes a rhyming rally;
...ostly chant the debutante
...r initial ball—
...re is the Muse of him who views
...e bonny girl of Fall?

The Fall Girl—
The small girl—
In blue or gray or brown;
A rare delight
Unto the sight—
She's coming back to town.

...m head to feet she's trim and ...eat;
...r cheeks are full of color ...t makes the glow the maples ...show
...s dim, and cold, and duller.
...e come the days of smoky haze ...d distant winter's chill
...autumn's blur—Hats off to Her,
The bonny girl of Fall!

The Fall Girl—
She's all girl,
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—Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Life.

"POCKY"

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...Maston sprang to the floor and be... ...hurrying on his boots.

..."Up, men, up!" he shouted.

...In by one the sleepy loggers poked ...r heads out of their bunks, and ...n came the terrible cry.

..."Down by the river, boys!" Maston ...d, and without waiting for them to ...ow, he seized a lighted lantern and a peavy and ran outdoors toward the rollway.

As the swirling waters of the river flashed in the glare of the lantern, he heard a weak voice calling:

"Quick, boss! Come quick! I can't hol' dem log no longer!"

Then Maston saw Pock's face, strangely contorted, straining above the bottom log of the tier.

Loosed by the breaking of the prop at the end of it, this log had swung forward down the rollway toward the river, until it had nearly wrenched away the prop at the outer end.

Pock crouched, with his shoulder beneath a bending lever, striving against the further slipping of the ponderous tree trunk.

As yet the friction was sufficient to hold the logs behind in place, but they might move at any moment; and should the prop at the other end give way, the whole mass would overwhelm Pock, and sliding like an avalanche, plunge into the river.

Maston sprang over the log and threw his peavy into position beneath it. Bending to the lift with all his great strength, he stopped the sliding.

Pocky, feeling the terrible strain upon his shoulder relax, groaned feebly and sank down upon the ground.

In a few seconds that elapsed before the men came running down, Maston heard at his right and almost under him a moan of suffering; and when the men pried up the log, Maston drew out from under it Peter, crushed and senseless.

The cook was still breathing, however, and when he had been carried back to the camp and carefully examined, Maston was relieved to find that he had received no worse an injury than a broken leg.

By that time Pocky had recovered sufficiently to tell his story, although he was still too exhausted to emphasize it with his usually profuse gestures.

"I no like the way Peter act some time. So I keep watch, and t'ink he goin' hurt the boss. Tonight I hear him get up in his bunk and go out; and then I got up and go behin' him. I take one peevy to break his hade if do somet'ing bad.

"He has one bull's eye lantern, and goes up, down the pile of log. He sees stick what hol' the log from goin' down river. Then he takes big skid and runs hard to knock out the prop. Some time I throw peevy stick very quick between his logs, and he falls down like one frog, jus' w'en he knocks out prop.

"Oh, ba golleo! I never hear one man squeal so bad like him. And I take my peevy to try lif' the log, but kit keep squeezin' him more an' more, an' by 'n' by the boss come, and all is right. I pooty glad, me."

It was with some emotion that Maston shook the little man's hand.

"You're a good, brave boy," he said. "You've saved a man's life, and you've saved me money, and I don't believe either of us are likely to forget it."

The raft of logs went safely down stream in the end, and out of his profits Maston provided a handsome reward for Pocky. As for Peter, he did some thinking during the weeks that he lay on his back, and when he was at last well enough to take his departure from the camp, he said to his former assistant:

"I much 'bliged, Pocky. You good man. If try my bes' to be so good a man as you, me."—Youth's Companion.

Foster Mother of Five Bull Pups.

Out in Bales avenue, a most fashionable part of Kansas City, a big maltese cat mother is giving her entire attention and care to a litter of five bull puppies, while she nourishes a kitten of her own and strives painstakingly to encourage the six to dwell in peace and unity. Recently the mother of the puppies, a blue ribbon English bull that was registered and had been exhibited at many dog shows, died, leaving to mourn her loss the five puppies, then but a few days old.

Capt. Kennedy, the official dog enumerator, was surprised in no small measure when a young woman called at his office and asked for a mother for the puppies.

"I havn't a dog of that description now," explained the impounder, after he had regained his equilibrium, "but I have a big maltese cat which, I think, will prove to be the best kind of a mother to your puppies."

So the cat and one of her kittens were removed to the young woman's home in Bales avenue. Then the five hungry puppies were turned over to their strange mother. The cat purred gloriously and by other manifestations expressed her delight. For more than two weeks she has nursed the the five puppies and her one offspring. All day long the puppies caper around with the mother cat and her kitten, and when night comes the whole bloomin' menagerie climb into a box together and roll up in a solid ball of cat fur and dog hair.—Kansas City Journal.

Baby Was Well Packed.

Mr. Pett Ridge told an excellent baby story at the ladies' summer dinner of the New Vagabonds' club. A lady and her little daughter were walking through Grosvenor square, when they came to a portion of a road strewn with straw.

"What's that for, ma?" said the child to which the mother replied: "The lady who lives in that house, my dear, has had a little baby girl sent her." The child walked along for a few yards, and then turning back and nodding at the straw, said: "Awfully well packed, ma."—St. James's Gazette.

Thirteen life insurance companies in Great Britain refuse to accept risks on unvaccinated persons.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "MAN'S CONDITION: GOD'S REMEDY."

An Address Delivered at the Mildmay Conference by Sir Robert Anderson, K. C. B., LL.D.—The Spiritual Helplessness and Hopelessness of Man.

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The following address, entitled, "Man's Condition, God's Remedy," was delivered at the Mildmay Conference by Sir Robert Anderson, K. C. B., LL. D.

The special subject assigned to me is "The Spiritual Helplessness of Man by Nature, and the New Birth From Above." I am not here to defend the dogmas that theology has based upon this truth. What concerns us is the truth itself. I say this with emphasis, because of what is passing around us.

And this should be our position in regard to all the great doctrines of faith. The age of creeds is passed. In days of chivalry, when men had respect for truth and honor, creeds shut out those who could not honestly accept them. But now they avail nothing to protect the gold against "thieves and robbers." Men will publicly, and in the most solemn way, pledge their belief in every Christian truth in order to gain office in our churches; and as soon as they secure the prestige and pay which office affords, they use the pulpits to attack the very truths they are pledged and subsidized to defend. This being so, let us abandon the outworks of our creeds, and, falling back upon the Bible, stand four-square in its defense.

In this spirit I approach my subject. I am not ignorant of what theology teaches about human depravity, nor of the controversies respecting it which preceded the settlement of our creeds. But on this platform I will recognize no authority save an open Bible. My reason for saying this is because here, as on many other questions, the opponents of the truth owe their vantage ground to what is called Christian doctrine on the subject. For the doctrine is inconsistent with facts, whereas between truth and fact conflict is impossible.

A natural man, i. e., a man who has not experienced the new birth, and who has not the Spirit of God, may live a life of the highest morality and rectitude. Scripture testifies that in these qualities the Apostle Paul made no advance after his conversion. It is no answer to this to say that in his unconverted days he came under the external influences of divine truth. The fact remains that they were unconverted days, and that with such an environment he was able to maintain such a life of purity and piety and zeal, albeit he was spiritually dead in sins. He took to religion as another man might take to pleasure, or to study, or to trade, or to drink. But in this, as he himself declares, he was only following his natural bent—"the desires of the flesh and of the mind."

Neither is it an objection that such a case is exceptional. What man has done men may do. If the Fall made it impossible for men to live pure and upright lives, in would be unjust in God to judge them for their vices.

There are two great standards or principles of divine judgment. With those who hear the Gospel, the consequences of accepting or rejecting Christ are final and irreversible. As for the rest, men will be judged by the law of their being, whether as stamped on heart or conscience, or as formulated in express commands at Sinai.

THE NATURAL MAN.

The first three chapters of Romans claim notice here. The first chapter describes the condition in which the mass of the heathen world was sunk even in days when the tide of human progress and culture was at the flood, and when, moreover, the great religious cults of classic Paganism held up a standard of life as high as any that apostate Christendom presents—cults of which one at least had such spiritual vitality that three centuries afterwards it bid fair to supplant Christianity as the religion (I am not speaking of the true Christianity of the true Church of God) maintained its ascendancy, it was first by penal laws of extreme severity, and second by adopting the chief characteristic rites and errors of the Paganism which it thus persecuted.

These things need stating if we are to understand aright the closing words of the first chapter of Romans. The vile practices of the heathen world were not due to ignorance. They knew that their deeds were evil. They knew the judgment of God, that they who practiced such things were worthy of death, and yet they practiced them.

But the case of Saul of Tarsus was wholly different. If what men call conscience were the arbiter of human conduct; if that were right which a man honestly believed to be right, his was a perfect life. As judged by any and every human standard, Saul of Tarsus was a pattern saint; but as judged by God he was a pattern sinner. And if you read the middle verses of Romans 3 intelligently, this is the lesson you will learn from them: It is God's estimate of the life of the natural man at his best—the life of the upright, pious, zealous Jew under law. "For that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God."

The story is told of the first Duke of Cambridge, that when, in the reading of the Decalogue, the Seventh Commandment was reached, instead of the orthodox response, he answered, in an aside, that was plainly audible, "I never did that." But here was a man who could make a like response to every commandment in the Decalogue. "As touching the righteousness that is in the law, blameless." Such was his proud boast.

You will say, perhaps, that this only proves that he was utterly blind and dead. But that is precisely what I am insisting on; that so far is it from the truth that human nature is hopelessly corrupt and depraved, as men judge of corruption and depravity, that a natural man may live a life that would put to shame half the saints in the calendar. By a course of unChristian asceticism and severe penances for "punishing the body," these calendar saints attained to what men deem sainthship. But to this man sainthship was as natural as sin was to many of the saints of the calendar.

One of the tests which people hold to be final is that man shall "do his best." What more can possibly be expected of him? This man "did his best," and his best was a "record" that has never been beaten. What purity of life was his! What piety! What burning zeal! What self-sacrificing devotion to what he believed to be the cause of God! But looking back upon it all, he writes, "Who was before a blasphemer." And what a blasphemer!

And so, when he comes under the Divine searchlight, he declares himself the chief of sinners. Scanning the long line of all the sinners of the race, he takes his place at their head, "of whom I am the first." If these were not the words of an inspired Apostle in an inspired epistle, we might suspect exaggeration. And yet they only express the well recognized principle that privilege increases responsibility and responsibility deepens guilt. Of course he knew no better. But that only made his case the worse, for if ever there was a man who ought to have known better it was he. And so he takes his place as "chief of sinners." And he humbly adds, "I obtained mercy."

And he repeats this. For he was twice mercied. It is not God's way to put blasphemers into the ministry. And so, as he thinks of the Lord's "exceeding abundant grace" in calling him to the apostleship, he says, "I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in belief." But for a lost, dead sinner a plea like this avails absolutely nothing. For such, the one and only plea is "that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."

THE WORK OF REDEMPTION.

The Epistle to the Romans goes on to unfold the doctrine of salvation. Sin arraigns the sinner before the Divine judgment seat, and he stands there as guilty and doomed. Salvation therefore can only be through redemption, and redemption must be by blood. But as we have seen, sin has another aspect: it corrupts and depraves the whole spiritual being. The sinner therefore needs a new nature. He must be born again, born from above.

But these truths must never be separated. The Spirit's work depends upon the work of Christ. Hence the emphasis with which we are told that Christ came by water and blood; not by water alone, but by water and blood—as the R. V. renders it, "by the water and the blood."

We all know what the blood means. We are "redeemed by the precious blood of Christ as of a lamb without blemish and without spot." But some of us are much at sea about the water. The water and the blood are figurative expressions. But the figures are typical. And if we understand the types, both will turn our thoughts to the sacrifice of Calvary. The water was "the water of purification" of Numbers 19. Water that owed its ceremonial efficacy to the sin offering. But the sin offering was only for a redeemed people; a people already redeemed by the blood of the Paschal Lamb. When the Lord returns in blessing to Israel, then, as Ezekiel 36 teaches us, He will come "by the water." But this is because His first coming was not by the water only, but by the water and the blood. The blood has already been shed, redemption is accomplished.

The two, I repeat, must never be separated. And as redemption is altogether God's work, so also is the new birth. Like the Apostle's ministry (Gal. I: 1, R. V.), it is "not from men, neither through man." No ordinance or "sacrament" has anything to do with it. Men can fix time and place for ordinances, for ordinances relate to earth; but the new birth is from above. The Spirit breathes where He wills.

It is to this thirty-sixth chapter of Ezekiel that these words of Christ refer. Three elements in the new birth are specified in the prophecy:

(1) "I will sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean." (v. 25.)

(2) "I will give you a new heart." (v. 26.)

(3) "And I will put My Spirit within you." (v. 27.)

"THE WATER OF REGENERATION."

In Matt. 19:28, the time of its fulfillment for the man is designated by the Lord as "The Regeneration." And in the only other passage in the New Testament where that word occurs, it is used in connection with "the water of purification" and the Ezekiel prophecy. I allude of course to Titus 3:5: "He saved us by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost." The word here used is loutron. It is mis-rendered "washing," for it is a noun substantive and not a verb; and the R. V. gloss (margin) is misleading, for loutron is never used in the Greek Bible for "the laver." But in the Greek Version of Eccles. 34:25 it is used for the vessel which held "the water of purification."

But to return to the Divinely appointed rite of the Jewish religion. What was the symbolism of the water? Scripture itself supplies the answer. The word loutron, like the word "regeneration," occurs only twice in the New Testament. I have already spoken of Titus 3:5; the other passage is Eph. 5:26. Christ gave Himself for the Church, "that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the loutron of water by the Word." In the type the Israelite reached the sacrifice by means of the water; in the antitype the believer reaches the sacrifice by means of the Word. Hence the language of Scripture, "the loutron of water in the Word." The water of purification was, as we have seen, the water of regeneration; and it is by the Word that the sinner is born again to God. It has nothing to do with mystic arts or shibboleths after the pattern of ancient Paganism. "We are born again" (as the inspired Apostle teaches) "by the Word of God"—"the living and eternally abiding Word of God."

And to guard against all possibility of error or misapprehension, it is added, "And this is the Word which by the Gospel is preached unto you"—preached, as he had already declared, "with the Holy Ghost sent down from Heaven." Not the Spirit without the Word, nor the Word without the Spirit, but the Word preached in the power of the Spirit.

In all this the truth of Christianity is the counterpart and complement of the teaching of the Old Testament. How can sinners, helpless, hopeless, dead—as dead as dry bones scattered on the earth—be born again to God? "Can these bones live?" was the question which led the prophet to cast himself on God. And the 37th chapter of Ezekiel gives the answer: Preach to them. Call upon them to hear the Word of the Lord. (v. 4). This is man's part; or if anything more remains it is "Prophecy unto the breath"—pray that the Spirit may breathe upon these dead. The rest is God's work altogether. For "the Spirit breathes when He wills."

Men preach; the Spirit breathes; and the dry bones live. Thus it is that sinners are born again.—London Christian.

Look Ahead.

There is glory for the time to come. A great many people seem to forget that the best is before us. Dr. Bonar once said that everything before the true believer is "glorious." This thought took hold on my soul, and I began to look the matter up and see what I could find in Scripture that was glorious hereafter.

I found that the kingdom we are going to inherit is glorious; our crown is to be a "crown of glory;" the city we are going to inhabit is the city of the glorified; the songs we are going to sing are the songs of the glorified; we are to wear garments of "glory and beauty;" our society will be the society of the glorified; our rest is to be "glorious;" the country to which we are going is to be full of the glory of God and of the Lamb.

There are many who are always looking on the backward path and mourning over the troubles through which they have passed; they keep lugging the cares and anxieties they have been called on to bear and are forever looking at them. Why should we go reeling and staggering under the burdens and cares of life when we have such glorious prospects before us?—D. L. Moody.

The Opposer of Christ.

An unloving spirit is the worst treachery to Christ that we can offer. How often do those who are full of good works for the Lord stop to think of this? The harsh word spoken by the busy teacher or superintendent or pastor is a travesty on the profession such a one makes. For Christ is one with God, and God is love. Unlove is anti-Christ. We cannot serve Christ while unlove for any child of His is in our hearts or words. "And if I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge: and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing. And if I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and if I give my body to be burned, but have not love, it profiteth me nothing." "This is My commandment, that ye love one another."

Pray For Holiness.

Let our prayer be ever for more holiness and more fitness for the kingdom. Then shall the tabernacle of God be with men, and we shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with us.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 6.

Subject: Joash, the Boy King. II Kings xi., 1-16—Golden Text. Prov. xxix., 2—Memory Verses, 10-12—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Introduction.—Our lessons now return to the kingdom of Judah. Last quarter we saw how Jehoshaphat, in his desire to keep peace with the northern kingdom, made the fatal mistake of uniting his son Jehoram to Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel. Athaliah was the image of her heathen mother, and the union was disatrous in the extreme to the kingdom of Judah. Jehoram was weak as well as wicked, and was wholly under the influence of his heathen queen, and the licentious worship of Baal was soon introduced into Jerusalem and established over the country.

Commentary.—I. Athaliah usurps the throne (vs. 1-3). 1. "Athaliah." As soon as Athaliah, Jehoram's widow, knew that her son Ahaziah was dead, she at once took steps to seat herself on the throne. She was wicked and unscrupulous and endeavored to make her title to the throne secure by ordering all of the male members of the royal family to be put to death. 2. "Jehosheba." She was probably a half-sister of Ahaziah and a step-daughter of Athaliah, being the daughter of Joram by another wife. She was the wife of Jehoiada, the priest (2 Chron. 22:11), which explains the ease with which she could arrange for hiding Joash in the temple. "Took Joash." He was an infant at this time, not a year old. "The bedchamber." The original words signify a chamber of beds. Not a regular sleeping apartment, for Athaliah would leave no such place unsearched, but a place where beds were stowed away. 3. "Was with her." That is, his nurse. "Hid . . . six years." He was concealed in one of the chambers which ran around the temple on two sides and one end and which were "variously used as wardrobes or as dwelling rooms." We may safely conclude that they were under the control of the high priest, Jehoiada. This would be a safe hiding place, for Athaliah probably never visited the temple, which, under her reign, fell into neglect and disrepute.

II. The plan to make Joash king (vs. 4-11). 4. "The seventh year." The seventh year of Joash's age. See v. 21. "Jehoiada." The high priest. He was brother-in-law to Ahaziah, and therefore uncle to Joash. In the revolution which he planned he showed great tact and ability. Always loyal to Jehovah, he was a safe and wise counselor. "Captains over hundreds" (R. V.). Their names are given in 2 Chron. 23:1, 2. They were probably officers of the army, having charge of a hundred men. "Carites" (R. V.). The men of Caria, in Asia Minor. "Guard." The word rendered "guard" is literally "runners" and applies to the royal bodyguard; the "Carites" are thought to be a similar class. These officers were strictly military. "Made a covenant," etc. He made a covenant with the five captains whom he had taken into his confidence and bound them under a solemn oath to assist him in carrying out his plans.

5. "He commanded them." The description of the arrangement of the Levite guards in the verses which follow is obscure. The difficulty comes from our ignorance of some of the terms employed. "A third part," etc. The guards were divided into five companies. "On the Sabbath." A large number of Levites were constantly employed about the temple, and they relieved each other by turns, making their shifts on the Sabbath. Jehoiada's plan was to enlist the services of those who were retiring from duty as well as those who were entering upon duty. "The king's house." One-third of those who were entering upon duty were to remain outside, instead of entering the temple, as usual, and guard the passageway leading to the royal residence.

6. "Gate of Sur." A third part were to guard the gate Sur, which was probably "the main entrance into the inner court of the temple." "Gate behind the guard." A third part were to guard this gate, which was evidently "some well known side or rear entrance into the court of the temple, from which an attack might be expected." "Be a barrier" (R. V.). In this way the Levites were to guard the approaches to the temple and be a barrier or defense.

7. "That go forth." Those relieved from duty on the Sabbath instead of returning home were to form themselves into two divisions and act as the immediate bodyguard of the youthful king. Their particular duty is more fully given in verse 8. 8. "Within the ranges." "Within the ranks" (R. V.), p. "Every man his men." That is, each of the five captains took immediate charge of the company of men put under him.

10. "David's spears and shields." The trophies of David's many wars, stored probably in some of the chambers surrounding the temple. It would have excited suspicion if the captains and the Levites had entered the temple armed. 11. "The guard stood," etc. From each corner of the porch, on the right and left, the men were ranged in lines between the temple and the altar which stood in front of the porch, so that when the king came forth he could advance between the lines and be brought into the space enclosed by them.

III. The boy king crowned (v. 12). 12. "He brought forth." Jehoiada, who had charge of Joash, brought him out and officiated in the ceremony that followed. "The testimony." As a part of the coronation ceremony the high priest gave Joash a copy of the law of Moses. See Deut. 17:18, 19. "They made him king." The people appear to have all been of one mind and rejoice greatly that the reign of the wicked Athaliah was ended.

IV. Athaliah slain (vs. 13-16). 13. "When Athaliah heard the noise." The arrangements had been made with such secrecy that Athaliah knew nothing of what was going on. When she heard the noise she hurried into the temple to ascertain the cause of the tumult. 14. "The king stood by the pillar" (R. V.). Some spot is here clearly designated which was the special position of the king on such occasions. We see that Athaliah took in the whole scene at a glance and knew without being told what was going on. 15. The high priest commanded that she be taken without the temple, so that the sacred apartments would not be stained with human blood. He also commanded that any one who might undertake to defend her should be instantly killed. 16. Athaliah was slain.

Alexieff Resigns.

The text of Viceroy Alexieff's order of the day was read before the troops in the far east Monday and announced the appointment of General Kuropatkin to be commander-in-chief of the land forces in the east.

Another Furnace.

The Alabama Steel and Wire company announces that it will at once build a second furnace at Gadsden.

General Wood proposes that soldiers shall be taught to swim, which is an excellent idea.

Birmingham's clearing house last week showed an increase of 46.9 per cent. New York recorded the only higher percentage.

"Othello, Moor of Venice," the only known complete copy of the first issue of Charles Lamb's juvenile tale, has been sold at auction. It brought $530.

Eight thousand gallons of fresh water are used in a large battleship daily. About two-thirds of this is taken up by the boilers, and the remainder is used for drinking, washing, etc.

A London newsboy, 12 years old, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife because he had sold only 4 cents' worth of papers and did not dare go home to his father with less than 25 cents.

It is announced that the Carnegie Hero Fund commission will not award any medals or prizes until the commission holds its next meeting, January 18, 1905. There are now 59 cases under consideration.

Permission has been accorded the students of Dorpat (Russia) University to resume wearing caps of colors which were forbidden to such corporations under Alexander III, in pursuance of the policy of the Russification of the Baltic provices.

The wonderful amethyst which Napoleon gave to Countess Walewska and which so delighted Madame Recamier, has been found again, all trace of it having been lost for many years. It is now in a case in the museum at Sens.

That kings receive petitions is common enough, but that a king should send a petition to his prime minister is out of the ordinary. Still this just what the young King Alfonso of Spain has done, requesting his prime minister to grant him an eight-hour day.

Henry James Cove, who for a great many years was in charge of the house of commons cloak-room, died recently in London. He left $210,000, all of which he bequeathed to hospitals, excepting $500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The largest topaz in the world is to be presented to the pope next spring by American Catholics. Money is now being collected for the purchase of this valuable stone, which was discovered in Brazil and cut and polished in Italy. It weighs nearly four pounds.

Just as there are valuable strains in other stock, so there are varieties of queen bees which are worth many hundred times their weight in gold. Italian bee farmers demand and receive without question prices ranging from $50 to $200 for a single queen bee. Some of them are even instred.

Unless steps are taken soon the old headquarters which Washington occupied at the battle of White Plains will be demolished. A New York realty company has purchased the tract of land on which the building stands and is engaged in cutting it up into building lots.

Dr. Jackson's experiment in acclimatizing the Siberian reindeer in Alaska, at first thought a failure, is proving a great success. The animals have taken to the Alaskan moss, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, and are multiplying fast. They are useful as pack or sledge animals.

The man with but little experience at farming sometimes does well in the production of some specialty because it takes less time to learn about one crop than to learn about them all. But the first-class, all-around farmer, skilled in all the details, is born and brought up to the business, not trained to order.

BY PROXY.

What the Baby Needed.

I suffered from nervousness and headache until one day about a year ago it suddenly occurred to me what a great coffee drinker I was, and I thought maybe this might have something to do with my trouble, so I shifted to tea for awhile, but was not better, if anything, worse.

"At that time I had a baby four months old that we had to feed on the bottle, until an old lady friend told me to try Postum Food Coffee. Three months ago I commenced using Postum, leaving off the tea and coffee, and not only have my headaches and nervous troubles entirely disappeared, but since then I have been giving plenty of nurse for my baby and have a large, healthy child now.

"I have no desire to drink anything but Postum and know it has benefited my children, and I hope all who have children will try Postum and find out for themselves what a really wonderful food drink it is." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Both tea and coffee contain quantities of a poisonous drug called Caffeine that directly affects the heart, kidneys, stomach and nerves. Postum is made from cereals only, scientifically blended to get the coffee flavor. Ten days' trial of Postum in place of tea or coffee will show a health secret worth more than a gold mine. There's a reason.

Get the book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST. . . .

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

Republican Nominee for Congress 4th District, JOHN W. KITCHEN, of Talladega.

PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINEES.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate,
L. H. REYNOLDS.
For County Treasurer,
J. BICE.
For Tax Collector,
T. J. HUBBARD.
For Tax Assessor,
L. B. POUNDS.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
SAM W. COLLINS.
For County Supt. of Education,
J. W. MOORE.
For Coroner,
FRANK MASSEY.
For County Commissioner, 1st District,
W. H. CONWAY.
For County Commissioner, 2d District,
ALEX GLASSCOCK.
For County Commissioner, 3d District,
R. P. KENDRICK.
For County Commissioner, 4th District
MOSES ROBINSON.

tf

NEW ELECTION LAW.

Look on the first page of this paper and study those clauses of the new election law which will be in effect in Tuesday's election.

THANK YOU.

We are very grateful to the number of people, democrats as well as populists and republicans, who have expressed their condemnation of the assault on us last week. None are openly advocating such a breach of law and order as was then perpetrated.

EX-GOV. JOHNSTON.

Ex-Gov. Johnston was in Clanton Tuesday and spoke in the court house to an assemblage of less than sixty—men, women and children. His address was very temperate, but we wondered how he could appear in aid of the democrats in this county after the way they treated his candidacy two years ago, when they threw out of the primary boxes men's names who voted for Johnston.

DON'T FORGET.

Remember the speaking. On Saturday Judge Montgomery and Hon. P. M. Long will speak at Thorsby at 7 p. m. On Monday Hon. J. O. Thompson and Judge Montgomery will speak at Clanton at 10 a. m. All turn out and hear them.

CAMPAIGN LIES.

Be on your guard against the campaign liars just a day or two before election, when they think they can't be contradicted before their tricks succeed. Everything that could be said WITH TRUTH has been brought already. What comes out now are PURE PLAIN LIES.

REGISTER.

On Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th, the Registrars will be in Clanton prepared to register ALL who have come of age since their rounds or that were prevented from registering then. This is your last chance for two years.

ROOSEVELT WINS.

The New York Herald, an independent paper which supports Parker, concedes Roosevelt's election by at least 20 majority. The Herald has been noted in the past for its accuracy in forecasting election results.

VOTE! VOTE!!

Every one of our people must come out and vote next Tuesday, and thereby put the seal of condemnation on RING and ROWDY RULE by electing the PEOPLE'S ticket. The people's nominees are responsible to the people, not to any CLIQUE or RING, and will conduct the affairs of Chilton county to the best interests of the people thereof.

VOTE! VOTE!!

Clanton, Ala., Oct. 31, 1904.

Dear Editor:

This may be my last letter, for I feel sure that the county ticket headed by L. H. Reynolds will win out by two to one, so such methods as are being practiced here will be forever condemned by the voters of Chilton and it will teach the democratic party that if they ever expect to win here they must put up a different set of leaders. Yes, do you know I believe an overwhelming defeat would be the best thing that could happen to the democratic party. It would open the eyes of the people, and they would demand that the few self-constituted leaders of the democratic party around the court house take the back seat and let the country have a chance. As it is now, a country democrat has no more show than a populist, and the country folks are sure getting tired of the way their party is mismanaged, and when you see the results of this election you'll say that I know what I am talking about. I am sorry, very sorry, that I was the cause of that disgraceful attack at the depot Tuesday evening,, and tell you when it comes to where the people of a county can't run their own paper without a gang trying to take possession of it, civilization is at a low ebb. I'm sorry I mentioned some folks, for, as I told you in my last essay, it is an awful waste of ink and paper. I'm glad, Mr. Editor, that it wasn't your blood that flowed. I tell you I believe the Lord is with this people's movement, and let me say right here for the good people of Clanton that they don't believe in such doings, and I want to apologize for the democrats here. Only a few knew anything about the proposed difficulty until it was noised around Monday that Judge Deason had warned Mr. Edler that if he (Edler) did not give up the name of "Just a Voter" that he would have trouble, and had given him until 12 o'clock to comply, but still we all thought that there wouldn't be anything of it, but the trouble did come and "Just a Voter" is still unknown. It is amusing to me to hear so much said of me, as I stand around and look wise and wonder "who he is," just as they do. I heard a prominent democrat say that I was a democrat and if I was not stopped that I'd give the "whole push" away." Well, they ought not to have any secrets from the people. It would make some democrats blush if I told you how they'll vote next week, and some pretended republicans would hide out if some fellow that's running for treasurer would look after some of his expected voters. Well, I pretty nearly forgot Gist. Wasn't his letter a "a dead give-away?" I'm sure Mr. Bowie didn't see that letter before it was sent. It's so funny that Mr. Gist wouldn't consent for Reynolds to tell that famous conversation, and then told nearly all himself, but I believe his memory is bad, when he can remember all about some fellow selling out for $300, but can't remember who, though I think we all know who. I guess I knocked the banner man out of time last week with my questions. A few more and there won't be any banner left. I was in hopes that he would answer my questions, as I had some more to ask, but of course he will not attempt to answer now, as it will be too late for me to reply. I've not seen a word about anybody turning loose if they are not elected in that long piece in the banner. It was longer than the declaration of independence. I think some folks would feel better if they had been nominated by any kind of a people's mass meeting instead of getting it from a few fellows around the court house. I expect they'll have to get out some awful lie about election day to try to down the people's ticket. If everybody comes out to the speaking in Clanton next Monday I may decide to let the "cat out of the bag" and show the people who "Just a Voter" is, and when some democrats have seen me face to face they can go to their reward in peace. Wasn't Judge Honeycutt's letter a hummer. It rattled the dry bones in the clique. I told you the judge was an honest man and acted on his convictions. Farewell, friends. I hope to see you all here Monday and may we all be able to say "we have fought a good fight, we have kept the faith."

"JUST A VOTER."

P. S.—Allow me to say that all Clanton sympathizes with Mr. Vanderveer in the loss of his beautiful house by fire last Thursday evening.

Jemison, Ala., Oct. 31, 1904.

Editor Union.

Please allow we space for a few words to the people on the eve of election. To our friends I say that I am sure that we have won the victory by a large majority. All that remains for us to do now is to turn out and vote and every man on the ticket will be elected. I am sorry that it becomes necessary for me to mention my opponent, for you all well know I rarely if ever refer to those who run against me. I remember well the canvass of two years ago, and when it closed I thought more of Mr. Crumpton than I did when I entered the race against him. But Mr. Deason has seen fit to criticise my political life (which he has a perfect right to do), so I want to call attention to his. He has a great deal to say about republicans, and why he quit the populists Where is there a single republican supporting me now that did not support me and him when he was elected clerk and I representative? Are these republicans just as good now as they then were? Am I not with the same people, and has he not quit his folks and joined those who opposed him six years ago? And did he not make the flop while he was holding an office to which he was elected by the same folks that are now supporting me? Let me ask you democrats a few questions: Did Deason go in your party from principle, or to get office? Let's see. Was it not an open secret the moment he turned democrat that he was going to run for probate judge on that ticket? Do you honestly believe that he would now be a democrat if he had thought it possible for him to have got the probate judgeship from the populist and republican parties? What has he ever done for the democratic party except with a view to advancing his own interest? Which do you appreciate most, one that opposes you openly or he that is against you today and with you tomorrow if there is something in it for them? Let's see, he says I've been nominated by caucuses, mass meetings, etc. How came the people to have a mass meeting at Thorsby? Just because tney were afraid that he (Deason) would not put their ticket under the populist emblem, though we all know that the people's party and the populist party has always meant the same thing, so you see one of our mass meetings was caused by the people mistrusting him. Now, let's confer for a moment and see who has nominated us both, as he raises this question. He ran in the democratic primary last spring (with the bars down) all republicans, populists (which he says now are so bad), socialists, independents, all were admitted, and Judge Adams nominated, he receiving the highest vote. Mr. Smith came next and Mr. Deason was the lowest man, getting, I believe, about 196 votes Then Judge Adams came down and there had to be a public speaking and barbecue to get enough together to nominate him, and then beats 7 and 8 and others did not send a single delegate to participate in that convention. It has been said that a few democrats around Clanton always get their weakest men nominated and this time they wanted to be sure and make no mistake, so they called a primary to see who was the weakest, and when they saw it was Mr. Deason they took down Judge Adams and put Mr. Deason up. Now, THE PEOPLE of Chilton county called a primary this summer and they admitted only qualified voters. I ran in that primary (one of three candidates also) and I received about 780 votes. Compare these 780 votes with his 196. I believe those that voted for me are just as good men as his, and I am sure that the people of Chilton county are free and that they have a perfect right to vote for whom they please. Now, I'd never have mentioned the above facts if Mr. Deason had not seen fit to raise the question in a long article in the Banner last week. All I ask is for the voters to consider our claims and see which has been the most consistent in his public life, and consider well which you think would make you the best officer, and then vote your honest convictions, and I assure you that I will be satisfied with the verdict of the majority, whatever it may be. In conclusion, permit me to say that I've represented our county in the legislature three times and one extra session, and was a member of the constitutional convention, and I have always tried to look after the interests of thet county, and if I have not, I ask you why haven't those that oppose me showed you all wherein I have failed? You know I've been opposed by some strong men both in and out of the county, and if I'd not been true you would have known it, and you have a newspaper here in your county to keep you posted, and now we've reached the close of the campaign and not one word of criticism of any public act of mine. But I call your attention that some FALSE CHARGE may be brought at the last moment as usual, when it is too late to answer, like the democratic address of two years ago, that did not state the truth, and I am sorry that we did not have a joint canvass together, as there were some questions I wanted to mention that I have not on account of the opposition not being present. If I am elected probate judge I expect to move to Clantch and do my best to make you a good officer, and treat all men equal before the law. I am sorry that the managers of the democratic primary have not seen fit to say that if they were not elected that there would be no attempt to hold over, and I pledge you now that if I'm not elected that there will be no contest to harass the people and stir up prejudice. If Mr. Deason beats me one vote I want him to have the office, and if I beat him only one vote, I want my rights. Respectfully,

L. H. REYNOLDS.

BEAT 11.

Oct. 30, 1904.

Editor Union:

I saw in your last week's paper about the attack on you by the champions of Clanton. I just hate that I wasn't there to take your place two minutes. I think it's a nice trick for three seceshes to tackle an old man; that shows their bravery. I am a voter; let them tackle me. Brother pops and republicans, come to the polls on November 8th and let's whip them right. Demmies, if you want to fight on that you have struck the right crowd. Please put this where them three brave men can see it, and if they don't like it let them help themselves. I am a voter in beat 11 and my name is

JOHN S. DENNIS.

WILSE DAVENPORT KILLED.

Wilse Davenport, of Maplesville, was killed last Sunday near his home by Jim Hardin, colored. It is said that Hardin and a number of other negroes were near the Davenport residences cursing and acting disorderly, and Mr. Davenport went out and ordered them away. Davenport and Hardin grappled and Hardin grabbed Davenport's pistol out of his pocket and as Davenport shifted to Hardin's back, holding his arms to keep Hardin from using the pistol, Hardin pointed the pistol behind himself and pulled the trigger, killing Davenport almost instantly. After the killing the murderer fled to the swamp, and a posse gathered, but failed to overtake him. A telegram was sent to Selma for bloodhounds, but they failed to get there on time. There is much excitement around Maplesville and a lynching is probable if Hardin is caught. Davenport leaves a widow and two children. The negro carried the pistol off in his flight to the swamp.

THORSBY.

Mrs. A. M. Johnson is able to be out again. She has been staying indoors nursing a severe cold.

The entertainment given by Charles Edbert Grant Saturday evening was very good indeed. He presented "The Old Homestead." Music was furnished by Miss Kirkley and Mr. Ericson.

Master Philip Horn went to Birmingham Saturday to meet his mother and sister, little Miss Frances, on their return home. They arrived in this city Saturday evening.

Quite a number of the young people of Jemison attended the entertainment at the Normal school hall last Saturday night.

D. C. Honeycutt closed out his stock of merchandise last Saturday.

The protracted meeting being held by the Baptist congregation is well attended. There have been several accessions to the church.

Dr. Nix left for St. Louis Monday morning, where he has gone to attend the world's fair. He expects to be absent for two or three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Snyder were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Horn Sunday.

Mr. L. E. Sarber, who has been spending the past few weeks in Prattville, returned to his home here Saturday.

J. Bice made a business trip to Clanton last Wednesday.

Miss Mable Malengren is able to be out again.

M. and Mrs. Carl Larsen are the happy parents of a baby girl, born Oct. 24th.

There will be a banquet given at the Thorsby Inn Wednesday evening by the citizens of Thorsby in honor of Acting Governor Cunningham.

Rev. Montgomery, of Clanton, was in our city last Friday.

Quite a number of the Jemison people attended the services at the Baptist church here Sunday.

"OTHELLO."

In few days of this century were so many automobile, trolley and railroad accidents chronicled as in the daily journals of Monday, August 29, the New York Tribune remarks. Almost every imaginable sort of disaster which could be attributed to human folly and recklessness reaped its harvest of victims. It surely ought not to be impossible in some way to bring about a greater degree of carefulness, self-restraint and foresight in our thoroughfares of business, recreation and travel.

Japanese Bachelors and Children.

It is said that every Japanese bachelor in Korea, no matter his age, is regarded as a child, dressed as a child, and treated as a child. Even if he be seventy, he may not knot up his hair in manly fashion or assume the garb of a man.

Coming Events

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton county for the year 1904, and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Benson, beat 3, Nov. 1, 1904.
Maplesville, beat 7, Nov. 2, 1904.
Shoults, beat 7, Nov. 3, 1904.
Dixie, beat 8, Nov. 4, 1904.
Thorsby, beat 9, Nov. 7, 1904.
Macedonia, beat 3, Nov. 8, 1904.
Gentry & Cofer's Mill, beat 2, Nov. 9, 1904.
Hayes' Mill, beat 2, Nov. 10, 1904.
Providence, beat 2, Nov. 11, 1904.
Elijah Buzbee's, beat 2, Nov. 12, 1904, till 12 m.
Mineral Springs, beat 1, Nov. 14, 1904.
Smith's Schoolhouse, beat 1, Nov. 15, 1904.
Flint Hill, beat 11, Nov. 16, 1904.
Providence, beat 10, Nov. 17, 1904.
Burwell, beat 10, Nov. 18, 1904.
Kincheon, beat 6, Nov. 21, 1904.
Davis & Rollins' gin, beat 6, Nov. 22, 1904.
Pletcher, beat 8, Nov. 23, 1904.
Stanton, beat 8, Nov. 24, 1904.
Valley Creek, beat 8, Nov. 25, 1904.
Clanton Ford, beat 8, Nov. 26, 1904. till 12 m.
Verbena, beat 5, Nov. 28, 1904.
Cooper, beat 10, Nov. 29, 1904.
Clanton, beat 4, Nov. 30, 1904.
Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the year, commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The county candidates of the populist and republican parties will speak at the following times and places:

Littlejohn school house, beat 4, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 7 p. m.
Blow school house, beat 1, Thursday, Oct. 27, at 10 a. m.
Cane Creek, beat 11, Friday, Oct. 28, at 10 a. m.
Coopers, beat 10, Saturday, Oct .29, at 10 a. m.
Wadsworth's Mill, beat 10, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 7 p. m.
Kincheon, beat 6, Monday, Oct. 31, at 10 a. m.
Valley Creek, beat 8, Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 10 a. m.
Shoults, beat 7, Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 10 a. m.
Macedonia, beat 3, Thursday, Nov. 3, at 10 a. m.
Mars Hill, beat 2, Friday, Nov. 4, at 10 a. m.
Clanton, beat 4, Monday, Nov. 7, at 10 a. m.

Everybody, ladies especially, invited to attend these appointments. Outside speakers are expected. Judge R. M. Honeycutt nas been invited and is expected to speak at Coopers, Valley Creek and Shoults. The opposition candidates who wish to meet with us at these appointments will please address the campaign committee.

W. H. SHAW,
Chairman Campaign Committee.
J. D. COLLINS,
Sec'y Cam. Com. tf

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

A Western blackmailing gang signs itself "The Five Skeletons." Such a signature means blackmail on the face of it, says the Massachusetts Ploughman, the allowance of real family skeletons being generally agreed to be only one to each family.

The Manassas manoeuvres are intended to help bring about co-operation between regulars and militia as one result, says the New York Tribune. Jefferson called the militia "our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies," and the remark is still true of this part of our army service, and the recent manoeuvres are expected to demonstrate more clearly the lamentable military power of this part of our army establishment.

"LE SPORT."

It Must Be Expensive or Fra... Don't Care for It.

This is the season of sports ... cipally for men who haven't th... ure to be "sportif" all the year, ... France they are numerous. W... the clerk and salesman, unlik... British prototype, has no oppor... for habitual exercise. In F... banks and shops close early; ... day is a half-holiday, and in ... countries—Devonshire, for inst... Wednesday also; of course no... is done on Sunday. In France ... and stores are stupidly kept op... hours on end, though there isn't ... ness enough to warrant such ... application. The time that is ... hardly enough for meals, to say ... ing of aperitifs. Hence only m... leisure, they become a ground o... sports with any sort of constan...

And this has already establi... radical distinction between the ... sports can be developed in F... and the way they are develop... Anglo-Saxon countries. As ... are the privilege of men of weal... leisure, they become a ground o... ty vanity for those who com... practice them in our French d... racy, and an object of jealousy ... guised as disdain, for those wh... deprived of them by reason of l... money and lack of leisure.

The thing is especially appare... the provinces. Today every ... prefecture has its tennis court... especially every city that has a ... son. And nothing could be ... amusing than the pride—not t... haughtiness—displayed by the ... individuals admitted to that ... court—nothing, that is, unless ... prefer to laugh at the slanderou... tility of those who are not yet ... ted and who employ various M... vellian manoeuvres to secure ... sion.

Nor is this the only proof t... France sports are regarded as ... tinctive badge of aristocracy, ... as soon as a sport comes int... eral vogue it is dropped by al... sportsmen. Canoeing, which ... flourishes on the Thames, is ... over on the Seine, with affected ... ference, to workmen and co... jumpers, who, for this part, ne... er particularly enjoy it. The ... was abandoned the moment i... duced price brought it within ... body's reach. Whenever any f... physical exercise becomes ins... sive its doom in France is seal... the only Frenchmen who have ... for sports demand something ... them than the development of ... muscles—they want them to ... mark "of social excellence." ... heart they care far more for a ... of "social excellence" than th... for the development of their m... and that is one of the reasons ... the automobile is so popular. ... monsieur, comfortably seated ... a hired chauffeur, imagines h... a sportsman. Indeed, he is pri... to wear a bearskin and a ... mask. No sportsman's club ... dare to blackball him.—Marcel ... vost in Figaro.

War Times in Japan.

The happy life of the family ... otherwise enjoyable in the ... breeze of the summer even... quite impossible this year now ... the main support of the family ... sent on account of the war. ... housewife, who sets the dinner ... daily with a seat left vacant, ... old sire, who emerges from hi... mitage into the troublesome w... toil for the daily bread for the ... buy newspapers, otherwise unk... ing, but for the sake of the one ... front, and request the eldest ... read them aloud.

"What report of the war?" s... ing, the grandfather takes int... arms the youngest grandchi... whom he says: "Thy papa is ... great deeds and will soon come ... to bless thee."

How deeply pathetic must b... scene of this country home, wh... winds that sail over the green ... of rice and even the tinkle, tin... the bells at the necks of the ... horses that pass by the door t... the family of the man at the f... Tokio Asahi Shimbun.

Age as Senator Vest Understands It.

On a certain occasion Mr. Ve... returned to the senate after one ... brief absences. Senator Hoar o... sachusetts, four years his senio... him in the lobby and chided him ... naturedly for not attending str... business when vital measures ... being debated. "You're a fine ... man," said Mr. Hoar, "to absen... self at such a time and leave ... fellows—Cockrell and me and t... —to handle these matters."

"You'll never be as old as I," ... Vest, "if you live fifty years l...

"Bless you, I was born in 18... was preparing for college be... came into the world," said the M... chusetts man.

"If you were born in 1... wouldn't be as old as I," said the ... sourian. "You and Cockrell y... years, but you will never ... You haven't lived as lively as I ... —and I am wishing sometim... I hadn't," he said, with a weary ... —Kansas City Star.

Some Hope for Him.

Young Sorreltop—Then you ... cast me off?

Miss Esmeralda (with great ... ness)—Why, no, Sylvester, ... it would be so silly for a girl ... yes the first time. If—if you ... the same mind you might ... again some day, you know.—... Tribune.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob... W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem...
Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Septem...
Chancellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An...
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.
First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of Probate—S. M. Adams.
Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—W. A. Green.
Fourth District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

REPRESENTATIVE
Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor. C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudd, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Jemison.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Tilomson, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 1st Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Rehoboth—Rev, J. D. Hughes, pastor; R. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Rehoboth—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Shoals—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

ing Events

TAX NOTICE.

and Collector's Second Round.

ttend at the following laces for the purpose of the STATE and COUN- of Chilton county for the d ASSESSING the TAX- ear 1905:

at 3, Nov. 1, 1904.
, beat 7, Nov. 2, 1904.
at 7, Nov. 3, 1904.
eat 9, Nov. 7, 1904.
beat 3, Nov. 8, 1904.
Cofer's Mill, beat 2, Nov.

, beat 2, Nov. 10, 1904.
, beat 2, Nov. 11, 1904.
bee's, beat 2, Nov. 12,
n
prings, beat 1, Nov. 14,

hoolhouse, beat 1, Nov.

beat 11, Nov. 16, 1904.
, beat 10, Nov. 17, 1904.
eat 10, Nov. 18, 1904
beat 6, Nov. 21, 1904.
collins' gin, beat 6, Nov.

eat 8, Nov. 23, 1904.
at 8, Nov. 24, 1904.
k, beat 8, Nov. 25, 1904.
ru, beat 8, Nov. 26, 1904.

eat 5, Nov. 28, 1904.
at 10, Nov. 29, 1904.
eat 4, Nov. 30, 1904.
eat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
t 10 days in the year.
December 20, 1904.
BBARD, Tax Collector.

S, Tax Assessor.

LIC SPEAKING.

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chool house, beat 4, Sat- , at 7 p. m
house, beat 1, Thurs- at 10 a. m.
beat 11, Friday, Oct. 28,

at 10, Saturday, Oct. 29,

Mill, beat 10, Satur- at 7 p. m
eat 6, Monday, Oct. 31,

8, beat 8, Tuesday, Nov.

7, Wednesday, Nov. 2,

beat 3, Thursday, Nov.

beat 2, Friday, Nov. 4,

t 4, Monday, Nov. 7, at

ladies especially, invited appointments. Outside expected. Judge R. M. been invited and is ex- k at Coopers, Valley doubts. The opposition wish to meet with us ntments will please ad- paign committee.
W. H. SHAW,
Campaign Committee.
NS.
Cam. Com. tf

ational Paper.

company of Joliet, Ill., one of the largest and plants in the state out- go, are publishing the as a third edition of The Saturday News is ively to the interests party and is national in eek it contains matters arding the progress of all parts of the nation. ed at the headquarters d the chairman of the mittee being president mpany and one of the peculiarly favorably lo- general news of the

party has long felt the ional paper and it is ratulation that one has d by a concern that is its success is assured while the names of n workers and writers H. Ferriss, Charles Q. A. Parker and R. E. antee of its character

subscription price of News is .50 cents per ave arranged with the rnish it and the Union, year for $1.25.
fice and see a sample dvantage of this offer tf.

ackmailing gang signs e Skeletons." Such a blackmail on the face Massachusetts Plough- nce of real family generally agreed to ech family.

manoeuvres are in- bring about co-opera- gulars and militia as the New York Tribune. the militia "our gen- great and sudden nd the remark is still t of our army service, nt manoeuvres are onstrate more clearly ry power of this part ablishment.

"LE SPORT."

It Must Be Expensive or Else Don't Care for It.

This is the season of sport cipally for men who haven't ture to be "sportif" all the year. France they are numerous. the clerk and salesman, unfit British prototype, has no oppo for habitual exercise. In banks and shops close early; day is a half-holiday, and counties—Devonshire, for inst Wednesday also; of course n is done on Sunday. In France and stores are stupidly kept hours on end, though there isn ness enough to warrant such application. The time that is hardly enough for meals, to say ing of aperitifs. Hence only leisure, they become a ground sports with any sort of constan

And this has already establi radical distinction between th sports can be developed in and the way they are develo Anglo-Saxon countries. As are the privilege of men of weal liesure, they become a ground ty vanity for those who can practice them in our French racy, and an object of jealousy guised as disdain, for those wh deprived of them by reason of money and lack of leisure.

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War Times in Japan.

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Miss Esmeralda (with great ness)—Why, no, Sylvester; b it would be so silly for a girl yes the first time. If—if you the same mind you might as again some day, you know.—Tribune.

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Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob W. L. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem-

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Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—E. B. Deason, Clanton.

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Fall Term—2nd Monday in Septem-

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Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan-

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday September.

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Treasurer—Alex G. Dake.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
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REPRESENTATIVE.

Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudd, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Jemison.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 2nd Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Verbena.
Polar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt, 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Verbena—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun

Thorsby—Rev. J. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon. Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.24
	$950,557.97
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.....	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama

Watson's Letter of Acceptance.

The Saturday News, Joliet, Ill., can furnish an unlimited number of copies containing Watson's great letter of acceptance, which is just out at the rate of 50 cents per hundred or $3.00 per thousand.

There has never been anything like it to enthuse populists and arouse interest in our cause. If placed in the hands of the voters it means a million more votes for the populist ticket. Send for a bundle. Address and make all orders payable to the Saturday News, Joliet, Ill. tf

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs.

Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Nov. 2, '04, 4,083.
Price on same date, 9 1-8c.
Total receipts same date, '03, 3,654.
Price same date, 9 5-8c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. H. Benson and L. B. Pounds were in Clanton Thursday.

Harvey Collins and wife were in town Thursday.

Lee Hayes was a visitor in Clanton Thursday.

John Collins and wife were in town Thursday.

A. B. Deason was a visitor Thursday.

J. A. Davis was in Clanton Thursday.

W. J. Patterson and J. M. Waller were in Birmingham Saturday on business, returning home Sunday.

J. P. Thomas has recovered and is at work.

Tom Allen visited Thorsby Wednesday.

Jasper Glass was in Clanton Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Riggins were visitors here Friday.

T. N. and M. C. Childress were pleasant visitors Saturday.

A. A. Ayers was in town Saturday.

J. M. Parker and John Franklin were in Clanton Saturday.

J. W. Hayes and J. R. Collins were in town Saturday.

J. W. G. Kicker visited Clanton Saturday.

E. M. Bean was in town Saturday.

T. P. Smith and wife were visitors to Clanton Monday.

W. T. Mahan was in town Monday.

W. D. Lawrence's gin at Maplesville burned Tuesday night, October 25th. Everything destroyed with a lot of seed and a couple of bales of cotton. Amount of insurance is not known.

Monroe Littleton was a pleasant visitor Monday and also brought in a fine order from J. M. Robinson for UNIONS and Yellow Jackets.

T. J. Hubbard was in Clanton Monday and sent his monthly report to the state auditor. Our collector is very prompt in attending to his office.

C. I. Willis was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Mr. Tyns, of Tyns, was in Clanton Monday.

R. W. Scott and family were visitors to Clanton Tuesday.

J. Bice was in town Tuesday.

W. H. Shaw, our county chairman, has been in Clanton for several days directing the campaign for the people's ticket.

J. P. Vanderveer's fine residence was destroyed by fire last Thursday afternoon. A small part of the furniture was saved, but the house was a total loss. Mr. Vanderveer and family have temporary quarters at J. W. Stanfield's. There is general sympathy for him in his misfortune.

Work at the gins has dropped off considerably, and some of the extra labor has been dispensed with. It looks as if the bulk of the cotton crop is gathered.

Rev. C. K. Helland, of Deer Lodge, Tenn., and G. A. Lundene, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Tuesday. Rev. Helland was formerly a resident of Thorsby.

Sparks from the engines set fire to a couple of bales of cotton on the L. & N. platform Tuesday night, and they were burning right merrily about 11 o'clock when a freight crew gave the alarm; the hose was attached and the fire was drowned out. The cotton burned belonged to Pinckard & Co.

Rufus Forshee, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, is convalescing slowly. His mother, Mrs. Wash Forshee, is down with the same disease, but she is mending slowly.

R. L. Woolley, of beat 2, went to Birmingham Wednesday for a few days' visit.

D. D. Woolley is moving from Dry Valley to the old Kemp farm, near Clanton. He will be a decided acquisition to our community.

WANTED

To buy or rent a house in Clanton, with barn and garden attached. Address

J. BICE,
Thorsby, Ala.

LOST.

A three year old heifer, color yellow, with white ring around nose and white tail with black bush. Anyone returning said animal or giving information that leads to her recovery will be liberally rewarded by applying to

tf THE UNION OFFICE.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.

You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. | PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Physicians.

Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Roper's Store.
CLANTON.

Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
CLANTON.

N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
Office Hours 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON

Notice! Notice!

If you want good Bargains and good articles in Dry Goods, Groceries & Hamilton-Brown, Shoes, we have them for you

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A. C. Smith. J. O. Middleton.
Smith & Middleton,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Practice in All Courts.
Office 4th St., Opposite Court House
CLANTON.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle, the author, is a stalwart cricketer, and, they say, can provide as exciting a time with

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.

P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

On some of the forty-acre farms in the British Channel islands the farmers keep thirty or more Jersey cows and employ five or six hired men. But the owner doesn't have to pay the help thirty or forty dollars each per month and house rent. Intensive farming is all very well, the Massachusetts Ploughman comments, but it requires workable land, plenty of moderate-priced help, a good manager and a good market.

PURE GOODS

The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

The Sak's Store

Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Our Mail Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.

Write for Catalogue

DRINK
CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.
Sold only by
COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.
Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St, **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
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Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

PAUL CALAME,
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Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

A most complete
Stock of General Merchandise, Dress Goods, Etc.
The Millinery Department
is complete in every detail and is in charge of a first-class milliner, Miss Clara Small, of St. Louis

P. D. WILSON,
CLANTON, ALABAMA.

The Boy.

A heedless boy he was and troublesome
beyond compare. Vexatious, willful, wild.
He hated books—a boorish, untaught child.
I looked upon his face; no good can come,
I said, for nothing innocent is there.
One day I came upon the truant lad
Asleep beside the water, where the glad,
Bright sunlight warmed the hazy autumn air.
The vicious brow was smooth and fair, no trace
Of sullenness about the lips that smiled
As if a vision holy hued the child.
In awe I looked upon that angel face.
—Josephine E. Toal in National Magazine for August.

The GIFT of ROSES

BY ERNEST HERBERT

Dicky Amber had often read of cases like his own—with this important difference; the stories usually ended happily whereas he knew that for himself it would be madness to hope for anything save disappointment.

He was in love, desperately, madly in love with Nella Renshaw, a clever and popular actress, the admired of all admirers.

He enshrined her in his heart the very first time he saw her, which was the day on which he commenced his engagement as violinist in the orchestra of the London theater at which she was playing a leading part.

He made no effort to check this hopeless love, which grew and grew as he watched her night after night.

He could only see her when the action of the piece brought her well forward upon the stage; but he soon learned to know when these places came, and was always ready for her so as not to lose a single second of the time that she was in his view.

Once her eyes met his upturned gaze. That night he walked to his poor lodgings with his head among the stars. After that he found her look turned toward him on several occasions. On these nights he lay awake for hours asking himself whether the smile in those beautiful eyes could possibly have been for him; but by morning he had called himself a fool for imagining for one instant that what was obviously an accident in her acting, could have any significance for him. Yet, for all his wise reasonings, those glances made him absurdly happy.

Then came a blow that hurt him cruelly. Nella was to tour in America. Even the pleasure of looking at her was now to be denied him. He would not see her for a long time—perhaps never again.

A farewell performance was announced, and, sick at heart, Dicky took his accustomed place. Before then he had always felt a thrill of pleasure and pride when came the thunders of applause in acknowledgment of Nella's superb art, but on this night it filled his heart with sadness and a great lump came to his throat. This was the last time he would see the triumph of the woman he loved—the last time.

Then, as the curtain fell, he did a thing that he had never dared before to do. He quickly made his way to the stage door and waited there to watch her departure. As she passed him the fragrance of her dainty silks and laces seemed to hold his whole soul in bondage, and when her rustling skirt brushed him he nearly swooned.

She carried a magnificent bouquet that had been presented to her, and when she was half way to her carriage a rose dropped from it to the pavement. Dicky darted forward and picked it up. Murmuring something, he knew not what, he stepped to the side of the carriage and handed it to her.

As she took it she looked straight

Clever and popular.

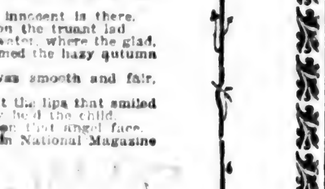
into his eyes. Then, quickly drawing another blossom from among its lovely fellows, she smilingly thrust it with the other back into his hands.

"Keep them, and—and—thank you," she said.

As the carriage drove off Dicky was staring in wonder at the exquisite flowers. Because of this he did not see that which would have filled his heart with an even greater joy. Her eyes had filled with tears.

Every now and again, during the year that followed, audacious thoughts that filled Dicky's mind as he gazed on his most cherished possessions—two withered roses. Soon after, however, he usually read in some newspaper one of the numerous accounts of Nella's trans-Atlantic success. Then his splendid hopes collapsed dismally. Yet they were always there, and though he did not know it, grew stronger and stronger until they became part of his life.

At last Nella came back. She was to open the Autumn season at her old theater and once more Dicky could see her every night. He played first



"You?" he said, huskily.

instead of second violin now and his position had been altered to one from which he had a far better view of the stage.

It was not that thought, however, which set his heart pounding with excitement as he went toward the theater that day—the day on which he was to behold her again after a year. In his heart there was a great hope that she would recognize him in some way or another. Surely she must. Then he would wait at the stage door and perhaps she would speak to him again.

Bitter and terrible was his disappointment. Not even a glance came his way.

The next day he was not at his place in the orchestra. Instead he sat at home in his room before a table covered with manuscript songs. They were those which he had written out of his great love.

Slowly, almost mechanically, he took them up and scanned every note. Then, having seen that all were as perfect as he could make them, he gathered them together in a heap.

He was going away—where he did not know or care. During the last year he had so lived on the almost unconscious hope born in him by the gift of roses that the realization that it had been founded on nothing had dazed his every faculty. It was as though he had fallen from the clouds.

At first when the wish to leave the place of sorrow had come to him, he had determined to burn his songs; but they were his children—the only children of his love—and he could not. Then came a wild desire that she should know of his heart's longing, and, after examining them all to make sure that they, at least, were worthy of her attentions, he gathered them together to send them to her.

He took the withered roses from his breast. She should have them, too. Pressing them passionately to his lips, he laid them tenderly on the top of the pile.

Then the stupor that had dulled his understanding went and in its place an awful dispair seized him. He laid his head on his arms and sobbed—sobbed as only can the man from whom is taken the only hold on life.

For a long while he lay. Then there came a tap at the door. He did not hear it. The door opened gently and a woman entered. It was Nella. Quietly she stepped to the table. Her eyes rested on the roses. She read her name on the dedication of the song on which they rested, and a great sob half of sorrow, half of joy, rose in her throat. Very tenderly she touched the bowed head.

Dicky started up and stared at her without comprehension. Then a light came into his eyes. "You?" he said, huskily.

"Yes, I," she answered, smilingly.

"But—but—I— —"

"Tell me," she said, stopping him; "why you kept those flowers?"

Though her voice was without emotion, Dicky saw something in her face that sent the blood leaping in his veins. He rose and drew her to him.

"Because I love you," he whispered, his voice almost fierce with joy.

It was Nella who wept now.

"Dicky," she sobbed, "when I didn't see you in the orchestra I fancied all sorts of dreadful things, so I asked your address from the doorkeeper—and came here to find out what had happened to you. Why didn't you write to me while I was away, Dicky? I thought you would understand when I gave you the flowers. Oh, Dicky, Dicky, I have loved you ever since I looked down into your eyes that night. I thought that you loved me until I went away and you did not write. Then I was miserable, Dicky. But it doesn't matter now?"

"Nothing matters now," said Dicky, and he kissed her on the lips.—Chicago American.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

Single Men and Women Have Little Sense of Its Passage.

Men and women who remain single are apt to lose all sense of the passage of time. They are conscious of no perceptible difference in their own feelings—they grow older so gradually that they do not notice any particular difference in their appearance, so it is no wonder that every now and then they are brought up, as it were, with a disagreeable shock, says the New York Tribune.

"Where have you come from?" said a man to a college chum whom he met at the Grand Central station, and whom he had not seen for what seemed to him only a few years.

"I've just been seeing Tom off to school," said the other.

"To school?" repeated the friend, looking puzzled. "Why, surely, he must be at college by this time."

The second man gave a great laugh. "Why, wake up, Rip Van Winkle!" he cried. "My brother Tom, if you are thinking of him, has been through college long ago, and is married. I am talking of my son, who is 12 years old, and is going up to G—— for his first term."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the first man, feeling somehow as if the years had shriveled up and blown away. "How did you do it all so fast?"

"It is very difficult to keep track of people that you do not see all the time," remarked a suburban woman. "The other day I went off my own route and took the ferry to Staten Island to visit a friend. On the boat I saw a woman with whom I used to be quite intimate. 'You know Nelly has been so very ill,' she said, 'but now we are so happy, for the doctors have pronounced her out of danger.'

"'I am so glad,' I exclaimed cordially. 'How relieved you must be!' The truth of the matter being that I did not have the slightest idea who Nelly was."

Young Love Lived Once in an Humble Shed.

Young love lived once in an humble shed,
Where roses breathing,
And woodbines wreathing
Around the lattice their tendrils spread,
As wild and sweet as the life he led.
His garden flourish'd
For young Hope nourish'd
The infant buds with beams and show'rs;
But lips though blooming, must still be fed,
And not even Love can live on flowers.

Alas! that Poverty's evil eye
Should e'er come hither,
Such sweets to wither!
The flow'rs lay down their heads to die,
And Hope fell sick as the witch drew nigh,
She came one morning
Ere Love had warning,
And raised the latch—where the young god lay.
"Oh, ho!" said Love—"is it you? good bye!"
So he opened the window, and flew away.
—Thomas Moore.

Death Dealing Canoe.

Abolish the canoe and Canada might have a war every five years and then lose fewer young men than the great number that must go down to death in ten years of summer holidays.

It is pitiful the mothers who weep, the fathers who mourn and the homes that are darkened simply because young people will take chances that they have no business to take.

Death may part the young man from his canoe. Good advice cannot. "Ephraim is joined to his idols," and the victims of the canoe habit will neither keep out of canoes nor be careful while they are in canoes.—Toronto Telegram.

Frailty.

"Frailty—thy name is woman." 'Tis False.

All for a pair of melting eyes,
And for the winsome glance that in them lies;

For a shifting dimple in a rounded chin,
A silken hose and a foot therein;

For a smothered sigh, a tangled tress,
A "cuddle doon," and a soft caress;

He fell.

Frailty—thy name is Man.
—Town Topics.

An Enterprising Sleuth.

A man who was "wanted" by the police had been photographed in six different positions, and the pictures were duly circulated among the police. The chief of police in a country town wrote to police headquarters of the city in search of the malefactor a few days after the set of portraits had been issued as follows:

"'I duly received the pictures of the six miscreants whose capture is desired. I have arrested five of them, and the sixth is under observation and will be secured shortly."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

LITTLE TIME BETWEEN SPELLS.

Answer of Valet Showed the Two Sides to an Excuse.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who has recently been assigned to the command of the Department of the East, is noted for the equanimity of his temper.

Gen. Grant believes in self-command. Concerning hasty tempers, he said one day:

"The plea of the quick tempered is that if they are soon angered they are soon pleased again. There is an answer to this plea, though. The former valet of a friend of mine has a good answer to it.

"This valet, an excellent servant, worked for my friend two months. Then he said that he was going to leave.

"'Why are you going, James?' my friend said kindly.

"'Well, sir, to be frank,' James answered, 'you are too quick tempered.'

"'Pooh, pooh, James,' said my friend. 'What if I am a bit quick tempered? My anger is no sooner on than it is off.'

"'True, sir,' said James respectfully, 'but it is no sooner off than it is on again.'"

Proof of Widow's Constancy.

"Yes," the widow answered, glancing down at her pretty, plump, white hands, as she rocked complacently back and forth, "my ring is rather broad, I know. You see, I have been widowed three times, and I used to wear my wedding rings in turn; first, John's for a few days, then I would put on Edward's and then I would wear the ring Robert gave me. But I never felt quite happy.

"When I was wearing John's ring, I felt somehow as though I was disloyal to Edward and Robert. When I put on Edward's ring, I felt unhappy because I seemed to be neglecting John and Robert, and when it came time to take off that ring and give Robert's ring its turn, I felt as though I was disloyal to my first and second. Finally I solved the problem by having all three rings welded together.

"It does make rather a broad band," she said, holding up her left hand and looking at the circlet in question, "but then, you see, it makes me feel that I am being constant to all three of them."

Hens Victims of Old Fogy Notions.

"My son and myself," said Dr. E. F. Hodges, "took an automobile run to Martinsville. He was the chauffeur; we did not return by the same road. I don't know how many hens we ran over going and coming. We did not stop to count.

"It is a dry time and the roads are dusty. So much the worse for the hens. I suppose it is different with hens in the cities and towns, but along the country roads they have not yet learned to make proper calculations for escape from the automobile. The hen is of a mathematical turn of mind. She rolls in the dust of the highway and no horse-drawn vehicle was ever known to run over one. She figures closely, but always escapes. Now, it is different when she comes to take the automobile into consideration. She expects to escape by the length of a horse. The horse is not there, and she falls under the wheels of the juggernaut, a victim to old fogy notions not in accord with modern speed devices."—Indianapolis News.

The God of Love.

It is not gold of rippled hair,
Like cornfields swept by winds at play;
It is not cheeks as fresh and fair
As apple bloom at dawn of day.

It is not these that sing to Love,
And bid him wake so sure, so soon;
That set the skies alight above,
And set him crying for the moon.

It is not heart-gold, pure and bright
As virgin gold in hidden seams;
It is not soul as clear and light
As sunrise in a poet's dreams.

It is not these that give Love food
And drink—the magic wine and bread,
That set, amid his solitude,
The enchanted garland on his head.

Love only knows one god sublime,
The trinity in unity;
And the god's names are Space and Time
And—Opportunity.
—E. Nesbit in London Outlook.

All Guns to Be Resighted.

Plans are being drawn in the bureau of ordnance at Washington for the resighting of all the guns in the United States navy. The cost of this work will be tremendous, but its necessity was readily realized when called to the attention of the president and the orders have already been issued. An improved variety of sight will be used and the work will be pushed with all the rapidity practicable. For the rapid-fire guns a telescopic sight will be used, of a kind that will permit of continuous aim. Nearly all of the guns are in need of resighting.

His Greatest Grievance.

"The revenoos smashed my still into a thousand pieces," said the Georgia moonshiner.

"Too bad."

"Took me away from my wife an' thirteen children."

"Awful."

"You're right it was. But the crownin' cruelty wuz—it not only put me in jail, but ackchully took my fiddle from me!"

Big Cedar Log Boom.

What is declared to be the largest boom of cedar logs ever moved on Puget sound was towed into Ballard recently by the tug Tillicum, Capt. Charles Worth. It contained thirty-eight sections of from sixty to one hundred cedar logs each, or the equivalent of 1,330,000 feet, according to the estimate of those on the tug.—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant.

Gila Monster a Terro

Although rattlesnakes are considered dangerous from a poisonous standpoint, they are insignificant when compared with the dreaded gila monster of the sandy deserts of the southwestern United States. Prof. William Wetherbee, who has been studying there desert creatures, has made a number of very interesting and important discoveries as to their nature and general habits. This lizard-shaped animal when full grown measures about eighteen inches in length and is girth about the size of an ordinary boy's arm.

Its tail composes one-third of the length of its body and its skin is of a pustular nature and motley in color, giving a reddish yellow and brown effect. Its legs are placed on its body similar in character to those of a lizard, but it has none of the rapidity in movements of that animal. It seeks the hottest places in the desert and delights in heat ranging about 135 degrees. According to Prof. Wetherbee science does not know of a single antidote to the poison emitted from this animal and it was in hope of discovering such that he made a recent sojourn in the desert of Arizona and California. The rapid increase of settlers in this section of the country, owing to the recent strides made by the reclamation projects, has made it necessary for the authorities to look to their safety from the dreaded animal.

Since the departure of the Indians from this part of the country t monsters have increased in numbers, as the Indians killed off formerly in large quantities. Hualipis, a tribe of Mexican Indi are said to have a remedy for the of the gila monster, but this, howe is kept secret by the tribe and all inducements so far made have without results in trying to ob even the smallest portion of this eted antidote. The president of ico himself even went among the dians and tried to secur the sec Unlike most poisons of anima are generally of an acid this exception is alkaline. Death soon follows the bite of the imal.

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A Race of Savage

According to Jameson Reid, who recently traveled through the country, it would be impossible to imagine a people more unenlightened and barbarous than the native population of northeastern Tibet. He says that they are but a grade removed from the animals. At one of the villages his party was honored at a sumptuous banquet and the gluttonous appetites displayed by the natives seemed to know no limit. Each diner consumed vast quantities of food and washed the same down with great draughts of tea and other native drinks. Mr. Reid was puzzled to know where they stored all the material they had eaten and contents himself with the remark that the problem of a Tibetan's stomach would trouble a professional mathematician, adding that the chief avocation of the Tibetan, when fortune permits, is the enjoyable business of eating.

"During many months," says Mr. Reid, "spent among Tibetans—to say nothing of their manners, excluding women from all companionship at their meals, dipping their hands up to the elbow in one dish, eating sheep's insides and sleeping in miserable tents or stone dwellings crawling with vermin—I never in a single instance noticed temperance or gality, except from necessity, for their nature they are gluttons will eat at any and all times till are gorged of whatever they can and then lie down and sleep brutes. I have sometimes myself by testing their appetites. stead of scorning tainted or unfit they will devour it with avidity, with the full knowledge that must pay dearly for this incontin

"One of the strangest custom these Djun-Ba Tibetans is that ing death and burial. When a dies the nude body is attached stake driven into the ground and posed to the attacks of rave beasts and birds. Nothing be more ghastly than to upon one of these grewsome marks, from which flocks of ca vultures rise slowly into the air hoarse croakings. The bones and er remains left after the attack the birds and beasts are cremated, ashes placed in sacred bowls, with magic charms and hung the tent or dwelling or else b beneath an obo of stones. A lit the dust is placed in small bags these are worn round the neck the family as preventive of disea

Maine Has Queer Serpe

To the specter moose of Lobster lake, the moose-hoofed cow of Machias and the Northport sea serpent with teeth like a Virginia fence, Maine has now added the wriggly and bellicose serpent of Gardner's lake, which can stay under water months at a time, swallows molasses jugs and when going full speed gives off an odor like brimstone.

There are several Washington county people, including C. Hollis White of East Machias, the register of probate, who have seen it in times past, says the Bangor correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. An Indian woman, whose sobriety is vouched for by the White Ribboners of the neighborhood, saw it last summer, and there are some old settlers who declare that the "critter" has been "sloshin' 'round" in Gardner's for the past twenty years.

It is described as being twenty-five feet long with dark and scaly body and a head much that of a boa constrictor. It comes to the surface when there fishing parties on the lake evinces a desire to follow all boats that come out. No man ever been able to paddle a canoe as fast as this serpent can This week Francis Dana, a Pas quoddy Indian, saw the reptile gave chase, but was distanced Dana is champion canoe man of tribe. The residents of the l take little stock in legends, b one of them says, "When we critter like that a-swimmin' fa a tugboat an' a-smellin' like a fact'ry, we know it, b'gosh!"

In the Ocean's Depth

If only the sea would open wide,
Or the veil be torn away,
How our weird and wild imaginings
Would pale to the real, fantastic things
That down in the murky depths abide,
Piled there day by day.

Here in the dim-lit world below
Of the things that were and be
Is the moldering hulk of a Dutchman's ship
That sank to the blow of the English whip
Years and years ago.
And here she is lying, and no one cares
To know her name or how she fares;
She is only a phantom of other years
In the gloom of the ancient sea.

And here is a mighty galleon
With ingot and bar and doubloon.
How many a slave she wrung from these
In the golden isles of the Carib seas.
In the lusty days that are dead and gone
In the deep and dark lagoon.

And here by her side is a yankee bark
That sailed with a last-year tide.
And she who is weeping may dry tears,
And she who is waiting may wa years.
Alone by the shore when the sk dark,
For the sea is her loved one's

And around the barnacled ships
Where the things of time are
There is desert and vale and
dale,
Jungle and brush and strange
sail
Where the sea flowers bloom and
And all is peace in this wondrous
Save when a ship, by the
whirled,
Bursts—by a thousand fathoms
Midway to the great at last.

Ah, if only the sea would open
Or the veil be torn away,
How our weird and wild imaginings
Would pale to the strange, m
things
That down in the pale green
abide,
Piled there day by day.
—New York T

Committee in a Hurr

Probably the most informal notification of nomination ever made was that which announced to George M. Dallas his selection as vice president in 1844, says the St. Paul Dispatch. The committee reached Philadelphia at 3 o'clock in the morning and went directly to the residence of Mr. Dallas. In response to the knocks that roused him from sleep Mr. Dallas opened his window to see a party of gentlemen in his front yard, among whom he recognized Senator Robert J. Walker, later Polk's secretary of the treasury, and father of the famous Walker tariff of '46. Dallas slipped on slippers and a dressing gown and came down, unlocked the door and the party filed into the unlighted lor in silence, ranging them about the room.

Dallas, utterly unaware of cause of this irruption, went Walker into the back parlor and ed what it all meant. Walker him to wait a moment. The doors were thrown open and the parlor, where lights had lighted meanwhile, the chair the delegation came forward Dallas of his nomination. Ben Poore, who tells the story in his niscences, says that Dallas that he would make a formal later by letter, and "he then his sideboard and all joined ling success to the ticket."

Miss Agnes Miller, o
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Menstrual Period — how
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1201 6th Street, R

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000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produ
above testimonials, which will prove their
Lydia E. Pi

Paris Pickpockets.

The ingenuity of the Parisian thief inexhaustible. Its latest manifestation has been in the clever adaptation dentistry to the purposes of the pocket. A practitioner took up his on in a frequented thoroughfare, by means of large posters, offering tively low rates, he soon drew a er of clients and a convenient , until it was at last found that the dentist was exercising his ity of cleaning the teeth to the of being "warranted white for ears," his lady assistant was ing" out the pockets of the pa with equal expedition and thor ess. A substantial sum had been before the imposture was de —London Globe.

Automobile trains are to be run on roads in German East Africa ders to the railway lines.

Penny-in-the-slot gas meters are so ar in Liverpool that the city is ing from a dearth of coppers.

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ale by all dealers, price 50 cents
x. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo,

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And around the barnacled ships
Where the things of time are m
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Jungle and brush and strange sail
Where the sea flowers bloom and
And all is peace in this wondrous
Save when a ship, by the b whirlpool,
Bursts—by a thousand fathoms hur
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Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhœa (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like a new person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have gained 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has greatly benefitted me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—Jessie C. Lindbeck, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every all-woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try her sick sisters?

$1000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Paris Pickpockets.

The ingenuity of the Parisian thief is inexhaustible. Its latest manifestation has been in the clever adaptation of dentistry to the purposes of the pocket. A practitioner took up his position in a frequented thoroughfare, by means of large posters, offering extremely low rates, he soon drew a number of clients and a convenient crowd, until it was at last found that the dentist was exercising his facility of cleaning the teeth to the accompaniment of being "warranted white for years," his lady assistant was "working" out the pockets of the patients with equal expedition and thoroughness. A substantial sum had been collected before the imposture was detected.—London Globe.

Automobile trains are to be run on the roads in German East Africa as feeders to the railway lines.

Penny-in-the-slot gas meters are so common in Liverpool that the city is making from a dearth of coppers.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Pare, of C. B. a prominent resident of Glasgow, Ky., "I was suffering a complication of troubles. Besides a bad back, a great deal of trouble with the kidneys. were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passage accompanied with a scalding pain. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, made the color normal and banished the inflammation which caused the pain and sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound and I feel better in every way."
Sold by all dealers, price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Some People Say.

That it is really only the poor musician who is a nuisance to the neighborhood.

That it is always a favorable symptom if a husband is patient and good-natured while his wife is preparing a belated meal.

That it is rather discouraging to a man to be forced to wait until he is dead in order to discover what a good fellow he was.

That another man with a genius for stirring up trouble is to the front with the query as to whether or not it is really advisable to tell one's wife everything.

That a good rule in automobiling is that it is better to be safe than sorry.

That a man whose occupation consists of hanging around and waiting for a rich uncle to shuffle off his mortal coil would not like to hear the comments which the neighbors make.

That when a man is always throwing out hints that he knows a good many things that he won't tell the probability is that he has already told more than he knows.

That if a girl doesn't put on her best hat and stunningest clothes when she goes out trolley riding with her young man it's a sign that she is confident that she has him cinched.—Utica Tribune.

A Prison Without Walls.

Represa, a convict prison in California, is unique in the fact that it possesses no wall. The grounds are studded with nineteen guard posts, which are built of stone and wood, and resemble a system of lighthouses. They are built on salient points of observation, and are fitted with Gatling machine guns, Winchester rifles and shotguns. These posts are from forty to sixty feet high, and are placed various distances apart, averaging 300 yards. No convict is allowed to pass between the posts unless he has permission or is accompanied by an officer or guard. Each post is manned by a clever marksman, and is only accessible by a draw ladder, which is pulled up after the post is occupied.

The Russians are deeply religious and charitable. Even the poor, who can ill afford to give, do their part toward swelling the alms that go to the poor and needy.

THE VALLE OF "NO."

Difficulties in Refusing Favors When Often Necessary to Oneself.

"No" is characterized as "a monosyllable the easiest learned by a child, but the most difficult to practice by the man."

Dr. Johnson displays a world of wisdom in these few simple lines, and the saying is no less true in regard to women than it is to men.

It seems cold and heartless to a man to refuse to lend a friend a little money to tide over some anxious time, and yet it is a great question as to whether he is justified in doing so if he himself is forced to make some of his own creditors wait while his money is fulfilling a friend's need.

In domestic life a woman has also much call for the little monosyllable "No." She may dislike to disappoint her children in some matters, but knows in her heart of hearts that the granted favor would be bad for their future health or happiness.

Yet how few mothers do say "No" under such circumstances! And they excuse themselves by saying it is bad for children to be thwarted! So it is, but if the said children were brought up to know that their mother had always a good reason for her decision and was not to be cajoled out of that decision, the mother would save a great deal of annoyance both to herself and to others thrown in contact with her offspring. — Philadelphia Ledger.

A London trade paper announces a shortage in the mummy market, which is felt by the color-makers. It is explained that mummies, in good condition and not over 2,000 years old, make, when properly ground, a rich light brown which is in great favor among artists. But where human mummies cannot be had, mummified cats make a fair substitute.

A custom still observed in parts of England is that of visiting hives of bees, when a death occurs, and whispering the news to the bees and telling them when the corpse is to be lifted for interment. If this is not done it is urged that bad luck will follow.

No matter where a British warship may be on the Atlantic or in the Mediterranean, the British admiralty can communicate with it at any moment."

It is said that the Irish commit suicide most infrequently of any nationality.

The latest title to be applied to Edward VII., of England, is that of "the lightning conductor of Europe."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bott. and treatise free Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The average family in the United States has four and seven-tenths persons.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

In seven years 930 pupils in German schools committed suicide.

Our Social Distinctions.

"But," said the foreigner, "you have nothing here to exhibit your social distinctions. You all herd together everywhere. Your upper and lower classes are on the same footing."

"You're mistaken. We have sanitariums and lunatic asylums."—Chicago Record-Herald.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Her Opinion.

"I have been very much interested in these experiments with tetrahedral kites," said the man with the gold glasses.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Cumrox, complacently, "but I have about concluded that the surest way to get rid of all such things is to boil the drinking water."—Washington Star.

ANNUAL REUNION ALABAMA DIVISION UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, MOBILE, ALA., NOV. 15-16th, 1904.

Account the above occasion the Southern Ry. takes pleasure in announcing a rate of one cent per mile in each direction, plus 25 cts., for round trip, from points within the state of Alabama, to Mobile and return, with a minimum rate of fifty cents.

Tickets on sale Nov. 14-15th, 1904, with final limit of Nov. 18th.

The following rates will govern from points named below:

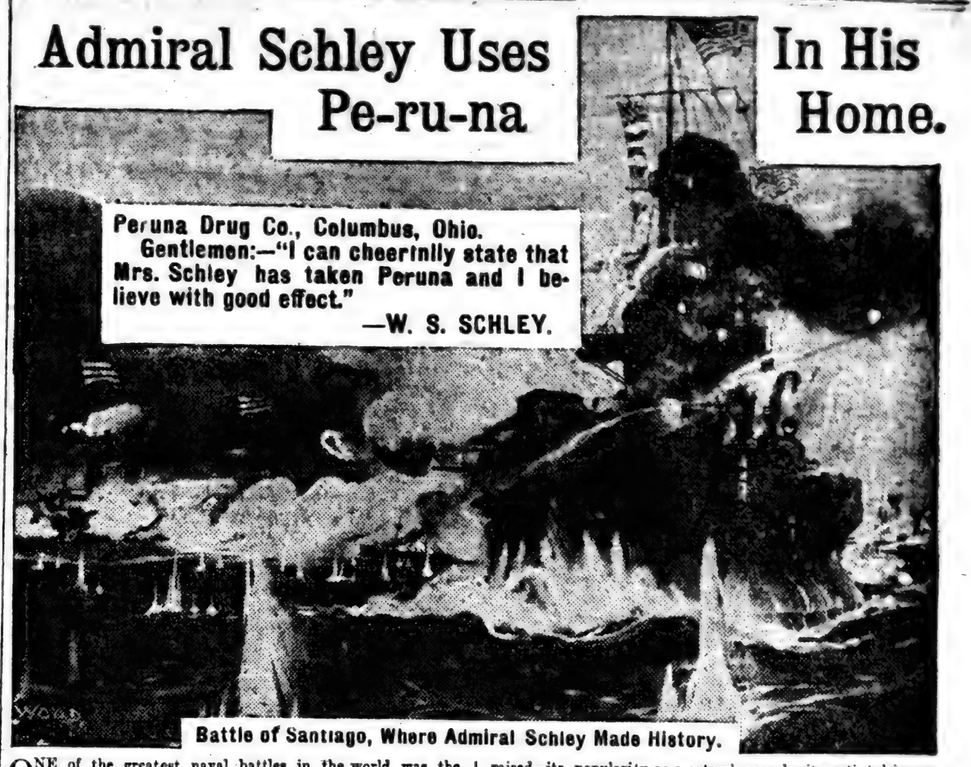
Anniston, Ala.	$6.20
Birmingham, Ala.	5.55
Cuseta, Ala.	4.75
Childersburg, Ala.	5.30
Maplesville, Ala.	4.15
Pell City, Ala.	6.80
Selma, Ala.	5.50
Talladega, Ala.	5.70

For ticket and further information call on nearest Southern Ry. Agent, or address,
E. E. Cranor, T. P. A.,
J. N. Harrison, D. P. A.
Birmingham, Ala.

An official of the Denmark milk industry, Herr Hegelund, has discovered that a cow can be made to yield double the quantity of milk if milked eight times a day.

Russian soldiers frequently use smoke signals like the Indians.

Admiral Schley Uses Pe-ru-na In His Home.



Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—"I can cheerfully state that Mrs. Schley has taken Peruna and I believe with good effect."
—W. S. SCHLEY.

Battle of Santiago, Where Admiral Schley Made History.

One of the greatest naval battles in the world was the Fight Off Santiago. Never since the disperson of the Spanish Armada has there been a more epoch making victory in the onward march of civilization than in the notable event of July 23, 1898, in which the great hero, Admiral Schley, took a leading part.

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

It was a great naval battle. Without a moment's warning it began. Quick decision, undaunted courage, excellent discipline, resolute self-confidence—these combined in Admiral Schley to produce that dash and daring so characteristic of the American soldier.

A man must think quickly in these days. There is no time for slow action. New enterprises arise in an hour. Old ones pass away in a moment.

A multitude of great themes clamor for notice. A man must take sides for or against by intuition, rather than logical deduction.

One day this fighting admiral, Schley, happened to be in company with others who were talking on various topics of popular interest. The subject of Peruna was raised—its popularity as a catarrh remedy, its national importance, its extensive use.

ADMIRAL'S OPINION OF PE-RU-NA.

One asked his opinion: Without a moment's hesitation he said: "I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Peruna and I believe with good effect."

Like the battle of Santiago, the thought was sprung upon him without any warning, and he disposed of it with the same vim and decision as he did with the Spanish fleet led by the ill-fated Viscaya.

His words concerning Peruna have gone out into the world to be repeated by a thousand tongues, because he has said them.

Like the news of his victory over Cervera, his words concerning Peruna will be caught up by the multitudes and passed from mouth to mouth, across oceans and continents.

ADMIRAL'S WORDS CARRY WEIGHT.

Except for an inborn manly independence, in a country of free speech, these words never would have been uttered by an officer in such a notable position as that of Admiral Schley.

Except for a world-wide notoriety and popularity, such as Peruna enjoys, no remedy could ever have received such outspoken public endorsement by such a man.

At a recent sale at Christie's famous rooms, London, a playing card, the five of diamonds, brought the enormous sum of $13,750. This particular five of diamonds held on its back a circular miniature in gouache, by Hans Holbein of Frances Howard, duchess of Norfolk.

The Osage Indians are the richest people in the world. They have $3,000,000 in a state bank and own 1,500,000 acres of land. Each squaw, brave and papoose in the tribe possesses land to the value of $4,000 and the interest on their money gives an annual income of $200 to each member.

The vicar of Little Hutton, England, does not like makers of tombstones to cut their names on the stones, but allows them to do so on stones placed in his graveyard if they pay $2.50 for the advertisement.

Uncle Sam's Panama canal diggers already have about 30,000 men on their payroll.

Queen & Crescent Route

CHEAP RATE TO THE WEST via. Queen & Crescent Route A. G. S. R. R.

The Queen and Crescent Route, (Alabama Great Southern), will sell cheap round trip Homeseekers' tickets to all points in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory on November first and fifteenth also December sixth and twentieth with final limit 21 days from date of sale; choice of routes via either New Orleans or Shreveport. Twelve hours quickest time to Texas, via Shreveport. No Transfers. All changes of cars made in Union Depot at Shreveport. The line traverses some of the finest farming lands in the United States situated in Louisiana and Mississippi, including the Delta lands of the Mississippi River, and the famous Red River lands of Louisiana making it by far the most desirable Homeseekers' Route to Texas.

For Maps, Literature, Rates and other information, call on or address
A. B. FREEMAN, T. P. A.,
1925 1st Ave., - Birmingham.

WORMS

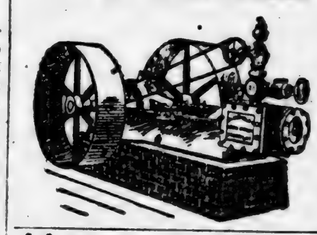
"I write to let you know how I appreciate your Cascarets. I commenced taking them last November and took two tea cent boxes and passed a tapeworm 14 ft. long. Then I commenced taking them again and Wednesday, April 4th, I passed another tape worm 28 ft. long and over a thousand small worms. Previous to my taking Cascarets I didn't know I had a tape-worm. I always had a small appetite."
Wm. F. Brown, 184 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 304
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

FARMERS! ATTENTION!
NO LINIMENT WAS EVER MADE THAT EQUALS
SLOAN'S LINIMENT
FOR HORSES AND OTHER STOCK AND ALL FAMILY USES
It Kills Pain and Kills Germs
DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY ST., BOSTON, MASS

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS



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Heavy Castings
Wrought Iron and Steel Work
Tanks, Stacks and Stand Pipes
Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty
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MACON, GEORGIA.

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$3.50
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DELIVERED FREE!

"W. L. Douglas" charges 25c. express himself. We want you to have our big mail order catalogue, so make this extraordinary offer: Send $3.50 and your size and we will send the style shoe you want—over 56 styles to pick from—deliver it to you absolutely free, no matter where you live. Don't put up with small stocks when you have this large selection at your disposal. Just address

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Bryant & Stratton
Business, Shorthand and Typewriting College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 5 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.
Am. 45, 1904.

If afflicted with Weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed
To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

BANK ROBBER KILLED.

Struck by Bolt of Electricity While Attempting to Cut Arc Light Circuit.

HAD COMPLETE BURGLAR'S KIT.

Was Prominent Young Man, Member of Military Company and College Graduate.

The dead body of James Hendrick, a prominent young man of Montgomery, was found on a shed adjacent to the American National bank Tuesday morning.

He had on a uniform of the Montgomery Greys. A stick of dynamite, a revolver and other tools were found on him. A kit of new tools was also found. All the indications are that it was his intention to blow open the safes of the bank.

He was evidently killed in attempting to cut the wires leading to a series of arc lights, containing about 4,000 volts.

Hendrick was well known and popular. He was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and of the Greys.

The town is greatly excited. It is presumed he was the tool of other men.

INDUSTRIAL MIGRATION.

Northern Manufacture is Constantly Seeking Homes in the South.

The Tradesman says:

Despite statements to the contrary, there seems to be little doubt that more of the New England manufacturers will change their base to the south in the near future, and that this industrial migration will increase rather than decrease. This part of the United States will be the field for investment of a large amount of northern capital within the next few years, unless some extraordinary event occurs to check the interest. As the Massachusetts and Rhode Island manufacturers have branched out in Georgia and Alabama, they will probably be represented by extensive plants west of the Mississippi. The history of cotton manufacturing in the south has shown that wherever a mill has been established it has resulted in attracting to its vicinity not only trades people, but other industries."

BALED COTTON.

Increase is Shown in Southern States Up to October 18th.

The census office issued a bulletin showing that up to October 18, 1904, 5,776,565 running bales of cotton have been ginned in 668 counties located in the various cotton producing states, as against 3,455,082 running bales reported to the same date in 1903. Counting round bales as half bales, the number of running bales for 1904 is reduced to 5,704,770.

The number of counties in states from which ginning is reported and the number of running bales from each state is as follows:

Alabama, 55 counties, 601,482 bales; Florida, 119 counties, 40,483 bales; Georgia, 124 counties, 1,052,818 bales; Louisiana, 42 counties, 305,153 bales; Mississippi, 68 counties, 548,968 bales; Tennessee, 35 counties, 72,618 bales.

North Sea Inquiry.

Reports are current that the board of inquiry into the North Sea affair will consist of one Russian, one English and one French official, but the report is unconfirmed. It is thought likely this number will be added to by two persons from powers less vitally interested.

Ovens Lighted.

One hundred and eighty coke ovens have been lighted near Bessemer, and other ovens will be lighted as fast as possible until all of the battery are turning out coke. The Tennessee company has 720 ovens at this point, and at present about five hundred of them are burning coke.

Want Convicts.

Several of the largest planters in the delta are anxious to hire squads of state convicts to aid them in picking the cotton crop.

Cotton picking on the Mississippi convict farms will be finished within the next ten days, but the planters who own the farms adjoining the places farmed by the state are not so fortunate, as they have a great deal of cotton still in the fields and are unable to procure labor to pick it, although wages of from 60 to 65 cents per 100 pounds are being paid, and in some instances 70 cents is offered.

Out on Bail.

At Athens, after a prolonged trial, John M. Morris and his son, Walter, who have been in jail since the last of June, were admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each. They are charged with being in a conspiracy to kill B. F. Grisham, and the shooting of Andrew Vaughan and Professor William McClellan.

The court refused to admit to bail John Morris, Jr., who fired the fatal shot at the memorable picnic.

HALLOWE'EN PRANKS

Proved Serious in Some Instances on Monday.

As the climax of a hallowe'en prank, William Sears, of Chicago, was mistaken and shot and instantly killed by a policeman.

Thinking that an object was a hallowe'en dummy on the tracks, a Columbus, O., motorman did not stop his car and ran over and killed an unknown man.

During the hallowe'en celebration in Vanderbilt Heights, Pa., Roy Saisgiver, a prominent young man, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Charles Manilla, with whom he had an altercation. Manilla was arrested.

At East Liverpool, Ohio, David Dewar, aged 16, was accidentally shot through the head and killed and Saul McCoy received a bullet through the back of his neck while engaged in hallowe'en pranks. McCoy's condition is critical.

Hallowe'en humor in Birmingham this year ran to soft soap. The street car management got an inkling that soft-soaping the tracks of the car lines would be the order of the night, and made preparation accordingly. Track walkers were engaged, and each car was equipped with a supply of sand. Accidents were quite narrowly averted in some localities on inclines.

FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

They are Captured After a Fight and Outfit Found.

Two men, thought to be safe blowers from the outfit they carried with them, have been captured near Hamilton, Ala., by a posse of citizens organized after a series of burglaries in Hamilton in which three prominent stores were broken into and robbed. The capture took place in the woods only after a desperate struggle with two of the posse leaders, in which one of the supposed burglars was shot in the leg and the other beaten into insensibility.

The burglaries took place Sunday night. Immediately after discovery a number of citizens, led by Judge C. R. Lunsford and M. J. Webb, gave pursuit and came upon the men sleeping around an open fire. The two leaders, who had preceded the rest of the posse, rushed up and grappled with the men, who awakened in time to prepare for defense.

The sacks which the men had with them were found to contain a complete safe cracking outfit, fifteen steel drills, a quart flask of powder, nitroglycerine caps and fuse. The men were both armed with revolvers.

PROBATE JUDGES

Will Take Their Seats Soon as Elected—Opinion Rendered.

In a lengthy opinion Attorney General Massey Wilson says that the judges of probate throughout the state, now in office, may rightfully hold during the interim between the expiration of their terms on November 3d and the time when their successors will be entitled to enter upon the discharge of their duties.

He also holds that the new judges can enter upon the discharge of their duties as soon as they can qualify after November 8th.

Thirdly, the attorney general holds the old judges can retain their offices from November 3d to November 8th without giving new bonds.

This means that the new probate judges elected next Tuesday will take their seats at once.

That Scottsboro Firebug.

Captain John R. Harris lost his fine barn and a large quantity of the latest improved machinery by fire on his plantation Sunday night. He also lost about fifteen or twenty tons of pea and millet hay and one hundred bushels of peas. This makes the third large barn burned in that immediate vicinity in the past few days.

Accidentally Shot.

At Scottsboro, Ala., H. B. Lansdon, the depot agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, while out bird hunting, was accidentally shot and painfully, but not dangerously wounded by his friend, Mr. Long, who was hunting with him.

Special Elections.

Several special elections have been ordered in various Mississippi counties to be held next Tuesday on the date of the general election.

Newton county will fill a legislative vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon Floyd Loper. A legislative vacancy is also to be filled in Yalobusha county. Holmes county will elect a circuit clerk and member of the board of supervisors. Marion county will pass on the question of issuing $50,000 in bonds for the purpose of erecting a new court house at Purvis.

On the 11th of November the town of Water Valley will hold a special election to pass on the question of issuing $25,000 in bonds for schools.

50,000 TONS

Of Ensley Steel Rails Ordered by Louisville and Nashville.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company will begin in January to make the first delivery of its order for fifty thousand tons of steel rails to the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The price to be paid is $28 per ton.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Named in a Proclamation Issued Tuesday by President Roosevelt.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24TH, NAMED

As a Day of Gratitude for a Year of National Peace and Plentiful Harvests.

President Roosevelt has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

It has pleased Almighty God to bring the American people in safety and honor through another year, and in accordance with the long unbroken custom handed down to us by our forefathers, the time has come when a special day shall be set apart in which to thank Him who holds all nations in the hollow of His hand for the mercies thus vouchsafed to us.

During the century and a quarter of our national life we as a people have been blessed beyond all others, and for this we owe humble and heartfelt thanks to the author of all blessings. The year that has closed has been one of peace within our own borders as well as between us and all other nations. The harvests have been abundant and those who work, whether with hand or brain, are prospering greatly. Reward has waited upon honest efforts. We have been enabled to do our duty to ourselves and to others. Never has there been a time when religious and charitable effort has been more evident. Much has been given us and much will be expected from us. We speak of what has been done by this nation in no spirit of boastfulness or vainglory, but with full and reverent realization that our strength is as nothing unless we are helped from above.

Hitherto we have been given the heartiest strength to do the tasks allotted to us as they severally arise. We are thankful for all that has been done for us in the past, and we pray that in the future we may be strengthened in the unending struggle to do our duty fearlessly and honestly with charity and good will, with respect for ourselves and with love toward our fellowmen.

In this great republic, the efforts to combine national strength with personal freedom is being tried on a scale more gigantic than ever before in the world's history. Our success will mean much not only for ourselves, but for the future of all mankind; and every man or woman in our land should feel the grave responsibility resting upon him or her, for in the last analysis this success must depend upon the high average of our individual citizenship, upon the way in which each of us does his duty by himself and his neighbor.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of this November, to be observed as a day of festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States at home or abroad, and to recommend that on that day they cease from their ordinary occupations and gather in their several places of worship or in their homes, devoutly to give thanks unto Almighty God for the benefit he has conferred upon us as individuals and as a nation and to beseech Him, that in the future His divine favor may be continued to us.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the president:
JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Timber Land Deal.

George W. Carlisle, a real estate man of Jackson, Miss., reports the best sale of timbered lands that has perhaps ever been made in the state of Mississippi—2,688 acres located in Pike county for $47,000, or about $17.50 per acre. The land is heavily timbered with yellow pine.

Street Railway.

Jackson, Miss., capitalists are organizing to build a belt line of electric railroad connecting the northern and southern suburbs of the city with a loop line through the western portion of the city.

Very Low Water.

The Tennessee river is the lowest in its history. At Whitesburg, Ala., it is almost low enough for people to walk across it. If it does not rain in a few days wagons can be driven across the river. Drought continues in a serious form in this section.

Consulate Burned.

The consulate at Amoy, China, was burned Sunday, according to advices from Consul John H. Foster.

NORTH AND SOUTH RAILROAD.

French Capital Said to Be Behind a New Scheme.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says:

Edward D. Steger, president of the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans railroad, has just returned from France, where he has been for three months arranging with one of the largest banking institutions of the continent for the financing of what will be the first through railway north and south in America. It is to run from Duluth, Minn., via Kansas City to Galveston, Texas, with subordinate lines. The construction will amount to about 3,000 miles. The road is to be completed in five years. The contract with the French syndicate is for an investment of $78,000,000. Construction will begin in Texas within sixty days, according to Mr. Steger.

FOUR STEAMERS BURNED

And One Life Lost in a Brooklyn Fire.

One man is dead, several missing and $1,000,000 worth of property destroyed in a fire which burned four ocean steamers, several piers and the warehouses of terminal companies' stores in South Brooklyn.

The dead is Patrick Cushing, a policeman, who was caught by the flames at the end of the pier.

The vessels burned are the American, Arizonian and Nebraskan of the German Hawaiian Steamship company, and Citto Di Palermo, of the Italian line.

Whether all the crews escaped is not known. Officials believe the fire was of incendiary origin, as the company desired to close a number of streets, which was bitterly opposed by the residents.

TAX VALUES INCREASED.

Mississippi Breaks Her Record This Year.

Mississippi has made a new record in the matter of increased valuations of personal property for the fiscal year just ended. One year ago the valuation of personality was $70,769,063, whereas it is now $87,063,090, an increase of $16,294,027. This is the largest increase the state has ever known in a single year. In fact, the increase last year over the year previous on both realty and personalty was only $10,288,324, but there was no assessment of realty this year. The total valuations of the state this year will be in the neighborhood of $4,269,000,000, on which the state will receive six mills in the way of taxes, and more than one-half of which will go to the cause of public education.

COTTON GINNED.

Government Report and Comparative Statement Issued.

A bulletin issued by the census bureau gives a summary of the reports on cotton ginned in the United States in the present year up to October 18. The reports cover ninety-six counties, and show a total of 426,883 running bales as against 292,669 running bales reported for the same counties for the same period last year.

The number of ginneries from which reports were received is 2,141, as against 2,342 for 1902.

A comparative statement for 1903 shows that up to October 18 that year, a total of 3,839,627 bales had been ginned. The total number of counties from which ginning was reported in 1903 was 812, and the number of ginneries 27,723.

Sub-Station.

The postoffice department at Washington has ordered the establishment of a sub-station to the Huntsville postoffice at Merrimac.

Before Railroad Commission.

The traffic officials of every railroad operating in Mississippi having business with local compress plants will be cited to appear before the railroad commission at the session on November 22 to answer the complaints filed against the contract form exacted of compress companies by the railway corporations.

Hope Abandoned.

It is reported that General Stoessel, in command of the troops at Port Arthur, has abandoned the hope of holding the port against the attacks of the Japanese. It is said he wired the czar "Now, I bid you good-bye. Port Arthur will be my grave."

Store Burned.

The store of W. A. Woods, at Piedmont, was completely destroyed by fire although a hard fight was made to save it. The stock was valued at $5,000 with an insurance amounting to $3,000 carried. The building was owned by people in Talladega.

Alexieff Resigns.

The text of Viceroy Alexieff's order of the day was read before the troops in the far east Monday and announced the appointment of General Kuropatkin to be commander-in-chief of the land forces in the east.

Another Furnace.

The Alabama Steel and Wire company announces that it will at once build a second furnace at Gadsden.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	Read No
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 56
7 15	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 52
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

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The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

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SHOES that are Reliable.
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Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

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FOR SALE.

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"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alab

It Pays, An Ad In This Pa

T

VOL. II.

SHOP MADE APPOINTMENTS

Next North Alabama Conference Meets in Athens

SESSIONS ARE ADJOURNED.

Few Changes Are Made in the Assignment of Position in the Birmingham District.

Talladega. After the ... the appointments for the coming year by Bishop A. W. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., the North Alabama conference was adjourned Monday night to meet next year at Athens.

The greater portion of the morning session was taken up with a discussion of the report of education. The Rev. Dr. George W. Read, chairman of the board of education, read the report which recommended that trustees of the Athens Female College be authorized to borrow $[illegible] which disapproved of the union of the North and South Alabama educational interests.

The appointments are as follows:

Birmingham District.

Presiding elder, S. L. Dobbs; First church, C. B. Riddick; St. John, W. J. Hendrix; Five Points, J. H. Mc[illegible]oy; Eleventh Avenue, W. E. Morris; Trinity, L. D. Patterson; Fountain Heights, F. W. Brandon; St. Paul and Ninth Street, S. R. Lester; Wesley chapel, J. O. Hanos; Twenty-first Avenue, J. S. Glasgow; Mt. Vernon, H. M. Dobbs; East Birmingham, J. L. Ferguson; Newman chapel, W. McD. How[illegible]ll; Avondale, J. C. Persinger; Woodlawn, J. T. Morris; East Lake, W. W. Duncan; Birmingham circuit, T. O. Jones; A. S. V. Blythe, superintendent; Elyton, W. A. Horton; Owenton and East Thomas, W. B. Woodall; Fairview, S. B. Smith; West End, Z. A. Dowling; Sunnyside circuit, J. W. Akin; Pratt City station, W. E. Foust; Pratt City circuit, J. T. Miller; Ensley, G. W. Read; Wylam circuit, T. M. Purcell; Jonesboro and Brighton, L. A. Holmes; Bessemer, J. L. Brittain; Lipscom and Pleasant Hill, J. W. Culberson; president North Alabama Conference college, J. R. Turner; professors North Alabama Conference college, E. B. Norton and S. F. Slaton; assistant editor Alabama Christian Advocate, S. P. West; conference colporter, J. L. Ferguson; agent for homes and conference claimants, J. W. Norton.

Decatur District.

Presiding elder, George E. Boyd; Decatur station, S. E. Wasson; New Decatur station, George L. Jenkins; Austinville mission, A. J. Chappell; Athens station, Anson West; Athens circuit, T. B. McCane; Cambridge[illegible]ply; Pettusville circuit, J. A. Syfrett, supply; Westmoreland circuit, G. R. Hen[illegible]egar, supply; Trinity station, W. G. Henry; Hillsboro circuit, J. W. Lethet[illegible]er; Town Creek circuit, W. P. McGlawn; Moulton circuit, E. H. Driskill; Town Creek circuit, W. P. McGlawn; Moulton circuit, E. H. Driskill; Dan[illegible]ville circuit, J. T. Scott, supply; Crooked Creek mission, to be supplied; Falkville circuit, G. W. Alley; Cullman station, F. T. J. Brandon; Hartselle circuit, L. F. Parish; Somer[illegible]ville circuit, D. S. McGlawn, supply; Courtland station, W. D. Parish.

Florence District.

Presiding elder, J. D. Simpson; Florence station, W. O. Waggener; East Florence, A. C. Smith; Center Star circuit, M. M. Blasse; Rogersville circuit, J. A. Dozier; Greenhill mission, W. T. Holdridge; Cloverdale circuit, G. M. Randle; Oakland circuit, C. C. Godby; Gravelly Springs mission, W. J. Smith; Waterloo and Riverton, E. H. Harrison; Cherokee station, J. T. Self, W. L. Lyon, superannuated; Cherokee circuit, G. T. Morten, supply; Pleasant Site circuit, W. A. Wood, supply; Spring Valley circuit, W. E. Gibson; Tuscumbia station, George Stoves; Tuscumbia mission, T. J. Lindsey, supply; Leighton station, L. F. Stansill; Sheffield station, P. L. Abernathy; Branson chapel, M. R. Heflin; Phil Campbell mission, D. T. Dye; conference missionary secretary, J. D. Simpson.

Gadsden District.

Presiding elder, I. F. Hawkins; Gadsden station, J. W. Newman; Gadsden mission, W. R. Howell; Alabama City mission, W. W. Scott; Attalla station, R. I. Walston; Attalla circuit, to be supplied; Collinsville circuit, C. L. Herring; Fort Payne and Valley Head, J. M. McCluskey; Henegar circuit, I. F. Clark; Sulphur Springs mission, W. M. Wade, supply; Clifton mission, R. L. Wilson; Lookout Valley circuit, S. E. Igon, supply; Gaylesville circuit, J. H. Vain; Centre circuit, C. W. Seal; Leesburg circuit, E. E. Emerson; Hokes Bluff circuit, J. T. Lane; Obatchie circuit, J. T. Wilkins; Coal City and Ragland,

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

uisville & Nashville R. R

CENTRAL. TIME.

PM	PM	DAILY	AM	AM	
No 7	No 3		No 8	No 2	No
25	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 4
35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 2
04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 5
11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 5
24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 5
32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 3
45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 1
50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 1
57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 0
00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 0

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 1, 1904. NO. 36

SHOP MADE APPOINTMENTS.

xt North Alabama Conference Meets in Athens.

SESSIONS ARE ADJOURNED.

Few Changes Are Made in the Assignment of Position in the Birmingham District.

Talladega.—After the reading of e appointments for the coming year Bishop A. W. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., e North Alabama conference adurned Monday night to meet next ear at Athens.

The greater portion of this morngs session was taken up with the iscussion of the report of education. he Rev. Dr. George W. Read, chairan of the board of education, read e report which recommended the rustees of the Athens Female College e authorized to borrow $10,000, and hich disapproved of the union of e North and South Alabama educaonal interests.

The appointments are as follows:

Birmingham District.

Presiding elder, S. L. Dobbs; First urch, C. B. Riddick; St. John, W. Hendrix; Five Points, J. H. Mcoy; Eleventh Avenue, W. E. Morris; rinity, L. D. Patterson; Fountain eights, F. W. Brandon; St. Paul and inth Street, S. R. Lester; Wesley hapel, J. O. Hanes; Twenty-first Ave ue, J. S. Glasgow; Mt. Vernon, H. M. Dobbs; East Birmingham, J. L. Ferguson; Newman chapel, W. McD. Howell; Avondale, J. C. Persinger; Woodlawn, J. T. Morris; East Lake, W. W. Duncan; Birmingham circuit, T. O. Jones; A. S. V. Blythe, superintendent; Elyton, W. A. Horton; Owenton and East Thomas, W. B. Woodall; Fairview, S. B. Smith; West End, Z. Dowling; Sunnyside circuit, J. W. Akin; Pratt City station, W. E. Foust; Pratt City circuit, J. T. Miller; Ensley, G. W. Read; Wylam circuit, T. M. Purcell; Jonesboro and Brighton, L. A. Holmes; Bessemer, J. L. Brittain; Lipscom and Pleasant Hill, J. W. Culberson; president North Alabama Conference college, J. R. Turner; professors North Alabama Conference college, E. B. Norton and S. F. Slaton; assistant editor Alabama Christian Advocate, S. P. West; conference colporter, J. L. Ferguson; agent for claimes and conference claimants, J. W. Norton.

Decatur District.

Presiding elder, George E. Boyd; Decatur station, S. E. Wasson; New Decatur station, George L. Jenkins; Austinville mission, A. J. Chappell; Athens station, Anson West; Athens circuit, T. B. McCane; Cambridge Pottsville circuit, J. A. Syfrett, supply; Westmoreland circuit, G. R. Henegar, supply; Trinity station, W. G. Henry; Hillsboro circuit, J. W. Letbetter; Town Creek circuit, W. P. McGlawn; Moulton circuit, E. H. Driskill; Town Creek circuit, W. P. McGlawn; Moulton circuit, E. H. Driskill; Danville circuit, J. T. Scott, supply; Crooked Creek mission, to be supplied; Falkville circuit, G. W. Alley; Cullman station, F. T. J. Brandon; Hartselle circuit, L. F. Parish; Somerville circuit, D. S. McGlawn, supply; Courtland station, W. D. Parish.

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Guntersville District.

Presiding elder, J. L. Williams; Guntersville station, W. B. Hope; Langston mission, W. R. Eddings; Southill circuit, J. F. Rudicill; Wilton mission, W. L. Rice; Aldertsville station, S. J. Parish; Boaz station, J. A. Mathison; Boaz mission, J. T. Terry; Pleasant Hill circuit, W. Williams, supply; Blountsville circuit, W. P. McDonald; Cleveland circuit, W. E. Aldridge; Oneonta circuit, D. W. Ward, W. L. Hendricks supply; Altoona mission, L. W. Young; Selfville circuit, S. T. Daniel; Village Springs circuit, W. E. Draper; Warrier, T. K. Tierce; New Castle circuit, R. J. Pollard; Mineral Springs circuit, H. F. Crim; Hanceville circuit, E. D. Emmerson; Arkadelphia circuit, D. B. Thompson, supply; Baileyton circuit, W. V. Teer; Arab circuit, supply; Union Grove circuit, W. A. Hambrick, supply; Pine Mountain circuit, J. A. Thomason, supply.

Huntsville District.

Presiding elder, J. F. Sturdivant; First church, F. P. Culver; Epworth mission, George R. Jordan; Merrimack mission, R. L. Tyler; Newmarket circuit, G. W. Sellers; Gurley circuit, W. J. Reid; Newhope circuit, W. R. Beal; Newhope mission, L. P. Hunkapillar; Meridianville circuit, J. H. Lesley; Kelly circuit, E. D. Totherow; Fabus mission, F. H. Gardner; Bridgeport, I. Q. Melton; Stevenson mission, Charles W. Hall, supply; Scottsboro and Stevenson, H. E. Emerson; Larkinsville circuit, J. B. Culpepper, supply; North circuit, J. M. Tabor, supply; Woodville mission, W. J. Hodges, supply; Madison circuit, I. B. Sargent; Triana circuit, M. N. Morris; Princeton circuit, George M. Gipson, supply; student North Alabama Conference college, H. L. Aldridge.

Jasper District.

Edward Fulmer, presiding elder; Jasper station, J. S. Robertson; Cordova station, J. E. Morris; Dora station, S. B. Johnson; Brookside circuit, E. H. Price; Sayres mission, O. N. Holmes; Oakman circuit, Robert Wilson; Warrior circuit, to be supplied; Corona station, W. P. Bevins; Alta mission, A. M. Johnson, supply; Fayette station, W. K. Simpson; Fayette circuit, T. W. Hayes; Covin circuit, Rev. Elroy; Fernbank circuit, W. I. McGregory, supply; Vernon circuit, B. T. Cantrell; Sulligent circuit, M. R. Smith; Crews mission, M. L. Patton, supply; Detroit circuit, Eugene Binford Hamilton circuit, J. F. Fullerton; Brilliant circuit, E. B. Redus; Houston mission, S. H. Wilson, supply; Carbon Hill station, R. H. Jones; Pocahontas circuit, G. L. Crow; Gamble Mines circuit, L. M. Harris; Double Springs mission, J. C. Prince; Coronada mission, to be supplied; student Vanderbilt university, F. K. Gamble.

LaFayette District.

Presiding elder, R. W. Anderson; LaFayette station, E. M. Glenn; LaFayette mission, J. H. Harris; Roanoke circuit, G. W. Hamilton; Alexander City station, H. M. Stevenson, H. S. Mathews, supply; Dadeville circuit, J. C. Francis; Camphill circuit, R. A. Thompson; Rockford circuit, M. W. Heflin; Goodwater circuit, T. W. Ragan; Hackneyville circuit, W. T. Daniel; Weogufka circuit, to be supplied; Millersville mission, W. R. Hurst, supply; Daviston circuit, K. N. Mathews; Ashland circuit, J. C. Craig; Fredonia circuit, O. L. Millican; Lanett and Langdale, L. A. Brown; Lineville circuit, C. Wolford; Oak Bowery circuit, R. M. Archibald; Cuma mission, J. P. Lancaster; student Vanderbilt university, A. L. Mathison.

Talladega District.

Presiding elder, J. W. Johnson; Talladega station, L. C. Branscomb; Anniston First church, J. D. Ellis; Sylacauga, A. J. Nonestine; Oxford station, T. K. Roberts; Easonville circuit, C. C. O'Neal; Jacksonville and White Plains, G. E. Driskell; Munford circuit, J. W. Cary; Piedmont circuit, A. M. Yoe; Lincoln circuit, Joshua Warren; Columbiana circuit, G. T. Harris; Childersburg and Fayetteville, J. S. Chadwick; Plantersville circuit, J. M. Igon; Alexandria, circuit, R. P. Baird; Heflin circuit, W. Tucker; Leeds circuit, F. A. Vann; Wilsonville mission, C. D. Brooks; Glen Addie and Oxanna mission, T. A Kerr; West Anniston mission, R. Y. Hannon; Lecta mission, C. B. Cole, supply.

Tuskaloosa District.

Presiding elder, V. O. Hawkins; Tuscaloosa, H. C. Howard, W. F. Melton, Jr., preachers; Northport, J. V. Emmerson; Cotton dale, James Williams, and one to be supplied by J. H. Marchant; Blocton, J. W. Cowan; Coleanor and Piper, S. N. Burns; Montevallo, H. S. Wheeler; Calera, J. T. Black; Pelham, J. A. May; Helena and Saginaw, T. G. Slaughter; Burnee mission, William H. Steurdivant, supply; Woodstock, W. S. Branham; Johns and Adger, B. B. Glasgow; Brookwood, D. L. Parish; Searles, J. J. Crow; North River, B. V. McCoy and C. B. Cottrell, supply; Berry, W. F. Barnes; Kennedy, J. H. Jennings; Millport, Robert Echols; Carrollton, W. T. Herndon; Gardo, H. B. Ralls; Sipsey, L. K. Knowles.

Transferred to Other Conferences.

W. H. McNeal, transferred to Alabama conference; W. F. Andrews, transferred to Little Rock conference; G. W. Hall, W. T. Turner, W. C. Driskell and Joseph Parkin transferred to the Indian mission conference; G. W. Mathison, transferred to Florida conference; R. E. Tyler, transferred to Northwest Mexico mission conference; L. H. Dorsey, transferred to Mississippi conference.

Notes From the Conference.

Talladega, Ala.—The North Alabama Methodists held a great mission anniversary service Saturday night. Bishop A. W. Wilson was the first speaker.

He dwelt largely on the motive in missionary work, declaring it was in obedience to the king. His disciples are impelled by love to Him.

He said that the rescue of the foreign embassy at Pekin during the Japanese-Chinese war was due to the few Christian missionaries there, and that it was one of the finest tests of Christianity since the days of the apostles.

Bishop Wilson has impressed every one as a man of great learning and a preacher of unusual eloquence.

He was followed by Dr. W. R. Lambuth, of Nashville, secretary of the mission board, who spoke most interestingly of Brazil as a mission field. Dr. Lambuth has recently returned from a visit to that country.

Speaking of its great material resources he said that one acre of ground would produce two and one-half bales of cotton, also it had the second largest gold mine and second largest diamond mine in the world. Nine-tenths of the coffee consumed in the United States comes from Brazil.

Sunday Bishop Wilson preached at the First Methodist church, and Dr. G. W. Young, of Kentucky, at night. All the other churches were supplied with preachers.

At the Methodist church, following Bishop Wilson's sermon, fifteen deacons, who had been elected, were ordained.

The coference selected Athens as the next place for meeting.

A memorial service was held Sunday afternoon in honor of the late Revs. Z. A. Parker, R. A. Timmons and P. K. Brindley, who have died since the last conference.

Gompers Again President.

San Francisco, Cal.—Samuel Gompers was unanimously re-elected Saturday president of the American Federation of Labor, except that Vice-President Burger of Milwaukee, in the convention voted in the negative and asked that his vote be so recorded. Gompers was given a great welcome when he retook the gavel. He promised the delegates to try to do more for the labor movement in the future than he had done in the past. Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasuer John B. Tennon were unanimously chosen to serve another term.

The following eight vice-presidents were re-elected:

James Duncan, John Mitchell, Jas. O'Connell, Max Morris, Thomas I. Kidd, D. A. Hays, Daniel Keefe, and William Spencer.

The American Federation of Labor voted to meet next year in Pittsburg. Pittsburg was selected by a large vote over St. Louis, Toronto, and Niagara Falls.

Million Dollar Bank for the South.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Commercial-Appeal says:

A new bank with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to be known as the Bankers' Savings Bank and Trust company, will be organized in this city within five months. It is to have the active backing of at least three hundred banks in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. Already more than $700,000 of the stock has been subscribed. The proposed bank is intended to do away with the necessity of calling upon New York and financial houses annually for securing money to finance the cotton movement in this region. The names of the promoters are withheld for the present.

Russian Jews Coming to America.

Copenhagen—Herr Gludestadt, a well known banker, and other prominent Jews, have formed an organization to assist the Russian Jews in emigrating to America through Danish ports. Funds are being collected to facilitate their passage and give the emigrants a start in life on their arrival at their destination. It is estimated that fully ten thousand of these emigrants left Denmark during the present year. The traffic is becoming so large at Scandinavian ports that the Hamburg-American Steamship company is arranging a new service to Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Christiana and the western coast of Norway, supplementary to its regular service to America.

HEAVY LOSS BY JAPS.

Japanese Lost Seven Thousand at Port Arthur in Great Battle.

JAPS ROASTED.

Will Now Try to Starve Out the Russians.

Rome—Giornale Di Roma has a dispatch from Tokio reporting that the general attack on Port Arthur fortifications which begun on the night of the 26th, have been partially successful. Forts Ehrlensgshan, Rastorhlung and Maickbujama have been destroyed, but the Japanese attacks on Sungshan and Vikwan and probably Kaokawan forts were repulsed.

The total Japanese losses reported are nearly seven thousand. The correspondent adds that possibly the attack will not be renewed, but the Japtacks. Many of the Japs had their town until the Russians are forced to capitulate by lack of food.

A correspondent with the Russian forces in Manchuria sends the following interesting particulars of the use the Russians are making of electricity as a defensive weapon:

At Liao Yang, says the writer, all the way round the Russian defense were stretched electric wires with high pressure currents. In some cases they were fixed among barbed wire entanglements in such a way that it was impossible to distinguish whether the wire was "alive" or not. The effect of these wires was terrible. As the Japanese, armed with wire cutters burst into the network, blue flickers sped along the wires, and dozens of the enemy tumbled over, dead or insensible. The ignorant Russian soldiers imagined that heaven had sent down lightning to "blast the heathen," and taking it as an omen, stood steadfast in the face of terrific attacks. Many of the Japs sad their flesh badly burned, and others without any trace of injury lay writhing and groaning.

A Boy Hero.

St. Petersburg—After General Stoessel, Nikolai Suyeff, aged 13, is the hero of Port Arthur. According to the Russian press, Suyeff has pierced the Japanese lines, carrying dispatches to Kuropatkin, no less than four times. Suyeff is a lad of good education, the son of an engineer, and grandson of an English woman named Graves. During his third return journey he was captured by the Japanese, who spared him a spys death owing to his youth. On the night following his capture he shot his guard, mounted upon a cavalry horse, and made a dash for freedom. At 3 oclock in the morning he rode up to the outworks at Palichwan with a Jap bullet through his shoulder.

Suyeffs method of escaping capture was to hide himself by day and crawl through the investing lines by night. His first exploit was to walk from Port Arthur to Taschichao, then in Russian hands, passing Japanese troops no less than eleven times. On another occasion he acted as spy, penetrating the Japanese lines and bringing back the breech-block of a gun as proof that he had done so. Kuropatkin has decorated the boy dispatch rider with the Order of St. George, and General Stoessel has specially reported his services to the czar.

Rome—A message from Tokio says bitter cold prevails throughout Manchuria. The cold is especially intense about Shakhe river, where the armies of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin face each other. Five of General Kuropatkins sentinels have been frozen to death at their posts.

Russia to Sign Treaty.

St. Petersburg—Russia has accepted the invitation of the United States to conclude an arbitration treaty on the lines of the American-French treaty.

An Election Probable.

Huntsville, after spending several months as superintendent of roads for Madison county, Maj. W. P. Gorman has come to the conclusion that the country must either have a bond issue to raise the sum of $100,000 or allow the pike system to go to ruin. Major Gorman stated that the amount appropriated each year for repairs is utterly inadequate, leaving aside the matter of constructing new roads that are demanded. He will urge the county commissioners to issue bonds to save the county's extensive system of pikes. The people of the county will probably be called upon to decide the matter in an election.

Confidence Expressed.

"The Russian troops arein the best of spirits and have unlimited confidence in their leaders. They expect Kuropatkin to attack during the winter. The Russian forces now number 300,000 men. The cavalrymen from the Don district are superior to their Siberian comrades. The former are intelligent, brave and active and have fine, powerful horses.

"There are only a few hundred wounded at Mukden and 30,000 wounded at Harbin.

"I came out on the Siberian railroad, which seemed to be doing its tremendous work smoothly. The warehouses along the railroad between Mukden and Harbin are full of supplies which are almost untouched as up to the present the army has subsisted chiefly on the country.

"The handling of the Russian artillery is improving while the Japanese artillery fire seems less effective. Originally the Russians did not conceal their artillery, which the Japanese quickly disabled. Now the Russians handle and conceal their guns with perfect science.

Faith in Port Arthur.

"The belief is general at Mukden that Port Arthur will hold out until relieved, no matter how long the much expected Russian second squadron may take in reaching the far East.

"General Kuropatkin is not talkative. His only reference to the war was:

"'The war is progressing as I wish.'

"He still lives in his railroad car and the light in his office is burning night and day. It is commonly stated that the general never sleeps. His officers are not surprised at being called to a conference at any hour of the night. The generals only relaxation is at dinner time, when the officers who are his guests number scores. Wine is plentiful, but Kuropatkin drinks mineral water. Every Russian officer seems to have an unlimited supply of money, the government being lavish in its expenditure.

"It is my opinion that Kuropatkin will never retreat from Mukden until defeated decisively, and I think that the next battle will be a Russian victory.'

Mukden, Nov. 28.—On his first trip in the new automobile, Kuropatkin's only comment was: "I have the advantage of General Shafter."

The Chinese now regard Kuropatkin and his machine with superstitious awe, believing the latter to be an atrocious power of the specimen of the "foreign devil."

Mr. Kevoir said: "The two armies lie facing each other, each having three fortified lines. The soldiers of both armies live mostly in caves behind their trenches, which when covered with snow, have the appearance of a great host of polar bears waiting to spring at each other. The caves are warm even without fire.

No Rain Since July.

Louisville, Ky.—The record-breaking drouth in Kentucky is beginning to decrease the milk supply in Louisville. Several dairies have put their customers on half allowance and confectioners are unable to secure enough of the liquid in making certain kinds of candy. A number of distilleries have suspended operations until rain falls. In a number of small places the citizens are buying water and farmers are compelled in many instances to drive stock several miles to water.

For more than a month the Southern Railroad has been hauling water to its Shelbyville tanks and for the past three weeks it has been hauling ten carloads of water a day. Freight engines running between Lawrenceburg and Burgin are carrying double water tanks.

All the freight engines on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad have been carrying two tanks for several weeks.

The Cincinnati Southern railroad reports that it has closed all its watering stations between Lexington and Somerset, a distance of eighty miles, and the Somerset reservoir is now running low. Other railroads report practically the same conditions.

There has been no rain since July 3. In many churches prayers were offered for rain. The weather bureau announces a possibility of showers within the next few days.

Good Coal Found in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss.—Since the advent of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad, coal is reported as having been found in several localities, especially in Leake, Kingston and neighboring counties. During the past few days. E. D. Terry, of Thomastown, a village in the northern portion of Leake, has shown samples of coal taken from ten feet beneath the surface, that have been declared by the Alabama A. and M. college chemists to lack onl 7 per cent. of being as fine coal as was ever mined in that state. This announcement has created considerable interest in that section of the state, and prospectors are scouring the country for deposits.

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Dr. P. I. Hopkins,
Physician and Surgeon,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office with Hopkins Drug Co.
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N. S. JOHNSON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at
Clanton Drug Store CLANTON

W. F. MIDDLETON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CLANTON.

DR. E. G. HYMAN
DENTIST
Office in Tipton Mullins' Building
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1 to 5 p. m.
CLANTON.

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Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

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Full flowered, reared from homely earth,
Rooted in duty, and through long calm years
Bearing its load of healthful energies;
Stretching its arms on all sides; fed with dews
Of cheerful sacrifice and clouds of care,
And rain of useful tears; warmed by the sun
Of calm affection, till it breathes itself
In perfume to the heavens—this is the prize
I hold most dear, more precious than the fruit
Of knowledge or of love.
Each setting sun brings some new joy—
They have the scraping dance to-day;
Took prisoner a minstrel boy.
And bade the imprisoned minstrel play.

'Tis late—I miss their noisy prance,
Our dim old land is quiet reats,
And, wearied of the pow-wow dance,
Bleep minie Indians in their nests.
—New York Sun

"AND OBEY"

BY ETHEL BARRINGTON

"Come, Kezy, it is only saying the word that is hard, the rest is easy."

"Which word?" questioned Keziah, suspiciously.

"That you love me, and will be my wife."

Keziah breathed more freely. "It is not difficult—to love you—" she said, softly, "but I can't say the rest."

"But if you care for me—why not?"

"We are arguing in a circle," objected Keziah, as she turned miserably to the window.

Will Carter watched her curiously as she stood outlined in the glow of the setting sun, a slender, girlish figure, with a wealth of black hair, and a determined little chin.

"Sweetheart, what is it—are you afraid—?" There was a long silence.

"Yes—" breathed the girl at last.

"Of me—?"

"No—can not you let things be? Why are men always so anxious for a change."

"Ah, why indeed!" laughed the man. "Did you ever read the marriage ceremony?" she demanded presently.

"I know its meaning," Carter assured her stoutly. "Instead of a little portion of your friendship, you will be all mine to live and work for."

"For better, for worse. I could be sure of you. The trouble is, what about my share in the contract?"

"Don't say 'contract,' Kezy—it is so beastly cold blooded. You need only to say 'Yes.'"

"But 'yes' in this instance is so wide it covers 'Love, honor and—obey.'"

"O—" laughed Carter, with new light.

"You conscientious little prodigy! Why couldn't you have said so before? We will cut 'obey.' Many girls do. What care I for form, if you will only have me?"

But Keziah shook her head. "No—it must be all or nothing. If unable to answer for myself, I have no right to attempt it. No—" interrupting Carter, who would have spoken. "Let me finish.

"There are too many unhappy women, all because they overlooked that word 'obey.' Will, do you realize I have never obeyed any one in all my life! Dear father spoils me. In his eyes I am always right—and there has been no one else.

"Now suppose you command, 'Do this, or that,' and I—I am not saying that I should, but it is possible—suppose I refused?"

"Then the 'Noes' would have it." But it is absurd, dear. Have we ever come to such a tilt in all the years that we have known each other."

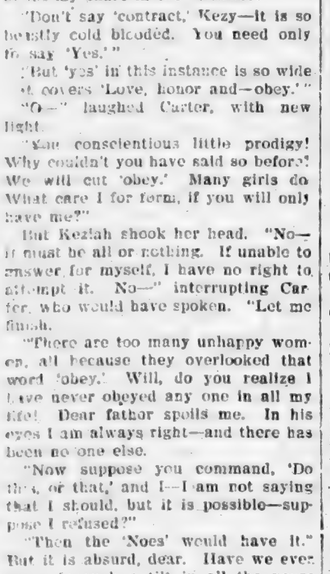
Keziah shook her head. "We are not married—yet."

Carter wanted her for his wife, and when Carter made an effort he generally succeeded in his aim. But as the days lengthened he grew despondent. He had to acknowledge that Keziah's will was out of all proportion to her slight frame.

"You are going to this coaching picnic?" inquired Carter one evening as he sat with Keziah on the porch.

She assented. "And you—"

"They are such a funny crowd," he grumbled. "The Deanes are well



"But I can't say the rest."

enough, but some of the men they admit are no good—the Marshalls—I hate you to meet them. But, anyway, I shall be there, so—"

"I am glad you are going!"

Carter gripped her hand with sudden passion. "If you would only trust me—always. These last weeks have been an eternity—I can't stand it much longer."

After he had gone, her head pillowed on the rail where his hand had pressed, Keziah tried to picture life without Will Carter, a calamity that had never before seemed possible.

On the evening of the picnic Harriet Doane visited Keziah, overflowing with enthusiasm. Everything promised delightfully, when Carter arrived with disappointing news.

"I am awfully sorry—but I can not go."

"O, Will!" Keziah was in dismay.

"Cheer up, girlie," consoled Harriet. "There are the Marshall boys. Now,

"I don't want you to go."

behold my magnanimity! You shall take your choice."

"Oh, no—" refused Keziah, while Carter's brow grew black.

As he rose to go Keziah followed him to the hallway.

"Can't you put off this trip?"

"I must take to-night's express to Albany. I have only time to get my satchel. You understand — good-by, Kezy, and—considering the Marshalls—you won't go to-morrow, will you?"

Keziah's eyes widened with astonishment.

"Of course I shall."

"Bad enough with me to care for you," opposed Carter, "but alone—" He consulted his watch. "I dare not wait; be reasonable, dear—"

"It is you who are unreasonable," accused Keziah hotly.

Carter was half way down the steps, but he turned.

"Keziah, I can not explain further—but I know I am right—and I don't want you to go."

"I have promised Harriet," repeated Keziah. And he was gone.

. . . . . .

"Well, how was the picnic?" inquired Carter, a couple of evenings later, as he watched Keziah making tea.

"Heard—didn't you go?"

"You objected so strongly, you remember."

"Yes—but you said—"

"I know," Keziah smiled wisely. "But afterward I found it was what you said that counted, so—" she broke off suddenly as Carter, a changed and triumphant lover, bent over her.

"Condemned out of your own mouth," he exulted. "Darling, I've entered the fortress of your will."

But Keziah did not understand.

"I forbade your going, the only time I ever tried authority, and, sweetheart—you obeyed."

"O—it was not obedience—it was love—" protested Keziah with lowered head, for Carter's arms were closing about her and all fear of the future had melted away.

"Sweetheart, I fancy that is what it always amounts to with a true wife—just love."—Ethel Barrington in Boston Globe.

Definition of Incense.

"Give a sentence containing a synonymous expression for 'incense,'" commanded a Brooklyn school teacher to her class. It was a very hard question and if you don't believe it, you had better try to answer it yourself. The resourcefulness of school children, however, is remarkable. The toughest boy in the class raised his hand. When called upon by the teacher he said:

"Holy smoke, what a scrap it was!"

THOUGHT SHE WAS WARM.

Imagination as Good as Fire to Absent-Minded Lady.

It was a cold, drizzly afternoon, in spite of the calendar's assertion that the month was August. Mrs. Parker, who was much interested in one of the latest novels, decided that a grate fire would add materially to her enjoyment of the book.

It was the maid's day out, so the chilly woman, who was rather proud of her ability along practical lines, proceeded to build her fire. First she crumpled a newspaper and thrust it deep into the grate. Next, she carefully built an Indian tepee of slender sticks of kindling. To this, with a practiced hand, she added a selected piece of hardwood and two neat chunks of soft coal. Then, surveying the arrangement with pride, she drew her chair before the fireplace, placed her feet on the fender, and with a pleasureable sense of warmth and comfort stealing over her began to read.

Two hours later Mrs. Parker's sister bustled in.

"My!" she exclaimed. "Isn't it wretchedly cold? I'm just chilled through."

"Draw up a chair," urged Mrs. Parker, without taking her eyes from her fascinating book, "and do let me finish this page—it's the very last one. It's delightfully warm here by the fire."

"Fire?" exclaimed the visitor. "I don't see any fire."

"Why, bless me!" cried Mrs. Parker, suddenly coming to life. "Here's the match in my hand! I forgot to scratch it."—New York Tribune.

TIMES MUST HAVE BEEN HARD.

Limit of Financial Embarrassment Humorously Described.

Two society women were talking together a few days ago, each having run up to town on some important business matter. They were sitting in the station waiting for the special Long Island train on which each was to make her return home.

The first to speak was a large, florid, handsome blonde, who, hurrying into the waiting room, was accompanied by her maid laden up to the skies with bundles of every kind, sort and description. Noting her friend already seated and absolutely bundleless, she at once began her discourse, volubly extolling the charms and amazing cheapness of some of the midsummer bargains of which, as the maid bore ample evidence, she had so plentifully availed herself.

The bundleless one listened in rather pathetic silence until the first full period. Taking advantage of it with a deep, pathetic sigh, she turned and gazed covetously at her friend's spoils of war.

"My dear," she said, "if macaroni was a cent a mile I couldn't afford enough this season to lace my shoes with!"—New York Times.

A Need of the Hour.

"It seems to me," said his friend, "that your college ought to establish a chair of gambling."

"A chair of what?" said the professor.

"Gambling. It is the great occupation of many if not most of us, and the average college graduate is apt to take it up in some form or other in spite of all the warning he may receive. Therefore, why not train him to follow it with skill and success? Why not have, say, lectures on how to play poker, on how to play the races, on how to speculate in stocks, and so on? If you could have these subjects properly handled you might turn out a corps of experts who would cover their alma mater with glory and reap a golden harvest for themselves."

"But, supposing the movement to be a success, it would simply ruin the public."

"Well, I judge that's what the public is for. It is simply a question of who gets the money."

Queensland Opal.

Opal, little opal, with the red fire glancing,
Set my blood a-spinning, set my pulse astir,
Strike the harp of memory, set my dull heart dancing
Southward to the sunny land and the love of Her!

Opal, shining opal, let them call you luckless jewel,
Let them curse or let them covet, you are still my heart's desire,
You that robbed the sun and moon and green earth for fuel
To gather to your milky breast and fill your veins with fire!

Green of fluttering gum-leaves above dim watercourses,
Red of rolling dust-clouds, blue of summer skies,
Flash of flints a-fire beneath the hoofs of racing horses,
Sunlight and moonlight and light of lovers' eyes.

Pink clasping hands amid a Southern summer gloaming,
Green of August grasses, white of dew-strung pearls,
Gray of winging wild geese through a sunset homing,
Twined with all the kisses of a queen of Queensland girls!
—W. H. Ogilvie.

Natural Progression.

Mrs. Ascum—How about your servant girl? The last time I was here, you know, you complained about her being so slow.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—O, she's progressing.

Mrs. Ascum—Yes?

Mrs. Hiram Offen—Yes, she's getting slower and slower.

Material for Him.

"I see they're advertising a new breakfast food," said the passenger.

"That so?" replied the stranger, who shared his seat. "I'll have to look it up."

"Fond of these things?"

"Oh, no; but it might be worth dramatizing. I'm a theatrical manager."

WILL PRESERVE FOOD LONG.

New Method That Promises to Give the Best Results.

An ingenious method of preserving food has recently been devised which is based on the fact that powdered gelatin, or thin sheets of the same material, not only do not spoil, but are capable of protecting incorporated substances from bacteria, moisture, and other agencies which bring about decomposition. Thus to make a concentrated beef extract, tea or coffee, extract, soup, etc., the liquid is mixed hot with 1 per cent of primary gelatin, which differs from the commercial article in not having the gluelike taste of the latter.

After cooling a jelly is formed, and this is cut into thin films and dried by a current of cold air until it becomes brittle. When this condition is reached the sheets are then reduced to a fine powder, which will keep indefinitely. While it will absorb moisture it does not do so to a degree to occasion decomposition, and the moisture is subsequently given off in dry air. The powder, while likely to cake, forms a brittle cake, not interfering with its use, while it is too hard for insects. When placed in warm water it dissolves immediately, and is thus ready for use. If heated above the temperature of boiling water before packing all disease or other germs will be killed, and to secure the best results the powder should be packed airtight. Such a concentrated food possesses many advantages, and is susceptible of wide application, as upon explorations.—Harper's Weekly.

BRINGING UP A PRESIDENT.

Pointer for Ambitious Mothers of the Coming Generation.

It is a fortunate thing to be tall and straight and of a viking's shoulders where one strives for political popularity, since the hopeless per cent of people come by their opinions through the eye. It is what they see rather than what they hear that turns to be impressive.

Washington was equal to a running broad jump of 22 feet; Jefferson lifted 1,000 pounds with his bare hands, and was known as the Strong Man of Albemarle.

The world has had its Caesars and Napoleons, but it adopted these little people slowly and after trial.

The first thing to remember in bringing up a president is his health; his stomach should be thought of as often as his head. A dyspeptic would find the road to the white house full of double difficulties, and he would make a dangerous president—nay, he might even invite impeachment.

A good stomach and a good heart go far as raw material in the construction of a best man. They are the bedplates for that engine called the mind.—Alfred Henry Lewis in Good Housekeeping.

The Ananias Triplets.

In the lobby of the Knickerbocker Mr. Dillingham was ordering out the "House Full" sign the other night, when Amelia Bingham's husband passed by.

"Have you heard the latest?" asked Harry Sommers.

"Dillingham was standing on this very spot the other night when a consumptive looking man strolled along. 'Do you recognize the profession?' he asked, in a one-lung voice. 'When an artist is known to me, I sometimes give him a seat,' replied the Chesterfieldian manager.

"'I'm a freak,' said the cadaverous one.

"'A freak,' gasped Dillingham.

"'Yep' (with a tinge of pride), 'I'm the only artist of my kind in the world.' Mr. Dillingham looked as nearly interested as he ever permits himself. 'What's your line?' he inquired, courteously. The attenuated one sidled toward the door. 'I never licked Lloyd Bingham,' he cried, proudly.

"Of course, I laughed at the story, and asked Mr. Dillingham if I might repeat it. 'God made three liars,' was the Machiavellian reply, 'Anson Pond is one and Sommers is the other two!'"—New York Telegraph.

Women's War Organizations.

Eight organizations of women have grown out of the American civil war on the northern side, to say nothing of those that exist in the south. Besides the Woman's Relief Corps, which is the best known of them all and is auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, there is the Association of Army Nurses, the Ladies' Aid Society auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans; the Daughters of Veterans, composed of daughters and granddaughters of unions soldiers; the Woman's Veteran Relief Union, auxiliary to the Union Veterans' Union; the Woman's National Association, auxiliary to the Union ex-Prisoners of War, and the Ladies' National Association of Naval Veterans.

What a Billionaire Might Own.

It is easy enough to talk of a billion dollars, but what does it really mean? The City of Boston affords a good example. On May 1 of this year the total assessed valuation of Boston real estate was $1,006,122,900. Of this amount $607,109,450 was on land, and $339,103,450 on buildings.

Having these figures in mind, then, we can have some idea of what it is to be a billionaire.

The Way of Peace.

I sought the path of peace;
So long I sought, and far;
A place where naught might enter in
My happiness to mar.

I sought, and sought in vain,
Until with fainting heart
I turned about, and found a place
Where I could bear a part.

In lifting heavy loads;
In sharing others' woes;
And in the path of duty, lo!
I found my heart's repose.
—Edith Virginia Brad:

Visitor Not an Agent

A gentleman prominent in legal circles in Baltimore recently moved into a beautiful home in the suburbs of that city. At first the lawyer was much pleased with his purchase, but in a little while so many agents of various sorts had called upon him that he became strongly tempted to move back to town. To a friend in whom he confided he stated that during one afternoon not fewer than nine agents had called upon him to dispose of one thing or another.

The tenth visitor was a tall, sad eyed man, who, after the customary exchange of greetings, started in as if to deliver a lengthy harangue. The lawyer, goaded to the point of desperation, interrupted his caller:

"My dear sir, really you are wasting your time trying to sell any window screens at this house. We are, as you see, quite well provided for in that respect. The week—"

"But, sir, if—"

"Nor do we wish to buy a lawn mower. We do not need any furniture polish. As for folding beds, we wouldn't have one on the place, as I told—"

"Really, my dear sir," indignantly interjected the sad-eyed man, "this is most extraordinary—"

"Of course, of course!" came from the harassed lawyer; "it always is extraordinary! I never knew it to be otherwise! I suppose you'll offer it to us on easy payments. But you are frittering away your time, my good man; we do not need anything—"

"Sir, sir!" protested the sad gentleman with the sad expression, "may I you allow me one word? I am not an agent for anything!"

"Pardon me, pardon me!" the lawyer gasped. "May I then ask who you are."

"I am the pastor of the Brethren church, and I [illegible] on you in order to ma[illegible] were running a private [illegible] quaintance, not knowing [illegible] And now, sir, I wish you good day."

And the lawyer states that him a whole week to fix [illegible] with the pastor.

Many Uses for Banana

New uses are being found for the banana—that valuable plant which will produce forty-four times as much human food to an acre of land as can be obtained from an equal area in the shape of potatoes.

One of the latest novelties is "banana coffee," which is made by drying the fruit and subjecting it to a process of roasting, after granulating it. It tastes a good deal like real coffee, and like many preparations of the kind evolved from cereals is recommended as devoid of the harmfulness commonly attributed to the true coffee bean.

Another product put up by the same concern is "banana figs." The fruit is cut into slices and put through a process which is yet a secret, though sugar is employed incidentally—the result being a decidedly toothsome delicacy, not much like figs, but equally far away from the ordinary banana. It is sufficiently palatable to deserve popularity.

Yet another novelty in the same line is "banana raisins," as they are called, which are appetizing bits of the fruit prepared, by a different process, with sugar. They are put up in boxes and sold as a sweetmeat.

In countries where the banana grows it is highly valued as a vegetable for cooking, being fried in slices or otherwise prepared; but in the United States (save in Florida) its availability for culinary purposes is practically unknown. Of all fruits it is the most nutritious, containing as it does 27 per cent of starch. Many people consider the fruit indigestible, but the probability is that it has the reputation because people swallow it in chunks instead of chewing it properly, as they would any other food.

Kipling on the Auto

Rudyard Kipling, who is an enthusiastic automobilist—or motorist, as they say in England—has written the following on his favorite sport: "The chief end of my car, so far as I am concerned, is the discovery of England. To me it is a land full of stupefying marvels and mysteries; and a day in the car in an English county is a day in some fairy museum where all the exhibits are alive and real and yet none the less delightfully mixed up with books. For instance, in six hours I can go from the land of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' by way of the Norman conquest and the barons' war, into Richard Jefferies' county, and so through the regency, one of Arthur Young's less-known tours, and 'Celia's Arbor' into Gilbert White's territory.

"Horses, after all, are only horses; but the car is a time machine on which one can slide from one century to another at no more trouble than the pushing of a lever. On a morning I have seen the assizes, javelinmen, and all, come into a cathedral town; by noon I was striking a new-built convent for expelled French nuns; before sundown I was watching the channel fleet off Selsea bill, and after dark I nearly broke a fox's back on a Roman road.

"You who were born and bred in the land naturally take such trifles for granted, but to me it is still miraculous. In Africa one has only to put the miles under and go on; but in England the dead, twelve-coffin deep, clutch hold of my wheels at every turn, till I sometimes wonder that the very road does not bleed."

Magic in Child's Laugh

is there, when the winds are singing
In the happy summer time—
When the raptured air is ringing
With earth's music heavenward springing,
Forest chirp, and village chime—
Is there, of the sounds that float
Sighingly, a single note
Half so sweet, and clear, and wild,
As the laughter of a child?

Listen! and be now delighted;
Morn hath touched her golden strings;
Earth and sky their vows have plighted;
Life and light are reunited
Amid countless carolings;
Yet, delicious as they are,
There's a sound that's sweeter far—
One that makes the heart rejoice
More than all—the human voice!

Organ finer, deeper, clearer,
Though it be a stranger's tone—
Than the winds or waters dearer,
More enchanting to the hearer,
For it answereth to his own.
But, of all its witching words,
All its myriad magic chords,
Those are sweetest, bubbling wild
Through the laughter of a child.

Harmonies from time-touched towers,
Haunted strains from rivulets,
Hum of bees among the flowers,
Rustling leaves, and silver showers—
These, ere long, the ear forgets;
But in mine there is a sound
Riveting on itself, year round—
Heart-deep laughter that I heard
Ere my child could speak a word.

Ah! 'twas heard by ear far purer,
Sooner to catch the seraphim—
Ear of one whose love is surer—
Here, the mother, the endurer
Of the deepest share of pain;
Hers the deepest bliss to treasure
Memories of that cry of pleasure;
Hers to hoard, a life-time after,
Echoes of that infant laughter.

'Tis a mother's large affection
Hears with a mysterious sense—
Breathings that evade detection,
Whisper faint and fine inflection,
Thrill in her with power intense
Childhood's honeyed words untaught
Riveth she in loving thought,
Tones that never thence depart;
For she listens—with her heart.
—Saman Bla[illegible]hard

Slumbers of the Ant

During sleep the ant's body is quite still. Occasionally may be noted a regular lifting up and setting down of the fore feet, one leg after another, with almost rhythmic motion. The antennae also have a gentle quivering, apparently involuntary, movement, almost like breathing. The soundness of slumber was frequently proved by applying the feather end of a quill. The feather tip is lightly drawn along the back, stroking "with the fur." There is no motion. Again and again this action is repeated, the stroke being made gradually heavier. Still there is no change. The strokes are directed upon the head, with the same result. Then the feather is applied to the neck with a waving motion intended to tickle it. The ant remains motionless.

Finally the sleeper is aroused by a sharp touch of the quill. She stretches out her head; then her legs, which she shakes also; steps nearer to the light, yawns, and begins to comb her antennae and brush her head and mouth. Then she clambers over her sleeping comrades, dives into an open gangway, and soon has said "Good morning" to another tour of duty. But it well noted, however, that she has gone to work, as she and all her fellows always do, not only rested, but with her person perfectly clean.—Harper's Magazine.

Lyddy Baxter Was Wise

"Talk about always having your wits about you," began Mrs. Doull. "If you can find anything to beat Lyddy Baxter, I'll board ye a week for nothing." The boarder preserved the silence of the modest and the inexperienced, but his look of interest was all the encouragement Mrs. Doull needed.

"Now, take it this summer," she continued. "'Long the early part of June she 'n' I went down to the chapel one night to evening meeting. We set in Lyddy's pew. 'Bout as soon's we got there young Thomas Lutner showed a woman into the seat ahead, and Lyddy says to me, 'That's one of Almiry Burnham's boarders, and they say she's well off.'

"When the hymn was given out Lyddy see the woman hadn't a hymn book, so she passed over one of hers, finding the place and all. 'Keep right through,' says she. After meeting the woman turned around and passed it back to Lyddy.

"'Thank you,' says she. 'I'm going to be here several weeks, and I'd like to buy one o' them books.'

"'I guess you can have this one for the summer,' says Lyddy passing it right back, quick's a flash, 'if you'll give me a pair of gloves same's yours, only mebbe a shade lighter and No. 7.'"—Youth's Companion.

A Too Successf[illegible]

By Carroll W[illegible]

The day before the opening [illegible] annual fair in Camp County, Gilbert Ware, the nineteen-year-old son of the president of the Agricultural Society, was in charge of the entry [illegible] the administration building. The secretary, who usually attended to the matter, was busy superintending the erection of a new handstand, [illegible] one having at the last moment unexpectedly collapsed.

There were seven books open, [illegible] the long counter in front of Gilbert. Near them a stack of entry cards [illegible] to receive the exhibitors' tickets. The names of their exhibits and [illegible] es to which they belonged. Each entry book contained a long list of articles for which premiums were offered, with blank spaces for the exhibitors' names. It was a very [illegible] simple arrangement, and for the first hour, when the exhibits arrived, Mr. Gilbert had no trouble [illegible] o'clock found his table piled [illegible] cucumber pickles, crocheted [illegible] pers, cut flowers, dresses and [illegible] works of art, cabbages, and canary birds in cages.

A score of impatient exhibitors were demanding exhibition tickets [illegible] attention to the merits of their [illegible] special brand of potatoes; and [illegible] upon being attended to at once. Some of the men were making pathetic attempts (to give names to the articles of fancy work entrusted to their womenkind.

"One at a time!" pleaded Gilbert, pressing his hands to his head. "It's this man's turn. Your name, please?" "Olaf Olesen." "Number two hundred and twenty-five. What have you?" asked Gilbert, writing the name. "Apples, winter cabbage, some jelly and yarn for my womans, some sewing work, some—" "Hold on! Let's tend to the apples first. What kind—Duchess of Oldenburg?" "Yaw." They look like Baldwins," objected a bystander. "They're Baldwins; aren't they?" "Yaw," assented the Swede. "No, they're Red Astrachans," said a second objector. "I've got some just like 'em." "Well, fix it up with the head of that department. I've entered 'em plain apples. What's this cloth thing?" "Sewing work. My womans she—" "Yes, yes! But what's its name? Is it knitted, embroidered or hemstitched? Is it a table-cloth, a rug, or a sofa pillow?" "Yaw," replied the man obligingly. "I must have help!" cried Gilbert, springing up and making for the door. "I'll be back presently."

He looked up and down the road, but the prospect was not promising. The working force was inadequate, the heads of the departments were already overburdened, and the fairgrounds were three miles from town. There were people enough, to be sure, streaming in at the gates with more exhibits for Gilbert to enter, but he saw none who were likely to make valuable assistants. Suddenly, however, he caught sight of a girl who was flying up the road on a bicycle, with a small parcel dangling from her handlebars. He recognized in her a classmate, and one of the brightest girls in the high school.

"O Virginia," he shouted, "wait a minute!" "Did you call me?" asked the girl, springing to the ground. "Yes. Could you help a fellow that's in a peck of trouble? You don't need to go home, do you? I brought lunch enough for two. Mrs. Bailey is going to make coffee over the [illegible] fire, and we're all to have lunch in her building. I need you awfully to help me with the entry books. I can't see how a woman can work for a year on a piece of sewing and then not know what to call it when it's finished."

"I'll do what I can," laughed Virginia, "with the prospect of one of Mrs. Bailey's good lunches to cheer me." "I'm your friend for life!" said Gilbert, lifting the bicycle up the steps.

Virginia promptly separated the sheep from the goats—to be accurate, the pumpkins from the Battenberg lace. When the secretary looked in an hour later things were going finely, the piles of entry-tags had been materially reduced, and the crowd of waiting exhibitors had dwindled to a few scattered individuals.

"Now that was a bright idea," said the secretary, catching sight of Virginia. "It takes a feminine mind to grapple with works of art, fancy work and home-grown preserves. Hope you'll stay right by us, Miss Virginia."

Virginia worked all the afternoon and promised to return the following morning. She would need to come, anyway, she said, to enter some things of her own.

In addition to being bright in school the girl was clever with her fingers, and was in many ways unusually gifted. She painted in water colors, made pen-and-ink sketches, and the walls of her schoolmates' rooms were adorned with her spirited football posters. Moreover, she was skilful with her needle, as many a dainty bit of embroidery attested.

Just at that time a certain blue silk waist, marked down from ten to seven dollars, was tempting her sorely. It was precisely what she wanted for the Saturday evening concert; but her mother had shaken her head and said:

"No, Virginia, it's very pretty and most beautifully made, but I can't afford to buy it for you. Why don't you take some of your work to the fair? The premiums might pay for it."

"I did think of it, but Mrs. Blake

or Not an Agent

...ronment in legal cir... recently moved into ... the suburbs of ... the lawyer was ... his purchase, but ... ments of vari... on him that he ... to move ... whom ... bring one ... agents ... sons of one ...

... was a tall, sad ... the customary ... clothed in as if ... arrange. The ... the aid of despera... his caller ...

... son are wait... to sell any win... house. We are ... provided for in ...

"Really, my dear sir," indignantly interjected the sad-eyed man, "this is most extraordinary—"

"Of course, of course!" came from the harassed lawyer; "it always is extraordinary! I never knew it to be otherwise! I suppose you'll offer it to us on easy payments. But you are frittering away your time, my good man, we do not need anything."

"Sir, sir!" protested the tall gentleman with the sad expression, "will you allow me one word? I am not an agent for anything!"

"Pardon me, pardon me!" the lawyer insisted. "May I then ask who you are?"

"I am the pastor of the Orthodox Brethren church, and I merely called on you in order to make your acquaintance, not knowing that you were running a private madhouse, quarantine, not knowing that you were. And now, sir, I wish you good day."

And the lawyer states that it took him a whole week to fix things right with the pastor.

Uses for Banana

...being found for the ...bacide plant which ... four times as much ... an acre of land as ... from an equal area ...otatoes.

...est novelties is "bu...ch is made by drying ...cting it to a process ...r granulating it. It ...l like real coffee, and ...rations of the kind ...ua is recommended ...armfulness common ...the true coffee bean. ...t picked up by the same ...na figs." The fruit ...s and put through ...s yet a secret, though ...ed incidentally the ...decidedly toothsome ...like figs, but equally far away from the ordinary banana. It is sufficiently palatable to deserve popularity.

Yet another novelty in the same line is "banana raisins," as they are called, which are appetizing bits of the fruit prepared, by a different process, with sugar. They are put up in boxes and sold as a sweetmeat.

In countries where the banana grows it is highly valued as a vegetable for cooking, being fried in slices or otherwise prepared; but in the United States (save in Florida) its availability for culinary purposes is practically unknown. Of all fruits it is the most nutritious, containing as it does 27 per cent of starch. Many people consider the fruit indigestible, but the probability is that it has this reputation because people swallow it in chunks instead of chewing it properly, as they would any other food.

ng on the Auto

..., who is an enthusi... or motorist, as ...and has written the ...esorite sport: "The ...ar, so far as I am ...discovery of Eng... a land full of stupe... mysteries; and a ...g English county is ...museum where all ...after and real and ...delightfully mixed ...For instance, in six ...on the land of the ... by way of the ...and the barons' war, ...ers' county, and so ...ney, one of Arthur ...tours, and 'Celia's ...t White's territory. ...all are only horses; but the car is a time machine on which one can slide from one century to another at no more trouble than the pushing of a lever. On a morning I have seen the assizes, javelinmen, and all, come into a cathedral town; by noon I was striking a new-built convent for expelled French nuns; before sundown I was watching the channel fleet off Selsea bill, and after dark I nearly broke a fox's back on a Roman road.

"You who were born and bred in the land naturally take such trifles for granted, but to me it is still miraculous. In Africa one has only to put the miles under and go on; but in England the dead, twelve-coffin deep, clutch hold of my wheels at every turn, till I sometimes wonder that the very road does not bleed."

in Child's Laugh

...ds are singing ... ...ward spring— ... that float ... and wild, ...

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

Now, every one of our people be sure to call on the tax collector and pay their back poll taxes, pay up and get into shape so that you can vote on stock law or school tax when they come up, as they surely will the coming year. In paying your poll tax it is only taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The money stays right in your own community and goes to the school. tf

PENSION WARRANTS.

The state pension warrants are now at the probate judge's office ready for distribution, and Judge Reynolds would like to have you call and get them.

AT LAST.

The people's officers are in charge. Judge L. H. Reynolds and Circuit Clerk Sam W. Collins took charge of their respective offices Monday, the former incumbents went out quietly without any protest. Judge Reynolds has taken for his assistant Henry I. Honeycutt. Mr. Honeycutt had a deal of experience in the office when his father was probate judge and the office is running perfectly smooth. In looking in at Judge Reynolds sitting in that revolving chair that "just a voter" spoke about in one of his letters, we realized how thoroughly he fills the chair and the position, for he not only looked the master of the situation, but he is. Now, brethren, we are in charge of our own affairs once more; let us take heed and stay there; there must be no sleeping on our rights. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

LAW AND ORDER?

We found a miniature coffin fastened to the door of THE UNION early Tuesday morning when we went to open our office, some cowardly miscreant having taken advantage of the night to do an act which they were afraid to do by day. What do they mean? We are at a loss to comprehend it, for if any party or organ needs a coffin it is our opponents. THE UNION, the cause it fights for and the men it supported are very much alive and enjoying the victory gained on November 8th. If the gang of cowardly scoundrels (with what little brains they originally had sodden by whisky or ignorance, or both) think they can put the editor of THE UNION in his coffin why we are at our office every week day. Let them come around and try it; but no, these vile night roaming human hyenas haven't a grain of real courage. The better democrats in town came to us personally and expressed their utter condemnation of such acts as the above. We believe them, for we don't condemn a party for the acts of the rabble that hang on its skirts; we have learned toleration and believe that every man has a right to his political or religious opinions, with liberty of expressing them, and we intend to exercise our prerogative as an American citizen born and bred.

A CARD.

I wish to thank all those who supported me in the campaign that has just closed. Brethren and friends, you all have my heartfelt gratitude for the hearty support given me, not only this time, but in the past as well. I shall administer the office to the best of my ability, always with a view of placing our county in the front rank in educational matters. Again, thank you and God bless you all is my prayer. Respectfully,

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent of Education.

HOLY PLACES.

By Rev. Job Reynolds.

When people come into the House of God, they put on a sober appearance, they act as if there were something very strange about the House of God. I would not say a word to detract from the holiness of God's house, but let us bear in mind that every place ought to be holy to a child of God, that in every place we ought to be true to God; we ought to be as true to Him in our place of Business as we are in the church. When Jacob said this is the house of God and this is the gate to heaven he was under the canopy of high heaven, that was where God met him and God will meet us in the street as well as in the place of worship He will meet us at home. He is also with us in our closets. Any place where God is is holy, and this putting on another air and a sanctimonious look, when we come in the House of God, and then laying it aside when we go out, thinking that this is going to be acceptable to God is all wrong. Every place ought to be holy to a true child of God.

Lomax, Ala., Nov. 28, '04.

Editor Union:

Allow me a few lines in your paper to thank the good people around Thorsby for the many good things they gave to the old people in the alms house for Thanksgiving; the poor old folks say they never had such a dinner before. We thank Dr. Nix and wife for their kindness, and we'll remember all in our prayers. It makes the old folks feel so good to think that they are not forgotten. I, as superintendent, saw that the table was dressed right and that everything was equally divided. When all were gathered together, after grace, all set to and had a good time. Poor old Mrs. Morgan was very low and unable to come to the table, but I carried her share to her room. She could not eat, but it pleased her to look at the good things; death came to her relief on the 25th about 5:30 p. m., and she was laid to rest at Rocky Mount church Saturday evening with prayer and songs. I tender my heartfelt thanks to my neighbors and the good people at Rocky Mount.

Respectfully,
R. A. MILLER,
Superintendent Co. Poor.

BEAT NINE.

Mrs. Fannie Honeycutt is visiting relatives at Belle Ellen this week. Joe Price, one of our most prosperous farmers, made a business trip to Jemison Monday. Johnnie Mims went to Birmingham on business Monday. Dutch and Jesse Price are gone to Calera, where they expect to work till the holiday season. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins went to Clanton Saturday. A. F. Childress and C. C. Hayes were in Birmingham Saturday. Rev. S. H. Wilson, of Double Springs, Winston county, visited his son, W. H. Wilson, here Saturday, preached at Cedar Grove church at 11 a. m. on Sunday and returned home Monday; come again, Mr. Wilson. A. F. Mims is improving his place with a new yard fence; we also note many other improvements in our community, which denote prosperity. Success to you.

"NIM ROD."

COLLINS CHAPEL.

Editor Union:—Our people are doing nicely, they are done gathering and some have sowed wheat, as they say that they can't afford $6.00 flour. Isn't that a good idea? We've added a third room to our school school house and have a good school and teachers. I see Mr. Kilgore wants the people of this county to come together and organize a republican party. I don't believe that will do, brother. Look how the ticket ran before. The people won't go republican, although it is my choice of the two old parties. Best wishes to the Union.

J. D. COLLINS.

Tall Building is Opposed.

The proposition to build a twelve-story office building on the space now occupied by the fountain in the public square at Montgomery has aroused the women of the city, and they made a warm protest at a meeting of the council committee Saturday. There is almost general opposition to putting the building on this spot.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Misfit Suits made by the best tailors in the United States at a Cost of $15.00 to $25.00. These Suits Must be sold within ten days for

$5.98.

First Brick Store West of R. R.

LIFE PRISONER ESCAPES

Recaptured After Hiding Beneath a Wharf Near Sing Sing.

Charles W. Johnson, Murderer of the Brooklyn, N. Y. Miser, Abbott, Attempts Escape From His Guards.

New York City.—Nearly starved and frozen to death, Charles W. Johnson, the life prisoner, who killed "Old Man" Abbott last summer, and escaped from the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., was captured while clinging to a plank, his body half submerged in the water under a pier near the prison, while kepeers and detectives were scouring the country between Sing Sing and Brooklyn.

His sufferings were terrible, and when he was captured by strategy he was so weak from exposure that he could not stand and had to be carried to the prison hospital.

There the doctor said the man's condition would propably make the life term very short and carry him off with pneumonia.

Johnson was in such a terrible state that he could not answer any questions as to how he escaped, and even the replies that he made were in keeping with the general report that he is insane.

"He is the shrewdest insane man I ever saw," said the warden, "and as the song says, he is a wise old guy."

Johnson was caught late at night. Warden Johnson knew that as an ex-convict he would be familiar with prison signals. Warden Johnson, confident of the watchfulness of the guards, was satisfied that when Johnson disappeared he found a hiding place somewhere near. A close search failed to disclose the hiding place.

The outside guards had failed to find and those in the inside and towers had not seen Johnson clear the prison wall.

Warden Johnson gave instructions to the prison engineer to give the signals to call off the guards on the outside, believing that Johnson would understand them and make a break for liberty. The engineer sounded the whistle, but the guards kept their posts. Not so with Johnson.

Principal Keeper Connaungton was watching just outside the south wall, and about fifteen minutes after the calling in signal had been given a white body was seen climbing from the river to the pier near the end.

The figure of a man was clearly outlined in the electric light, and when he reached the freight platforms he fell forward on his face. Connaughton and the guards fell on him, but it was needless.

The man was Johnson. He was nearly frozen. He could not speak or move. He was nearly nude. Upon the top of his head was strapped a bundle containing his prison clothes and some underwear. Johnson was carried to the prison.

An examination of the hiding place of Johnson under the pier showed that the only way he could keep out of sight was to keep his body nearly submerged. With the temperature about at the freezing point, it is considered marvellous that the man kept alive for two days.

Warden Johnson said that Johnson had escaped from Elmira and had been shot in the leg by a keeper.

PUBLIC SALE

On December 15th 1904 at 10 A. M. I will sell to the highest bidder the following viz:

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Tools all new,
Mule 7 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs.
A 1 Horse Wagon and Harness,
Two good Milch Cows,
One brood Sow (Berkshire)
A Fine meat Hog,
100 bushels Corn,
1000 bundles Fodder,
150 bushels Cotton Seed,
One Yearling Calf,

At my place 2½ miles north of Cooper.

C. C. Mitchell.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton county for the year 1904, and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the year commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

Notice No. 25720.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., November 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., Dec. 17, 1904, viz: Ansom M. Hudgens, Homestead entry No. 34625; for the Sw 1-4 of Nw 1-4, W 1-2 of Sw 1-4, Section 30, Tp. 21 n R 17 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Redding J. Holloway, of Verbena, Ala.; George E. Skinner, of Lightwood, Ala.; William Gaylor, of Lightwood, Ala.; James Glenn, of Mountain Creek, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
6t Register.

Personal Mention.

Premier Balfour's private income is $350,000 a year.

The Rev. William May, the oldest Methodist preacher in Kentucky, died recently.

Ewald Hering, of the German University at Prague, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

The Sak's Store
Birmingham, Alabama

READY-MADE Apparel for Men, Women and Children.
Our Mail Order Department is quick, efficient and serviceable.

Write for Catalogue

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CREAM of KENTUCKY
Whisky.
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COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.
Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
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Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
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Catalogue for the asking.
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Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, AL

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By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.
W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.
INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and C tents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.
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Full particulars furnished upon application to
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Eyes Correctly Fitted
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P. D. WILSON'S
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Big Reduction in Prices of Everything for CASH O
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Y OFFICIALS
Judson Strock.
W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob
J. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
J. Watts Moore.
Ed Smitherman.

RTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS
CIRCUIT COURT.
Term—1st Monday in April.
Term—3rd Monday in July.
Term—1st Monday in Novem
T. Scott Sayre.
—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
E. D. Deason, Clanton.

CHANCERY COURT.
Term—2nd Monday in March
Term—2nd Monday in Septem
cellor—Hon. R. B. Kelley, An
ter—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan

COUNTY COURT.
Monday in each month.

OMMISSIONERS' COURT
Monday February,
1st Monday June, 2nd
2nd Monday
ber.

COUNTY OFFICERS
e of Probate—S. M. Adams
surer—Alex G. Dick
—J. M. Morgan
itor—J. O. Middleton
Assessor—A. C. Mims
Collector—T. J. Hubbard

OUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
t District—W. H. Conway.
nd District—Alex Glasscock.
d District—W. A. Green.
th District—R. C. Riggins.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
W. R. Oliver, Calera

REPRESENTATIVE.
L. H. Reynolds, Jemison.

UNTY CHURCHES
ers and clerks are cordially ask send the editor any news regard their churches which they would published. Also if there are any in these notices please send cor ns.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
ine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
n-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
okson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
hany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
Huett, clerk, Verbena.
nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,
e Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
ay. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
ter Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard,
; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
ord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
ay. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
ins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm
g. 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,
nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
nth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
ay. W. B. Jones, clerk.
s Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
unday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
inth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
ay. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
nan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas
W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
neser—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas
R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
nson—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
erty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
ay; W. M. Wood, clerk.
cedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
ay. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
s Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas
M. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
lberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
nt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,
nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
ple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand.
; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
cedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
ay; George Trawick, clerk.
Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas
J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, nday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
y. Henry Smith, clerk.
rims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
asant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom t Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
asant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
asant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,
lar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, nday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
idence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt nday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi
idence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong
; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan
m—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
ob—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
y; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
a—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun

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CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.

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ers and clerks are cordially ask send the editor any news regard ir churches which they would ublished. Also if there are any in these notices please send cor s.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

ne—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville. -Salom—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley. kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher. hany—Rev. I. Rice, 1st Sunday. Huett, clerk, Verbena. ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th . V. J. Gragg, clerk. er Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, J. Samons, clerk, Jemison. ord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd . T. N. Parrish, clerk. s Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, nut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers. th—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd W. B. Jones, clerk. s Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, nday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk. th—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st M. F. Wagoner, clerk. an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek. ester—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton. son—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Rodgers, clerk, Jemison. ty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd W. M. Wood, clerk. rdonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd H. H. Armstrong, clerk. Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas Z. Barnes, clerk, British. berry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Veazey, clerk, Randolph. nt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo. le Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, W. H. Wilson, clerk. donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd George Trawick, clerk. Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas W. Billingsley, clerk. Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, nday; G. W. Hill, clerk. Hopo—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Henry Smith, clerk. ems' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Fletcher. ant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk. ant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison. ant Grove—Rev. G. W. Free pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, ar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, nday. J. J. McDowell clerk. idence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt nday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi idence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan —Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; Robinson, clerk, Rushton. h—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd W. J. Billingsley, clerk. la—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun day. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.

Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.

Union Grove—Rev. J. M. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.

Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.

Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.

Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.

Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.

Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.

Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.

Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.

Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.

Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.

Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.

Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.

Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

All persons owing me are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts at once, as I am going out of business and must close up all accounts, notes etc. without delay.

Respectfully
P D Wilson.

tf

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Nov. 30, '04, 5,619
Price on same date, 8 5-8c.
Total receipts same week, '03, 5,728.
Price same date, 11c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. B. Barber and one of his charming daughters were in Clanton one day last week taking advantage of the low prices of goods at P. D. Wilson's.

J. N. and Ben Downs, near Beth-Salem, lost a house, 7 bales of cotton and a lot of roughage by fire on Friday, Nov. 18th. Their loss is about $600 without a cent of insurance.

A. M. Whitworth was in Clanton Thursday.

W. T. House was in town Thursday.

Wes Mims and wife were in Clanton Thursday.

E. B. Popwell was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

Wiley Littlejohn spent Friday at Birmingham.

John W. Baker and Jans Baker were in Clanton Saturday.

W. J. Dennis and wife were pleasant visitors Saturday, paying for THE UNION and Home and Farm for next year. Mr. Dennis has rented the old Peter Barrett place near Thorsby for the coming year.

M. P. Rawlinson, of Coosa county, was in Clanton Saturday.

M. F. Lett was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Lee Vickers left Monday on a visit to relatives and friends in Tallapoosa county. He intends being away a week or so. We hope he will have an enjoyable time, but Chilton can't spare him long. Men of his firmness and straightgoing way are none to plenty.

C. C. Mitchell was in Clanton Monday. Says he is going to Louisiana to live. We are sorry to lose him. See the advertisement of his sale on December 15th in this paper.

W. R. King was a pleasant visitor Monday. He and family will move to Weogufka this week. Good luck be with them, though we are sorry to lose them.

Squire J. J. McDonald was in town Monday. He has his new commission and is now ready to tie the matrimonial knot. Go and see him.

W. H. Robinson and family were in Clanton Monday taking advantage of the bargains offered here.

Henry Carter, who was arrested a short time ago, had his trial before the county court Saturday and was acquitted.

B. E. Collum and C. C. Bowles were in Clanton Monday.

R. J. Williams was in town Monday.

Deputy Sheriff R. H. Bean made several arrests the past week, all making bond for future appearance.

E. A. Knight was in Clanton Monday.

J. B. Downs is back in the old stand selling dry goods at a bargain. John M. Robinson is in with him. Mr. Downs offers some fine real estate for sale. See his ad.

G. A. Keen was a pleasant visitor Tuesday, bringing in subscriptions for THE UNION and Yellow Jacket. Come again, Bro. Keen.

Get on to the Misfit Clothing "ad." in this issue of THE UNION.

Dudley Collins and little son, Gladstone, were in Clanton Tuesday.

Mrs. L. H. Reynolds was in Clanton Tuesday looking at the various houses that have been offered Judge Reynolds. The Reynolds family will be an acquisition for our town.

R. A. Miller was in town Tuesday.

M. A. Kilgore was in Clanton this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

L. M. Stevens and Miss Cuba Jones.
W. B. Giles and Miss Bessie Fisher.
W. G. Mims and Miss Lula Miller.
W. A. Moore and Miss Eula Gentry.
P. M. Scott and Miss Alice Watson.
J. C. Henley and Mrs. M. C. Chasteen.
J. M. Mims and Miss Laura Ann Victoria Dykes.

COLORED.

Frank Lewis and Floretta Hubbard.
Sumner Bugg and Ella Zimmerman.

THORSLEY, ALA.

Editor Union:—I wish to say a few words through your paper to the people of Chilton county. While I was defeated for treasurer by 15 votes, I feel very thankful to the people that supported me. I'm not the man to lay still because I was defeated. I shall continue to work for the interest of my party and will say now that I am ready at any time when called upon by our party, to do everything I can for the interest and upbuilding of our party. I beleive if only the qualified votes had been counted, I'd have been elected, or if only qualified electors had been allowed to vote I'd have been elected: but I don't care to go into a contest for the office. Again thanking the people that supported me, I'll be found loyal to my party. Yours truly.

J. BICE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The prettiest house in Clanton, 8 rooms with two acres of ground enclosed by fancy wire fence.

One brick store house.

Two frame houses, three rooms each, new, near depot.

All pay a handsome income.

Bargains, see me at once.

tf. J. B. DOWNS.

COTTON CONVENTION.

Governors of the Cotton States Will Each Appoint One Hundred Delegates.

Shreveport—In order to systematically defend the cotton crop and the industries dependent upon it, a national cotton convention has been called to meet in Shreveport, December 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1904. The governors of the cotton states are each appointing one hundred delegates. The various cotton exchanges and associations throughout the country have been asked to send representatives, and no pains will be spared to make this national cotton convention a medium through which a definite campaign against the weevil will be organized, and the nation's greatest crop protected.

The weevil has this past season spread by natural migration, as much as 50 miles north and east into previously uninfested territory, and in a few years will, if unchecked, extend its invasions to the northern and eastern limits of the cotton belt. To delay an intelligent and united action against the foe, will mean financial embarrassment to the cotton farmers and to the industries they support.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and the year before.

It shows an increase for the week just closed of 215,896, against an increase of 156,063 last year and an increase of 78,490 year before last.

The total visible is 3,874,078, against 3,658,182 last week, 3,342,996 last year and 3,259,754 year before last.

Of this the total of American cotton is 3,326,078, against 3,129,182 last week, 2,847,996 last year and 2,780,754 year before last and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 548,000, against 529,000 last week, 495,000 last year and 479,000 year before last.

The total world's visible supply of cotton, as above, shows an increase compared with last week of 215,896 an increase compared with last year of 531,082, and an increase compared with year before last of 614,324.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, as above, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,892,000, against 1,687,000 last year and 1,420,000 year before last; in Egypt 149,000, against 150,000 last year and 152,000 year before last; in India 187,000, against 130,000 last year and 138,000 year before last, and in the United States 1,646,000, against 1,376,000 last year and 1,550,000 year before last.

West Point Defeats Navy.

The Annapolis eleven failed to score in the gridiron battle held in this city Saturday, West Point winning by a score of 11 to 0.

An immense crowd witnessed the game. This was the last big game of the season.

From the standpoint of foreign exchange the cotton crop is much the most important crop raised in this country. Notwithstanding the large increase in the consumption of cotton in the United States—the cotton spindles in this country having increased from 19,008,000 to over, 22,300,000 in the last three years—close to 65 per cent of the cotton crop raised in this country every year is exported. The average annual percentage of the domestic product exported from 1879 to 1883 was over 67 per cent. The average amount exported from 1899 to 1903 was 64.53 per cent. These figures show that while the consumption of cotton in the United States is rapidly increasing, the largest part of the crop is still exported.

The value of our cotton exports is very much greater than the wheat and corn exports. The agricultural department estimated that of the 670,000,000 bushel wheat crop of 1902 there was exported 202,900,000 bushels. Even at 90 cents a bushel—a higher price than was received—the total value of the wheat exports in 1902 was only $182,000,000. The wheat exports in 1903 were very much smaller. Should the cotton crop prove to be larger than 11,000,000 bales, or the price average more than 10 cents a pound, the value of the cotton exports will be correspondingly larger. It is perfectly safe to say that the value of the cotton exports this year will amount to something like 2 1-2 times as much as the value of the wheat exports.

The decline in the foreign exchange market which occurs regularly every fall, and the imports of gold from Europe which are almost always made at that season of the year, is largely due to the enormous amount of cotton bills which come into the market during September, October and November. During these three months last year something like $300,000,000 of cotton bills came into the market.

Grand Duke Has Escape.

According to a special cable dispatch from Naples, the Grand Duke Cyril had a narrow escape while journeying by rail to that city, a rock becoming detached from a mountain and striking the side of his car.

Threaten Milk Adulterers.

Judges of the Court of Special Sessions, in New York City, announced that any one convicted twice of adulterating milk would be sent to prison.

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	Read Up PM No 10
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining Cars.
For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

A Great Combination Offer

We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

WITH

The Union

FOR

$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the **Globe-Democrat** during the coming year.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Send us $1.50 **To-Day** and get your best home paper and the **Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City**, both for a full year. Address

The Union, Clanton, Ala.

..My Specialty..

SHOES made of Leather.

SHOES that are Reliable.

SHOES made to Wear.

NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building Clanton, Alabama

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.

110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand

"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama.

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper

FARM AND GARDEN

SOWING GRAIN IN STANDING CORN.

It is conceded by most farmers, that a crop of grain sown in standing corn is never as good as that taken from fallow ground; if often happens, however, that the farmer is so situated that he cannot cut up all his corn, but still wishes to seed all the land. What then is the best way to proceed with wheat or rye? In the first place it is much cheaper getting in a crop on such ground than the summer plowing and preparing of fallow; good wheat raisers tell us that land for wheat should be sowed and worked down several weeks before sowing time. Now this is exactly the condition of corn land, broken in the spring, cultivated during the season, and then left in plenty of time to settle and become fine by September 15 or 20—giving us then an ideal seed bed encumbered only by the standing corn. To get the grain in properly the farmer must have a good one-horse drill either five or six hand with a fertilizer attachment. Have a strong, steady horse and give him his time, put a muzzle on him to save wasting corn and use a short single-tree; it will help in turning, if the outside row of corn is cut at ends of fields. With a good horse, a careful man will do good work and sow from five to six acres per day. The drill is arranged so it can be widened or closed to suit the width of rows; if corn is down or leaning, it will require an extra hand to go ahead and turn it. By using care and having a slow horse, the drill can be run very close to corn thus avoiding vacant strips of land. Of course farmers differ in their methods of work; some say you can never count on a good yield of wheat on corn ground. But I have raised 23 bushels per acre in standing corn and maintain that if it is not the best way to grow wheat it is often a very convenient way and so much cheaper, that one can afford to take a little less per acre. It is often objected that the corn rows will make very rough bottom if land is seeded down to meadow, but I find by actual experience that if the corn receives level cultivation at it should, if the last plowing is shallow, and in cutting meadow the mower is run with the old corn rows, you will find very little trouble. Again I think the stalks are a protection to grain in winter, for after being pastured by cattle they are broken down, make a covering, hold the snows and finally decay on the land. I used to know a farmer who had creek bottom fields planted in corn each year; he always sowed rye in his standing corn early in the fall, by which he kept his fields covered, got a lot of pasture when the ground was so he could turn in, and had a valuable coat of green manure to turn under in the spring for the next crop and mellow the effects of the rye roots. In sowing grain in standing corn, I would prefer that the corn be planted north and south so that the drill rows of grain may stand fairly to the sun and receive its effects equally on both sides. If the corn stands well, so it can be readily done, a one-horse drag or an old machine wheel drawn through the middles ahead of drill will smooth down any chance clods, level up the ground and insure the drill covering the seed to a uniform depth. As to amount of clean seed, kind and quantity of fertilizer per acre, I leave that to the intelligent decision of each farmer.—A. B. Milligan, in the Epitomist.

GROWING CLOVER.

The growing of clover has so important place in dairy husbandry that we reproduce the following in this department from A. M. TenEyck in Kansas Farmer:

"It is usual to sow about ten to fifteen pounds of common red clover per acre, while five to eight pounds of the alsike clover per acre is sufficient.

"Clover should be sown early in the spring on a well-prepared seed-bed. The ground should be mellow at the surface but not loosened too deeply; rather, the subsurface should be firm (not hard). A good seed-bed for clover may be prepared by disking and harrowing corn-stubble, or on early fall-plowed ground. As a rule, it is not best to spring-plow land for seeding clover, alfalfa or any grass seed. Ground freshly plowed is apt to be too loose and mellow, and in case the weather remains dry the seed will start poorly and the young plants may be destroyed by drouth. Clover may be sown broadcast and harrowed in. The seed-bed should be fully prepared before seeding and one harrowing after the seeding is sufficient to cover the seed. It may be safer in the average season to put the clover in with the drill. It will be necessary to have a grass-seeder attachment on the ordinary grain-drill in order to sow clover. An attachment in which the tubes from the grass seeder box join the spouts from the grain-box in order that the seed may be sown in the drill furrows is one of the best kind of implements to use for seeding clover.

"Usually at this station we have had good success in sowing broadcast and this is the simplest method of seeding. The clover may be seeded clover has made some start it is able to withstand considerable drouth and adverse weather conditions.

"At this station we have the best success in getting a stand of clover in seeding alone without a nurse crop. In a favorable season, however, it is possible to get a stand of clover by seeding with some early spring grain. Also I have known of instances where clover was seeded in the wheat early in the spring and harrowed in. The cultivation as a rule does not injure the wheat and in a favorable season it is possible to get a catch in this way. In case clover is seeded with early spring grain the clover should be seeded after the cultivation is finished and the grain is sown, and then harrowed in lightly, once harrowing after seeding being sufficient to cover the seed. When grain is used as a nurse-crop it is best to sow the grain thinner than is the usual practice when grain is grown alone."

by hand or a handy implement for seeding broadcast is the little wheelbarrow seeder. It is possible, also, to sow clover-seed with an ordinary grain-drill by mixing the seed with ground feed, bran, ashes, etc., in proper proportions so as to sow the required amount of clover-seed per acre. Care should be taken in seeding with the drill not to plant the seed too deep. In the early spring the seed should not be covered with more than an inch or so of mellow soil. There is some danger of clover being killed by hard frosts in the spring when it is sown too early, and it may be safer to prepare the seed-bed and sow when the danger from hard frosts is past, choosing a time for seeding when it will sprout and grow at once. As a rule, however, I prefer early spring seeding; as the season advances and the weather gets hot, the young plants are apt to be burned off by a few days of hot weather, whereas if the

COST OF A YEARLING CALF.

The market value of a cow raised on the farm does not represent the whole profit of the operation. The home-raised cow, if properly cared for, is likely to give better satisfaction than one which has come out by chance and which has been sold by its owner for some good reason; but I reckon that calf raising is also a fairly good money-making operation. I estimate the value of the young calf fit to raise at $4, milk for ten days $2.50, oil meal and other grains, $2.50, hay $1.25, grass six to eight months $7.50 calf meal for four months $3, labor $1.25, total about $25, bringing the calf to a year of age, at which time, if she is of the proper stock, the value should be about $30, leaving a clear margin of about $5 profit.

My calves are weaned at four months old, having used up to that time about $4 worth of milk. Some calves would, of course, be worth more at twelve months old, but none of proper stock and breeding should be worth less than the amount I have stated.

Calf raising gives no more trouble and costs no more than production of other farm specialties. It requires, say four months, careful attention on the part of somebody, but the final results repay all the bother attending the early stages.—L. W. C. in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

HANDLING COARSE FODDER.

Each and every farmer should have a good feed cutter for silo filling and for chaffing feed. By running all corn stalks through the machine, they give better returns when fed, and the coarser portions left uneaten are in good form for bedding and the manure heap. Long corn stalks are a nuisance in the feeding manger, worthless for bedding, and troublesome in the manure pile. Difficulty is found in a few cases in feeding cut corn-stalks as the cows refuse to eat them. In many cases the sharp ends of the cornstalks, when cut certain lengths, injure the mouth of the cows. Where they are not well eaten the cause is often due to overfeeding, or endeavoring to have the cow live on too limited a variety of foods. By keeping the mangers clean and feeding the cut fodder with care, very little will be left over, and that only the coarsest part. Where different varieties of corn are raised more of the cut stalks are eaten than if fed uncut under the same conditions. Less waste is found in feeding cut fodder as the animals eat the butts readily, but reject them when fed without being cut. All stock relish it when they become used to it, as well as hay or other chopped foods.—Otto Irwin in the Epitomist.

SELLING LATE CHICKS.

Late-hatched chicks are sold whenever they reach five pounds per pair. The main point in their management is to keep them growing. They must be fed separately from the adults, and should not be crowded, or they will not grow. The best food is buckwheat in the morning. If buckwheat is not obtainable, use whole wheat. Do not feed too much in the morning, but let them seek their food on the range. At night give them a mess of cut meat and bone, with a second ration of wheat, and if they are kept free from lice they will thrive and grow rapidly.

COUNTERFEITERS FAIL.

ALWAYS MAKE ERRORS THAT ARE EASY TO DETECT.

Every Fraudulent Bill Bears Evidence That the Cleverest of Counterfeiters Is not a Good Mechanic—The Habitual Criminal is Never Thorough.

A new $100 counterfeit bill has been found in circulation at the Delmar race track. It is described as "wonderfully like the genuine," but in some respects crude and defective. This drawback is so perfectly characteristic of counterfeits in general as to suggest some reflections. One who finds pleasure or profit in speculating upon the reasons for things might employ a little time to advantage in considering why it is that the makers of counterfeit bills always fail in some important detail to imitate correctly what they seek to reproduce.

The making of a counterfeit which will deceive the least wary is a work of great labor and one which calls for high skill. The average of the work needs to be fully up to the standard of the original, which means that the engraver must be nearly if not quite as skillful as the men employed in the making of plates for good notes. He does not have to originate anything. Every detail has been carefully worked out for his guidance, and all that devolves upon him is to imitate what he is copying. That he can do this in most respects shows that he is equal to doing it in all respects. Why is it, then, that no counterfeiter has yet succeeded in making a bill which in some important and easily recognized detail is not so different can detect it as soon as he submits it to crucial examination?

from the one imitated that the expert.

The answer is probably that men willing to employ their skill in criminal practices are temperamentally incapable of thoroughness. It would seem as if the financial backers of counterfeiting enterprises, in view of risks involved, would be critical of the work on the plates they are asked to approve and pay for. So far as the records show, however, the undetectable counterfeit bill has never been made. Probably it never will be. This must be explained on the assumption that counterfeiters, like other criminals, are clever only up to a certain point. They resent the requirement of patient industry. With this they can make honest and safe livings, and if the conditions of earning the dishonest dollar are the same as those of earning the honest dollar the former loses its attractions. The remarkable skill of the counterfeiter is shown in his ability to do part of his work so well that it is as good as that which he imitates, and sometimes better. The qualities which make him a criminal appear in his willingness to be careless with other parts, which stamp the whole with the proof of fraud. Whoever will take a counterfeit bill and compare it with an original of the issue imitated will have no difficulty in discovering the occasional slip of the burin, the occasional evidence of carelessness in drawing, of willingness to pass as "good enough" what is not good enough, or recklessness and indifference which show that the cleverest of counterfeiters is not a good mechanic.

The normal man can not understand carelessness of this sort, especially in matters which render futile the labor of months or years in the engraving of counterfeit plates and make detection as easy as it is inevitable. The conclusion would seem to be irresistable that the counterfeiter is born, not made, and that those who deliberately elect to follow crime for gain do so in obedience to a natural instinct, the result of a mental warp which unfits them for the self-restraint and patient industry of an honest career. Criminals often show evidence of astonishing cleverness, and it seems to the average man that their talents, if employed in honest labor, would make them conspicuously successful. The error of this assumption is that in any monotonous and reputable employment the man thus gifted could not, or would not, employ his talent, which is not of the kind which qualifies for honorable success. The police tell us that the habitual criminal is never thorough.—New York Times.

MAKING PETS OF HORNETS.

If Gently Handled, They Become Docile as Butterflies.

The female hornet has a rapid fire armament with a recoverable projectile. It likes it for both attack and defence, and with remarkable aim and efficiency. The first stroke of a hornet is as penetrating as an electric shock. At the base of its sharp sting there is a sack containing poison, which, when injected into the substance of its enemy, causes pain, swelling and discomfort—facts to which most persons are able to testify by experience. Should the injection be upon the end of the thumb or nose, or upon the tongue, there is danger from it. Strong ammonia applied to the wound is the best antidote. Yet the hornet, when treated politely and with gentle ceremony, is as docile as a butterfly.

In the mountains of West Virginia I had a wire fly-trap which, by the seductive influence of molasses, persuaded the house flies infesting my stave built office to enter. Once within it, they remained incarcerated until hot water cured. For several days a very persistent black and white striped hornet amused me by its futile endeavors to seize flies from the buzzing horde of prisoners. At last it found its way in, and, to my astonishment, after capturing a fly found its way out. It had remembered the way of its entrance even in the excitement of the chase. It did not paralyze its prey, as does the mud wasp, and other species. It did not stop to eat a single fly, so far as my observation extended. It had a victualling job on hand, and attended faithfully to it. Such unselfishness excited admiration.

During one of its absences I placed my hand over the trap entrance, and upon it laid a piece of ripe peach. Upon the hornet's return it lit on my hand and ran confusedly over it, yet soon tried to get under the covering fingers. Failing, it went to the peach and took a hearty meal. While it was eating I quietly moved my hand from the opening. After preening itself the hornet entered and continued its fly raid.

After many dozens of trips it brought a comrade with it, and personally conducted it into the fly pound. Thereafter they always worked together. To be sure of this, by slow approaches of an affectionate finger I was enabled to stroke them while lunching. I marked them both with a spot of red ink. Many continued experiences convinced me that hornets work in pairs, like detectives. Several other hornets from the same nest visited the cage, tried to enter it, but found the problem too much for them. In no instance did the pair offer these instruction or pay any attention to them. They all partook of my luncheons freely and in harmony, but the favored pair guarded their secret. Were they selfish? Did they receive special plaudits at the home nest for their phenomenal success in fly capture? Or were they simply governed by hornet manners?

I grew fond of these winged warriors. I introduced them to my several fingers, by placing tempting sweets upon them. They learned to come to me after they had emptied the trap of prisoners, and gradually became very companionable.

Following the direction of their home flight, and noting the range of trees, their nest was easily found. It hung on the end of a branch of mountain rhododendron. The glossy, green leaves overhanging it were undisturbed in their position, but were so built into the outer layer of papier-mache covering as to give the nest natural concealment. Whether this was intentional or not, or whether the leaves simply became an obstruction as the nest was increased in size by dismantling the inside and building upon the outside, I do not know, but the evidence was in favor of engineering, reason, intention, rather than accident. Hornets were the first users of wood pulp for paper manufacture. They make it from wood and leaf fibre, and there are both forethought and economy in tearing out the insides of their nest to make room for larger tiers of cells in which to raise their young, and in using the material to enlarge the nursery.—The Farm and Fireside.

"Yankee Trick" in Paris.

The "confidence trick" is known here as the "vol a l'Americaine," and when a Frenchman is the victim, the transatlantic republic is anathematized for introducing it to France. Yesterday, however, Parisians had the laugh on their side when they read the report of a case in which an American, named Somber, from Boston city, had suffered at the hands of three English exponents of the trick. The American put up at a first class hotel near the Gare Saint-Lazare, and there, over the dinner table, made the acquaintance of three young men, who told him they were university "undergrads" over for a holiday. Cards were exchanged, and in the evening they all went out to "see the sights" and afterwards sat down in a well known cafe, where they soon became very confidential. They had visited a music hall during the evening, and had there admired the dexterity of a conjurer with a hat. One of the Englishmen said he could do a trick or two, and jokingly suggested that each should put all his money into the hat, he beginning with £600 in notes. The others followed suit, the American parting with £540, and the "conjurer" rose and walked rapidly out. A minute later another of the "undergrads" said, "He's a long time gone with our money," and went to the door, whence he returned, saying he thought they had been robbed. The three decided to go to the police station, but on the way there the remaining two Englishmen found pretexts for disappearing, and the American was left alone to mourn his lack of "cuteness," and to make up his mind to be more careful in future.—London Globe.

The Koreans' White Dress.

As the Koreans are obliged to dress in white for three years for every case of death and as once three kinds died within ten years, by which deaths mourning was imposed on the whole nation, the majority of people chose rather to dress continually in white in order to avoid the great expense involved by repeated change of clothing. The women make these garments, and every time they have been washed they are entirely taken to pieces and beaten for hours with a wooden paddle in order to obtain the metallic gloss which is considered particularly beautiful.

Small ties of hand-embroidered handkerchief linen complete the French turnovers of that fabric.

Yokes of all shapes are very popular, even in the shirtwaists.

Many of the rural letter carriers in the Tyrol are women.

WOMAN'S WORLD

SOME SMART FROCKS.

Exquisite gowns for home wear, or for "way down South," are already being shown in the shops. One is of pastelmauve crepe de chine, the fullness drawn into curved gaugings below the waist, has the lower part of the skirt looped up at intervals under medallions of cream lace, the bodice much swathed, but the folds in front falling soft and loose, little bows of pansy colored velvet studding the lace vest, the small shoulder collar of tucked chiffon trimmed with lace and velvet, the full elbow sleeves of lace. A very pretty gown is of ecru silk batiste, the full skirt trimmed with quillings of the material, and the bodice, drawn into a deep-pointed belt of eau de Nil silk, has a wide pointed collar of ecru broderie Anglaise, a cascade of little green bows half way down the front.

A dinner gown for a young girl is of a new net pattern with oblong rings, the skirt pleated into the waist, the hem simply feather-stitched, but on the lower part of the satin underskirt are insertions of lace and soft ruchings of chiffon. Lace also trims the full bodice with its sash of white and lily-leaf green chiffon to accord with the spray of lilies of the valley on the berthe.

A Watteau fancy dress is lovely, the petticoat of pink moire with a band of velvet at the hem, the white moire brocaded sacque patterned with dainty little baskets of flowers, fitting the figure at the sides, with lace prettily draped around the open neck with tufts of daisies.

An evening gown is of magnificent heliotrope brocade, the pointed bodice tightly swathed, and outlining the low neck in a garniture of guipure inlet with chine silk; soft gaugings of pale yellow tulle are held in place by straps of heliotrope velvet, a little basque of tulle threaded with chenille at the back only.

In Paris just now all the best dressed Frenchwomen are ordering the plainest, neatest coats and skirts imaginable, and one or two importers here are making a specialty this year of severely tailor made coats and skirts, depending entirely for their style on the perfection of the cut and fit, which have taken the fancy of the Parisian mondaines for country and morning wear. They are made in any tweed or serge preferred, but the newest material is a fine herring bone cheviot; it is made in various colors, such as dark Oxford gray, dark blue, green, red, purple, light gray, and, of course, black. One costume has an all-round simple but extremely well cut skirt; the coat, more like a habit, is a long three-quarter coat, single breasted and tight fitting, with coat sleeves, and the velvet collar is either plain or of velvet prettily embroidered in chenille and silks and a touch of gold thread. They give a distinctive note, these little French embroidered velvet collars, and are very smart.

In another costume the skirt is slightly different, the long three-quarter fitting coat partly double-breasted—that is, buttoning over diagonally in front—the back like a man's morning coat, and in yet another style the skirt is long, the coat has a tight-fitting back, and fronts semi-fitting with pockets at each side. This coat, though simple, is very smart. A capital little Norfolk costume is in herring-bone tweed.

For auto wear there is a splendidly warm coat and skirt of golden-brown corduroy velvet piped with green velvet.—New York Globe.

CHILDREN'S LIES.

Should a child be punished for lying? How?

This question was recently brought home to me directly by an experience with my own ten-year-old boy. He had been ill upon the sofa, and in an absent-minded way had traced some crude drawings, evidently illustrating the story of Hiawatha, upon the calcimining on the wall. I called him to me and said, "Stuart, did you do that?" Having positive circumstantial evidence I felt confident of a humble affirmative answer. But, no. He looked me straight in the eye and said, "No, sir." I concealed my astonishment as best I could and said: "I always believe you, my boy. I will believe you now. If the whole world would line up and say that Stuart Krohn did make those pictures on the wall I would not believe them, but believe you." He wavered a little and said, with the air of a witness before the grand jury, "Well, anyway I don't remember anything about it." To this I replied, "I think I can also trust your memory," and went to my office, not returning until late at night, after he had retired. The next morning at break of day he was up engaged at the writing desk with pen, ink and paper. He would not tell anyone what he was doing nor would he leave his task until completed. When I went into my den an hour or so after breakfast I found a note on my desk, written in the formal school-boy style, and addressed in sealed envelope to "Mr. William O. Krohn." On opening it I found the following:

"Chicago, Ill., March 11, 1900.

"Dear Sir:—I am willing to confess that I scratched those pictures on the wall. I also am willing to take consequences.

"With haste,

"STUART KROHN."

Dear reader, can you wonder that I hold this letter sacred? Can you wonder that I highly prize its manliness? This letter is to me more precious than much fine gold. Punishment? Was I weak in thinking he had been punished enough by his twenty hours' consciousness of guilt? Was I too weak to put my arm around him and say, "My boy I know all the time, and I could depend upon you."—W. O. Krohn, in Child Study Monthly.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

The recent death of Miss Mary Postler, of the Oregon Home for Incurables, removes a striking figure from the ranks of the world's women workers. Born 44 years ago, in a humble little parsonage, the Russian-German preacher, showed as a girl very noteworthy talents in the literary line. She contributed freely to journals and magazines, and began to acquire a reputation. She determined to devote her life to the moral, immediate and practical needs of a suffering world. Having conceived a strange affection for China and the Chinese, the people, their customs, their religion and their literature, she removed to Hongkong, where she established a mission school for Chinese girls. She began with 10, but when, after eight years of hard and unremitting work, she left for vacation to her native land, she had so far advanced the interests of the school that it possessed a building of its own and numbered 40 pupils. The drain upon her time and energies was severe, and she gladly sacrificed the work her fine talent for which. As if by instinct, she returned to her native German city this year, and after a lingering illness, caused by overwork, she died. Her last work was entitled "A Chinese New Year Flower," which she sent to her publishers in 1903. Her last words were reported to be: "Remember me kindly to all, and say to them: 'I was happy in my life and I die peacefully.'"

THE CHAPERON IN THE WEST.

All unmarried females of means in position are chaperoned here. Age doesn't matter. There are spinsters—that's enough. No tender miss of thirteen goes unattended in Cafe Reno. No single woman of any age goes to the theatre alone with a man, and for "buggy riding," the custom is unknown. No girl goes to a restaurant for lunch with a youth she has known from the cradle. It would not be correct, and it would not be entirely correct, either, for her to get a latch girl. No; she must have the chaperon—the tried and seasoned veteran of matrimony—or else the proprieties will be split up the back.

The ardor with which the custom of the chaperon has been taken up in the West should make the thoughtful pause. At the rate we're going we'll soon be where they are in France, and it will be hopelessly unpromising for any of us to walk two blocks on the public street with one of our acquaintance. Geraldine Bonner in San Francisco Argonaut.

A QUEEN OF EMBROIDERY.

Mrs. Hoessel, whose remarkable embroideries are being shown at the London Society of Artists, although brought up in Germany and married with a German, is an Englishwoman by birth, clever and industrious, of gracious manner and personality. In Berlin she has already exhibited with great success. The German Prince, in whose love affair the Kaiser is now so much interested, has bought some of Mrs. Hoessel's embroidered cushions and clothes. The embroideries include fanciful subjects, such as "A Midsummer Night's Dream," panels representing the seasons, and pictures of sea, sky, sun and moon.

WOMEN'S REVERSIBLE GLOVE.

A new idea in women's fabric gloves just placed on the market has a wrist side made of taffeta, while the hand is of Suede finish, each having the embroidery. The clasps are placed on both sides. Thus two pairs are practically provided at nominal expense.

In addition to dual service, the wearer is supplied with a ready choice, at the same time being furnished an opportunity obviating the necessity of reversing her handwear after "putting it off. Again, an extra advantage is available in that elimination of turning the glove fingers into place after wearing proves harmless.—New York Globe.

FASHION HINTS.

Have a velvet gown for high occasions.

It takes almost a whole dress pattern to fashion a pair of the new sleeves.

Many of the resurrected styles are copied from masculine rather than feminine dress.

Double-width crepe de chine is a boon to the tailor and dressmaker.

The sectional skirt is the simplest and easiest solution of present problems.

GOOD POTATOES BRING FANCY PRICES

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BAD BREATH
For months I had great trouble with my stomach and used all kinds of medicines. My tongue was actually as green as grass, my breath having a bad odor. Two weeks ago a friend recommended Cascarets and after using them I can without hesitancy say that they have entirely cured me. I have no pain left and know that I shall recommend them to any one suffering from such troubles.—E. R. Kalpus, 109 Rivington St., New York, N.Y.
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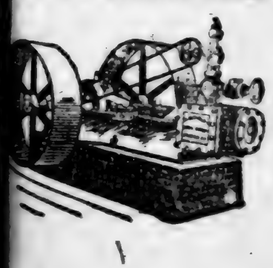
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AD BREATH

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If afflicted with weak eyes, use
mpson's Eye Water.

DOG COULD NEVER FORGIVE.

Always Attacked Trolley Men Because a Car Cut Off His Toes.

Because he could not forgive trolley employes after a car had cut off three of his toes, Bruno, a splendid St. Bernard dog, belonging to Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, Ind., had to be chloroformed. His hostility to street car conductors and motormen was his only fault, but that phase of his character caused so many threats of damage suits that Mayor Bookwalter decided that he could not afford to keep him.

Several years ago while in the street in front of his master's house the dog was struck by a street car. His foot was caught under the wheel and he came out of the accident minus three toes. This was the beginning of his antipathy to street car men, and it grew upon him till no employe was safe if Bruno saw him off his car.

Mayor Bookwalter lives on North Illinois street. Near his residence is a place where the conductors and motormen change cars, and as many of them reach the point before their cars arrive, there are always several in the street. Up to a few months ago Bruno contented himself with attacking his supposed enemies when they passed the mayor's house off their cars. But recently he began to lie around the relieving station and before his presence was suspected he would have one of the men by the leg.

Complaints were made, and the mayor sent the dog to his farm, but Bruno wouldn't stay. No motormen nor conductors came that way, and he was lonesome. So he came back, and when sent away a second time, again returned. He was always found waiting around for an opportunity to get a street car man by the leg. So Bruno was sent on a journey from which he will never return.

"He was a great dog," said Mr. Bookwalter, "but he was made for an 80-acre field, and not for a town lot. I am satisfied that his only motive for attacking street car men was to get even for the loss of those toes. He felt the deformity keenly, and was never the same dog after he was injured. Any child could play with him, and I never knew him to attack a stranger, but the sight of a street car conductor or motorman seemed to awaken in him a spirit of revenge which was never manifested under any other circumstances.—Philadelphia Record.

One of the most remarkable places of worship in the world is the miners' chapel in Mynddd Menigdd colliery, Swansea, Wales. It is close to the bottom of the shaft. The only light is that obtained from a solitary safety lamp, hung over the pulpit from the ceiling, and the oldest miner in the colliery is generally chosen to officiate.

The Danes have been building a vessel upon the lines of Noah's ark as described in Genesis. The model is thirty feet long, five feet wide and three feet in height, one-tenth of Noah's measurements. It was launched on the sound on October 30, with a party of professors, engineers and officials on board, and is reported to have behaved admirably at sea.

Mr. Arthur Evans, the Oxford archaeologist, who has made interesting discoveries in the so-called palace of Minos, in Crete, has found in a subterranean sanctuary certain very ancient small, earthenware statues, representing some goddess and two of her servants. The dress of the figure is said to be highly modern.

Outside the polar regions there remains unexplored, it is estimated, about one-fiftieth of the land surface of the globe. Fifteen years ago the unknown portions were about one-eighth of the earth's total.

Between the mining towns of Clifton and Metcalf, Ariz., there runs the steepest, narrowest and most tortuous railroad in the world.

The seven great fruit growing states in the order of production are: California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

The Rock of Gibraltar is really pumice stone—the creation of a volcano.

The New Hybridized Eden WATERMELON

WHY THE BEST?

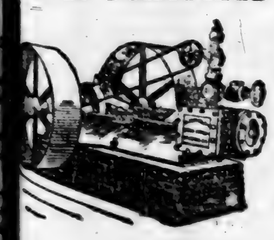
Combines by successive cross-fertilization the merits of leading varieties, firm rind, the best shipper; glossy appearance, the best seller, commanding premium 25 per cent. over all other varieties; great productiveness. Write for price of seed, and how to grow over eight thousand 30 to 40-pound luscious melons of this variety on plot of land 210 feet square (one acre), land being of medium fertility.

L. A. STONEY, Allendale, S. C.

References:—Chas B. Farmer, Banker, Allendale, S. C.; C. F. Calhoun, President Bank of Barnwell, Barnwell, S. C.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY



MANUFACTURERS

High Pressure Return Tubular Boilers
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Wrought Iron and Steel Work
Tanks, Stacks and Stand Pipes

Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty

Address Machinery Department
MACON, GEORGIA.

JOKERS BUDGET

HER BEAUTY TO WYN.

A cute little damsel named Flynn
Was cursed with a wart on her chynn;
A hammer she seized
A hammer she seized
And attempted to pound it back ynn!
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

Wagger—They say that old Couponnes, the banker, has untold wealth.

Gagger—Yes, that's what the tax collector suspects.—Town Topics.

NOT HER FAULT.

"Mary Anne, didn't I hear you kiss that policeman in the kitchen last night?"

"I hope not, mum."—Chicago Journal.

THE DUKE.

May—I wish I knew whether the Duke intended to propose.

Pamela—Why don't you inquire of his solicitors?—Town Topics.

THE MIDNIGHT PROMENADE.

She—Henry!

He—Huh?

She—Just imagine baby is one of those sick friends you sit you all night with.—Harper's Bazar.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"I wonder what it is," said the family man, "that makes landlords and janitors dislike to have small children in flats."

"The small children, I guess," replied the savage bachelor.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE DIFFERENCE OF A PREFIX.

"Some people insist on referring to flats as 'apartments.'"

"It's wrong," answered the discontented man. "They are compartments."—Washington Star.

MORE THAN ALL ELSE.

"Did you see anything in Italy that appealed to you particularly?"

"Yes; the beggars!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LIGHT-HEADED.

She—Miss Flippant wears fearfully heavy earrings, doesn't she?

He—Yes, she had to—for ballast.—Detroit Free Press.

PROBABLY NOT.

"I hope he's not as green as he looks."

"Who?"

"The man who just sat down on that newly-painted bench."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HER HARD LUCK.

"I made an awful fauxpas last night," said Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Did you," replied her hostess. "I've been wantin' to make one for a long time, but I ain't been able to get a pattern. Whose did you have?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

YES! YES!

Little Rollo—Papa, what is a villa?

Mr. Outtaway—A villa, my son, is a house that is sold you by a villian!—Harper's Bazar,

COULDN'T FOOL HER.

Mrs. Boardman—What did those pies taste like which we had for dinner?

Mr. Boardman—Sawdust.

"Exactly! That accounts for it! I heard the boarding-house woman tell her husband to order some kindling wood, as she 'wanted to make some pies for dinner!'"—Yonkers Statesman.

ONE ON THE TEACHER.

Teacher (in spelling class)—Johnny speel "fail."

Johnny—I can't.

Teacher—You can't spell that simple word? Why not?

Johnny—'Cause you told me there was no such word as fail.—New Yorker.

A BAD BLUNDER.

Hotel Guest—This is queer tasting mineral water. Where did you get it?

New Porter—Found it hanging there on the wall.

Guest—You idiot! That isn't mineral water; it's fire extinguisher!—Philadelphia Ledger.

PLENTY OF ADVICE.

"His trouble was just due to a neglected cold."

"A neglected cold? I don't believe there ever was such a thing. No man ever had a cold without having at least a dozen friends attending to it for him."—Philadelphia Ledger.

INFORMATION WANTED.

"Are you a married man?" asked the absent-minded attorney who was doing a cross-examining stunt.

"No, sir," replied the witness. "I am a bachelor."

"Very well, sir," continued the lawyer. "Now kindly tell the court how long you have been a bachelor and what the circumstances were that induced you to become one."—Chicago News.

PERFECTLY DREADFUL.

"Here," said Mrs. Bickers, who had been reading the paper, "is an account of a man who chopped his wife up and fed her to the chickens. Wasn't that perfectly dreadful?"

"I should say it was," replied Bickers. "I hope the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals got on his trail immediately."—Smart Set.

In the Other Pocket.

"I can't quite make your change," said the storekeeper, painfully recounting the pile of pennies in his hand. "It's a cent out of the way." "Oh, never mind," returned the munificent buyer. "But it's my cent," was the unmoving rejoinder.

Sometimes it does happen to make a difference if we know who owns the cent. The New York Press tells this story of a man who, early one morning recently, came to the assistant treasurer of a church.

"I attended service yesterday," said he, "and I made a mistake when you took up the collection. I had a penny and a five-dollar gold piece in my pocket. I think——"

Here he stopped to take breath, and the other man interrupted him with some impatience. He had heard just that complaint before. Somebody was always hunting a five-dollar gold piece.

"I think you are mistaken," said he. "We had no five-dollar gold pieces in Sunday's collection."

"That's just what I am trying to get at," said the old gentleman. "You out to have had one. I meant to put mine in the basket, but I made a mistake and dropped in the penny instead. Here is the gold piece."

London has a high school which makes a specialty of teaching the students to use the two hands indiscriminately. It has over two hundred pupils.

The original manuscript of "Ben Hur" was recommended for return to the author by three of the "readers" of the publishing houses to which it was submitted.

The costliest railroad in the world is the New York subway at $2,000,000 per mile.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Jews whose language is Spanish abound in the East.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It is suggested that bees be used as carriers of military dispatches.

Icebergs are the product of Greenland glaciers and are formed by the thousand in the far northern fiords. As the glaciers sweep into the sea they "calve" or throw off mighty blocks, and these are what we know as icebergs.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The carcass of an elephant in the Ghent Zoological Gardens, which had been killed, was bought by a local pork butcher, who transformed it into Frankfurter sausages. He was able to manufacture no fewer than 3800 pounds of sausages, which sold like hot cakes.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Potts tell their stories for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers' Club."

Suffering women should not fail to profit by Mrs. Brown's experiences; just as surely as she was cured of the troubles enumerated in her letter, just so surely will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure other women who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration. Read the story of Mrs. Potts to all mothers:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages, and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well.

"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female troubles—curing them inexpensively and absolutely. Remember this when you go to your druggist. Insist upon getting

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Every Coupon Counts for a present with

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

Buy Good Luck Baking Powder. In so doing you get the *most* of the *purest* baking powder at the *smallest cost*. Furthermore, if you will save the coupons that you will find plainly printed *on the label* of each can, you can get the beautiful premiums we are now offering. Cut out these coupons. They are valuable. It takes but a few of them to obtain some of the numerous useful gifts on the premium list.

A little book inside of every can explains all about the premiums. It shows a picture of each gift and tells just how many coupons are required to get them. Don't fail to save the coupons. Take a delight in your baking and secure some of the charming premiums.

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

was established in 1892. The sales have so increased to date, that to-day we are shipping Good Luck Baking Powder in carload lots to every section of the country. The cause of this enormous popularity is plain. In Good Luck, housekeepers get not only a positively pure baking powder of great leavening force, but at a price a little less than they have been accustomed to pay for some other kind that was not as satisfactory in results.

When buying Good Luck think of its *purity* and consider the *good results* obtained from its use. Remember every Good Luck coupon counts for a present. If your grocer doesn't keep Good Luck, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

THE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING CO.,
Richmond, Va.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

THE WEATHER BUREAU

Great Value of Its Work. Exposure of So-Called Long Range Forecasts.

There is no branch of the government service that has been of greater practical utility to the great industrial interests of the country than the Weather Bureau. There is hardly any branch of industry that is not more or less influenced by the weather, but to the agriculturist, the knowledge of coming weather changes is of vital importance.

The forecasts are now so widely disseminated through the press, and by mail, telephone, and telegraph that they are available to nearly all those to whom the information is of benefit.

As the demand for this valuable information has increased, through the increasing accuracy of the official forecasts, numerous so-called "long range" weather forecasters are endeavoring to take advantage of the public, with their claims that they can foretell the weather weeks, months, and even years in advance.

Public Warned.

It is only recently that the Weather Bureau officials and other reputable scientists have attempted to controvert the harmful effect exerted by the "long range" weather prophets, but it seems that the claims of the "weather fakirs" have reached that stage when it is considered proper that reputable scientists should warn the public of the fallacy of such unreasonable guessing as marks the work of the almanac and other systems of "long range" weather prophecy.

Long Range Forecasts of No Value.

Section Director Frank P. Chaffee, who has charge of the climate and crop work of the Weather Bureau in Alabama, with headquarters at Montgomery, furnishes the following in connection with the above:

"After over 30 years careful research by the specialists of the weather bureau, during which time the forecasts of the bureau for 36 to 48 hours have steadily improved, until they now average about 85 per cent verification, it must be admitted that, so far, no system of 'long range' forecasting has been developed that is of any practical use to the public.

Fraudulent Claims.

"Most of the so-called 'long range' forecasters know that their claims are fraudulent, and they are systematically fooling that portion of the public which pays any attention to their prophecies. It would indeed be a blessing if any system should be devised by which the weather of a coming season could be foretold. If this is ever accomplished, it will not be by such blind guessing methods now in use by 'long range' weather guessers, but by a comprehensive study of weather records of long periods.

Honest Deceivers.

"Some of the 'long range' weather prophets may be honest, and really think they have discovered physical laws controlling weather changes, which have not yet been disclosed to reputable scientists, who have made meteorology a lifetime study. The weather fakirs have all kinds of systems, but none of them can withstand honest investigation."

"The great majority of their prognostigations are based on the law of averages, or a regular recurrence in weather changes, while, in reality, it is seldom that average weather conditions occur; others claim a system of cycles, some cycles within cycles, and many of the weather quacks invoke the aid of celestial influences in their calculations. Their so-called forecasts are so vague and indefinite that they claim verification on almost any weather that occurs. They harp on their occasional hits and never refer to their universal misses.

Legitimate Forecasting.

"The Weather Bureau has a large number of well equipped stations distributed over the entire country. At all of these stations observations are taken exactly at the same instant, at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., 75th M. time. By means of a cipher code and a thorough arrangement of telegraph circuits, the reports from all stations have been collected at a number of centers within about 40 minutes after the instruments were read. These reports show the temperature, weight, direction, and velocity of the air, kind, amount, and movement of clouds, the relative amount of moisture in the air, etc.

"The reports are charted at the various centers and show an instantaneous survey of the weather conditions over the entire country. Now, by comparing the maps from day to day, and watching the inception, development, and movement of storm areas, it is possible to forecast the weather ahead of these storms, from 24 to 48 hours, with a considerable degree of accuracy, the accuracy depending greatly on the skill and experience of the forecaster. This method should certainly appeal to the public as much more reasonable than the attempt to forecast storms that have not yet begun to form.

"The public, which pays for the weather service, is entitled to the most accurate weather forecasts that can possibly be made. The Weather Bureau takes the public into its confidence and candidly admits that, at present, weather forecasts can not regularly be made for even a week in advance, with such a degree of accuracy as to make the information of any value. It does claim, however, that it is possible to make reasonably accurate forecasts of the weather from 24 to 48 hours in advance, as is shown in the Bureau's daily work, which is continually being placed before the public, and which has become of such acknowledged value to the various industries of the country.

"Now, if the Weather Bureau with its vast system of observations and reports, its over 30 years experience in weather forecasting, its highly trained experts and specialists, admits that it cannot make 'long range' forecasts with sufficient accuracy to justify their being given to the public, it would certainly seem that the public should appreciate the utter fallacy and worthlessness of the almanac and other systems of so-called 'long range' weather forecasts, which many would-be prophets are endeavoring to foist on the public notice."

Chicago to Have a Great Subway.

The Chicago Subway company, with a capital stock of $50,000,000 and composed of men who represent 90 per cent of the railroads having Chicago terminals, was organized a few days ago and took over the $30,000,000 company here which has built fifteen miles of freight tunnels under the city's streets. The vast tonnage of the railroads represented by the financiers in the new corporation will be diverted into the company's tunnels, which are already under every street in the business district of Chicago.

Apparently in connection with the mammoth deal Sir Ernest Casset, the financial adviser of the king of England, was in Chicago recently with Jacob Schiff, head of the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who is heavily interested.

Men who will enter the directory Harriman, the principal factor of the Harriman, the principal faytor of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific and big factor in the Alton and Illinois Central railroads; James Stillman, president o fthe National City bank of New York, and a factor in the control over large numbers of great eastern and western systems, notably the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads, and Jacob Schiff, of New York, a member of the Wall street firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and a big factor in the Pennsylvania system.

The subway company has taken over it is officially announced the entire stock of the Illinois Telephone Construction company, 66 2-3 per cent of the stock of the $30,000,000 Illinois Tunnel company and stands ready to take over all remaining stock of the tunnel company at the terms on which it acquired the two-thirds.

The Illinois company will remain the home operating corporation, but owned by the Chicago Subway company of New Jersey.

The deal guarantees the immediate use of the tunnels by the railroad interests concerned, and promises speedy relief for Chicago from the present congestion in terminal railroads in the downtown district

The new owners will extend and improve the system, and as far as possible the steam railroad freight of the Harriman-Stillman-Schiff and other trunk railroads will be transported through the underground system.

Hot Race for Georgias Governor

Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, has announced his candidacy for governor of Georgia to succeed Governor Terrell two years hence.

This announcement followed by a few days that of J. H. Estili, editor of the Savannah News. Both of the gentlemeh are prominent in the state, and the race will be a red hot one. Both have had considerable dealings in politics heretofore as well.

Steamship Lines Quit Rate War.

A confirmation of the rumors current during the past few days that the rate war between the continental steamship lines had been settled was had when the Cunard line issued a circular raising the rate from $17 to $32. Some of the other lines have already gone back to the rate which prevailed before the war.

Roosevelt Will Visit Alabama.

President Roosevelt will visit Alabama in March. Just after his inauguration he will make a Southern tour, and probably take in tht states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Michigan has produced some tall men, but now breaks her record by announcing that she has a 20-year-old youth who is 7 feet 3 inches tall and

---

Mantle of Snow Covers Armies.

Mukden.—The Jananese November 24th again made a preliminary bombardment of Poutiloff hill under the cover of which they attacked but were repulsed. There were encounters at other places along the front, but they were in the natura of small brushes and mostly took place at night. Yesterday there was al ight fall of snow and the surrounding country now has all the appearance of winter.

IN THE FAR EAST

Great Attack on Port Arthur Progressing. Definite Results Expected Hourly.

TRENCHES 20 PACES APART.

In the Silence of the Night Voices of Opposing Armies Can Be Distinguished.

Tokio—The general attack on Port Arthur is progressing but the results are unknown. Generals Nakamura and Saito, leading specially trained bodies of swordsmen, charged into the Russian lines and engaged the Russians in a hand-to-hand and bloody encounter. The result of the charges has not been learned.

Mukden—At Tinshinpu, of which the northern half is in Russian hands and the southern is held by Japanese, the trenches are twenty paces apart, and it is possible in the silence of the night to distinguish the voices of the Japanese.

Use Old Style Guns.

Fidaytown, six miles east of Shakhe—Since November 23, there have been light engagements day and night. On November 24 Japanese artillery began firing on Norgorod Hill, using old style cast iron shells with copper bands. Scratches on these shells, Russian artillerymen say, indicate that they were fired from worn out guns.

It is evident that the Japanese are exerting every effort to increase the number of their guns, and in view of their lack of quick firing artillery, they are bringing up guns of old construction. This is confirmed by statements made by Chinese that large numbers of worn out cannon are in Liao Yang. On November 24, an artillery duel took place. The Japanese bombarded Poutiloff (Lone Tree) Hill, the Russians replying but not vigorously.

Japs Use Pocket Stoves.

Field Headquarters, General Kuroki's Army—A light snow storm left two inches of snow on the ground. Along the tops of the hills where is located in many places the advanced lines of General Kuroki's army, the snow is deeper. The soldiers are living in earthen burrows, and shelters constructed of cornstalks and are able to keep warm through the freezing nights.

It is impossible to build camp fires in the trenches and bivouac within sight of the enemy. For warmth the soldiers depend on charcoal fires in "shibachis" pocket stoves. Some supplies of charcoal was brought from Japan, but most of it has been purchased in Manchuria. The army has employed many coolies cutting trees and making charcoal since early last summer, forseeing the present need of it.

Preparing for Great Struggle.

Mukden—The lapse of six weeks without fighting on any large scale, confirming the belief that the opposing armies have rested for the winter together with the unexpeted demonstration of force which the Russians have been able to make since the depletion of their army as the result of the fighting on the Shakhe emphasizes conclusively the failure of the Japanese and their most plausible plans for earliest occupation of Manchuria.

This outcome taken in connection with the general situation appears to guarantee that with the opening of spring there will begin a contest far more terrible than any yet fought and points to the termination of the war in the next campaign. It is still possible that there will be a general attack during the winter, but the wether is now broken and uncertain and seemingly renders it impossible for the troops of either army to abandon their present shelters.

Gradual alterations have taken place in the different departments of the Russian army since the abolition of the viceroyalty as Alexieff's partners have returned to Europe with him.

The hostilities are characterized by individual efforts of a most daring and dangerous character. One outcome of the close relations between the Russians and Japanese along the Shakhe river is the occasional blowing up of houses by the opposing outposts and the sniping of their occupants.

The Chinese authorities have taken preliminary steps to bring grain into the north and to store it for the use of the starving farmers and villagers. This action was brought about by the destitution which is prevalent for some twenty miles behind the Russian army.

Gen. Lew Wallace is 73 and dying of live to see 100

Paul Kruger's Will Shows Large Fortune.

New York—Paul Kruger, the late president of the Transvaal republic, left a fortune estimated by the Amsterdam correspondent of the World at $3,750,000. He had bequeathed $125,000 to the various societies in Holland and sums to all the funds opened after the South African war for the support of the widows and orphans. Bequests also were made for the maintenance of the Dutch language.

NO JURISDICTION.

Impeachment Proceedings Are Quashed Because it Was Shown Court Had No Power to Act.

Montgomery, Ala.—The action of the supreme court on Saturday in striking from the records of that court the impeachment proceedings brought by the attorney general against Sheriff A. D. Rodgers, of Madison county, brings to light another oversight on the part of the last legislature in not carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution which authorized the attorney general to institute impeachment proceedings against the sheriffs by filing his information with the supreme court. The attorneys for Sheriff Rodgers moved to quash the proceedings on three grounds: First, that the governor did not have the power to order the attorney general to institute the proceedings. Second, that the attorney general did not have the power to institute the proceedings, and third, that the supreme court did not have jurisdiction. The attorneys asked that the information be stricken from the record and the court did so.

Jefferson Comes Up Monday.

The supreme court Saturday adjourned until Monday, when the Sixth division will be taken up. This division is composed of the following counties: Blount, Cullman, Fayette, Jefferson, Lamar, Pickens, Marion, Tuscaloosa. The next division to be taken up will be the third, which is composed of the following counties: Autauga, Butler, Conecuh, Escambia, Lowndes and Montgomery.

Examination in Chilton.

State Examiner of Public Accounts J. T. Gorman has returned from Chilton county, where he went to examine the accounts of the officials of that county.

Appointments.

The following appointments were made by the governor Saturday: Notaries public—T. F. Caput, of Ensley; E. H. Glenn, Scale; Robert A. Morris, Birmingham; H. L. Oberkiarch, Mobile; S. C. Smith, Cottonwood.

Attend Test.

Among the state house officials that attended the test of the Lowry cotton picker Saturday afternoon on Mr. McLemore's plantation were: Governor Cunningham, J. K. Jackson, J. C. Adams, Gen. R. F. Ligon, Capt. W. M. Seldon, Walter Brassell, Dr. Shirley Bragg, G. F. Sedberry, Joel Miller.

WILL NOT CONTEST.

This Announcement is Made By B. W. Walker, Whom He Defeated. Question May Be Raised.

Mr. B. W. Walker, the republican candidate for congress from the Fifth district of Alabama, will not contest the seating of Mr. Thomas Heflin, the successful democratic candidate, as has been rumored.

Mr. J. O. Thompson, chairman of the state republican executive committee, in speaking of the report that Mr. Walker would enter a contest, said this morning:

"Mr. Walker will not make a contest. The republicans of the Fifth district made a very active canvass and many republican votes were secured in places where no republican votes had previously been cast. The gains were substantial and the republicans are satisfied with the showing made. However, there is no doubt but Mr. Heflin secured a large majority of the people of the district. For these reasons no contest will be entered by Mr. Walker."

Question May Be Raised.

Continuing, Mr. Thompson said: "If there is any question raised as to the seating of Mr. Heflin, and I am sure the question will be raised, it will not be through Mr. Walker, and if Mr. Heflin is denied a seat, it will not be that a republican may occupy it. On the other hand, if Mr. Heflin is unseated, then there will be a vacancy in the Fifth district and another election will be in order."

"Will an effort be made to prevent Mr. Heflin from serving the term to which he was elected?" was asked.

"I am positive of it," was the reply.

The effort to prevent Mr. Heflin serving his term, as indicated by Mr. Thompson, grows out of the utterances of Mr. Heflin in his congressional race.

Good Iron Orders.

Englishmen Will Visit the South.

New York.—It is probable that the Lancashire Cotton association will accept an invitation extended by the municipalities, cotton exchanges and chambers of commerce to visit the southern states of America, according to a Times dispatch from London.

Some objection is made to the invitation on the ground that the New England and Southern manufacturers' associations are not concerned in it. It has also been urged by some Lancashire manufacturers that the invitation is in the interest of American growers and in opposition to the British Cotton Growers' association. This suggestion, however, does not seem to have great support.

The Don Quixotes still survive. British fishing smacks are no more like Japanese torpedo boats than windmills are like giants.

There are so many new fashions this season that it will take three or four meetings of the missionary society to try out all of them, declares the Bristol (Vt.) Courier.

PROSPEROUS SEASON

Farmers Are Out Of Debt And Independent--Bank Deposits Large.

BIRMINGHAM A MONEY CENTER.

Is Second Only to New Orleans. Local Money is Used to Move Alabama's Crop.

"Our advices are that a third of the cotton crop of Alabama remains in the hands of the planters," said the president of one of Birmingham's great banks. "They have paid off their debts with the cotton which has been sold, and the remainder is therefore almost clear profit. Being under no stress to sell this cotton, they will hold it for the best prices obtainable. This means a year of prosperity for Alabama. I expect wonderful developments as the result. In the past two years Alabama has made greater strides forward than in any five in her previous history."

"In view of the promise of the future," it was suggested, "Birmingham ought to become the metropolis of the South."

"Birmingham is the financial center of Alabama today," replied the banker. "There is no doubt of that, in fact, money is coming to Birmingham for deposit and investment from Florida, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi, as well as from all parts of this state. And the merchants of those states have learned that money on good collateral may be obtained in Birmingham on as favorable rates as can be had in the large cities. I am entirely within the facts when I say Birmingham is now second only to New Orleans as a financial center of the South.

Organization of Banks.

"A great many banks have been organized in Alabama within the past few years, and each of these has a Birmingham correspondent. When a new bank is organized in this section it is regarded as essential to secure a Birmingham correspondent as it is to have one in New York.

"The planters and merchants of the South can do better in Birmingham when they are in need of accommodations than they can in New York. The banks here are acquainted with conditions under which the planter labors and the merchant operates and they are much more ready to extend accommodations.

"A great deal of Birmingham money has been used to move the cotton crop in Alabama. This bank has put out a million dollars for that purpose. We expect that million to bring back half a million with it in the way of deposits and increased business. In fact our deposits show an increase of about half a million since August.

"It is to the advantage of the merchants and planters of Alabama to have a financial center within easy reach, a city where they may secure monetary accommodations on as favorable rates as are to be had. The merchants and planters are realizing this, and money from all parts of the state will flow into Birmingham in in increasing volume."

Rate War Settled.

Liverpool — The trans-Atlantic steamship rate war has been finally settled. The Cunard and White Star lines have agreed on differential rates for slow and fast boats. Circulars are now being put out by the two lines certifying increased steerage rates.

Money in Grapes.

Birmingham.—One wine maker in this county has sold more than $100 worth of wine in a month. He has eighteen barrels, and sells all he brings to town at 80 cents a gallon, because it is absolutely pure juice of the grape. This is better than walking up and down a big field all the hot months for half the money.

President Home Again.

Washington.—President Roosevelt arrived home after his remarkable St. Louis trip. There was not a single hitch in the programme. The plans made for the journey were carried out to the letter. Every move was on schedule time. The arrangements for this trip were the most thorough ever made for any presidential journey.

Oranges Are Moving.

Jacksonville, Fla.—There is a good demand for Florida oranges in New York. This point has shipped 75,000 boxes since the first of November. So far the prices have been satisfactory.

Has Tenth Cotton Mill.

Huntsville.—Huntsville's tenth cotton mill has been finished, it being Mill No. 3 of the Lowe Manufacturing company. The new plant will have 10,000 spindles and will be ready for operation by January 1.

Christmas Feast.

The Salvation Army is planning to feed from 1,000 to 3,000 of the cities' poor in each large city of the South. They will also furnish a dinner for the prisoners of the county jails.

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VOL. II.

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Remembered With Flowers.

Members of both bodies were flood with remembrances in the form al pieces and the chambers pr ed an appearance which the er knew on any occasion. Basket clusters of bright roses, chry emums and other flowers covere desk. Though the rain and sle during the entire morning, the omforts were insufficient to m success of the event.

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VOL II. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 8, 1904. NO. 37

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LOW LOCAL POSTAL RATES.

Washington.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow in his annual report makes the following important recommendation:

That congress fix a rate of 3 cents per pound on packages not exceeding five pounds mailed at the distributing postoffice of any rural free delivery route for delivery to a patron on said route. This rate should apply only to packages deposited at the local postoffice for delivery to patrons on routes emanating from that office, and not to mail emanating from one office to another.

Lower Local Rates.

The report says concerning this proposed new rate of postage:

"With the establishment of rural mail delivery, and the increasing extension of rural telephone service by private interests, there has grown up a demand by the patrons of the rural service for the delivery of small packages of merchandise such as food stuffs, tobacco, dry goods, drugs, etc., on an order to the local merchant by postal card, telephone or otherwise. The value of these packages of merchandise is usually small, and the present rates of postage of one cent per ounce is practically prohibitive. The patron or merchant cannot afford to pay sixteen cents for the delivery of a pound of tobacco or coffee, or similiar articles, but if a special rate were established on such matter from the distributing office, for delivery to any patron on the rural routes of that office, it would be a great convenience to the patrons and become a source of revenue to the department. The rate of three cents a pound would be ample remuneration for the department, because there is no expense for rural transportation, and the system by which these packages are to be delivered is already established, and such delivery would entail no extra expense to the department."

The advantage of this proposed innovation to patrons of rural routes and to merchants in the towns from when the routes proceed is so apparent that the members of congress will no doubt hear a mighty cry go up from the rural district in support of Mr. Bristow's recommendation.

Pig Iron Advances.

Birmingham, Ala.—Pig iron has advanced in price again and No. 2 foundry has been sold at $13.75 per ton. There are indications that a still further advance is probable before the expiration of a week. The market is strong and it is plainly to be seen that there is not only a scarcity of iron in this section, but a good demand also for the product.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company has sold three thousand tons of iron on a basis of $13.75 per ton for No. 2 foundry. It is stated that considerable of this iron will go out of the immediate district, which indicates that northern and western iron makers are not underselling the southern manufacturers.

The manufacturers of pig iron in the Birmingham district are not anxious to sell their iron at any price under $13.50 per ton No. 2 foundry, and even at that price now it is a difficult matter to get iron. The sales made in the last few days provide for delivery after January 1, 1905.

Ironmaker Dead.

Thomas Kimball, the oldest and first maker of pig iron in Alabama, died at his home twelve miles east of Green Pond on the Cahaba river in Tuscaloosa county at the advanced age of almost one hundred years Monday. He made pig iron at the old Tannehill or Sanders furnace near Goethite mines, now owned by the Republic Iron and Steel Company, long before the war. Out of the pig iron turned out of this furnace guns were made for the Confederate service. After the war was over the furnace was enlarged and operated for some time with profit.

Alabama Masons Meet.

Montgomery, Ala.—The annual meeting of the Grand Masonic bodies of the state began in this city today. Grand High Priest Charles R. Bricken, of Laverne, presided this morning at the meeting of the grand convocation of the Royal Arch Masons of Alabama, who assembled in their seventy-ninth annual convocation. They were in session all day.

The grand council of royal and select Master Masons will assemble Wednesday in annual council. Deputy Grand Master of the Lodge H. H. Mathews, of Montgomery, will be selected to succeed Grand Master R. J. Redden, who retires. All the meetings will be held behind closed doors.

King for Fifty-Six Years.

Vienna.—Throughout the dual monarchy there were celebrations to mark the fifty-sixth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne. Business was suspended generally in the capital, and in all the churches thanksgiving services were held.

JAPANESE CONFIDENT

Capture of 203 Meter Hill Gives Nogi Command of Entire Harbor.

SIEGE GUNS CAN SWEEP CITY.

Russians Fighting Without Hope.—Japan Wild With Joy Over Situation.

The official announcement comes from Tokio that the Japanese have occupied the summet of 203-Meter Hill. This important position has been the object of severe and continuous fighting, and cable reports from time to time have indicated that many men have been sacrificed in the effort to capture it. Two hundred and thirty-three Meter Hill is a dominating point in the range which lies to the westward of the town of Port Arthur, and according to reports it commands artillery range of the harbor and a portion of the main town. Its approximate distance from the citadel or main defenses is three to four miles. Reports from both Tokio and St. Petersburg indicate that isolated engagements of a more or less severe nature are occurring along the front of the Manchusian armies, but it is not apparent that the main forces are engaged.

Tokio.—General Nogi's telegram announcing the storming and capturing of Two hundred and three Meter Hill was received with cheers by the Japanese people. It vovives the hope of an early capture of Port Arthur proper.

Prepared to Meet Fleet.

Cheefoo.—Japanese preparedness for an encounter with the Russian second Pacific squadron was evidenced by the officers of the French steamer Bink Thuan, which left Japan Nov. 30, and arrived here Saturday. Near Sasebo they saw the Japanese battleship Mikansa unscarred and evidently fully repaired and painted. Forty miles south of the Shan Tung promontory the officers of the Bink Thuan sighted the Japanese battleship Asahi similarly rehabilitated. She was steaming north.

The repair work of the Japanese fleet has been progressing with great secrecy and at Port Dalny.

The torpedo boat and torpedo boat destroyer flotilla is reported to have been maintained in good shape. The boats are mostly at the Japanese naval base and at Port Dalny.

Russians Will Not Surrender.

Paris.—The Russian ambassador has declared to a reporter of the Figaro that fighting along the Shakhe river will probably continue all winter, and that under no circumstances will General Kuropatkin retreat another inch. He is daily receiving reinforcements, and is even now strong enough to attack the enemy, but prefers to give his exhausted soldiers as long a rest as possible and await the new supplies and winter clothing which are coming in by trainloads every day. Russia has no lack of money, having just succeeded in borrowing $260,000,000 from Germany and a Dutch bank.

Big Timber Purchase.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Joseph O'Brien, of Albany, N. Y., has purchased 38,500 acres of valuable timber land in Madison county, North Carolina, near the Tennessee line. The property was sold by order of court to satisfy an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding. A mortgage of $222,000 is assumed, and a cash bonus of $25,000 is paid. This is regarded as one of the most valuable tracts in these mountains. Edgar H. Betts, of Troy, N. Y., was the largest creditor, his claim being $101,901.08.

High Price for Meat.

Chicago.—The big steer, "Clear Lake Jute II.," winner of the international grand championship at the live stock show in progress here, was sold to a New York firm for $36 per hundred pounds.

River Too Low For Navigation.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The stage of the river here will not yet permit of the running of boats from this point. The river is about two feet below the navigation point. The Tennessee River Navigation Company has, however, inaugurated a schedule for the winter, so that boats will be run as soon as the river will permit. The river saw mills are still idle.

The situation at Port Arthur recalls the old saying, "Man is never, but always to be blessed," in that the stronghold "is never, but just about to be taken."

WORLD'S FAIR CLOSED.

St. Louis.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has ended. The stupendous and magnificient exposition, the interest of which has extended into every portion of the civilized world, has run its course, and now passes into history as probably having comprised the most representative collection of the resources, industries, art, peoples and customs of the world ever assembled. From the inception of the project to hold the exposition until the gates were thrown open and the world was invited to enter, occupied a period of seven years. The duration of the exposition has been seven months, and during that time nothing has occurred to throw a dampening effect on the interest or to detract from the exposition in any way. The best order has been maintained throughout, and there have been but few fires, but all of small moment with the exception of the destruction of the House of Hoo Hoo, and the partial destruction of the Missouri building recently. No loss of life has occurred during the exposition from accidents. St. Louis has proffered her most gracious hospitality to the world, and it has been accepted.

The opinion has been expressed at all times, on all sides, and without reserve that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been a success.

The man probably most prominently known in connection with the world's fair is the president, David R. Francis, and it was deemed fitting that the final day should be designated as Francis Day" in his honor.

Russia's Horses.

"One of the things the observant stranger may note in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow is the excellence of the horses. Not only the chargers of the army officers and the carriage horses of the rich, but cart horses, cab horses, droschky horses, even car horses and bus horses, seem to be of good breed and in fine condition. The horses wear little harness, which fashion is admirably designed to show off a handsome animal, and they are driven with very light snaffle bits; although the Russian horses seem full of spirit, these simple bits control them, for they are thoroughly broken. You seldom see a whip on a private carriage or a hackney cab in Russia. The horses have intelligent eyes and seem to be better trained than ours; but that is not saying much, for we have more thousands of miles of railways in the United States and more thousands of horses that take fright at the thousands of railway trains than any country in the world.

The czar's stables at Peterhof are very plain buildings, but they are filled with handsome horses which is better than handsome stables filled with poor horses. It was well worth the visit to see those rows of fine animals standing in their stalls, with their sleek, black coats and long tails.

Rockefeller Has Troubles.

William Rockefeller's gamekeepers on his vast forest preserve in the neighborhood of Saranac, N. Y., are earning their pay these days. The natives thereabouts resent the appearance of these guards, several of whom have been fired upon recently. One of them resigned after having a bullet pass through his coat sleeve as he was patrolling his lonely beat in the forest. The "snipers" use smokeless powedr and all efforts to locate them have failed. Mr. Rockefeller owns 53,000 acres of fine forest land in the vicinity named, but the natives can not be made to see that with the real estate he bought the deer. Nor can they understand how he owns the fish which were put into the streams at public expense. They have shot and fished on the land as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember, and see no reason why the arrival of Mr. Rockefeller among them should change their custom. Hence the placing of the guards, of whom there is a small army.

To Kill Out Boll Weevil.

Montgomery, Ala.—Dr. J. A. B. Lovett, president of the Ninth District Agricultural school, in a letter to the Montgomery Advertiser, offers a new idea for the extermination of the boll weevil. He would rotate the crops, with force by the government, if necessary.

BIG POULTRY SHOW.

Entries from All Over the Country.—One Bird Worth $500.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Alabama Poultry and Stock Association convenes in this city Tuesday and will be in session for four consecutive days. The exhibition will have many attractions. There are 1,350 entries for exhibits of chickens, rabbits, and other day. The chicken exhibit of the middle states and the great west will not only be interesting but of practical instruction as well.

The star attraction is a white Wyandotte cock from the famous Biltmore farm. This fowl is alone worth $500.

Jackson's Grandson Appointed.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has appointed Stonewall Jackson Christian, grandson of General Stonewall Jackson, to a cadetship at the United States military academy at West Point. President Roosevelt says: "We want a Stonewall Jackson in our army."

The act of President Roosevelt in giving a cadetship to young Stonewall Jackson Christian, grandson of General Stonewall Jackson, the great Confederate military chieftain, was a most graceful one. No man who admires military genius and daring could fail to admire the character of Stonewall Jackson. General Jackson himself was a graduate of West Point academy and achieved distinction as a soldier long before the civil war. He was a regular army officer during the war with Mexico and won fame on the battlefield there. So gallant was his conduct that he was twice given promotions.

Many historians have published garbled accounts of how General Jackson came to be called "Stonewall." The scubriquet was applied to him by General Barnard E. Bee, of South Carolina, at the first battle of Bull Run. General Bee was himself a West Pointer, and like Jackson had won glory in the Mexican war. He was commanding a brigade at Bull Run consisting of the Second and Eleventh Mississippi, the Fourth Alabama and First Tennessee regiments and Imboden's battery. His brigade was in advance of the one led by General Jackson. Bee's forces were at one time broken by a terrible charge of the federal troops when Jackson brought up his five regiments to their support. Bee, mounted upon a magnificent charger, rushed to meet Jackson and with drawn sabre and perspiration streaming down his face, laboring under great excitement, he exclaimed in tones bordering upon despair: "General, they are beating us back." Jackson was cool and almost curt, as was his manner in moments of great peril. Turning to General Bee he replied: "Sir, we will give them the bayonet." These words seemed to act upon Bee like a clarion. Rushing back to his men and pointing his sword towards Jackson, who sat bolt upright upon his horse, coolly surveying the situation, Bee rallied his men, exclaiming, "Look, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here and we will conquer." This appeal acted like magic and what threatened to be a rout was turned into a victory. General Bee soon afterwards fell mortally wounded as he carried the colors of the Fourth Alabama at the head of the charge.

Italians Coming South.

Washington.—Pressure of official work has forced Baron Mayor des Plances, the Italian ambassador, to postpone his trip through the south until next year.

Shortly after the adjournment of congress he will visit Florida, Louisiana and Texas in the interest of worthy respectable Italians in New York and other large cities who desire to escape from their crowded surroundings and make homes for themselves in a warmer climate where they may operate truck farms and become self-supporting citizens.

Throughout his service at Washington, Baron Mayor des Plances has done much to alleviate the condition of his countrymen in the United States and he has made a thorough study of their condition in New York. The ambassador and the commissioner of immigration concur in the opinion that the better class of Italians in the large cities are frequently handicapped by a lawless element which inquiry has shown to be greatly in the minority.

Many Italian immigrants coming to this country have not funds enough to reach the interior and build homes for themselves. The south is anxious to obtain immigrants who are law-abiding and can become self-supporting. The proposition has been made by certain railroad interests whose lines operate in several southern states, to furnish tracts of land to Italian farmers at a reasonable rate and enable them to build cottages which can be paid for on easy terms.

To inquire into the practicability of this proposition will be the object of the ambassador's trip.

Famine Among Fishermen.

Okhotsk, Russia.—A severe famine prevails in the district of Gishiga, owing to the small fish catch and the fault of the arrival of two steamers loaded with privisions. The authorities propose dispatching relief sledges drawn by reindeer and dogs, but mails sent by those means last winted did not get through.

If your friends believe you to be poor, they will all conspire to keep you poor. If they think you rich they will all try to make you richer.

Make a practice of doing some act of kindness every day until the habit grows on you and stays with you.

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Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
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Big Rock	L. W. Harper
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I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

The Judgment of Nathan;

Or, the Story of How He Selected the Right Woman For a Wife.

"Set right down here, Nathan," said Daniel. "I'll have to see what Joel Wickerson wants. He's always bothering aroun' like an aggravatin' fly. What's eatin' you, Joel?"

"I want a gallon of your best oil," said Joel; "what's it worth today?"

"Fifteen cents," answered Daniel, bustling about as if the store were crowded with patrons. "Let's have your can."

"It's only 14 cents at the White Front," protested Joel, holding his can obstinately behind him.

"Fifteen here to regular customers," replied Daniel, meaningly.

Joel sighed. "Well, then, give me a gallon, an' a dime's worth of eatin' tobaccer, an' a pound o' Caroliny prunes, an' put it on the book."

"California prunes," amended Daniel.

"Caroliny," insisted Joel. "I reckon I know what I want. How are you Nate?"

"Ain't well," said Nathan crisply.

"Rheumatiz?"

Nathan nodded his head, willing to admit what was not altogether true for the sake of discouraging conversation.

"Miss Wickerson allows that rheumatix is only another name for laziness. I ain't just prepared to agree with her an' yet I never heered of it keepin' a man from anything but work. Don't operate agin' goin' fishin' does it, heigh?" He chuckled his audience in the side and leered knowingly.

Nathan had little use for an observation that approached too closely to the truth, and Joel, being notorious for just such observations, there was nothing to do but retreat in as good order as possible, so he got on his feet and strolled carelessly toward the door.

"You can look at that cow any time, Daniel!" he called back, over his shoulder.

"Wait a moment, I'll go right now. Where's Dave?"

Playing dominoes for the cigars up to Andy Wiggins's," volunteered Johnny Henly in his cheerful treble. "I see him."

"Pick ye out a handful of candy," commanded Daniel, magnanimously, "an' run an' tell him I want him—hustle now!"

Dave soon appeared at the back door and having dusted his shoes, parted his hair becomingly and adjusted his necktie, took his place behind the counter and assumed an attitude of careful attention to business. Dave was considered very stylish, wore broad-shouldered clothes and high collars, sang in the church choir, and played a B flat cornet in the Millville Band. As such he had quite a following among the boys and was also much admired by the fair sex. A number of the girls would walk several squares out of their way after school to pass Freeman's store because Dave Marcus was sure to be out in front about that time, leaning gracefully against the awning post, swapping reminiscences with Elmer Jordan, who had but lately returned from Manila, and who still affected a military carriage, wore his leggins and army hat, and smoked with his cigarette drooping rakishly from his lips.

"Come along, Nathan," said Daniel, threading his way between Uncle Billy Harlow and the cannon stove. "We'll go out and look at the cow. Did you say you wanted a cheese sandwich? Here it is."

Jimmy Henly picked up a crumb of cheese from the floor, wiped it on his sleeve, and ate it. Uncle Billy Harlow got up on his chair to reach for the Millville Weekly Clarion, and in doing so stumbled over his dog, who was always afraid he was about to be left behind. Rebecca Poulson came in to buy a pattern from Dave Marcus, and in the general excitement Joel Wickerson managed to abstract a couple of dill pickles and a handful of crackers, and to make a triumphant exit with them and his groceries.

"Let's go on the 'pull race,'" suggested Daniel.

It was not far to walk. Just across the railroad bridge down the steep side of the grade, through a forest of Spanish needles, between the sagging wires of a fence and then you struck a well beaten path that ran along the bank of the race to the mill. Two sycamore trees, as spotted as leopards, locked arms and leaned together far out over the listless current, and some one had rigged up a board between the trunks which made a very good seat and a capital place for the wayward small boys to smoke cigars and play cards. Nathan picked up a stick and opened his knife with a click. Daniel re-lit his cigar, flipped the match into the water and settled his back luxuriously against the tree.

It was a hazy day in mid-autumn. The first frost had come and gone and the forest had begun to don its Joseph's coat of many colors.

A flock of crows flapped leisurely along overhead. A jay screamed harshly in the thicket. A red-head rapped officiously far up in the sycamores, and a squirrel whisked out to protest against the interruption. The school bell rang for recess and the shouts of the playing children came loud and soft by turns with the ebb and flow of the gentle breeze. The local freight arrived and stopped at the dripping water tank.

"Nathan," said Daniel, solemnly, "I'm a-goin' to get married."

His companion's jaw dropped as suddenly as if some concealed spring had snapped. "Why—why, you can't mean it, Daniel," he stuttered.

"I most certainly do," replied Daniel, with an assumption of nonchalance that he was far from feeling.

"B-but at your age!"

"Never too late to mend," observed Daniel blithely.

"I don't know if mend is the right word for it," Nathan shook his head dubiously, "and if it is it seems to me that if I'd a got along to the ripe old age of sixty-three unmended I'd a sort a felt so natural that way that I would not a bothered about the repairs."

"I ain't but sixty-two," objected his friend.

"As good as sixty-three. I know when your birthday is by reckonin' from mine. Don't you remember, I had to lie about my age so's we could enlist in the same company?"

"Well, then, have it your own way then, do. Sixty-three ain't old."

"I'm not so sure. Now I am a great grandpa at that age an' you just a startin' in, but who's to be the happy Mrs. Freeman?"

Daniel blushed until his mottled face resembled a variegated pincushion. "There's two of them I'm a hesitatin' between," he answered, looking vaguely at a flaming sumach bush on the opposite shore.

"Well," prompted Nathan.

"Two of 'em," repeated Daniel, bring his index finger down upon the board with a thwack and staring hard at it; "one is—one is"—he shifted his gaze to a thistle close at hand, and picking up a switch, threshed it vigorously. Nathan whittled away without the least appearance of interest.

"One is Abby Bell—"

Nathan nodded his head in corroboration, somewhat disappointed at a revelation that was no revelation, because Millville had been daily expecting their marriage for thirty years.

"And the other is—confound that bee, he's agoin' to sting me yet."

"Well, for heaven's sake," ejaculated Nathan, "say it—say it—is who?"

"Ann Elizabeth Tompkins," Daniel blinked his eyes, inflated his cheeks, until they resembled a bellows, and blew out the name as if it were a plug.

"The mischief!" gasped Nathan.

"Now, what have you got against Ann Elizabeth?" demanded Daniel, with an injured air.

"A widow an' a gossip, an equal suffragist an' a social purityite, a soul feeder an' a sanctified person, an' to marry you! Lord! Lord! The saint and the sinner, the hawk an' the dove, the sheep an' the goat—yah, yah!" The old man grasped his knees in his hands and rocked to and fro in an ecstacy of mirth.

"Go on!" cried Daniel. "File it up. Insult your best friend if you will, but don't drag her in; don't you say nothing about her until she's present to defend herself."

"I wouldn't dare to then," said Nathan, earnestly. "Why, Dan'l, she's a match for any two men in Millville, an' you know it. Six feet tall an' two hundred—if a pound. Who-ee! Don't you sit there an' admit that you're considerin' her. Back track, Back track! Climb a tree; swim a stream. Any way to spike the scent, my boy. I hope it ain't too late, comrade. I hope you haven't gone and committed yourself beyond recall."

An acorn rattled from bough to bough in a neighboring tree and struck the ground with a thud. Daniel dodged with a quick duck of the head and glanced apprehensively over his shoulder.

"It ain't went that far," he admitted. "I'm only a-figurin', as a fellow says."

"All right, but dont you figger too close. Looky here, Dan'l, I ain't got a thing against you marryin', but after having been so uncommon deliberate, let's not get in an all-fired hurry all at once. It's mighty easy to get married. It's as easy as it is for a rat to get into one of them patent traps, and marriage has got its bars, too, as well as its bait. Now, to continue the argument, we will say, my boy, you're a-marryin' to better your condition—for the purpose of becomin' more comfortable; an' I judge that's all a bachelor thinks of when he's marryin'. If such be the case, an' I think I know you pretty well, don't you make the mistake of marryin' a widow of strong convictions and mature age. My brother married a widow. He was about your age when he did it, too, an' out of consideration for his feelin's an' in the hope of havin' a life of ease the rest of his days he selected what he thought was a rich widow. Well, they hadn't hardly et their first meal together until he realized he was tied up to a whited sepulchre. Yes, sir, for a fact. She took all her money and put it into a costly monument to her first husband, an' George W. had to cut sight out an' dig for a livin'.

"He tells me it is a mighty handsome stone, with two angels carved on it, clasping hands, an' right below the words, 'Till we meet again.' 'Many's the night,' says George W., 'that I've laid awake calculatin' just where I'm 'spposed to be whilst they are a-meetin' an' claspin' hands.'

"Dan'l, a widow either makes a club or a clog out of her first husband. You are either a whole lot worse or you're never quite so good as he was, an' the longer he's buried the better he gets.

"Another thing, too, Dan'l, there is no such thing as romance in a second marriage. Love's is a plant that don't bloom more than once for any one. And when a widow decides she needs another helpmeet she sizes up the candidates with a mighty cold, calculatin' eye first, while a widower acts as if he was afraid the supply would run out before he got a chance to get one.

"To my mind, there's one time, and one time only, for marriage. It's when you're young an' in love, so young an' so much in love that nothing else matters at all. A second marriage is like a set of false teeth—a more or less passable substitute for the first according to fit, but dreadful hard to write poetry about."

"You're powerful set against such things, it seems," complained Daniel. "Now, I want to know what you'd do in case you was left? Wouldn't you turn an' marry again?"

"Maybe I would. Maybe I would, Dan'l," Nathan sighed. "A man an' a moth has a habit sometimes of a cuttin' loose from everything an' flying plum in the face of Providence."

"Do you think I ought to marry Abby Bell, then?"

"Um—perhaps. She ain't so old but she might be older. An' she's probably so unselfish that she'd marry you for your own good. Yes, Abby could likely scrape up enough romance to be happy herself, an' she'd be so perfectly proud that she had got a man, after all, that she'd pamper you up like a young lord—an' that I judge is what you're looking for."

"Now, Nathan"—Daniel leaned forward and put his hand on his friend's shoulder—"as man to man, as the man in a light to a man in the darkness, is it the thing—marriage? Can you, in the face of your knowledge and experience say so—to me!"

Nathan cleared his throat huskily.

"Comrade, don't you gather from what I've ever said to you that Zerelda hasn't been a good companion to me. I've talked mighty triflin' about my wife, which is a thing no man ought to do, but I've got the savin' grace to be ashamed of it. When she left her home to come out here with me it was a sore trial to her. She thought a heap of her mother, an' she bid her good-by realizin' that she could never hope to see her again. She jest put her hand in mine and set her face to the west, an' if she ever looked back, like Lot's wife, I never knowed it. We didn't have much to come to. Only a log cabin in a clearin', but love glorified it into a shinin' palace, an' it was not long until there was a curtain at the window, a flower in the garden an' a babe in the cradle—three things to make a man happy."

"We've raised four children an' buried two, Dan'l, an' if ever a woman done her duty by her family it was her. It's only lately that she's had any time to devote to the cause of sufferin' humanity in general. A houseful of children will keep a woman out of lots of deviltment. Dan'l, I use tobacco, fish a good deal, an' play cards whenever I get the chance; while Zerelda 'tends church an' prayer meetin', feeds preachers and delegates, wrestles with the demon rum, an' pretends to sanctification; an' now that I come to think of it, I reckon, after all, its simply different ways we have of enjoying ourselves, an' she's as much right to her way as I have to mine. An' I'll go further, and remark right here, that if any other man would say the things of my wife that I've said of her, I'd bust his head open I would."

"Nathan," said Daniel, hoarsely, "It's—it's—a-goin' to be Abby."

The two old men clasped hands, and looked long and darkly into the waters of the race, that, like the stream of life, could never turn backward.

The two sycamores alike bound together swayed and bent low in the breeze, appearing with outspread arms and rustling foliage to be whispering a benediction.

A golden leaf fluttered loose, and, turning over and over, fell gently into the water, and the ripples spreading in slowly widening concentric circles seemed at last, like life and love, to reach from shore to shore.—Allen G. Garrigue in Indianapolis Journal.

He Paid His Debt Promptly.

A train was just starting to leave a suburban station, says the New York Tribune, when an elderly man rushed across the platform and jumped on one of the slowly moving cars. The rear-end brakeman, who was standing by reached up just as the man got aboard, grabbed his coat tails and pulled him off. "There," he said, sternly, "I saved your life! Don't ever try to board a train that way again."

"Thank you," said the old man, calmly. "Thank you for your thoughtful kindness. It is three hours till the next train, isn't it?"

"Three hours and a quarter," said the brakeman, "but it is better to wait that length of time than to be killed."

The long train, meanwhile, had been slowly gliding by, slowly gathering speed. Finally the last car appeared. This was the brakeman's car, the one for which he had been waiting, and with the easy grace born of long practice, he started to step majestically on it.

But the old gentleman seized him by the coat, and with a strong jerk pulled him back, and held him until it was too late.

"One good turn deserves another," said the old gentleman, with a smile. "You saved my life. I have saved yours. Now we are quits."

An Extraordinary Feat.

Admiral Togo's report that in a recent engagement he arranged his ships in a formation representing the first letter of the Japanese alphabet, leads a London paper to say most unkindly that we have all been doing the Japanese alphabet a great injustice if it contains letters into the shape of which a fleet of ships can be arranged without bending them.

SYRIA'S BEAUTIFUL RIVER, THE ORONTES.

HAREMS ALONG THE ORONTES RIVER IN SYRIA.

If one has lived in Syria, it is not the twenty-four slender minarets of Hama that hold the gaze, not even the Great Mosque, which is one of many that claim to guard the bones of John the Baptist; but beautiful and interesting above all is the Orontes, winding its slender cord of blue through the great city, bringing to Hama fertility and prosperity and health. One sees few rivers in this land. Although they make Damascus so fertile, Abana and Pharpar are hardly more than noisy creeks. It is true that parts of Lebanon fairly sweat with springs, but few of these reach the coast as more than stony wadis that dry up in summer. The Jordan in the south, the Leontes, emptying between Tyre and Sidon, and the Orontes in the north—these complete the tale of Syrian rivers; and Hama is the only great Eastern city that I have seen in which the river fills a large part of the panorama. Rising from the snow springs of Lebanon, then flowing northward through the Entering in of Hamath, dammed up near Homs by the old Hittites, growing slowly as it passes through the "Land of Hama" until at Antioch it is almost deep enough for navigation, the Orontes has made three of the great cities of the world.

It winds and twists through Hama so that you meet it at every turn of the street. We crossed no less than four bridges, each with a different scene, yet always the scenery of Hama. Along one bank a line of closely latticed windows mark the harems of the wealthier citizens; farther on, a little company of women are washing clothes under the shade of the cypress trees; yonder a weary train of mules are standing knee-deep in the cool water, while a crowd of naked boys are sporting in the shallow stream with as much energy and zest as any truant brothers of the West.—Scribner's Magazine.

A FAMOUS OLD PULPIT.

First Used by Robert Strawbridge in a Maryland Farmhouse.

One of the newly-elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States recently preached from a pulpit which is perhaps the most notable in America. Its length of service comprises as many years as

PULPIT USED BY ROBERT STRAWBRIDGE

the life of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for it was first occupied when this great religious organization came into being in the State of Maryland. The one who first discoursed from it was the famous Robert Strawbridge, who has been credited with being the organizer of the church referred to, for when he preached the doctrine of John Wesley in the little Maryland farmhouse he used the pulpit which had been made for this occasion. A narrow strip of board fastened to the pulpit pillars formed the reading desk on which was spread the Bible, from which came his inspiration. The memorable sermon was preached to a little band of about twenty people, but such was its effect that then and there was created the nucleus of a religious body which was destined to become one of the most powerful in the world.

It is indeed a crude affair—the Strawbridge pulpit, as it is termed—but it has had a most interesting history. For a quarter of a century it was utilized by many ministers and carried from place to place in Maryland where services were held. Among those who occupied it was the famous Bishop Ashbury, another pioneer of American Methodism. The little pulpit was taken to the dwelling of John Evans, where it was first utilized, and stored away to be forgotten for nearly a half century. A few years ago it was accidentally discovered by a clergyman who was visiting in the Western part of Maryland and who was familiar with its history. He carried it to Baltimore, where it was given the place of honor among a number of other relics of the church, including the first portrait ever made of Bishop Asbury and the saddle bags in which were stored the Bishop's Bible and his food when he went from place to place preaching the doctrine of his denomination. When the great fire occurred which laid so much of Baltimore in ruins the building containing these precious mementos was destroyed. Two Methodist clergymen, however, endeavored to rescue them, and even while the structure was on fire, bravely entered the building and carried the relics to a place of safety, trundling them away in a wheel-barrow.

No Treacle-Moon in Oklahoma.

When one of our young couples get married they do not spend a month honeymooning, like it is the custom in the East, but they settle down to the routine of life with the one harmonious purpose of building up a comfortable and happy home. Instead of "spooning" around over the country, attracting the attention of everybody, looking sickingly lovable and calling each other all kinds of sweet little "chestnuts," the newly married may be found at work the next day following the nuptials. It may be the bride will put out a big washing, while the other half will be found plowing corn and carrying water simultaneously.—Alutual (Okla.) Enterprise.

Cultivating the Eye.

A pianist has to cultivate the eye to see about 1500 signs in one minute, the fingers to make about 2000 movements and the brain to receive and understand separately the 1500 signs while it issues 2000 orders. In playing Weber's "Moto Perpetuo" a pianist has to read 4541 notes in a little under four minutes.

The dogs of Constantinople, in several parts of the city, are now daily being fed by the Turkish Government.

MOUNT RAINIER, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE UNITED STATES. ALTITUDE ABOVE SEA LEVEL, 14,500 FEET.

View From Spray Park, on the Headwaters of the Puyallup River.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Radish and Cucumber Salad.

Arrange on a bed of carefully w[as]hed watercress, alternate thin slic[es] red skinned radishes and cucum[bers] and pour over a French dressing. [The] combination of scarlet, white and [the] shades of green is attractive, while [the] crispness and blending of spicin[ess] coolness pleases the palate.

Chicken Fricassee.

Have the chicken disjointed and [cook] until nearly done; then drain from [the] broth. Put one-half cup of butter [in] a frying pan and fry the chicken [to a] brown. Pour the broth into the [pan] and thicken by allowing one [level] tablespoon of flour to each cup of broth. Put the chicken in a deep [dish] and pour the gravy over.

Artichoke Soup.

Artichoke soup is another [delicacy] but it needs to be thickened with a little white roux. The artichokes (peeled and put for a few minutes in cold water) must be boiled in a quart of milk; rubbed through a sieve, seasoned; and if cream is at hand a spoonful or two may be added. Cream always adds to the velvet smoothness of thick soups.

For Sour Milk.

Here is a new use for sour milk. Put your silver into the milk when it is thick; let it stand for half an hour, take the pieces out and wash them in clean hot soapsuds; wipe dry, and you have clear, bright silver. It will pay a busy housekeeper who has to do her own polishing to buy two or three quarts of milk and let it stand for the purpose.—Deborah.

Grape Catsup.

Cook five pounds of ripe grapes with a little water until soft and strain through a colander. Add five cups of sugar, two cups of vinegar, one level tablespoonful each of cinamon, cloves, allspice and black pepper and salt. If this is not spiced enough to suit the taste add a little more of all the spices in the same proportion. Cook two hours until thickened, then seal in bottles or jars.

Parsnip Fritters.

Cook parsnips in boiling water until tender and then press through a ricer or sieve. Measure two cups of this pastry flour and sift with one and one-half level teaspoons of baking powder. Beat two eggs light, and two cups of milk, then add the flour; beat and add the cold sifted parsnip. Beat well and fry in tablespoonfuls in deep hot fat. In dropping the spoonful into the fat hold the spoon near to top of the fat. When a light brown drain the fritters and serve at once.

For sponging out bureau drawers, sideboards use tepid water containing a small quantity of shymolin.

The old idea of putting oilcloth on the washstand cover is now adopted for dollies on highly polished tables.

Jars and bottles that smell of onions will be quite sweet and odorless if left out of doors filled with sand or garden mold.

Raisins for fruit cake are much improved by cooking. Let them stew slowly and then simmer until the skin is tender.

A great convenience, at trifling cost when building a new house, is a dumb waiter connecting the kitchen with the floors above.

If salt is sprinkled over the range before frying is commenced, there will be no disagreeable odor if the fat spatters over.

Varnished walls in the bathroom or halls are easily washed off, and it is little in either money, time or trouble to varnish them.

If silver is washed every week in warm suds containing a tablespoonful of ammonia the polish can be preserved for a long time.

When using a broom don't sweep with your back, use your arms. Sweep in one direction with long, even strokes. Sweep the carpet with the pile not against it.

Nuts are said to make a great improvement in chicken salad. A cup of English walnut meats to a cupful of celery cubed and one of chicken cut in cubes is the proper proportion.

The cane furniture, with white and gilded woodword, so much in vogue in the eighteenth century, is having quite a fashionable revival at present for elaborate rooms of the French style.

Desk sets of brilliant scarlet leather give a pretty touch of color to solid oak desks of weathered oak. The best furnishings now so much in vogue are mission beautifully with the dull finish of this wood.

When the eyes are tired from too long use or reading by insufficient light, moisten pieces of old linen or absorbent cotton with some good toilet, and place them on the closed eyelids for fifteen minutes or half an hour while you lie down in a quiet room.

For bachelor apartments of restricted dimensions, a shaving stand that is really a small chiffonier, resting on legs, is a most convenient article. This has a square swinging mirror at the top and six shallow drawers, large enough to accommodate a set of toilet articles.

CONGRESSIONAL MESSAGE

Official Communication

Read

SUGGESTIONS ON LEGISLATION

President Makes Strong Recommendations Concerning Capital Labor, Foreign Affairs, Army Navy, Commerce and Other Subjects That Will Come Before Congress.

[The] following is the substance of the message of President [Roosevelt] in both Houses of Congress to the Senate and House of Representatives:

To the Congress of the United States:

[The] Nation continues to enjoy a healthy prosperity. Of course primarily the individual [is] benefited together with the great [corporations]; but an important [part] of the prosperity of the people [as a] whole is the result of wise [legislation] and of the steady growth of [orderly] government. We have emphatically [the right] to feel satisfaction at the general [result], and to express our approval of the principles [which] underlie these policies, and their due [enforcement] in these principles be kept [steadily] in mind unchanged, although of course [modified] in progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

CAUTION AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE.

The enlargement of the scope of the functions of the National Government required by our development is a [benefit] as involves, of course, increased expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country has [recently] passed justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. But [while] wise and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abnormal revenues always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing Government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

[One] of the vast and complicated problems of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrial [strife] and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the fundamental questions of family life. Our peculiar system of government, with its sharp division of authority between the National and the several States, has helped the whole far more advantageously in the development from a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions that has come on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the questions affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

[While] with regard to labor the problem is even more important, but it is simpler, because as long as the States retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether exceptional which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of capital or in the way of seeing that labor is not done by unruly processes. Let each State shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the decrees of the Federal courts, interference with the mails, or interstate commerce or molestation of Federal property, or if the State authorities in some crisis which [they] are unable to face call for help from the Federal Government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with the question of labor, the interference itself assumes the form of restoring order without regard to the conditions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty and in a time of disorder violence all other questions sink into subservience until order has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories the Federal law is the entire field of government. Where the labor question is only acute in the great centers of commerce, manufacturing or mining. Nevertheless, both in enactment and in the enforcement within the Federal Government within restricted sphere should set an example to the State governments, especially in a matter so vital as that of labor. I believe that under present industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country labor unions which have nobly, and other labor unions which often, have been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be close to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends by improper means all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants should oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely when they would oppose the wrong doing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality, or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceable and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances may or may not be a moral duty, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no cir-

L RIVER,
S.

IN SYRIA.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Radish and Cucumber Salad.

Arrange on a bed of carefully w
red watercress, alternate thin slic
red skinned radishes and cucum
and pour over a French dressing
combination of scarlet, w..ite and
shades of green is attractive, whil
crispiness and blending of epicurea
coolness pleases the palate.

Chicken Princesse.

Have the chicken disjointed and f
until nearly done, then drain from
broth. Put one-half cup of butt
in frying pan and fry the chicken
brown. Pour the broth into the
and thicken by allowing one
tablespoon of flour to each cup
broth. Put the chicken in a deep
and pour the gravy over.

Artichoke Soup.

Artichoke soup is another vari
but it needs to be thickened with
little white roux. The artich
(peeled and put for a few minutes
cold water) must be boiled in a q
of milk, rubbed through a sieve
seasoned, and if cream is at han
spoonful or two may be added. Cr
always adds to the velvet smooth
of thick soups.

For Sour Milk.

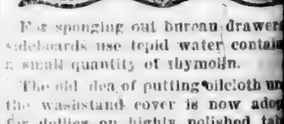
Here is a new use for sour m
Put your silver into the milk whe
is thick; let it stand for half an h
take the pieces out and wash them
clean hot soapsuds; wipe dry, and
have clear, bright silver. It wo
pay a busy housekeeper who ha
do her own polishing to buy two
three quarts of milk and let it
for the purpose.—Deborah.

Grape Catsup.

Cook five pounds of ripe grapes w
a little water until soft and st
through a colander. Add five cup
sugar, two cups of vinegar, one l
tablespoonful each of cinamon, clo
allspice and black pepper and salt.
this is not spiced enough to suit
taste add a little more of all t
in the same proportion. Cook toge
until thickened, then seal in bo
or jars.

Parsnip Fritters.

Cook parsnips in boiling water u
tender and then press through a r
or sieve. Measure two cups of sif
pastry flour and sift with one and
half level teaspoons of baking pow
Beat two eggs light, and two cup
milk, then add the flour; beat and
the cold sifted parsnip. Beat well
fry in tablespoonfuls in deep hot
In dropping the spoonful into the
hold the spoon near to top of the
When a light brown drain the
ters and serve at once.



For sponging out bureau drawer
sideboards use tepid water contai
a small quantity of thymolin.

The old idea of putting oilcloth un
the washstand cover is now ado
for dollies on highly polished tab

Jars and bottles that smell of on
will be quite sweet and odorless if
out of doors filled with sand or gar
mold.

Raisins for fruit cake are much
proved by cooking. Let them
slowly and then simmer until the
is tender.

A great convenience, at trifling c
when building a new house, is a d
water connecting the kitchen with
floors above.

If salt is sprinkled over the r
before frying is commenced, there
be no disagreeable odor if the
spatters over.

Varnished walls in the bathroom
halls are easily washed off, and it c
little in either money, time or tro
to varnish them.

If silver is washed every week
warm suds containing a tablespoo
of ammonia the polish can be
served for a long time.

When using a broom don't sw
with your back, use your arms. Sw
in one direction with long, l
strokes. Sweep the carpet with
pile, not against it.

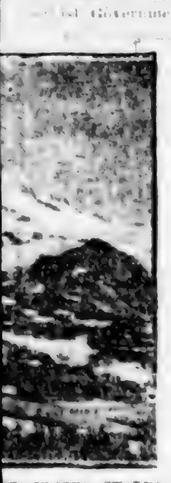
Nuts are said to make a great
provement in chicken salad. A
of English walnut meats to a cu
minced meat and one of chicken
cut in cubes is the proper propor

The cane furniture, with white
gilded woodwork, so much in vogu
the eighteenth century, is ha
quite a fashionable revival at pr
for elaborate rooms of the Fr
style.

Desk sets of brilliant scarlet le
give a pretty touch of color to so
desks of weathered oak. The le
furnishings now so much in vogue
monize beautifully with the dull br
of this wood.

When the eyes are tired from
sewing or reading by lamplig
light moisten pieces of old linen
absorbent cotton with some good
tract, and place them on the c
eyelids for fifteen minutes or l
while you lie down in a quiet ro

For bachelor apartments of
stricted dimensions, a shaving
that is really a stand on casters, w
on it makes a most convenient
This has a mirror swinging adjus
the top and six shallow drawers,
large enough to accommodate a
assortment of toilet articles.



E UNITED STATES.
FEET.
he Puyallup River.

NUAL MESSAGE OF ESIDENT ROOSEVELT

ficial Communication Fr The President is Read in Cress

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

The e-workers are peculiarly en- titled e protection and the encour- agemen the law. From the very na- ture o r occupation railroad men, for ins are liable to be maimed in doing t gitimate work of their pro- fession, as the railroad companies are req by law to make ample provisio their safety. The Admin- istration been zealous in enforcing the exis law for this purpose. That law shou e amended and strength- ened. W er the National Govern- ment ha wer there should be a stringent mployer's liability law, which sh apply to the Government itself wh e Government is an em- ployer of r.

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCI- DENTS.

The ev increasing casualty list upon our r ads is a matter of grave public con and urgently calls for action by C Congress. In the matter of speed an mfort of railway travel our railroad ve at least as good ser- vice as thos any other nation, and there is no son why this service should not a be as safe as human in- genuity can ke it. Many of our lead- ing roads h been foremost in the adoption of most approved safe- guards for th protection of travelers and employe et the list of clearly avoidable acci its continues unduly large. The pass of a law requiring the adoption a blocksignal system has been pro ed to the Congress. I earnestly co in that recommenda- tion, and wo also point out to the Congress th ent need of legislation in the interes the public safety limit- ing the hou of labor for railroad employees in an service upon rail- roads engaged in erstate commerce, and providing tha only trained and experienced person employed in po- sitions of responsibi connected with the operation of trai Of course nothing can ever prevent cidents caused by human weakness misconduct; and there should be astic punish- ment for an railroad employee, whether office or man who by issu- ance of wrong orders by disobedi- ence of orders causes disaster. The law of 1901, equiring interstate rail- roads to make monthly eports of all accidents to passengers and employees on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the Government to make a personal investigation through proper officers, of all acciden involving loss of life which seem to rulre investiga- tion, with a requirement that the re- sult of such investigion be made public.

UNIONS OF GOVERNMENT EM- PLOYEE

There is no objection to employees of the Government forming or belong- ing to unions; but the Germent can neither discriminate for or discrimi- nate against nonunion m who are in its employment, or who ek to be em- ployed under it. Moreove it is a very grave impropriety for Government em- ployees to band themselve together for the purpose of extorting emproperly high salaries from the Government. Es- pecially is this true of thos within the classified service. The lett carriers, both municipal and rura are as a whole an excellent body o public ser- vants. They should be amp paid. But their payment must be obined by arguing their claims fairly and hon- orably before the Congress, ad not by banding together for the defeat of those Congressmen who refe to give promises which they can no in con- science give. The Administtion has already taken steps to prent and punish abuses of this natur but it will be wise for the Congres to sup- plement this action by legislatn.

BUREAU OF LABOR

Much can be done by the Government in labor matters merely by giving pub- licity to certain conditions. The Bureau of Labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. I shall shortly lay before you im spe- cial mesage the full report of te in- vestigation of the Bureau of Labr into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a a strike in which certain ver evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the condition of modern industrialism, became part- ticularly prominent. It is greatly t be wished that the Department of Com- merce and Labor, through the Labor Bureau, should compile and arrange for the Congress a list of the labor law of the various States, and should be given the means to investigate and report to the Congress upon the labor conditins in the manufacturing and mining re- gions throughout the country, both as to wages, as to hours of labor, as to the labor of women and children, and as to the effect in the various labr centers of immigration from abroad. I this investigation especial attentio should be paid to the conditions o child labor and child-labor legislatio in the several States.

CORPORATIONS.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the Govern- ment to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great cor- porations can become such only by en- gaging in interstate commerce, and interstete commerce is peculiarly the field of the General Government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by State action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the States, because more than one State pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that State at all, but in other States whose laws they ignore. The National Gov- ernment alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destruc- tive, or demagogic spirit would, in all probability, mean bat nothing what- ever would be accomplished, and, with absolute certainty, that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qual- ities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest de- sire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in min- imizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike to- ward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fel- lows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

Yet we must never forget the deter- mining factor in every kind of work, of head or hand, must be the man's own good sense, courage, and kindli- ness. More important than any legis- lation is the gradual growth of a feel- ing of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wage-workers alike; a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of in- terest, not merely of capitalists among themselves, and of wage-workers alike; a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of interest, not merely of capitalists among them- selves, and of wage-workers among themselves, but of capitalists and wage-workers in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to their fellows who with them make up the body politic. There are many cap- tains of industry, many labor leaders, who realize this.

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

The policy of the Bureau is to ac- complish the purposes of its creation by cooperation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not de- structive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the Bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the co- operation of men engaged in legitimate business.

The Bureau offers to the Congress the means of getting at the cost of pro- duction of our various great staples of commerce.

Of necessity the careful investiga- tion of special corporations will afford the Commissioner knowledge of certain business facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making public the results of these investiga- tions affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The Congress will have all facts ex- cept such as would give to another cor- poration information which would in- jure the legitimate business of a com- petitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift.

The Bureau has also made exhaus- tive examinations into the legal con- dition under which corporate business is carried on in the various States; into all judicial decisions on the sub- ject; and into the various systems of corporate taxation in use. I call special attention to the report of the chief of the Bureau; and I earnestly ask that Congress carefully consider the report and recommendations of the Commis- sioner on this subject.

AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand special- ists making research into all the scien- ces of production. The Congress appro- priates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work. It reaches every State and Territory in the Union and the islands o fthe sea lately come under our flag. Cooperation is had with the State ex- periment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country; and marked benefit to our producers has resulted.

The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their en- ergies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity college-trained men are the leaders. The farmer had no opportunity for special training until the Congress made provision for it forty years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been prepared. Over five thousand students are in at- tendance at our State agricultural col- leges. The Federal Government expends ten millions of dollars annually toward this education and for research in Washington and in the several States and Territories. The Department of Ag- riculture has given facilities for post- graduate work to five hundred young men during the last seven years, pre- paring them for advanced lines of work in the Department and in the State institutions.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Civil War have a claim upon the nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more sat- isfactory manner than is now the case.

JAMESTOWN TRICENTENNIAL.

In 1907 there will be held at Hamp- ton Roads the tricentennial celebra- tion of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, with which the history of what has now become the United States really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration. It is an event of prime historic significance in which all the people of the United States should feel, and should show, great and general interest.

POSTAL SERVICE.

In the Postoffice Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and ex- penditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was $9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts amounting to $143,382,- 624.24. The expenditures were $152,- 362,116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent over the previous year, being thus $8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropriation of $12,956,637.35 for the continuation and extension of the rural free-deliv- ery service, which was an increase of $4,902,237.35 over the amount ex- pended for this purpose in the pre- ceding fiscal year. Large as this ex- penditure has been the beneficent re- sults attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts remote from postoffices, and that there were pend- ing at that time 3,859 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the gen- eral increase in receipts is due to the increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The reve- nues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing privilege. The average increase in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and end- ing June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated), is 40.47 per cent, as compared with 25.46 per cent for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the four-year period im- mediately preceding that.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING.

I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding Government publications, and especi- ally to the fact that altogether too many of these publications are print- ed. There is a constant tendency to increase their number and their vol- ume. It is an understatement to say that no appreciable harm would be caused by, and substantial benefit would accure from, decreasing the amount of printing now done by at least one-half. Probably the great majority of the Government reports and the like now printed are never read at all, and furthermore the print- ing of much of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever.

CURRENCY.

The attention of Congress should be especially given to the currency ques- tion, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two Houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

MERCHANT MARINE.

I especially commend to your at- tention the encouragement of our mer- chant marine by appropriate legisla- tion.

TARIFF.

On the tariff I shall communicate with you later.

ORIENTAL MARKETS.

The growing importance of the Ori- ent as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its special consideration by the Con gress. In his message of 1898 he stated:

"In this relation, as showing the peculiar volume and value of our trade with China and the peculiarly favora- ble conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refe rto the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by rhe Sec- retary of the Treasury on the 14th of last Jnue, with its accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, recommend- ing an appropriation for a commission to study the industrial and commer- cial conditions in the Chinese Empire and to report as to the opportunities for and the obstacles to the enlarge- ment of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the last session. I cordially urge that the recommenda- tion receive at your hands the con- sideration which its importance and timeliness merit."

PROTECTION OF ELECTIONS.

The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by re- peated declarations of the Supreme Court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuse corruption, and it would seem to fol- low that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recom- mend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Fed- eral elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Con- stitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provis- sions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expen- ditures made by political committees.

ALASKA.

The message makes a number of suggeations on Alaska, the treat- ment of the natives and other matters affecting the welfare of the territory. It is also recommended that Alaska be given a delegate in Congress.

THE INDIANS.

It is recommended that better treat- ment be accorded these wards of the nation, and that every encouragement possible be extended them to become more industrious and self-supporting.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

It is recommended that the consular service be raised to the highest degree of efficiency by selecting men who are familiar with trade conditions and who know something of the language of the country to which they are ac- credited.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The President recommends that the city be thoroughly cleaned up, so that it be made in fact a perfect Amer- ican city, free from contagious and evil influences.

THE ARMY.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand and a minimum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philip- pines, and now our Army has been re- duced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight thousand men, if the coast fortifications are to be ade- quately manned. Relatively to the Nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city. We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the Army should be ac- customed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the suc- cess of the field maneuvers at Manas- sas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of Regulars and Na- tional Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive Army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the ser- vice should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the of- ficers should be kept even higher— which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We shall be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

Great progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important har- bors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

THE NAVY.

The strong arm of the Government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the Navy of the United States. I most earnest- ly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the Navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertak- en to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for our- selves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We con- tinue steadily to insist on the applica- tion of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our atti- tude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we can not afford to abandon our naval pro- gramme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and it is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protes- tations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slight- est attention if we were impotent to make them good.

HOWAII AND PORTO RICO.

The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dis- pose of property upon the same condi- tions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. In Hawaii Congress should give the gov- ernor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. The Ma- rine Hospital Service should be em- powered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the re- port and recommendations of the gov- ernor of Porto Rico.

THE PHILIPPINES.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continua- tion of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definite- ly got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civili- zation and of capacity for self-govern- ment, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely post- poned if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problem of achieving moral and material prosperity, or work- ing for a stable, orderly, and just gov- ernment, and toward foolish and dan- gerous intrigues for a complete inde- pendence for which they are as yet

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should cretainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate en- actment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the is- lands in railroads, in factories, in plan- tations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1904.

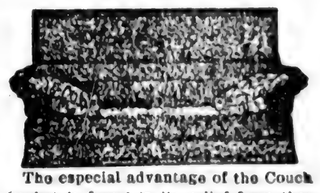
A NEW-STYLE CASKET.

An Innovation Which Does Away With the Uncomfortable-Appearing Coffin.

It is not so much what you pay for, nor what you pay, but what you get that needs your attention in the selec- tion of a casket, for the genius of the twentieth century has been just as busy in the way of funeral furnish- ings as in other line, until today the styles of caskets are quite differ- ent from what they were fifty years ago and changing every day.

This is especially true in Metallic Caskets, the old style heavy cast iron goods having given away to the more up-to-date copper linings which are neatly fitted into the best grades of varnished or cloth covered work.

One of the latest designs as recently brought out by the National Casket Co., is what is designated as a Couch Casket, which has the appearance of a comfortable couch when open, yet re- tains all the requisite outlines of the best styles in regular casket work when closed.



The especial advantage of the Couch Casket is found in its relief from that stiffness usually noted in all other designs, and impressing the minds of the friends as well as that of the fam- ily with a feeling of peace and rest- fulness not known before.

If it is desired to retain all of the preservation qualities as found in the copper linings, the Couch Casket can be enclosed in a metal lined outside box, which will then answer the dou- ble purpose of preserving both the casket as well as the remains.

All undertakers in the south should be in a position to furnish these latest improved goods, as the National Cas- ket Co's. large plant at Nashville, Tenn., has been especially fitted up for furnishing them on short notice, and large sales already prove that their efforts are being appreciated by the best class of people everywhere.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are of- fered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Wise Paul.

Paul Revere had just made his fa- mous ride.

"I'm so glad I didn't use an auto- mobile," he helated.

"Why not?" asked the friend.

"I would have been arrested for fast riding."—Chicago News.

Thieving has become so prevalent in Standford University that President Jordan has issued an appeal to the whole student body to assist him in running down the criminals.

Kindness is catching.
One sin bears many seeds.

The Recently Enlarged Edition of WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

CONTAINS
25,000 NEW WORDS, Etc.
New Gazetteer of the World
New Biographical Dictionary
2380 Quarto Pages.
Cloth. Leather. 1000 Illustrations.

Should be in Every Home, School, and Office

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Editor of The Outlook, says: Webster has always been *the favorite* in our household, and I have seen no reason to transfer my allegiance to any of his competitors.

FREE, "A Test in Pronunciation," instructive and entertaining. Also illustrated pamphlets.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Best on Earth
Gantt's Planters and Distributors
WE GUARANTEE THEM. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Write for Prices and Catalogue.
GANTT MFG. CO., Macon, Ga.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 5 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

No More Blind Horses Pat. Spiral Re-Opth. Shoe. Blind Horses & other Sore Eyes. Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a new one.

FOR MEN only; everybody wants one; agents coin money. Send name. C. M. MALLORY 740 Walnside Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

RIPANS TABULES are the best dys- pepsia medicine ever made. A hun- dred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heart- burn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tab- ules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five cent package is sufficient for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

RIVER,
S.

IN SYRIA

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Radish and Cucumber Salad.

Arrange on a bed of carefully w
ed watercress, alternate thin slice
red skinned radishes and cucumb
and pour over a French dressing.
combination of scarlet, white and
shades of green is attractive, while
crispness and blending of spiciness
cooness pleases the palate.

Chicken Fricassee.

Have the chicken disjointed and
until nearly done; then drain from
broth. Put one-half cup of butter
a frying pan and fry the chicken u
brown. Pour the broth into the
and thicken by allowing one h
tablespoon of flour to each cup
broth. Put the chicken in a deep d
and pour the gravy over.

Artichoke Soup.

Artichoke soup is another varia
but it needs to be thickened with
little white roux. The artichok
(peeled and put for a few minutes i
cold water) must be boiled in a qua
of milk, rubbed through a sieve a
seasoned; and if cream is at hand
spoonful or two may be added. Crea
always adds to the velvet smoothne
of thick soups.

For Sour Milk.

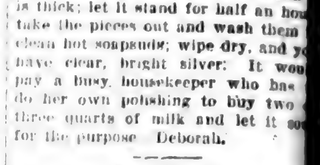
Here is a new use for sour mil
Put your silver into the milk when
is thick; let it stand for half an hou
take the pieces out and wash them
clean hot soapsuds; wipe dry, and y
have clear, bright silver. It wou
pay a busy housekeeper who has
do her own polishing to buy two
three quarts of milk and let it so
for the purpose. Deborah.

Grape Catsup.

Cook five pounds of ripe grapes w
a little water until soft and stra
through a colander. Add five cups
sugar, two cups of vinegar, one le
tablespoonful each of cinamon, clove
allspice and black pepper and salt.
this is not spiced enough to suit t
taste add a little more of all kin
in the same proportion. Cook togeth
until thickened, then seal in bott
or jars.

Parsnip Fritters.

Cook parsnips in boiling water un
tender and then press through a ric
or sieve. Measure two cups of sift
pastry flour and sift with one and o
half level teaspoons of baking powde
Beat two eggs light, and two cups
milk, then add the flour; beat and a
the cold sifted parsnip. Beat well a
fry in tablespoonfuls in deep hot f
In dropping the spoonful into the f
hold the spoon near to top of the f
When a light brown drain the fr
ters and serve at once.



For sponging out bureau drawers
sideboards use tepid water contain
a small quantity of thymolin.

The old idea of putting oilcloth und
the washstand cover is now adopte
for doilies on highly polished table

Jars and bottles that smell of onio
will be quite sweet and odorless if le
out of doors filled with sand or garde
mold.

Raisins for fruit cake are much i
proved by cooking. Let them soa
slowly and then simmer until the sk
is tender.

A great convenience, at trifling co
when building a new house, is a dum
waiter connecting the kitchen with t
floors above.

If salt is sprinkled over the ran
before frying is commenced, there w
be no disagreeable odor if the f
spatters over.

Varnished walls in the bathroom a
halls are easily washed off, and it cos
little in either money, time or troub
to varnish them.

If silver is washed every week
warm suds containing a tablespoonf
of ammonia the polish can be pr
served for a long time.

When using a broom don't swe
with your back, use your arms. Swee
in one direction with long, lig
strokes. Sweep the carpet with t
pile not against it.

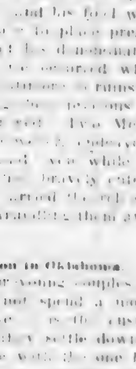
Nuts are said to make a great i
provement in chicken salad. A c
of English walnut meats to a cup
celery cubed and one of chicken a
cut in cubes is the proper proportio

The cane furniture, with white a
gilded woodwork, so much in vogue
the eighteenth century, is havi
quite a fashionable revival at pres
for elaborate rooms of the Fren
style.

Dress sets of brilliant scarlet leath
give a pretty touch of color to som
desks of weathered oak. The bras
furnishings now so much in vogue h
monize beautifully with the dull bro
of this wood.

When the eyes are tired from
long use or reading by insufficie
light moisten pieces of old linen
peroxide cotton with some good
tract and place them on the clo
eyelids for fifteen minutes or long
while you lie down in a quiet room.

For small house apartments of
limited dimensions, a shaving mir
that is really a chest of toilet, ra
etc., is a most convenient arti
This has a set of receptacles fitt
into the top and six shallow drawers, f
large enough to accommodate a f
sized towel.



NITED STATES.
E.I.
Puyallup River.

ANUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

fficial Communication From The President is Read in Congress

SUGGESTIONS ON LEGISLATION

President Makes Strong Recommendations Concerning Capital and Labor, Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, Commerce and Other Subjects That Will Come Before Congress.

Following is the substance of the annual message of President Roosevelt, read in both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The public have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

CAUTION AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE.

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the National Government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense, and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing includes expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battleships and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing Government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar system of government, with its sharp division of authority between the National and the several States, has been of the whole far more advantageous to development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the questions affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem is less important, but it is simpler. So long as the States retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether exceptional which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that nothing is not done by unruly persons to shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the Federal courts, interference with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of Federal property, or if the State authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the Federal Government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with the question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of securing order without regard to the conditions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty and in a time of disorder of violence all other questions sink into insignificance until order has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories the Federal law covers the entire field of government; and there the labor question is only acute in the great centers of commerce, manufacturing or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the Federal Government within the limited sphere should set an example to the State governments, especially in a matter so vital as this of securing labor. I believe that under the modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country great labor unions which have nobly, and other labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to use proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants should oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrong doing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality, or corruption should not for one moment be condoned. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceable and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral duty, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, for instance, are liable to be maimed in doing the legitimate work of their profession, unless the railroad companies are required by law to make ample provision for their safety. The Administration has been zealous in enforcing the existing law for this purpose. That law should be amended and strengthened. Wherever the National Government has power there should be a stringent employer's liability law, which should apply to the Government itself where the Government is an employer of labor.

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. In the matter of speed and comfort of railway travel our railroads give at least as good service as those of any other nation, and there is no reason why this service should not also be as safe as human ingenuity can make it. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards for the protection of travelers and employees, yet the list of clearly avoidable accidents continues unduly large. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a blocksignal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railroad employee, whether officer or man, who by issuance of wrong orders or by disobedience of orders causes disaster. The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to pasengers and employees on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the Government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the result of such investigation be made public.

UNIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

There is no objection to employees of the Government forming or belonging to unions; but the Government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for Government employees to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting empropriety high salaries from the Government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the Congress, and not by banding together for the defeat of those Congressmen who refuse to give promises which they can not in conscience give. The Administration has already taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature; but it will be wise for the Congress to supplement this action by legislation.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Much can be done by the Government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The Bureau of Labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. I shall shortly lay before you in a special mesage the full report of the investigation of the Bureau of Labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a a strike in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent. It is greatly to be wished that the Department of Commerce and Labor, through the Labor Bureau, should compile and arrange for the Congress a list of the labor laws of the various States, and should be given the means to investigate and report to the Congress upon the labor conditions in the manufacturing and mining regions throughout the country, both as to wages, as to hours of labor, as to the labor of women and children, and as to the effect in the various labor centers of immigration from abroad. In this investigation especial attention should be paid to the conditions of child labor and child-labor legislation in the several States.

CORPORATIONS.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the Government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in interstate commerce, and interstete commerce is peculiarly the field of the General Government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by State action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the States, because more than one State pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that State at all, but in other States whose laws they ignore. The National Government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit would, in all probability, mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and, with absolute certainty, that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

Yet we must never forget the determining factor in every kind of work, of head or hand, must be the man's own good sense, courage, and kindliness. More important than any legislation is the gradual growth of a feeling of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wage-workers alike; a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of interest, not merely of capitalists among themselves, and of wage-workers among themselves, but of capitalists and wage-workers in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to their fellows who with them make up the body politic. There are many captains of industry, many labor leaders, who realize this.

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

The policy of the Bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by cooperation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the Bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the cooperation of men engaged in legitimate business.

The Bureau offers to the Congress the means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of commerce.

Of necessity the careful investigation of special corporations will afford the Commissioner knowledge of certain business facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making public the results of these investigations affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The Congress will have all facts except such as would give to another corporation information which would injure the legitimate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift.

The Bureau has also made exhaustive examinations into the legal condition under which corporate business is carried on in the various States; into all judicial decisions on the subject; and into the various systems of corporate taxation in use. I call special attention to the report of the chief of the Bureau; and I earnestly ask that Congress carefully consider the report and recommendations of the Commissioner on this subject.

AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work. It reaches every State and Territory in the Union and the islands o fthe sea lately come under our flag. Cooperation is had with the State experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country; and marked benefit to our producers has resulted.

The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity college-trained men are the leaders. The farmer had no opportunity for special training until the Congress made provision for it forty years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been prepared. Over five thousand students are in attendance at our State agricultural colleges. The Federal Government expends ten millions of dollars annually toward this education and for research in Washington and in the several States and Territories. The Department of Agriculture has given facilities for postgraduate work to five hundred young men during the last seven years, preparing them for advanced lines of work in the Department and in the State institutions.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Civil War have a claim upon the nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

JAMESTOWN TRICENTENNIAL.

In 1907 there will be held at Hampton Roads the tricentennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, with which the history of what has now become the United States really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration. It is an event of prime historic significance in which all the people of the United States should feel, and should show, great and general interest.

POSTAL SERVICE.

In the Postoffice Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was $9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts amounting to $143,384,624.24. The expenditures were $152,362,116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent over the previous year, being thus $8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropriation of $12,956,637.35 for the continuation and extension of the rural free-delivery service, which was an increase of $4,902,237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the preceding fiscal year. Large as this expenditure has been the beneficent results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts remote from postoffices, and that there were pending at that time 3,859 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to the increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing privilege. The average increase in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and ending June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated), is 40.47 per cent, as compared with 25.46 per cent for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the four-year period immediately preceding that.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING.

I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding Government publications, and especially to the fact that altogether too many of these publications are printed. There is a constant tendency to increase their number and their volume. It is an understatement to say that no appreciable harm would be caused by, and substantial benefit would accure from, decreasing the amount of printing now done by at least one-half. Probably the great majority of the Government reports and the like now printed are never read at all, and furthermore the printing of much of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever.

CURRENCY.

The attention of Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two Houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

MERCHANT MARINE.

I especially commend to your attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation.

TARIFF.

On the tariff I shall communicate with you later.

ORIENTAL MARKETS.

The growing importance of the Orient as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its special consideration by the Congress. In his message of 1898 he stated:

"In this relation, as showing the peculiar volume and value of our trade with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refe rto the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of last Juue, with its accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the industrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese Empire and to report as to the opportunities for and the obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the last session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit."

PROTECTION OF ELECTIONS.

The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees.

ALASKA.

The message makes a number of suggestions on Alaska, the treatment of the natives and other matters affecting the welfare of the territory. It is also recommended that Alaska be given a delegate in Congress.

THE INDIANS.

It is recommended that better treatment be accorded these wards of the nation, and that every encouragement possible be extended them, to oecome more industrious and self-supporting.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

It is recommended that the consular service be raised to the highest degree of efficiency by selecting men who are familiar with trade conditions and who know something of the language of the country to which they are accredited.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The President recommends that the city be thoroughly cleaned up, so that it be made in fact a perfect American city, free from contagious and evil influences.

THE ARMY.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand and a minimum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our Army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight thousand men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the Nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city. We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of Regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive Army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We shall be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

Great progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

THE NAVY.

The strong arm of the Government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the Navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the Navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere bonstful sham we can not afford to abandon our naval programme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and it is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

HOWAII AND PORTO RICO.

The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. In Hawaii Congress should give the governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. The Marine Hospital Service should be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the governor of Porto Rico.

THE PHILIPPINES.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troope definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problem of achieving moral and material prosperity, or working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should cretainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1904.

A NEW-STYLE CASKET.

An Innovation Which Does Away With the Uncomfortable-Appearing Coffin.

It is not so much what you pay for, nor what you pay, but what you get that needs your attention in the selection of a casket, for the genius of the twentieth century has been just as busy in the way of funeral furnishings as in other line, until today the styles of caskets are quite different from what they were fifty years ago and changing every day.

This is especially true in Metallic Caskets, the old style heavy cast iron goods having given away to the more up-to-date copper linings which are neatly fitted into the best grades of varnished or cloth covered work.

One of the latest designs as recently brought out by the National Casket Co., is what is designated as a Couch Casket, which has the appearance of a comfortable couch when open, yet retains all the requisite outlines of the best styles in regular casket work when closed.

The especial advantage of the Couch Casket is found in its relief from that stiffness usually noted in all other designs, and impressing the minds of the friends as well as that of the family with a feeling of peace and restfulness not known before.

If it is desired to retain all of the preservation qualities as found in the copper linings, the Couch Casket can be enclosed in a metal lined outside box, which will then answer the double purpose of preserving both the casket as well as the remains.

All undertakers in the south should be in a position to furnish these latest improved goods, as the National Casket Co's. large plant at Nashville, Tenn., has been especially fitted up for furnishing them on short notice, and large sales already proves that their efforts are being appreciated by the best class of people everywhere.

Write Quick FOR A Big Bargain

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, four scholarships are offered young persons of this county at less than cost. WRITE TODAY.

GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

Wise Paul.

Paul Revere had just made his famous ride.

"I'm so glad I didn't use an automobile," he helated.

"Why not?" asked the friend.

"I would have been arrested for fast riding."—Chicago News.

Thieving has become so prevalent in Standford University that President Jordan has issued an appeal to the whole student body to assist him in running down the criminals.

Kindness is catching.
One sin bears many seeds.

The Recently Enlarged Edition of
WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
CONTAINS
25,000 NEW WORDS, Etc.
New Gazetteer of the World
New Biographical Dictionary
2380 Quarto Pages.
New Plates. 6000 Illustrations.
Should be in Every Home, School, and Office
Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Editor of The Outlook, says: Webster has always been *the favorite* in our household, and I have seen no reason to transfer my allegiance to any of his competitors.
FREE, "A Test in Pronunciation," instructive and entertaining. Also illustrated pamphlets.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

Best on Earth
Gantt's Planters and Distributors
WE GUARANTEE THEM.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Write for Prices and Catalogue.
GANTT MFG. CO., Macon, Ga.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 5 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

No More Blind Horses
FOR MEN only; everybody wan's one; costs coin money. Send name. C. M. MALLORY 709 Walnside Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

ESPAN-TASULE are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Espan-Tasules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five cent package is economical for an ordinary common. All druggists sell them.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

Now, every one of our people be sure to call on the tax collector and pay their back poll taxes, pay up and get into shape so that you can vote on stock law or school tax when they come up, as they surely will the coming year. In paying your poll tax it is only taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The money stays right in your own community and goes to the school. tf

THE COUNTY TREASURER.

Mr. W. M. Wilson having been appointed special examiner to check up the county treasurer, has rendered his report to Judge L. H. Reynolds. Mr. Wilson finds everything all right to include November 30, 1904, and the different funds as follows:

Credit to general fund	$3,604 05
Special bridge fund indebted to general fund	244 01
Total general fund on hand	$3,360 04
Credit to E. and F. fund on hand	28 88
Credit redemption land fund on hand	47 21
Total on hand	$3,436 13

Shown as follows:

Statement of First National bank of Birmingham, dated Nov. 25, 1904, as the treasurer	$3,231 09
State warrants	204 00
Paid vouchers, not entered	1 04
Total amount as stated above	$3,436 13

A HOME NURSERY.

Mr. P. C. Smith, the nurseryman of Thorsby, was in our city Thursday and bought a pair of mules. Mr. Smith says he is selling fruit trees all over the state, his popular prices appeal to all who own homes, peach and apple trees at $1 per dozen, plum and pears at $1.50. Everything in the line of plants, vines, etc., just as reasonable and will give you a fruit growing manual free if you will write or send for it. Try him and you will get an article that you know will grow in this climate.

COTTON.

The slump in the price of cotton is very bad for all interests. The government estimate of a crop of over 12,000,000 bales is the cause. This estimate may be correct, but it seems incredible that the commissioners of agriculture in the various cotton states should have been so badly misinformed about a matter coming directly in their province, that it caused them to estimate the crop at a little over 10,000,000 bales. In plain words, the government claims to have found over six bales where the commissioners said there was only five. It is a matter that time alone can decide which is right, and farmers are perfectly justified in holding what cotton they have until January it can't go any lower in reason, but will probably be higher. W. P. Brown, of New Orleans (called the cotton king), has issued a statement in which he says that even with a 12,000,000-bale crop (which he does not believe), cotton is worth 10 cents.

OUR NEW BANK.

The Clanton Bank opened for business Monday in the building next door to the People's Savings Bank. The officers are W. I. Mullins, president; W. H Sartor, vice-president; E. A. Matthews, cashier; E. B. Deason, assistant cashier. The bank interior is very tastefully fitted up, and looks thoroughly business like, and there isn't any visible reason why the enterprise should not prove a success. "Competition is the life of trade," even in the banking business.

REMARKABLE FORESIGHT.

The outgoing county officers calculated very closely on their office supplies, for when Judge Reynolds and Clerk Collins took charge of their respective offices the stationery supplies were exhausted. Judge Reynolds had to send out for a tablet of writing paper so as to get off a few necessary letters. Even the lead pencils and pen-holders were out.

STATE EXAMINER GORMAN FILES A REPORT.

State Examiner J. T. Gorman yesterday reported to Acting Governor Cunningham on the condition of the books of the Chilton county officials. The report includes the accounts of the following: Hon. S. M. Adams, ex-probate judge; J. M. Morgan, sheriff; T. J. Hubbard, tax collector; E. B. Deason, ex-circuit court clerk; A. C. Mims, tax assessor, and J. W. Moore, superintendent of education.

The books of all these officials were found to have been correctly kept, except those of T. J. Hubbard, tax collector, and E. B. Deason, ex-clerk of the circuit court. The former owed the state $398.80 for taxes collected on assessments. These taxes were collected after Collector Hubbard had made out his abstract to the state auditor and the amount was remitted at once to the latter.

E. B. Deason had by error failed to put $100.40 of his solicitor's fees on his books, but remitted to the state immediately, having collected them.—Montgomery Advertiser.

This shows up rather different to the banner's garbled account a couple of weeks since. By the way, as this is the first publication of the examiner's report, the question arises, where did the banner get its figure?

COUNTY COURT.

Was in session Monday, Judge Reynold's first court, and the following cases were disposed of:

Ed Mickey (colored), charge, violating contract; discharged. Wm. Smith (colored), charge, vagrancy, plea of guilty, fined $15 and costs. Harry Tracey (colored), plea of guilty, fined $20 and costs. Clay Isaacs, charge, unlawful riding on train, plea guilty, $15 and costs. Joseph Littlejohn, charge, vagrancy, plea not guilty, fined $15 and costs. This last man, who claimed to be from Michigan and has been laying out in the swamp near town for several days, insisted on getting on his knees and praying before he took the stand in his own behalf. He seems to be demented and is better off in confinement than laying out such weather as this.

After court adjourned Judge Reynolds married his first couple, Mr. E. L. McKinney, and Miss Lilla Headley, and though he admits he was a little flustrated, he tied the knot hard and fast, and the young couple went off happy. Best wishes to them.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

Wm. West, (colored), who was confined on a charge of grand larceny, escaped from the jail Sunday. It seems the prisoners had cut the heads off of the bolts in a big iron patch and had crawled through the hole into the corridor, and when Mrs. Smitherman sent her young son Joe in after the dinner dishes they caught hold of him and threatened to kill him if he uttered a sound, and this man West walked right past Mrs. Smitherman, and she cried out to her husband, who was getting some coal for the prisoners' fire, and who reached the spot in time to hold the others back, and then Deputy Sheriff Smitherman went in and at the point of a pistol rescured his son. West has not been heard from since.

CLANTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

Regular first Sunday services were held and the pastor, Rev. A. C. Swindall, of East Lake, preached an excellent sermon in the morning. There wasn't any service in the evening on account of the stormy weather. Pastor Swindall announced that on the third Sunday the roll of the church would be called, and those not responding to their names or sending a valid reason for not being there would be dropped from the roll of membership, their absence being taken to mean that they do not care to be considered as members any longer. It looks like the church is about to prune away the dead limbs which have impeded its growth for some years now. This is a much more merciful and easy method of letting those members out who have lost their interest in the church from various causes than to try them in conference. May success attend the pastor's efforts, and thereby cause a lively, healthy growth in religious interest in this community which sorely needs it.

IN MEMORIAM.

Hall of Clanton Lodge,
No. 423, A. F. & A. M.,
December 3, 1904.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Clanton Lodge, No. 423, A. F. & A. M.:

We, your committee appointed to draft and present resolutions upon the death of our late brother and past master, William D. Sartor, beg leave to submit the following:

Brother Sartor was born in Butler county, Alabama, on the 11th of July, 1836, and died at his home with his son, Willie H. Sartor, in Clanton, Ala., on the 13th of November, 1904, from injuries sustained by a fall—age sixty-eight years, four months and two days.

When quite a young man he attached himself to the Baptist church, and ever afterwards adhered to that faith and order. He became a member of the Clanton Baptist church at the time of its organization, and remained an active and consistent member thereof until his death.

Brother Sartor was made a master Mason while in the confederate army, and upon returning to his home in Autauga county, Alabama, affiliated with Autauga lodge, No. 31, at Autaugaville, which lodge he afterwards served as worshipful master.

He was one of the charter members of our lodge, and its first worshipful master, to which position he was several times afterwards chosen. He was a zealous and enthusiastic Mason—with him his lodge was next to his church. With but few exceptions since the organization of our lodge on the first Saturday night in September, 1877, he has been present at every communication, and rendered valuable service in making each Mason raised in this lodge. He was accepted as authority on all Masonic questions and, in fact, regarded by the members as the "Father of the Lodge."

In recognition of the valuable services by him and of the love and esteem for him, this lodge, on the 2nd of September, 1899, presented him with a beautiful past master's apron. And on the 2d of December, 1899, conferred upon him the title of "honorary life member." And,

Whereas, The Grand Master of the Universe in His unerring wisdom and providence, has seen fit to call our esteemed friend and brother from earthly labor and toil to rest and refreshment above, theefore be it resolved:

First—That we, as a lodge, recognized in our deceased brother those elements which characterized him as a loyal and devoted Mason.

Second—That our town and community have lost an upright, noble and trustworthy citizen, our lodge one of its most honored members, the family a kind and affectionate father.

Third—That we submit to the solemn mandate which has cast a gloom over our lodge and the community, and extend to the family our sincere sympathy in this, their sad bereavement.

Fourth—That a page in the records of this lodge be set apart and these resolutions and preamble written thereon; that a copy be furnished to the family of our deceased brother, and one to the Alabama Baptist and each of the county papers, with request to publish same.

Respectfully submitted
E. A. MATTHEWS
J. R. MULLINS,
A. C. SMITH.
Committee.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

To Be Held at Concord January 20-21, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Music by teachers of institute.

Devotional Exercises—Rev. T. F. Davis.

Welcome Address—E. H. Parrish.

Opening Address—Robert Session.

Enrolment. Short talks by teachers.

Noon, Centralizing County Schools—G. L. Speer.

Give Your Daily Program in Teaching and Your Opinion as to Its Necessity—J. B. Ruffin, H. A. Harris.

The Ideal Teacher—P. G. Maness.

The Ideal Parent—A. E. Davis.

SATURDAY.

9:30Opening query box.

Improvement in and Around School Buildings—J. H. Anderson, Robert Jones.

School Discipline—S. B. Powell, B. R. Richardson.

Discussion of rules by institute.

Educational address.

Conveyance will be furnished teachers coming by rail to Clanton.

J. W. MOORE,
Chairman.
W. O. PERRY,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
G. L. SPEER, Sec'y.
Board of Education.

The prettiest farmer in the world is said to be a young woman who lives in Michigan. How would you like to be the hired man?

A woman burglar is operating in this city. Don't kill the mice, is the consequent advice of the Ladiangton News.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton county for the year 1904, and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the year commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

Notice No. 25120.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., November 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., Dec. 17, 1904, viz: Ansom M. Hudgens, Homestead entry No. 34625, for the Sw 1-4 of Nw 1-4, W 1-2 of Sw 1-4, Section 30, Tp. 21 n R 17 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Redding J. Holloway, of Verbena, Ala.; George E. Skinner, of Lightwood, Ala.; William Gaylor, of Lightwood, Ala.; James Glenn, of Mountain Creek, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
6t Register.

PUBLIC SALE

On December 15th 1904 at 10 A. M. I will sell to the highest bidder the following viz:

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Tools all new,
Mule 7 years old, weighs 1,000 lbs.
A 1 Horse Wagon and Harness,
Two good Milch Cows,
One brood Sow (Berkshire)
A Fine meat Hog,
100 bushels Corn,
1000 bundles Fodder,
150 bushels Cotton Seed,
One Yearling Calf,

At my place 2½ miles north of Cooper.

C. C. Mitchell.

Freak election bettors who vowed to eat their shoes if the other candidate should win may find some comfort in Ernest Thompson Seton's suggestion in a recent magazine article on the subject of living without food in the wilderness, that boiled leather contains a large amount of nutriment and is not unpalatable if one is very hungry.

In addition to our Complete Stock of DRUGS Etc.

You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

DRINK

CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.

Sold only by

COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2d Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave **BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**

Full particulars furnished upon application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

P. D. WILSON'S

Going out of Business

Big Reduction in Prices of Everything for **CASH** ONLY

Now is the Time to get GENUINE BARGAINS

Attacked Football.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper, before a meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, at Boston, Mass., attacked football as the game is played at present, and suggested reforms for saving the game.

Saved Fellow Passenger.

Cabin passengers on the Baltic contributed $325 to Mrs. King, an immigrant who had lost her money, and saved her and her nine children from deportation.

Home Capital in Canada.

Mr. E. S. Christon, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has just been re-elected president of the Canadian Bankers' Association at the annual meeting in Toronto, in an interview stated that money was never better than at present.

Denies Yellow Fever Report.

The chief of the Cuban Department of Health and Sanitation denied that there were any cases of yellow fever in Cuba.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Ra[illegible], W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in Novem[illegible]

Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in Septem[illegible]

Chancellor—[illegible] W. W. [illegible]
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday [illegible], 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday [illegible], 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday [illegible]ember.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Cullen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1st District—W. H. Conway.
2nd District—Alex Glasscock.
3rd District—R. P. Kendrick.
4th District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any changes in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Clanton—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. [illegible] Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Shiloh-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Jackson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; [illegible]. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Mt. Pleasant—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. [illegible] Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Union—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Little Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Union Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Mt. Zion—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Bethel Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Mt. Olivet—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Shiloh—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Mt. Nebozer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; J. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Mt. Olivet—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; [illegible] Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Pine Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; [illegible]. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mt. Cherry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; [illegible] Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mt. Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudd, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
Mt. Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, [illegible]. D. H. Muffins, clerk, Jumbo.
Cane Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, [illegible]. W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
Mt. Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; [illegible] W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
Mt. Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday; Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, 1st Sunday. J. McTidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Mt. Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thompson, 3rd Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Mt. Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, 4th Sunday. W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Mt. Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk.
Cane Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 4th Sunday. J. J. McDowell clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. 4th Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. [illegible] Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
[illegible]—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; [illegible] Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
[illegible]—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday. W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
[illegible]—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday.

tf

DRINK
REAM of KENTUCKY
Whisky.
Sold only by
NS BROS., Calera, Alabama.
Mail orders promptly filled.

THE BIG STORE, Cor. ... Ave ... 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
oods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes
FURNITURE,
NE AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
n. Alabama

M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
SOLE AGENTS—
rnicke Elastic Book Cases and
Filing Cabinets.
n for the asking.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA

TCH PRINTING CO.
Book Makers and Lithographers.
and Office Supplies a Specialty.
... Ave., BIRMINGHAM, AL

Mutual Insurance Associatio
of Alabama.
RED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
hilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.
...SON. WALLACE C. EDLER,
...al. Sec'y.-Treas.
...rmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Co
...l Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind a
...g. The Cheapest, Safest and Most
...od of Insurance Known to Man.
...y Cost ... 56-100 of 1 percent.
...rs furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

AME,
... Street
...ham, Ala.
Practical Watchmak
and Optician
Eyes Correctly
Fitted
Mail orders promptly fill

WILSON'S
Going out of Busines
for CASH ON
...w is the Time to get
ENUINE BARGAINS

Football ...
...aper before a meet... Massachusetts Teachers' ...ston, Mass., at... the game is played ...gested reforms for ...

Home Capital in Canada.

Mr. E. S. Christon, general ma... of the Bank of Montreal, who ... just been re-elected president of ... Canadian Bankers' Association at ... annual meeting in Toronto, in an interview stated that money was ... better than at present.

Denies Yellow Fever Report.

The chief of ...e Cuban Departm... of Health and Sanitation denied ... there were any cases of yellow ... in Cuba.

CITY OFFICIALS

...ce—Judson Street.
...ell—W. M. Wilson, R. G. Rot...
W. L. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...k—J. Watts Moore.
...shal—Ed Shutherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

...ing Term—1st Monday in April.
...mer Term—3rd Monday in July.
...l Term—1st Monday in Novem...

...ge—T. Scott Sayre.
...ecitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...k—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

...ring Term—2nd Monday in March.
...l Term—2nd Monday in Septem...

...ancellor—Hon. W. W. White...

...gister—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.

...st Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

...d Monday February, 1st Monday ..., 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday ...2nd Monday August, 1st Monday ...mber.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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COUNTY CHURCHES

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...C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...okson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
...V. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...hany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
... Huett, clerk, Verbena.
...nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st ... 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

...e Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...y. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...ter Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, ...; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...cord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...y. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...lan Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm... 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...

...tnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...mith—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...y. W. B. Jones, clerk.
...s Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...nday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...mith—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...Y. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...zer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...son—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ... Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...ty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...; W. M. Wood, clerk.
...donia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ... H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
...erry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ...Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
...t Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud... pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk,

...t Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ... D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...e Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, ... W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ... George Trawick, clerk.
...Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas... W. Billingsley, clerk.
...Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, ...day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd ... Henry Smith, clerk.
...ks' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, ... I. Maxwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom... Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...nt Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ... R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...nt Grove—Rev. J. W. Free... pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk,

...e Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, ...day. J. J. McDowell clerk.
...ence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt ...ay. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...ence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ... Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan...

...—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; ...binson, clerk, Rushton.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ... W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun... in Cuba.

...day. J. Benson, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. M. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs.

Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

All persons owing me are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts at once, as I am going out of business and must close up all accounts, notes etc. without delay.

Respectfully
P D Wilson.

tf

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Dec. 7, '04, 57,776.
Price on same date, 7c.
Total receipts same week, '03, 5,967.
Price same date, 11 1-2c.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. A. Logan and A. D. Massey were in Clanton Thursday.

Attorney A. C. Smith went to Mountain Creek Thursday on business.

A. L. Robinson and son, Oscar, were pleasant visitors Thursday.

J. F. Hayes and J. B. Littlejohn were welcome callers Thursday.

J. T. Littleton paid us a welcome visit Thursday.

C. R. Childress was a pleasant caller Thursday.

L. C. Robinson was in Clanton Friday.

W. P. Headley was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

J. M. Smith, Lum Smith and F. C. Collins were in town Saturday.

J. W. Littlejohn was in Clanton Saturday and told us he had a box, R. F. D. No. 4.

J. N. Dennis was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Lee Hayes was in town Monday.

Bob Miller was in town Monday, having just returned from a visit to his mother in Coosa county. He says he had a good time and saw some big hogs.

G. D. Mims was a pleasant caller Monday.

Mrs. Judge Reynolds was in Clanton Monday looking over her new house. The judge has bought 'Ben Teel's house, about the best one in Clanton, and is having it repainted and papered, and will move in about the first of January.

Mrs. H. I. Honeycutt was in Clanton a couple of days last week getting ready to move into the old Stanfield house.

Judge Reynolds went to Montgomery Monday night to attend the Masonic grand lodge, to which he is a delegate. The judge will also attend to leasing the county convicts while he is in Montgomery. He has an offer now of double the price paid to the last administration, but hopes to do still better for the county.

County Commissioners Conway, Glasscock and Riggins were in Clanton Monday winding up a little business of the old commissioners' court, and they also appointed Judge Reynolds county convict agent.

W. A. Riggins was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

J. P. Rushing was a welcome caller Tuesday with Mr. O. M. Cole, of Elmore county, who is visiting him.

W. J. Headley was in Clanton Tuesday.

Rev. R. M. Honeycutt performed the marriage ceremony that united Miss Fannie Nix and Mr. German H. Crosby. The bride is the daughter of Young Nix, Esq., and the groom was formerly of Strasburg. The happy couple have gone to Mobile on a trip, and that their future life may be happy and prosperous is the wish of all, including THE UNION.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

W. C. Martin and Miss Lelia Billingsley. Stephen Pate and Miss Lily Dawson. German H. Crosby and Miss Fanny Nix. Walter B. Hubbard and Miss Mary Christian. J. K. Langston and Miss M. C. Robinson. E. L. McKinney and Miss Lily Headley. Herman W. Schmidt and Miss Sudie Lowery.

BETH-SALEM.

Since the election is over and as THE UNION quotes it, "the voice of the people is the voice of God," I can not see why all sane minds are not satisfied with the results, especially in the county where we are so directly concerned. However, I must say that all rules have exceptions, though I'm proud to say that none of these exceptions exist in our community, but on the other hand all are rejoicing over the result of their vote, and while they are rejoicing, they've cut out all things pertaining to politics and have taken up these important issues. First a goodly number met at the church on last Sunday, and with Rev. Joe Moore as moderator, organized a Sabbath school, which has been badly needed for quite a while. I hope that the people, since they have been permitted to enjoy so many blessings awarded them by their Maker, could well afford to spend a few moments each Sabbath in the thanking of Him (their only dependence) and elevating and expanding the minds of their children to higher planes in moral life. I'll say that not only the people of our community are welcomed, but the surrounding schools are cordially invited to help us in this work. Second, they've made arrangements to build another church house, of a more roomy and convenient nature. Hope to see our community in a few years above the average. How? By all pulling together as we are now. I'm sorry to note that Mrs. Jane Popwell is quite sick, but wish her a speedy recovery. Fred Johnson has just returned from the Coosa river. He reports a nice time and got many fish. The neighborhood health is generally good. Good wishes to THE UNION and its many readers.

FRIEND TO THE THREE GIRLS.

DIXIE.

Editor Union:

Our community is doing well; crops all gathered, and many have made money. Mr. Blount has bought machinery. Mr. Weaver has bought a wagon and mare and colt. Mr. Thompson is going to put up a turpentine still.

Mrs. Cherry is on a visit to her mother (Mrs. Barrett, near Clanton), and we hope she will enjoy herself.

From what I hear there is a prospect of numerous weddings in the near future around here.

Mr. Mims, of Shiloh, spent a couple of days visiting Lee Barrett last week, and Mrs. Johnson, of Ridersville, was also a visitor last Thursday.

John Barrett and family made a visit of several days to Mr. Bates, near Selma, last week.

The school at Stanton is doing well, though we are all sorry that Mr. Bone has left us.

Jesse Barrett has been down with "chills," but is better now and going to school.

I think the "Ploy-Boy," of Thorsby, sent in a good piece, so I will sign mine—

"MATCH BOX."

ROCKY-MOUNT.

Editor Union:

Please allow me space in your paper to thank my friends who supported me on Nov. 8th, and to those friends who have shown me so much kindness as to my bond, etc. I will remember you all and stand ready to do anything I can for you at any time. I see that some parties put a coffin on The Union door. Let me tell you one thing: The people of Chilton county have quit playing with children's toys. When we were children we thought as children and spoke as children, but now since we have grown to be men we have put away childish things. So don't notice such things, for they don't know what they are doing. The Good Book says "Bless them that mourn, for they shall be comforted." So if you want to mourn with them all right, and if you need others to mourn with, you can get them. With thanks to all and The Union.

Respectfully,
B. E. COLLINS.

BEAT NINE.

Three days' rain and prospect for more. Such weather is not favorable for newsgathering.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hayes and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins are visiting relatives in Blocton.

R. W. Scott is away on a visit to his mother in Baldwin county.

Jack Parker and Ben Price went to Montgomery Monday.

Rev. F. A. Gibson and son, Rev. J. W. Gibson, were here last week seeing about a home for the latter, who is to serve the Chilton circuit as pastor the coming year.

A. F. and Johnnie Mims have bought a new boiler and engine for their new saw mill.

Mrs. J. R. Collins has bought brick and lumber to remodel her dwelling.

Our school is flourishing—115 scholars enrolled and more expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermie Childress received a fine girl baby last week, and now Aif Childress is not only 'squire, school trustee, etc., but grand-pa as well.

"Au revoir."

NIM ROD.

UNION.

Editor Union:

Everything is going on nicely in this community. The people have gathered good crops and are well pleased with the results of the election. With wheat-sowing and land-clearing it seems as if they are to do something, even if the price of cotton is down. Our country has always prospered under republican rule. Still our success depends on personal effort, individually and collectively. "No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." We should remember that temporal prosperity has a tendency to cloud our spiritual and moral vision, and thus hinder our growth and development as true and genuine citizens and fellowbeings. Let's not be vain over our success, but make good use of the opportunity afforded to inform ourselves as to our duties as citizens of a republican government. Now is the time for serious thought, among the many obligations that confront us today is that of being good citizens; to live selfishly is not Christian, our dear homeland demands our devotion, our love, our prayers and work. For a man to apparently devote his time to the interest of his country to accomplish a selfish end, or for us to pray "Thy kingdom come" and then beat our neighbor out of his rights, is not a characteristic of good citizenship. A man should have a higher object in view than the accumulation of worldly goods or honors. We are glad to know that we have so many good citizens, but we need more still, and as our country becomes more enlightened to go higher and higher, until we reach the ideal of good citizenship, mentally, morally and practically.

E. W. HUNNICUTT.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The prettiest house in Clanton, 8 rooms with two acres of ground enclosed by fancy wire fence.

One brick store house.

Two frame houses, three rooms each, new, near depot.

All pay a handsome income.

Bargains, see me at once.

tf. J. B. DOWNS.

To Sign Peace Treaty.

Italy announced her willingness to sign an arbitration treaty with this country.

Time Table
In effect August 1, 1904.
Louisville & Nashville R. R.
Read Down — CENTRAL TIME — DAILY — Read Up

AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3		AM No 8	AM No 2	PM No 10
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 (1)	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining Cars.
For rates and further information address
A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

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We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
WITH
The Union
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$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a
Great Modern Newspaper.
If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.
NOW IS THE TIME.
Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper and the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, both for a full year. Address
The Union, Clanton, Ala.

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SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.,
Thorsby, Alabama.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

We want your advertising

FARM AND GARDEN

FERTILITY FROM DECAYING LEAVES.

A great deal of fertilizer is lost every year by destroying decaying vegetation, instead of incorporating it with the soil, where it will furnish humus and valuable mineral elements, thus greatly increasing the fertility of the soil.

The greater part of this decaying vegetation is composed of leaves, and we often see great piles of them being burned during fall and spring, which should be spread over the garden. Some people use the leaves as a mulch during winter, but burn them in the spring. Instead of this they should be either forked into the soil around trees and plants where they will rapidly decay and be of use to the plants, or be piled in a heap, adding all kinds of refuse from the garden, wood ashes and a little soil, slops from the house, etc., and let them rot in readiness for use as potting soil or for gardening purposes. It is best not to make the piles too large, as during some seasons there is a tendency to excessive heating which burns up much of the most valuable plant food. The mass should be forked over occasionally, so that all parts will be equally affected by sun, air and rain.

It is natural to suppose that valuable elements are contained in these leaves, as the food of plants and trees taken in through the roots passes through the cells with the sap, and when the leaves fall they become dry, and all the water being thrown off it leaves only the solid matter which is almost purely fertilizing matter that has been taken from the soil.

This then, after serving its purpose, should be returned to mother earth exactly as it is when the tree is through with it. When burned and applied to the soil, only ash remains. This is valuable in itself, but so much of the plant food has been destroyed that its value is greatly diminished.

Nature has made a grand provision in planning to have the leaves fall under trees and shrubs, not only to protect the roots during cold winter and hot dry summers, but so the plant food will be in just the place where it will be needed again.

In the economy of nature, nothing is lost, and these elements are used over and over again. On this account the soil of groves and wooded tracts does not become worn out as other land does, requiring to be heavily fertilized often to keep the growing crop in good condition, though great growth of timber is being made all the time. When all leaves are removed from around the trees on the lawn in fall, it often causes great harm, providing a tidy looking lawn at the expense of the well being of the trees.

The leaves lying as they fall form a blanket during winter which will keep the moisture in the soil around the roots. If the weather is very severe, trees and plants are often killed on account of the dryness of the roots, the soil freezing dry, thus all the moisture is drawn from the roots and they are in no condition to withstand extreme cold.

The evaporation through the cells of the tree is, of course, very much less during the dormant season, yet it goes on in a small way all winter, so if there is not enough moisture in the soil to keep up the supply needed, the trees will often be killed.

SOWING SEED POTATOES.

Just now when the farmers are in the midst of potato digging, says Michigan Farmer, is the best time for them to think of preparing for a good crop next year by paying a little attention to the saving of some good seed.

It is an all too common practice for the farmer to let the matter of selecting his seed potatoes go until spring, and then to plant such seed as he happens to have or is able to get, regardless of whether it is suitable for the growing of a good crop or not. Of all the crops which are grown upon the farm, it is safe to say that the least attention is given to the selection of seed for the potato crop, yet experiment and observation both lead to the conclusion that just as much importance should be attached to the matter of the proper selection of seed for this crop as for the grain or wheat crops, and what farmer would think of planting his refuse wheat or corn? For this is just the method which is commonly followed with the potato crop. The farmer generally pays no attention to the selection of seed in the fall, but just lets the matter go, sells all the potatoes he can and plants what he has left, almost regardless of quality.

Since the theory of pure bred seed for the improvement of corn and other grain crops has been developed, wonderful advancement has been made in the production of these crops, both in an experimental and in a practical way. There is just as much reason to believe that like results could be gotten by the application of similar methods to the potato crop. For the best results with corn or wheat it is not only necessary to know that the seed selected is of perfect quality, but it is important as well to know that it is from a prolific plant which has produced many other perfect seeds. If this is true of these important grain crops, it is in a like manner true of the sugar beet, which is an illustration of what the same methods will do when applied to the root crop. Seedsmen and beet growers have for many years been experimenting in the breeding of pure and valuable varieties or strains of sugar beet seed, and the results which they have attained are wonderful in the fact that they have not only increased the yield thereby, but that they have as well materially increased the contents of sugar in the beet by this same means. Why can not this same improvement be brought about in the way of producing more and better potatoes by a little care in the saving of the seed? We believe that it can, and that it can be done very rapidly and with a little expense of time and labor on the part of the farmer.

CURING SHYING HORSES.

A horse book, widely advertised, has a picture of three men curing (?) a horse of shying. Securely tied, the animal has an umbrella tied on its head; one man is beating a bass drum behind it and jiggling a long string of tins strung on a string, while the second man is firing a pistol, and the third waving two flags before him and swaying another string of rattling tins. Such a racket would scare a nervous horse into spasms, and whenever he heard any of these sounds thereafter, he would try frantically to escape from his tormentors. Such a book is misleading and false.

Now I bought a mare that was a bad shyer, starting at every rustling leaf, and springing sideways at a bird starting up, or a piece of paper blown by the wind. I never whipped her for this, but soothed her with quiet words, if she ran. Soon she found that I would not let anything hurt her, and she would only turn her head to look toward the suspicious sound. She has never become reconciled to the sound of a bass drum, hating the jar; but a country horse has no business where one is to pass. On circus day, put your horses in a livery stable, or tie them on a quiet street. Kindness will break a horse of shying every time; whereas, if he thinks he will be punished for it by a savage jerk on the bit, or a cut with the whip, he will be confirmed in the habit.—Will Dash, in Farm Journal.

FEEDING NEW CORN TO HOGS.

It has many times been noted that when new corn is fed too heavily to fattening hogs, trouble will arise much like cholera. The prevailing good prices for fat hogs is likely to cause rush feeding, and the Drovers' Journal, in referring to the matter, warns against it, saying:

"We are now entering the period when feeders begin to start their hogs on new corn, but the situation this year is somewhat different than heretofore. In other recent years farmers and country elevators and cribs have contained considerable stock of old corn. This year it is generally conceded that the supply of old corn has been more nearly swept clean than any time in years.

Farmers having practically no old corn to mix in start this year start their hogs on the unseasoned new crop, and old-time feeders well know that it takes more time and grain to make fat hogs from new corn than from a mixture of new and old.

If hogs are crowded with new corn too fast at the beginning troubles akin to cholera show up, the young hogs get out of condition and often so badly out that it is necessary to start them off to market before they are in even fair condition for market. With hogs as high as they now are farmers will use caution not to endanger their crop of pigs by overfeeding with new corn.

POULTRY WISDOM.

One of the worst things the neat poultry keeper can do with the eggs, is to wash them. The warm water opens the pores of the protecting shell, and the egg decays in a very short time. Better dirty eggs than spoiled ones.

Best of all, have a neat well kept. The ideal nest is made by turning a keg or barrel on its side, partially filling the bottom with hay, and leaving it where the biddies can discover its convenience.

A contented hen is always a good egg producer, and anything that worries or frightens the inhabitants of the poultry yard robs the egg basket. For this reason there should be shade trees in the yard where fowls are kept.

The roosts in the poultry house should be low, so that the fowls need not jump from any great height, which often causes bumblefoot—a swelling of the bottom and side of the foot.

When bumblefoot appears we lance the bottom of the foot, and poultice it with bread crumbs soaked in milk, or a scraped, raw potato.—L. Mitchell, in Farm Journal.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

"Jigson has just paid two doctors seven hundred dollars to cure his wife of some disease that resulted from wearing fashionable shoes."

"Hugh! High heels, weren't they?"

12,162,000 BALES

Government Reports Show a Total Production of 12,162,000 Square Bales.

ESTIMATE A BIG SURPRISE.

Cotton Dropped $2.50 a Bale in Two Minutes.—Panic Followed the Publishing of Report.

New York.—Cotton dropped $2.50 a bale in less than two minutes Saturday. Brokers in the pit acted like maniacs in their efforts to avert ruin. The whole market was panic stricken.

The United States government had estimated the crop at 12,162,000 bales.

Such an enormous harvest had never been dreamed of before by the most pessimistic. The wildest scenes were enacted and but for the fact that the ginners' reports had sounded a warning to the bulls ruin would have been widespread. The close was very weak and at the lowest figure.

Theodore Price, the leader of the bears, who lost a fortune fighting Sully during the latter's triumphant campaign, recovered it in a few minutes and added to it largely before the gong stopped the pandemonium. Sully, who has been trying to engineer another bull campaign, was obliterated as a factor in the market.

The government's report was received at the exchange at 11:15 a. m. it was read from the rostrum immediately afterward.

Being Saturday only three-quarters of an hour remained until closing time. Everybody wanted to sell at once. Prices fell from 48 to 62 points almost in a flash. It was the greatest and swiftest collapse since the memorable announcement of Sully's failure in the midst of the bull campaign he had started.

Inquiry among cotton houses after the close of the exchange did not develop any apprehension of trouble as a result of the quick slump.

Every Care Was Taken to Guard Crop Report.

Washington.—In the preparation and issuance of the cotton report, Secretary Wilson gave a demonstration of the precautions taken to avoid advance information leaking out.

Representatives Burgess, of Texas, and Ransdal, of Louisiana, were invited by the secretary to witness the preparation of the estimate. The party was locked in the private office of the statistician and the reports from all the cotton districts were taken into the room. The doors were locked from the outside, and the secretary then gave orders for the opening of the report. The estimate of the crop for the year 1904-1905 was then prepared and sent out before any person in the room was permitted to leave or communicate with any person from the outside.

"In this manner the cotton estimates are invariably made," said Secretary Wilson, "and all human ingenuity is used to prevent leaking of information."

Is Panama Independent.

Outside of the canal zone and entirely independent of the United States is the republic of Panama, which has just been welcomed into the fellowship of nations on our initiative. Since the relations between Panama and Colombia are still unsettled, why did the former find it advisable to reduce her army to a peace footing of twenty-five men with two cities to keep in order? If a standing army is necessary to the preservation of law and order even in a state of profound peace, why should a threatened country open herself to attack from a declared enemy at the threshold? If Colombia marched to the attack or declared war, must we defend this baby nation "outside of the canal zone" as well as within it? In that case, where is the pretense that Panama is independent? Where is the showing that she is able to maintain a government? The lack of money cannot be the plea advanced, for we have furnished that.

One Hundred Hurt in Wreck.

Kansas City.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 1, due here at 5:15 Saturday evening from St. Louis, was wrecked two miles east of Holden, Mo., Saturday afternoon.

It is reported that nearly a hundred persons were injured.

It is believed that no one was killed.

A relief train has started from Kansas City for the scene.

The list of killed and wounded in football games during the season just closed, as compiled by the Chicago Record-Herald, amounts to 13 killed and 206 wounded.

State Sues for Taxes.

Montgomery, Ala.—A suit for $112,500, with damages amounting to $150,000 and fees amounting to $2,000, making a total of $264,000, has been filed by the state of Alabama and the county of Russell against the Continental Trust Company, of Baltimore, because of the failure of the trust company to pay the mortgage tax on $75,000,000, which the trust company received from the Seaboard Air Line railway.

COTTON CONVENTION.

The cotton convention at New Orleans should be a useful and profitable gathering of men who know how to raise cotton, how to market cotton, how to spin cotton, how to weave cotton, and how to utilize the staple. One difficulty about such conventions is that nearly all the talking is done by men who are theorists and not by the practical men.

An effort will be made to correct this evil at New Orleans. There will be talks on the cotton weevil, and while these talks will not amount to anything, they will be interesting. Texas has an offer of $50,000 reward for any remedy that will stamp out the weevil, and theories are rather ridiculous when there is good money for one that will work.

English cotton spinners will be at the convention and they will learn things to their advantage and to ours. We have an idea that this convention and others to come and the personal acquaintance made will tend to eliminate New York as the cotton market and make New Orleans and Galveston the cotton markets of the world. If the English buyers make their connections with New Orleans and Galveston, and there is direct shipment to Liverpool, it will leave New York only a part of the rich trade that has been worth so many millions to that city.

If New Orleans becomes the cotton market, it will mean a constant pressure for higher prices, instead of a constant pressure for low prices. It will mean that New England will, like old England, have to pay the price asked by the south, instead of fixing the price and announcing it to us. That is what is hoped in part from the coming convention at New Orleans.

Things Have Changed.

Not until February of 1812 did the people of Kentucky know that Madison was elected president in the previous November.

In 1834 one of the leading railroads of the United States printed on its time table: "The locomotive will leave the depot every day at 10 o'clock if the weather is fair."

When Benjamin Franklin first thought of starting a newspaper in Philadelphia, many of his friends advised against it, because there was a paper published in Boston. Some of them doubted that the country would be able to support two newspapers.

One hundred years ago the fastest land travel in the world was on the Great North road, in England, after it had been put into its best condition. There the York mail coach tore along at the rate of 90 miles a day, and many persons confidently predicted Divine vengeance on such unseemingly haste.

Anniston Booming.

Anniston, Ala.—The plant of the Illinois Car and Equipment Company, which has been idle since the failure of the Southern Car and Foundry Company, is probably sold to the Illinois Car Company and the Standard Press Steel Company, who will soon put it in full operation. These companies claim that they must have full use of their tracks on Tenth street and be allowed to enclose its grounds to Eleventh street. This will necessitate the building of a viaduct on Tenth street, immediately in front of the plant, a little over a block. The money for this bridge is now being raised among the business men of Anniston by popular subscription. Already a goodly sum has been raised.

The building of the viaduct will result in the extension of the street railway, via this bridge into Glenn Addie, giving the people better street car facilities. The viaduct will have passageways for street cars, wagons and pedestrians. The resumption of work at the big car plant, the building of the viaduct and the extension of the street car line means much to Anniston.

Steel Plant Breaks Record.

Ensley, Ala.—As predicted, the steel plant for the month of November broke all previous records in the output of steel. Heretofore the month of October held the record with 70,000 tons. November completely smashed that record by turning out 81,000 tons. This was the largest tonnage that this important industry has ever turned out in one month.

Jamaica To Raise Cotton.

Kingston, Jamaica.—There was a conference here of men prominent in the cotton industry. Experts sent out by the British cotton growing association advised Jamaica planters to cultivate cotton, as there is a good opportunity offering.

As a result of experiments made in some of the hospitals in Paris, it is stated that vaccination performed under a red light leaves no scar and causes less pain. The patient is vaccinated in a room where the only light is an incandescent lamp with a red globe.

Washington.—The first annual report of Secretary Paul Morton, of the navy department, makes more ships, stronger ships and more men its keynote, saying:

"We want such a navy in size, style ever desire an engagement with us. It is our greatest exhibit in favor of peace."

The report quotes freely from letters and reports written by President Roosevelt while he was assistant secretary of the navy, especially on the value of battleships and torpedo boats.

HOLD YOUR COTTON

Cotton King Brown Urges Planters, Merchants, and Bankers Not to Sell

PRESENT FIGURES UNNATURAL.

Statement to Cotton Men of South Telling Them Why They Should Wait for Higher Prices.

New Orleans.—W. P. Brown, the great cotton king, has issued an address over his signature as follows:

"To the Planters, Merchants and Brokers of the South: Cotton has declined to a point below the cost of production. Are you going to sell at present prices, or hold until you can get the market value for the balance of your holdings? The decline is unwarranted. To be conservative, I will say that the balance of this crop should bring at least ten cents at the ports, and according to my judgment, the only way to obtain an advance is for the planter to keep his cotton on his plantation until the actual demand is sufficient to enable buyers to pay the proper value for the stuff. The merchants who are carrying cotton should not force what they have on the market, but stand firm and demand higher prices, or not sell. The banks all over the south should stand by the merchants and planters, and not force them to sell their cotton at present prices, which they all know is below the cost of production. The prices mean ruin to the south. It affects every branch of trade, and the only thing to do is for every man that is interested in any manner, shape or form to stand together. For the sake of argument, admit that the crop is 12,000,000 bales (though I do not believe it is); the consumption at these prices will be at least 11,500,000 bales and the other half million bales will be a small quantity to go into mill reserves. The spinners of American cotton throughout the world should at least add this year to their depleted stocks half a million to a million bales, and the visible supply at the end of the season, in order to prevent squeezes and 'corners,' should be at least 1,250,000 bales.

No Reason to Get Scared.

"Any well posted cotton man knows that this is practically correct, hence I see no reason for the holders of cotton to get scared and sell at anything like present prices.

"Since the bureau report was issued on Saturday we have seen a great many telegrams from some of the very best cotton merchants scattered over the south to the effect that they believed the estimate was too large. I mention this to show you that I am not the only one who thinks the estimate too large. However, it has had the effect of putting middling cotton down to 7 1-2 cents in the New Orleans market.

"The south went broke raising cotton at 5 1-2 cents and 6 cents per pound in 1897-98, and during that period everything was cheap, as well as cotton, and the cost of raising cotton was small as compared to the present crop, which is the most expensive one ever grown. It would pay the farmers to sit still and not market another bale of this crop until they can get above 10 cents, and reduce the acreage another season at least 15 per cent, and instead of raising another bumper crop raise only enough to supply the world.

"The last crop was only ten million bales, and it brought more money than any crop ever raised—much more than this crop will bring unless the balance left brings much higher prices than those ruling today. With cotton at 7 1-2 cents, at the ports, cotton plantations are worth today just about half what they were at this time last year. Now, every man that is interested in the south, regardless of the character of his business, should be interested in keeping up the price of cotton.

World Must Have Cotton.

"Cotton is one of the few things that the world must have, and the south has a monopoly on the territory where it can be grown, yet they won't take advantage of the situation. There are so many things that can be raised in the south profitably, why not turn your attention to other things and raise less cotton? We have been told that we needed a twelve million bale crop this year, and now that you have raised one close to that figure, they say you must sell it at a give-away price. Stand together, both merchants, farmers and bankers, and you will come out all right, but if you throw your holdings on the market you may rest assured that the spinner will buy it just as low as he possibly can, and I don't blame him for doing so.

"It is not the spinners of the world at this time who are forcing the market down; it is the bear speculators."

Alabama Fourth in Production.

Washington, D. C.—The estimated cotton production in bales by states is as follows: Virginia, 19,300; North Carolina, 609,000; South Carolina, 1,099,700; Georgia, 1,764,900; Florida, 77,200; Alabama, 1,278,900; Mississippi, 1,539,800; Louisiana, 917,900; Texas, 2,992,300; Arkansas, 832,800; Tennessee, 343,000; Missouri, 43,900; Oklahoma, 246,000; Indian Territory, 398,100.

spinners in every country of the world with a few exceptions are doing the best business in the history of the trade. They can afford to pay from 9 to 10 cents per pound, and make a good profit at the present prices goods are bringing.

Can Pay Higher Prices.

"The consuming world are in a position financially to pay higher prices today than they have been for a great many years. Low priced cotton really ought to be a thing of the past. Look at the prices of wheat and corn. We have raised big crops all over the world with the exception of this year's wheat crop, yet prices are double what they were a few years ago. A twelve million bales crop is worth 10 cents and that ought to be the low price for a great many years to come, and it rests with the producer to say whether or not he will make more for the requirements of the world, and become a pauper, or whether he will raise a moderate crop an get 10 cents and grow rich.

"But the present moment is the most important one. Hold firm, stand together and don't give your cotton away at present prices."

ONE THOUSAND MADE A MILLION

Mr. Vanderbilt Tells an Interesting Story of Fabulous Profits.

New York.—A novel booklet is creating a sensation in financial circles here, and Wall street is deeply interested in it, particularly as it is being circulated by W. G. Vanderbilt. He tells how he made a million dollars by investing a thousand, and the story is intensely interesting.

Mr. Vanderbilt was interviewed at his offices in No. 100 William street, New York, and stated he was pleased that his booklet had been so well received. He said: "I met so many people who were groping in the dark about financial matters I decided to publish some of the things I have learned about business, and send out as a tribute to my personal friends. But, dear me, my friends told everybody about it, and my mail was flooded with requests for the booklet. Therefore, I have decided that I can do nothing better for my fellowmen than to send a copy of it to any one who will write to me at No. 100 William street."

"Do you intend to distribute the book free?"

"Certainly," he responded, "because I know no one will be interested in the matter except those who have saved enough money and want to know how to make their savings earn more than simple interest, hence I will be doing the best service for those who need it most, and that is the real essence of true philanthropy. I would like to have applicants for this book write me fully, and I will be pleased to send any one a copy."

At least a score of bankers and financial men, who were interviewed subsequently, all agreed that Mr. Vanderbilt's book should be in everybody's hands who desired to improve their condition financially.

Germany Favors Russia.

Berlin.—The conviction prevails in the highest government quarters that Russia is fighting for all Europe in the present war is increasing in strength, and is affecting German attitude towards the belligerants. So far that her friendliness toward Russia and her coolness towards Japan grows with every Russian reverse. The government, the Associated Press is informed, has correspondence from China showing that hundreds of Japanese agents are penetrating into every part of the Chinese empire distributing tracts and disseminating the idea that Asia should be for the Asiatics, that no European power has rights in its territories or in the waters of the East and that Japan is fighting for all Asia in forcing Russia back.

An opinion amounting to a certainty holds the minds of those directing Germany's policy that the next Boxer uprising or similar movement against the foreigners in China will be led by the Japanese, who are laying the foundations for a vast Oriental empire that might reach to the Urals.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES LARGE

Estimates Call for Five Million More Than Required Last Year.

Washington.—The estimates of appropriations required for the support of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, were transmitted to congress Monday by the secretary of the treasury. These estimates aggregate $619,669,852, as against $614,548,937, the amount of the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The estimates for 1906, which are nearly $5,000,000 more than the estimates for 1905, include $144,834,854 permanent annual appropriations already provided for by law.

Stock Growers Meet.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The first annual convention of the Southeastern Stock Growers' Association will meet in this city January 11, 1905.

Selma, Ala.—The International Cotton Seed Oil Company's plant was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. Seed, hull and meal warehouses are a total loss and between three and four thousand tons of seed were burned. The total loss is estimated at $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The ice plant and machinery of the plant, also $10,000 worth of oil, were saved. Spontaneous combustion in the seed warehouse is the supposed origin of the fire.

YOUR COTTON

Brown Urges Plan-chants, and Ban- Not to Sell

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Cotton Men of South
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EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

...Boyce, a farmer, living three ... a half miles from Trenton, Mo., ...y: "A ...w cold ...ed in ...kidneys ...devel... ...ed so ...ly that ...as oblig... ...lay off ...t on ac... ...t of the ...ng in ...back ...sides. ...time I was unable to walk at ...nd every make-shift I tried and ...he medicine I took had not the ...test effect. My back continued to ...r weaker until I began taking ...'s Kidney Pills, and I must say ...as more than surprised and grati... ...to notice the back ache disappear... ...gradually until it finally stopped." ...an's Kidney Pills sold by all ...lers or mailed on receipt of price, ...cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., ...falo, N. Y.

In a Japanese Prison.

...hat which is especially striking at ...ght in a Japanese prison is that ...re is no difference between the pri... ...and the hut of the free peasant, ...Japanese declaring that if the pri... ...were elevated to the level of a ...dern penitentiary it would be too ...active and would increase crime. ...pon approaching the prison, in ...ce of high and forbidding walls you ...a large country house with a se... ...of outbuildings, the prison itself ...ng completely open, while the ...den bars at the windows have ...ing of the forbidding aspect of ...iron gratings. The interior of the ...ding is completely open, although ...erly at Itchigoi there was a corri... ...separated from the building by a ...r wall, where the guards slept. ...he food given the prisoners is in ...portion to their conduct and indus... ...the prisoners who do not conduct ...selves as they should receiving a ...of rice which must last for seven ..., while in the case of the orderly ...ners the same cake lasts for only ...days. The prisoners who conduct ...selves properly receive also a lit... ...orse ment with potsto or pea ...e with their meals.—Public Opin...

Not a "Dead-game Sportes."

...notable sporting event came off ...York 100 years ago. The wife of ...nel Thornton, a well-known cit... ...had backed herself to race ...nst Mr. Flint for 500 guineas a ... The crowd was estimated at ...00, ten times as many as had ...present even to see Eclipse first ...the rest nowhere. For three ...s Mrs. Thornton led, but her horse ..."much the shorter stake of the ... and Mr. Flint then forged ...d, and Mrs. Thornton gave up in ...y to her horse. She was much ...leader to Mr. Flint. A few days ... the York Herald contained a let... ...from her accusing him of lack of ...stry in refusing to allow a ...man to ride round with her, so ...be handy for the rescue if her ...e slipped round, as it had done ...y days before; in saying, "Keep ...side, ma'am," gruffly to her at ...starting point, and beating her as ...y as he could. She defiantly ...enged him again for the next ...—London Chronicle.

...d blood is always better than ...vision.

...e are so poor as those who do ...ove people.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

Food Makes Happy Children Because They Are Healthy.

...metimes milk does not agree with ...en or adults." The same thing is ...of other articles of food. What ...with one sometimes does not ...with others.

...food can be so prepared that it ...gree with the weakest stomach. ...illustration—anyone, no matter ...weak the stomach, can eat, relish ...digest a nice hot cup of Postum ...with a spoonful or two of Grape-...poured in, and such a combinat... ...ontains nourishment to carry one ...ber of hours, for almost every ...le of it will be digested and ...up by the system and be made ...

...dy writes from the land of the ...sun and the mocking bird way ... in Alabama and says: "I was ...drink Postum because coffee ...the sour stomach and made me ... Again Postum was recom... ...ed by two well known physicians ...y children, and I feel especially ...ful for the benefit derived. ...does not agree with either ...so to the eldest, aged four and ...lf years, I give Postum with ...of sweet cream. It agrees with ...endidly, regulating her bowels ...ly, although she is of a consti... ...habit. ...the youngest, aged two and one-...ars, I use one-half Postum and ...f skimmed milk. I have not ...any medicine since the children ...using Postum, and they enjoy ...drop of it. ...ighbor of mine is giving Pos... ...her baby lately weaned, with ...d results. The little fellow is ...famously." Name given by ... Co., Battle Creek, Mich. ...m agrees perfectly with chil... ...d supplies adults with the hot, ...ting beverage in place of ... Literally thousands of Amer... ...ave been helped out of stom... ...d nervous diseases by leaving ...ee and using Postum Food Cof... ...ook in package for the little ... The Road to Wellville."

TALKS WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

CUCKOO.

A little boy went out to hunt one day,
And carried his arrow and bow.
For guns are dangerous things for plays
In the hands of little children, you know.
A little bird sat in a cherry tree
And whistled and sang, "You can't shot me,
Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo."

"Just wait," said the boy, "till I get close enough.
And see if I don't shoot you through"
"Do you think," said the bird, "I'm not up to snuff,
To sit and be shot at by you?
I thank you, you're rather too kind, sir;
An arrow is not to be mine, sir,
Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo."

The little boy drew his arrow to his eye,
And aimed it quite straight for a while.
The little bird laughed as away it did fly;
"A miss is as good as a mile."
The little boy threw down his arrow and cried:
The little bird laughed 'till it almost died;
"Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo."

Take a warning, kind sirs, before you set out
To court a fair maiden so shy
Be sure you don't let her know what you're about.
Or she will most certainly fly.
But lay your snares with a lover's art,
And then you may laugh when you gain her heart:
"Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo." —Home and Farm.

A TRIP TO THE MOON.

How would you like to take a trip to the moon? It would be a long journey, taking more than six months if you went with the speed of an express train; or if you traveled with the swiftness of a ball from a modern cannon it would take about as long as a trip across the Atlantic in a fast steamer. Under average atmospheric conditions a large telescope gives us a view of the moon as it would be without the telescope at a distance of eight hundred miles from us.

The necessary outfit for the journey must be much more extensive than for any trip on the earth, even the trip to the North Pole. There will be no chance "to live off the country." In addition to warm clothing and food, you must carry with you all you need to drink, and the problem of keeping it from freezing or thawing it out if frozen will not be an easy one to solve. There is practically no air on the moon, and you must take along a supply for breathing. If you expect to make a fire and cook your dinner you must take, in addition to fuel, an additional supply of air to keep your fire going.

But suppose that in some way you are landed on the moon with a supply of things necessary for sustaining life. If you are on a part of the moon on which the sun is shining you will marvel, perhaps, first of all, at the dazzling brilliance of the sunlight and the intense blackness of the shadows. Everything in the shade will be in almost total darkness, as there is no air filled with little dust particles to scatter the sunlight so that it may illuminate the places out of the direct path of its rays.

And what a sense of desolation will present itself to your view! The Desert of Sahara would look like a luxuriant park in comparison with the lunar landscape. Not a blade of grass, not a tree or brook or lake—nothing but a vast, stony, silent desert. There are plains, not quite as level as our Western prairies, and great numbers of mountains, most of them much steeper than those on the earth; they are not grouped in long ranges, as our terrestrial mountains generally are, but are scattered all over the surface, singly and in irregular groups. Most of them are shaped more or less like our terrestrial volcanoes, and they probably were volcanoes ages ago, before the moon cooled off.

If you happen to land on a part of the moon where it is early morning you will have plenty of time for exploration before night comes on. The sun rises and sets as it does on the earth, but the time between sunrise and sunset is nearly fifteen of our days. Then during the long lunar night our earth will set like the moon, and will light up that part of the moon's surface which is turned toward it. Only there will be this curious difference—it will not rise and set, but will remain nearly stationary in the same region of the sky. From the side of the moon which is always turned away from us the earth, of course, can never be seen at all.—St. Nicholas.

ONE BOY'S CHANCE.

A gentleman stopped suddenly before a sign which told him that messenger boys were to be had inside. He hesitated, and then went in.

"How many boys have you in now?" he asked.

"Six," was the reply; "it's dull today."

"Boys," said the gentleman, eyeing them scrutinizingly, "I suppose you know there is to be an exhibition of trained dogs tonight?"

The faces of the boys showed that they were perfectly aware of that fact, and that they might even give him some points in regard to it.

"Well, I'm looking for a boy to take a blind man to see it."

A titter was the first response; then followed a variety of expressions, as: "What could a blind man see?" and, "You can't guy us that way."

"I'm not jesting; I'm in earnest," said Mr. Davis; and then, looking at one of the boys who had said nothing, he asked: "Well, what do you think of it?"

"I think I could do it," was the reply.

"How do you propose to make him see it?"

"Through my eyes, sir. That's the only way he could see it."

"You're the boy I'm after," said Mr. Davis, and he arranged for him to meet the blind man.

The exhibition was in a large theatre, and the blind man and his guide had a box to themselves, where they would disturb no one; but Mr. Davis from his seat in the audience knew that the boy was telling what went on so that the blind man could understand. Indeed, no one applauded more heartily than the blind man himself.

The following day Mr. Davis again appeared among the messenger boys, and after a few words with the manager, said:

"Boys, there was offered every one of you yesterday a chance for lifting yourselves up in the world, but only one of you grasped it. My friend, the blind man, has felt for some time that he might get much pleasure out of life if he could find some young eyes to do his seeing for him, with an owner who could report intelligently. My friend is delighted with the experiment. He says he is sure I hit upon the one boy in town who will suit him, and has offered him a good position with a fine salary. Messenger boys are easy to get; but a boy who can make a blind man see is at a premium. You see, that boy, though he did not know it, was on the watch for a good opportunity, and when it came, he knew how to manage it."—Selected.

HALLOWE'EN GAMES.

When the company finally assembled the usual Hallowe'en games were played. Lighted candles set in a row we all essayed to blow out; the number left burning showed the number of years one must wait for the husband or wife desired. With hands held closely behind us we tried to bite off the bags of candy or bright apples hung by slender threads from chandeliers or doorways. These futile attempts created much amusement. Some of the bravest bobbed for apples; others, blind-folded, struck frantically with slender rods at paper bags of chestnuts hung at a safe distance from other objects, the blindfolded striker being turned about several times to make his ideas of location extremely vague. A very large pumpkin had letters carved all over its surface, and each guest with a sharp-pointed dart tried to spear a letter. The pumpkin, suspended by a cord, spun merrily and few succeeded in fastening a dart in the letter, which, if speared, we were assured would form the initial of the name of the person we should wed.

These, and many other seasonable tricks made the time pass quickly. A great sawdust pie, evidently baked in a dish-pan, had many long strings, one for each guest; a horn was blown, and at the sound all pulled the strings and many tangles were the result. Disentangled, a whistle, horn, or speaker was found attached to each string, and when all were blown together the noise was astonishing. Some whistles had paper figures fastened to them which were inflated by the blowing, showing gayly colored figures of Dewey and other heroes.—

A dam is being built in Oregon in connection with the plans for irrigating 20,000 acres of land, which will require 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

The cost of living has doubled in Spain in the last few years and emigration is increasing rapidly.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Korean girls over seven are all taught at home.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The man who first made steel pens got $1 each for them.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Of the 467 savings banks in Japan only one is foreign.

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller (May 9, 1905,) the Swiss Government intends to give every pupil in the public schools a copy of that poet's play, "William Tell." The sum of $20,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A man brought up at St. Albans as an incorrigible rogue was proved to have married his aunt. His children are, therefore, his first cousins and he is his own uncle. His grandmother and her mother-in-law are the same person. Apparently the judge sympathized with him, for he was discharged.

Street Car Company Party to Divorce Suit.

Myron E. Ross and the Metropolitan Street Railway company are made joint defendants in a divorce suit filed in the circuit court yesterday by Pearl L. Ross. This odd case arose out of a judgment that was obtained by Myron Ross of $2000 against the street railway company, and which it is the wish of the wife to share. The divorce was filed pending the result of the damage suit, and it was refiled in order to embody the judgment feature for alimony.—Kansas City Times.

When the transformation of cities by electric power and light is completed we may expect the air to be practically as pure as that of the country.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N.Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W.C.T.U., tells how she recovered by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N.Y.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

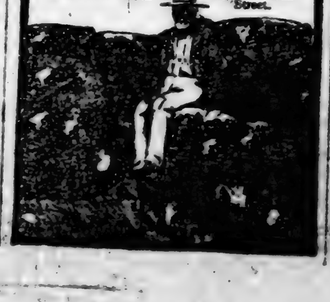
Am. 50, 1904.

Potash

is necessary for cotton to produce high yields and good fibre.

Write for our valuable books on fertilization; they contain information that means *dollars* to the farmers. Sent free on request. Write now while you think of it to the

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau St., or Atlanta, Ga.—25½ So. Broad Street.



WINCHESTER

'NEW RIVAL" BLACK POWDER SHELLS.

It's the thoroughly modern and scientific system of loading and the use of only the best materials which make Winchester Factory Loaded "New Rival" Shells give better pattern, penetration and more uniform results generally than any other shells. The special paper and the Winchester patent corrugated head used in making "New Rival" shells give them strength to withstand reloading.

BE SURE TO GET WINCHESTER MAKE OF SHELLS.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!

NO LINIMENT WAS EVER MADE THAT EQUALS

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

FOR HORSES AND OTHER STOCK AND ALL FAMILY USES

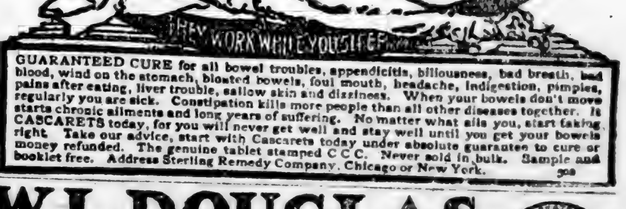
It Kills Pain and Kills Germs

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

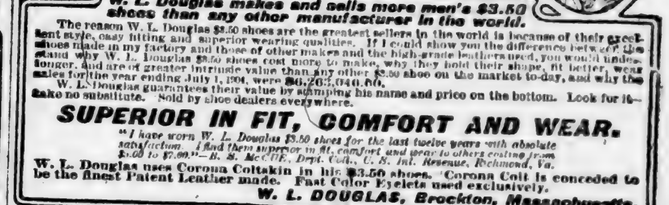
Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 908

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their great merit, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were $6,263,040.50.

W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere.

SUPERIOR IN FIT, COMFORT AND WEAR.

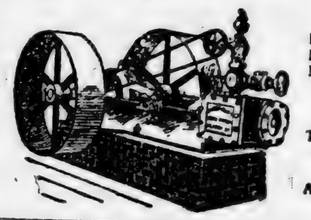
"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find their superior in fit, comfort and wearto others costing from $5.00 to $7.00."—R. S. McCOY, Dept. Clerk, U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Massachusetts.

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS



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High Grade Slide Valve Engines
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Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty

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MACON, GEORGIA.

FIRMS OF SOLIDITY AND REPUTATION

The capacity and reliability of these firms is of such superiority that their goods sell anywhere by mail or personal order—alike they get the most careful attention. Kindly keep this ad. as a reference—it may assist you some time in the future.

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Positions open daily for Bookkeepers and Stenographers. Over 11,000 graduates placed. Learn now. Send for catalogue. A present to all answering this. Address A. C. BRISCOE, Pres., or L. W. ARNOLD, Vice Pres., Department B, Atlanta, Ga.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NO. 9 WHEELER & WILSON
DEALERS AND AGENTS WANTED.
Address WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Watkins "Boy" Hay Press. Cheap, Simple, Durable. Two boys can operate it (no other power needed) and bale the crop right in the field at less than cost of hauling to big press. Is doing lots of other things and costs only $25. Write for circulars. We buy and sell Lumber. E. F. LOWE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The Voice of the Negro. The recognized authority of the Negroes of the Southern States. A magazine of, for, and by the Negro. Subscription price $1.00 per year. Agents wanted. Send 10c for sample copy.
THE VOICE OF THE NEGRO CO., - - - - Atlanta, Georgia.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.
LARGEST LAUNDRY IN THE SOUTH.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. ATLANTA, GA.

ONLY $1.00 for one of the famous Ingersol Watches—sent by mail, prepaid, to anybody for a one dollar bill. These watches are guaranteed for 12 months, and in America today has been for years. Remember that when in need of anything known to Hardware, Silverware, Stoves, Ranges or Cutlery, we are the largest in the south. Write for anything you want.

King Hardware Co.,
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LANKFORD COTTON FILLED HORSE COLLARS
PREVENT GALLS AND SORE SHOULDERS.
That's very important to farmers. $1.00 each prepaid if your dealer doesn't handle. Write for free illus. book.
COUCH BROS. & J. J. EAGAN CO., Atlanta, Ga.
"Young mule's shoulder scalled all over, healed in one week and plowed daily with Lankford Collar. WM. BOYD, Cornersville, Ark."

"Abide With Us"

Abide with us; the day is spent,
The dark, still night draws near;
The radiant setting sun has lent
A transient brightness here;
It fades, it dies, the skies grow gray;
Good Master, hasten not away.

If we have tried Thy love to-day,
Or striven 'gainst Thy will,
Remember not our sins, we pray,
Be patient with us still.
Forsake us not, O Lord, when we
Turn, with repentant hearts, to Thee.

Our lives are weary at the best,
And full of care, our strivings fail;
We labor and we have no rest,
Though joys be many, fears prevail.
Abide Thou in our hearts, that we
May bear our ills more patiently.

THE KISS OF DECEIT

"May I come in?"

A smile lit up the face of the invalid man.

"Of course you may, Babs! Oh, it's you, Harriet! How marvelously your voice resembles Barbara's!"

The smile had faded when he saw his mistake, and his pale, subdued sister-in-law busied herself with the medicines.

"Yes, we're all alike in that," she said, "if in nothing else. But I've noticed that brothers and sisters more often resemble each other in voice than in anything else—haven't you?"

"At any rate it is so in your case," said Philip Chesney, wearily. "Why doesn't Barbara come up?"

The solemn Harriet turned away. How could she tell the stricken man that Barbara—beautiful, winsome, selfish Barbara, who had looked upon life as a summer garden, and herself the fairest flower therein—how could she tell him that his wife had taken his illness in the light of a personal affront? Her plans were ruined for the season; the parties and balls and festive gatherings, where she would have been envied and worshipped as queen indisputable, had to be exchanged for a depressing bedroom. It was unendurable!

But how could Harriet tell the doting, helpless man, knowing as she did that he had worshiped her with all the strength of his nature, that she had left Barbara in her room, crying out in the bitterness of selfishness against her hard and cruel fate?

"Barbara is tired. She has a headache and is lying down," said Harriet, glibly; and he was satisfied.

He swallowed the medicine she poured out for him with a wry face.

"Raise yourself for a moment," she said, "while I smooth your pillow."

"Very well," he said, irritably. "But be quick; I cannot sit up long."

He was scowling when he laid back again on the smoothed pillow, for it is hard indeed to be ill when a beautiful wife and a prosperous business dangle tantalizingly, and call mockingly to him who was so mighty yesterday to come to-day and reap the harvest for which he had worked so hard.

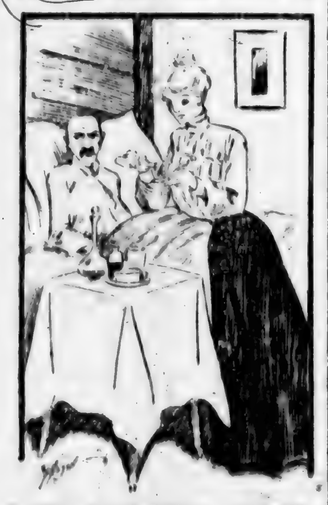
Harriet turned away, cut to the quick by the note of irritation. She knew it was foolish, and that Philip Chesney had enough to try him, if any man had; but she felt it never-theless.

He caught her look as she turned, and a touch of remorse swept over him.

"Little sister," he said, clasping her hand, "take no notice of me. I am ill and peevish; but, believe me, I am grateful."

And Harriet left the room with a wild tumult beating in her usually quiet breast.

That was in the early days of Philip Chesney's illness; but the hope which ugly, gentle little Harriet fra-



"Why doesn't Barbara come up?"

ter had cherished—that time would win Barbara to a sense of her duty—was not realized. The gay little butterfly soul pined and wearied for its rose garden, and grew more and more to loathe the nauseous, unhealthy vessels within which it had to flutter.

Who shall say she was to blame? Have you, reader, ever attempted to analyze the charm of the most fascinating woman of your acquaintance—to find out the secret by the magic of which she makes men her slaves? Do so, and, if the gift of seeing be yours, you shall find that on the reverse side of this beautiful charm there lurks the sinister demon—Selfishness.

All the time Philip grew worse. He would either die, or become a life-long invalid—that was the verdict of the doctors; and the beautiful girl-wife shuddered, and bit her rosebud lips till the blood came as she contemplated the prospect.

And one day a male butterfly, also without a heart, fluttered into that gloomy bower, and flaunted his gorgeous, tempting coloring before the dazzled eyes of the brilliant feminine insect of his species; and, lo! they flew away from that gloomy house—which was assuredly no place for butterflies—together.

Harriet was the first to learn of the flight. She had feared for so long that her lovely sister would, in revolt against the fate which was so dis-

The kiss was a lie.

tasteful, take some such step as this, that the discovery scarcely came as a surprise. She had done her best to drive the male butterfly from the house; but he had found entrance again and again.

Her thin, pale face grew more drawn as she contemplated the position; but, like the drab, unselfish creature she was, she soon fell to blaming herself.

Babs had been their mother's darling, and on her deathbed she had bestowed her upon Harriet as a precious trust. How, she reflected, had she kept that trust? It is ever thus with the drab and unselfish.

That night the doctors came from the invalid's room looking graver than ever. Philip, they said, was sinking, and ugly, gentle Harriet grew to think that surely Fate must hate him bitterly indeed.

To lose life is bitter, in spite of the pessimists; but to have the knowledge that while life was slowly ebbing honor itself had taken wings and flown, is to taste the uttermost dregs of human degradation.

She had not told him of the flight of the butterflies. She had tried, for she conceived it to be her duty to do so; but the words had stuck in her throat. And now, as she was about to enter his room, she determined that he should never know if she could help it.

"Who is it?" moaned Philip, as she entered. "I'm blind. I can't see."

"It is I, Philip," said ugly Harriet's beautiful voice.

A glory of satisfied longing leaped into the sick man's face.

"At last," he said, "my wife, my darling! I—forgive me!—I thought you had tired of your helpless, useless husband. But—oh, you have come to me—you have come!"

The voice had deceived him again, and austere, truth-loving Harriet, who had never lied before, did not enlighten him.

He clasped her hand and they talked as lovers do, lightly ignoring death, who watched them sardonically.

But Harriet saw that the shock of the joy had been too much for the sick and blind man. A gray shadow slowly spread over the sunken cheek.

"Kiss me, and say that you love me!" he gasped.

"I love you!" she said, as she kissed him tenderly.

The kiss was a lie, and a lie is a foul thing; but the Recording Angel has surely written the sin in the faintest of characters in his book, for the words that gentle, ugly Harriet obediently spoke were, and had always been, true.

And, with the kiss of deceit on his brow, a happy man passed into the great unknown, where, if there is mercy, he never learned the truth.—New York Telegraph.

THE POWER OF GRIT.

Make Up Your Mind to a Task, and You Will Do It.

To carry on the back a pack weighing a hundred pounds or more means not only strong muscles but a mastery of balance. In the Forest, Mr. Stewart Edward White says that the first time he did any packing he had a hard time stumbling a few hundred feet with just fifty pounds on his back. At the end of that same trip he could carry a hundred pounds and a lot of canoe poles and guns over a long portage without serious inconvenience. Mr. White says:

At first packing is as near infernal punishment as merely mundane conditions can compass. Sixteen brand-new muscles ache, at first dully, then sharply, then intolerably, until it seems you cannot bear it another second. At first you rest every time you feel tired. Then you begin to feel very tired every fifty feet. Then you have to do the best you can, and prove the pluck that is in you.

Mr. Tom Friant, an old woodsman of wide experience, has often told me with relish of his first try at carrying. He had about sixty pounds, and his companion double that amount. Mr. Friant stood it for what seemed like a few centuries, and then sat down. He could not have moved another step if a gun had been at his ear.

"What's the matter?" asked his companion.

"Del," said Friant, "I'm all in. I can't navigate. Here's where I quit."

"Can't you carry her any farther?"

"Not an inch."

"Well, pile her on. I'll carry her for you."

Friant looked at him a moment in silent amazement.

"Do you mean to say that you are going to carry your pack and mine, too?"

"That's what I mean to say. I'll do it if I have to."

Friant drew a long breath. "Well," said he, at last, "if a little, sawed-off chap like you can wiggle under a hundred and eighty, I guess I can make it under sixty."

"That's right," said Del, imperturbably. "If you think you can, you can."

"And I did," ends Friant, with a chuckle.

Therein lies the whole secret. The work is irksome, painful, but if you think you can do it, you can; for although great is the protest of the human frame against what it considers abuse, greater still is the power of a man's grit.

The Better Land.

"I hear thee speak of the better land.
Thou callest its children a happy band;
Mother! Oh, where is that radiant shore?
Is it where the flowers of the orange blows,
And the fireflies glance through the myrtle boughs?"
"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it where the feathery palm trees rise,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
Or 'midst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze
And strange, bright birds, on their starry wings,
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?"
"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it far away, in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand?
Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?"

"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy!
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy;
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—
Sorrow and death may not enter there;
Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom,
It is there, it is there, my child!"
—Felicia Hemans.

She Paid Well for Permission.

Mme. Seveillez, a 50-year-old widow of Paris, France, found a chance to marry again last week, but, fearing that the ghost of her husband might disturb her sleep, she consulted a spiritualist, and obtained permission for a second marriage.

After several seances, in which Mme. Seveillez paid large sums to the medium, the latter persuaded her to keep locked up for three days and nights in a dark room, placing all her valuables on a plate covered by a cloth, on the table near by.

At the appointed time Mme. Seveillez, tired of waiting for her husband's spirit, removed the covering of the plate, and found all her valuables gone and in their place a note granting her permission to marry. She has denounced the medium to the police.

Tong Haks of Korea.

The Tong Haks present the only virile patriotic faction in Korea. But it is a faction now threatening, now dispersed, now on the war path, now dissolved among the body of the people, now robbing and looting, now fighting, and now busied with theological arguments in a manner so impossible to western thought, motives and methods that it is almost impossible to characterize it.

It is the more difficult because the Tong Hak belief partakes of the nature of a religion and of piracy, of metaphysical discussion and of massacre, and also of patriotic resistance to official extortion.

Something Wrong.

"What's the matter?" demanded the slightly fuddled man as he got aboard the car, "ain't this the car I want?"

"What!" snapped the conductor. "How do I know?"

"Oh, you must 'a' knowed it or you wouldn't 'a's stopped an' let me ketch yer."—Philadelphia Press.

FACTS ABOUT THE COINAGE.

Director of the Mint Gives Information as to Old and New Issues.

The director of the mint is called on to answer such a wide range of questions concerning the values of old and new coins and medals that he has found it necessary to issue circulars covering matters of this sort. It tells some interesting facts. It appears that the mint does not buy old coins or paper money except some rare colonial coins in fine condition, which are desired for the mint cabinet.

Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion. The mint has no pattern pieces for sale. The government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorized by an act of congress. The mint supplies United States coins only and not of any past date. The $50 gold piece and the half-dollar and quarter-dollar pieces in gold were struck by private parties on the California coast during the 1849 period and not by the United States government.

The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Half and 1-cent, copper, in 1857; 1-cent, nickel, 1864; half-dime and 3 cents, silver, and 2 cents bronze, in 1873; 20 cents, silver, 1878; trade dollars, 1883; $1 and $3, gold, and 3 cents, nickel, 1889. The Columbian half-dollar was coined in 1893. The Lafayette dollar was struck in 1899, the date on the coin (1900) being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

There are certain markings on every United States coin that enable the place of its coinage to be located. Those struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse, near the bottom. These letters are: C for Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; D for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861; O for New Orleans and S for San Francisco.

The coins of the United States now authorized by law are: In gold, double eagle, eagle, half eagle and quarter eagle; in silver, half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime; minor, 5-cent nickel and 1 cent bronze. A person may buy a proof set of gold coins from the mint for $38.50 and a proof set of silver and minor coins for $1.50. When the business of the mints is slack medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public institutions and incorporated societies, at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation and the value of the metal.

A Sure Thing.

A crowd standing around one of the bookmakers at Overland park, Denver, one day during the races was given an opportunity to have a little joke on that self-important person, who was interrupted in his talk to the men by a well-dressed man who forced his way to him and said something excitedly.

The bookmaker beat on the railing before him and called for attention. "Gentlemen," he shouted, "I have been asked to say that a pocketbook containing $500 has been lost or stolen from a gentleman here who says he will give a reward of $50 for it.

"Seventy-five dollars!" yelled some wag on the outskirts of the crowd.

"Ninety dollars!" came from someone else instantly.

"One hundred dollars!" "One hundred and twenty-five dollars!" "One hundred and fifty dollars!"

In a moment the enthusiastic bids for the lost purse caused its owned to retreat to the grand stand and the bookmaker to say things which were drowned in the laughter of his audience.

"Ladies' Lace Overalls."

Devotees of the masculine mode in femininity may or may not be disappointed upon learning that the much vaunted English vogue of "ladies' lace overalls as holiday specialties" sounds severer than it looks. Reduced to final analysis, a drop skirt is the result, and such being the innocent case, the chances are that the garment in due course will be popularly adopted by milady's American cousins.

At first consternation prevailed lest something else might be intended. The initial intelligence relative to this interesting subject was conveyed to a Manhattan gentler sex fashion periodical by "our own correspondent," the cablegram reading:

"A leading West End draper is devoting his lace department to a display of special numbers in ladies' lace overalls."—New York Press.

The Brave Old Way.

I say risk all for one warm kiss,
I say 'twere better risk the fall,
Like Romeo, to venture all,
And boldly climb to deadly bliss
I like that savage. Shine way;
What mighty minstrels came of it!
Their songs are ringing to this day.
The bravest ever sung or writ.
Their loves the love of Juliet,
Of Portia, Desdemona, yea,
The old true lovers are living yet:
And we, we love, we weep, we sigh
In love with loves that will not die

Then take her, lover, sword in hand,
Hot-blooded and red-handed; clasp
Her sudden, stormy tall and grand,
And lift her in your iron grasp
And kiss her, kiss her till she cries
From keen, sweet, happy, killing pain
Aye, kiss her till she seeming dies;
Aye, kiss her till she dies, and then,
Why, kiss her back to life again!
—Joaquin Miller in Smart Set.

The Tailor's Waterloo.

"No, sir," said the tailor, breathing hard. "No new suit till you pay for the one you have got on."

"Very well," said we coldly. "We shall sleep in this one, pull up one suspender higher than the other, wrinkle our shoulders, and then beg all our friends to go to you, and show them what a fine fit you gave us."

We had him there.

Was the Final Insul

"He is furious with you," said the girl with the red pompadour.

The girl with the retrousse nose only smiled as she turned to the mirror and caught up a stray lock of hair with a gilt hairpin.

"He said," went on the girl with the red pompadour, "that you were utterly devoid of principle and intensely vain and horribly selfish."

"Did he?" giggled the girl with the retrousse nose, craning her neck to see if her collar was quite straight at the back.

"Yes, and he is telling it about that your father is not half as rich as people fancy, and that your family came originally from Kansas, where your grandfather ran a—a—I forget what they call it, where they sell beer and things—and that there is a discrepancy in your coat-of-arms; and that he taught you all you know about art, and that you never read anything but paper-covered novels and didn't know an ism from an ology until he met you, and—"

"Oh, well," interrupted the girl with the retrousse nose, taking a bundle of pins out of her mouth and serenely pulling in the lacings of her girdle, "he feels terribly cut up, poor boy, since I—since we—ceased to—well, since it has been all off. You can't blame him for saying some spiteful things, and everybody knows they are not true."

"Of course," agreed the girl with the red pompadour, "and that is what I told Edwin. There isn't a single word of truth in what he has said, even that you wear number seven boots and have your frocks cut low to hide them, and—"

"Did he say that?" gasped the girl with the retrousse nose, applying a powder puff in the midst of it to her nose, and turning wrathfully upon her companion.

"Why, yes," replied the red pompadour hastily, "but you surely don't blame me for that, since you did treat him rather shabbily, Madeline, and—"

"I said," cried the girl with the retrousse nose, bringing the brush emphatically down on the corner of the dressing table, "that I didn't blame him, or anything, but forgive him, for attacking my character and my veracity and my reputation, and my commonness and my ancestry and my father and my grandfather! But when he impugns my feet—my feet—Stella Carlton's no more than any woman could stand, trying to punish him!"—New York Press.

Not What He Appeared

He was certainly not the sort of character you would expect to meet at the track. Had I by any marvelous mishap wandered into the Salvation Army headquarters? Or some Gospel tent. No, I was where I had headed for—the race track—but what in the name of all that was unheard of was HE doing there?

His plain, black garb of ministerial cut, the narrow tie, the straw hat with its somber band, spoke much, but his countenance told even more. Smooth shaven, a grave and serious cast to his long, thin face. He stood near me, and if he felt emotions of any kind he gave no outward sign.

If his thoughts were on the horses—surely, it was not possible that he had any money on them—no, I could not bring myself to imagine anything so improbable. He interested me so greatly that I found myself turning every now and then in his direction, but I never saw any change in his mode of attitude.

It was over. The horses had passed the judges' stand. The names of the winners had been called. He still my solemn friend preserved the same unmoved demeanor.

It was only when the last number was run up that he gave any sign of interest. Even then he had the same calm, grave look, as he solemnly removed his hat, placed it on the ground, and then, still serious and sedate, jumped upon that hat until it was a crushed and ruined mass.

Having done this, he turned and walked with the same deliberate movement to the betting ring.

"I must see the end of this," I said, following him.

He had won $1,200—and could buy a new hat.—New York Telegraph.

Belle Proved Her Braver

Miss Mary Doherty of Margaretta street, Pittsburg, after killing with a revolver two large catamounts which had attacked her, was found unconscious some days ago on a lonely road near Clay Run, twelve miles east of Connellsville, Pa. Philip Coxe, a young farmer, nearly drove over the prostrate body of the young woman, which lay in the middle of the road. Close by were the carcasses of the fierce beasts she had slain.

When she regained consciousness Miss Doherty described the terrifying experience which had befallen her on her return from a visit to a friend who lived a short distance from Clay Run.

As the neighborhood has been troubled considerably by catamounts, the young woman, who is an expert shot, carried a pistol as she ventured forth unattended.

When within a half mile of Clay Run she was startled by the appearance of two formidable beasts, which sprang from behind a rock on the hillside. Before the young woman could recover from her first fright the catamounts were upon her, clutching at her throat. Drawing the pistol Miss Doherty fired, killing one animal and wounding the other.

The young woman fell to the ground bleeding from numerous cuts on the neck, face and body, whereupon the wounded catamount renewed its attack. Miss Doherty fired again; her aim was true, and the wounded beast fell dead by her side. Then Miss Doherty fainted.

Miss Doherty is a prepossessing brunette, and before her removal to Pittsburg was considered the belle of the village near which she had her encounter.

Canada's Output of Gol

According to the report of the geological survey of Canada for the last year, recently issued, since 1896 upward of $97,000,000 worth of gold has been shipped out of the Canadian Yukon. The production of the precious metal in this district amounted to only a few hundred thousand dollars' worth eight years ago. In 1899 it had leaped to $22,000,000, but since that record year it has steadily declined several millions each year until last year the production amounted to $12,250,000.

It is reported that practically all this gold has been taken out of the wonderfully rich claims contained in about half a dozen creeks in the Klondike district, and the decreasing production of this wealth is largely attributed to the exhaustion of the best deposits. Although production is apparently decreasing, it is shown, on the other hand, that mining activity in the Yukon is increasing. Machinery is being extensively introduced for mining operations, with the result that many abandoned claims and low-grade gravels are being profitably worked with a good degree of profit.

It would seem from the present condition of things in the Yukon that the day when the placer miner, with his pan, could in a brief space of time secure a vast fortune is now a thing of the past. The Yukon is experiencing the conditions that have resulted to all other mining countries, and capitalists are now coming forward and are acquiring the properties and securing the wealth of gold which only requires scientific development of the mines successfully to produce. The cost of mining in the Yukon is consequently being greatly reduced as well as the output of gold.

Victims of Human Gree

Another wild animal has been almost exterminated by the hunters. It is the beautiful satan ape of New Guinea, which once was so plentiful in the forests there that travelers told how almost every tree bore its load of handsome monkeys.

The beauty of the satan ape was its doom. Its wonderful shining fur, composed of immensely long silken hair, became popular for its furs about twelve years ago, and at once fur hunters penetrated the wild home of the monkeys to supply the markets of Europe.

In 1898 the government figures showed that 175,000 skins had been shipped in that one year. Within years so many monkeys had been killed that only 67,000 skins were reported in 1896. In many places the forests are absolutely lifeless now, and it is calculated that there will be no satan apes left at all in a few years.

The white heron, although it also exists in great numbers in certain parts of South America, is doomed like the monkey, for $100,000 worth of skins are exported annually from Argentina alone, while Venezuela sends out about $90,000 each year. It has been estimated that in the seven years of plume hunting in Florida the annual slaughter of these grand birds amounted to $1,500,000.—Omaha

Distress at Cape Town.

The distress at Cape Town owing to the prolonged commercial depression has become very acute. The government has announced its intention to cease payment of wages to men employed on railway relief works and to substitute rations and a small clothing allowance to guard against the rapid exhaustion of the funds voted by Parliament for the relief of distress. The funds at the disposal of the relief committee also are exhausted.

Explode Heaps of Dynamite.

In boring the Simplon tunnel, almost completed, 1,530,000 dynamite blasts have been made. Dynamite to the amount of 165,900 pounds was used.

Wisdom of Experience.

Parker—"Did the climate in Florida agree with your wife?"

Rapack—"Yes; but it did. Otherwise she would have made it hot for the climate."

VOL. II.

COTTON SITUA

President Jordan issues peal. All sections stir action

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President Jordan declares the bureau report just issued is in this year's cotton yield and has no confidence in the ginners.

"I now call upon every farmer who is holding cotton, and can possibly do so, to attend the cotton convention to be held in Shreveport, La., December 12 and 13." Continuing, the president of the association says: "There must be definite action looking to the holding of the balance of the crop until prices advance."

At this convention it will be the sense of the leaders that next year's cotton acreage should be reduced 25 per cent and the crop be cut down to about 10,000,000 bales.

Suggestion to Burn All the Cotton.

Courtland, Ala.—The people of Lawrence county, and particularly the cotton adjacent to Courtland, are as patriotic as any on earth and are willing to contribute their full share to the general prosperity of the country. The government report on the cotton crop found a great many of the farmers hundreds of bales of cotton on hand and not all of their debts paid. The report came out, as is now the history, the price of the staple which the south relied for a crop, dropped below the cost of production.

With the view of discussing some means of reducing the crop one of the representative men of the community met and promulgated ideas and resolutions set out that the originators of these suggestions did not know that they will accomplish the desired end, but they are willing to sacrifice their holdings to some extent to alleviate the condition of misfortune. The address is as follows:

"To Newspapers, Cotton Exchanges, Merchants and Cotton Growers:

"We believe that the government report of the cotton crop is too high by 750,000 bales, but should we be right what plan is best to dispose of the surplus? With the co-operation of cotton growers, merchants and the bankers of the cotton belt, we suggest a plan by all interested be voluntarily contribute from their growing crop a sufficient number of bales of cotton, based

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THE UNION.

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VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 15, 1904. NO. 38

COTTON SITUATION

President Jordan issues an appeal. All sections stirred to action

FARMERS URGED TO HOLD COTTON.

All Producers Urged to Attend National Cotton Convention—Mass Meetings Being Held.

Montgomery, Ala.—That there is to be concerted action on the part of leading cotton growers in the south looking toward the restoration of prices for the staple is proved by the agitation now in progress in every section of the south.

Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole received a telegram from Greenville, Tex., signed by E. S. Pettus and N. C. Murray, telling of a mass meeting of cotton representatives from Texas, Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory to be held on December 17th in Greenville. At this big mass meeting important resolutions will be drawn urging planters in other states to hold their cotton, assuring the people that Texas would hold on to its residue crop.

Commissioner Poole has also received a communication from H. M. Burt, of Talladega, who suggests most earnestly that he urge the cotton planters of Alabama to hold their remaining crop until the price goes back to ten cents. Mr. Burt said:

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"Every dollar's loss on cotton sold at present prices will go into the pockets of these speculators, and it remains for the present owners and holders of at least 5,000,000 bales of this crop to say whether this unrighteous hold-up and high-handed robbery shall be quietly submitted to."

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With the view of discussing ways and means of reducing the ruin, a few of the representative men of this community met and promulgated the plans and resolutions set out below. The originators of these suggestions do not know that they will accomplish the desired end, but they are all willing to sacrifice their holdings to a large extent to alleviate the common misfortune. The address is as follows:

"To Newspapers, Cotton Exchanges, Merchants and Cotton Growers:

"We believe that the government estimate of the cotton crop is too large at 11,750,000 bales, but should we be mistaken what plan is best to dispose of the surplus? With the co-operation of cotton growers, merchants and cotton exchanges of the cotton belt, why can not a plan by all interested be formed and voluntarily contribute from each cotton growing state a sufficient number of bales of cotton, based on the production of each state, to make 1,000,000 bales, this to be burned or otherwise destroyed under the supervision of the Cotton Exchange, Board of Trade or corporate authorities of the town or community in which it is grown? If this plan is feasible we, the undersigned citizens of Courtland, Lawrence county, Alabama, obligate ourselves to contribute our pro rata share of cotton, be it fifty bales or more, as a starter to reduce this surplus and obtain a fair price for the balance of the crop."

The gentlemen who have signed the above are representative business men of this community.

Texas Growers Will Hold.

New Orleans.—Some strength was given to the cotton market today by a telegram to W. P. Brown, from President Peters, of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, and other prominent Texas cotton men. The telegram said that a mass meeting of cotton planters had been called in every county in Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma to take place December 17th to devise ways and means to hold cotton. It was added that Texas would hold hers.

It was considered not improbable that a meeting of the planters and country bankers in all the southern states growing cotton would be held here about the date of the Texas meeting to consider means to meet the conditions imposed by the report of the bureau of agriculture.

North Carolina Loyal.

Raleigh, N. C.—Some of the best informed cotton men in North Carolina say positively that the growers here will hold all of their crop they can. They are now preparing to store cotton, and can, of course, secure advances upon it. A proposition is made in one of the leading papers in the state that the cotton growers shall unite, put only 20 per cent of their crops on the market, making a solemn pledge to this effect and also pledge themselves to reduce acreage next season 20 per cent. It is urged that these pledges be filed with the state commissioner of agriculture. Some persons have contended that the farmers will not work together and can not be all gotton in line, but that some will try to overreach each other. In reply it is pointed out that they did all unite in refusing to use cotton bagging made by the trusts and so put the latter out of business. It is further shown that the North Carolina tobacco growers united this year and reduced their acreage from 20 to 50 per cent in accordance with agreement. The farmers think 10 cents per pound is the fair and correct price for their cotton and the action suggested is in the line obtaining that figure.

A Georgia Man's Opinion.

Macon, Ga.—A new theory has been advanced for the recent slumps in the market price of cotton. William McEwen Johnston, the cotton mill operator of this city, attributes the decline in part to the predictions of a large crop made by certain cotton men of the north, enforced by misrepresentative statements of the condition of affairs down south.

Mr. Johnston says such men as Theodore H. Price, of New York, are influenced by selfish motives in circulating certain reports in the shape of letters and statements through the press with regard to such an enormous cotton crop for this year. Quoting from T. H. Price's cotton letter of Wednesday, where he predicts that this year's cotton crop will be 13,000,000 bales, Mr. Johnston suggests that the men who make such estimates are themselves interested in the market price of cotton from a financial standpoint; that they wish to produce a bearish effect on the market so as to be able to buy low and sell high.

To substantiate his view Mr. Johnston permits the newspapers to publish a letter received from a friend in Texas, whom he knows to be undoubtedly reliable. The lettor contains the following:

"T. H. Price sent down here a week or more ago to have some one to have some photographs taken of cotton being picked, if it did not cost over $25, and sent to him at once. They found one field (only a corner of it) and they put some negroes in it and then went to picking, and I suppose Price exhibited this and beared the market—a clear misrepresentation of the condition of things here."

To further show that this was in truth the intention of Price when he sent to Texas for the photographs, Mr. Johnston cites Price's cotton letter of Wednesday, in which he says:

"I am supplied with photographs of a number of fields in the south which I shall shortly publish, and which gives indisputable evidence of the fact that a large amount of cotton is still unpicked." Backed by the letter of his friend in Texas, Mr. Johnston declares that if these photographs are exhibited they will grossly misrepresent the actual conditions down south, giving color, as they will, to cotton predictions continually made by Price—thereby producing more decided slumps in the market price of cotton than have heretofore been the order of the day.

State Treasurer Reports.

Montgomery, Ala.—State Treasurer J. Craig Smith gave out his annual report to the governor, which is for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904. The report comprises all receipts and disbursements by this department during the fiscal year, also a condensed statement of the bonded debt of the state, with a numerical list of coupon bonds, exchanged and superseded by registered bonds.

According to his report there was a balance on hand at the close of business, September 30, 1904, $1,191,624.43. There was a balance on hand on September 30, 1903, of $994,056.56. Receipts from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1894, were $3,201,339.71. The disbursements for the fiscal year were $3,003,771.84. The general fund amounted to $1,858,143.80. In the general fund is included the money received from the convict bureau for hire of convicts, which amounted to $495,109.54, insurance department $85,854.30, department of agriculture $72,143.66, licenses, general, $308,000.37, from state taxes of 1903, $709,051.66, tax on record of mortgages, $59,321.99, and several other smaller items.

For the education fund there was received $1,017,797.49. Poll taxes paid $125,932.29 of this. The total bonded indebtedness of the state is $9,357,600. There are $185,400 worth of bonds that have been barred by the statute of limitation. The annual interest on the standing bonds amount to $448,680.

Alabama Officials Clash.

Washington—Two Alabama officials came to blows in the office of the assistant secretary of the treasury. William F. Tebbetts, collector of customs at Mobile, was the slightly injured party, and J. O. Thompson collector of internal revenue, administered the blow. Mr. Thompson, Postmaster Hughes and Mr. J. B. Cobbs, president of the Alabama National bank, dropped into the office of Secretary Armstrong to pay their respects. Mr. Tebbetts was at the time engaged in conversation with the secretary, and in response to a salutation Thompson gave to the secretary and Mr. Tebbetts the latter failed to respond, but left the desk and took a seat on a nearby sofa. It is claimed by friends of Thompson that he paid no attention to Tebbetts' action, believing that it had not been noticed by the secretary. Tebbetts, however, is reported to have risen from his place and walked deliberately between the secretary and Thompson over to Cobbs and Hughes, whom he greeted ver ycordially, ignoring Thompson. The slight offered Thompson then became apparent to all present, and the Birmingham collector at once resented it.

"I can not be insulted in this manner," Mr. Thompson is reported as saying to Tebbetts, "and you are an infamous scoundrel, sir."

Tebbetts walked over to where Secretary Armstrong was standing and is said to have replied, "You are an infamous scoundrel."

The words had hardly left Tebbetts' mouth before Thompson's fist landed on his face and the secretary's office was in an uproar. The blow struck by Thompson was not a very severe one, and Tebbetts managed to stand up under it.

Oil in Alabama.

Decatur, Ala.—The reports printed in the daily press all over the country to the effect that Major John W. Otley had made a rich find of oil at Humble, Tex., has awakened much interest throughout north Alabama from the fact that in 1901 the United States government sent Major Otley to north Alabama to make a geological survey of this section.

In his report of the oil fields of north Alabama, Major Otley has this to say:

"The points recently examined were the most pronounced I have ever met with, and I unhesitatingly pronounce these fields in Morgan, Lawrence, Franklin and Colbert counties equal to any fields east of the Mississippi basin."

Major Otley's opinion of oil fields has proven to be correct in every particular in these sections where a thorough test has been made. It was Major Otley who located the great oil fields at Beaumont, Tex., a few years ago for Captain A. F. Lucas. It is the belief of the people here that oil in paying quanties for this region can be found here.

Speaking further of this locality as an oil field, Major Otley said: "The north Alabama oil fields are located in the Hartselle, Decatur, Russellville and Moulton valley sections of north Alabama. This field is an extension of the great Appalachian oil belt which extends from Canada to the gulf of Mexico. The development of this section of north Alabama will undoubtedly prove a very rich field in both illuminating and lubricating oil.

Wells are now being drilled near Huntsville, Ala., in Madison county, near Athens, Ala., in Limestone county, and at several points in southern Tennessee near the Alabama line.

$80,000,000 LOSS

Boll Weevil Cost Cotton Growers Eighty Million Dollars in Past Five Years.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

Over Five Hundred Delegates Attending Convention.—Mass Meetings Held.

Shreveport, La.—Important papers by government experts were read at the National Cotton Convention. Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture, is scheduled for an address. Dr. Howard personally represents Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and what he will have to say will be listened to with profound interest. Others on the programme are Dr. D. W. Hunter, of the Sale Bureau, and Dr. William Stubbs, director of Louisiana experiment stations.

Many delegates arrived over night, swelling the total now here to more than 500.

There was much discussion among delegates upon the mass meeting held immediately after the close of last night's session. At least two-thirds of the delegates present participated in the proceedings for the purpose of taking some sort of action to check the present decline of cotton. Speeches were made by Harvey Jordan, of Georgia; D. Smith, of South Carolina, and others, advocating immediate remedial action. A resolution will be offered at another meeting urging the farmers to hold their cotton for higher prices and reduce their acreage next year.

Col. E. S. Peters, of Texas, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' Association, who was elected permanent chairman, called the convention to order.

Dr. Howard Speaks.

Dr. L. O. Howard, of the bureau of entomology, department of agriculture, was the first speaker. He said he was here to personally represent Secretary Wilson, who was taking a great interest in the deliberations of the body. The secretary would have been present, but he thought the best interest of the cotton farmers were better subserved by his remaining in Washington to make an effort to secure a large appropriation to be used in fighting the boll weevil. Dr. Howard reviewed the history of the boll weevil since its first appearance in the southern cotton fields up to the present time, and said the paper to be read by Dr. W. D. Hunter, of th egovernment bureau, would explain fully the work done by the department.

Dr. Hunter followed Dr. Howard, and his paper was listened to with marked attention.

Hunter's Address.

Dr. W. D. Hunter, who has charge of the boll weevil investigations of the United States department of agriculture, spoke upon "The Boll Weevil Situation." He said in part:

"The ravages of the boll weevil have affected not only the cotton producers of Texas, as well as of the United States, but have also disturbed the general economic conditions throughout the south, and have caused disturbances in every quarter of the globe where American cotton is used in the factories. It has caused every person in the world, who uses cotton in any from, to pay more for it than formerly. The pest was first known to occur in Texas in the vicinity of Brownsville about 1892. Since that date it has advanced annually forty or fifty miles, and there seems no probability that it will not eventually reach all parts of the south where cotton is produced, if it does not indeed reach other cotton producing countries. At present the infested territory covers practically all of the cotton producing counties in Texas and the larger portion of six parishes in Louisiana. Numerous reports regarding the occurrence of the pest outside of the states that have been mentioned have been investigated and found to be erroneous.

"Careful investigations of the life history of the pest reveal few factors that seem to indicate that it will die out as has been the case with some of the injurious insects, although it is not beyond the range of possibilities that some such an occurrence may eventually take place. The only suggestion that has been offered towards checking the invasion of the pest is in the establishment of a wide zone of land in which the cultivation of cotton should be prohibited. On account of the reasonable degree of success that has attended efforts toward controlling the pest in Texas, it seemed doubtful if such means would be justified.

Disastrous Effects.

"The effects of the ravages of the boll weevil in Texas may be summarized as follows:

"First—It has during the past five years caused a loss of at least eighty millions of dollars.

"Second—It has increased decidedly the area required to produce a bale of cotton.

"Third—It has practically destroyed the credit of the small farmer, who has been in the habit of depending upon cotton, although farmers who have diversified their crops are still able to obtain necessary credit.

"Fourth—It has had the effect of driving large numbers of negroes from the cotton lands of the state. Negroes lend themselves poorly to the modifications in the system of producing the staple, which are necessary on account of the ravages of the pest. Intensive cultivation, to which negroes can be brought only with great difficulty is one of the great essentials in producing a crop.

"Fifth—It has forced a diversification of crops, and in this way is considered by many parties as a beneficient influence. While this may be the ultimate result of the work of the boll weevil, the depression that comes from the changes necessary before a complete system of diversification may be followed is apparent to all parties who have investigated the matter in Texas.

"It will be noted that cotton production in Texas has decreased annually (with the exception of one year, 1900), since the invasion of the pest; although the reduction has not, on the whole, been very decided. This absence of a great falling off in production is due to two principal factors; (1) that there has been a considerable increase in acreage, and (2) following the suggestion of the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture and their own experience, the planters of Texas are becoming familiar with the proper system that must be followed to mitigate the damage by the pest. The system recommended by the department of agriculture, as the result of several years' study of the habits of the pest, and experiments upon a large scale in various parts of Texas is now generally known as the 'Cultural System.' The greatest danger to be feared from a further invasion of the cotton belt is that this system, which has been found to work well in Texas, may be less applicable elsewhere. Many conditions of climate and plantation practice show that there will be increased difficulty when the pest reaches the alluvial lands, which produce the bulk of the crop in the eastern portion of the belt. This emphasizes the continuation of the experimental work of the department in regions that are about to become invaded."

Dr. William C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana experiment stations, next addressed the convention. He said he had been misquoted in saying the infected area in Texas should cease planting cotton. He reviewed the work of the state staff in attempting to destroy the weevil in Louisiana and efforts to prevent further spread.

"What the Weevil Has Done, What the Weevil May Do, and What the Weevil Must Not be Allowed to Do," was the subject of a paper read by Prof. K. H. Connell, editor of Field and Farm, of Dallas, Tex.

San Francisco.—L. F. Ayson, commissioner and chief inspector of fisheries of New Zealand, has arrived here for the purpose of taking home with him one million eggs of the eastern white fish and 300,000 salmon eggs from this state to stock the streams and lakes of New Zealand.

One Legged Club.

Atlanta, Ga.—The one-legged men of Atlanta will complete its organization with about 300 of the best known one-legged men of the city in the organization. A street parade will be arranged for an early date. The plan of the club is that each member pays $1 50 a month into the club for five years, and he then receives a new artificial leg with the guarantee that it will be kept in repair.

A young girl has been charged with wrecking a train. Her mother must have been asleep at the switch, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle declares.

To Raise Salaries.

Washington.—Senator Stewart introduced a bill to fix presidential and congressional salaries. It proposes to raise the salary of the president to $100,000 a year, the vice-president and speaker of the house of representatives to $20,000 each, and each senator, representative and delegate to $10,000. It is provided that the bill shall take effect March 4, 1909.

That Joaquin Miller is in a fair way to be a millionaire is no proof that poetry is any more remunerative than it was some months ago. For making millionaires oil is still far ahead of poems.

Professional Cards.

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William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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If you want good Bargains and good articles in Dry Goods, Groceries & Hamilton-Brown, Shoes, we have them for you

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Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

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The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	L. W. Harper
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Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon, Calera, Ala.

THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

There was a great philosopher
Lived years and years ago;
And such a merry soul was he
They called him laughing Joe.

For laugh he would throughout the year,
Let things go wrong or right;
Let fortune smile or fortune frown,
His heart was ever light.

And little children every day
Would gather round his place,
To listen to his hearty laugh
Or see his smiling face.

But gloomy-minded people said
They thought it was a shame
A man should be disposed to laugh
At good and bad the same.

At last they gathered in a crowd
And pulled his dwelling down;
They hustled him around the streets
And drove him from the town.

To find a home beyond the sea
Upon a foreign strand,
And never dare to set a foot
Upon his native land.

But when they chased him from the realm
Those people little knew
What even one good-natured
And smiling face can do.

Now children seeking after Joe
Would round the ruins stray,
And grieve because the people drove
Their laughing friend away.

And long before a year went by
Those bad-behaving men
Sent messengers across the sea
To coax him back again.

And out they ran with princely gifts
To meet him at the shore,
And begged him there to live and laugh
In peace forevermore.

—Palmer Cox, in St. Nicholas.

MY BURGLAR

By LEWIS HOPKINS

I CAN remember when I wore dresses, and long yellow curls like a little girl, but cannot remember when I did not love a gun. Toy guns satisfied my early childhood, but with my first pair of pants came the longing for a real gun, which rapidly increased as I grew older. My brother Will, two years my senior, was possessed with the same longing, and by the time I was nine and he eleven years of age, we had come to seriously consider ways and means of acquiring a gun. Our father was a very positive in his refusal to assist us in any material manner, and even went so far as to forbid our attempting it ourselves, considering us too young to be trusted with a gun.

Inclined to obedience, we gave the matter up for a season, but could not bring ourselves wholly to abandon it.

One day brother Will came to me in great excitement, saying he had found a gun that could be bought for $1.50, and that we must set about raising the money at once, before some one else secured the prize. It was a large sum of money for us to get together, and it cost much thought and labor to do it, but the possibility of owning a gun stimulated us so that we speedily accomplished the task, and one fine morning purchased and proudly bore home our first real gun. It was an antiquated army musket, rusty and battered, but to our eyes all that a gun ought to be.

We found it a heavy load to carry, but no burden was ever borne more cheerfully. A careful and critical examination of our treasure, after we had gotten it safely home, developed the fact that it was so heavy neither of us had the strength to hold it out in firing position. But Will solved this problem by suggesting that we could shoot from a rest on some convenient stump or fence.

Then on further investigation we discovered that neither of us was tall enough to reach up to the muzzle of the gun to pour in the powder and shot with which to load it. This was more serious, and not so easily remedied as the first difficulty. I suggested that we might carry a box to stand on when loading, but this plan did not seem quite practical, and was not very well received by my brother. "It is all we can do to carry the gun, without lugging a big box, too," said he. "And who ever heard of anybody going hunting with a gun and a box to stand on when loading it?" he rather indignantly inquired.

I think the fact of its being so unorthodox, rather than its novelty, caused us to dismiss it as wholly impractical; for we could not consider any method not approved by sportsmen, now that we had a real gun.

We finally consulted an old gunsmith, telling him our troubles, and he advised that we have the barrel of the gun cut off, thereby reducing the weight and the length, and agreed to do the job himself for the modest sum of forty-five cents.

We promptly resolved ourselves, for the second time, into a ways and means committee, and after a few days of as earnest financiering as ever fell to the lot of men engaged in an enterprise of importance, we sallied forth to the gunsmith's with our gun and the price of the desired improvements.

With something like two feet cut off the barrel, and the same from the iron ramrod, we had an arm that either of us could hold—very briefly—in firing position, and readily reach the muzzle of from the ground.

Cocking our gun gave us much trouble at first, but this we finally learned to do by resting the muzzle on the ground, bracing the stock against our chest, and pulling on the ponderous lock with both hands. The sound of the two "clicks," announcing the stages which we knew as "half" and "whole cocked," was thrilling in the extreme, bearing a strong resemblance to the noise made by a heavy fire-set falling on a stone hearth. It was simply sweet music to our ears, and we knew that no gun ever had a stronger, or more business-like click.

It was some time before we could persuade our father to allow us to test its shooting qualities; and when we did, our further knowledge of the gun, and its strong characteristic might be thus summed up: It had wonderful capacity for ammunition, taking a handful each of powder and shot, at a load, with a handful of paper on each. A very loud and booming report, when fired. A recoil which led us seriously to consider, at times, whether or not the propelling power had not—in some manner—become reversed; and the knack of scattering shot in a way beyond the power of belief.

We also discovered a little later on, that the threads of the tube seat were worn, and that occasionally the tube was blown out, whistling by our heads with terrific force, and not killing us—although occurring several times—simply and solely because of the kind and all-wise Providence that especially regards the reckless boy.

But what a grand, good, beautiful gun that old iron wreck was to us, and how we loved it. The boy of to-day with his double hammerless, that has never cost him an effort beyond the request for it, knows nothing of real love for a gun.

I think we never killed bigger game than a robin—and few of those, I am thankful to say—but we believed our gun fully up to the mark on any kind of game, big or small; and as for burglars, we only wanted a chance to show that it was—above all things—a man gun. Many hours which should have been devoted to sleep did we devote to planning our campaigns against the burglar we were always expecting, often slipping out of bed and stumbling around in the dark to change the location of the gun to meet conditions changed in our discussions.

Our room was on the second floor of an L, and opened out on a back porch. This porch was inclosed below, but open and surrounded by a railing above. Steps led up from the lower to the upper floor and about midway the lower floor opened out on to the yard.

The other members of the family were absent from home attending an entertainment one evening, but my older sister was ill, and I was left at home with her for company. Her room was also up stairs, and next to the one we boys occupied. Left to ourselves, my sister was lying down, and I sat looking at pictures before the open grate fire.

A suspicious noise finally attracted my attention, and after listening a moment I slipped quietly out into my room to investigate. Seeing nothing there, and the noise continuing, I secured the gun and went out on to the back porch. I had opened the door very carefully, without making a sound, and when out on the porch could distinctly hear the noise which sounded as though it was on the lower porch.

Holding my breath, in mingled fear and excitement, I tiptoed to the edge of the porch and looked over the railing. The moon was shining brightly, making objects nearby plainly visible.

Immediately under where I stood was a man, and a very large one, I thought. Calmly, yet vigorously, he was working on the fastening of the door that opened on to the steps leading up to where I stood, and I at once realized that our long looked for burglar had come.

Together with my brother, I had planned, longed, hoped and looked for his appearance for days and weeks past, and now that he had come, and was so close—I could all but touch the top of his hat with the muzzle of my gun—I discovered that my feelings had suddenly undergone a radical change.

Instead of being delighted, I was truly sorry. Instead of being calm and self-possessed, as I had always felt sure I should be, I was shaking from head to foot with abject terror; so great was my fright it positively made me sick. I made a desperate effort to cry out, but only choked and gasped, making no sound. I tried to retreat into the house, but my legs refused to carry me.

With the now forgotten gun in one hand, and clinging to the banister with the other, I stood looking down on the man as he calmly proceeded to work at the door fastening, which I knew to be none too secure. Expecting every minute that he would effect an entrance, I now began earnestly to wish that I had left the gun in the house where it would not have been so convenient to his hand when he attacked me.

I could not say how long I stood thus, but know it seemed a very long time. The man was using some sort of instrument with which he worked at the fastening of the door, twisting and turning it in the lock, stopping every little while to push and gently shake the door to see if his efforts to force the lock had been successful.

Utterly unconscious of my near presence he worked away, while I watched him in fascinated silence. Each time he shook and pushed the door I expected it to open and let him in, but the fastenings held.

I finally began to recover from the first effects of my dreadful fright, and to wonder if it was not possible for me to shoot the man as he worked at the door. He was evidently a real burglar, and deserving of the most severe punishment.

As I seriously considered this matter my courage increased, and I finally concluded to attempt it. Stepping up on the lower rail of the banister, I leaned over and, carefully lifting the gun over, lowered the muzzle until it pointed fairly down on the man, and was only a few feet from the top of his unconscious head. Trembling with excitement, I pressed the stock to my shoulder as I hung over the railing immediately over him and, with two fingers on the heavy trigger, began to pull with all my strength. Until fairly out of breath I tugged on the trigger, expecting every instant to hear the loud report and see the man fall dead, suddenly cut short in his awful career of crime. Ceasing my strenuous efforts finally, and pausing to get a better hold on the trigger, it suddenly occurred to me that the reason the gun had not gone off was the fact that in my excitement I had forgotten to cock it. My fears were now, for the time, forgotten, and I was all excitement for fear the man would discover me, and make his escape before I could kill him.

My youthful mind in no wise realized the awful deed I was contemplating, in deliberately attempting to kill the man. It but seemed a brave and heroic act. One for which all good people would praise me, and best of all, one which would make me the envy of all the other boys of the town.

Entirely forgetting the fearful racket made by the cocking of my weapon, I let go the trigger, laid hold on the ponderous lock, and tugged away with might and main. The excitement under which I was laboring lent strength to my arm, and the first desperate pull my arm, and the first desperate pull brought the gun to half-cock, although I was using only one hand, instead of both as I usually found it necessary to do.

If the gun had actually fired it could not have produced a more startling sound than the loud click which announced it at half-cock.

As it rung out on the still night air, the burglar's head snapped back as though moved by an electric current, and I shall never forget the look of terror in the white face of the man as he suddenly looked up right into the muzzle of the gun pointing full down on him, and so fearfully near.

I was again overcome with terror at being suddenly so discovered by the man whose life I was attempting, and hung over him speechless and motionless, wondering what he would do to me.

For an instant he gazed fixedly, as though fascinated, into the muzzle of the gun, and then I noticed that he seemed to be settling down as if his legs were slowly sinking into the ground.

Then suddenly, with a shriek of terror that fairly split the air, and nearly caused me to fall over the railing, he sprang back with a mighty leap, which carried him fully twenty feet, and, turning, fled to the rear of the yard at top speed, leaping and dodging from side to side as he ran.

The yard was high in the rear, and protected by a retaining wall of stone, and above the wall, and a little further back, was a high board fence. Neither of these obstacles seemed to present the least difficulty to the fleeing man. He ran up the wall like a scared cat and fairly flung himself over the fence.

The street was steep and rocky in the rear, but I plainly saw and heard him continue his retreat with undiminished speed until he turned the next corner.

It then took me a very short time to get back into the house where I was glad to find my sister undisturbed and quietly sleeping.

When the family returned and heard the story of my adventure, they all, with the exception of brother Will, sympathized with me. Will insisted that I was "a chicken-hearted chump," and said I did not deserve ever to have another good chance at a burglar as long as I lived, and I very frankly told him that I hoped I never would.—Forest and Stream.

An Excusable Pun.

It was tacitly agreed among the humorists, at their convention, that any one who stooped to perpetrate a pun should be ostracized, and the inhibition was observed until the day of a reception at the Kentucky Building.

There a group of fun makers was being photographed, and there was some difficulty in keeping the constituents still. The photographer of one of the papers had taken a picture, and it was, he feared, unsatisfactory. "Do be still a minute!" he pleaded.

"Yes, do," chimed in Strickland Gillilan, the new President of the association. "Be still a minute, for he wants to get a second!"

Bue the "second" looked like the picture of a riot.—Sunday Magazine.

The Automobile in Turkey.

Certain newfangled inventions have not yet found favor in the eyes of the Sultan of Turkey. Long ago he issued an edict that no machine operated by gasolene should be used in his domain; consequently no automobile has yet made its appearance in Turkey. It seems, however, that a wealthy citizen of Constantinople, who has succumbed to the fascination of the horseless machine and wants to bring one into the country, petitioned the Sultan to modify the order, but no sign of relenting has come from him.—Washington Post.

Do It Now.

This life's a garden full o' weeds—
We've got to pull 'em all
Before they fill the field with seeds
When they are dry an' tall.
While we complain the field gets full—
Don't sit with frownin' brow
An' fret because you've got to pull—
It's best to "Do it now."

The job a fellow soldiers on
Is one that's never through;
Each day's another chance that's gone
An' left us more to do.
Nobody else can do your work
Like you can, anyhow;
The task grows bigger while you shirk—
It's best to "Do it now."

There's always lots o' time to spare
To tell your woes, my son;
The hardest work of all to bear
Is that that's never done.
The "put off" man, he does things twice
In spite of all his row.
Don't wait to ask or give advice—
Get out and "Do it now."

—W. D. Nesbitt.

Paper Parachute.

This is not quite as exciting sport as shooting the chutes, but it is good fun. Of course you know what a parachute is—a thing like an umbrella, with or without the stick, which, when properly weighted and dropped from a balloon or a high tower, will fall to the ground very slowly and gently because its broad surface offers a great deal of resistance to the air.

Parachutes used by balloonists are generally very large and have no stick, but some daring persons have jumped from housetops with common umbrellas and escaped without serious injury.

It would be rather interesting to drop a small parachute from the roof or a window and watch it sail gracefully to earth, but the fun would hardly pay for the work, as you would have to carry it upstairs for each flight, unless it was destroyed or captured by some other boy on its first descent, which would probably be the case. What you want, clearly, is some means by which you can shoot the parachute up into the air from the ground.

Such a parachute gun is easy to make. You need only a tube large enough to contain the parachute easily and a stout rubber band.

The parachute may be made of tissue paper or other thin, tough paper, or of thin muslin or silk. It needs neither the stiff ribs of an umbrella nor any mechanism for opening and shutting; its weight and the resistance of the air attend to that.

It does need a stick, however, and this should be very thin and light, and at least twice as long as the closed parachute—that is, as long as the diameter of the open parachute. The stick is simply poked through the parachute, and a thread tied around the top of the paper and the stick will make all secure.

The ribs, if they may be called such, are merely six or eight threads or fine cords pasted to the outside of the parachute from the top or center to the edge. The upper ends of the cords may be tied round the stick; the lower ends should project far beyond the edge of the parachute, and be fastened to a metal ring, through which the stick passes. The lower end of the stick has a knob too big to go through the ring, and on the bottom of the knob is a groove for the rubber band. The shooting tube, which may be of paper, should be as long as the stick and large enough to let the closed parachute slip through easily. The rubber band is attached across the bottom of the tube, one end being tacked to each side.

Put the folded parachute into the tube, see that the rubber band lies in

About to Be Discharged.

the groove, hold the tube firmly with the left hand, and, with the right, pull down the knob and the ring together several inches and let go.

The stretched band contracts and shoots the parachute up into the air like a pea from a pea shooter. When the parachute has reached its highest point it begins to fall, but immediately opens out, fills with air, and descends very slowly. If there is much wind it will sail quite a distance before it reaches the ground, especially if you stand with your back to the wind and incline the gun forward.

Clay Pipe Water Mill.

This water mill belongs to the class of "reaction" mills which are turned one way in the effort to throw a stream of water in the opposite direction, and it is made of a clay pipe.

Cut away one side of the mouth end of the stem with a knife (not your best one), or rub it away with a file or on a grindstone until it is like Fig. A—that is to say, until you have laid bare, so to speak, the bore of the stem for half an inch or so. Then stop the hole, both at the end and at the side, with sealing wax, leaving only a small round hole at the point farthest from the end, as shown in Fig. B.

Now all you have to do is to fasten a fine cord with sealing wax to the edge of the bowl, at the precise point that comes nearest to the smoker's mouth. Tie the other end of the cord to the chandelier or other convenient object, and pour water gently into the bowl.

A fine jet of water will shoot out sidewise from the little hole in the stem and the pipe will begin turning in the direction indicated by the arrow. I twill keep on turning as long as there is any water in the bowl, and, indeed, a good deal longer, by the effect of the momentum.

What makes it turn is this: At any

Water Mill in Action.

point of the pipe except near the little hole the water presses with equal force in every direction on the pipe. At the point of the stem opposite the little hole there is a certain pressure on the pipe from the inside, and this pressure is not balanced, because on the opposite side—that is, the hole—there is nothing for the water to press against except itself. Hence the water is driven out in one direction and the pipe is spun around in the other.

Simple Experiment.

Cut two slips of paper long enough for each to encircle the outside of a bottle, leaving an uncovered space between the slips. Fasten them in place by a thread and then wrap a piece of twine around the uncovered glass between the strips.

Tie one end of the twine to a nail or some convenient hook. Hold the other end with one hand, and with the other move the bottle quickly backward and forward. This is done in order that the twine may rub upon the exposed glass between the paper bands. This action will shortly cause the surface of the glass to heat. After it is well heated drop some cold water on it. Now, by a sharp stop, you may break the bottle in half so evenly that there will not be one jagged place in the entire circle of the break.

But of what use is this bit of apparently superfluous knowledge? Well, suppose, for instance, the glass stopper in your cologne bottle (if you are a girl) got stuck and refused to budge. All you have to do to dislodge the stopper is to wind a heavy cord around the neck, get some one to pull one end taut, take hold of the other end yourself and work the neck mildly to and fro in the string, just as you did in the first experiment. This continued friction will cause the neck of the bottle to become so hot that it will expand and the glass stopper will be loosened enough to allow it to be pulled out without further trouble.

Some Games for the Season.

A good game, just suitable for this season, is the game of the "Whalers of New Bedford." Some particular spot of the playground is selected to represent the harbor of New Bedford. All the players, except two, scatter and pretend to be whales. The two who remain must join hands and "put to sea" from New Bedford to go a-whaling. They must select a particular "whale" and go after him, but under no circumstances must they let go of each other in doing it.

The "whale" must be carried successfully into port, and he may resist his captors all he pleases, with the exception, of course, of punching or otherwise making a rough fight. Naturally the whalers try to catch the smallest "whale" first.

Arrived in port, the "whale" becomes a whaler, and takes his turn at going out, hand-in-hand, with one of the first whalers, to catch another "whale," and so on till the sea is fished out.

Best for Soap Bubbles.

The best solution yet made for blowing soap bubbles is prepared as follows: Fill a quart bottle half full of distilled or soft water, and sift into it four-fifths of an ounce of Castile soap powder. Allow the powder to thoroughly dissolve, then add one-third of a pint of pure glycerin. In making the solution be sure to keep the bottle in a temperature of 70 degrees or more; also, when blowing bubbles, carefully see to it that the room is at a temperature of 65 degrees or a few degrees above. Having the right temperature is one of the greatest factors of success in making bubbles. After the solution is a day or two old, or at any time when it fails to make good bubbles, freshen it up by adding more glycerin. With this solution bubbles can be made which will last from one to ten minutes. Some have been made which floated in the air from twelve to thirteen minutes.

THE LITTLE COUNTRY PAPER

It's no sixteen-page edition that exp... big men's views,
And it's not filled up with pictures... with telegraphic news.
It isn't printed daily, with an... every hour,
And the editor's not bragging of... fluence and power
It may have faults and errors... these I will forgive,
For it's printed in the county... where I used to live.

It is only issued weekly... up for style
But when it arrives I gla... by for awhile
I don't read in its pages a... and great men
But I see that "Silas... some wood to town...
And that "Grandma Parl... that "Old Bill Jones...
And it tells just what the... Sunday sermon was.

I see again the faces... used to know
In one dam... Happy Long Ago
And I feel I'm once more... Just wander now
And that "Uncle N... or that "you dear...
At which our fo... Declaration's sway.

There are never any... questions of the d...
But it says that "Tom... other rise in hay
I can see no glaring he... election light,
But it says that "Tom S... Elgerton to-night
And my thoughts some... when the bell...
Telling that "Reverend T... ited there to...

It may be crude and home... little country sheet,
And the make-up of its... rather obsolete
It is damp when I unfold... is sometimes blurr...
Yet it's always more than... read its every word
And no trading to a city ma... boy can give,
Than the little country w... where he used to liv...

—Rochester Democrat and...

FLASHES OF FUN

"Russia must have a... fund." "Why?" "I see she is... ing three or four new..." Chicago Record-Herald.

"Though poems may her... The chap who toils and... Ne'er moves a girl's affe... The fellow who recites them... Was..."

Denham: "It's a good... some people that this coun... restricted immigration." "Why?" Denham: "There's rather short of ancest... Tonics.

Mr. Lingering—"What is... little dog howl so?" Mr. Garr—"He always howls when he thinks it is time to... the house for the night." Tribune.

How kind it is of all the... To stay awake at night... And watch us when... And see that all is... This is their work—it is... To do—the stars so bright.

M. J. H., in Life.

"My daughter has developed... feet passion for music." "... woman next door." "Yes?" replied Snappe. "I'll bet it isn't a stance to the passion your... music arouses in my bo... Philadelphia Ledger.

"Now, my child," said the mother to her youngest, "... want you to be on your good be... and not make a pig of your... "What for?" demanded the... savage. "Because we're going to... that new minister for dinner." ... delphia Press.

Servant—"Mrs. Grace... boy up in the pear tree, eating... at a great rate." Mrs. G... you know who the boy is?" S... "It's the Carter boy who lives... door." Mrs. Grace—"Oh, ... case, let the dear little fe... e wants. Those pears are... brickbats."

Homing Pigeons.

Before the days of the telegraph... telephone the homing pigeon was... quickest carrier of news and... fortunes were acquired by those... made daily use of the... ing commercial messages. In... Franco-Prussian War the part... by homing pigeons was so impo... that the attention of the w... was drawn to these... tures, and the great European po... spent large sums in establishing... maintaining pigeon posts for... times of war. Nowadays we do... tends that the homing pigeon... much use, but for dwellers in the... try, who are not in close touch... telephone or telegraph offices, ... may arise many occasions... pigeons can be employed to advan... Any country doctor with an exte... practice can readily appreciate... practical value of a few well-... birds as a means of communi... with his home when the saving... lives is at issue.—Country Life... America.

When the Dean Took Heart.

Dean Hole, the noted English cl... man who died recently, was on o... casion crossing the Channel aft... visit to the Continent, the voyag... ing very stormy.

The Dean was a bad sailor and... suffered a great deal on the trip... Dover he was looking over the rai... company's rules on the station w... a passenger came up. Said the d...

"After that stormy voyage we... at least one advantage in making... subsequent trip to London. I s... company carries returning empti... reduced rates."—London World.

THE LITTLE COUNTRY PAPER

It's no sixteen-page edition that comes
big men's views,
And it's not filled up with pictures
with telegraphic news.
It isn't printed daily, with an
every hour,
And the editor's not bragging of his
finance and power.
It may have faults and errors, but
these I will forgive,
For it's printed in the country, way
where I used to live.

It is only issued weekly, and it's not
up for style,
But when it arrives I gladly put the
by for awhile
I don't read in its pages what the
and great men say,
But I see that "Silas Jaggers has
some wood to town to-day,"
And that "Grandma Parks is better
than 'Old Bill Jones is dead.'"
And it tells just what the parson
Sunday sermon said.

I see again the faces of the
used to know
In the dim-and distant fancies of
happy Long Ago;
And I read up in one corner that
ice winds howl and blow,
And that "Uncle Nathan Smith
an early fall of snow;"
Or that "our debating club will
see able next week,
At which our fellow-townsman,
Brotherton, will speak."

There are never learned essays on
questions of the day,
But it says that "folks are looking
other rise in hay;"
I can see no glaring headlines of the
election light;
But it says that "Tom Shaw marries
Edgerton to-night,"
And my thoughts somehow grow
when the old folks' names I see,
Telling that "Reverend Tompkins
vited there to tea."

It may be crude and homely—that
little country sheet,
And the make up of its pages
rather obsolete,
It is damp when I unfold it, and the
sometimes blurred;
Yet it's always more than welcome,
I read its every word,
And no reading to a city man a
joy can give,
Than the little country weekly
"where he used to live."
—Rochester Democrat and Chron

FLASHES OF FUN

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And watch us when we go to
And see that all is right!
This is their work—it's all they
To do the stars so bright!
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The American Child and the Dentist.

By MARY ANNABLE FANTON.

MOST long suffering little American children seem to regard the dentist as an essential part of growing up. They know they must clothes and medicine, and lessons occasional punishment, and precSaturday play-time snatched away small hours at the dentist.

y expect as much to have their filled just as often as they do to new hats and new shoes or mas presents at midwinter. And occasional sophisticated small perll even boast of her gold fillings, old-fashioned country baby of her gold curls.

pparently children are trained to the—dentist a necessity, and people are much the same. We to have forgotten that people right to sound teeth, that teeth ing to healthy people should be and strong and perfect, such as North American Indians and Sea Islanders have.

ourse there is a reason in the place for teeth of over civilized losing strength and working The gums, like muscles, need on to keep up a good circulation. uscle that isn't used gets flabby mpable, and teeth that are not sed, as it were, get lifeless and loosen or decay.

reason teeth do not get enough nowadays is because they were ally intended to gnaw bones and gristle; and now that these primiods are regarded as inelegant that the teeth are used mainly for ereals and tender meats, there tically no friction and hence but circulation in the gums. And so comes all sorts of troubles of a paralytic condition.

t fortunately there is a remedy for condition and a very simple and ensive one. It is nothing more or than the right use of a stiff tooth-

And this does not mean tearing the gums as though one were ing in a spring meadow, or ng such pressure on them at the of the teeth they are picked and doesn't mean doing any sort of thing and hoping to get good re-. What it does mean is to get a ately stiff brush and to use it intelligent vigor twice a day on upper part of the gums, both inside outside; get a good brush and one a knob at the end so that the s can reach the utmost parts of gums, and a large brush; a very ow brush is much more apt to cut gums. Use the brush two or three s, at least long enough to start g the gums.

times, even if the brush is most ly used, the gums will bleed at but this only means that they are inflamed and anemic condition particularly need this treatment. thy gums will not bleed when are brushed unless the brush is ssly used so that they are cut the bristles.

is not nearly so necessary to use powder as it is to make sure that soft and pure. A sure way to mphasis this is to add to a mug of a tiny pinch of borax. This ens the water so that it becomes tly cleansing, hardens the gums, es the tendency to bleeding, and is highly" antiseptic, freeing the th from all possible impurities, and ing the breath wholesome and t.

ore, in addition to this method of ing the mouth sweet and clean, a der is desired, it is a good idea to are the mixture one's self, making in this way that the ingredients ll fresh and pure.

following is an inexpensive but dent tooth powder: prepared chalk, ounces; powdered orris root, one ; powdered white castile soap, half ounce; pulverized sugar, one ounce; boric acid, one-half ounce; of wintergreen, one-half fluid m. Grind all together to a fine er and sift. Add a little olive oil ift again. This amount of pow should last a family of four people ast six months, and if put in l jars will keep nicely.

some made wash is also a wise ution in these days of fake patent erations. An excellent wash conists of myrrh and borax, the formaiding and the latter strengthening gums. It is combined in the following way: Quillaja (soap-bark), powder, one ounce,; orris, coarse der, one-fourth ounce; saccharine, grains; oil of peppermint, one-half rachm; oil of wintergreen, one-fourth rachm; water, nine ounces; glycerine, ounce; alcohol, six ounces; solu- of carmine, one drachm. Mix, mate for seven days, agitating occaally, and filter.

en when all possible care and pre- on has been taken in the nursery the first appearance of the baby it is still wise to have a child a dentist once a year just to see no possible cavity has come gh carelessness or inherited bad If the soft brush and the borax e has been used for baby days, chances are that these visits to the ist will mean nothing more unsant than a few minutes' examin- of the teeth through a micro- and a slight cleaning with a ice brush.

e money to be saved by these few precautions and the torture to be taken out of boy and girl life is simply incalculable. Where there is a family of, say, four children whose teeth are in the usual brittle or crumbling condition, and where gold is used for a filling, a dentist bill is often quite as big in a year's time as a doctor's bill.

Mothers frequently say, "I neglected my children's teeth because I have not the courage to make them go to a dentist and suffer so terribly."

Any sensitive person can understand this point of view, but the real point is that the children should not be made to go and suffer, but that their teeth should be so cared for in the nursery days that they do not have to be tortured later in order to save enough teeth to get through life becomingly and healthfully.

Billy's Joke.

"See that," said Billy W——.

"That" was nothing less than a stylishly but simply dressed young lady, just entering a Third street office building.

"Yes."

"Well, that's old man B.'s daughter. She's going up to the old man's office to pin one of those roses in the buttonhole of young Sprigg, the old man's clerk. They're sweet on each other, but they fear the stern parent, you know. The old man always goes home or to his club about 3.30, and, after telephoning, the young lady goes up for a little chat with Spriggs, tete-a-tete, you know."

"So? Good for them! Love will find a way, won't it?"

"Sure; but think of the possibilities the situation offers for a little joke now—a 'phoney joke.'"

"But——"

"Oh, come! I'll show you."

Billy led the way upstairs to his own office in the building opposite to the other. Taking down the 'phone, he called up old man B.'s office. After an interval we heard an impatient:

"Hello! Who is it?"

"Mr. B—— in?"

"No. He's never in this time o' day. Call up green—double-pink-o."

Then we waited a few minutes at Billy's window, glancing now and then at the charming little scene across the street in B.'s office. Billy went back to the 'phone and called up B——.

Again the interval, followed by the impatient:

"No! I tell you he's never in after 3.30."

"Strange," returned Bill; "they told me at his house that he left for the office a quarter of an hour ago."

"Bang!" went the other 'phone, and Billy and I hastened to the window. Such a scurrying! She couldn't find her hatpin; then her handbag was shy; but she was out of that office in forty seconds by Billy's watch. One minute later we saw a stylishly dressed and very rosy young lady hurrying north on Third street, while a somewhat agitated appearing young man hurried south on the same pavement.

Billy seemed to enjoy it; but, really, it was rather heartless.—Portland Oregonian.

Comrades.

Bobby was ten years old, and an alarmingly light hearted and careless young person. It was supposed, however that he would be capable of escorting his grandmother to the family Christmas dinner, one block away from her home, without mishap.

He was tall for his age, and he offered his arm to his grandmother in a gallant and satisfactory manner as they started off together.

"I hope he will remember that she is almost ninety, and not try to hurry her. I'm sure I've cautioned him enough," said Bobby's mother as she began to dress her younger children. But when she arrived at the family party it appeared that grandmother had turned her ankle and was lying on the lounge.

"Bobby," said the mother reproachfully, "where were you when grandma slipped."

"Now, I won't have that boy blamed," said grandmother briskly, smiling up into Bobby's remorseful face. "We came to a fine ice slide, and he asked me if I thought we could do it, and I told him I did. And I want you children to remember one thing: when you get to be most ninety you'll count a turned ankle a small thing compared with having somebody forget that you're outlived everything but rheumatism and sitting still. Anybody that likes can rub this ankle a minute or two with some liniment, but I want Bobby next me at dinner, mind!"

Curious Ice.

Dr. Wells, a London physician, in 1818, in his published essay on dew, was the first to draw attention to the curious artificial production of ice in India. Shallow pits were dug, which were partially filled with perfectly dry straw; on the straw board flat pans containing water are exposed to the clear sky. The water, being a powerful radiant, sends off its heat abundantly into space.

Royal Company Islands.

Among the red dots on the map denoting the British Empire is a group of islands south of Australia bearing the name of the Royal Company Islands. Now the Admiralty has issued a "notice to mariners," headed "Royal Company Islands—non-existence of." The original report of their discovery cannot be traced, nor have they apparently been seen by passing vessels.

Inquest Over a Mummy.

A short time ago a Coroner's inquest over a mummy was held in England. The object had been imported from Egypt, and the authorities deemed it legally necessary to ascertain the fact of death in the usual way. The mummy was spoiled during the inquest and a lawsuit followed.

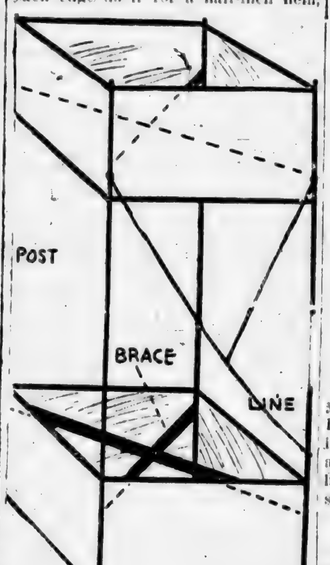
IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

HON. THOMAS E. WATSON,
of Georgia.

HOW TO MAKE A BOX KITE.

Boys and girls, and even grown-ups, have learned that there is fun at kite flying from early spring until late fall. One thing that has helped them to learn this is the flying qualities of the box kite. Everybody who cares for outdoor fun should know how this is made. Here are directions that any one can easily follow:

The four corner posts should be about two and one-half feet long, and as light and slender as you can whittle them. Four inches from each end of each piece is cut a little notch for the braces to rest in. The four braces are whittled down the same size as the posts, and are about twenty inches long. Each end of each brace is notched to fit over the post. The notch in the end of a brace and the notch in a post come together. Now take two strips of thin, strong paper, five feet long and nine inches wide. Fold over each edge as if for a half-inch hem,



to guard against tearing. Now while some one holds up the four posts, set the braces in place and tie light cords around the whole frame right at the ends. There; the frame is up. Now draw the paper snug around it, just inside the cords and paste the ends together. When the paste is dry, take off the cords. The bridle should be three feet long, and tied tightly at each end to two posts, eight inches from their ends. In the middle of the bridle tie the kite line.

After you learn how to make a kite of this size, you will enjoy making a much larger one. These kites fly even in a light wind.—Globe.

EGYPT'S NEXT KHEDIVE.

Prince Mohamed Abdul Mouneim, elder son of the Khedive and heir-apparent of the Khedival throne, was born on the 20th of February, 1899, and is consequently a little over five

THE EGYPTIAN HEIR APPARENT.

years old. His mother, the Princess Ikbal Hanem, is famed for her beauty, inherited from a long line of Caucasian ancestors, and she is very gifted, exhibiting the happiest influence over her son.

Her Opinion of Boys.

A little girl wrote the following essay on boys: "Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies by and by. When God looked at Adam, He said to himself, 'Well, I think I can do better if I try again,' and He made Eve. Boys are a trouble. They wear out everything but soap. If I had my way the world would be girls and the rest dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy. Man was made, and on the seventh day he rested."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

MODEL SCHOOLHOUSE WHICH WON THE PRIZE AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE BEST FOOD FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

It is generally agreed when among poultrymen that a proportion of the food of fowls in nitrogenous form helps in the production of winter eggs. This has also been my personal experience. When by the reddening of their combs and the peculiar cry indicating the approach of the laying season is in evidence, I then begin the feeding of meat in some form, in pretty liberal quantity, as often as every other day. The fine beef scraps, so commonly sold for this purpose, I have always had on hand, and have fed occasionally when out of sweeter material, but have never liked them because of their disagreeable smell, and the half belief that they flavored the eggs, a matter I need be particular about, as new-laid eggs make part of my breakfast the year round.

I read, however, in a bulletin of the West Virginia Experiment Station that a careful test has proved that the beef scraps obtained from Chicago are better for egg production than were ground fresh meat and bones. I have generally fed my meat in the form of hogs' harslets, cooked and chopped up. I have seen them hung up in the coop raw, to be picked at as wanted by the fowls, but mine will not eat them that way. The liver they don't care much about.

A few winters ago a young fellow drove through the town, once or twice a week, selling fine chopped meat at quite a reasonable figure. My harslet formerly cost me fifty cents a dozen, but now $1. As the fertilizer manufacturers sell the meat constituent in them at less than 1½ cents per pound after the cost of manufacturing it into that form, where it must weigh much less than in its raw state, I infer that they would make as much on it if sold at a cent a pound as it comes from the animal. If so, why is there not a good chance for quite a business for any enterprising young fellow in any of the towns adjoining such factories to buy, grind up and sell such meat in the cold season to those who keep hens in his vicinity? I should suppose he might easily double his money and still further increase his income by carrying in his cart at the same time other poultry supplies, adding also a few well-established medicinal remedies, and, if he be ambitious to make the most of his business, let him make himself a necessity to the community by knowing more than they do of poultry ailments and how to treat them.

When a younger man I gave a bag of meal for the carcass of a large horse, killed by accident. This I cut up, packed in snow, and fed, with such good result that my little flock averaged through the cold season three-fourths as many eggs as there were fowls, one day laying one more egg than there were fowls, the extra egg, as is always the case in such rare instances, being a soft-shelled one, the shell not having time to form upon it.

The best results that I have ever known in egg production were obtained by two poultrymen residing in my vicinity who kept poultry on a large scale, one of them between two and three thousand hens. Each of these for nitrogenous food fed fresh fish waste, the trimmings and waste fish from city markets. They cooked before feeding feeding one of them with waste onions. I was told by a clerk in the store that bought the eggs, that purchasers sometimes complained of their unpleasant flavor, but whether this was caused by the onions or fish I never learned. I took occasion awhile ago while in Boston to inquire about the waste. I learned that a few of the larger establishments made as much as two barrels a day, and that it is removed by city teamsters like other waste material. As it can be conveyed by barrels having screw air-tight heads, which will prevent the escape of any odor, I should suppose that for small cost beyond that of transportation it might be purchased by the poultry raisers of the surrounding towns.—J. J. H. Gregory, in The Massachusetts Ploughman.

SHOEING YOUNG HORSES.

A horseman says that trouble comes in this work when there is improper handling the first time the colt is shod, and that before the colt is taken to the blacksmith for the first time he should be prepared for shoeing by handling his legs in such a careful manner that he will understand that he is not to be harmed. The rule invariably is to take the colt to the blacksmith first. This is a poor plan. We have found the following method to be an excellent one in preparing the most vicious colts for shoeing.

Tie a long strap around the colt's neck, passing it along the near side and between the hind legs, bringing it to fit close to the body; then pass it under the strap which is around the neck; then tighten up the strap gradually, holding the colt by the bridle. The colt will probably pull a little, but speak to him kindly. When he has become accustomed to the strap lower it to a point just above the hock and gradually pull upon the strap until you have lifted the leg, at the same time pull back or to the side on the bridle to keep him from stepping ahead; then take the leg in your hand. The same thing can be done with the other leg, and after the process has been gone through several times you will be surprised to find how easy it is to lift any of the colt's legs.—Indiana Farmer.

NOT GOOD FOR HOGS

The Arkansas Experiment Station prints a bulletin detailing the results of feeding cotton-seed meal to pigs, and the conclusions arrived at are thus stated: "The economy of feeding cotton seed meal to pigs is a question which our experiments were not especially designed to solve, except in so far as this is influenced by the mortality of the feeding animals. Unless the percentage of deaths can be reduced to insignificant proportions, it is obvious that cotton seed meal never can be an economical food. The maximum amount in which cotton seed meal can be fed to hogs is about one-half pound per day to (young) pigs, and for larger animals probably about one pound. It can, therefore, only form a small proportion—one-sixth or so—of any purely grain ration fed. The characteristic post-mortem feature of cotton seed meal poisoning in all our cases was an acute dropsy of the pleural and heart sacs, with intense congestion (probably secondary) of the liver and kidneys, the immediate cause of death being suffocation from compression of the lungs."—Indiana Farmer.

DWARF FRUIT TREES.

Dwarfing is accomplished by budding or grafting robust growers on slow-growing stocks,—an easy process with most fruit trees. While the dwarf pear is the most familiar example of a dwarf tree in the United States, there are stocks upon which apples, cherries, plums and peaches can be grown with the same general result. Besides this form of modification, there are other methods quite as important to the owners of small areas. Standard sizes may be grown as "bushes" or as "pyramids," thus making it possible to know them much closer together. Pruning and training, used in combination, have shown the possibilities of restricting plants to the "espalier," "cordon," and other styles of training employed in growing fruits against walls. These methods not only allow plants to be grown more closely than is common in orchard practice, but they allow the grower to take advantage of locations under which trees could not develop normally. The side of a building may be utilized as a support to an apricot, nectarine, pear or grape, although the grape is the only one normally adapted to such a position.—Indiana Farmer.

POULTRY NOTES.

It is a good idea to whitewash your poultry house during this month as the lice will be gathering for winter in every hole or crevice.

To get good eggs in cold weather you must remember it takes warm houses. If not in a position to build at present, you can remodel your old building, so it will be fairly comfortable.

It is a very good plan to begin calling your flock at present, when prices for market fowls are high.

Don't neglect to store away some vegetables for feeding. They will be a good feed for fowls if cooked before feeding.

It pays farmers as well as poultry fanciers to change their breeding cockerels each year. It improves the flock and also helps to strengthen the health and growth of the young stock. —J. A. R., in Indiana Farmer.

FROM A SHEPHERD'S NOTEBOOK.

In fattening sheep, especially, punctuality in feeding should be strictly observed.

Feeding in sheep husbandry is like any other problem in live stock. However good the breed, without good care and feeding, they must necessarily degenerate.

Sheep increase so rapidly and mature at so early an age, and their flesh is so wholesome for food, that every farm should have its flock.

In mixed farming there is enough going to waste on every farm to almost maintain a flock of sheep, which would be lost without them.

Sheep, independent of wool, are worth more than their cost in what they do for the farm and in the meat they furnish.

Kill Insects by Electricity.

Recently in a paper read before a technical society at Odessa, Mr. Lokuzejowski described a way of killing the young insects in fields by electricity. A dynamo is carried on a wagon (horse or automobile), and the current excites an induction coil, giving a high tension discharge. One pole of the coil is to the metal tires and the other to metal brushes passing over the ground. The discharge kills the grubs, etc., in the soil.

A Cleveland woman is of the opinion that a wife has a right to discharge her husband just as she would a refractory cook, but fortunately we have not yet gotten so far advanced.

THE UNION.

Published every Thursday at Clanton, Chilton county, Alabama.

Wallace C. Edler, Ed. and Pub

Subscription price, in advance, per year, $1.

For advertising rates, call at the office, Seventh street, between First and Second avenues.

Entered April 15, 1903, at Clanton, Ala., as second class matter, under act of congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

UNION CLUBBING LIST....

The **UNION** *and* Yellow Jacket, **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Home and Farm **$1.00**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Montgomery Advertiser, **$1.25**

The **UNION** *and* Weekly Atlanta Constitution. **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Semi-Weekly Globe Democrat **$1.50**

The **UNION** *and* Saturday News **$1.25**

Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

Now, every one of our people be sure to call on the tax collector and pay their back poll taxes, pay up and get into shape so that you can vote on stock law or school tax when they come up, as they surely will the coming year. In paying your poll tax it is only taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The money stays right in your own community and goes to the school. tf

The expedition of the American Museum of Natural History returned from Mexico with a story about finding an animal 2,000,000 years old. Presumably they counted the rings on the critter's teeth, for it certainly wouldn't have owned up to any such age, or if it had done such a thing, the statement would have been taken as an empty boast.

The propriety of receiving for educational or religious use money tainted by contact with questionable hands has been passed upon by the Yale authorities in a judgment more novel than that involved in acting upon the acceptance of a Rockefeller donation or a Carnegie library. Yale felt itself justified in accepting a sum amounting in American money to about $40,000, which British missionary societies had declined. The money was an indemnity paid by the Chinese Boxers for the murder of two English missionaries. The societies to which the martyrs belonged refused to accept the gift from the Chinese Government, spurning it as "blood money," and the Chinese Government proudly declined to take it back, handing it over to the British Government to hold in trust for some missionary object. The Yale Foreign Missionary Society declared that it felt no qualms about accepting and devoting it to the erection of a couple of buildings for its new mission college in Changsh, China, the first to be founded in a foreign land by an American university. This decision by Yale may serve as a precedent, concludes Collier's Weekly

Sugar-coat your words before turning them loose upon your unoffending fellow-men.

HURT BY GUN CONCUSSION

Artillery Soldiers at Fort Wetherell Hurled to the Ground.

Ten-Inch Rifle Exploded Prematurely and Twenty-four Soldiers and Officers Were Stunned by the Concussion.

Newport, R. I.—Lifting a ten-inch gun from its carriage and hurling it back on its trunnions, a 570-pound shell exploded prematurely in the chamber of a gun in Fort Wetherell, at Narragansett Bay, threw the entire gun crew, which included Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Willard of the engineers and Lieutenant Frank W. Rawlston of the coast artillery, to the ground and sent the metal shell hurtling through the top of the parapet and out to sea.

Fears were had at first that both the officers had been blinded and perhaps made deaf by the explosion, but sight and hearing returned to them and they are suffering only from bruises and cuts about their faces. Both were taken to the post hospital, however. The soldiers who were with them were more fortunate and suffered only from the falls they had. The accident, it is said, is the first in Fort Wetherell.

A detachment of the Ninety-seventh Coast Artillery was at rifle practice under command of Colonel Willard and Lieutenant Rawlston. Several shots had been fired before this last shell was placed in the gun. The breech had been closed, locking in the great weight of metal and its explosive charge, and the men were about to place in position the gear which takes up the recoil when for some reason not yet explained the charge was fired. The officers were standing nearly directly in rear of the gun and the men were working beside it, when with a terrifying roar the shell was ejected from the steel barrel and the massive tubular piece vaulted backward as if alive, springing clear of its carriage, which it tossed from it like a pebble. The muzzle of the weapon was deflected downward and the shell tore its way through the wall of masonry, wrecking it, and passed out into the ocean.

Every man near the gun was thrown from his feet, but the soldiers were the first to recover themselves. They found their officers stunned beside the gun carriage and picked them, bleeding from head and face, from the ground. The concussion had been overwhelming, and that together with the fall had left the officers unconscious. It was some time before they recovered their senses, and then they were taken to the hospital. Colonel Willard was able to walk to his quarters after his injuries had been treated.

When the men examined the damage which had been done, they found the top of the parapet had been torn away for twelve feet or more, that the gun carriage had been wrecked, and the platform on which it had stood had been destroyed. The gun itself was badly battered, and it may be that the mechanism of the breech has been damaged irreparably.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN DEAD.

Veteran Politician, of Kings County, N. Y., Passes Away at His Home.

New York City.—Hugh McLaughlin, long the leader of the Kings County Democracy, died suddenly of heart disease at 11:15 o'clock at night while disrobing in his bedroom at his residence, 163 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. McLaughlin dined with his family earlier in the evening, and said at the time that he was "feeling bully." Leaving his home soon after 7 o'clock he went as was his nightly custom to the rooms of the Exempt Firemen's Association in Borough Hall, and had a setto with dominoes with some of his old cronies.

While retiring that night Mr. McLaughlin complained of feeling ill. His wife, seeing his face was very pale, despatched a servant to summon Dr. Joseph A. Kene, the family physician. Dr. Kene on arriving at the house found Mr. McLaughlin stretched out on the bed half conscious. He died shortly after.

Mr. McLaughlin was without question the most powerful county leader in the nation in the early days of his control, before age began to make inroads on his mental and physical vigor. He suffered keenly the loss of the leadership a year ago, and those who knew him best observed that he had been failing steadily.

Mr. McLaughlin was probably one of the wealthiest men in the State, and his fortune is estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. It consisted of large blocks of telephone, elevated railroad and gas and electric light stocks and securities. His real estate holdings are said to be worth several millions.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Remarkable Feats Performed by Boat Built at Kiel

Berlin.—The Germania Works at Kiel have built a submergible torpedo boat, which has met a number of tests successfully, maneuvring readily above and below the surface, and diving and rising very quickly. She descended off the bow of a battleship, and rose up on her opposite quarter, maneuvred for two hours submerged, and won a game of hide-and-seek with a swift steamer detailed to follow her. The Admiralty, nevertheless, is continuing experiments with other types of submarine boats.

To Compel Statements.

Congress met at Washington, D. C., and Bourke Cockran introduced bills to compel publicity of sources and disposition of campaign funds.

Express Messenger Shot.

A Wells-Fargo Express messenger was shot by a train robber on the Santa Fe road in California.

Charges Against Fair Judges.

Charges of corruption were made in connection with the awarding of certain premiums by the World's Fair.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton county for the year 1904, and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.

Clanton, last 10 days in the year commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.

T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

Notice No. 25720.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., November 4, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court, at Clanton, Ala., Dec. 17, 1904, viz: Ansom M. Hudgens, Homestead entry No. 34625, for the Sw 1-4 of Nw 1-4, W 1-2 of Sw 1-4, Section 30, Tp. 21 n R 17 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Redding J. Holloway, of Verbena, Ala.; George E. Skinner, of Lightwood, Ala.; William Gaylor, of Lightwood, Ala.; James Glenn, of Mountain Creek, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.

6t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, rendered on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1904, I, Lee Hayes, was appointed and directed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court house door of Chilton county, Alabama, on

SATURDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1905

during the hours of legal sale, the following described land, to-wit: S. W. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4; N. W. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, section 32; S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4, N. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, section 33; W. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, section 34; S. W. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, S. E. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, section 27,—all in township 21, range 13, Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of an equitable division among the following named joint owners thereof: Mary A. Robuck, Daniel Dunivan, R. N. Robuck, Bluford Dunivan, James Dunivan, Victoria Sims, Dennis Dunivan, Beula Matthews, John O. Dunnivan, Claud B. Dunivan, and Robert Dunivan.

LEE HAYES, Commissioner.

tf

NEW CUBAN BOND PLAN.

Loan of $12,000,000 and Use of Surplus to Pay Veterans.

Havana, Cuba.—Leading members of the Cuban Congress are now advocating the winding up of veterans' claims by the payment of seventy-five per cent. thereof. It is estimated that the money required for such a settlement could be provided by an additional loan of $12,000,000, together with the accumulation of the Government surplus. President Palma favors the plan.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The prettiest house in Clanton, 8 rooms with two acres of ground enclosed by fancy wire fence.

One brick store house.

Two frame houses, three rooms each, new, near depot.

All pay a handsome income.

Bargains, see me at once. tf. J. B. DOWNS.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

To Be Held at Concord January 20-21, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Music by teachers of institute.

Devotional Exercises—Rev. T. F. Davis.

Welcome Address—E. H. Parrish.

Opening Address—Robert Session.

Enrollment. Short talks by teachers.

Noon, Centralizing County Schools—G. L. Speer.

Give Your Daily Program in Teaching and Your Opinion as to Its Necessity—J. B. Ruffin, H. A. Harris.

The Ideal Teacher—P. G. Manese.

The Ideal Parent—A. E. Davis.

SATURDAY.

9:30Opening query box.

Improvement in and Around School Buildings—J. H. Anderson, Robert Jones.

School Discipline—S. B. Powell, B. R. Richardson.

Discussion of rules by institute.

Educational address.

Conveyance will be furnished teachers coming by rail to Clanton.

J. W. MOORE, Chairman.

W. O. PERRY,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
G. L. SPEER, Sec'y.
Board of Education.

NOTICE!

Teachers' examination will be held in Clanton at the court house on the 1st Monday in January, 1905, at 10 a. m. sharp. No applicants admitted after that hour.

J. W. MOORE, County Superintendent.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union:

People in this community are feeling a little blue over the drop in cotton, especially those that are holding, but we hope the price will be better again. Monroe Scott and Miss Alice Watson were married last week, and have moved into our settlement, and we all wish them much prosperity and happiness together. E. G. Cofer has got in his new stock of goods, and we all are going to buy from him. Some of our boys went down on Six Mile hunting and report a nice time, killing 16 squirrels, 2 rabbits, 1 opossum and a duck. Columbus Scott gave a pound supper in honor of his birthday on December 8th. Mr. W. F. Langston has gone to north Alabama. We all miss him very much. With best wishes to the Union and its subscribers.

MARS HILLIAN.

Notice No. 25707.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., December 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1905, viz: William M. Johnson, Homestead entry, No. 33513, for the Se 1-4 of Section 12, Tp. 22 n of R 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Cox, of Clanton, Ala.; Lonzo L. Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; Moses Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; William H. Parish, of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER, Register.

tf

Appeal for Funds.

London.—Lord Mayor Pound has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of the unemployed of London. King Edward has contributed $1,250; Queen Alexandra, $1,00; the Prince of Wales, $500; the Princess of Wales, $250; Lord Iveagh, $2,500; the Rothschilds, $15,000; the Duke of Westminster, $10,000, and the Peabody trustees, $25,000.

Mr. E. S. Lyman, of Montevallo, is writing a history of the old town, Montevallo. It is one of the historic towns of the state. It was the center of life for all that part of the state in the years gone by, and it has sent out many good people to bless other parts of the state. Mr. Lyman is specially fitted to write the story of the old town.

China Wants Money.

St. Petersburg.—The Pekin correspondent of the Novosti wires that China is seeking to raise a foreign loan of 10,000,000 taels, with which to pay the arrears of her indemnity. According to the correspondent, the plan is to make the loan for fifteen years at 6 per cent. and issue it at 95.

Sugar-coat your words before turning them loose upon your unoffending fellow-men.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.

You will find a full line of

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. | PAINTS OILS and GLASS.

We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.

CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down			DAILY	Read Up		
AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3		AM No 8	AM No 2	PM No 10
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

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For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

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The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued **Semi-Weekly**, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is **Republican** in Politics and has no equal or rival as a

Great Modern Newspaper.

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NOW IS THE TIME.

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The Union, Clanton, Ala.

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SHOES made of Leather.

SHOES that are Reliable.

SHOES made to Wear.

NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.

Every Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

P. D. WILSON'S

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Big Reduction in Prices of Everything for **CASH** ONLY

Now is the Time to get GENUINE BARGAINS

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices

110 North 20th Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand "Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,

Clanton, - - - Alabama

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

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CENTRAL TIME.

PM	DAILY	AM	AM	PM	Read Up
No 3		No 8	No 2	No 10	
10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45	
18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22	
....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59	
....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53	
....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40	
03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32	
....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17	
....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11	
....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04	
25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00	

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ther information address

TINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

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JOES made to Wear.
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, Groceries, Flour and Fee

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Department Full and Complete.

J. W. SMITH.

ce Building Clanton, Alabam

WILSON'S

Going out of Business

for **CASH** ONL

v is the Time to get NUINE BARGAINS

er's Restaurant,

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110 North 20th Street,
MINGHAM, ALABAMA.

L MERCHANDISE AN FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

pecial & Mule Bran

the Best on Earth'

C. JONES,

Alabam

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor—Judson Strock.
Council—W. M. Wilson, E. G. Rob[illegible], W. I. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
Clerk—J. Watts Moore.
Marshal—Ed Smitherman.

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.

Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September.

Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whiteside.

Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Callen.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middleton.
Tax Assessor—A. C. Mims.
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. [illegible] Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

Alpine—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor. T. Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
Beth-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
Brookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
Bethany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. B. Huett, clerk, Verbena.
Clanton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st and 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, clerk.
Cane Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th Sunday. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
Center Hill—Rev J. M. Gothard, pastor; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
Concord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
Collins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, clerk.
Chestnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
Corinth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday. W. B. Jones, clerk.
Cross Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 1st Sunday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
Corinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st Sunday. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
Canaan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pastor; W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
Ebenezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pastor; R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
Jemison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
Liberty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd Sunday; W. M. Wood, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd Sunday. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
Mars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pastor; H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
Mulberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; C. Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
Mount Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rudd, pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk, Jemison.
Mount Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
Maple Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand, pastor; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd Sunday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. C. W. Free, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Mills.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. 3rd Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, pastor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clanton.
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; J. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd Sunday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Thorsby—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. M. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903.	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs.

Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

All persons owing me are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts at once, as I am going out of business and must close up all accounts, notes etc. without delay.

Respectfully
P D Wilson.

tf

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.

Total receipts to Dec. 14, '04, 5,921.
Price on same date, 7 1-16.
Total receipts same date, '03, 6,192.
Price same date, 11 1-2c.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

J. A. Poole was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

A. M. Whitworth and J. N. Downs were in Clanton Thursday. Mr. Downs lost several hundred dollars by fire a few weeks since, and made wise by experience he is going to protect the balance of his property by insuring it in the Farmers' Mutual.

R. L. Barrett and J. W. Culp were pleasant visitors Thursday. Mr. Barrett had come to town with a number of others to witness the marriage of his nephew and Miss Weaver, but the would-be groom being under 17, no license could be given, much to the sorrow of the young couple.

Rev. J. T. Eckford has been assigned to the Methodist church in Clanton for the coming year. Our old friend, Rev. D. B. H. Jeffcoat, has been placed on the superannuated list on account of his continued bad health. He has our sympthy.

Old Bro. Caldwell is putting down a saw mill near G. W. Bowles'.

Albert Gore was a pleasant visitor Friday.

J. T. Bowles and wife have a fine young daughter at their house.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gore last Thursday night. The new comer weighed 12 pounds, and mother and child are doing well.

C. C. Bowles was in Clanton Thursday.

B. F. Robinson was in town Saturday, accompanied by the Misses Lillie and Clara Robinson.

Ed Ward was in town Saturday.

W. R. Bean, of Bexley, Miss., was a pleasant visitor Monday. Mr. Bean is visiting relatives and friends here. He lived near Union 25 years, but says Mississippi is a good country.

G. W. Edwards was in Clanton Monday.

Jim Collins was taken to Pickens county Tuesday evening by the sheriff of that county on a charge of forfeiting his bail-bond. Collins claims that the lawyer he hired there, and whom he gave a $50 fee, too, promised to let him know when to come up for trial. It is very bad for his wife and children, as he had come back and was doing his duty by them, having repented and made amends.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. C. Wilson and Miss Lilly B. Townsend. J. A. Bookholdt and Miss Emma Middlebrooks.

COLORED.

Wiley Garner and Lulu Smiley. Pat Smith and Emma Allen.

JEMISON INSTITUTE HONOR ROLLS.

FIRST HONOR ROLLS.

Oscar McNeill, Ida Patton, Lois Rawlinson, Crumba Honeycutt, Genie Thomas, Clarence Bice, Fred Mooney, Robert Hunt, Evie Scott, Pearl Windsor, Winnie Reynolds, Beatrice Crysel, Olney Nix, Lessie Reynolds, Mattie Patton, Gertie Jackson, Jessie Honeycutt, Earl Jackson, Grady Reynolds, Stanley McNeill, Claude Reynolds, Bonnie Jenkins, Jewel Thomas, Birdie Scott, Willie Reynolds, Ora Durham, Harry Honeycutt, William Love, Elbert Jackson, Walter McNeill, McMay McNeill, Reuben Reynolds, Silsbee McNeill, Donovan Lowe, Claude Shaw, Beulah Honeycutt, Gladys Sims, Beulah Pinson, A. J. Morton.

SECOND HONOR ROLL.

Curry Jackson, Festus Scott, Linwood Mooney, Earle Ray, Myrian Rawlinson, Jewel Honeycutt, Annie Reynolds, John Davis, Lessie Davis, Clyde Simms, Alden Marler, Jeff Hand, Tom Ray, Earl Shaw, Myrtle Honeycutt, Willie May Jackson, Gordon Howard, Myrtle Reynolds, Elbert Scott, Alice Simmons, Nellie Durbin, Carrie Simmers.

ROBT. E. SESSIONS.
Principal.

THE DIXIE KILLING.

Henry Johnson and J. E. McCullouh, who are in Clanton jail, charged with the murder of Ace Rawlinson on Monday afternoon, the 5th inst., were arraigned for their preliminary trial before Judge Reynolds on Thursday last. The trial was continued to Monday, the 12th, but the state not being ready on account of the absence of two witnesses, the trial was continued to the 15th inst. The missing witnesses were Doss Chandler and wife. Mrs. Chandler is very ill and her physician sent in a certificate to that effect, but an attachment was issued against Doss Chandler and Sheriff Morgan was ordered to have him on hand at the appointed time. Smith & Middleton and W. M. Adams are the attorneys for the defendants, and Colonel W. A. Collier represents the state.

S. E. BARROW PAROLED.

On the strength of a letter from Judge N. D. Denson, the board of pardon recommended that S. E. Barrow, a white man, be paroled. Barrow was tried by Judge Denson in the circuit court of Chilton county in the spring of 1903 on a charge of burglary, and was sent up for five years. Judge Denson wrote the board that he thought there was extreme doubt about the guilt of the man, and he strongly recommended that Barrow be released from the penitentiary. At the time Barrow was convicted it seems that he was tried jointly with another man who was convicted on a charge of being implicated in the same burglary. After the conviction of the other man, he stated that Barrow was entirely innocent.

LIBERTY HILL.

Health of our community is good at present. Weddings are all the go nowadays. Walter Hubbard and Miss Mary Christian were happily married on the first Sunday. Rev. A. L. Foshee performed the ceremony. There were a host of friends and relatives present. Our Sunday school is progressing nicely and we hope to continue improving. I think there is no grander work for our young people to engage in. Rev. S. Smitherman will fill his appointment here next Sunday and Saturday before. J. C. Maddox and wife visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Culp, Sunday. People seem to be hacked on the price of cotton, but hold to it, boys; it will come up again.

J. W. C.

NEW CEDRON.

Farmers all happy over a large crop, and are making preparations for 1905. Our school is progressing nicely under Professor M. D. Mims. Alvin is building a new house; looks like a wedding. B. G. Foshee visited our community last week. All glad to see him. Mrs. Cherry has returned to her home near Stanton, after quite a visit to her mother, Mrs. Barrett. S. E. Neeley and family made a visit to Prattville last week. Match Box, from Dixie, says there are going to be a lot of weddings soon, so I hope he will invite me. Goodby till then.

S. O. S.

Clanton, Dec. 12, 1904.

Dear Editor:

Well, I've recovered after the close election. I tell you when the returns began to come in I near fainted, and this ought to be a lesson to the populists and republicans. Some folks think when there is a populist ticket nominated that it is as good as elected, but it isn't; we must work. Brethren, pay your POLL TAX; remember the door closes the 1st of February, and then you can't get in till another year. I'm so glad we got our ticket in, but I was awful sorry to see Bice left out, but what did I tell you was going to happen at Clanton? Didn't I warn you in due season? Mr. Bice has got the postoffice at Thorsby and that is as good as the treasurer's office. Now, look here boys, don't sit down on the "stool of do-nothing," but start right now like there was a campaign on. Don't let us forget THE UNION and what it did in this last canvass, but we must all work and make it stronger every day. We all ought to take it, and for the life of me I can't see how any pop or republican can take the Banner and leave the Union off. If you want to take both all right, but if you take only one, for the Lord's sake take THE UNION. Oh, say, Franky, did we all bust together in November, or did you all bust together. If I remember correctly there was busting in it. I wish you'd put that balloon crowd in the Banner, that did bust; wouldn't it be a show? I'd walk 15 miles after supper any night to see the sight, so come on, Frank, be nice for once and put in the "busted crowd." You can let Mr. C. hold the strings to keep the fragments together Well, our men had no trouble getting in, and by the way, a sturdy good old farmer walked in the court house the other day and asked where the clerk was, said he saw a nice boy in the office, but wanted to see the clerk, and a friend close by spoke up and said it was Sam the clerk that he saw, so he went back and got his business arranged, came out and said: "That clerk is the proper stuff. Why," says he, "Sam must have been practicing the duties of the office all the year." And again a lawyer stepped into Sam's office and said Hello, Sam; you must have been at work. I see the office has been straightened up." Well, Judge Reynolds stepped right into a pile of business in his office, five criminal cases the first Monday and now a murder case on hand. Say, I heard a fellow say that he was sorry that Reynolds was Judge, and one of the crowd asked him why, didn't he think Reynolds would make a good Judge. The fellow said yes, that was what he was afraid of, that Reynolds would give, too, good satisfaction, and we never will be able to get these populists out. Now, boys, about me. This is no joke. I've got to have an office next time, sure. I just can't get along without one. I want an office, and I put you on notice now in time. I'm not so awful particular so long as it is good pay and little work, and if I don't get it I might turn democrat, and they'll nominate me whether I'm elected or not. Well, I'll close for the present, but I'm liable to break out again at any time, so keep your eyes skinned. Let me tell you, new officers, if one of you ever start the democratic way, I'll jump on you with both feet. Of course, after you are defeated you're at liberty to go to the democrats, where most of the defeated candidates are. Didn't you hear something drop the other day in the county court? I heard the sound, but can't tell exactly yet who it hit.

JUST A VOTER.

Columbia, Tenn.—The feed mill and elevator of the City Grain and Feed Company, was burned with 70,000 bushels of contents. The loss is $75,000, with $42,000 of insurance.

DRINK

CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.

Sold only by

COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.

Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

THE BIG STORE,

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.

—Is at The Head of The Procession.—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,

COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.

W. I. MULLINS,

Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,

Furniture and Rugs.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.

Catalogue for the asking.

1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.

County and Office Supplies a Specialty.

Ask for Estimates.

2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

of Alabama.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

By the People and for the People.

Chilton County Branch

Organized February 3rd, 1900.

W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.

INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.

Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.

Full particulars furnished upon application to

WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.

DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER

We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address

I. E. SARBER CO.

Thorsby, Alabama.

PAUL CALAME,

205 21st Street

Birmingham, Ala.

Practical Watchmaker and Optician

Eyes Correctly Fitted

Mail orders promptly filled

The Country Girls in *the* City

By Ella Morris Kretschmar.

IS THERE absolutely no encouragement for the country girl who would come to the city?

None whatever!

It is not necessary to here discuss the higher employments open to city women, for women fitted for such positions already know:

That for every teacher's position there is a "waiting list" of applicants.

That gifted women artists are eating their hearts out while waiting for success in cheerless, north lighted rooms in every city the world over.

That the successful women lawyers in any large city may be counted upon one's fingers.

That while women physicians are looked upon with moderate favor, the steps to success are many and difficult, not to be lightly undertaken.

That women who successfully head business enterprises are born with a talent not to be acquired by ambition or effort.

That while there is always "room at the top," genius and even talent are a law unto themselves, a law not discoverable to the uninitiated.

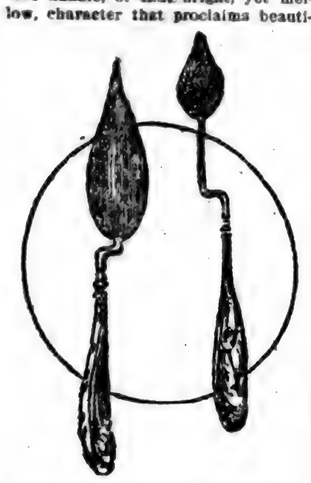
To the country woman with no particular gift, no particular training and no particular purpose the way is clear—to remaining at home, and for this same such home-staying may be made profitable, if she be but awake to the home industries which under the name of "arts and crafts" find a market in the world.—Good Housekeeping.

FAIR WOMAN'S LATEST TOY.

Powder Knife Takes the Place of Old-Fashioned Puff.

The powder puff is to go. Beauty has discovered that it is too unhygienic to be safe—and in addition a new fashion was wanted.

So an old toilet adjunct has been resuscitated from the past in Paris by a great beauty, who, searching through the archives of the time of Louis XV., lighted upon a curious little knife, with a supple golden blade as thin and pliant as a painter's palette knife, set in an exquisite enameled handle, of that bright, yet mellow, character that proclaims beauti-



Two of the new designs for powder-knives in beauty's boudoir

ful old age. Discovering its use, the modern woman, professing abhorrence of the microbe-laden puff, has adapted it to her own needs and has thereby set a new vogue in exotic Paris.

Marie Leczinska, to whom King Louis XV. presented this lovely little weapon, one of a whole battery of toilet adjuncts, used it to spread upon her face the cosmetic that enhanced her beauty, and this is what the knife with the golden blade is doing for the belles of to-day, who find it far preferable to as well as much more romantic than the puffs, chamois pads and medicated cotton wool with which they have up to now applied powder and paste to their complexions. The knife smooths whatever cosmetic is employed with exquisite evenness, producing a surface like enamel upon the skin. Here we have quite the latest toy that is found in beauty's boudoir.—London Express.

Largest Motor in the World.

The largest motors in the world are in use in the huge forests of Canada, where they are used to drag logs over the snow and rough roads. They were specially designed for the purpose by a Chicago man. One of these machines is capable of dragging a train of 200 tons weight of logs at a speed of twelve miles an hour. It is the only machine in existence which will draw a heavy load through three feet of snow and over stumps and logs a foot in height. It is twenty-five tons weight and 200 horse power. It travels on four runners, with a traction wheel in the center weighing seven tons. The machinery is enclosed in a box-like affair, giving the motor a somewhat strange appearance as it makes its way along forest roads.

Silent Japanese Women.

Japan has its communities of silent female recluses. There is a convent at a place called Yunakawa, about seven miles from Hakodate. A matron of some fifty years presides, and her instructions are implicitly obeyed. The women are all young, ranging from sixteen to twenty-seven, and some of them are described as very beautiful. The building stands in a farm of some 250 acres, but the women do not engage in any agricultural work. They spend most of their time indoors, and they observe a strict rule of silence.

Fire Steels of Our Grandfathers.

The housewife who presses a button and lights the house with electricity or furnishes the heat for cooking on an electric range will look with interest upon this picture of fire steels of the fifteenth century, wherewith the folk of that time secured

the necessary heat and light. To the first crude pieces of metal of years and years before the art of this period was added taste in design and ornamentation. Some of the steels showed a high degree of art, and today are valued highly by antiquarians. The best collection at present is in England, and comprises the make of several countries.

An Ancient Tree.

At Versailles is a pomegranate tree which is said to be the oldest in France. It is in an old orangery and was planted in 1685. In exceptionally warm seasons the tree still puts forth a few flowers, but it has borne no fruit for many years.

HORSE IS DYING OF GRIEF.

Has Lost all Interest in Life Since His Master's Death.

"Old Monk," the patrol horse of the Twentieth and Federal streets station, at Philadelphia, is dying with grief over the loss of his master, James Thornton. If ever a horse mourned the loss of a friend, that horse is Monk. The men around the stable have noticed the actions of the old horse since Thornton's death, about one month ago, and claim that he has absolutely lost all signs of interest in life. He will hardly eat and cannot be persuaded or driven into doing any kind of work.

"We are careful of the old fellow," said one of the patrol crew this morning. "We gave him hardly any work at all to do, for we like the old horse. I tell you, nobody could ill treat such a good horse as he is, but he certainly did love old Jimmie.

"Monk raps on the floor of his stall every morning at the exact hour Thornton died. He never was a lazy horse, but now he is so languid like he doesn't want to work or sleep or eat."

Many believe the old horse is dying of a broken heart.

HATS COST MUCH MONEY.

Expensive Headgear Made Up for the Sterner Sex.

Since the advent of the Panama hat which sold for such fabulous sums there is less to be heard of women's extravagance in the matter of bonnets. Certainly a man who pays $250 for a hat, as many a one has done during the last two seasons, can say nothing if his wife gets a Parisian creation at the same price. His chapeau, however, has the advantage of wearing indefinitely. It takes a workman all his time to plait for six months the straw for such a hat; the straw is split as fine as the most delicate gut for fishing. Such a hat would fold up like a handkerchief and could be shut up in an ordinary cigar case. It will also wash like fine linen. But 250 is not the record price for a man's hat. Mexican cowboys wear combreros made of special felt which is absolutely waterproof and practically everlasting. These hats are heavily ornamented with delicately chased silver. One which is now in the National museum at Washington, once worn by Gen. Grant, cost $1,500 when it was new.

West Indian Beauty.

This demure little maiden is one of the picturesque types to be found in the rural districts of Jamaica. Her costume, it may be guessed, is a native product. It is of the brightest hues, which harmonize well, however, with her swarthy complexion. In common with most of the women of the island she wears natural flowers of brilliant colors in her hair.—New York Herald.

Shower Proof Hats.

An Austrian genius has made the discovery that celluloid, prepared in a special way, provides a material out of which hats and the most delicate flowers can be made. These hats are not only beautiful in themselves and cannot be told from those made of the usual material, but will stand the most severe shower and look even better after than before. They are used to some extent in Germany, especially in Vienna. They would be exceedingly popular in London during the rainy seasons, for many a charming bonnet is ruined there by the persistent drizzle, from which no umbrella can protect a woman.

Shooting With Horseshoe Nails.

Horseshoe nails kicked about the roads of the world by horses innumerable are far from the useless fragments we might think them. Gunmakers tell us there is no iron so well fitted for their purpose as that derived from horseshoe nails and similar worn fragments.

The nails, made originally of the best stuff obtainable, receive from the constant pounding of the horses' feet on hard surfaces a peculiar annealing and toughening, making them a most perfect substance for the manufacture of the finest gun barrels.

Squirrels Have a Carnival.

Squirrels have literally taken possession of the attic of a Bowdoinham house. Entering the house by means of the water gutters, these lively guests remain over night in their cosy quarters, eating seed corn, and playing tag for amusement. Disappearing at daybreak, they return every evening, holding carnival throughout the long night.—Lewiston Journal.

Street Car "Tokens."

The city of Manchester (Eng.) which owns the street cars, sells celluloid "tokens" at the rate of a penny each. They are for the use of employers who want to give their employes car fare and do not want it spent otherwise.

MAKING THE CHURCH POPULAR.

Result of Eastern Pastor Encouraging Sunday Flirtations.

Oh, Polly, put your bonnet on and
stick a flower in it;
And, Dolly, pin a ribbon bow wher-
ever you can pin it.
'Tis Duty's call
To one and all
To look your most diverting,
For Church is now,
So pastors vow,
The very place for flirting.

Then hold your hymn-book corner-
wise and give your thoughts to
glancing
And, while you sing, make goo-goo

eyes in fashion most entrancing.
For, thus, 'tis said,
Are sinners led
To Heaven. Do not falter.
And this way, too,
From aisle or pew,
Are husbands led to altar.

So, Polly, put your war-paint on. The
palm has gone to Beauty!
And, Dolly, don your picture hat. 'Tis
your religious duty.
The pastors say
This is the way
For sinning souls to search.
'Tis woman's face
That points to grace
And leads a man to church.
—New York Press.

Beds of Soldiers.

In Germany and Austria the soldier has a simple straw bed with one or two covers, neither sheet nor mattress. In Russia until recently he slept with his clothes on, on a camp bed, but now ordinary beds begin to be used—the result of association with more civilized countries. After this it cannot be doubted that the French soldier's bed is the best of all, with its wooden or iron bedstead, a straw bed, a wool mattress, sheets, a brown woolen coverlet, and an extra quilt for cold weather. Thus the bed of the French soldier is the softest of all soldiers' beds, as that of the French peasant is acknowledged also to be the best of all European countries.

Pact Fulfilled After 40 Years.

An agreement made between friends forty years ago was kept yesterday afternoon at the funeral of the Rev. George Heacock. The Rev. J. Richards Boyle, pastor of the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal church, officiated, and the pact that whichever of the two should die first should have his funeral services conducted by the other was fulfilled.

Mr. Boyle converted Mr. Heacock to Methodism in Mauch Chunk four decades ago, at which time the agreement was made.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Snap Shots, 2,000 a Second.

An Italian named Luciano Butti has perfected a photographic apparatus capable of registering the incredible number of 2,000 photographic impressions per second, says the London Globe. The most minute and least rapid and casual movements of birds and insects on the wing, which have hitherto defied science, can, it is claimed, be registered with accuracy, thus opening a new world of natural observation to ornithologists. The films used cost £2 per second for the 2,000 impressions.

"A Rapped Expression."

Volapuk to Date.

The work of forming new and scientific languages for universal use goes merrily on, and the newest candidate for a position with Volapuk and Esperanto is "Latin without inflections," the result of the labors of Prof. Giuseppe Paeno, a mathematician of Turin. He has proposed to do away not only with genders, persons and cases, as was suggested by Leibnitz, but also with the moods and tenses.

New Brush with Every Shave.

In one Connecticut city, the barber shops have begun using a new brush with every shave. The brush is hemplike, and is much softer than the present hair brushes that are used. The hemp fits into a patent handle and is pulled out after each shave, and is thrown away with the lather paper.

Remedy for Mosquito Pest.

It is said that a plant has been found in Nigeria which will drive away mosquitoes. English army officers say that a branch or two placed in a tent will keep out all insects.

HAS FONDNESS FOR SNAKES.

Little Pennsylvania Darkey a Puzzle to Naturalists.

Prof. H. A. Surface, State Economic Zoologist, has found the "Boy Snake Charmer of Harrisburg," according to a dispatch from the Pennsylvania city.

The other day Prof. Surface was engaged in sorting snakes for his new volume, "On the Snakes of Pennsylvania," when a little black face appeared in the doorway and a squeaky little voice asked:

"Is heah wheah de snaik man lives?"

The professor thought a moment and then said that he was the man who was looking for snakes.

The little fellow beamed and asked the professor if he would let him see some of his snakes.

"Certainly," said the professor, and he went to his collection, where a lively rissing viper and a large black snake were coiled up. Both of these snakes are perfectly harmless, but the boy did not know it. He was delighted over the snakes and the squirming and twisting of their beautiful bodies seemed to charm him.

When Dr. Surface's attention was diverted to another part of the room the negro had reached into the box and took out the hissing viper, and followed this by lifting out the black snake, which coiled about him. He was fondling the snakes when Dr. Surface turned and the boy was apparently not a bit afraid.

The boy's name is James Dean and he is a familiar object on Harrisburg's streets, clad in a red sweater, short trousers and shoes that have seen better days. He wears neither hat nor stockings. At the meeting of the Harrisburg Naturalists' club, Dr. Surface took "Jimmy" Dean as an object lesson and the little fellow handled the snakes as if they had always been his playmates, much to the astonishment of the members of the club.

A Kicker.

Raising Trout for Market.

There ought to have been more than a suggestion to some farmers with an available water supply at hand in the tank containing trout six months, 1, 2, and 3 years old, shown by Lewis Johnson & Son of West Brattleboro, Vt., at the Valley fair. The three-year-olds weighed two pounds apiece, and at market value they are worth $1.50 each in season. Mr. Johnson claims that he is making more from the sale of his trout each year than many a farmer gets from his entire establishment. Some raisers insist that trout can be put on the market for "the price of pork."

Curious Fish.

The oldest inhabitants of the New York aquarium are the striped bass, which have been there for ten years, having been placed in one of the floor pools before the building was opened to the public. In May, 1894, fifty-five specimens, weighing from a quarter of a pound to four pounds, were secured, thirty-seven of which have survived. Most of those that were lost died in the first year, and in the last four years not one has died.

Imagination Too Strong.

A young man suffering from imaginary cancer has just committed suicide at Horsforth, near Leeds, England. His friends failed to convince him that he was not a victim of the terrible disease, and the best medical advice in the district was sought in the effort to cure him of his fears. All failed, however, and the young fellow was so tortured by the hallucination that he poisoned himself in his bed.

Crows Pounced on Wounded Enemy.

A young man in Brookville, Me., shot a large hawk a few days ago, but before the wounded bird had reached the ground a large flock of crows pounced on the unfortunate bird and carried him off to regions unknown.

French Baby Carriage.

The French youngster's first impressions of Paris are viewed from this style of baby carriage. It is compactly built to economize space in the many small apartments of the French capital.

NEW JERSEY FIRE ALARM.

Steel Rims of Old Locomotive Wheels Put to Good Use.

Most of the towns in New Jersey, even including so large a place as Long Branch, have steel wheel fire alarms, which arouse communities around them in a very wide radius. The wheels are merely the steel rims of big locomotive drive wheels. They are given to all towns desiring them by the Central railway of New Jersey from its disabled rolling stock. Sometimes the alarm is mounted in a wooden tower frame, and again is hung from the arm of a stout post. A big hammer hangs on a post, and any one discovering a fire clangs the alarm and calls citizens to action. The above photograph was made from one of the most gracefully

mounted fire alarms in the State at Avon, the rival of Pleasure Bay, on Shark river, where ocean beach summer resorters drive for steamed clams and cooked crabs, taken from the salt water while you wait, observing the whole process from dining room verandas overlooking the water.

PAYS 42-YEAR DEBT.

Soldier Finds Widow of Man Who Lent Him $15.

Mrs. E. R. Bootey of Jamestown, N. Y., was at home the other day when a stranger came to the door and asked her name.

Finding she was Mrs. Bootey, he said he was lying in a southern hospital forty-two years ago, and wanted to get home, but had no money. A companion gave him $15, with which he made the journey. His companion was E. R. Bootey, a lad from Chautauqua county, and he never saw him again.

Mr. Bootey has been dead several years, and the stranger paid to his widow the $15, adding another $10 for interest.

Mrs. Bootey had never heard her husband speak of the incident, but accepted the payment and thanked the man who was willing to pay a claim that every one else had forgotten after forty-two years.—New York Herald.

Fifty Goats' Fatal Spree.

Fifty drunken goats caused a great deal of excitement in Old Forge. Some men dumped a quantity of fermented wheat in a vacant lot near where a number of goats were pasturing.

The odor arrested the attention of the goats as being very tempting. They swarmed down the mountain and had a glorious time eating the wheat. The effect on the "butters" proved fatal, as they had eaten so much that they were poisoned. The residents feel the loss severely, as they derived their milk supply from the goats.—Montrose (Pa.) Independent.

Reserved for Humans.

Cannibalism appears to be unknown among the lower animals in a state of nature. In India some instances of snakes devouring one another have been collected, but it has been pointed out that in every case cited the snakes were of different species. This, it is declared, is no more an act of cannibalism than the devouring of a field mouse by a rat. Unquestionable cannibalism was noted some years ago in a London menagerie, when a python ate another of its own kind, but this was under the unnatural conditions imposed by life in captivity.

From French Prayer Book.

French prayer books of 1525 contained these sporting scenes among others.

Freak of Pacific Fishing Season.

Fine, plump shad, with fully developed roe in them, such as come to market in May, are now being caught by fishermen on the lower Columbia in their traps, and are causing wonderment as to where they have been loafing all summer. The fishermen attribute this freak on the part of the shad to the universally dry season.—Portland Oregonian.

Dogs Yielded to Temptation.

A beer wagon collided with an ice cream cart at Providence, R. I., and the beer and ice cream became generally mixed in the gutter. Some dogs started in to eat the mess, and two became so drunk that they could not stand.

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Stung by Bee in Puppyhood, He Cherished Resentment.

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THE OLD FO
Never Without P
Catarrh

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O. ATKINSON,
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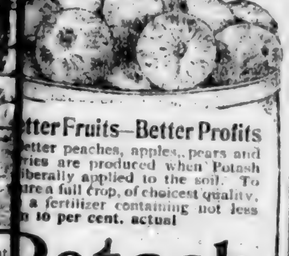

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tter peaches, apples, pears and
ries are produced when Potash
liberally applied to the soil. To
ure a full crop of choicest quality,
a fertilizer containing not less
n 10 per cent. actual

Potash
d for our practical books of information;
are not advertising pamphlets, looming
special fertilizers, but are authoritative
treatises. Sent free for the asking.
GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—64 Nassau St., or
Atlanta, Ga.—
22½ South Broad
Street.

INSOMNIA
been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with
have been afflicted for over twenty years
an say that Cascarets have given me more
an any other remedy I have ever tried.
rtainly recommend them to my friends as
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Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Best For
The Bowels
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CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
nt, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good,
ken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never
ld in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C.
ood to cure or your money back.
ling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 597
AL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

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's Planters and Distributors
GUARANTEE THEM.
WARE OF IMITATIONS.
ur Prices and Catalogue.
T MFG. CO., Macon, Ga.

Dropsy CURED
Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.
Am. 51, 1904.

Thompson's Eye Water

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Old Locomotive Wheels to Good Use.

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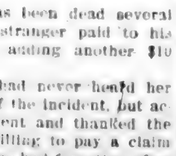

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THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Never Without Pe-ru-na in the Home for Catarrhal Diseases.

MR and MRS. SCHWANDT, Sanborn, Minn.

and MRS. D. ATKINSON, Independence, Mo.

...der date of January 10, 1897, Dr. ...an received the following letter:

...y wife has been a sufferer from a ...ication of diseases for the past ...y-five years. Her case has baffled ...ill of some of the most noted phy- ... One of her worst troubles was ...e constipation of several years' ...ing. She was also passing through ...ost critical period in the life of a ...-change of life.

...June, 1895, I wrote to you about ...se. You advised a course of Peru- ...l Manalin, which we at once com- ...d, and have to say it completely ...ed her.

...bout the same time I wrote you ... my own case of catarrh, which ...been of twenty-five years' stand- ... At times I was almost past going. ...mmenced to use Peruna accord- ...to your instructions and contin- ...ed to use for about a year, and it ...completely cured me. Your rem- ...dy all that you claim for them, ...even more."—John O. Atkinson.

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...will ever continue to speak a ...word for Peruna. I am still ...ll of catarrh."—John O. Atkin- ..., Independence, Mo., Box 272.

Mrs. Alla Schwandt, Sanborn, Minn., writes:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism and catarrh for twenty-five years. Could not sleep day or night. After having used Peruna I can sleep and nothing bothers me now. If I ever am affected with any kind of sickness Peruna will be the medicine I shall use. My son was cured of catarrh of the larynx by Peruna."—Mrs. Alla Schwandt.

Why Old People Are Especially Liable to Systemic Catarrh.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safeguard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that entirely meets these cases. Nothing but an effective systemic remedy can cure them.

A reward of $10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonials are genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. During many years' advertising we have never used, in part or in whole, a single spurious testimonial. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1905.

WINTER TOURIST RATES.

Southern Railway. Excursion tickets are ... sale by the Southern Railway to all ...ular winter resorts of Florida. For folded "Winter Homes in the South," giv- ... information regarding hotel rates, also ...rmation regarding passenger rates and ...es, apply to J. N. Harrison, District Pas- ... Agent, Morris Hotel Building.

...etter Fruits—Better Profits

...Better peaches, apples, pears and ...ries are produced when Potash ...liberally applied to the soil. To ...ure a full crop, of choicest quality, ... a fertilizer containing not less ...n 10 per cent. actual

Potash

...nd for our practical books of information; ...ey are not advertising pamphlets, booming ... special fertilizers, but are authoritative ... treatises. Sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS
New York—93 Nassau St., or
Atlanta, Ga.—
22½ South Broad Street.

INSOMNIA

...ve been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with ...I have been afflicted for over twenty years. ...n say that Cascarets have given me more ...than any other remedy I have ever tried. I ...ersonally recommend them to my friends as ...all they are represented."
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Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
"THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

...ent, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, ...Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never ... bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. ...uaranteed to cure or your money back.
...erling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 307
...AL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

...en Earth
...'s Planters and Distributors
...E GUARANTEE THEM.
...EWARE OF IMITATIONS.
...for Prices and Catalogue.
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Am. 51, 1904.

...Thompson's Eye Water

Story on Senator Vest.

Stories about the late Senator Vest are now being published by nearly all Missouri papers. There is one I do not think has ever been presented. Vest was the attorney for the plaintiff in a case wherein the defendant was almost bankrupted by a verdict against him. Vest had severely criticised the defendant in his speech to the jury, and the latter was very bitter, even making threats against the attorney. Time passed on and Vest was a candidate for the legislature. He was driving along one day in a wild part of Cooper county, and just as he was passing a house by the roadside, a man stepped out and said: "Here, you, hold on, there; I have something to say to you."

"I recognized my old enemy of the lawsuit two years before," said Vest, "and I never came nearer cutting and running in my life than I did then, for I supposed the man intended to attack me. But I knew if I did run it would get out on me, and my chances of being elected would vanish. The man came ambling up to my buggy and said:

"'See here, you are the man that came near ruining me in that lawsuit two years ago, and now I am going to hire you to ruin another feller for me, so that I can get square with the world.'

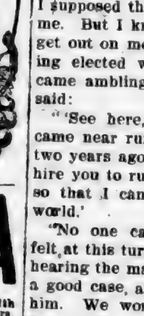
"No one can imagine the relief I felt at this turn of the affair, and after hearing the man's story I knew he had a good case, and agreed to take it for him. We won, and the man gained several thousand dollars, and I was elected to the legislature, and I am frank to admit that I never came nearer running like a scared dog than I did on that occasion. The man has been one of my strongest friends and supporters ever since."—Springfield (Mo.) Leader.

The first Japanese newspaper was published in 1863 and contained news translated from Dutch newspapers. Today Japan has over 1,500 papers, and several of them are in English.

A poor man does not need to be a poor sort of a man.

COMPLETELY RESTORED.

Mrs. P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, stock dealer, residence 3111 Grand avenue, Everett, Wash., says: "For fifteen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest and arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. When I finished the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills I felt like a different woman. I continued until I had taken five boxes. Doan's Kidney Pills act very effectively, very promptly, relieve the aching pains and all other annoying difficulties."



Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

INSECTS' SELF DEFENSE.

Peculiar Methods of Warfare Employed by Diminutives.

The ingenious means for protection found developed in various animals constitutes a subject of never ending study. Ernest Ingersoll cites several interesting cases in the Scientific American. He speaks of a small beetle found in Louisiana called by the French the bombardier. When an enemy attacks this insect "suddenly a popping explosion is heard, and a blue smoke, attended by a rancid smell, is seen to proceed from the hinder extremity of the body, which immediately stops the progress of his assailant." The bombardier can fire his artillery twenty times.

The scorpion fly is provided with a set of "Quaker guns" in the form of a pair of wicked looking but really harmless forceps; but its real instrument of defense is a sort of rifle. This is a slender tube which it thrusts out and from it ejects a drop of yellow, evil smelling fluid that will send almost any enemy to the right about.

The vile odor of the cockroach and other household pests is the natural means of defense provided for them by nature. But though this keeps them from being eaten by their logical enemies, it does not avail in all cases, for it makes mankind all the more anxious to destroy them.

An important reason why certain noxious worms (foliage eating larvae of moths) are so difficult to subdue is that most of them are covered with bristly hairs, and are not liked by most birds, apparently on that account. Plant lice, many of them, exude a fuzzy substance which makes them unpleasant eating for birds. Snails and slugs protect themselves by throwing off a mucous slime which tends to disgust its natural enemies, and the galley worm of the tropics is able to exude from its mouth a sticky fluid which no animal will care to take into its mouth a second time.

The American Hotel Clerk.

He stands at a desk upon the counter which fronts your entry. He is usually a man in the prime of youth; he wears diamonds, according to general rumor, and usually lives up to his reputation. He assigns your room. To the Londoner he appears as a magnificent personage, who combines mysteriously the duties of the man at the door of the Carlton and the privileges of the President of the United States. You require information as to a railway route, or a stamp, and the hotel clerk is ready with it. You propound to him all your difficulties, and he solves them with a snap of the lips and a shift of his cigar, for within his circle he is omniscient. He is not subservient; there is no reason why he should be. Indeed, it was a little startling when the hotel clerk at Chicago overtook me as I was going in to dinner, linked his friendly arm in mine and said: "Well, sonny, how are you making out? Bully?" We have nothing like the hotel clerk in England; for the hotel manager is more aloof and the hall porter is more subservient. Whence the hotel clerk gets his diamonds I cannot imagine. Not from tips. I would as soon think of dropping a "quarter" into the palm of Mr. Roosevelt after an interview as of offering a tip to an American hotel clerk. —From "T. P.'s Travel Talk," in T. P.'s Weekly.

How Waltzing Mice Fight.

Waltzing mice are curious and interesting little animals. They are not quite so long as the common gray mouse and much more slender. They are spotted black and white at each end of their bodies and are clear white in the middle. They whirl around on their four feet as if on a pivot, sometimes stopping and reversing the direction. Frequently I see two or three of them going around together in a large circle. Although they waltz sometimes as long as five minutes without rest, they appear never to get dizzy. They can, if they choose, run in a straight line, but they seldom do. Instead of running away when disturbed or frightened they begin to waltz. They come out of their nests about sundown and waltz until nearly midnight. Then they go back to their nests to sleep.

One of the curious things about them is their fighting. They waltz until they run into each other, when they bite, squeal, jump into the air—and then start waltzing again. They keep this up until they are seriously injured, sometimes having their tails and legs bitten off and their skins torn.

There are several theories as to the reason they can whirl around in this way and yet do not get dizzy. One is that it is because of a disease of the brain that they inherit.—Country Life in America.

Speed Madness.

Speed madness is the newest nerve disease. It is the child of invention and fashion, and likely to prove a dangerous decadent for pathological treatment. Find its regenerator if you can. There is no germ; therefore inoculation will not permit increase of this speed madness, and nothing can allay the symptoms but complete disaster and breakdown of the means of gratifying the mania. When a victim is physically shattered, speed madness passes. Not until then.

He Got the Bees.

Elias Buckler, a farmer living near Delphos, has a remarkably luxuriant growth of whiskers.

Recently, while working in the fields a swarm of bees came along and settled in this growth. Mr. Buckler sat down and remained quiet. When all the bees had settled in his beard he slowly arose, walked home, and with the assistance of others hived the buzzers.—Delphos Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

WAR WILL FOLLOW.

England and Russia keep nagging at each other in Central Asia, and there will be a war unless they can agree upon spheres of influence. England's conquest of Thibet does not please Russia. Russia's constant pushing of her railroads toward the British frontier does not please England. With two displeased antagonists it ought not to take long to get up a fight.

Russia seems to be expecting it. She is building a navy that will force England to keep more ships at home to guard her own ports. Lewis Nixon with 8,000 men is to put Russia on a water footing that England cannot match, and then we shall see things. There will be war that is war, or a peace that will put on end to wars. We will not need to build ships any faster than at present. The European nations will destory each other and their debt ridden people will decay as Asia decayed after the days of her great wars that destroyed her great commerce.

There is no need for the United States to exhaust herself to build and maintain an armament that will lead us down the road over which all nations before us have gone and on which we now see the rapid decline of England as she follows Spain.

In captivity elephants always stand up when they sleep, but when in the jungle, in their own land and home they lie down. The reason given for the difference between the elephant in captivity and in freedom is that the animal never acquires complete confidence in his keepers and always longs for liberty.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Automobile trains are to be run on wagon roads in German East Africa as feeders to the railway lines.

The Peruna Almanac in 8,000,000 Homes.

The Peruna Lucky Day Almanac has become a fixture in over eight million homes. It can be obtained from all druggists free. Be sure to inquire early. The 1905 Almanac is already published, and the supply will soon be exhausted. Do not put it off. Get one to-day.

In the museum at Turin are some war cartoons 3000 years old.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Almost seven per cent. of the cost of operating a railway is for coal.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

For an orchid $3260 was recently paid.

LOW RATES TO TEXAS, A. G. S. R. R.

$13.50 one way from Birmingham, to all points in Texas east of and including Dalhart, Amarillo, Fort Worth, Dallas, Brownwood, Brady, San Angelo, Waco, San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, Corpus Christi, Rockport, Alice and Kerrville. Dates of sale: Dec. 13 and 27. Twelve hours quickest time. Trains leave 10:20 a. m., and 10:25 p. m. For further information call on or write, A. E. Freeman, Traveling Passenger Agent. H. F. Latimer, City Passenger Agent, 1925 First Ave. Birmingham, Ala.

In Bohemia.

New Yorker—"Oh, yes, I'm a thoroughbred Bohemian! My artistic nature requires atmosphere. There is so much in that, you know."

Cousin-from-out-of-town — "Yes, I suppose so. I never was in but one Bohemian place, and I thought there was a good deal in that atmosphere—it was principally tobacco smoke!"—Detroit Free Press.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Chronic Case.

"Oh, he's never satisfied with a job. He's kicking about the one he's got now."

"Why, I understood it was a cinch. He told me he had absolutely nothing to do."

"Yes, but he's kicking because he has to do it."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all suffering women."

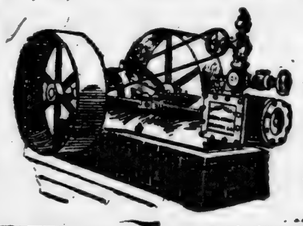
When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass, as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS COMPANY



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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

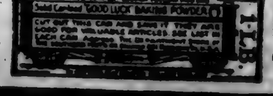
GOOD LUCK

Baking Powder PREMIUMS

The next time you need Baking Powder be sure to ask your grocer for the **Good Luck** brand. You will get the greatest satisfaction from Good Luck Baking Powder because of its positive purity, great leavening force and the reasonable price at which it is sold. Furthermore, by using Good Luck you can get beautiful **free** premiums. The gilt clock shown above is one of the presents you can get by saving Good Luck coupons. There is a coupon *on the label* of each can. Cut them out, save them and get the numerous useful gifts. A little book inside of each can illustrates and explains all about the premiums, and tells how to get them free. So great is the demand for

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

This is the Coupon found on every can.



that we are shipping it in carload and trainload lots to all parts of the country. Don't forget in buying "Good Luck" you get the most of the best at the lowest cost. Start to-day with a pound can (16c.), enjoy your baking and get the beautiful premiums.

If your grocer doesn't sell "Good Luck" send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

THE SOUTHERN MFG. CO., Richmond, Virginia.

BOLL WEEVIL MUST GO

National Secretary of Agriculture Asks Immediate Appropriation

SECTIONAL CONVENTION MEETS.

Many Methods of Extermination Will Be Presented.—Prominent Cotton Men on Hand.

Washington.—The secretary of agriculture sent a letter to congress asking for an immediate appropriation of $225,000 to be used in efforts to exterminate the boll weevil. The appropriation last session was $250,000. The department expresses great alarm at the rapid spread of the pest.

Shreveport Convention Ready for Business.

Shreveport, La.—The National Boll Weevil and Cotton Convention has assembled. Delegates continue to arrive in large numbers and over 300 are registered with the secretary of the progressive league, the local organization which has the convention in charge.

Many prominent people identified with the cotton growers interests are present. Among them are Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana; Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi; Professor J. H. Connell, of Dallas; Colonel Charles Schuler, president of the Louisiana Boll Weevil convention; W. E. Proctor, special agent of the United States department of agriculture, with headquarters at Houston; B. C. White, another government agent; Drs. Howard, Hunter, Knapp and Spillman, government experts. There are also many representatives of the cotton oil industry present.

Chairmanship Undecided.

Judge Pugh said that no name had been decided upon for the honor and the convention itself would be asked to make a choice.

Professor Connell, the editor of Farm and Ranch, of Dallas, who is a recognized authority on the boll weevil, said: "I have heard some talk that Texas is not taking any interest in this convention. I desire to say Texas is taking a great interest in the proceedings and I am confident the state will have the best organized delegation in attendance. We want to kill the weevil and we come here with the avowed purpose of lending every assistance we can to stop the flight of the pest eastward."

Various Plans.

Delegates have many plans for the eradication of the insect. Dr. S. A. Knapp, in charge of the government work in the boll weevil districts in Texas and Louisiana, is reported as saying that the question has been practically solved and that cultured methods are the only hope of the planters. He advocates burning every stalk of cotton while it is yet green. This, he claims, will exterminate the hibernation of the weevils. He says it is extremely important that all fallen squares be picked up and burned. Dr. Knapp claims that the advent of the weevil will encourage the diversification of crops and he says there are many who believe the pest will prove a blessing in disguise. The first session of the convention was devoted wholly to organization, and the real business of the meeting will follow immediately.

Mississippi Carnival.

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi Cotton and Corn Carnival was inaugurated here Monday under the most favorable auspices and will continue throughout the week. The Capital City wears a holiday garb, all the business houses are gaily decorated, and the streets are thronged with visitors from all parts of the state.

The inaugural ceremony was held in representatives hall at the historic old state house. Shortly before 11 o'clock an imposing procession moved from the city hall to the old capitol building, and after the assembly was called to order addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor James K. Vardaman and Mayor William Hemingway on behalf of state and city. The carnival was then declared officially opened by President A. C. Jones.

Numerous amusements and side attractions entertained the visitors during the afternoon, among other features being an Indian ball game at the park, participated in by fifty Choctaw braves.

The old state house has been thronged since the early morning hours, and the exhibits showing the industrial and agricultural resources of the state have elicited great admiration, the visitors being profoundly surprised at the comprehensive manner in which the displays have been arranged, and the completeness of detail in every quarter.

Confederate Claims.

Washington, D. C.—The secretary of war, though the quartermaster general, has recommended the appropriation of an additional $100,000 for payment of claims of Confederate soldiers' whose horses were taken from them in violation of terms of surrender. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars already has been appropriated and 1,300 claims have been paid. There remains on file unpaid and unsettled claims to the number of 800.

The War Situation.

Japanese pluck and luck still hold good. The taking of 203-Metre hill has resulted in the sinking of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, only one ship of fighting force, the Sevastopol, remaining afloat. The marksmanship of the Japanese all along has been remarkable, and the handling of heavy guns on 203-Metre hill but confirms their reputation in that respect.

The Russian ships, too, have been sunk in comparatively shallow water, and when the Japanese capture Port Arthur they will proceed to raise them and add them to their navy. But there will be no hurry, and consequent waste of life, in the capture of Port Arthur, for it is now comparatively valueless. The garrison will doubtless be starved out, and its fall may not take place until next spring.

In the meanwhile the Japanese fleet will get ready to meet the Baltic fleet, or more probable still it will assist in the capture of Vladivostock. It is no longer needed at Port Arthur beyond a few light-swift vessels to prevent blockade running.

The capture of 203-Metre hill proves to have been the greatest and best success of the Japanese on land, outranking in importance even the crossing of the Yalu. At no point have the Japanese encountered defeat of a material nature, and it is not reasonable to expect they will meet more hard fighting hereafter than has already come to them. They are, however, as strong after a temporary check as after victory, and the Russian anticipation that defeat can stay them will not hold good. True, they have not got a good slice of it as yet, but the chances are that the slow and stupid Russians will not be able to inflict upon them more than something of a temporary and unimportant nature. Even General Grippenburg, who is hovering about Harbin, far from the front, will scarcely be able to inspire the Russians far enough to pull victory out of persistent defeat.

New Plan for Convicts.

Montgomery.—Acting Governor R. Cunningham returned to Montgomery Saturday from Ensley. He is in good health and fine spirits.

When asked as to matters of state interest, the governor said that everything was moving along smoothly. The hiring out of convicts was now being attended to, and the new plan of making contracts for the labor of the convicts instead of hiring them out as before is going to prove more profitable to the state as well as bettering conditions for the convicts. A number of lumber companies are now contracting for the labor of convicts. While these industries are not being supplied with convicts on the same plan that they are worked in the mines, that is so much per ton for the coal mined, they are to be under guard, clothed and fed by the state, while their labor is to be paid for at so much per day. This plan, says the governor, will prove better all around. The abolishment of the former contract system for convicts is a great step forward, whether the convicts go to the mines or to the lumber mills.

State Fair Assured.

Montgomery.—The movement for a state agricultural fair for Montgomery next fall is now assuming the shape of a reality rather than a fantasie. At a meeting of the Montgomery agricultural association last Saturday a large committee was appointed to perfect the plans for the fair.

An advisory committee, composed of the majority of this county's most enterprising citizens, was also appointed to act in conjunction with the regular committee.

The capital stock of the State Fair Association has been finally decided to be $50,000, divided into shares of $25 each.

Evergreens for North.

Heavy orders are now being filled in Mississippi for evergreens to be used in decorating northern homes during the Christmas holidays. At points on the Illinois Central south of Jackson car load shipments of holly, mistletoe, magnolia boughs, pendent moss, etc., are being shipped. Chicago seems to be the most particular market, although St. Louis is making a heavy demand for choice varieties.

The evergreen market is being made a source of handsome revenue by enterprising persons.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

The Following Companies Have Recently Been Organized.

Mobile—$25,000 boiler works; $25,000 ship chandlery and hardware company.

Bay Minette—$6,000 naval stores company.

Talladega—$30,000 brick company.

Montgomery—$10,000 candy factory; $5,000 investment company.

Abbeville—Oil mill

Birmingham—$5,000 construction company; $10,000 supply company; coal mines (near); $5,000 investment company.

Negro School Burned.

Montgomery, Ala.—The main building of the State Normal School for Negroes was completely destroyed by fire, which was discovered at 12:45 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The property is owned by the state. Prof. W. B. Paterson, the white principal of the school, during the progress of the fire, said that the property was valued at $20,000, and that it was fully covered by insurance.

NEW CAPITOL NEEDED

Alabama's Famous Old State House is now inadequate for present requirements.

BOND ISSUE PROPOSED.

Last Legislature Appropriated $150,000 for Repairs—This Amount Not Sufficient.

Montgomery, Ala.—Alabama's need of a modern building for the transaction of the business of the commonwealth is so apparent that he who even walks along the street may read and appreciate it. It was so plain to the last session of the legislature that $150,000 was appropriated with which to repair the old building now used as a capitol. Not an officer of the state but is brought face to face with the necessity a dozen painful times a day. Quarters are cramped and crowded, books and records are, from the lack of filing space, left exposed to the dirt and atmosphere, and much of the furniture in use was bought many decades ago. One thing or another has delayed the commencement of work on repairs authorized in the already mentioned appropriation until it is beginning to be believed that the problem of making the present old structure at all comfortable with the money available is too great for the capitol improvement commission to solve. With this comes the query: "Why improve at all?" and the consequent interrogation, "Why not build a capitol in keeping with the importance of the state, and adequate to all the present and constantly growing demands of the many and varied business interests?" This question was put to a member of the commission this week. "That may yet be the outcome," he replied. Why should Mississippi, with nothing but its farming and lumber interests, be more able to own and enjoy a million dollar capitol built on modern and convenient plans than Alabama, the iron price maker of the world, owner of scores of furnaces and the only practical steel and steel rail-making industries of the south?

Why Not Build?

Why not build a modern capitol? The question is asked often enough to be noticeable, but the idea is by no means generally discussed, or for that matter, popular, so far as can be ascertained. But why not? Birmingham could furnish the iron and steel for the frame work, Montgomery the timber and high-grade lumbers, Talladega county the marble, Franklin the stone, Mobile the fine imported goods for its furnishings, and the whole state join in many other things needed to complete the needs of such a structure. The old building could be utilized and so put to service as to preserve its sacred memories and retain its beloved surroundings. Nowhere in the whole world is there a prettier site for a beautiful architectural pile than Capitol Hill, and no street in Washington even is capable of being made more beautiful than historic Dexter avenue, by which the capitol is reached from the city proper. With the land now being sued for by the state on condemnatory proceedings, the very highest conception of architectural beauty and lawn and garden symmetry could be exemplified. With the old building in use in memory of its having sheltered the infant confederacy at its birth, the splendid monument to keep ever green the glorious deeds of Alabama's sons in the struggle to maintain the new nation, and a magnificent temple to emphasize the modern spirit and push and enterprise, Alabama could stand squarely up in the front line with the great states of Uncle Sam's united family. This may not be done, and likely will not soon, but every person who loves the grand old commonwealth and wishes it to be seen and known of the whole world for what it surely is in the modern thought and industry of the nation, would rejoice in such a consummation.

Some idea of the expansion of our Pacific commerce is shown in the statement that on one day during the past week there were shipped from Tacoma, Wash., 30,000 tons of cargo, chiefly army supplies for Japan, of the value of $1,500,000. The freight included locomotives, cars, structural steel, tobacco, electrical supplies, 3,500 bales of cotton, 10,000 barrels of salmon and 50,000 barrels of flour, besides a large amount of miscellaneous articles. Large quantities of steel rails are also being shipped to Japan, four cargoes of them having been forwarded within a few weeks. The shipment of cotton from a point so remote from the field of its production illustrates what a saving of freight will be effected by the Panama canal.

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Washington, D. C.—The secretary of war, though the quartermaster general, has recommended the appropriation of an additional $100,000 for payment of claims of Confederate soldiers' whose horses were taken from them in violation of terms of surrender. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars already has been appropriated and 1,300 claims have been paid. There remains on file unpaid and unsettled claims to the number of 800.

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Must Pay Up.

The present state administration is conducted on the principle of "pay what thou owest." If peaceably, all right, but, after a contest in the Governor Cunningham and Attorney courts, if necessary. Just now, Acting General Wilson are suing for two big sums, one against the Continental Trust Company, of Baltimore, for $75,000 mortgage tax record fees, and the other against the Fidelity Deposit Company, of Baltimore, for $12,000 alleged shortage in the accounts of John Case, former tax collector of Mobile county. It is confidently believed that both amounts are justly due, and will be secured. The idea of following out business methods is not altogether a new one in Alabama, however. Governor Jelks and his predecessors having set good example along this line. It is interesting to note that if these two sums are collected they should net the state about $85,000, which would pay salaries to even two governors for eight and one-half years, and be quite a feather in the official headgear of the officials now conducting the litigations.

New Bond Issue.

Another question just now under consideration is the refunding of the state debt, which may or may not be taken up by the acting governor, who is making a study of the situation in all its features.

Of the $9,537,600 of the debt, $9,903,600 will be due in 1906, part in January and part in June. Governor Jelks, who is ill in New Mexico, wishes this matter put off until he can get back to his desk if possible, and as it is said now that he is improving so rapidly as to promise return by the early part of the new year, he may be able to take the duty in hand. It is regarded as certain that whoever negotiates the refunding, a good contract can be made, as the state is rich in not only its industries and lands, but income as well. Many have suggested that the people of the state be allowed to subscribe to a new issue on a popular plan. The impression is, however, that the new issue will be exchanged for the old in the regular way, and a low rate will be secured.

Confederate S. and S. Monument.

Birmingham—The sub bases for the Confederate soldiers and sailors' monument in Capitol park are being hewn by Archer & Clapp, of Birmingham. The chiseling of the shaft is in progress. The contracts were let some weeks ago, and the work is being rushed as rapidly as possible in order that the monument may be ready for unveiling on April 26th, Memorial day.

The base for the monument has been built for years, and a cannon captured during the Spanish-American war has occupied it since 1898. Now the stone cutters are building two sub bases which are to go on the old base.

The old base cost Pelham chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, about $1,000, and the two sub bases and the shaft are to cost about $2,000, all of the money for which is subject to the check of the chapter and is drawing interest at one of the banks.

The monument is to be forty-two feet and is to be of Alabama marble, a beautiful grade of which is being used. The two sub bases will be about six feet each and the shaft will be thirty feet. It is to be in three sections, joined together by wreaths of laurel.

The shaft will be very imposing. The lower base is about fourteen feet square and the shaft tapers to sometning over one foot at the top.

New Steamship Company.

Mobile—There is great interest here in the inauguration of the boats of the American Fruit and Steamship Company, which will begin shipments to Mobile from Puerto Cortez on January 1st. The company has a capital of $5,000,000 with a great deal of Alabama money interested. At the present time the company owns plantations with capacity of 5,000 bunches of bananas a week, which will be increased to 7,000 by the first of the year. The headquarters of the company will be in Mobile. The president of the company is William E. Mason, former United States senator from Illinois.

Alabamians in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The committee appointed by the Alabama River Convention, recently held at Montgomery, is here to present arguments to the rivers and harbors committee for the improvement of the Alabama river to give a six foot channel from Wetumpka to Mobile.

The Alabamians here today on this mission are: W. F. Vandiver, of Montgomery; John Quill, of Mobile; Winthorne Woolsey, W. R. Peacock and E. C. Melvin, of Selma; Dr. F. B. McCoskey, of Wetumpka, and W. F. Black, of Montgomery, secretary. Those expected are C. F. Moritz and W. M. Teague, of Montgomery, and F. L. Tate, of Wetumpka.

Negro School Burned.

Montgomery, Ala.—The main building of the State Normal School for Negroes was completely destroyed by fire, which was discovered at 12:45 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The property is owned by the state. Prof. W. B. Paterson, the white principal of the school, during the progress of the fire, said that the property was valued at $20,000, and that it was fully covered by insurance.

New Railroad to Selma.

Birmingham—The question of the building of an air line railroad from Birmingham to Selma is being revived, and Col. F. M. Abbott, of Selma, has been in the city during the week to promote the interests of the proposed road.

The distance from Birmingham to Selma is only sixty-seven miles, and with the construction of the line the Birmingham district would be in immediate touch with water transportation. The Alabama river at Selma is practically navigable the year round, coal could be handled by the system and if an air line road were constructed from this city to Selma export traffic men assert that iron and coal could be handled, by the system of having the cars dump their freight upon the docks at something like the mere cost of drayage on the present system.

Rumors are to the effect that both the Southern and Louisville and Nashville are backing the scheme to construct the new road.

Investigating Alabama Land.

Washington—The United States geological survey is extending its topographic work to embrace the region adjacent to the Tombigee river, both in Alabama and Mississippi, and is giving special attention to the cement rock and other mineral resources of that district. As the water supply is of interest in connection with navigation, M. R. Hall, who is in charge of the hydrographic work in that area, has been directed to investigate the conditions at Epes Landing, Ala., and to establish a gauging station at that point, if conditions are favorable. A gauging station is now maintained by the survey at Columbus, Miss., while two stations are located on the Black Warrior river, above Demopolis.

Fatal Hunting Accident.

Dalton, Ga.—John Cash shot and accidentally killed his 14-year-old son, Alex, near Dalton. They were out rabbit hunting, and in attempting to shoot at a rabbit the gun was accidentally discharged by the father, the contents taking effect in his son's back. Death was almost instantaneous.

Turkey Again in Trouble.

Vienna—The Austrian government, it is understood, intends to send a fleet to Turkish waters to support the demands presented to the Porte by the Austrian ambassador for the dismissal and punishment within three days of the officials who forcibly detained the Austrian mails at Scutari recently. This ultimatum was presented to the Porte Monday.

Kuroki Loses Another Son.

Tokio—In the fighting of November 30th the second son of General Kuroki was killed at 203 Meter Hill. His eldest son was killed in the battle of Panshan Hill.

Big Money Running Blockade.

San Francisco—H. Frankel, of Shanghai, who arrived on the steamship Siberia, says that the blockade runners are making fortunes carrying supplies of food and money from Shanghai to the Russians at Port Arthur. One steamer ran in 300,000 rifles and 8,500 head of cattle in October last and cleared $280,000.

Another National Cemetery.

Washington—Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, introduced a bill in the house Monday authorizing the secretary of war to accept the tract of land near Greenville, Tenn., where lies the remains of Andrew Johnson, late president of the United States, which was donated under the will of Martha J. Patterson and from the heirs of W. B. Bachman, all descendants of the former president. This tract contains not over ten acres.

Upon the presentation of a good and perfect title to the land the secretary of war is authorized to accept the same and establish thereon a national cemetery of the fourth class.

First Campaign Emblem.

So far as known, the first campaign emblem was a finger ring of copper. It was worn by the adherents of John Quincy Adams in 1825, when he ran for president, and was inscribed "John Quincy Adams, 1825." Tintypes and medallions were among the insignia of the 1860 campaign.

World's Fair Figures.

St. Louis, Mo.—A statement of the total admissions to the world's fair from April 1 to December 1, inclusive, gives the attendance at 18,740,073. The figures for the closing day are 202,101.

Dr. Barbee Dead.

Nashville, Tenn.—Dr. James D. Barbee, one of the most distinguished Methodist divines in the south, and a leader in Southern Methodism, is dead at his home in this city, aged 72. Dr. Barbee was a native of Alabama, and was for a number of years one of the agents of the Southern Methodist Publishing House.

$24,000,000 for Good Roads.

Washington—Senator Latimer, from the committee on agriculture and forestry, has reported favorably his bill for national aid to good roads. The bill provides an appropriation of $24,000,000 to be divided among the states according to population. The states are to do the work of constructing and improving the roads and pay one-half of the cost, the government paying the other half.

JOKERS BUDGET

HIS HARVEST.

"Hurrah!" cried a jubilant plumber,
We've bidden farewell to the summer.
A pipe I shall spend,
And then I shall send
A bill that is truly a number."
—P

'NOUGH SAID.

McFlub—Now, what sort of a man is this fellow? I want to know about him.

Spinks—Well, he wears a celluloid collar and his—

McFlub—Hold on! That's enough.—Houston Chronicle

AT THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

Teacher—What do you understand by the phrase, "The fortunes of war"?

Shaggy-haired Pupil—That's what the officers of the army gits when they capchor a lot of other feller's ships.—Chicago Tribune.

OTHER SIDE OF IT.

Him—I think a man should marry a girl he has known from his childhood.

Her—Yes, but if a girl knew a man from childhood she would probably know better than to marry him.—Chicago News.

HARD WORK.

"Back from your vacation, eh? I suppose you'll find your work harder than ever now."

"That's what;" replied the clerk. "I've got ten fiances to look after with."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HOWL FROM A VICTIM.

Fido—What's the matter with you?

Towser—I've got to go to one of these confounded dog suppers tonight.

Fido—Are you getting too proud to associate with other dogs?

Towser—No; it isn't that. It throws me into the company of all sorts of human beings.

HIS LITTLE JOKE.

Subbubs—I thought you were going to have a baseball game today.

Backlots—Oh, the creek backed up in some way and flooded the diamond. It's the first time it ever happened and—

Subbubs—Ah! You might call it a diamond of the first water, then.

CORRECTED.

Mrs. Housekeep—Don't boil up the baked beans, Bridget. They only want to be warmed.

Little Tommy—Ma, beans can't talk, can they?

Mrs. Housekeep—Of course not. Why?

Little Tommy—Then how do you know what they want?—Philadelphia Press.

CERTAIN OF THAT.

Constituent—Senator, I am thinking of settling in Negosaa County. Do you suppose an industrious man could do well there?

Senator Lotsmun—He ought to. I know there's a good deal more money in circulation in that county than there was before I began my last campaign.—Chicago Tribune.

POST MORTEM.

Manager (of great exposition)—What alarms me is our mortality list.

Assistant—Mortality list? Why, it's next to nothing at all!

Manager—I know better than that. More than one-third of the people that come through the turnstiles are dead heads.—Chicago Tribune.

TOO GENERAL.

"But why did you let your stenographer go?"

"She was too attentive to business."

"But that's a creditable trait, isn't it?"

"It wasn't in her case. She was attentive to everybody's business except her own."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

QUITE A SCHEME.

Mrs. Subbubs—I do wish we could get rid of that cat.

Mr. Subbubs—Great scheme! I see if I can't get our postmaster to keep it in his office for a few days.

Mrs. Subbubs—What good will that do?

Mr. Subbubs—Why, robbers will about die at the postoffice again, and when they blow open the safe maybe the explosion will kill the cat.—Philadelphia Press.

NAME THE TOWN.

Stranger—You seem to have a good deal of crime in your city. Have you no police force at all?

Native—Yes; we have a good one, but it's pretty busy superintending wrestling matches and boxing contests and the like, you know, and seeing that the law governing such things is not evaded in any way.—Pittsburg Post.

WOULD NEVER DO.

Stranger—I want to buy a good watchdog.

Dog Fancier—Here's the one you want, sir. Trained by an expert. He can tell an insurance agent a mile off.

"And what will he do then?"

"Do? He'll chew him into small bones."

"Well, he won't suit me."

"Why? Most people want a dog like that."

"Yes, I know; but I'm an insurance agent, you see."—Chicago Journal.

VOL II.

OLE ISSUES C

ts Mass Meeting He Every Town In the Sta of Alabama.

TO GET BETTER PRICES

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Controlled by Shylocks.

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Wise Action Needed.

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THE UNION.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NONE.

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 22, 1904. NO. 39

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... were possible," he thinks, "it ... best if they would all agree ...t their crops as follows: One-third of what each man raises by November 1; one-third in November, December and January, and the other in February, March and April. This would give nine months to market the whole. This would put the producer in the position to feed the spinner and mill men when they need the cotton, and not force them to take it when they do not require it for present use. Any commodity forced on the buyer will be sold at a sacrifice, or the price fixed by the buyer. If a mule dealer sells a man mules, he buys as many as he needs and pays a just price for them, but if forced to take five more mules he will give for the mwhat he chooses.

State Statistics.

Mr. Huger thinks the plan of the government giving out the statistics is a bad one. He believes that a statistical department should be established in every state; that gins should be licensed and forced to make report every week of every bale coming into their hands. In this way every state could keep right up with what is being raised, and give the farmers the inside track on the matter of statistical information.

"Let the southern people be more self-reliant," says Mr. Huger, "and work together and not look to Washington or the large cotton exchanges of the country for information regarding their own product, as naturally it is to the interest of the buyer and user of cotton who live at these exchange centers to see the cotton market at the lowest possible figure it can be produced at."

Panic Started.

New York.—It is no exaggeration to say that Wall street began the day with more anxiety than it has shown since the May panic of 1901. The reasons for this feeling were plenty, chief among them being the absolute collapse of the market Monday, revealing weak spots in unlooked for places. A great majority of the brokerage houses had their clerical force at work till late last evening, and some of them worked long after midnight examining accounts and issuing imperative calls to customers for more margins. Many stock exchange members arrived at their offices much earlier than usual to prepare for the day and to get a line on the London market. That center offered but slight encouragement. No American showed general recovery from the opening demoralization there.

THE WHITE HOUSE STEWARD

Delicacy Required in Making Purchases For President's Household.

The steward's position is a responsible one in many other ways, and requires much discretion. President Roosevelt is fortunate in his steward, who is a small light-colored mulatto. He is very quiet and unassuming in manner, but thoroughly trustworthy. Every morning he goes to the markets, and the way in which he conducts these expeditions would do credit to a diplomatist. It is one of the unwritten laws of the White House that no capital must be made by any one from the fact of the patronage of the President of the United States. Every one who has been in London is familiar with the notices that appear in many of the shops over there, announcing that the King or some member of his family patronizes the place. Nothing of the kind can be found in Washington. The steward of the White House goes each morning to certain markets or stores, and does the required purchasing, but in so quiet a manner that the man buying next to him would never guess his errand unless he chanced to know him. The majority of the purchases are even sent to the White House in an unlettered wagon. This wagon comes in at the south entrance and drives through the west colonnade to the kitchen door. Any passer by looking over the railing could see it, but he would never be able to guess from anything about its appearance what grocery house or market the food which it contained came from.—Harper's Bazar.

WISE WORDS.

There are no losses in loans of love.

Life is the only school for character.

There is no better way of emptying the mind of evil than by doing good.

Let your religion be what it may, if it teaches you to do right, it is born of God.—selected.

Ever notice how quickly time flies when you are trying to make up your mind to begin a particularly hard job?

The greatest test of character is to be found in the way we meet the common duties of life. He who is faithful to the harder tasks will not be unfaithful in the easier great things.—Selected.

I look for the hour when that Supreme beauty which ravished the souls of those Eastern men, and through their lips spoke oracles to all time, shall speak in the West also.—Emerson.

The highest joy is an edelweiss; it grows only bosomed in the snow and nursed by tempests. There is no joy like divinely joyful sorrow, as there is no strength like divinely strengthened weakness. This is the paradox of Christian experience.—Lyman Abbott.

NORTH FORT CAPTURED

Position on East KeeKwau Mountain Taken After Explosion by Japs.

AMERICAN REQUEST REFUSED.

Russia Declines to Grant Permission for Japanese Prisoners to Receive Communications.

Tokio.—Confirmation has been received here of the report that the Japanese army besieging Port Arthur has stormed and captured North Fort on East Keekwan mountain after exploding a mine under the fortifications.

War Office Refuses Request of Americans.

St. Petersburg.—The war office has informed the American embassy that no one will be allowed to communicate in person with the Japanese prisoners at the village of Medvid, province of Novgorod, without imperial authorization. The Japanese minister at Berlin has therefore been notified of all the facts and the American embassy has decided to be governed by his wishes in the matter. If he requests imperial permission it will be extended.

The American embassy at St. Petersburg received a letter signed by eighty-six officers who are prisoners at Medvid asking the embassy to send a representative there. No reason for the request was assigned.

Says Japanese Are Making False Reports.

Tien-Tsin.—A junk which arrived here from Port Arthur reports that four Japanese torpedo boats were sunk during the attack on the Russian battleship Sevastopol. The Japanese, the Chinese added, are spreading false reports of their success in order to facilitate the negotiations of fresh loans abroad.

Warships Pass Capetown.

Capetown.—Some warships of the Russian second Pacific squadron passed Capetown this afternoon, eastward bound.

May Courtmartial Citizens.

Kiefe, Russia.—The governor has issued a proclamation announcing that Emperor Nicholas has conferred on the heads of military districts in which martial law is not declared the power of trying by courtmartial all officers in charge of troops in the event of the latter committing excesses punishable for the conduct of their men.

CALL FOR FARMERS' MEETING.

Steps Will Be Taken To Hold Balance of Crop.

Carrollton, Ga.—Hon. M. R. Russell, of this place, member of the Georgia Agricultural Society, has issued a call to the farmers of this section to assemble at the court house here to take steps looking to the marketing of the remainder of the present cotton crop.

There is considerable cotton in the hands of the farmers here now, but generally it is farmers who are not compelled to sell, those most in need having marketed their crop early in the fall at a fair price. There is a general determination to hold for better prices.

Battleships Abandoned.

Tokio.—Official reports state that the Russians at Port Arthur have abandoned the battleships Perezviet, Poltava, Pobieda and Retzvian, and the cruisers Pallada and Bayan.

Dr. S. J. Gay Injured.

Selma.—Dr. S. J. Gay was painfully injured in a runaway accident and narrowly escaped being kicked to death by his horse. Fortunately the single-tree gave way just as Dr. Gay fell forward under the horse, releasing the animal.

Ginners' Association.

Dallas, Tex.—More than 100 ginners from Texas and adjoining states are here to attend a meeting called for the purpose of forming a National Ginners' Association. One of the principal subjects to be brought before the convention is a plan for gathering gin statistics and preparing reports in advance of those issued by the national census bureau.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—The Sheffield Coal and Iron Company has executed a mortgage to the Bankers' Trust Company, of New York, covering certain properties in Colbert, Lauderdale, Franklin, Lawrence, Cherokee and Wayne counties to secure $400,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds.

Will Back the Farmers.

Montgomery, Ala.—The bankers of Montgomery say they are not only prepared, but willing to help the farmers carry their cotton to such time as it will be worth more money in the market. It has also been shown that the farmers' accounts as a general proposition are desirable and sought after by the banks. They have been paid in the past with remarkable regularity. One well known banker said:

"We have made more money and lost less on accounts of farmers than of any other class of borrowers." It is the practice of the banks to put up say 6 cents a pound when the price is above 7 cents. The ware house receipt and insurance contract will always be good collateral for money needed. The farmers and the small merchants of Alabama have at least 25 per cent of the crop of this year in their hands yet and are prepared to hold it. A strong point in the situation is the fact that many hundreds of raisers are able to hold all the cotton they have without borrowing money. The cotton merchants assert the belief that the price is about as high now as it will go, and even think it will go below the present level, but will not stay. It is figured that the consuming capacity of the world is not above eleven million bales, which is cut down this year by the large number of mills idle in the Fall River territory.

Year's Railroad Accidents.

Washington.—The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was made public. It shows that the past fiscal year was unusually prolific in fatal railroad accidents. There were 43,266 employes injured and 3,367 employes killed during the year. There were 8,077 passengers injured and 321 killed. There were ten unusually disastrous accidents. The commission urges with emphasis the uniform adoption of the block system.

The report contains an exhaustive discussion of the rate question, the burden of which is that the laws making effective the acts of the commission be imperative.

Statistics compiled by the commission show that the gross earnings of the railroads for the year were $1,966,633,821.

$600 Stolen.

Birmingham.—A telegram was received from Bangor stating that the safe of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company at that place had been robbed by a white man. The message stated that after robbing the safe the thief boarded a freight train for Atlanta, and that he would pass through Birmingham. Officers met the trains, but did not find the thief, the presumption being that he dropped off before the train arrived in Birmingham.

The robbery was committed Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and Chief Weir received the message at 8 o'clock. In all $600 was the amount stolen. Of this $300 was in coin and another $300 in vouchers.

Asks for Time.

Richmond, Va.—The president's attitude toward the south was discussed in an interview here with Thomas Nelson Page, who quotes the president as saying:

"If the south will wait two more years before passing judgment on me, I believe she will be satisfied as to my good intentions."

Dr. Page has always been a member of the democratic party, but he admires the president greatly and is a close friend of the executive. The well-known author says that the intentions of Mr. Roosevelt toward the south have always been the best, and that he was much taken back by the hostility which some of his actions aroused in this section. He is fully persuaded that the south will be treated as well as any other part of the country despite the fact that its vote was against the president.

Four Killed in Row.

St. Petersburg.—Dispatches received from Moscow state that the casualties in the anti-war demonstrations in which three thousand students participated yesterday four persons were killed and sixty injured. Three students have been arrested.

Snow-Bound.

Boston.—Communication with Cape Cod by telephone and telegraph, broken off by Sunday's storm, is still interrupted. Such additional information as has been received indicate that the early report of storm damage had not been exaggerated. The snow is from two to four feet deep and in many places blocks highways and street car lines.

Will See Port Arthur Fall.

Tokio.—Major Kuhn, United States army, who was military attache with the Japanese army, has been re-assigned to witness the fall of Port Arthur. Major Kuhn departed for Shinbashi.

MONTGOMERY NEWS.

To Work on Roads.

Montgomery county may not lease out its convicts next year. It is proposed to work them on the county roads or on farms near the city. There is an impression among the members of the board of revenue of this county that convicts are not well treated at mines and lumber plants, and it is believed that owing to this these concerns will get no more convicts from this county.

Raid Gambling Den.

The talk of Montgomery is the raid made by the police Sunday night on the gambling den operated at the Merchants' hotel by Robert L. Alexander, who came here from Birmingham last October and leased the hotel. Nine arrests were made, but Alexander was not caught. It is doubtful if the men arrested can be convicted under the present gambling ordinance of the city.

A Bad Fire.

A fire at the Highland Home school, in Montgomery, early Sunday morning, destroyed one barn and burned five horses, nine cows, 100 bushels of corn, a lot of hay, and the home of the president, Samuel Jordan. The loss will run up into the thousands.

R. R. Poole Reports.

Montgomery, Ala.—"As far as I can see," said State Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole, "the boll weevil convention at Shreveport did no good. We are just as far from a solution of the problem of stamping out the pest as we were before we had the convention. Government experts admitted that they knew of no feasible method of stamping out the weevil."

Captain Poole has just returned from the convention. He thinks one of the most plausible plans is for the infected districts to stop raising cotton long enough to starve out the weevil. This project, he says, was proposed at the gathering, but the representatives from Texas objected strenuously.

The commissioner is laying great stress on his call to the cotton growers of Alabama to hold mass meetings in the different cities and towns of Alabama on January 10 for the purpose of making arrangements to hold their cotton for better prices. He issued the call on the request of a number of prominent farmers of the state, and he now urges every cotton grower to take an active hand in the movement.

To Test Cotton Law.

Columbus, Ga.—There is to be carried from Muscogee superior court to the supreme court of Georgia a case in which the farmers of this section of Georgia and Alabama are much interested.

The case is that of the State vs. Charles Bazemore, a merchant of this city, who is charged with violating the state law making it unlawful to buy during the fall months cotton in the seed when offered for sale by other than the owner of the land on which the cotton was grown, or his owner.

The object of the law was to put an end to the stealing of cotton from the fields and gin houses and carrying it to the city and selling it to dealers.

Bazemore decided to have the law tested. A test case was made out against him and at the recent term of Muscogee superior court he was convicted and fined $1. A motion for a new trial was made and has just been refused. The case now goes to the superior court.

Columbus being on the border, considerable stolen cotton is brought here from adjoining Alabama counties. It is bought by various dealers in open violation of the law, it is stated.

Former Governor Dies.

Little Rock, Ark.—Former Governor James P. Eagle died here after an illness of three weeks. He was governor of Arkansas from 1889 to 1893. He was also president of the Southern Baptist convention.

Minneapolis.—A strong wind caused the walls of the ruined Peck building, burned last Tuesday, to fall early this morning, crushing the Crocker hotel adjoining. Fifty persons are known to have been in the hotel at the time the ruined hotel caught fire and the entire fire department started to rescue the people. Seven are known to be dead and nine are known to be injured, some seriously. The hotel was a frame building and crushed as though built of card board.

The Southern railroad will soon begin work on an extension of two and a half miles on the Mobile Junction, south of Bessemer, to a point west of that city. The object, so states Superintendent Rickey, is that the Southern may have a track of its own and make the Alabama Great Southern track unnecessary. The extension will give the Southern a line from Birmingham to its own going to Mobile, and one that will touch Thomas, Ensley and Bessemer. Bids will be advertised for within the next two weeks.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

William M. Adams,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLANTON.
Office, Adams Place. Practices in all Courts. Long time loans negotiated on Improved Farm Lands.

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Dr. V. O. Campbelle,
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Office Hours 9 to 12 a. m.
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Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

WORSE THAN THE DOG.

She—"You'd better sit by this open window, dearest, in case papa should come into the room suddenly."

He—"But there's a fierce bulldog outside, darling."

"I know it, but of two evils always choose the lesser."—Chicago Journal.

PURE GOODS

The following SPECIAL BRANDS always in stock

Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
Upper Ten	Kentucky Taylor
Joe Gideon	American Malt
Murray Hill	Budweiser Rye
Pleasant Hill	Deep Springs
Green River	AAAA Lincoln County
Jack Daniel No. 7	Wilson
Old Spring	Good Wood
Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.
Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old	

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

Orchard and Garden

The Children's Garden.

Every farmer should yearly set aside a generous plat of ground for the children to cultivate, and should instruct and interest them in the care of it, for they will not take up its cultivation of themselves, because—well, that is not human nature! But once reveal to them the pleasure and satisfaction and fascination of propagating plants, and they will be very quick to follow it up thereafter.

A garden is, in reality, an endless source of amusement and entertainment for young and old alike, as soon as they come to be interested in it. It is art and nature striving together to outdo each other in the attempt to please the onlooker. It affords something new daily to wonder at and admire, and so draws us closer to nature and the world of wonders out of doors.

Repairing the Buildings.

On the well-ordered farm there will be nearly every year some necessary work of repairs on the outside of the buildings. If such work is always attended to in season there will be a saving in the durability as well as the good appearance of the buildings. One the most important of these repairs in keeping a good roof. If these are shingles, these will wear or rot out time and need replacing. Attention to keeping in repair will add considerably to the duration of a roof, and this is something that should not be neglected.

A well-covered building is worth keeping painted. If well done and as often as needed painting will add to the durability and good looks of the building. A farmer should himself be able to paint a barn or other outbuildings. Autumn is a good time for this kind of work.

Raise Pure Breds.

If a farmer will only try pure bred pigs once he will never want to go back to the mongrels again. The pure breds will take less feed to fatten them and he can sell the choice ones to others at better than stockyard prices and send the culls to the butcher and get the very top market prices for them and generally a premium.

A strong argument in favor of the pure bred animal is their uniformity of color, which counts for a great deal at the stockyards. Recently while at the Union stockyards, at Indianapolis, I met the hog buyer for Kingan's packing house, and he pointed to a pen of hogs that he had just bought and said they were the best in the yards. I asked him why, as there was a big market of hogs that morning, and he said because they were uniform in size and color and pure breds.

There are always buyers ready to buy pure breds at a premium and a great many farmers are falling into line and will soon be raising pure breds. When the average farmer learns how much pleasure as well as profit there is in handling pure breds, there will be many less scrubs throughout the country. The farmer who wants to get the most out of the feed raised on the average farm must have pure breds to eat it as that is the most profitable way to sell your crops.—Farmers' Guide.

Thorough Milking.

Every man knows that the man behind the cow has a lot to do with her yield and her well being—as much so as the man in front. The milker can ruin a cow just as well as the feeder can. It is not only the decreased milk yield that makes the poor milker an expensive piece of furniture, but the leaving of milk in the udder encourages udder troubles, and in time will make the small yield a chronic habit in the cow. But everybody is surprised when it is learned how much more milk can be gotten from a herd when it is milked thoroughly. Even such an experienced dairyman as E. R. Towle of Vermont expresses surprise at the statement of a Georgia dairyman that he found a gain of nine gallons a day from 16 cows at the result of change of milkers. Mr. Towle like the rest of us has noticed that much better results are procured by the owner who personally oversees the work of his milkers—who often is one of them himself. Generally, financial interest in a herd of dairy cows stimulates efforts in a comprehensive way, whether it is in the direction of clean milking or something else; and, generally, absence of financial interest other than wages, inspire a desire to get done. But there are exceptions to both statements. And the owner who is an exception wants an exception to do his work. The subject is as broad as the "social question."—Jersey Bulletin.

Better System of Agriculture.

Agriculture is alert everywhere for better methods. The best farmers of this country have long practiced the rotation system of crops, and in the last few years have come to understand that this rotation should include frequently the growth of leguminous plants, in order to obtain nitrogen and humus, essential in good agriculture. Some of our neighbors over the other side of the ocean seem lately to have come to understand this, and have named it the "Solari" system, which is explained in the following from the "Journal d'Agriculture Pratique:"

"1. To alternate the cultivation of leguminous and other plants in such a manner that the ntirates accumulated in the soil by the former are consumed by the latter. This accumulation of nitrates is the work of bacteria storing the nitrates in the nodules on the roots of leguminous plants. 2. To add to the soil, not only all the mineral elements necessary for their development, but also those required by the cereals that are to follow. 3. To reserve the farmyard manure for the cultivation of the plants that consume the nitrate. 4. The result of this system is to increase the quantity of humus in the soil, in mineral elements and in nitrates. This system renders it necessary that a large proportion of the crops should consist of leguminous plants. What these plants should be must be decided by the farmer, who must take into careful consideration the environment, and select only such crops as will thrive in the locality. Certainly one of the best is lucerne, but, as experience has shown in America, there are some soils which are admirably adapted to the growth of lucerne but are deficient in the bacteria to store the nitrate nodules on the roots. This may be remedied by obtaining a small quantity of earth frof an old lucerne field and sowing it lightly over the new field. For the greater portion of Australia the clovers are not available for this purpose, but there are many other leguminous crops to be chosen from. This system of agriculture is said to have effected very great improvement in the cultivation of the land in Italy, and it has been warmly recommended by the best authorities in France and Spain."—Indiana Farmer.

Blackhead in Turkeys.

For a number of years it has been more or less impossible to raise turkeys in Rhode Island on account of the ravages of what is commonly called the blackhead disease.

While the earlier efforts of the Rhode Island Experiment station, in co-operation with the agricultural department at Washington, discovered the cause of the disease a number of years ago, its method of spreading, as well as how to prevent or cure it, has baffled all attempts at solution.

An animal husbandry department of the experiment station has continued the study of the disease and has been carrying on experiments to learn more about its nature, and through this knowledge to discern some method of combating or avoiding the trouble. The results of last summer's work, while not conclusive in any way, are still very interesting in themselves, and also because they may give some clew as to future methods of study and experiment.

Old methods of raising by letting the poults, or young turkeys, run with the mother turkey have mostly been failures, although new land has been used for the pen. This shows that the disease was present and easily infected the birds. In one yard six out of seven, and in another four out of seven, have died.

Out of turkeys raised by hand for three weeks and then placed in pens, three out of eight have been lost in one pen and five out of 12 in another. The average loss in these and similar experiments has been, up to the present time, about 40 percent.

Much better results have been obtained from poults raised in the house, although some of these also have died when placed in the field at an early age, as noted above. Of those kept in the house until 11 weeks and then placed in the field, there has so far been no loss. This seems to indicate that, contrary to general opinion, poults can be reared in confinement in a house. The experiments also seem to show that the blackhead disease of turkeys is not inherited from the egg nor contracted from that portion of the food fed to them. It seems rather to come from outside contamination in soil or air or in the food which they peck up.

On the whole, the experiments for the summer advanced quite satisfactorily. To have them without some drawbacks that vitiate portions of the results and compel repetition or retard the final results would be more than could be expected. The chief difficulties met with have been lack of funds for building and fences and the fact that the experimental grounds have been reclaimed from swamp lands within two years, and are therefore hardly as dry as could be desired.—Tribune Farmer.

Shifting the Blame.

"Listen," says the author, his face wreathed with smiles of delight. "Here is a letter from a gentleman who says: 'It may interest you to know that I began reading your latest story yesterday evening on the train going home. Before I realized where I was I had been carried 50 miles beyond my destination.'"

The candid friend raises his eyebrows thoughtfully.

"But," he suggests, "possibly it was the motion of the train that put the person to sleep."—Valley Weekly.

JAPAN'S WOMEN IN WAR

THEIR DEEDS LIKE THOSE OF THE NATIONS OF SPARTA.

The Loss of Son or Husband in the Service of the Mikado Accounted an Honor—Once Even the Women Fought—Now They Are Eager to Serve as Nurses.

No nation has a better right to be proud of what its women have done in wartime than Japan. Even the mothers and wives of ancient Sparta have been rivalled in deeds of patriotism and self-sacrifice by the women of Japan.

In the feudal times, which came to an end in Japan only 30 years ago, all gentlewomen were trained in the use of the sword and lance. The women of the samurai class received a regular military education and if the castle of a daimio was besieged, they were capable of assisting in the defence if necessary.

A noted instance of the martial prowess of the Japanese women occurred during the siege of the castle of Wakamatsu in 1869, where the Sho-Gun made his final stand against the forces of the Mikado. Nearly one thousand women and girls belonging to the families of samurai attached to the Sho-Gun fought behind the barricades and on the castle walls. Many of them were killed in battle, while not a few committed suicide rather than undergo the humiliation of defeat.

Yet the Amazonian qualities of the women of old Japan did not detract from their womanliness. They were tender mothers and loving wives. The nursing of the wounded and sick was part of the education of every samurai woman.

With the passing away of the age of chivalry in Japan, upon the downfall of the Shogunate, the Japanese woman was called upon to face new conditions, and how she met these conditions is shown in the history of the Chinese war of 1895.

It is a matter of record that some 10,000 Japanese women volunteered to go to the front as nurses in the field hospitals at the outbreak of the Chinese war, and advices from Japan state that the number of women volunteering to go to the front as nurses today is greater than in 1895. But the women who stay at home are not lacking in patriotic devotion.

There is an anecdote concerning the mother of the heroic Commander Sakamoto, who was killed on the bridge of his ship, the Akagi, at the battle of Yalu, which shows how the spirit of patriotism flames in the hearts of Japanese women.

An official of the navy department called on the family of the naval officer to convey, as delicately as possible, the news of his death. Having communicated his tidings to a member of the family, he was about to depart, when the shoji slid open softly and the aged mother of the dead commander staggered into the room.

She had been an accidental eavesdropper and had heard all. Trembling with emotion she bowed low to the visiting officer and said:

"Tell the Emperor I rejoice that a son of mine has been able to be of some service to him."

Some Japanese women refused to weep over their dead, because it was considered disloyal to the Mikado to weep for those who had had the honor to die fighting for him. When a wife or a mother heard that a husband or a son had been killed in battle, the first expression uttered, was an acknowledgement of the honor conferred upon her by the gods in being bereaved for the cause of the Emperor.

To the western mind such patriotism appears to be fantastic and hard to understand. In the light of Japanese history it does not seem so strange.

The spirit of patriotism in the Japanese women of the present generation is the outgrowth of ages of feudalism. The loyalty and devotion which the women of past generations gave to their feudal family head are in the present generation given to the Mikado.

In time of war the Empress of Japan sets an example for all the women of the country by her activities in behalf of all those who are suffering or in distress. She may be seen frequently visiting the great military hospitals, accompanied by a party of court ladies and noblemen's wives.

Following the example of the Empress, all the great ladies of Tokio society do what they can to relieve the distress and suffering that inevitably follow war. There is no class of women that does not contribute something to this cause; even those butterflies, the geishas, and the unhappy creatures in the Yoshiwaras give their share.

It is not only the women of the samurai class who show passionate patriotism in wartime. All classes of society are represented in the modern Japanese army, and the peasant woman has given proof that she is quite as devoted to the Mikado as the samurai lady.

A story is told of an old peasant woman who sent her only son to fight for the Emperor in the Chinese war. By depriving herself of everything but the barest necessaries of life, and toiling early and late in the fields, she had been able to give her son a superior education, and she had the satisfaction of seeing him fairly started on a business career, which promised to be successful, when the call to arms sounded.

The little peasant mother bade her son give up his business and enter the ranks of the army. The boy did as his mother wished, and his regiment was one of the first to set foot on Chinese soil.

Every morning just before daybreak the little peasant woman rose and, after making a careful toilet, as an orthodox Buddhist she went to a little shrine nearby and prayed to Ojin, the god of war. She did not pray for her son to come home safe and sound, but she prayed that he might prove worthy of the honor of wearing the Mikado's uniform.

One day, when the old woman was returning to her home from the temple, she met a messenger who told her that her son had been killed in the attack on Port Arthur. The mother's eyes grew dim with tears, and she swayed unsteadily for a moment. Then she turned and started to go back to the temple.

"Where are you going?" cried the messenger. "Don't you understand what I say? Your son has been killed."

"Yes, I understand," said the old woman, calmly, "and I am going to thank Ojin for the honor he has conferred upon me."

The Japanese woman who above all others distinguished herself in wartime was the Empress Jingu Kogo, who led a Japanese army in person to Corea, in 203 A. D. and conquered that country. She was equally renowned for her beauty, her piety, her energy and her martial valor.

She assumed the supreme power on the death of her husband, the Mikado Chiunai, in 200 A. D., and immediately demonstrated her military genius by suppressing a formidable rebellion. A few years later she invaded Corea, and quickly subjugated that country.

She dressed in male attire and fought at the head of her soldiers.

After her return from Corea she gave birth to a son, who became the Mikado Ojin and like his mother a great warrior. Jingu Kogo is worshipped as the goddess of war in Japan today, and her son Ojin as the god of war.—New York Sun.

WOOD ALCOHOL.

Is Dangerous as a Drink and in Medicinal Preparations.

Up to within a comparatively recent period cases of poisoning by wood alcohol were among the rarities of medical practice, for so long as the substance was manufactured by the old processes its offensive smell and taste were sufficient to deter even the most hardened drinker from using it to satisfy his craving for alcoholic stimulants. Since the time, however, that "deodorized" wood alcohol has been placed on the market, under various names, the fatalities from its use have gone up by leaps and bounds.

Not only may it be used in place of grain alcohol in the manufacture and adulteration of spirituous liquors, but it is also largely and widely used as a menstruum in many toilet preparations and remedies for internal and external use. The reasons for this practice are two-fold. First, and that which appeals most forcibly to human nature, is the comparative cheapness of wood alcohol, it being untaxed and costing but 50 cents a gallon, while grain alcohol, taxed, costs at retail $2.60 per gallon. The second reason is the ignorance of many manufacturers as to the deadly nature of methyl alcohol. Indeed, even among members of the medical profession views with regard to the poisonous nature of meehyl alcohol are widely divergent, and some who have had no experience in cases of wood alcohol poisoning are openly sceptical concerning its reputed toxic properties. In order, therefore, to decide the question, Dr. Frank Buller of Montreal and Dr. Casey Wood of Chicago undertook in the beginning of 1904 an investigation of the subject, under the auspices of the section on ophthalmology of the American Medical association. The investgiators found that about 175 cases of blindness and about 100 deaths during the past seven or eight years could be directly imputed to wood alcohol in the various forms in which it is manufactured. This estimate is a conservative one and only treats of published instances of death and blindness.

Drs. Buller and Wood consider that the investigations undertaken by them confirm the suspicions entertained by many physicians that the fumes of wood alcohol, under certain favorable conditions, are a dangerous menace to eyesight, and they moreover believe that the consensus of opinion is opposed to the statement of the makers of the various forms of "deodorized" wood alcohol "rubs," in baths, in cosmetics, hair tonics, perfumes, etc., is always devoid of danger to the eyesight.

The practice of substituting wood for grain alcohol in the manufacture of medicinal preparations would appear to be a most insidious and pernicious means of poisoning, and the sale not only of methyl whiskey but also of internal remedies and toilet preparations manufactured or adulterated with wood alcohol should be restricted by law. In fact, there is every reason why the proposition of Drs. Buller and Wood should be adopted that methyl alcohol in any of its forms should be treated as a poison and subject to the laws of the various states restricting and regulating the sale of poisons.—Medical Record.

Young Lawyer's Bull That Paid.

A young lawyer making his first address to a jury created a lot of merriment down in Henry country the other day. "Gentlemen," he said nervously, "it has been clearly shown that this wagon struck and killed the man and ten minutes later he died." There were two Irishmen on the jury and they were so tickled that they assisted in getting a big verdict for the young lawyer.—Kansas City Journal.

Bangle as a Pledge.

A new idea is to substitute an engagement bangle for the conventional ring. These bangles, which sometimes are slight circlets, and sometimes broad gold bands, give the lover the satisfaction of feeling that he has indeed safely fettered his fair fiancee, for once fastened the clasp can only be opened by being forced apart with a chisel, says the Chicago News. On the continent, where it is customary for lovers to exchange rings, engagement bangles are sometimes worn by men, but they are rarely seen on men of English-speaking races.

Streamers of Tulle.

What is hard to believe that the popular draped veil will ever be held entirely in disfavor by the woman who well knows its acknowledged charm, Paris fashion authorities now assert that there the draped veil is superseded by streamers of tulle or ribbon velvet tacked beneath the brim of the high crowned picture hat and tied in a large bow under the chin, says the Kansas City Journal. Such strings undoubtedly have their good points, and are distinctly becoming to long or thin faces. They have a tendency to soften the contour, and make almost any face look younger. On some few hats handsome lace scarfs are also taking the place of the veil. These are not so wide, and are tied around the hat and hang down the back streamers.

Dressing the Baby.

Though common sense is still the leading idea in dressing the baby, yet the baby of today illustrates the fact that his mother is in touch with the newest fashions, says The Woman's Home Companion.

He also makes it clear to all who have the honor of his acquaintance that his mother is a very wonderful person; for does she not do for him what often times she cannot do for herself—dress him comfortably, and at the same time fashionably?

She discards entirely all tight bands and clothing for her growing child, and yet she believes in here and there a frill or two to soften the effect of an otherwise too simple and too severe dress. The result is that baby's clothes have an air of style, as well as of ease and comfort.

Making Home Attractive.

Any accomplishment is worth cultivating that may help to make the home attractive to husband and sons; but the best acquirements for this purpose are no doubt moral rather than intellectual, says an exchange. They are a good temper and a habit of looking of the bright side of things. A cheerful temper, not occasionally, but habitually cheerful, is a quality which no wise man would be willing to dispense with in choosing a wife. A good wife is courteous, sweet, and gentle in all her dealings. She may be a plain woman, but she takes pains to be always fascinating. Her first thought is never to disarrange, even for an instant, that drapery of pleasantness which a woman should always wear. She knows that if it is the duty of a husband to make the money, it is hers to make life ornamental and charming for him. Her perpetual aim is to give pleasure, to be agreeable and to be amiable, and she succeeds in making "a happy fireside clime," which "is the true pathos and sublimity of human life."

Taking an Air Bath.

It must be remembered that we rarely, if ever, give our skin the opportunity to breath properly, says the New York Mail. Our prevented condition in regard to heavy, unventilated and often restricted clothing has given us a skin that is constantly moist, clammy and cold to the touch. Or else it is dry and dead and can be rubbed off by the hand with little effort. Restricting clothing not only damages the lungs and internal organs of the body, but causes the circulation to the skin to become stagnant and poor. A great many ills that we do not understand are caused by the unhygeinic practice of smothering the skin.

Give your body an air bath! Reanimate your skin! Exposures and draughts against the body are a superstition more or less. The writer has often taken an air bath in winter, and the practice has yielded a day's tonic to the body that cannot be explained, but must be tried upon one's own person to be understood and appreciated.

Open your window wide and exercise until the pores have become awakened. Then let the cool, fresh morning air play upon your body, lying down if you desire. It will be a treat that you will never want to miss again. It acts as a delightful tonic to the nerves. There is no better medicine for weak, nervous people than the air-bath. The very blood tingles with the unaccustomed freedom of the body and its contact with the energizing air.

Novelists and Color in Dress.

When a few months ago I read a graceful tale, the moral of which turned upon whether a blue ribbon or a white ribbon best became an ochre-yellow cat with turquoise eyes, it seemed to me an omen of promise, a pale forecast of greater attention on the part of novelists and storytellers to the question of color in dress. The modern heroine of fiction suffers from a limitation of wardrobe hardly less extreme than her sister of Thackeray's day and Trollope's, when a simple white muslin, with now and then a touch of heavenly blue to emphasize its symbolism, did service upon all sentimental occasions. Who can forget the satiric vision of Rebecca appearing for the first time in the Sedley dining room in a pure white gown. With this and her white shoulders, Thackeray sadly comments, she was "the picture of youth, unprotected innocence, and humble virgin simplicity." And it was in white muslin that Amelia won the unsophisticated heart of Dobbin, and even the tall and slender figure enshrining Ethel Newcome's sapient individuality is constantly enveloped in clouds of filmy white azure ribbons floating over them.

Henry James, among Thackeray's worthy successors, has followed somewhat slavishly in Thackeray's steps through this one corner of his extended field of observation, and his lack of originality is the more marked that in rooms and gardens and environments determined by the taste of man his color schemes are the most distinguished to be found in modern literature. His effects have the delicately tinted, dim, and tremulous tone of Corot's pictures, save in his less vital works, where they deaden into the flat blues and pinks and creamy whites of the old pastellists. But his first favorite in color for woman's dress is that of the conventional masculine author. He riots in the debutante's snowy draperies, and he signalizes the return to the world of his beautiful Madame de Cintre by clothing her in white with a blue cloak hanging to her feet, in silver clasp combining with its hue to suggest vaguely and entrancingly the heavens adorned by the crescent moon. He has, however, his moments of illumination.—From "The Point of View," in Scribner's.

Fashion Hints.

The latest novelty is a hand-painted belt.

The woman can have too many stocks.

The front panel is quite the newest thing in skirts.

Egyptian buckles and lares are extremely popular.

Japanese silk kimonas are fascinating and expensive.

Ostrich plumes in all colors are seen on hats this season.

The "auto" hat is the greatest triumph of the milliner.

It's a shame to cover some of the beautiful silk petticoats.

The pointed, boat-shaped toques are seen again in the millinery parlors.

Some women would like to know what the fashionable color really is.

Odd stocks are for odd waists, although not necessarily for odd women.

For your seasonable coat choose a glossy, lustrous cloth with the sheen of satin.

Isn't it funny to see mild women in the cloths of that bloody period, the Directoire?

If you have revers, a waistcoat and deep, upturned cuffs, the rest will not matter much.

Evening slippers are made to order from the same material as the gown is made of.

The Directoire is the most striking model in headgear and the best suited to the modish gown.

Generally speaking, bodices are made round for daytime wear and pointed for evening dresses.

The smartest model of a tailored coat is a tight-fitting affair, 36 to 50 inches long, perfect in adjustment and finish.

One can get neck and hair ornaments to match in shell or amber, though just why they should match is not clear.

This is a day of revivals, and the stomacher, as the very long, deep boned bodice point is called, is much in evidence.

Why will stout women insist on wearing high heeled shoes? Recently such a woman fell on the street and seriously injured herself.

One can hardly believe that a paradise plume of red and yellow could be worn on a hat. Such feather was seen on a headgear recently.

A hat seen recently, which attracted much attention, was a green felt, bordered with pink roses, blue ribbon and great bunches of black elderberries.

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Novelists and Color in Dress.

When a few months ago I read a graceful tale, the moral of which turned upon whether a blue ribbon or a white ribbon best became an ochre-yellow cat with turquoise eyes, it seemed to me an omen of promise, a pale forecast of greater attention on the part of novelists and storytellers to the question of color in dress. The modern heroine of fiction suffers from a limitation of wardrobe hardly less extreme than her sister of Thackeray's day and Trollope's, when a simple white muslin, with now and then a touch of heavenly blue to emphasize its symbolism, did service upon all sentimental occasions. Who can forget the satiric vision of Rebecca appearing for the first time in the Sedley dining room in a pure white gown. With this and her white shoulders, Thackeray sadly comments, she was "the picture of youth, unprotected innocence, and humble virgin simplicity." And it was in white muslin that Amelia won the unsophisticated heart of Dobbin, and even the tall and slender figure enshrining Ethel Newcome's sapient individuality is constantly enveloped in clouds of filmy white azure ribbons floating over them.

Henry James, among Thackeray's worthy successors, has followed somewhat slavishly in Thackeray's steps through this one corner of his extended field of observation, and his lack of originality is the more marked that in rooms and gardens and environments determined by the taste of man his color schemes are the most distinguished to be found in modern literature. His effects have the delicately tinted, dim, and tremulous tone of Corot's pictures, save in his less vital works, where they deaden into the flat blues and pinks and creamy whites of the old pastellists. But his first favorite in color for woman's dress is that of the conventional masculine author. He riots in the archdeacon's snowy draperies, and he symbolizes the return to the world of his beautiful Madame de Cintre by clothing her in white with a blue cloak hanging to her feet, in silver clasp combining with its hue to suggest vaguely and extraneously the heavens adorned by the crescent moon. He has, however, his moments of illumination.—From "The Point of View," in Scribner's.

Fashion Hints.

The latest novelty is a hand-painted belt.

The woman who loves too many stocks.

The front panel is quite the newest thing in skirts.

Egyptian effects and lures are extremely popular.

Japanese silk kimonas are fascinating and expensive.

Ostrich plumes in all colors are seen on hats this season.

The "auto" hat is the greatest triumph of the milliner.

It is a shame to cover some of the beautiful silk petticoats.

The pointed dome-shaped toques are seen again in the millinery parlors.

Some women would like to know what the fashionable color really is.

Odd stockings are for odd waists, although not necessarily for odd women.

For your reasonable coat choose a glossy, lustrous cloth with the sheen of satin.

Isn't it funny to see mild women in the cloths of the bloody period, the Directoire?

If you have revers, a waistcoat and deep, upturned cuffs the rest will not matter much.

Evening slippers are made to order from the same material as the gown is made of.

The Directoire is the most striking model in headgear and the best suited to the modish gown.

Generally speaking, bodices are made round for daytime wear and pointed for evening dresses.

The smartest model of a tailored coat is a tight-fitting affair, 36 to 38 inches long, perfect in adjustment and finish.

One can get neck and hair ornaments to match in shell or amber though just why they should match is not clear.

This is a day of revivals, and the stomacher, as the very long, decorated bodice point is called, is much in evidence.

Why will stout women insist on wearing high heeled shoes? Recently such a woman fell on the street and seriously injured herself.

One can hardly believe that a paradise plume of red and yellow could be worn on a hat. Such feather was seen on a headdress recently.

A hat seen recently, which attracted much attention, was a green felt, bordered with pink roses, blue ribbon and great bunches of black elderberries.

Desert Sunset.

Over the dark and desert plain,
Where fierce things roam in hunger pain,
Beneath the lamplike evening star,
Behind the pointed peaks, afar;

I see the desert day expire,
In one long bath of rosy fire.

A mist of flame, so still and sweet
It holds the eye and fixes feet;

And one looks long, as if aware
A god may rise and beckon there;

It is so holy, hushed and calm,
And soothes with such a restful balm,

And seems so waiting for that Thing
Of which the stars forever sing.

—J. William Lloyd.

The MARCH into DEATH

By F. V. Plaksin

The czar's army was advancing. The burning sun made the dust-laden air feel like fire. The grass on the ground was trampled down by thousands of feet and the only protection and cover were the cornfields, whose tall withered stalks concealed friend and enemy alike.

A company of Russian infantry came rushing back and threw themselves down among the cornstalks, which trembled in the air for a few seconds, then all was quiet.

In disorder, without leaders, they had fled like a herd of scared sheep, inspired only by the instinct of self-preservation, and desire to live. And now they were lying there in groups, silent and downcast, hardly able to breathe, listening and trembling at every sound, insane from fright, panic stricken. From the direction from which they had come, and, as it seemed, directly from the yellowish green wall of cornstalks which stood between them and the enemy, came the sound of rifle shots, with a noise as of peas thrown by the handful on a drum. Sometimes stronger, sometimes weaker, sometimes in volleys came the sound, accompanied on and off by the roar of the field artillery.

Hardly had they thrown themselves down when the bullets began to strike the ground all around them, but they remained motionless, every man clutching his rifle in his hands, careful not to look at his neighbor, every man ashamed of his own cowardice. Thus passed a whole minute—an eternity of death and destruction it seemed.

A man in the uniform of a captain came running toward the cornfield which had swallowed up the company. He had lost his sword and his uniform was torn and dusty. He was furious, his face distorted with rage. He had been in command of these people, lived with them, loved them as children. He knew every one of them by name, his character, he had led them into death, the death which threatened them from behind those hastily constructed trenches which were visible in the horizon, and they had betrayed his faith in them and fled. How he hated them in this moment!

He rushed into the cornfield breathless, unable to raise his voice to call them back, broken down with despair.

They were all there—he knew it, he felt it, only a few steps from him, stricken with fear of death, and he did not have the strength to call them back to inspire them with new courage.

The old, scarred veteran officer, stern and grim though he looked, suddenly began to sob, and sank exhausted to the ground, never once thinking of the bullets which struck everywhere around him, almost wishing that one of them would kill him.

The cornstalks parted slowly, and among them appeared the grimy face of the old sergeant.

Quick as lightning the captain jumped to his feet.

"Thou also—thou, also, Stephen Antanovitch!" he shouted and rushed toward the old sergeant, who stood there pale and trembling, afraid to meet the eye of his superior officer.

"Oh, captain, captain," he groaned, "I do not understand how it happened."

"Thou dost not know?"

The sergeant stood at attention, his hand raised in respectful salute.

The fist of the officer struck the pale face of the old sergeant, but he never stirred, though tears ran down his cheeks. He was broken-hearted at the thought of his disgrace.

Bullets whizzed through the air all around them; it was like a hailstorm, but they stood there, heedless of the danger of the death which filled the atmosphere.

"We might call the roll, captain."

"Call the roll of cowards—contemptible scoundrels! What good would that do?"

"Call them by name, captain. They will respond."

It was an idea after all.

And with a voice as if he had been standing on the parade ground the captain began calling the names of his men.

"Dead! Wounded! Missing!" replied the sergeant.

But one at a time the men came forward and took their accustomed places in the ranks, saluting their captain with downcast eyes, crushed by the feeling of their shame.

Time and again a peculiar sound was heard and a man fell to the ground dead or wounded, groaning with pain, but no one noticed or cared. The ranks closed, the holes filled.

And he stood before them as if he never noticed the wounded, stern and forbidding. He was no longer their beloved captain, but a merciless judge.

"What have you done?"

The pale faces turned still paler, but no answer came, the groaning of the wounded was the only sound which broke the awful silence.

Silently they marched on.

"What have you done? You have forgotten your oath, disgraced your uniform. You cowards, you miserable contemptible cowards!"

Shots sang and whistled around them, but this handful of men stood there motionless, at attention.

"We have forgotten the czar, forgotten our oath!"—it came with a moan from the ranks. "We are guilty; thou must pronounce our sentence, captain!"

The captain heard it and his heart filled with joy. He did not notice the "thou." His eyes shone, his chest labored heavily. "Children," he said, "also am I guilty that I let this happen. Let us march into death!"

He put on his old dusty cap, pierced by bullets, made the sign of the cross and said:

"Forgive your old captain, brethren!"

"Forgive us, captain!"

"The Little Father forgive us all!"

"Forward, march!" came the command. The Russian column had been beaten and were in full retreat before the enemy, who came rushing on.

Then out of the cornfield came a handful of soldiers. Silently they marched on in close formation, keeping perfect time as if on parade, though their faces were stern and set. An old captain in a uniform torn with bullets, marched in front, and not a man fell back, even the wounded rising again when they had fallen. The trumpets sounded the retreat, but the company did not hear. They had sentenced themselves to death and they kept on advancing.

When they came near the Japanese lines they charged bayonets and cheered, a weak cheer, it is true, which was soon drowned by the "Banzai" of the enemy. But a mighty response came, the Russian reserves came to the aid of their heroic comrades, who were being mowed down by the enemy—a hundred to one.

Toward evening, when the sun went down behind the Yental mines and the blood-bespattered fields, the Japanese had been driven back and Kuroki's flanking movement had failed.

And in the morning, when the order of the day was read, a company was mentioned which had marched alone against the attacking enemy, and though it had been almost wiped out had made it possible to take those little furrows which in military language are called trenches and breastworks and had changed the whole outcome of the battle.—Chicago American.

The grimy face of the old sergeant.

WOES OF POLITICAL LEADER.

To Be Successful He Must Be All Things to All Men.

"To become a political 'leader' and to retain the post successfully requires eternal vigilance," said a well known politician. "In the thickly settled sections of Philadelphia the leader becomes a sort of unofficial mayor, guardian and father of his constituents. He can never ignore a request; to do so is to offend not only the individual who makes it, but all his relatives.

"One woman asked the leader recently to take her baby into his family while the mother went out of the city for a week's visit. Again, he was called up at 2 o'clock in the morning by two men who had a dispute and wanted him to arbitrate. He was expected to see that the poor had coal; to bail out those who were arrested; to secure work for those out of employment; to have police fines remitted, and to attend marriages, picnics and funerals.

"One family of voters renounced him permanently because he did not call when the 7-year-old son Thomas broke a leg.

"'But I didn't know he had broken his leg,' the leader protested.

"'Sure, and you should have known it,' was the reply.

"'But I didn't even know you had a son Thomas.'

"'That settles it,' exclaimed the father, who, taking up his hat to leave, remarked: 'Charlie Donnelly would have known it. Niver a meal have you ate in me house.'"

WOMEN WON'T MARRY MUTES.

Fact for Which Seeker After Knowledge Wants Explanation.

Men gifted with the power of speech look with much more favor on the idea of marrying deaf-mutes than do women," said the man who always goes about with his eyes open. "I have known several men whose wives were mute as the proverbial oyster who lived in perfect happiness in the inevitable silence, but I have never yet seen a woman who was content to tie herself to a man who had been denied the blessed privilege of making things hum.

"His affliction seems to debar her of the divine right to 'sass' back, and the deprivation is too much for her. Of course there are, according to statistics, many of the latter class of one-sided unions, but they are by no means as common as marriages between a speaking man and a mute woman, else we would run across them more frequently.

"I have asked a number of people interested in the education of deaf-mutes for their opinion as to the cause of this dissimilarity of taste in the sexes, but the replies received were mostly facetious and unsatisfactory. Having been unable to form any conclusive deductions, I am still seeking information as to the causes of a condition which is so very obvious, and I hope somebody will be able to set me right."—Exchange.

"Golden Rule" Jones's Plans.

The fact that Mrs. Helen Beach Jones, wife of the late Golden Rule Mayor of Toledo, will go on with the plans inaugurated by him for the welfare of his work people is one, it appears, that is received with considerable interest by residents of all classes in Toledo. She is the second wife of the Mayor, having joined forces with him at the outset of his public career about twelve years ago. Mrs. Jones, it is said by those who know her best, brought to the union sterling qualities of heart and mind, a dignified and winsome personality, and a broad culture. She has been a close participant and active assistant in all the late Socialist's enterprises, supplying the element of conservative thought and ripe judgment. Her intimate knowledge of his real purpose and aims will be applied, it is said, in the continuance of the operations which he had begun for the social uplift of the people and in the management of the industry which he was gradually putting upon a complete co-operative basis.—Boston Transcript.

Heavenly Treasure.

What I spent I had;
What I kept I lost;
What I gave I have!

—Old Epitaph.

Every coin of earthly treasure
We have lavished upon the earth,
For our simple worldly pleasure,
May be reckoned something worth;
For the spending was not losing
Though the purchase were but small;
It has perished with the using;
We have had it—that is all!

All the gold we leave behind us
When we turn to dust again,
Though our avarice may blind us,
We have gathered quite in vain;
Since we neither can direct it,
By the winds of fortune tossed,
Nor in other worlds expect it,
What we hoarded we have lost!

But each merciful oblation,
Deed of pity wisely sown—
What we give in self-negation,
We may safely call our own;
For the treasure freely given
Is the treasure that we hoard,
Since the angels keep, in heaven,
What is lent until the Lord!

—J. G. Saxe.

AS HE UNDERSTOOD IT.

Salesman Had Broad Definition of the Word "Voluntary."

"Some men don't always understand what another means by the language he uses," said William F. King of the Merchants' association the other day, in talking of the difficulties that salesmen sometimes have to contend with. "Now there is one of our salesmen whom I overheard the other day boasting that a Western buyer, who is celebrated wherever salesmen congregate as a hard man to do business with, had come into the store voluntarily and bought a large bill of goods. As soon as the other man had gone I asked our man if he really meant that the buyer had come in voluntarily.

"'Sure he did,' was the reply I got.

"'How do you account for it?' I asked.

"'Oh, well,' said the salesman, 'it's simple enough. The day he arrived in town I sent him a special delivery letter at his hotel, and followed it up in the afternoon with a call at which I showed him a couple of samples. The next day I met him as he was going to lunch, and blew him off to the best meal he ever ate. That night I took him to the theater, and the next morning met him at his hotel before breakfast. Of course I never let a chance slip to talk up our goods, and this morning he just walked into the store and bought the biggest bill we ever got out of him.'

"Well," said Mr. King, "that was what the man called coming in voluntarily, and he meant it. Of course he didn't have to hit him over the head with a club and drag him in. Every man is entitled to his own definitions."—New York Times.

CAT'S GREAT WALKING FEAT.

It Tramped Eighty-Five Miles to Regain Its Home.

What is probably another record has been created, this time by a cat, which has walked from London to Overslade, near Rugby, a distance of eighty-five miles, says the London Mail.

"Jummy," as the "tramp" is called, belongs to Mrs. Mark Robinson of 9 Belsize grove, Hempstead, and is just an ordinary medium-sized black cat. Although 7 years old, "Jummy" had never before displayed any marked nomadic tendency, its previous ramblings having always been confined to the neighborhood of its home.

About the beginning of June Mr. Robinson brought the cat to Hampstead from Overslade, and it was at once apparent that "Jummy," like the Rev. Mr. Spalding, didn't like London. The climax came when some furniture was moved into the house. This was too much, and "Jummy" took his departure.

Nothing more was heard of it until about a fortnight ago, when news came from Overslade that "Jummy" had returned, its coat a trifle rough, its limbs a trifle thinner, but "Jummy" nevertheless.

As the cat was brought to London in a closed basket its achievement in walking back is really remarkable.

"Jummy" has a rival in the walking craze for a cat belonging to a friend of Mr. Robinson walked from Rugby to Leamington and was seen wandering about the empty house there which its owner had left. It has since returned to Rugby, having taken three months for the double journey.

WILL COME BACK FOR CUP.

French Rider Determined to Win Automobile Trophy.

Albert Clement, the French rider, who participated in the Vanderbilt automobile cup race, has sailed for Paris. A few days after his arrival there he will enter upon three years of military duty. While in the French army he will act as special automobile driver to the general in chief, driving him on all military inspections, army maneuvers, etc. During these three years he is in the army young Clement will be allowed to indulge in automobile racing to his heart's content. He will be allowed time to prepare his machine for any race he may enter—in short, his army service will in no way interfere with his racing. He has definitely announced that he will come over and drive in next year's Vanderbilt cup race, and in his broken English added: "Next time I get it."

The Garden.

Under the gloom of the shivering pines,
That whisper when it blows,
Behind the creeper-covered wall,
Is a garden that always grows.

In summer and in springtime,
And when the winter snows
Bend the dark branches to the ground,
The garden always grows.

The hand of man has made it,
The white stones stand in rows;
The tears of the world have watered it,
And the garden always grows.

There are many gardens like it,
Their number no man knows,
Each day, till the world is ended,
This garden always grows.

—Lorimer Stoddard.

Preference for Bullfighting.

The Boston Record notes that once in a while one of the Sunday exhorters on the common startles the crowd with his hits. A well-known old spellbinder was comparing the vices and amusements of various countries and the relation between the two. In particular he described bullfighting in Spain and pugilism in this country. "And I don't know but what bullfighting is the better," he roared. "God Almighty made the bulls for beef. But when you kill a pugilist, what use is he to anybody?"

Real Thing.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is an instrument of torture?

Pa—The piano in the flat upstairs, my son.

Farmer Had to Sprint

Herman Ditweiler performed a heroic act recently at the imminent risk of his life. He was coming to town with a heavy load of rock when he overtook a little girl carrying a basket of eggs to market, and invited her to ride the rest of the way with him.

When he reached the top of the long, steep hill leading down into town, he locked one of the wagon wheels in order to make the descent safely, but had only gone a very few feet when one of the horses stepped on a rolling stone and was taken suddenly very lame.

He got off the load, unhitched the team and requested another farmer who was just behind him to put in his team and take the load down the hill. The other farmer was about to comply and Mr. Dwitweiler had lifted up the tongue of the wagon to prepare for hitching in the other team, when the lock chain suddenly broke and the loaded wagon started down the hill, with the little girl still riding in the seat.

Ditweiler braced back on the tongue, but was unable to stop the wagon, which, gathering headway every moment, was soon flying down the steep hill like a runaway engine.

Ditweiler knew that if he dropped the tongue the wagon would be tipped over in a second and the little girl probably killed, so he held on with a death grip, kept the wagon in the road and ran as a man never ran before.

The heavy wagon, with its ton and a half of rock for a load, crashed and roared behind him, and, gathering speed with every second, flew like an express train down the incline, bounding over the inequalities of the road and fiercely striking fire from the stones.

Ditweiler ran till his legs fairly fluttered beneath him. A man who was crossing the street with a wheelbarrow gave one frightened glance at the coming avalanche, dropped his barrow and ran. Ditweiler jumped the obstruction, which was crushed to pieces beneath the wheels of the wagon.

The hill is 800 feet long, and, after the bottom was reached, the wagon ran 500 feet further before its speed was slackened and Ditweiler, by digging the tongue into the earth, could bring it to a stop.

The plucky farmer was gasping for breath and dripping with perspiration when his trial was over, but the little girl was laughing gleefully at the "splendid ride" she had enjoyed.

Not a single egg was broken.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Real Wealth of Nations

It is estimated, says the Army and Navy Journal, that Japan has put forth 25 per cent of her strength thus far in the contest with Russia, while the drain on the resources of Russia is less than 2 per cent. This is only a single factor, however, in the complex problem of military success, which does not always respond to the conclusions of the multiplication table. The politico-economists and the pseudo-philanthropists may manipulate the figures as they please, the fact cannot be made to accord with their theory that war is necessarily exhausting to national strength. Precisely the contrary was shown in the case of our great war. Material resources may assume new forms of distribution in time of war, but this is not necessarily waste. It is the industries created by industry which are the foundation of the business of a community through which its individual members procure their means of living. If all those who have the power of purchasing should cease for a single year to buy to make good their wastage, universal poverty and distress would follow. As a matter of fact, the assets of the American continent are less than they were when Columbus discovered it. Millions mineral wealth that were then sto away in the bowels of the earth there no longer; our soil has partially exhausted of its fertile erties, and our hills and valleys been largely denuded of their for Yet 75,000,000 people exist in com, ative comfort where a few hundr thousand Indians gained a precari living before. The industries of w draw upon the surplus energies of people, and, by stimulating them larger effort, increase their power production. What would be the ef fect upon the fortunes of the indus trial classes of the European states if their armies were suddenly disbanded and the millions now employed by the state were to come into competition with the laboring classes? It is the industries created by the artificial wants of a complex civilization that produce what we call wealth, and not the simplicity of living which the philosophers of the Poor Richard type are always extolling and never practicing.

How She Managed Hubby

"Tom Gray is a very clever man," remarked one of his friends. "He has managed to effect by diplomacy what most of us have tried and generally failed to bring about by self-assertion, i. e., a satisfactory freedom of marital action while remaining on perfectly affectionate terms with his wife.

"The first year of his marriage he and his Maud were a typical pair of turtle doves, and were never happy out of each other's sight. Then the man, as is generally the case, without loving his dear Maud any the less, began to be interested in outside things. She noticed this change, and, womanlike, resented it. They had one row after the other. Then Tom considered the situation and developed Machiavellic talents. He did not relax his devotion to his Maud. On the contrary he became more and more of an ardent lover. He gave her no peace. He would come up for afternoon tea when she would be in the midst of a delightful gossip with her especial intimates and sit and look at her fatuously, so that her friends would one by one make an excuse for a short stay.

"He was so affectionate that it became rather tiresome and one day Maud requested quite sharply that he 'wouldn't paw so much.' In the way of companionship it is undeniable that each sex prefers its own, and Maud began to long for the comfortable chat about subjects dear to her soul with other women, but Tom gave her no chance. Finally she talked to him seriously about the duties they both owed to society. Tom took it in very good part. He recognized the necessity of sometimes speaking to other women and of "keeping up his men friends and he promised to take an interest in other people.

"I should call them now a model couple. They are fond of each other, but they are also fond of their friends. She attends her dinners and bridge parties and he goes unrestrictedly to his club, and the amusing part of it all is that Maud thinks it is her clever management that has brought this eminently satisfactory state of affairs about."—New York Tribune.

Honesty of the Sexes

The increasing tendency toward the employment of women in positions of trust by financial institutions is thus explained by the president of one of the largest banks in the country: "The feeling is gaining ground that women are now rendering satisfactory service as cashiers and tellers, handling large sums daily without loss or error.

"One of the most conspicuous traits in the feminine nature is fidelity to trust. Speculation, the chief pitfall of defaulting employes, does not attract women as it does men. Cards and drink also drag down many a male employe, and these, again, are more particularly masculine vices. Some of the largest banks in New York are employing women in positions of heavy responsibility. Banking is an occupation in which men no longer have a monopoly."

As to the question whether women are by nature more honest than men, certain masculine critics aver that women have gained that reputation only because they are subject to fewer temptations to steal than are men. But is this the case? What occupation offers a more severe test of honesty than domestic service. It is impossible for a mistress to lock up her belongings from her servants, and opportunities for pilfering are numerous. Yet stealing is comparatively rare.

The majority of business men are convinced of woman's fidelity in responsible positions and her ability to discharge important duties. Never were there such opportunities for capable energetic women as at present await them in the business world.—Housekeeper.

New Style of Locomotive

An oil-burning engine with the cab on the front end has been in operation on the Pacific coast for some time, and locomotives of this construction have also been in use for several years on Italian railways. According to the Engineering News the Southern railway (of Italy) has recently added to its equipment some four-cylinder compounds of this type. They are of the ten-wheel class, with the cab in front of the firebox and the cylinders at the rear end. The coal is carried in bunkers at the side of the firebox (four tons capacity), and the tender has a cylindrical tank.

The firebox is of the Belpaire type and extends over the frames. The cylinders are all in a row behind the smokebox (at the trailing end of the frames) and all of them drive the middle driving axle. The arrangement of the cylinders and valves is peculiar. The two high-pressure cylinders are on one side and the steam distributor is controlled by a single piston valve and Walschaert valve gear. The two low-pressure cylinders are on the opposite side and are also served by a single piston valve and valve gear. The engine has six driving wheels. In front of the cab is a small platform with side steps.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications to the Union must be signed by the writer's real name as well as that name which they wish to put in the paper. Letters must reach the editor Tuesday morning to get in the same week. While we will publish any and all communications complying with these requirements that do not contain any improper language, we are not responsible for the opinions expressed. tf

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Several hundred subscribers will get this paper with a big red cross on it. It means that you owe us a dollar and we owe it to some other fellows. Some small fellow will make a big kick about this red cross and will stop his paper, and some clever fellows will come in and pay up like a white man always does, and tell us they had just forgotten all about it. tf

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

Now, every one of our people be sure to call on the tax collector and pay their back poll taxes, pay up and get into shape so that you can vote on stock law or school tax when they come up, as they surely will the coming year. In paying your poll tax it is only taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The money stays right in your own community and goes to the school. tf

A MODEST HINT.

There is a little matter that some of our subscribers have seemingly forgotten. To us it is an important matter; it is necessary in our business. We are very modest and don't wish to speak about it.—Ex.

We hope the gentle hint conveyed in the above clipping will move some of our subscribers. We have sent bills to some, and trust we won't have to send a collector.

CLANTON ELECTION.

This city has got to elect its municipal officers the second Monday in January. Don't wait till the last horn blows to pick out the men for the offices. The town sure needs the best men it has, and should have them.

The theory is advanced that the Huntsville hen that laid an egg on which were initials and a date may have swallowed a fountain pen, says the Birmingham News.

According to the latest dictum of the London fashionables, men's coats must be creased, declares the Cleveland Plain-Dealer. If this sort of thing keeps on even the most circumspect citizen will scarcely be blamed for envying the freedom from sartorial restrictions that made Eden so much more of a paradise.

Some old stories become new by change of venue, time or person. A writer in the New York Press attributes "O. K." to John Jacob Astor, who, the writer says, made it the abbreviation of his method of spelling "Orl Korrect." As the archives of the United States Government contain Revolutionary papers, indorsed "O. K." by Major General Israel Putnam, in his reports to his military superiors, we may believe that the Press writer has been trying an old shirt on a new man.

British Steamer Nigretia Seized by Japanese.

Tokio.—The Japanese protected cruiser Tsushima seized the British steamer Nigretia, bound for Vladivostok, off Ulean, Korea. An examination of the Nigretia's cargo shows she had a large quantity of contraband of war on board. She was sent to Sasebo for trial before the prize court. It is reported that the Nigretia had on board officers and men of Russian torpedo boat destroyers which had escaped from internment at Shanghai and were attempting to regain the Russian lines.

The Negretia belongs to Allan & Company, of Leith, Scotland.

Oklahoma Buffalo Ranch.

Some three or four years ago Pawnee Bill bought up all the loose buffalo obtainable, and declared that he would raise buffalo meat for the market. The buffalo ranch has been a success, as there is now a large bunch of as fine young buffalo as was ever seen, being corn fed, and they will be slaughtered and shipped East for the holiday trade.

An experiment of crossing the buffalo with Galloway cattle will be made, which should bring an animal far surpassing the genuine buffalo, as the Galloway animal is of itself very handsome, with a long, silky coat and a kindly disposition, which should temper the fiery disposition of the genuine buffalo as well as improve the color of the robe. The average price per pound of buffalo meat is about $1.25—the loin and short ribs bringing $1.50 per pound—while the plate and stew bring $1. The robe brings $75; the heads, when mounted, readily bring $75 to $150 each, according to size and quality. Both the heads and robes are very handsome when taken at this season of the year, as they then have their heavy winter coat.

Oklahoma in years past was the paradise of the buffalo. Here is where the heaviest growths of buffalo grass are found, which to the buffalo is equal to the richest timothy to our domestic animals. Pawnee Bill's ranch lies in the heart of this excellent range, and he has proved beyond a doubt that the buffalo can be raised for slaughter at a profit.

$1,500 REWARD.

A reward of $1,500 is offered by Andrew W. Burgin, sheriff of Jefferson county, for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who shot Deputy Sheriff R. S. Dorough Saturday night last, near Blossburg, in the western part of the county. As was stated, Dorough was riding a mule between Blossburg and Pinckney City, an adjoining mining camp, when some one fired on him from ambush, using squirrel shot. Dorough was painfully though not fatally injured. The deputy shot ten times in the direction from whence the attack on him came, but without effect.

It is believed that the reward offered will have some effect in discovering a clue to the guilty parties. Deputy Sheriff Dorough states that he could not tell, on account of the darkness, whether his assailants were white or colored men.

Good Thing for Gen. Miles.

Washington.—Secretary Taft has written Governor-elect Douglas, of Massachusetts, that, by permission of the president, he will detail Gen. Nelson A. Miles to be adjutant general of the Massachusetts state militia. Under this detail Gen. Miles will be the highest salaried soldier in the country. His pay now as a retired officer is $8,250 a year. When he assumes his new duties his compensation from the government will be 11,000, the full pay of an active lieutenant general, and allowances, which include $100 a month for house rent, four horses, forage and fuel, amounting in all to about $2,000. Besides all this, which is equivalent to Gen. Chaffee's salary, Gen. Miles will get $3,600 from the state of Massachusetts.

Big Pipe Order from Montgomery.

Bessemer, Ala.—The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company has secured the contract to furnish to the city of Montgomery forty-two miles of water pipe of various sizes, running from two inches up to the average water pipe. The contract will necessitate the manufacture of 20,000 pices of pipe twelve feet long, the aggregate number of tons making one of the largest and best orders received by the plant here in a long time. The plant, on account of its many orders for spring delivery, will give but one day for Christmas, that of the day after Christmas, the whole force returning to work next Tuesday morning.

Tokio.—The British steamer King Arthur was captured while attempting to leave Port Arthur yesterday by the Japanese guardship Asagiri. It is understood the King Arthur took supplies to Port Arthur. She had on board Russian naval officers, who were attempting to join the Russian second quadron. The King Arthur was taken to Sasebo for trial.

Vessel Driven Ashore Near Mouth of the Spey and Ten Men Perish.

Glasgow.—A small steamer was driven ashore in a gale near the mouth of the Spey.

The whole crew, numbering ten, were drowned.

British Collier Searched.

A British collier, supposed to have on board coal for the Baltic fleet, was brought to Perim by a British cruiser, but was released after inquiry.

A FARMER'S PLAN

For Reducing Present Crop to Ten Million Bales.

Marion Junction, Ala., Dec. 15, '04.
Editor The Advertiser:

I have a plan for reducing the present year's cotton crop to ten million bales without cost to the farmer or cotton holder one cent. Nor do I propose to burn the surplus, and you can see from the following example that it is a feasible plan, and if it meets your approval I solicit our aid, and in helping me in this matter you will be worth your weight in diamonds to the cotton farmers of the south.

I have on hand and unsold 240 bales of cotton worth at present prices $8,409. I propose to entail or make over to N. Walker & Co., of Selma, Ala., forty bales of this cotton by a "gilt-edge" deed, to be sold for my account not earlier than September 15, 1905. This ratio of all cotton now on hand would practically make this crop ten million bales, and we would have on hand two million bales to start on next year's crop. This would enable us to curtail our next year's cotton crop four acres to the plow and add four acres of corn, which would insure us enough corn and meat to make the crop of 1906, which is the bull: of the expense of raising a cotton crop when these have to be bought.

Each county should appoint a commissioner like N. Walker, of Selma, Ala., or D. R. Burgess, of Mobile, Ala., or any man of like integrity, to take charge of the surplus cotton and keep it stored and insured. His commissions that he usually charges would be all the compensation that he would ask or expect. I will make it my business to see every farmer in Marion Junction beat and solicit his aid and co-operation in this all-important matter. Let other men interested in other beats of the county and state and southern states do likewise and my 200 bales left on hand will bring me $12,000 and I will have forty bales of cotton to start on next fall.

It seems they are basing the price on ten million bales crop at 12 cents! Twelve million bales crop, 7 cents! Let us have a ten million bales crop! Come on, boys! Let us not "hoe and plow and dig" so much and work our "thinking machines" more.

Yours truly,
M. F. SMITH.

The above from the Montgomery Advertiser is well worth the study of our people. In this connection we wish to call attention to Commissioner Poole's letter (in this issue) addressed to the farmers of Alabama. What is being done about the meeting on January 10th in this county? Why don't our Farmers' Alliance take up the question and issue a call for our farmers to meet in Clanton on that day? If the farmers stick together, they can control the situation and knock the "stuffing" out of the "cotton bears."

If the lover attempted to reciprocate by loving all the world, his best girl would strenuously object, thinks the Chicago News.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

To Be Held at Concord January 20-21, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Music by teachers of institute.

Devotional Exercises—Rev. T. F. Davis.

Welcome Address—E. H. Parrish.

Opening Address—Robert Session.

Enrollment. Short talks by teachers.

Noon, Centralizing County Schools—G. L. Speer.

Give Your Daily Program in Teaching and Your Opinion as to Its Necessity—J. B. Ruffin, H. A. Harris.

The Ideal Teacher—P. G. Maness.

The Ideal Parent—A. E. Davis.

SATURDAY.

9:30Opening query box.

Improvement in and Around School Buildings—J. H. Anderson, Robert Jones.

School Discipline—S. B. Powell, B. R. Richardson.

Educational Address—Prof. W. D. M. Simmons, of Montgomery.

Discussion of rules by institute.

Educational address.

Conveyance will be furnished teachers coming by rail to Clanton.

J. W. MOORE,
Chairman.
W. O. PERRY,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
G. L. SPEER, Sec'y.
Board of Education.

Notice No. 25707.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., December 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1905, viz: William M. Johnson, Homestead entry, No. 33513, for the Se 1-4 of Section 12, Tp. 22 n of R 15 e

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Cox, of Clanton, Ala.; Lonzo I. Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; Moses Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; William H. Parish, of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Register.
tf

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer. tf.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton county for the year 1904, and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the year commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, rendered on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1904, I, Lee Hayes, was appointed and directed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court house door of Chilton county, Alabama, on

SATURDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1905.

during the hours of legal sale, the following described land, to-wit: S. W. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4; N. W. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, section 32; S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4, N. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, section 33; W. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, section 34; S. W. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, S. E. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, section 27,—all in township 21, range 13, Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of an equitable division among the following named joint owners thereof: Mary A. Robuck, Daniel Dunivan, R. N. Robuck, Bluford Dunivan, James Dunivan, Victoria Sims, Dennis Dunivan, Beula Matthews, John O. Dunnivan, Claud B. Dunivan, and Robert Dunivan.

LEE HAYES,
Commissioner.
tf

NOTICE!

Teachers' examination will be held in Clanton at the court house on the 1st Monday in January, 1905, at 10 a. m. sharp. No applicants admitted after that hour.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The prettiest house in Clanton, 8 rooms with two acres of ground enclosed by fancy wire fence.

One brick store house.

Two frame houses, three rooms each, new, near depot.

All pay a handsome income.

Bargains, see me at once.
tf. I. B. DOWNS.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS. PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

DRINK
CREAM of KENTUCKY Whisky.
Sold only by
COLLINS BROS., Calera, Alabama.
Mail orders promptly filled.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. **THE BIG STORE,** Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St.
—Is at The Head of The Procession.—
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, FURNITURE,
COFFINS AND BURIAL NECESSITIES.
W. I. MULLINS,
Clanton. Alabama

Ben M. Jacobs & Bros.,
Furniture and Rugs.
—SOLE AGENTS—
Globe-Wernicke Elastic Book Cases and Filing Cabinets.
Catalogue for the asking.
1011 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practical Watchmaker and Optician
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.
W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.
INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and Contents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind and Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.
Average Yearly Cost for Four Years **56-100 of 1 percent.**
Full particulars furnished upon application to
WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made. Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

It Pays, An Ad In This Paper

The Man We Love.

We love the man with the roses on his tongue, the man who sees the boy's dirty face, but mentions his bright eye—who notices your shabby coat but praises your studious habits; the man who sees all the faults but is quick to praise and slow to blame. We like to meet a man whose smile will light up dreariness, whose voice is full of music of the birds, whose hand-shake is an inspiration.—Opelika Post.

Montgomery is about to change the name of a great many of her streets.

Be cheerful when surrounded by the home circle.

He Awoke.

In a church at Birmingham, Eng., the singing was postponed while the organist went to punch up the organ blower, who had fallen asleep. Then choir and congregation went on with that well-known hymn, "Art thou weary, art thou languid?"

Plenty Enough.

She—In your bachelor clubs what is the penalty for marrying?
He—Marriage.

The practice of oiling the roads has been introduced in India, at Bombay. It is found that if the oil is allowed to soak in slowly no obnoxious mud is produced, and the result is a success.

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CREAM of KENTUCKY
Whisky.
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The Cheapest, Safest and Most
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Cost 56-100 of 1 percent.
furnished upon application to
VALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

nter Prevents Fevers.
ELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
antee water or no charge made.
ven. Address
I. E. SARBER CO,
Alabama.

CH PRINTING CO.,
k Makers and Lithographers.
d Office Supplies a Specialty.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA

An Ad In This Paper

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Y OFFICIALS

...Judson Strock.
...W. M. Wilson, R. G. Mc...
...J. Mullins, J. M. Potts.
...J. Watts Moore.
...—Ed Smitherman.

TS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.
...Term—1st Monday in April.
...Term—3rd Monday in July.
...Term—1st Monday in Novem...
...—Scott Sayre.
...Solicitor—T. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
...—W. W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.
...Singerm—2nd Monday in March.
...Term—2nd Monday in Septem...
...for Hon. W. W. White.
...—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clan...

COUNTY COURT.
...Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.
...Monday February, 1st Monday
...st Monday June, 2nd Monday
...2d Monday August, 1st Monday
...per.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
...se of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
...Cashier—W. T. Callen.
...Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
...Editor—J. O. Middleton.
...Assessor—A. C. Mims.
...Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
...First District—W. H. Conway.
...Second District—Alex Glasscock.
...Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
...Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT. OF EDUCATION.
...Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.
...Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

OUNTY CHURCHES

...astors and clerks are cordially ask... to send the editor any news regard... their churches which they would ...published. Also if there are any ...s in these notices please send cor...ons.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.
...line—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
...Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...h-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...
...C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...kson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor;
...Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...any—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday.
...Huett, clerk, Verbena.
...ton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st
...rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins,

...Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th
...V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...er Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
...J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...ard—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd
...T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...ns Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm...
...1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton,

...utnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand,
...J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...mith—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd
...W. B. Jones, clerk.
...e Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish,
...nday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...mith—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st
...M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...an—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas...
...J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...ezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas...
...H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...son—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
...Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...ty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd
...W. M. Wood, clerk.
...donia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd
...H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas...
...Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
...ery—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor;
...Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
...t Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud...
...astor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.

...t Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
...D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...r Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand,
...W. H. Wilson, clerk.
...donia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd
...George Trawick, clerk.
...Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...
...W. Billingsley, clerk.
...Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong,
...day; G. W. Hill, clerk.
...Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd
...Henry Smith, clerk.
...ms) Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason,
...M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
...nt Grove—Rev. J. H. Thom...
...Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
...nt Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard,
...W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
...nt Grove—Rev. G. W. Free...
...astor; H. C. Latham, clerk.

...Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone,
...day. J. J. McDowell clerk.
...dence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt.
...day. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemi...

...dence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong.
...Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan...

...—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor;
...obinson, clerk, Rushton.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd
...W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
...—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sun...

...day; J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.
Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.
St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.
Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
MASONIC.
Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday, Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.
Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.
Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
of the
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
Of Toronto, Canada.
1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,884.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent,
Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.
660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set-mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs.
Alfred Popwell,
Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

All persons owing me are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts at once, as I am going out of business and must close up all accounts, notes etc. without delay.

Respectfully
P D Wilson.
tf

CLANTON COTTON MARKET.
Total receipts to Dec. 21, '04, 6,050.
Price on same date, 6 7-8.
Total receipts same week, '03, 6,394.
Price same date, 12 1-4.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

D. C. Honeycutt, of Thorsby, returned last week from an extended trip through Arkansas and Tennessee. He saw some good farms, but says Chilton county is good enough for him.

C. B. Huett was a pleasant visitor Thursday.

B. Easterling was in Clanton Saturday.

W. J. Watson and little daughter, Velma, paid us a visit Saturday.

J. C. Culp and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Tom Cost was in town Saturday.

Howard Foshee was in Clanton Saturday.

T. L. Adams was in town Monday.

Uncle Henry Benson was a pleasant visitor Monday. The old gentleman looks well for his age.

John A. Mims, a former merchant of Clanton, was a visitor here this week. Mr. Mims now lives in Bessemer, where he has charge of the Birmingham Southern railway yards. Come again, brother.

James Dormeny was in town Monday with his son, W. G. J. The old gentleman looks well. The years pass over him lightly. They leave no marks.

Hon. W. W. Wadsworth, of Wadsworth, was in Clanton Monday on business.

Samp Driver's daughter, Miss Ola, is very sick with typhoid fever. Dr. Goggans is attending her.

Uncle Jack Green was in Clanton Monday as spry as a two-year-old.

Judge Reynolds spent Tuesday at the capital.

"Mr. Lee Vickers, a former citizen of Tallapoosa county, is here from Clanton, Ala., visiting friends. He gave us a pleasant call and renewed his subscription to Spot Cash."—Dadeville Spot Cash.

A. D. Rawlinson was here several days last week attending the Johnson McCullough trial.

Rev. A. C. Swindall filled his third Sunday appointment at the Clanton Baptist church, preaching in the morning to a large congregation. He went to Verbena to preach Sunday night.

W. F. Littlejohn was in Clanton Tuesday.

Tax Collector Hubbard and Assessor A. C. Mims opened up in Clanton Tuesday for the last ten days in the month. Mr. Hubbard is in the court house and Mr. Mims at THE UNION office.

Don't forget to pay your poll tax and be a good citizen and help your schools.

Madison Bean and wife were in town Tuesday. Mr. Bean raised 2,509 lbs. of seed cotton on one acre planted March 25th without any special fertilizing. "Go thou and do likewise."

J. G. Wood was a pleasant visitor Tuesday.

Jim Gardner was in Clanton Tuesday.

J. R. Owens and wife were in Clanton Tuesday.

Joseph Burnett was in town Tuesday.

R. S. and J. T. M. Chandler were in Clanton Tuesday.

C. J. Cobern was in town Saturday.

The body of Ace Rawlinson is to be exhumed and an examination made by Drs. Matthews and Johnson as to the course of the balls that killed him and the angle at which the shots were fired.

J. L. Winslow, of the Pine Hill nursery, at Thorsby, was in Clanton Tuesday. Look at his ad in this week's paper. Home-grown trees are what our people ought to have.

J. Hance Allred, of Birmingham, was in town last week. He is enjoying a well earned vacation.

Wiley Smith's store was burglarized Monday night. One of the windows was smashed and the thieves took a lot of fire works, cigars and canned goods. It is supposed they will celebrate Christmas in the swamp. Why don't the city have a night watchman?

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A. J. Ellison and Miss Ella Estes.
M. O. Strength and Mrs. Sallie Rushing.
J. C. Coburn and Miss I. M. Crawford.
L. E. Boockholdt and Miss Carrie Neeley.
Mack Robinson and Miss Dalce Gore.
J. L. Hand and Miss Mary Driver.
J. W. Blankenship and Miss Maggie Killingsworth.
Fulton K. Lewis and Miss Mary Ellen Sample.
F. D. Moore and Mrs. Rosa Belle Raspberry.
Alonzo R. Arledge and Miss Faxie Ellison.

COLORED.

R. B. Walker and Edna Ricketts.
Emmett Jackson and Verna Shelton.
Walter Abney and Elnora Oden.
Robert Cash and Shulie Moore.

WEDDINGS.

Judge Reynolds performed two marriages on the 15th, between sessions of his court. J. C. Coburn and Miss I. M. Crawford, and A. J. Ellison and Miss Ella Estes. The judge has got the hang of the marriage ceremony now, and seems to rather like the work.

OUR CHURCHES.

We wish to revise our church list, and would like to impress upon pastors, church clerks and members the fact that if they don't send us the changes made in the pastors and preaching days, we can't have a correct list. Let us hear from everyone by the 1st of January.

MARS HILL.

Editor Union.

The health of our community is good.

Our Sunday school is in good condition.

Mrs. C. L. Langston, who has been ill, is up again.

C. C. Langston has returned from a flying trip. He says the boys don't know how to hunt. He was out five hours Saturday and brought in two fine gobblers. Come, boys, and go with him on Christmas.

I hope you all will study your Sunday school lessons so as to get the full meaning of it.

A man told me the other day that he had been to Clanton, and that he saw Judge Reynolds there, and that he not only was a good judge, but that he looked like one.

Some time ago the Banner man said (about Gov. Johnston being at Clanton) that he had nothing to say against the populists, for they were the advance guard of the democrats. So boys, hold your ground. They always pick the best men for the advance guard, and the populists are the true and tried men. So, hold your ground, and, boys, take The Union. It is the paper for us. All success to it.

SAME OLD COON.

COURT NEWS.

On Thursday, the 15th, Henry Johnson and Ed McCullough were given a preliminary hearing before Judge L. H. Reynolds on the charge of killing Ace Rawlinson. The state was represented by W. A. Collier, and the defendants by A. C. Smith, W. M. Adams and Jess Stallings, of Birmingham. The evidence was all in by Saturday afternoon, when each side took forty minutes apiece in summing up the evidence. Judge Reynolds reserved his decision until Monday morning, and then held Johnson without bail and McCullough in $2,000. The evidence taken was very voluminous, covering many pages, and The Union not being able to give all of it, would not undertake to give part only, for fear of doing one side or the other an injustice. The witnesses for the state were Mrs. John Roberts, Thomas Roberts, John Roberts, R. P. Kendrick, J. A. Poole, Mrs. Mary Ray, Sheriff Morgan, Deputy Sheriff Lee Hayes, W. L. Chandler, R. L. Ousley and Sid Chandler. For the defendants, J. T. Anderson, Tom Lockheart, John Lockheart, E. G. Caldwell, A. L. Pattillo and Dr. E. A. Matthews. Johnson and McCullough also took the stand in their own behalf.

There was an extra session of the county court on Monday, Judge L. H. Reynolds presiding. A negro named Walker Smoot was charged with carrying a concealed pistol, two separate charges being brought against him. He pleaded guilty in both cases, and the judge fined him $50 and costs for the first, and $50 and costs with three months' hard labor for the second offense. This will keep him at work for the county till February, 1906.

ROCKY MOUNT.

Rev. C. E. Rowley and Mrs. Rowley are conducting a revival meeting at this place, and will continue through Christmas. Mr. Rowley is one of the best singers in the northern states, and is the author of "Victory Bells," a very popular revival song book, and quite a number of sacred songs in sheet form. Mrs. Rowley is second to none, both as a song-writer, revival singer and instrumental performer.

J. B. N.

Hall Room,
Amand Lodge, No. 250,
A. F. & A. M., Cooper, Ala.

Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren:

The scythe of time has again swept through our midst and removed from our ranks our beloved brother, Charles H. Dansby, one whom we learned to love and admire and whose example we should well emulate. He has gone to that home from whence none ever return and we find he is safely anchored with the Grand Architect of Heaven and Earth, the Giver of every perfect gift. Brethren, this is another reminder of the certainty of Death. Let us strive to live nearer and closer to our Heavenly Father. To his widow and children, let us beg of you to so live and act that when the summons of Death comes you can say in the language of one of old, I have fought a good fight, finished my race, and hence am ready to meet my God.

Respectfully submitted,
P. C. DENNIS.

Japan as Our Customer.

According to an article in the German Export Review, quoted in the Consular Reports, the materials needed for ship-building are bought in England. Even big ships built for Japan in Germany years ago were ordered to Armstrong's, in England, for their armament. Recently Krupp and the French firm of Schneider are preferred.

The fact that England and the United States are favored is shown by the purchase of material for the Yokohama water works. In calling for bids it was provided that the cocks come from England and the water meters from England or the United States, the names of the firms even being specified.

Locomotives for the railroads in Corea are bought exclusively in the United States, presumably because they are more quickly obtainable there. The friendship for the United States is increasing.—New York World.

Time Table
In effect August 1, 1904.
Louisville & Nashville R. R.
CENTRAL TIME.

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	DAILY	Read Up AM No 8	AM No 2	PM No 10
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 59
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining Cars.
For rates and further information address
A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

A Great Combination Offer
We will furnish the Twice-a-Week issue of the
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
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FOR
$1.50 Both Papers One Year Only $1.50
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is issued Semi-Weekly, eight pages or more, every Tuesday and Friday. It is Republican in Politics and has no equal or rival as a
Great Modern Newspaper.
If you want all the news of the World's Fair, all the news of the national campaign, and all the news of all the earth, you must have the Globe-Democrat during the coming year.
NOW IS THE TIME.
Send us $1.50 To-Day and get your best home paper and the Greatest Newspaper of the World's Fair City, both for a full year. Address
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..My Specialty..
SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
NOT a Cheap Shoddy Shoe.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
Every Department Full and Complete.
J. W. SMITH.
Former Post-office Building. Clanton, Alabama

P. D. WILSON'S
Going out of Business.
Big Reduction in Prices of Everything for CASH ONLY
Now is the Time to get GENUINE BARGAINS
Gelder's Restaurant,
Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS
FOR SALE.
Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"
J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

With a Christmas Gift.

At Christmas time long years ago
"Good will to men" the angels sang,
"And peace on earth" their message rang
Across the sky's celestial glow,
At Christmas time
Long years ago.

At Christmas time that comes today
This message of good will I send—
The loving wishes of a friend
That comes today.

At Christmas time in future years—
And all the other days besides—
May life for you always provide
Its laughter all unmixed with tears
At Christmas time
In future years.
—W. R. Murphy, in Christmas St. Nicholas.

BRIGHT·EYES·AND·DOROTHY·JANE
A·CHRISTMAS·STORY·OF·TWO·DOLLS

Bright eyes and Dorothy Jane met for the first time on Christmas Eve. They were being hurried over the city streets in a delivery wagon, and their intimate association with each other in a big wicker basket naturally led to a conversation. They were dolls—Dorothy Jane a big rag baby, homely and poorly dressed; Bright Eyes a finely clothed young lady, whose bright tints of cheek and hair were the work of French artists. Dorothy Jane was going to meet a "little mother" in an East Side tenement house on the morrow, and Bright Eyes was on her way to the big brownstone house on the West Side, there to open and close her eyes and say "Mamma" to the only daughter of a rich merchant.

Bright Eyes did not deign to notice poor Dorothy when she remarked that the noisy animals in the Noah's ark, at the other end of the box, were worse than those in the Zoo, and rather rudely crowded the poor little rag baby in the corner as she turned away in disgust. At the next corner the driver removed the ark, with its noisy animals, and there was more room in the basket. Dorothy lifted her head and put her painted face close to the ear of Bright Eyes and whispered: "You are prettier than I am, I know; but can't we be friends, anyway? I never talked to a foreigner before. We had some dolls from China in our department several weeks ago, but I couldn't understand what they said. How do you shut your eyes that way when you lie down? How nice it is." Bright Eyes sat up and looked at the flat little painted face of Dorothy Jane with evident amusement.

"You don't pretend to call yourself a Christmas present, I hope?" she said. "You must have been put together in the dark. I don't see what pleasure you can find in existence."

"I believe that I am happier than you are tonight," said Dorothy Jane, but her lip quivered.

"Why?" asked Bright Eyes. "Don't you know that I am going to live in one of the finest houses in the city, and be shown to members of the '400?'"

"What do you mean by the '400?'" queried Dorothy Jane.

"You poor, neglected, uneducated little thing," said Bright Eyes. "Tell me, where are you going, any way?"

"I am going to little Jennie Reed, whose mother does washing for a living. I am so anxious to see her, because her mother, when she bought

me, told the clerk that Jennie had not been very well since her papa died, and she hoped that I would cheer her up on Christmas Day. If Jennie is like her mother I am going to love her."

Bright Eyes was laughing by this time, and interrupted to say, "You must be a missionary rag baby then. How funny!"

"That's what I am," cried Dorothy, "and unless Jennie expects too much of a rag baby, I believe that I will make her happy. Do you think that the little girl where you are going will love you?"

Bright Eyes moved uneasily in the box and was slow to answer. Finally she said: "I don't know whether she will love me or not. I don't care. I am pretty and they will show me to everybody. I like the idea of moving in high society, and won't worry about their loving me."

Dorothy Jane knew nothing about society, and did not fully understand Bright Eyes' idea of life. All she could think about was Jennie Reed, and whether or not they would be happy together. "Get that big French doll out, Bill," said the driver to his assistant, as the wagon suddenly stopped. It startled Dorothy Jane, as she had about made up her mind to tell Bright Eyes that she had missed entirely the object of life when she made love secondary. All she had time to say, as she put an unshapely rag hand in one of Bright Eyes,' was, "Make that little girl love you." But Bright Eyes tossed her head scornfully as Bill ran with her up the brownstone steps. "If you ever get up into high society call on me," were her parting words.

Bill complained bitterly to the driver about being overworked after he had handed Dorothy Jane over to Mrs. Reed, on the fifth floor of the East Side tenement house. Mrs. Reed took the rag baby and quietly sat her in the fireplace, facing Jennie's little bed.

When Mrs. Reed had kissed the sleeping child and tiptoed out of the room, Dorothy looked around for other Christmas arrivals. At first she saw no one else, and began to feel the responsibility which had been thrust upon her of being little Jennie's whole Christmas. Finally, however, she spied a little pink candy dog, and he told her that he, too, was there for Jennie.

The next morning Mrs. Reed peeped into the room in time to see Jennie jump around in an ecstacy of joy, with Dorothy Jane clasped close to her breast and the pink candy dog in her hand.

The affection of the child for Dorothy Jane grew from day to day, until the neighbors talked about it. Wherever Jennie went, Dorothy Jane was with her.

Bright Eyes, on the other hand, had a hard time of it. When she arrived at the house she found that there were many other presents costlier than herself, and, moreover, a little old rubber doll was the favorite of her mistress.

All her visions of coming out into fashionable society faded away before a week had passed. She never went out of doors, but lay tucked away in a closet. One day, Jip, a little fox terrier, mistook her for something else. Before he was through the bloom was gone from her cheeks and her hair and one arm were chewed off. So the next day Bright Eyes was just looking over the top of the ash barrel, in the basement areaway, when Jennie Reed, with Dorothy Jane in her arms, rang the basement bell. She had come to get the washing. Bright Eyes recognized Dorothy at once and called out with all her former hautiness crushed and broken: "Oh, you dear old rag baby; you were right after all." Then Jennie went away, and the dolls never met again. —New York Mail and Express.

MADONNA IN CONTEMPLATION.

CARLO DOLCI, 1616-1686

Christmas Chimes.

By Arthur Stringer.

From town and tower, with tilt and tune,
A gust of chimes takes flight
Where that dim golden boat the moon
Drifts slowly down the night.

Like startled birds, it swings and climbs,
Alone, aloud, afar;
A thousand-pinioned flock of chimes
That float from star to star.

They tire, and fail, and turn, and cease,—
Joy's homing birds—and then
For one glad Christmas Day of peace
Nest in the hearts of men!

Mount Sporis, near Glenwood Springs, Colo., 14,300 feet above sea level, is to be made into a summer resort. Among the unique attractions will be the perfection of a natural toboggan slide.

Merry Christmas

Noel Clayton's Christmas
The Story of a Home-Coming

Noel Clayton was tall and gaunt, with clear, candid, blue eyes, and his white hands, small and nervous looking, were as well kept as those of a woman.

He was thirty, and a splash of gray on either temple, a strand of two of white in his moustache, made him look older.

He was broad-chested and muscular—by all rules—he should have been a soldier—he looked an "open air" man, but for five years he had been writing short stories, novelettes and serials for the weekly press.

It was good, nervous work. His name was becoming known, for he had the happy knack of blending pathos with humor. He had traveled widely, and an Australian bush idyl at the beginning of the week would be followed by a London society story, to be followed again by a story of rustic life in the dear West Country that he loved so well.

He lived quite alone, worked—and smoked—from morning to night, loved his profession, and had practically dropped all his friends—male and female—and when a fit of the not infrequent blues got him by the throat, threw his pen into the grate and ordered up his landlady's children, and pandemonium reigned for an hour.

Sometimes he gave them pennies, but not always—small coin of the realm is not always available to authors—but the romps were huge, and he enjoyed them.

Of course there was a woman at the bottom of the tangle of the man's life, and women complicate things sometimes—he would have said "always."

On one particular evening he was alone and writing, when Jim Courteney was shown in—and Jim was an old and tried friend—about the only friend the lonely, self-absorbed man had, and so the incomer sat down and lighted his pipe, and did not bother the author for quite a quarter of an hour, and then Noel rose and stretched himself.

"What is it this time, Noel?"

"Oh, the usual thing—love; and candidly, I am getting so sick of writing love stories."

"Ah, you feel like that?"

"Man alive, this is Christmas Eve, and somehow—somehow—my thoughts went back with a jump, and I remembered one Christmas Eve, when——"

"Your pipe's out, Noel!"

"Aye, so it is. Well there was one Christmas Eve when——"

"My dear boy, are you worrying about her still?"

"Yes," and then a long pause——

It is the privilege of chums to sit silent for a spell.

"And all this happened four or five years ago. I never heard the rights or wrongs of the story."

Noel crossed the room, and digging both hands into his pockets, looked at his chum.

"There is nothing to know. After the four happy years of married life, trouble came between us, lies came between us; and—and—here I am and it's Christmas Eve. Of course, our

baby was only a mite—a wee, blue-eyed, golden-haired mite; couldn't walk, crawled, you know; but we were awful chums, and when she went and took our mite—well," and the man's laugh hurt his own ears. "Well, then I took to writing love stories—love, old chap, with a happy ending—bishops, bridesmaids, bouquets and blessings, and"—his temporary excitement had left him—he added drily:

"And it pays! Now go, old chap. I must get my stuff done for the early post," and Chum went out while Noel turned again to his interrupted work.

Between each line on every page quaint turn of expression, quaint thoughts haunted him, a dead past spoke to him.

The girl-wife had been very sweet, very lovable, very beautiful—and had marred two lives.

There should be a special place of torment for the person who deliberately comes between two people who love each other and smilingly warps two lives.

Pearl Clayton was as easily led as a child, a soft, emotional weak little woman, and when Noel returned from a few days' holiday he found the house closed and Pearl and Baby had departed.

Noel drifted a little bit, the shock unmanned him terribly, but his pen was his sole source of income, and it had to be plied if body and soul were to be kept together, and in a very few weeks he had, to some extent, regained his mental balance, and his work improved.

The eve of Christmas and the day itself appeals to most hearts, and on this particular eve Noel kept thinking back and thinking back while he wrote.

How well he remembered the extra-sized stocking he induced the nurse to knit, and how bulky it looked and felt on Christmas morning. And then came school, college, and then married life.

When the scribbling fit was on him Pearl used to draw her low wicker chair close to his writing table, knitting, or daintily fingering white material, soft and downy and fluffy, for the prospective wearer, and the few remarks she made seemed to chime in and identify themselves with what he was writing; but, of course, all this happened five years ago.

One odd little trick Pearl had, and Noel remembered it this evening—and missed it.

When his pen was working extra busily she used to lay the tips of her fingers upon his right hand—just where hand meets wrist. She did not incommode him in the least. He declared her touch inspired him; they were such pinked-tipped fingers, and so small, and he had often written with the tiny touch on his wrist almost unconsciously—only peeping up from time to time at a sweet oval face, into deep violet eyes love lit.

But, of course, this was five years ago.

So he wrote on, feeling a little bit sorry that Chum had not stayed, for after all, he only had another half-hour's work before him, and then they could sit and chat, and perhaps drown the sound of the bells that he knew would ring out in a few hours.

He was just in the frame of mind to summon his landlady's children, but except for himself, the house was empty. There was a Christmas Eve party going on, and Mrs. Marsh and her progeny were attending it.

He had been writing for half an hour since Chum had left him, and felt the old familiar touch on his wrist. It was imagination, of course, he did not even turn his head, and then he was looking into blue eyes in the round golden-curled framed face of a boy of four, who laughed at him and presented a rosebud to be kissed.

"Goodness, child—where on earth do you come from? and who—who brought you? What is your name?"

"Eric," and the child began make preparations for climbing a lor knee.

"Who brought you here, Bai Eric? How did you come?"

Noel felt like an Irish member of Parliament, for "no answer was given," but a wee form, full of hugs and kisses, got fast hold upon hi, and said gravely, and yet with a sweet air of command:

"Just come'd—and now if youre not too busy, mister Father——"

"Yes, my son."

"P'raps—I'd better go to bed."

"But my child—my little son—who brought you here? Where's mother?" and the tall man rose and down. Of course, Chum the child to walk straight in child had—straight in.

The author—his tiny son w the floor now, saying things to cat, and it deserved every word, g a cat that licks stamps off let and loves bacon and boiled egg. his hands deep into his poc looked down, sad eyed, a face.

"Yes, perhaps you had better to bed."

• • • • •

If Chum would only come, he said

Glad Tidings of Great Joy

BY PROCKHORST, 1925

thing would only happen to b the silence, a silence only cleft by the sigh of a child.

The church was only at the end of the street.

He could hear the bellringers shuffling along the frosty pavement, in a few minutes—and he bent to his work.

Half asleep, half awake, he was conscious of the old, almost forgotten touch upon his wrist—a dream doubtless—but he could not shake it off, and then he looked down.

Kneeling as of yore beside him, blue-eyed, tear-dimmed, was Pearl.

"I have returned, Noel," was a quavering little voice, but it thrilled him.

How like she was to their child.

And then the bells clashed forth their message, "Peace on Earth, Good-will Towards Men," and to the heart they carried a sweeter, deeper message still.

No word was spoken. A small figure, in a smoking jacket that reached to his heels, stood at the dividing door, an eager face turned to either.

And husband and wife kissed silently.—New York News.

As to Santa Claus.

With our modern fangled notions
Fairy tales no longer do;
'Stead of coming down the chimney
He has now gone up the flue.

HOPE FOR THE SICK.

MRS. HENRIETTA MARSH

A VICTIM OF LA GRIPPE.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, 760 W. 16th St., Los Angeles, Cal., President Woman's Benevolent Ass'n, writes:

"I suffered with la grippe for seven weeks, and nothing I could do or take relieved me until I tried Peruna.

"I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and I kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was entirely restored and I am glad that I gave Peruna a truly great remedy a trial. I will never be without it again."

In a letter dated August 31, 1904, Mrs. Marsh says: "I have never yet heard of the efficacy of Peruna questioned. We always use it. I traveled through Kentucky and Tennessee three years ago, where I found Peruna doing its good work. Much of it is being used here now."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1905.

Too Much for Him.

A bachelor one day set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as he helped himself to food he placed the same quantity on each of the other plates and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost. He is still a bachelor.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price, 75c.

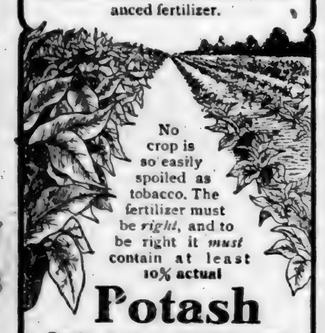
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Taught by Experience.

"My experience with signs," says Farmer Singletree, "is that in gen'ral they're either misleadin' er superfluous. When I was to the exposition I seen signs readin', 'Look out for pickpockets.' After a few days' truck with 'em I came to the conclusion that they was fully able to look out for themselves."—Cleveland Leader.

A Tobacco Grower's Profit

is dependent upon a properly balanced fertilizer.



No crop is so easily spoiled as tobacco. The fertilizer must be *right*, and to be right it *must* contain at least 10% actual

Potash

Test it: Supply one patch with fertilizer with plenty of Potash, another with little or no potash, and note the results. Every tobacco grower should have our little book, "Tobacco Culture"—it will be sent free—write to

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., N. Y., or Atlanta, Ga.—2½ South Broad St.

FACTS

FOR SICK WOMEN TO CONSIDER.

FIRST.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

SECOND.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

THIRD.—Every ailing woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health, and may save your life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of the vast volume of experience Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Sons of the South.

The United States can not get along without the south and her splendid sons. It was a southerner that wrote the Declaration of Independence and framed the first measure abolishing slavery. It was a southerner who conducted the revolution to a successful issue. It was a South Carolinian who drew the frame work of our immortal constitution that was adopted and followed by the colonial convention. It was a Virginian that mulgated the Monroe doctrine. It was another Virginian, about 100 years ago, who announced the cardinal principles of civil service reform.

It was a Kentuckian who originated and fathered protection—the cardinal principle of the republican party—in this country. It was a southerner who added to the republic the great empire of the west embraced in the Louisiana purchase. It was a Tennesseean who smashed the British at New Orleans and crowned the war of 1812 with success. It was the military genius of the south that won the Mexican war. It was a southerner who marked out the gulf stream and brought about the establishment of the naval academy. It was a Kentuckian who guided the ship of state through the war of succession and freed the slaves.

It was a Tennesseean who commanded the federal fleets during the civil war and became one of the three admirals the country has had. It was a southerner who was in command of the fleet at Santiago that destroyed the naval power of Spain. Instances might be multiplied of the genius, the enterprise and the valor of the sons of the south but we have named enough to prove that the country can not do without the south.

The Moon and the Weather.

The moon is the most powerful agent in producing the tides of the earth; it also produces some slight variations in the earth's magnetism. So far as science has been able to investigate, there is absolutely no change in the weather which can be attributed to the moon, although half or more of mankind seem to believe that the moon does have some control over the weather. All such beliefs, including the time for planting gardens and for going fishing, are mere superstitions—the survivals of an age of ignorance.

Jews in London.

More serious, though less striking, is the pressure of the destitute alien who is not criminal. He continues to come in such force that he is rapidly turning whole districts into foreign and mainly Jewish quarters. The English disappear before the invaders as in the tropics all living things make way for the match of the irresistible foraging ants. In many parishes Christian places of worship have become synagogues, and the vicar finds himself transformed from a curate of Christians into a missionary among the Jews.

Rare Ceremony.

Rome.—Befgore an audience of 60,000 assembled in vast St. Peter's Monday Blessed Alessandro Cauli and Blessed Gerardo Maiella were canonized by Pope Pius X. On the entrance of the Pope, despite the efforts of the authorities, there were cries of "long live Pope Pius."

The ceremony was most interesting, descendants of the Blesseds assisting. This is the second canonization since 1870.

Judge Parker Growing Rich.

One day after hanging out his shingle as a lawyer in New York city, former Judge Alton B. Parker received two commissionership appointments in the supreme court. Justice O'Gorman named him, with others, to assess the value of property to be acquired by the city in connection with certain piers on the East river, two separate commissions being named and each paying from $5,000 to $7,000.

Strategy.

"Why is the Russian commander drilling his men to march backward?" asked the astonished war correspondent. "Has he lost his mind?"

"Oh, no," replied the spy. "That 's to keep the world from thinking they were running if they get shot while retreating."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The sardine famine off the coast of Brittany, which has extended over several years, promises to be relieved by unusual catches this year.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A Swiss clockmaker has devised a watch which calls out the hours by means of a minute phonographic attachment.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Governor Ferguson, of Oklahoma, has been immortalized by an epigram.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Niagara is worth $1,000,000,000 as a source of electrical power.

LOW RATES TO TEXAS. A. G. S. R. R.

$12.50 one way from Birmingham, to all points in Texas east of and including Dalharte, Amarillo, Fort Worth, Dallas, Brownwood, Brady, San Angelo, Waco, San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, Corpus Christi, Rockport, Alice and Kerrville. Dates of sale: Dec. 13 and 27. Twelve hours quickest time. Trains leave 10:20 a. m., and 10:25 p. m. For further information call on or write A. B. Freeman, Traveling Passenger Agent, R. F. Latimer, City Passenger Agent, 1218 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

MAKING MONEY.

BY WILLIAM S. LAMPTON.

"Why don't you make money?" my friends say to me,
And I tell them I do not know how;
Then they give me the laugh and the gentle "Come off,"
And the slangy "What's eatin' you now?"

They say I could do it as easy as not,
If I worked like the fellows who do;
That I've got as much sense as many they know
Who have gathered a million or two.

They say it is easy enough to get rich,
If a fellow will only work hard,
No matter whatever the field of his toil,
In railways, finances, or lard.

They say I have brains and a good gift of gab,
And success in the making of friends;
That I ought to make money and fame, for a man
Is known by the money he spends.

They tell me these things with a confident air,
And I'm sure they believe what they say,
For they jeer when I tell them I can not, because
The Lord didn't build me that way.

But it's true, just the same, and these friends wouldn't laugh
If I said that I couldn't write verse,
Or do other stunts in the province of art
Where wealth isn't measured by purse.

The poet, the painter, the sculptor is born—
He can't make himself otherwise,
No matter how hard he may work, nor how long
He may struggle to win the fair prize.

And so with the genius who piles up his pile
Until he has millions to spare;
Unless he is born with the spoon in his mouth,
You can bet he will never get there.

—Collier's Weekly.

MISS PRISCILLA'S ....LOVE....

IF, therefore, you can make up your mind to trust your dear life to an old soldier who has given his best years to his queen and country, but can offer you an unfailing and respectful devotion"—

Miss Priscilla Bentley dropped a letter into her lap and covered two smooth, prettily pink cheeks with her thin hands. The man with whom she had played when her soft gray hair stuck straight out from her head in a stiff little brown plait had been back in the old home just a month now, and, they had met after a lapse of forty years, and he had remembered.

"Thank You!" she whispered—but very shyly, and as if even this tacit admission of a satisfied want was a thing unmaidenly and unblameworthy. "Oh, God, thank You!"

And then she crossed the room to an old-fashioned bureau and took up a pen-holder with a shaking hand.

* * * * * * * * *

You've been overtirin' yourself, I can see!" said one Betsy Briggs, as her mistress walked into her little hall an hour or so later.

"Not at all, Betsy," said Miss Priscilla, brightly. "I may be a trifle flushed with the heat, perhaps. I—I had an important letter to post, and I always feel more satisfied if a letter is posted at the general office than in a pillar box."

"Hump!" said the privileged old servant. "There has been a boy botherin' here for a letter he said he'd left for you this afternoon, instead of at No. 32. I said I could give no answer till you come in. I'm sure there's been more muddles since that there young Miss Bentley settled ten doors lower down than you could count in a month of Sundays! She ate your bit of fish last Thursday week, and never a—you'll go and sit down mum, and I'll take your boots off!"

Miss Priscilla, white suddenly to her very lips, was staring incredulously at the keen-eyed old woman before her.

"A note—delivered by hand, Betsy? But it wasn't a mistake. It—it can't be!"

Betsy sniffed.

'Well, the boy said he'd got orders to take it on to No. 32, immediate, and a scoldin' from his master into the bargain! I told 'em—bless me, I'll make you a cup of tea in two minutes, Miss Prissie!"

Miss Priscilla's groping hand had gripped a hard, horny one, as though to save herself from falling.

"I'm all right, Betsy"—there was a strange piteous expression in her blue eyes—"quite right. Yes, I'll go and sit down. But I don't want any tea, or—or to be disturbed for half an hour, please, Betsy."

She passed on into her small, sunbathed sitting room, and closed its door behind her.

Miss Bentley! Why of course! She had seen Major Duff walking with her after church on Sunday. Such a young, pretty woman, too—Miss Priscilla put out her hands with an odd, involuntary gesture, as though she were avoiding a blow. And then she remembered the letter she had posted an hour before, and they flew to her face, and she cowered in her chair with the shame and the hurt of it all—a little, shrunken old woman who had told a man who did not want her that she loved him.

That evening the somewhat unwilling Betsy set out to deliver a letter which had been penned three times over before its character was firm enough to satisfy the writer.

"Dear Major Duff," it ran—

"I have seen in your letter, which was left here by mistake, that you elope Bentley. I was afraid some mischievous one in the old friend, but by this time you be having a good laugh ove which a naughty old woman resist playing upon you in pret that she had applied its content herself! It really was too bad for her. Please forgive her, and accept very warm wishes for your happiness, from your sincere old friend.

"PRISCILLA BENTLEY."

Miss Priscilla peered between the laths of her blind with dim, scared eyes until Betsy's thickset figure passed out by the garden gate. And then she got down on to her knees. She had told her first lie.

* * * * * * * *

"But—bless my soul, Priscilla—I may say 'Priscilla' now. I suppose?" An excitable, white-haired man was tramping Miss Bentley's sitting room, blowing his nose violently the while. "I'm ashamed of you! And that girl's a jewel. I've a good mind"—he shot out a protesting arm which gave the lie to his words—"to—to marry her after all, except that she wouldn't look at me!"

"Are you—are you sure?" faltered Miss Priscilla. She was smiling, crying, apologizing, in one fluttering, embarrassed breath.

"Am I sure? When she's just told me that she's promised to a strapping young fellow in the guards! Look what you let me in for! I went this morning to apologize and explain like a man, though I've faced less unpleasant things on a battlefield, Priscilla, and somehow—well, out it came about your little joke, ma'am! And she held her tongue, and stood looking out of the window for a minute or two, and then round turned with her eyes all wet—though I'm flattering myself, mind you, that it was at the thought of losing me—and: 'Go and tell her you hold her to her joke!' says she."

"Oh, major—I—mean Alexander! She must be a—a very—" Miss Priscilla's gentle little voice broke suddenly before an adjective came.

"Not a word against her, Priscilla!" the old soldier wheeled around fiercely—"she's the sweetest woman, barring one"—his rugged face softened into sudden tenderness—"who might have known that a heart which she stole when its owner was in petticoats and—bless me what does the old lady want this time?"

Betsy was knocking persistently on a half-opened door.

"It's that stupid boy from the printer's at the end of the road again, mum," she said in answer to a timid inquiry. "He still holds to it that he left a bill here yesterday by mistake. It's in my mind now that maybe it's a note I took from the letter box and slipped at the back of the clock to wait for you."—The Woman at Home.

A Teasing Husband.

The inflection of the voice in remarking on the most commonplace happening can dignify it with wholly fictitious importance, just as the tone can belittle a subject of real importance. The former was demonstrated this last summer to the great amusement of the people at an inland lake.

A party of three—young Mr. and Mrs. and an odd man—were rowing. It might be remarked that the young husband is accused by his wife of being a "terrific tease." As they approached a boat in which an aged, lone fisherman sat patiently watching his line and smoking a short "cutty" pipe, the young husband whispered hoarsely in tones of horror: "Look! Look! He's smoking his pipe upside down! Great Heavens!"

His wife looked up in alarm at the implied horror in his voice, and gazing in the direction in which her husband was pointing saw the old fisherman, his pipe gripped in his teeth with the bowl inverted.

His danger was not apparent to the unsophisticated little woman; but surely, her husband knew, and his manner and voice betrayed some great impending danger.

"Oh, Bob! The poor man! Tell him quick! Please do!" she gasped, with the fear of some catastrophe tugging at her heart.

The gale of laughter that followed apprised her of the fact that once more that "terrific tease" of a husband had betrayed her confiding nature.—Sunday Magazine.

The Hygienic Value of Sunday.

Sunday is not only a religious, but a hygienic institution. It is beneficient in its uses, morally and physically. How workers should best spend the Sunday is still a moot question, but that it should be a time of soul refreshment and recreation, a moment, as Miss Corelli expresses it, "for standing and taking breath on the threshold of another week," a season for thought, for intellectual enjoyment, for the solace of nature and the admiration of its wonders and beauty, no sensible person will be likely to deny. Whether motoring or card playing is the best way to attain these ends must be left to each individual's judgment.—Lady Violet Greville, in the London Graphic.

Wonderful Cluster of Pearls.

The most extraordinary pearl, or, rather, cluster of pearls, known as "The Southern Cross," is owned by a syndicate of Australian gentlemen, who value it at $50,000. So far as is known it occupies an absolutely unique position: It consists of nine pearls naturally grown together in so regular a manner as to form a perfect Latin cross. The pearl was discovered by a pearl fisher at Roebourne, West Australia. The first owner regarded it with so much superstition that he buried it, but it was discovered in 1874 and five years later was placed on exhibition in Australia.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Rosa Adams, niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C. S. A., wants every woman to know of the wonders accomplished by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** did for me, suffering from the ills peculiar to the sex, extreme lassitude and that all gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I had used two bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had ever been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, MRS. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky."

Any women who are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, general debility, and nervous prostration, should know there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other medicine for women has received such wide-spread and unqualified indorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female cures.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very pleased to recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for womb and ovarian difficulties from which I have been a sufferer for years. It was the only medicine which was at all beneficial, and within a week after I started to use it, there was a great change in my feelings and looks. I used it for a little over three months, and at the end of that time I suffered no pain at the menstrual period, nor was I troubled with those distressing pains which compelled me to go to bed, and I have not had a headache since. This is nearly a year ago. I always keep a bottle on hand, and take a few doses every week, for I find that it tones up the system and keeps me feeling strong, and I never have that tired out feeling any more.

"I certainly think that every woman ought to try this grand medicine, for it would prove its worth. Yours very truly, MISS ELSIE DANFORTH, 765 De Soto St., Memphis, Tenn."

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 300

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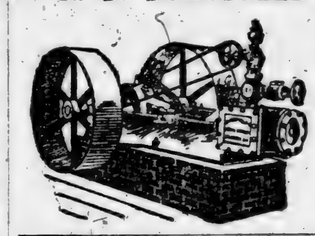

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Heavy Pipe Work a Specialty

Address Machinery Department
MACON, GEORGIA.

Conditions Unchanged.

London.—Conditions at Port Arthur remain unchanged. The Japs have the upper hand and are entrenching themselves in safe and comfortable quarters.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

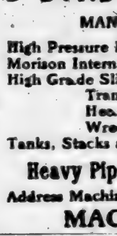
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

Paris, like London, is deserting the theatres for the music halls.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

via the Southern Railway. For Christmas holidays the Southern Railway will sell tickets from all stations at the very low rate of one and one third fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on December 23rd, 24th, 25th and 31st, 1904, and January 1st, 1905, limited returning January 4th, 1905. Students rates. Tickets will also be sold to students of schools and colleges, upon presentation of certificates signed by Principals or Presidents thereof, December 17th to 23th, inclusive, with final limit January 9th, 1905. For full information and tickets, apply to any agent of the Southern Railway. J. M. Harrison, District Passenger Agent, or R. H. Creagh, Traveling Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala.

Just think of Solomon with all his wives trying to keep track of his various wedding anniversaries.



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Gives Quick Relief.

Removes all swelling in 5 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing more for sufferers. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

No More Blind Horses For Specific Opthalmia (Moon Blindness) it cures. Cures Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a sure cure.

Am. 52, 1904.

I PREVENT TEETH FROM DECAY!

Write for Information FREE.
DR. C. VAUGHAN, Washington, D. C.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

...OR GUN SWEPT

...Harbor Cleaned of Ship... by Metre Hill Fire.

BATTLESHIP SEVASTOPOL SUNK

Little Action in the North—General Kaulbars Joins General Kuropatkin in Council of War—Eight Russians Escape From Port Arthur to Chefoo Where They Arrived Nearly Frozen.

Tokio, Japan. The Third Army headquarters confirmed the report that the battleship Sevastopol was down both at the bow and the stern, and to all appearances was damaged beyond repair. The warship was on the westerly side of the Tiger's Tail cliffs, where the water is shallow. One of her funnels has been blown to pieces. The harbor ironclad Otyabui is sunk by the stern, and an army transport which was in the inner bay near the Sevastopol is no longer visible. There is now no warship afloat in Port Arthur Harbor except the torpedo boat destroyers, which are hidden in one of the necks of the Tiger's peninsula.

Additional naval guns have been landed at Pigeon Bay and drawn to the peaks of the chain of table lands called 203-Metre Hill. They have been bombarding the new town of Port Arthur, and the remaining Government buildings were in flames. When this work has been accomplished the guns will be turned on the Russian fortifications built on the crests south of Ruling and Kekwan mountains, the last remaining defenses north of Port Arthur proper. A supplementary report of the Japanese Third Army announces the total losses in the month of November at 14,202, of which the dead number 3711.

Mukden.—Before dawn the Japanese centre east of the railroad and south of the Sha River began a general artillery fire on the Russian defenses to the north. At 8 o'clock in the morning the engagement was general on a line three miles wide, but little damage was done. The Japanese centre has been quiet for thirty-six days and just the purpose of the artillery fire was unknown. No movement was made by the enemy's infantry and the Japanese left army did not leave its entrenchments west of the Great Mandarin road.

General Kaulbars, commander of the Third Army, arrived from Harbin and was received by Generals Sakharoff and Bildering with a guard of honor, headed by music. The General then continued his journey to Chansiatun, where he had a conference with General Kuropatkin. There was an unconfirmed report that a column of the Japanese left army with some guns has made the neighborhood of Simintin, about thirty miles west of Mukden. All the wells are frozen up, and it is necessary for the commanders of both armies to obtain their supply of water from the Hun and Sha rivers.

Chefoo.—Eight Russians arrived in a sailboat from Port Arthur. They were nearly frozen when they made this port. While they came in plain clothes, it is understood that they are officers of high rank from the warships, who are to make their way to some point and meet the Baltic fleet. They carried dispatches for the Czar. They declined to say anything beyond announcing that in the last two weeks three steamers, with ammunition and provisions, had run the blockade of Port Arthur.

MIRSKY FORBIDS A DEBATE.

St. Petersburg City Councillors Denounce the Interior Minister.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—An adjourned meeting of the St. Petersburg City Council was held for the purpose of discussing the advisability of indorsing the demand of the Moscow Municipality for constitutional reforms.

The President of the Council announced that, owing to unforeseen circumstances which he could not disclose, the debate could not proceed.

The announcement occasioned a noisy scene. Many councillors angrily protested and left the chamber.

Later they held a private meeting at which Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky was denounced for prohibiting the debate.

GIVES $100,000 TO COLLEGE.

Donation by Ralph Voorhees of New Jersey to Tennessee Institution.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Maryville (Tenn.) College has received a donation of $100,000 from the blind philanthropist, Ralph Voorhees, of New Jersey.

Dr. Samuel T. Wilson, President of the college, received the check, but kept the donation a secret until chapel exercises.

Fifteen thousands dollars are to be spent in building a chapel and assembly hall, and $85,000 will go into the endowment fund.

TO RUSH WORK ON ST. MARK'S.

Italian Government Orders Immediate Repairs to Venice Church.

Rome, Italy.—The Government has ordered the immediate execution of those repairs to St. Mark's at Venice which are of an urgent character.

The Government directs that everything necessary be done to prevent any damage to the Basilica.

Postoffice Robbed.

Eutaw.—The safe in the postoffice was blown open Saturday night and stamps and money to the amount of $1,500 stolen.

Home for Xmas.

Washington.—So many members of congress have gone to their homes for the holidays that it seems that a quorum may have been broken.

KILLED ON BATTLESHIP

United States War Vessel Massachusetts Sustains Injuries.

Three Steamfitters Instantly Killed by Explosion and Four Others Were Severely Injured—Heroism of Officer.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A terrific explosion on the battleship Massachusetts at League Island Navy Yard caused the instant death of three men, whose bodies were fearfully mangled, fatal injuries to a fourth and severe scalds to three others. One of the injured men, the chief engineer of the vessel, was injured in an attempt to save the lives of the victims, who were imprisoned in the engine room, where the explosion took place. The explosion closed the automatic doors, making escape impossible.

The dead are Edward J. Bubb, No. 2634 Beech street; Andrew Hamilton, of No. 1331 East Hewson street; Chas. Ripzel, of No. 527 West Second street, Chester, all boilermakers. The clothing of all the men was torn from them and they were scalded by steam and hot water.

Lieutenant W. C. Cole, U. S. N., chief engineer of the battleship, scalded about the arms and body and severely cut and bruised, was sent to the naval hospital.

The men were employed by a steam fitter, who was installing a new boiler in the Massachusetts. The work was practically completed, and a force of five men were putting the finishing touches to the job. They were working on what is known as boiler C, on the starboard side of the big battleship, and had placed the cover on the manhole. They were screwing the lid into position, when the gasket, or washer, gave way. There was a terrific explosion, which resounded throughout the entire yard and caused the great ship to quiver.

In an instant the boiler room filled with steam, and the hot water from the boiler poured out in torrents. Those who were able dashed for the doors, but, to their dismay, found egress closed, as the force of the explosion had blown the automatic doors so tightly into their sockets that it was impossible to move them.

Lieutenant Cole, as chief engineer of the Massachusetts, had supervision of the work. He was standing near the boiler room when the accident occurred. He sprang for the doors, and found them securely wedged. Knowing the peril of those within, the lieutenant enlisted the aid of those nearest him, and forced an entrance. He found himself confronted by a scalding cloud of steam, and in the darkness struck his head against the iron walls of the compartment. He finally stumbled over the body of one of the victims, and it was dragged out.

Any further attempt at rescue was halted by the flood of water, so the order was given to turn a stream of cold water into the boiler room. When the temperature had been reduced to a safe degree a rescue party carried out the remaining dead and injured.

The ship itself sustained no damage beyond the broken gasket.

Commandant Dickens at once ordered an inquiry to be set on foot to determine the responsibility for the gasket's breaking.

HE TRADED OFF HIS WIFE.

She Wouldn't Go—Husband in Jail, Other Man in Peril.

Middlesborough, Ky.—Joseph Beasley, living not far from Roxbury, tired of his wife and traded her off to John Samuels, a neighbor, for an accordeon.

Mrs. Beasley refused to acquiesce and Samuels tied her hands and feet, put her into his wagon, and took her home. Mrs. Beasley escaped and swore out a warrant for both men. Beasley was found playing his musical instrument, but threw it aside to fight the officers.

Samuels says he will sue Beasley. Mrs. Beasley is now in charge of the Beasley home and Beasley is in jail as he cannot pay a fine for desertion. Samuels is charged with assault.

The accordeon was worth perhaps seventy-five cents.

GRIGGS' DAUGHTER ROBBED.

Returns From City to Find Wedding Gifts Worth $1000 Gone.

Paterson, N. J.—Mrs. Lelia Huntoon, daughter of former Attorney-General John W. Griggs, spent the day in New York City shopping.

When she returned home in the evening she found that burglars had broken into her home and carried off silverware worth about $1000. Most of the articles taken were wedding gifts.

Mr. Huntoon was absent from the city on business, thus leaving the house alone.

STEAMER BUCKINGHAM LOST.

Schooners Sent to Carry Crew and Passengers to Colon.

Colon.—The British steamer Buckingham, from Baltimore, having on board a cargo for the United Fruit Company at Bocas del Toro, Panama, struck on Roncador Bank at 3 a. m. and is a total wreck.

For Central's New Terminal.

The New York Central Railroad bought the Grand Central Palace and another block in New York City for its new terminal, paying $2,500,000. The amusement hall, second largest in the city, will be torn down.

Seven Houses Burned.

Jasper.—Seven houses belonging to Dr. J. M. Miller were burned at Cordova. The loss is about $3,000, with $1,500 insurance.

Huntsville Water O. K.

Huntsville.—The water in the Huntsville spring has been analyzed by Prof. Ross, of Auburn, and found to be absolutely without impurity.

ST. PETERSBURG WORKING CLASSES

Various Pursuits in Which They Are Employed ---Bad Conditions of Life From Which the Industrial Population Suffers --- A Typical Russian Factory --- Labor Enactments ... a Very Backward State. - - -

THE conditions of the working classes in Russia are the outcome of certain peculiar features of national economy which existed in no other country, at all events, in modern times. Russian industries were originally either the result of State action (the so-called "possession factories"), or that of the enterprise of landowners who used a part of their serfs to work their mills (the "proprietary factories"). In most cases the enormous majority of the workmen employed were occupied in industrial pursuits only during the winter, returning in the summer to their villages to attend to agricultural labors. This state of affairs was in part due to the serf system, which tied the peasant to the soil and only allowed him to leave it temporarily; but it has outlasted serfage, and obtains to some extent even to this day. Wages are 10 to 20 per cent. higher in summer than in winter, and there is usually a shifting of hands at Easter and in November, so that in many factories the majority of the men are changed every six months. But a permanent factory class has gradually been growing up in Russia, and now there are few important factories where the number of men employed during the summer is appreciably less than in the winter. This is particularly the case in St. Petersburg, where the large factories are worked on modern industrial lines, and the working-class population is beginning to resemble that of other countries.

Labor legislation, however, is still in a very backward state, as the authorities are always extraordinarily nervous lest anything done in favor of the working classes might forment a desire for liberties of a political character.

Hours of labor, which were formerly unlimited have now been fixed at eleven and a half, but in some establishments they are voluntarily reduced to ten and a half or eleven, and in many cases no night work is done at all. But it is in the conditions of life that the Russian industrial population is particularly badly off.

The typical Russian factory was a vast establishment, usually in a rural district at some distance from a town, but forming a large village or small town in itself. Here the workmen were lodged, fed, clothed, educated, amused, and policed by the factory owners and formed a little world to themselves. But with the growth of the industrial movement in the towns these conditions have to a great extent ceased to be. At the same time, while agriculture no longer supports anything like the whole population, the industrial development is not yet sufficient to deal with the surplus, and the supply of labor is always far in excess of the demand. The conditions of life for working men are exceptionally hard in the large towns, especially in St. Petersburg, where the rents are very high. The squalor of working men's dwellings is such as would not be tolerated in other countries. The Government has done nothing to bring about an improvement in this connection. It regards ordinary artisans with suspicion, and actually places difficulties in the way of their settling down in large numbers in any particular quarter of the town most convenient to their work, as it fears that close contact may generate dangerous political movements and facilitate revolutionary propoganda. Everything that has been done to improve their lot is due to the philanthropic initiative of certain firms. The ordinary lodging houses of the Russian workmen are simply unspeakable. To find seventeen or eighteen persons of four or five different families is by no means uncommon, and, in fact, it is quite a common occurrence to find corners of rooms are let separately. Working men's wages range in St. Petersburg from sixty kopecks a day to three rubles for the foreman (57 cents to $1.60), but in many instances they are even lower. Rents, on the other hand, are proportionately very high. In one large factory in St. Petersburg, in which some 7000 hands are employed, a good deal has been done for the benefit of the workmen, somewhat on the lines the old Russian factories. Large tenements have been built, sheltering 1500 out of the 7000 persons employed; a certain number of the employes whose continual presence on the premises is desirable are lodged free, and in these cases there is no limit as to overcrowding. The rest are lodged at the rate of nine rubles a month ($4.75) for one room, and here the company has fixed a limit of six persons per room. The law has established no limitation. The management of this firm is trying to instil the necessity for cleanliness into the workmen, but as a rule their conditions are of the filthiest. There is a difference, however, in favor of the workmen of non-Russian extraction—Germans, Finns, etc.—who seem to be better in every way. The Russian workman works hard and steadily, and learns easily, but he has absolutely no ideas of his own or initiative. He will do what he is told, but does not care to know why he is doing it.

Another philanthropic work undertaken by the same firm is the establishment of schools for the children of the employes.

Another factory which I visited was a large cotton mill belonging to a Russian company, but worked largely under English management. It employs some 600 or 700 men and women (no children). The English overseers seemed to be satisfied with the Russian workmen as a whole, and were of opinion that if they were better paid, lived in better lodgings, and had better food they would be equal to the workmen of most other countries; but in the conditions in which they exist no real improvement is possible. The average wage being twenty to twenty-two rubles or $10.50 to $11.50 a month (in many cases it is even less), a large part of which goes in house rent, they cannot grow up healthy or with highly developed intelligence. In his ten or eleven hours a day he does less work and less good work than an English or American workman in eight or nine. Nor can education mend matters to any great extent, as the Government purposely discourages it, again for political reasons.

Another system which tends to depress the Russian working classes is the credit system which obtains in the provision shops and eating-houses. Each workman has a credit book at the eating house which he frequents, and his debt is allowed to mount up until pay day (which is usually once a fortnight or once a month). Then he pays if he can, and if not the credit is carried on, but one-quarter of his wages can be seized by the shopman. If the artisan loses his employment supplies are cut off until he gets another job. Thus the one possible advantage of the system—that of giving credit during bad times—is done away with. If he obtains another job the shopman is down on him at once, and again retains a quarter of his wages from his new employer. Owing to the passport system all escape is impossible. In some cases the shop belongs to the employer, and thus we have the truck system in its worst form. If, on the other hand, the debt is paid and anything remains over, it is all spent in vodka. The Russian is naturally inclined to drunkenness—even in the highest circles of society it is by no means uncommon for men to get drunk every night after dinner—and for the poor it is the only pleasure in life. Attempts have been made in St. Petersburg by the Temperance Society to instill a taste for rational amusements unaccompanied by alcohol among the lower classes, and the handsome and well-managed Narodny Dom (People's House) was started for this object. There one can enjoy music, light, warmth, and cheerful surroundings for ten copecks, while at the same time good refreshments are supplied at moderate prices. But the place has become chiefly the resort of the lower bourgeoisie. The working man does not go there, for he can seldom afford the ten copecks entrance, and even the cheap prices of the food are not cheap enough for him. If he has a little money to spare he prefers to spend on drink, and although the total quantity which he consumes in a year is not large, he takes enough each time to make himself thoroughly drunk. It may be said that the wretched conditions of the industrial classes are no worse than those in which their peasant fathers and mothers lived. But, apart from the fact that the food in the latter case was often really better than in the former and the overcrowding less great, the country air and the country life tended to make up for otherwise unsatisfactory conditions, whereas Russian workmen in the factories suffer all the disadvantages of industrial civilization without its compensations.—London Times Correspondence.

No Porter Needed to Guard.

"Some people," remarked an employe at Broad Street Station, "have their own ways of doing things. The other day a party of four persons arrived at this station from one of the summer resorts. They were laden with a miscellaneous assortment of luggage, and the head of the family had an immense white bulldog. The luggage was so heavy that they were compelled to call upon the porters for help.

"When they reached the cafe door they directed the porters to pile the luggage in a heap on the floor. Then, their request being complied with, they placed the bulldog on the top of the heap and went into the restaurant and dined, failing to appear for two hours.

"In the meanwhile the dog was 'monarch of all he surveyed,' for none dared go nearer than ten feet of him.

"The party finally took a train to one of the suburbs."—Philadelphia Press.

Natural Ignorance.

Miss Marie Manning, the author of "Judith of the Plains," tells this incident of her recent European trip. The novelist was seeing Rome for the first time, and in the course of her sight-seeing was anxious to include a visit to the tomb of Caesar. Meeting a citizen on the street she inquired, in her best Italian, the location of the tomb.

The man looked greatly embarrassed.

"I am desolated, Signorina," he apologized, speaking in excellent English, "I do not know. Caesar has been dead so long."—Harper's Weekly.

...the Pettigrew Scheme.

...offer, however, is recognized ...y by people familiar with the ...er as a part of the grand scheme ... Former Senator Pettigrew, of ...th Dakota, to collect about $20,000,000 on ancient obligations of southern states.

Those obligations were issued soon ...ter the war, when the southern ...ates were under carpetbag administrations and were in the main for the construction of new railroads. When Pettigrew was in the senate he learned that the state of North Carolina had a great amount of such bonds outstanding. They were in private hands and uncollectable, because a private individual could not sue a state. Pettigrew secured a contract under which he was guaranteed 40 per cent of all he could collect on bonds of North Carolina, at that time held in New York. He discovered that one state could sue another and make it hold. Accordingly he had the owners of the North Carolina bonds donate $1,000 of them to the state of South Dakota in trust for the state university at Vermillion. Pettigrew, as senator, was the state boss, and instructed his governor and legislature to accept the bonds and then begin suit against North Carolina for collection. The suit went to the United States supreme court, and there was argued three times by Robert W. Stewart, attorney general for South Dakota. After long consideration the federal supreme court, by a vote of 5 to 4, decided that the state of South Dakota was entitled to collect and gave judgment for the principal and interest of the bonds, amounting to nearly $30,000.

Contracts to Get Millions.

Meantime Pettigrew had retired from the senate. He did not appear in the litigation, but he had hunted up the holders of extensive issues on southern state bonds, and made contracts with them for the collection of their claims. He had contracted to collect between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. He was to receive from 15 to 40 per cent of all collections. This much is definitely known. When the North Carolina judgment was secured Senator Pettigrew confided to friends that it paved the way to the collection of his entire series of claims and that it would be worth about $2,000,000 to him. It was understood that the plan was, in each case, to have a few of the bonds of each state given to some other state. This would give standing in court and a judgment could be secured. This done, intervention in behalf of the other bondholders is to be the next step. It will be set up that one class of creditors can not be paid without consideration of another, and so the effort will be to bring in all private bondholders, under cover of the suits brought originally in the name of a state.

The Carolina Case.

One state may sue another and one state having done so, there is no reason why a private individual may not interfere. In the North Carolina case it has been ordered that there shall be judgment issued against the state early in 1905 for the principal and accrued interest. Meantime various disinterested states are to be asked to accept gifts of bonds in order that suit may be begun in their names. Iowa, so far as known, is the first to be offered a donation. It is generally believed, on account of the publicity of the matter, that the state will reject the offer. There is little disposi...

...many ...been re... ...ears; that ...sustain suit ...one state can ...of Iowa could ...ect the amount. ...accrued interest ...er cent of the prin...

...mmins was away from ...n the offer was received ...cial answer has been

Democrats Are With Roosevelt.

Washington—Under the leadership of Representative Williams, the house democrats are going to urge upon the republican majority the passage of interstate commerce commission legislation so forcibly set forth in the president's message. Representative Williams has introduced a bill along the same line as those introduced by Representative Cooper and Senator Quarles, only that it is a simpler bill and meets the issue directly.

"After the Christmas recess," said Mr. Williams, "I shall make a fight in the house for the enactment of this legislation. I am not wedded to my bill or to any other bill, but am convinced that the principal is right. In my last stand pat speech I asked the republicans whether they intended to stand pat on their partial opposition to the principle which the president has now so strongly urged upon the attention of congress.

"So far as the house is concerned the situation is simple. The democrats are in favor of it and the only thing needed is enough additional votes for the republicans to pass the measure in the house. The great obstacle is in the house committee, which has taken no action of any consequence."

Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said he had been interested in this question a long time, although most of his attention was necessarily devoted to the heavy work of the foreign relations committee. He said he favored the proposition of the president and believed the rate when fixed should become immediately effective. He was inclined to favor the proposition of Senator Elkins or that of Secretary Morton providing for the establishment of interstate commerce courts to relieve the interstate commission of the work.

Give Up the Fight.

Representative Crumpacker and the eastern republican papers announced today that they have given up the southern reduction fight "for this session."

Colonel Jones' Report.

Montgomery, Ala.—The total revenue collected or in process of collection for the state of Alabama and forty-nine counties under the tax commission law for the year ending September 30, 1904, is $200,699.71.

Under the same law the total increase in valuations by raises on undervaluations of property and detection of escaped taxes is $14,075,604.91 for the year ending September 30th, 1904.

These figures were disclosed in the annual report of State Tax Commissioner Harvey E. Jones to State Auditor T. L. Sowell.

Explosion on Battleship.

Philadelphia—Three men were killed and two others were so badly injured that they died an hour later by an explosion of a boiler on the battleship Massachusetts, which is lying at League Island navy yard.

There were half a dozen men at work in the boiler room when the explosion occurred.

The gasket on the boilers blew out and the force of the explosion closed the automatic door, thus preventing the escape of the men from the compartment.

Lieutenant Cole, chief engineer of the battleship, was scalded, but not fatally.

Blue and Gray Will Meet.

New Smyrna, Fla.—The St. Louis committee of five union and five confederate soldiers, appointed at the preliminary meeting of the blue and gray, which was held in the hall of congresses on the world's fair ground, St. Louis, has fixed May 10, 1905, as the opening date for meetings in Washington, D. C.

Camps and posts, north and south, will be represented. Prominent men who were leaders in the union and confederate armies will address the veterans, and the fortieth anniversary of the close of the civil war will be appropriately celebrated.

New Cutter for the Gulf.

Washington—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today authorized a favorable report on a bill providing for the construction of a revenue cutter for use in the gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at New Orleans. The cutter is to cost not exceeding $200,000.

THE UN

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL FAVORS TO NO

VOL. II. CLANTON, ALA., DECEMBER 29, 1904.

ALABAMA STATE NEWS

portant Cases Filed in Supreme Court. Men From All Over State Attend

COSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

ung Man Receives Creck for $1,000 as Token of Gratitude for Saving Life.

Montgomery, Ala.—Many cases of portance were presented to the Ala na supreme court, among them be the one recently filed with the rk attacking the criminal court of fferson county, and seeking to have consolidated court of Jefferson nty declared uncon stitutional, reln ted. It is claimed in the petition rule nist filed, that the criminal rt is without authority of law in ch as it was repealed by the act ating the consolidated court. ough this letter has been outlawed the supreme court, the same ques s are up in the contentions incl to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth uits, and there is a hope that the er court will take a different view ffect reverse itself.

wo cases were presented wherein ntained the vexatious question of of succession in county office. se are Morrow vs. Miller, from ker county, and Hasty vs. Prowell, Marengo county. The whole list unty officers in Walker will hang he decision in this case, which is mitted on quo warranto proceed in order to get a ruling as quick as possible. Prowell is the old ate judge in Marengo, and re s to vacate for Hasty, the new . As in all these cases the point nade that while the constitution all officers must be elected No ber 8, the law stipulates that they to go into office on November 3, after election, which if taken ally, would carry it over to next . The attorney general has ruled, ever, that the intent of the con ution makers was to have the law nged to make the time of succes right, and that the new men are led to go in as soon as qualified. her cases presented were the as corpus proceedings of Scott tnutt, charged with gaming in nta, and out on bond pending ap from the decision of the lower to send him back to the Georgia Dan Stallings, habeas corpus, wherein he was allowed bail in the um of $3,000, and the state is appealing. Stallings having killed his brother-in-law, Radford Buckhalts, at Greenville, some weeks ago. Divorce roceedings of F. C. Randolph against his wife, and his wife against him, cross bills, turned down by the city court. Albert Russell and J. E. Driscoll, serving sentence of twenty years each for robbing E. E. Forbes' music store.

Clay County Court.

Two cases involving the county court of Clay county were handed down. In one it was held that the act passed in 1903 repealing this court was invalid because of lack of advertising, and the old court was re-established. In the other it was held that that part of the law creating the county court which undertook to take the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit court of the same county was without authority, as this jurisdiction is given by the constitution. Also that the effort to have the cases taken up in the county court on information was null because the constitution provides that the circuit court can only handle those cases which are presented on indictment save as it may be an appelate court for county tribunal to review its decisions.

The supreme court also refused to take up anew the appeal of John Gater from Parry county, sentenced to hang last September. A new day of execution was fixed for February 10. Gater killed another negro named Will Whitehead while shooting at Mr. John Hardie, a white man, with whom he had had some trouble.

New Convict Trade.

Twenty-two convicts were received from the county of Montgomery. A one-armed man and a very old man with two women were sent to the cordage works in Montgomery. The others are at Speigner, awaiting transfer to N. A. Thaggard, in Coffee county, where the state will have fifty men after the first of the year, and will work them direct as in the mines. J. Wilson, for some time at Speigner, has been appointed warden of the new Coffee county camp.

At a meeting of the trustees of the State Normal School for Negroes the executive committee, consisting of Jefferson Falkner, J. K. Jackson Neal Anderson and W. B. Jones, all of Montgomery, were instructed to proceed at once to rebuild the main structure burned some weks ago. The insuranceinsurance, $21,500, has been paid. This will not be enough to fully cover the loss, but Prof. W. H. Patterson, the president, will see to it that the balance needed will be secured.

J. E. Searcy has been appointed tax assessor and W. J. Whitehead, tax collector of Henry county, both having failed to qualify in the time prescribed by law. Both were elected.

Pleased With Trip.

Hon. J. Kirk Jackson, private secretary to the governer, returned from New York, where he went with Acting Governor R. M. Cunningham to look into a matter of refunding a little over $8,000,000 of the state debt, which will come due in 1906. Mr. Jackson stated that the standing of Alabama in the financial centers of the east is as good as that of any other state, and the matter of a loan is as quickly taken up as it would be from any other commonwealth. He did not care to say what had been done, however, preferring to allow the governor to tell of this part when he returns to his office. Mr. Jackson says they had a nice and very pleasant trip and spent the time in New York profitably to the state he feels sure.

Military in Good Shape.

Adjutant General William W. Brandon says that the military of the state is in the best condition in years, and that the Birmingham contingent was harmonious and working well and effectively. He attended a military smoker early in the week at Birmingham and enjoyed it, and was pleased with the reorganization and prospects of the Jasper company. He also received notice that First Lieutenant F. M. Long, of the Jasper company, had qualified and had his papers approved by Acting Colonel Hughes Kennedy, of the Third regiment.

Convicts on Roads.

The Montgomery county board of revenue will perfect an arrangement by which a number of the convicts will be worked on the roads of the county. It has been decided to lease the prisoners as before, but to reserve the right to keep back as many as are needed for the road work. It will be necessary under this plan to provide guards and sleeping wagons. Several counties have taken up the idea of thus utilizing the convicts and very likely other decisions of like character may be made. If the plan is a success in Montgomery county the number worked on the roads will be gradually increased until most of the quota will be at such service.

Check for Thousand.

W. H. Collins, of this city, has received a check for $1,000 as a token of gratitude from the parents of a young woman saved from drowning by him at Atlantic City last September. Mr. Collins was on the beach when he heard he young woman cry. He sprang in and rescued her just in time. The name of the donor is withheld.

Getting After Lawyers.

The central council of the Alabama Bar Association will hold a meeting in Birmingham to hear complaints against several lawyers of practices not in line with the ethics of the profession. If they are proven true there will likely be some disbarments. The members of the council are W. W. Callahan, Decatur, chairman; Alexander Troy, Montgomery, secretary; C. F. Jones, Montgomery; A. S. Van de Graaf, Tuscaloosa; John London and S. D. Weakley, Birmingham. The recommendations of this council are acted upon by the state authorities.

. . . . . D. D. Knight, sheriff of Coffee county, was in the office of the governor for a requisition for a man who had skipped out to Mississippi, and while it was being filled out he talked of his county. The only thing that he saw in the way of trouble was the fact that the people had bought so many big and expensive mules some of them would not be able to pay for them. He said the sales of mules in his section this fall has been enormous, the price being anywhere from $150 to $225. Mr. Knight says Elba and Enterprise, the leading towns of the county, are having a big and profitable trade and that eastern capital will very probably take hold of the work of developing the immense water power at Elba, begun some time ago.

Cost of Waterworks.

According to an exhaustive report submitted to the council by the waterworks committee, it will cost the city of Montgomery, $194,802 for the proposed improvements in the waterworks system. Bonds in the sum of $200,000 were issued for the improvements.

One Thousand and One Saloons in Alabama.

One thousand and one retail liquor dealers' licenses have been issued by the government in Alabama for the year 1904-05. The fiscal year of the government begins July 1, and no half year licenses are issued.

A SOUND LETTER

First National Bank Makes A Timely Suggestion to The Planters.

TOLD TO PLANT LESS COTTON.

This Would Stimulate Prices for the Present Crop and Would Insure Higher Values Next Year.

The First National bank of Birmingham, has taken the initiative in a movement for an advance in the price of the present crop of cotton with the assurance that next year's crop will yield the farmer an adequate return.

The Letter.

"Cotton as yet shows no signs of recovery from the blow it received from the government estimate of a total production of approximately 12,200,000 bales. During the past three weeks much advice has been given farmers at meetings and conventions held at various points in the south, and there is an unmistakable disposition on the part of owners of cotton to hold it for higher prices. The producer of cotton is no doubt better able to hold it this year than ever before, but the law of supply and demand is inexorable, and if the problem resolves itself into a test of the farmers' ability to hold on the one hand, and the spinners' power to postpone full purchases on the other, it would seem that the farmers are in danger of being worsted in the end, particularly if the government estimate should be verified by later developments. The knowledge that a large mass of cotton is stored away to be sold a few months later on cannot but have a depressing effect upon the market, unless other influences are brought to bear to create confidence in the staple and to stimulate the demand.

Reduce the Acreage.

"Cotton is produced by hundreds of thousands of individuals acting independently, and any proposition relating to its marketing to be effective must be taken up with the individual as a unit. Bankers and merchants come in close contact with the producers of cotton, and they should make it a point to impress upon all within their sphere of influence the fact that a crop of eleven million bales will sell for more money than one of twelve or thirteen million bales. They should insist upon all farmers under obligations to them, or who expect to become obligated, reducing their cotton acreage for 1905. If a farmer expresses his intention of planting forty acres in cotton, see to it that he plants only thirty acres. Let him fertilize it well and cultivate it as carefully as he chooses, but be sure that he puts his other ten acres in some other crop than cotton. Put in corn, grain, cowpeas, peanuts, watermelons, or whatever can be sold or used to advantage at home. This policy if generally adhered to would result in such a price for cotton next fall as to make the product of thirty acres more valuable than that of the entire forty acres would have been, and will leave as an additional profit whatever is produced on the ten acres diverted from cotton.

A Moderate Crop.

"The presumption is that even the most persistent holders of cotton will begin to tire in the next ninety days or four months, and it is therefore a perfectly plain proposition that an estimate of acreage in April next year equal to that of 1904 (32,000,000 acres) will, by presaging another bumper crop, still further depress the price of the large amount of cotton in the warehouses at that time. On the other hand, if bankers and merchants generally should be sufficiently persistent and insistent in their demand upon the individual farmer that he reduce his acreage regardless of what his neighbor is doing, the result would be a marked reduction in cotton acreage. If this reduction should be as much as 15 per cent. the announcement of an acreage of less than 28,000,000 acres would carry at once to the minds of the spinners and consumers of cotton goods the conviction that the crop of 1905 would not be more than a moderate one. An immediate demand for cotton would naturally spring up, and the stock on hand would be absorbed at better prices.

"The First National Bank of Birmingham, while in a general way advocating the principle of selling cotton as soon as it is ready for market, has never sought to advise its customers as to selling it or holding it. It has the disposition and ability to assist at this juncture any of its friends on reasonable security, but it is firmly convinced that reduced acreage for 1905 is the correct doctrine.

"THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM."

STORM KING REIGNS

Reports From All Over the Country Tell of Severe Weather.

COLD FROM OHIO TO GULF.

Sleet, Hail and Rain Mark Progress of the Blizzard.—Telegraph Wires Wires Down.— Traffic Seriously Hampered.

Washington:—Reports to the weather bureau say the storm that reached the Oregon coast Saturday morning moved southeastward to the Texas coast, where it was central Monday morning, and thence northeastward into the middle Mississippi valley. In the last twenty-four hours it has increased greatly in intensity, and now forms the most severe wind and rain storm of the season throughout the middle and lower Mississippi valley, Tennessee and the east gulf states. Heavy downpours of rain, accompanied by thunder storms and high shifting winds, have occurred in the lower Mississippi valley, Tennessee and the lower Ohio valley, and rain, sleet and snow in the upper and middle portions of the Mississippi valley and the west portion of the lake region.

Rain, snow or sleet has fallen at practically every station west of the Mississippi, while a cold wave prevails between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains. The Mississippi valley disturbance will move northeastward during the next thirty-six hours.

Louisville, Ky.—The south has received the first soaking rain in many months. In the territory from the Ohio river to the gulf and from Texas over into Georgia, the spring-like weather of the past few days has been broken by heavy rains, which were preceded by lightning and followed by high winds. In several places a could wave has sent the mercury scurrying to the bulb, a fall of nine degrees in one hour being recorded at Nashville.

In Kentucky the rain was general, the local weather bureau recording the precipitation of 2 inches in Louisville. A fall of temperature of 40 degrees is forecasted. Mountain streams are filling up, and crops will be greatly benefited. A boating stage in the Ohio seems assured, and many places suffering from a shortage of coal will soon have their wants supplied.

There was a miniature cloudburst at Hill City, a suburb of Chattanooga, but no serious damage was done.

A steady, hard rain fell all night at New Orleans, and reports of heavy precipitation have been received from Montgomery, Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis. The telegraph companies are moving business under difficulties, wires being down in many localities.

Damaging Wires.

Madison, Wis.—A heavy sleet and snow storm is prevailing here, and accumulated ice is breaking down trees and telephone wires. The local telephone company places its probable losses at $10,000.

First Severe Storm.

Bloomington, Ill.—The first severe storm of the winter visited central Illinois. Snow is falling fast and the temperature is dropping.

Blinding Storm.

Omaha, Neb.—A forty-mile wind drove before it a blinding snow in eastern Nebraska and Iowa. It is four degrees below zero. Wires are down and traffic delayed.

Blizzard Raging.

Marshaltown, Iowa.—A blizzard is raging here, drifts of snow are five and six feet high.

Heavy Fall.

LaCrosse, Wis.—It is storming heavily here. A foot of snow fell during the night. Trains are delayed.

Four Inches of Snow.

Superior, Wis.—Trains are delayed from one to four hours by a blizzard which has prevailed since Monday night. Four inches of snow has fallen.

Dresden.—The former Crown Princess Louise arrived here unexpectedly. Accompanied by a lawyer she proceeded to the Taschenberg palace and asked to be permitted to see her children. Permission, however, was peremptorily refused and the princess announced her intention of leaving Dresden in the afternoon. King Frederick Augustus, who is on a shooting expedition, has been informed of the arrival of his former wife. The princess voluntarily left the city later for Leipsic. An immense cheering crowd escorted her to the railroad station.

A Truly Favored S[illegible]

In an interesting little sket[illegible] cotton which recently appear[illegible] "The Children's Visitor," Mr. W[illegible] Melton says: "Cotton has been and the vegetable history maker, especially in our southern country." Quite so. And Mr. Melton adds that cotton has made and is making the south as truly as the south has made and is making cotton. That the south depends largely upon cotton for its source of wealth and prosperity is still true. During the last two years that staple has done wonders for the improvement of conditions in the south, and there is no doubt that it will continue to do so. But the south is reaching out and waking up to the importance more than ever before of developing its variety of resources. A comparatively few years ago little was being done in the south in the industrial line. Now the industrial activity in this section is little short of marvelous. As Mr. Melton says: "Was any section ever so blessed? Iron and coal under the ground, cotton on top of the ground, cotton gins and iron furnaces side by side, cotton factories and steel mills in sight of each other, the finished product exported instead of the raw material, and used at home instead of being imported."

The material is all here, the labor conditions are favorable, the transportation facilities are adequate and indeed the south offers every inducement to the capitalist and the industrious workman to contribute of their means and energies to the development of the vast resources of this section. And they will find it profitable. "The old advice to go west, young man, is no longer given by those who know the conditions of the south. The outside world is gradually waking up to the advantages which this section offers. It remains for the business men of the south, the railroad interests, the commercial bodies and the agricultural departments of the several states to give their hearty co-operation in the work of distributing broadcast information about the south which will set forth to, desirable home-seekers and immigrants the true conditions and the many inducements offered those who are willing to work.

Big Gain on Poll Tax.

Montgomery, Ala.—The poll tax collections for the state of Alabama for the year 1903 were $132,663, paid by 79,151 persons.

Of this amount $11,347.50 were back taxes for 1902, and $2,589 back taxes for 1901. Thus the total for 1903 proper was $118,726. The collections in 1902 were $101,814, and in 1901, $141,868.

Some interesting figures are shown in the payments of the 1903 tax by counties. Jefferson led with $12,213, Mobile following with $5,073, Montgomery with $3,816, and Walker, $3,925.50. Tuskaloosa paid $3,205.50; Madison, $3,096; Cullman $2,968.50, Calhoun, $2,443; DeKalb $2,790. Etowah $2,485, Jackson $2,425.50, Marshall $2,403, Morgan, $2,665.50, Randolph, $2,283, Shelby $2,821,50, Tallapoosa $2,275.50, Winston, $1,504.50. Blount $2,214. Chilton $1,912; Clay $2,215, Coffee $2,058, Covington $2,191.50; Lauderdale $2,013, Marengo $1,974, Marion $1,995, Pike $1,995.50, St. Clair $1,774.50, Talladega $1,809.

Etowah, DeKalb, Cullman, St. Clair, Clay and Winston counties made big showings because of the hard congressional fight. No one could vote who had not paid his poll tax for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903. County contests caused heavy payments in many other cases.

Governor at Work.

Acting Governor Cunningham arrived in Montgomery, after spending the holiday at his home in Ensley. He appeared to be in his usual good spirits and remarked that he had spent a very good Christmas. "It was quiet and very pleasant," he said.

Referring to his recent trip to the north, he declined to make any statement other than that his principal object was to investigate ways and means to liquidate the state debt. He declared himself thoroughly satisfied with his trip, but was unable to say at the present moment just what his course of action would be.

In reference to the pardoning of the three convicts recently, he stated that he felt fully justified in doing so, as he knew the men personally, and that it was but an act of mercy to pardon them. He declared that it was his policy to pardon very few, as that was the only way in which to teach them that law is and must be respected and the penalty of the law must be suffered by all violaters. He remarked that during his one year's service as chief executive he had pardoned twelve and paroled thirty-five people, several of the pardons being those he had first paroled.

The governor says he will settle down to hard work on his return to the capital city, and in all probability will at once begin to put his plans with regard to the state's debt into execution.

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Physicians.

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Home Grown Fruit Trees

I have for sale a fine assortment of fruit trees, particularly adapted to this climate. Peaches, Plums and Apples, of the best varieties for this section, and all guaranteed true to name. Prices Reasonable. J. L. Winslow, Pine Hill Nursery, Thorsby, Ala.

PURE GOODS
The following
SPECIAL BRANDS
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Big Rock	I. W. Harper
Rose Valley	Upper Crust
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Shaw's Malt	Club House Rye, 10 years old.
Jefferson County Rye	Cascade, 14 years old.

Old Harvest Corn, 5 years old

I carry a Full Line of Barrel Goods which I sell in Jugs from half gallon up. Mail orders promptly filled.

A. STEIN,
Bank Saloon. Calera, Ala.

WORSE THAN THE DOG.

She—"You'd better sit by t[illegible] window, dearest, in case [illegible] come into the room and [illegible]

He—"But there's a [illegible] outside, darling."

"I know it, but [illegible] choose the lo[illegible]

tue antedates by centuries the rest works in the world's greatest luseums, and place its value far above that of the best Greek masterpiecea, worth many times their weight in gold. Prof. Harper regards it as one of the most important scientific finds of the age, ranking with the discovery by his expedition of Adab, mentioned in the Code of Hammurabi. Dr. Banks, the famous Assyriologist and Egyptologist, who is in charge of Dr. Harper's party of excavators, in informing the head of the expedition of the existence of the statue, says it was discovered by superatitious Arab workmen, who, noting a white projection in the bank of the trench, fled from the spot in terror. Dr. Banks later dug the statue from the ground with his hands, only to find the head missing. After three weeks the head was found in another part of the ditch. An inscription on the right arm of the statue was translated as follows:

TEMPLE ESHAR
KING DADDU,
KING OF UDNUNKI (ADAB).

Information gathered later by Dr. Banks revealed the fact that King Daddu lived centuries before the City of Naram-Sin, which flourished in 3750 B. C. He places its dates at 4000 B. C. "The statue is 78 centimeters around the bottom of the skirt," writes Dr. Banks. "The upper part of the body is entirely naked and the lower part is clothed in an embroidered skirt of six folds, held up by a band and fastened behind. The back and shoulders are gracefully formed. The arms at the elbows are free from the body and the hands are clasped at the waist; the eyes and eyebrows are now hollows, in which ivory or precious stones were set. This is by far the most perfect and graceful statue yet found in Babylonia."—New York Times.

Dove Committed Suicide.

A Bath, Me., motorman was driving his car to the South End and a flock of doves was on the track. All the birds but one arose as the car approached and took places of safety. That one refused to move even though the motorman struck the gong several times. When the car was almost on the dove the bird walked to the rail, laid flat upon one side and laid its head on the rail and the car passed over it.

Save Their Money Orders.

The postal authorities have discovered that the money order system is now being extensively used by people who like to hoard their money. Those who formerly used their stockings now purchase money orders and lay them away. The order is payable within seven years, and unless destroyed or defaced is as good as a government bond without the interest within the period named.

On Tick.

Births and Deaths Decrease.

Fewer persons died and a smaller number were born throughout England and Wales last year than in 1902 while in London itself both birth and deaths were the fewest recorded for years.

ice Long Asleep.

han 70 years was ar- Vt., a few years ago thirty-eight years with stealing a

NEW CREATIONS.

nges Simply Revolutions of the Wheel.

ion makers have seen fit the leg o' mutton sleeve This is the third time it has en worn in the past seventy-five years. Add the evidence of the too frequent leg o' mution to the fact that the fashion makers have for some time past been digging distractedly among the buried modes of bygone ages and resurrecting many of the most picturesque and striking, such as the Louise, the Directoire and the 1830 styles, and there is reason to believe that really new creations in fashion are extremely few and far between, in spite of the apparently

Three Leg o' Muttons in Seventy-Five Years.

unceasing transformations of woman's attire.

The history of fashion confirms this view. In excavating the most ancient of buried cities the original inhabitants are caught, over and over again, wearing ridiculously modern clothes. There is the recent instance of the statue of the goddess, presumably Venus, found in an ancient city in Crete, who wears a gathered skirt, a polonaise and a jacket bodice.

Fox Killed by a Rooster.

When once an animal's temper has become thoroughly aroused, it is strange how utterly regardless it becomes of the strength and ability of the object of its anger.

At Compton Pauncefote, in Somersetshire, England, a fox was killed in a poultry yard by an infuriated cock. It appears that the fox made a raid on the young chicks, and after killing several belonging to certain hens, turned its attention to the brood of another. This conduct, however, the plucky cock would not permit without a struggle, and, rushing at the fox, it was fortunate enough to pierce it in the eye with its spur with such force that the spur penetrated right into the fox's brain, becoming so securely fixed that the victor could not remove it without the assistance of a farm laborer, who had been an interested spectator of the contest between the ill-assorted pair.

Dog Captures a Burglar.

Observing a light in an unoccupied house in Geneva, Switzerland, one night recently, a policeman entered the window and left a trained police dog on guard outside.

Almost immediately a man pushed past him and dashed out of the house, but was promptly seized by the dog, which sprang at his throat.

A terrible struggle ensued, but the animal, although half stunned by blows from a "jimmy," succeeded in bringing the burglar, a notorious criminal, to the ground, where it held him till its master came and secured the captive.

A Roman Relic.

Wonder who got the missing column from the round Temple of Hercules at Rome? It originally was a beautiful piece of granite, as one may judge from the nineteen remaining ones, each of them thirty-two feet high. This structure was probably erected by Pompey, and is remarkable for adroit handling of stone. The walls within the portico are of white marble, much of which still stands. The pieces of it were so deftly put together as to have the appearance of one mass. Builders of to-day may do work as well, but it is doubtful whether the modern arrangement would wear through the ages like that of this Roman ruin. The circumference of the temple is 156 feet and the inner circumference 26 feet. There were

other temples of Hercules more pretentious, but none so modestly beautiful as this.—New York Herald.

Found Old Saber.

Nelson Ingalls, Jr., of East Machias, Me., while tearing down what for many years has been known as the old gun shop place, found between the rafters and ceiling an old saber. It was of ancient design and had apparently been concealed there for many years. The building in which it was found was built during the war of 1812 and was used for storing arms and ammunition.

Gave Away Property Too Soon.

Miss Bessie Messing of New Haven, Conn., who gave away all of her property two years ago and went to a hospital, believing herself to be dying, has recovered and leaves the institution a poor person.

Women Blacksmith

In the district about Cridley, England, twenty women work as blacksmiths to every man following the trade. For many generations this work has been almost entirely in feminine hands.

Bull Terrier as Golf Caddie.

A Lowell golf enthusiast has hit upon a novel plan for saving himself much time and exertion in finding the spheres that he loses. He was seized with the idea a few days ago while he was watching his children play with a small bull terrier that he owns. It struck him that he could train the dog to chase golf balls, and show where they were. He had a great deal of trouble teaching the dog to stand near the ball and not pick it up, but finally succeeded.

Sharks Worry Fishermen.

Sharks cause no end of trouble for the fishermen along the New England coast. Several of the fishing boats have had their trawl lines chewed off by rapacious fish as they made for the bait. Hundreds of feet of good lines have been lost this summer. Not only do they lose their lines and hooks, but there is the loss of the bait and the many fish which would have been taken had the lines not been chewed off.

Deer Sought Human Protection.

One day recently a full grown doe chased by a dog sought protection by running up to the flagman's shanty at the Main street railroad crossing at Sherborn, Mass., and stopped to rest within ten feet of Flagman J. E. Holden. Mr. Holden frightened the dog away, thus giving the deer a chance to escape.

Carried Swarming Bees Three Miles.

Leander Cordi, a boy aged 14, of Redding, Cal., walked three miles with a swarm of bees clustered on his right arm from elbow down. He hived the bees at home, was stung only once on the wrist, where he accidentally crushed one of the insects, and is now the hero of the hour.

GOOD HELMET FOR FIREMAN.

Contains Within Itself Sufficient Air to Last an Hour.

An experiment has recently been made in Paris with an ingenious apparatus, inventeyd by Mr. Guglielminetti and M. Draeger, by means of which it is possible to remain without fear of asphyxia in places where it would otherwise be impossible to breathe. The apparatus is automatic; that is, it has no connection with the air outside.

It is composed of a tube containing a provision of oxygen sufficient to last a man for breathing purposes for more than an hour, and a helmet of aluminum fitting the head exactly by means of a pneumatic pad. The oxygen is supplied automatically to the man's mouth and the air exhaled is received in a compressible bag.

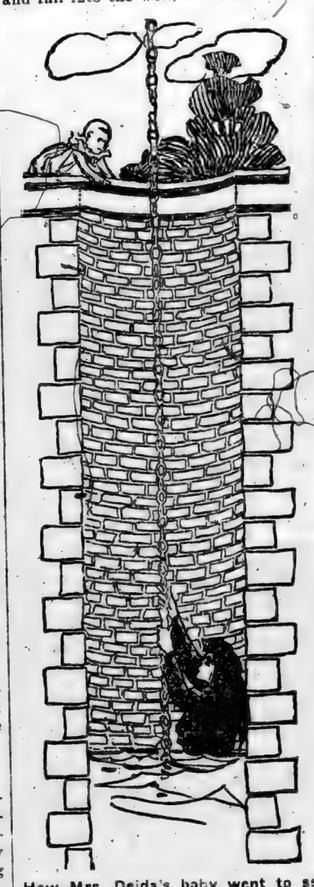
It passes through a regenerator with granulated caustic potash, which absorbs all the carbonic acid. A fireman provided with this apparatus went down into a cellar in which piles of damp straw had been lighted, and although there was suffocating smoke from this he remained in it for nearly three-quarters of an hour without being at all inconvenienced by it.—English World's Work.

FEARED FOR HER BABY.

Mother Willing to Sacrifice Herself for Infant.

Mrs. Frank Deida of New Douglas, Ind., through a misstep fell into a well at her home. She plunged down thirty feet, and on coming to the surface of the water she clung to the chain and screamed for help.

To her horror her cries brought her baby to the well curb and it peered down the hole to see what was the matter, creeping perilously over the edge. Fearful that the child might slip and fall into the well, the mother was



How Mrs. Deida's baby went to see where its mother was screaming.

compelled to cease her cries for assistance. She hung on to the chain for an hour and a quarter before her husband discovered her predicament. —Chicago American.

Faithful Dog's Death Watch.

It was a dog's bark which drew the attention of a gentleman to the dead body of Duncan Davie, farmer, Woodhall, Dumfriesshire, yesterday, says a Scotch paper.

Mr. Davie had gone out with the animal to look after his stock, and while doing so he was taken ill and died, with only the faithful dog as witness.

The dog guarded the body of his dead master for hours.

Wouldn't Stand for Tattling.

A little boy in Deering, Me., was brought before his father recently and accused of killing a chicken. "Who told you about it?" asked the boy. "The hen did," said the father. Nothing more was said that day, but the next morning the hen was found dead, and the boy being accused of killing it, admitted it, saying in defense, "Yes, I did kill the hen, and I'll kill every hen that tells on me."

Young Woman's Hard Luck.

A young woman got a claim in the valley of the South Canadian river in the new country, for which she was offered $3,000, and which she believed was worth $4,500. A flood covered her farm with from six inches to two feet of sand, and the farm now is worthless.

Bee Works in Darkness.

A bee that works only at night is found in the jungles of India. It is an unusually large insect, the combs being often six feet long, four feet wide, and from four inches to six inches thick.

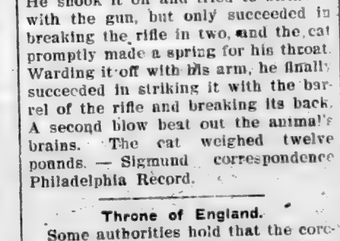
Sheriff's Natural Longing.

Sheriff Dunham of New Haven county, Conn., would like very much to meet the thief who chloroformed his dog, rifled his buttery and took what money he could find about the house.

THE GRAVE OF HAMLET.

Railway Line To Be Laid to Spot Claimed as Such.

A railway line is to run across the so-called grave of Hamlet, near Marienlyst, a watering place on the northeastern point of the Island of Zealand, close to Helsingor (or, as Shakespeare hath it, Elsinore) and the great castle of Kronborg. Here, looking across the narrow strait to the coast of Sweden, the scene of the greatest masterpiece of English literature is laid, unless Murray can destroy our pleasing illusions with the statement of Hamlet, that "in reality he lived in quite a different part of



"Hamlet's Grave."

the country, and a thousand years before Kronborg was built." On the grave is a cairn of stones surmounted by an upright, Runic-looking monolith. Upon the monolith are the words (in modern engraving) "Hamlet's Grave." At any rate, it is a memorial to Hamlet. As a French writer says, "Shakespeare gave immortal life to the beings created by his genius—Ophelia, and Laertes, and Hamlet, and the rest; they are graven in the soul of the people, and the people must render respectful homage to their imaginary names."

Fight With a Big Wildcat.

Farmer John Hillegas this morning discovered that a dozen of his chickens had ben killed during the night, and set out with a hound to seek the marauder. The hound soon ran down a wildcat, and after a furious battle went home with his tail between his legs.

Hillegas returned to the scene of the dog's defeat and found the cat perched in a tree. He fired at it and the cat leaped on his shoulders, sinking its teeth and claws into his flesh. He shook it off and tried to strike it with the gun, but only succeeded in breaking the rifle in two, and the cat promptly made a spring for his throat. Warding it off with his arm, he finally succeeded in striking it with the barrel of the rifle and breaking its back. A second blow beat out the animal's brains. The cat weighed twelve pounds. — Sigmund correspondence Philadelphia Record.

Throne of England.

Some authorities hold that the coronation chair in Westminster abbey is entitled to be called the throne of England, being the one occupied by the sovereign at coronation. Others maintain that the throne in the house of lords is really the official throne as it is occupied by the sovereign for state purposes at the opening of parliament. Others, again, say that there is no real throne in the strictest acceptation of the word, and that all the thrones or chairs of state, in the various palaces throughout the kingdom are equally entitled to be called the throne.

Black Chipmunk Rare.

I have lived in a chipmunk region all my life and have never seen a black one, yet black ones do occur. I have just received a photograph of one seen in the Catskills, and a correspondent at Bath, N. Y., writes me of one she has seen there for two seasons.

I have not yet heard of a black red squirrel, though black gray ones are occasionally seen. Black woodchucks and black foxes are probably the result of the same law of variation.—John Burroughs in Outing.

Embroidery.

The rooster here shown is an easy one for the amateur embroiderer to essay.

Maine Man Caught White Hedgehog.

The white hedgehog captured by Henry Beal of Parkman a few weeks ago has succeeded in making his escape, gnawing through his cage, which was composed of wood covered with fence wire. While in Mr. Beal's possession hundreds came to see him, several coming many miles. Mr. Beal refused several quite large offers for him.—Guilford Citizen.

Power From Artesian Well.

At St. Augustine, Fla., is the only mill in the world that gets its power direct from an artesian well.

SEA PIGEONS IN MILLIONS.

Birds Shut Out Light of Sun on Pacific Coast.

Traveling in immense hordes whi resemble huge black clouds sweepi over the water, millions of sea pigeo came in from the sea last week, clo in the wake of mammoth schools sardines, which they were intent pursuing. Flying three or four de and a score or more abreast, million upon millions of the small birds wer seen floating over Baker's Bay an the lower Columbia, forming a soli but ever changing mass almost in penetrable to the human gaze.

The speed at which they flew wa largely a matter of conjecture, bu probably was not less than fifty mile an hour. One flock of pigeons wa more than two hours passing ov the bar.

Thousands of the birds became en tangled in the mesh of the fish tra nets at high tide, and the weight o their bodies is a serious menace to the gearing.

At sea the pigeons can generally be found where the sardines exist, bu they come to the river every summe Their regular custom is to follo schools of whale, which also feed upo the sardines. Waiting till the sardine are surrounded and the whales ar about to rush upon their victims, th pigeons slip in and gorge themselve upon the fish.—Ilwaco Journal.

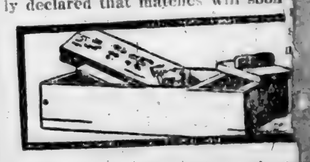
NEW FEATURES AT WEDDING.

Costumes and Music Both Out of th Ordinary.

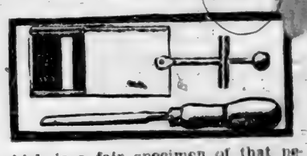
Sandals were worn instead of shoe by the bridesmaids at the wedding o Lady Hermione Grimston, daughter o the Earl and Countess of Verulam, t Lieut. Bernard Buxton, which was on of the most fashionable events of t season in London, and which to place a short time ago. The bride maids, who numbered four, made quaint and pretty picture in their World frocks of white silk muslin with floating yellow sashes an bunches of Allan Richardson's rare Their hats, of poke bonnet shap were tied with black velvet ribb and they wore long black lace ten. The hymns chosen for service were quite a new depa in wedding music, being "Fight Good Fight with all Thy Might" "God Be with You Till We Again," while during the signing the register the choir sang Mer John's anthem, "He, Watching Israel, Slumbers Not Nor Sleeps."

Ancient Tinder Boxes.

Tinder boxes now have no pra use, and, indeed, a statistician rec ly declared that matches will soon



a thing of the past. This is an ele tric age, just in its infancy, and t future is big with promise. Tin boxes were used two or three hu dred years ago, and much ingenu and taste were displayed in their m ing. Even the wood was elaborat carved by some of the most skil artisans, and the one here sho



which is a fair specimen of that period, is now in a celebrated collection in England.

Snowball Pays the Rent.

One of the queer rents paid to the English crown is by the well-known Foulis family. This family holds a forest, and the rental of the forest is the delivery of a snowball any day it is asked for. Always the Foulis family must have a snowball ready. It is no trouble to them, either, for Ben Wyvis, a mountain of great height, is in the forest, and the top is always covered with snow.

Savings of Various Peoples.

In a table covering different countries France ranks seventh among saving nations, following Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Germany. Another table, dealing with the average per capita of population, puts France tenth, or behind Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Australia, Belgium, the United States, Austria and Sweden.

A Soap Tree.

An excellent soap, possessing no alkaline properties, is extracted in Algeria from the fruit of a tree known to botanists as Sapindus utilis. The fruit is about the size of a horse-chestnut, and the saponaceous substance is cheaply extracted with the aid of water or alcohol. This natural soap tree grows also in India, China, and Japan.

Millionaire's Humble Beginning.

A New Bedford man has an old pay roll of the Fairhaven Branch Railroad company which carries the name of Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, who worked as baggage master in June, 1861, for twenty-one days, and received $24.23 therefor, an average of about $1.16 per day.

Inventor of Barbed Wire.

Henry Fuchs, who died recently at San Francisco, was the inventor of barbed wire. It is said that he made a fortune from his invention, but lost it all in Alaska when he went in search of gold.

The Rose.

Go, lovely Rose!
Tell her that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Tell her that's young
And shuns to have her graces spied,
That hadst thou sprung
In deserts where no men abide,
Thou hadst not lost one uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired;
Bid her come forth
Suffer herself to be desired,
And not blush so to be admired.

Then die, that she
The common fate of all things rare
May read in thee
How small a part of time they share
That are so wondrous sweet and fair.
(Edmund Waller (1607-1687.)

THE REFORMATION OF DICK CARSTAIRS

BY ALEXANDER MORGAN

"What's the matter with Frances?" asked, looking across the room to where my little friend sat, pale and de jected, holding languid converse with one of her mother's guests.

"Frances is a headstrong, undutiful child," replied Mrs. Lacy, with sudden energy. "She looks the picture of misery, doesn't she? It's all because I won't sanction her marriage with Dick Carstairs."

"They are very fond of each other, I know, but of course Dick is—well, rather fast. Yet the influence of a good, sweet girl might reform him."

"Well, I'm not going to sacrifice my daughter on the offchance of her ability to reform Dick Carstairs," replied Mrs. Lacy, with just indignation. Frances has no father or brother to defend her, and as I am responsible for her I don't intend that he shall be a fast man. Surely, Lady Mary, you don't think a girl ought to marry with the object of reforming her husband?"

I agreed entirely with you, Mrs. Lacy," I hastened to assure her, "but I am very much afraid—you know how fond I am of girls and—that my sympathies are with the young couple."

I think Frances had a good idea, for my sympathies were likely to be on next day she came to lunch and very soon started the subject of conversation. Dick adored her, she informed me, and he had said that when she was his wife he would break off all his wild companions, never touch cards and never go near a race course.

"But her mother is so hard," she complained, with tears in her eyes. "She won't believe in Dick. She doesn't believe he would reform if he were married, and says a girl ought to marry a man who doesn't need reforming. Dearest Lady Mary, I know you feel for me. Isn't it the holiest mission a girl can undertake?"

"To reform Dick Carstairs? Well, I don't quite know, but talk of angels and you hear the rustling of their wings. What news you have here, Mr. Carstairs, from your guilty look at each of us young people I am of the opinion there has been collusion here. That won't do. I can't allow you to act in defiance of my wishes. Frances, I'm afraid of you."

Dick Carstairs was by no means of good qualities, but he had been his own master from a very early age, and his easy, good nature had placed him under the influence of many fast men, whose bad example had led Dick into a most undesirable part of life.

He was devotedly in love with Frances, protested that she would be his salvation. He pointed out that he was of age, and therefore need pay no attention to her mother's opinion, but I was glad to hear that Frances declare that she would not marry without her mother's consent.

"I think she will never get it," added Dick dismally.

"I do not know that," I put in. "Still, Dick, you must admit that

Dick.

there are reasons why an affectionate mother should hesitate about intrusting her one pretty little daughter to your care."

"But with Frances as my wife I would become as steady a fellow as could be wished for."

"Why not become steady before marriage? I could never advise a girl to marry in the hope of reforming her husband, but if you will pledge yourself to try to throw off every bad habit and every undesirable associate, I will exert all my influence with Mrs. Lacy to get her consent to your engagement."

Frances looked radiant and Dick brightened up. He was ready to promise anything if only the hope of gaining his little sweetheart were not taken from him.

I had a hard task to win over Mrs. Lacy.

"All very well," she said, "and I dare say Mr. Carstairs has all the good qualities you say he has, but I know what kind of a life he leads, and never will I allow my darling little girl to marry a man in hopes of reforming him."

"I quite agree with you, but suppose he reforms before marriage. For

Frances.

give my persistency, but I am truly interested in Frances and I know to part her from Dick will break her heart."

"And to be the wife of a gambler, and an idle, aimless, wild fellow would break her heart also. He will promise anything now, but when he has attained his end he will be just as wild and reckless as ever."

"But if you were to put him on a year's probation," I urged; "you would see how far he may be trusted. If you refuse all hope, he will go utterly to the dogs, and poor little Frances will break her heart. Let them become engaged, on the understanding that if Dick reforms, breaks off all his bad habits and becomes steady, the marriage shall take place just as soon as you are convinced you can safely sanction it."

Mrs. Lacy sat for some moments deep in thought.

"My one idea is to do what is best for my child," she began at last, "and candidly, I do not think Dick Carstairs will make her a good husband. Yet, on the other hand, a longer acquaintance with him may open her eyes as to his true character, also he may tire of being always on his good behavior, and may withdraw from the affair."

"On the whole, I think I can't do better than to yield to your suggestion. We will see how things are in a year."

The immediate results of Mrs. Lacy's consent to the engagement were most encouraging. Frances beamed with joy and her sweet little face grew rosy and plump again. Dick grew steady and became as manly and straightforward a young fellow as the most rigid of mothers-in-law could desire.

At the end of a year Mrs. Lacy was obliged to own that the reformation of Dick Carstairs was complete, and that she no longer feared to intrust her treasure—her treasured daughter—to him.

The other day, five years after the marriage of Frances and Dick, Mrs. Lacy said to me:

"I owe my happiness and that of my dear children to you. Had I not taken your advice my daughter would have been a soured, disappointed old maid, and Dick would have gone entirely to the bad. Instead of being as they are now, the happiest couple and the best children that ever lived.

"It is safer to get a man to reform before marriage than to marry him first and try to reform him afterward."—Chicago American.

Point of View.

Harkins—So you really imagine that smoking benefits you, eh?

Larkins—I know it does. My mother-in-law leaves the room the minute I light my pipe.

RARE PRESENCE OF MIND.

Deacon's Prayer Was Quickly and Satisfactorily Answered.

At a recent dinner Dr. Rainsford of New York amused the guests, all members of "the cloth," with this story as illustrative of answers to prayer, as told him by a non-clerical friend:

"A southern darkey minister had as a deacon a man who had a wife and seven children. The crops had been a failure and the deacon and his family had come down to their last meal. 'If I only had one sack of corn,' said he to his wife, 'I could do my planting in the spring and give you and the children a square meal once more.' Then he went foraging.

"It was dusk when he espied the parson's corn crib on the other side of the fence, filled with tempting ears of yellow corn. By chance the deacon had an empty sack slung across one shoulder. Peering around behind and before him, he cautiously climbed the fence and crept into the corn crib.

"In less than a second he was down on his knees holding the sack open with one hand and poking in the big ears with the other as fast as he could. The deacon had his sack half filled when the click of a gun near by made him throw up his hand as if his time had come. But he did not lose his presence of mind, for he began to pray in a loud voice, as he rolled his eyes heavenward:

"'Good Lord—dear Lord—I cayn't do it! I cayn't do it! I cayn't steal the parson's corn! No, sir. I cayn't steal the parson's corn, no matter if my wife an' child'ns am starvin' to death this minit! They'll just have to starve. I cayn't do it—I cayn't do it!'

"'Hey, there, brother,' called a voice which the deacon recognized as the parson's, 'fill your sack, deacon; fill it to the brim.'"

Going and Coming.

Just a few steps from the Union depot is a small store owned by a dealer in live frogs and game fish. From this depot a large number of trains depart each day for the Wisconsin fishing grounds. The frog seller catches the Ike Waltons as they leave the city and again when they return empty-handed. At his store are two signs. One of them, most easily seen by departing fishermen, reads:

Live Frogs for Bait.

The other is best seen when returning to the city and reads:

Fine Game Fish for Unlucky Anglers.

This man has sold thousands of frogs during the season to people going fishing, but he has made the greater part of his money from the sale of fish to those who have returned empty-handed from the lakes and streams.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Richest American Soil.

Something frequently happens that goes to prove the fertility of the soil in the Salt River valley. It is nothing unusual to hear of cutting several crops off one field in one season—grapes frequently bear two crops and so do figs. The latest, however, is reported by James Goodwin. He has in his yard a tree that to the casual observer is only an ordinary pear tree, it was nothing more than this to Mr. Goodwin until this year. He had always noticed that it was of an early variety, and this season along in May a crop of pears was picked. A little later his interest was aroused by noticing the tree in full bloom again. What is still more interesting is that at the present time the tree has another fully matured crop of pears on it which are now ripening as well as did the first crop.

Small Salary for High Office.

It may be some comfort to laboring men to know that the salary of the poet laureate of England is $3000 a year and a hogshead of wine thrown in. Of course, this represents only a fractional part of what Alfred Austin really earns; still it is all that he gets for being poet laureate to the English speaking race. This salary is without any prospect of a raise, although it was increased to its present munificent proportions when Lord Tennyson died. Some time before his death it was decided to increase his salary to that amount, but the government did not decide till after his death. Thus the present poet laureate came in for the raise intended for Lord Tennyson.

Necessity for Learning.

"Now, you ought to be ashamed, James," said the teacher after the children had been assigned to their classes, "to have your little sister to go into a class ahead of you, and you so much older than she is?"

"No'm. Pa says girls has to be smarter 'n boys."

"Well, they usually are. But way does your papa say so?"

"Pa says like as not a girl 'll be a old maid an' then she'll have t' know enough to teach school."

The Frost Herald.

Oh, Miss Katydid, I wish you'd come along.
I's weary of de locus' an' I's hungry foh yoh song.
I wants to hear you talkin' 'bout de sister dat got lost
A-goin' no'th one Augus' day a-lookin' foh de frost.
I wants to hear you plain an a-callin' of her name
'Cause I's panting an' I's plain foh de good news jes' de same.
I's weary of de mockin' birds an' whippoorwills foh sho',
I want to hear about dat frost in jes' a few weeks mo'.
—Washington Star.

FOR HAPP

Effie Shannon Lays ... Considera...

Miss Effie Shannon ... thirteen rules for the ... quired how he could be ... married, or, in other word... was to do to gain and hold ... of his wife. Miss Shannon's ... rience with unhappy marriages ... the stage—is wide, and likely she could formulate twenty-six rules quite as well as thirteen, but she stopped at the odd number. Here they are:

1. Be considerate of her in small things. Small things make up a woman's life.

2. Remember always that everywhere in the animal kingdom kind and not sex makes difference in brain.

3. Need her and let her know it. Women understand best that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

4. Let her feel before, and particularly after, marriage, that she is more important than your business. You wouldn't care to be supplanted in her thoughts by constant musing over that $8.17 that slipped through her hands yesterday.

5. Before marriage kiss her as though she were your wife—afterward kiss her as though she were your sweetheart.

6. Never abuse her confidence. Her faith in you is capital, which you will have to invest many times.

7. Compel her respect. Respect is the mother and admiration the father of love.

8. Take an interest in her affairs. You would be hurt if she took no interest in yours.

9. Devote at least a quarter of the thought to entertaining her during a lifetime that you would devote to entertaining her pretty sister half an hour.

10. Don't "nag." Men nag as much as women, and vaccination, the slow scraping away of the skin, pains more than the quick incision of the surgeon's knife.

11. Remember that she is the better half of yourself, and "to thine own self be true."

12. Be generous, not lavish. When she is your wife she is your partner. Never compel her to ask for money. A woman feels dependence as much as a man would.

13. I have devoted as much attention to the subject of winning the woman you have won as to winning the woman you haven't. It is more important to keep the love of your wife than to create love in the object of your attentions. Eternal vigilance is the price of eternal affection. Never say to yourself, "I've caught the car." You may fall off.

FADS OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Queer Tricks Resorted To to Make the Brain Active.

"Fenimore Cooper couldn't write unless he had gum drops to chew," said a librarian. "He bought gum drops in ten-pound and twenty-pound lots. As some men are the slaves of tobacco, wine or opium, so poor Cooper was the gum drop's slave. Without it he couldn't write a line.

"Chateaubriand dictated his works in his bare feet. Elegantly attired down to the ankles, he padded softly up and down the floor, his thin white extremities very conspicuous on the dark rugs.

"Gluck could only compose in the open air. When the spirit of composition took hold of him he dragged his piano out upon the lawn, and then, in rain or shine, in snow or hail, in August or December, the master evolved his beautiful harmonies.

"Bossuet worked with a hot cloth bound round his head. Balzac in a monk's hood, Gautier in a scarlet cloak and Milton in a brown robe. Lord Derby when he wrote ate brandied cherries. Byron, writing, ate truffles.

"This collection of facts," concluded the librarian, "goes to prove that men of genius, like the rest of us, are silly in some things."

Jack's Advice to His Friend.

Why, Tom, thou'rt a seaman, and pray
That thy wishes can prosper and favor every wind
Still sit in thy soul, that each port
Thou mayst find.
While honor shall guide thy behavior;
While good, true and hearty, the stays
Of thy mind
Are steadily braced by thy duty;
While to king, wife and friend, thou
art constant and kind.
And thou driest up the sorrows of beauty.
But may all the tackles, grown rotten, give way;
Thy vessel, may leaks fairly fill her;
Thy timbers all splintered, no rope to belay,
Broke thy compass, and shattered thy tiller.
When shook to the winds are the sails of thy heart,
And thou'rt false to thine honor and duty;
When from king, wife and friend thou wouldst basely depart,
And then mock'st at the sorrows of beauty.
—Charles Dibdin.

One Difference.

"I'd like to know what's the difference between a guesser and a forecaster," said Mrs. Wonder, puzzling her mind over the ante-election figures in one of the papers.

"A guesser," explained Mr. Wonder, "simply lumps his figures, and is either right or wrong at once; while a forecaster arranges his figures in a table of statistics and makes you wonder how on earth he could be anything except right."

Leap Year Episode.

Fred—Miss Elderleigh has proposed three times within the past six weeks, but I can't make up my mind to accept her.

Joe—Has she got money.

Fred—About $50,000, I understand.

Joe—Well, you are taking desperate chances, old man. Suppose she should stop proposing?

Small Land of

What one might call an "after-dinner-coffee-size" country is the principality of Liechtenstein, a tiny land between the Austrian province of Tyrol and the Rhine, recently described by a writer in Harper's Magazine. Its area is about sixty-one square miles of territory, and its population less than ten thousand. Although practically a part of Austria, it has been more or less independent for nearly three centuries, and was, according to a local peasantry, forgotten by Bismarck when he reorganized Europe after the Prussian wars with France and Austria.

Once Liechtenstein had a standing army. In full force, armed and equipped, it marched away to join the Austrian forces in the war with Prussia, and had it arrived in time might have turned the scale, for although it consisted of but eighty men with a captain and a trumpeter, it was a whole army in itself, and very brave. Fortunately, the country was mountainous, and the roads bad, and when the army arrived at the camp of the Austrians the war was over.

That was its last ... The Liechtenst... weary of supporting ... tary burden imposed ... pality by these eighty ... sent a weighty and res... to the prince, who dis... army. So there is no ... service, no national de... taxes. The prince is very ... pays much of the expense of ... country instead of taxing it ... port him. He issues coins w... head on them, and stamps of the ... design. That is a pleasure in ... worth supporting a small country ... and he is the only member of ... Austrian nobility who enjoys such ... tinction.

His little capital Vaduz, is but ... modest city, and the prince visits ... but seldom. He wears an Austrian u... tle as well as that of Liechtenstein, and sits in the Austrian House of Lords. But from Vienna he can call up his own country by long distance telephone, and it serves him all the purposes of a suburban village to which to retire for rest from his duties as an Austrian nobleman.

Coming Time of Joy

The world is growing better, so the seers and prophets say.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
And sin and immorality will soon be swept away.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
The scouts of the millennium are drawing near our lines,
The earth is full of tokens and the heavens full of signs,
The sting are getting bunched into millennial designs.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
The trusts and corporations will be sternly brought to bay.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
The millionaires be busted and be working by the day.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
The crooked politicians will be banished from the earth
And colonized together 'round the fiery furnace hearth
In the kingdom where of brazzos there is perpetual dearth.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
There'll be no maidens practicing piano things next door.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
No bargain counters will be seen in any city store.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
Our women, dress their precious hearts, will to themselves be true.
Will to fit fashion mothers they can go to Hallejhes.
And all will dress for comfort as their grandmas used to do.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
The rules of matrimony will be based on honest love.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
The marriages be only of the breed That's made Above.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
From our vocabulary will the word "Divorce" be left
And youths and maids who durdle up will solemnly be swore
To never break the coupling till old Gabriel tests his horn.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
How sweet the contemplation of the things our sages view.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
They sort o' chest a fellow when he's feeling glum and blue.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
And let us strive, dear brethren, from our minds to banish doubt,
Accept as truth unquestioned all the things they tell about,
And pray that they may never let their dopey pipes go out.
Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!
—James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

Plea in Hindoo-English

Since the death of Max Muller, Prof. Francis A. March of Lafayette college is universally admitted to be the world's foremost linguist. Prof. March has an admirable sense of humor, and this humor is permitted to reveal itself often in his conversation, and occasionally in his clear and graceful prose.

One of the distinguished scholar's students, now living in India, sent to Prof. March last week an amusing specimen of Hindoo-English. It was an excerpt from a speech delivered in an Indian court by an attorney whose client, a widow, has been assaulted. It ran:

"My learned friend, with mere wind from a teapot, thinks to browbeat me from my legs. But this is mere gorilla warfare. I stand under the shoes of my client, and only seek to place my bone of contention plainly in your honor's eye. My learned friend vainly runs amuck upon the sheet irons of my case. Your honor will be pleased to observe that my client is a widow, a poor chap with one post-mortem son. A widow of this country, your honor will be pleased to observe, is not like a widow of your honor's country. A widow of this country is not able to eat more than one meal a day, or to wear clean clothes, or to look after a man. So my poor client had not such physic or mind as to be able to assault the lusty complainant. Yet she has been deprived of some of her most valuable leather—the leather of her nose. I am sorry to say, though the witness is a man of my own feathers, that there are in my profession black sheep of every complexion. Until witness explains what has been my client's nose leather he cannot be believed."

John Morley Well Like

Everyone remembers how Mill, just before polling day, and at a meeting mainly composed of workingmen, was asked whether he had ever said that the working classes were given to lying; how he answered straight out, "I did," and how the meeting rose to his courageous frankness with thundering cheers, writes Sydney Brooks in Harper's Weekly. Mr. Morley has more than once been similarly tested. He was for some years one of the members for Newcastle, and Newcastle is a laboring and not a mining constituency. Local feeling among the miners was hotly in favor of an eight-hour day. Mr. Morley with equal firmness was opposed to it. The Labor party accordingly withdrew its support and ran a candidate against him. Mr. Morley remained unshakable; his convictions had been honestly formed after an immensity of first-hand investigation, and to them he would stand or fall. He won: it was a victory; when a few weeks later Mr. M... accepted office and by the ... custom had to face his con... again he fought the election ... more on the same principle ... nothing, compromising ... and was rewarded this ... cisive triumph. "Ho... the nickname with ... the workingmen ... constancy ... austere, ... of the a... men ask... being ... philo... suffi... h...

QUEEN HELENA OF ITALY AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS.
(The little Italian princesses are Yolanda, born June 1, 1901, and Mafalda, born November 19, 1902. A son, who is to be christened Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, was born September 15.)

NEW SHOE-FASTENER.

Designed to Replace Laces and Buttons on Footwear.

Farewell to shoe laces, farewell to shoe buttons if the shoemakers of this goodly land decide to adopt the new style fastener that has ben invented by a resident of Chicago.

The little things that worry a man at the opening of the day are frequently responsible for much that goes wrong during the remainder of the waking hours—a lost collar button, for instance, or a missing button from his shoe, or a broken shoestring.

The new shoe is equipped with an arrangement which is very similar to that with which many of us are familiar as applied to gloves. Strong springs at the lower end are fastened to the open edges of the shoe, and when the shoe has been drawn upon the foot

THE NEW SHOE-FASTENER.

it is only necessary to spring these together to complete the apparelling of the foot. It is the work of an instant, and the removal of the shoe is just as simple and just as speedy.

The springs are so shaped as to adapt themselves to the curvatures of the foot.

The Oldest Fortress.

The oldest fortress in the United States is Fort Marion, on the Matanzas, in Florida. It has seen many bloody frays in the opening up of what is now the paradise of the South. The land around this ancient place has been watered by the blood of men who have fallen in conflict, but to-day it is a peaceful, picturesque spot, full of charm and serenity.

CURTAINS ON SWINGING ROD.

Because the casement window is so decorative it is coming every day into more general use. The old-time objection to it, that it is loose and draughty, has been overcome by effective weather strips.

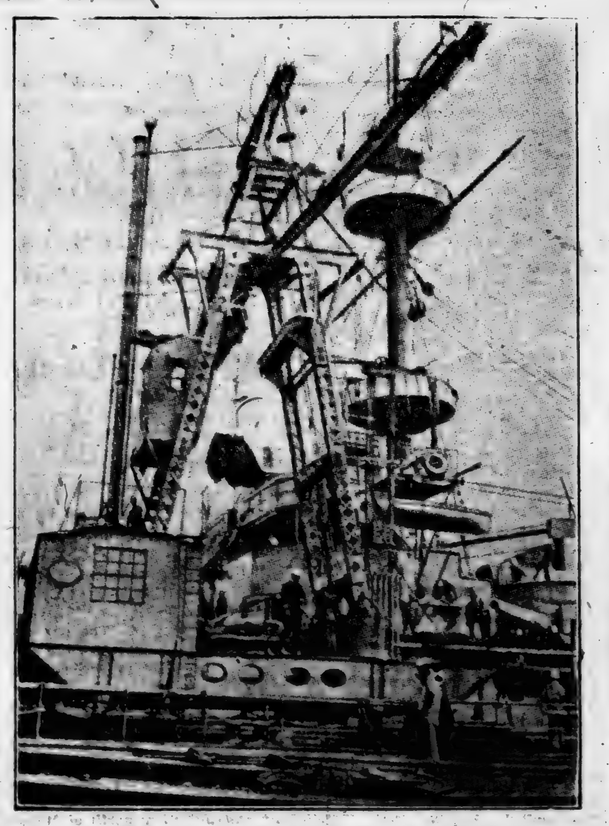
Another objection, the difficulty of arranging convenient drapery, has also been removed by the metal rod here shown.

This ingenious device, bent at a right

angle, is first fastened by metal bands at some distance down the upright part of the window frame, its upper termination being fitted into a rubber wheel of much greater diameter than itself. When the casement is closed and the curtains drawn the wheel resting against the wood holds the rod with its weight of drapery in place. When it is desired to open the window a single movement of the band draws rod and curtain in retreat, parallel to the movement of the casement, which opens inward.

Consumption's Roll of Honor.

Dr. John B. Huber, writing on the history of consumption in the Medical Record, mentions the following more or less great persons who have died as its victims: Marie Bashkirtseff, Xavier Bichat, H. C. Bunner, Friedrich Chopin, Stephen Crane, John Godman, John Paul Jones, John Keats, Dr. Rene T. H. Laennae, Sidney Lanier, Jules Bastien Lapage, Ethelbert Nevin, Henry Purcell, Elizabeth Felix Rachel, Friedrich Schiller, John Sterling, Laurence Sterne, Robert Louis Stevenson, Henry Timrod, Carl Maria von Weber, Artemus Ward, Henry Kirk White, Baruth Spinoza.



COALING A BRITISH WARSHIP.

Coming Events

A National Paper.

The News company of Joliet, Ill., proprietors of one of the largest and best printing plants in the state outside of Chicago, are publishing the Saturday News as a third edition of their paper. The Saturday News is devoted exclusively to the interests of the people's party and is national in scope. Each week it contains matters of interest regarding the progress of the party from all parts of the nation.

Being published at the headquarters of the party and the chairman of the national committee being president of the News company and one of the editors, it is peculiarly favorably located to give general news of the movement.

The People's party has long felt the need of a national paper and it is cause for congratulation that one has been started and by a concern that is so strong that its success is assured from the start while the names of such well known workers and writers as Hon. James H. Ferriss, Charles Q. De France, Jo A. Parker and R. E. Bray is a guarantee of its character and loyalty.

The regular subscription price of the Saturday News is 50 cents per year, but we have arranged with the publishers to furnish it and the Union, both papers one year for $1.25.

Call at our office and see a sample copy and take advantage of this offer.
tf.

TAX NOTICE.

Assessor's and Collector's Second Round.

We will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of COLLECTING the STATE and COUNTY TAXES of Chilton county for the year 1904, and ASSESSING the TAXES for the year 1905:

Jemison, beat 2, Dec. 1-2, 1904.
Clanton, last 10 days in the year, commencing December 20, 1904.

A. C. MIMS, Tax Assessor.
T. J. HUBBARD, Tax Collector.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. L. H. Reynolds, Judge of the Probate Court of Chilton county, rendered on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1904, I, Lee Hayes, was appointed and directed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court house door of Chilton county, Alabama, on

SATURDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1905,

during the hours of legal sale, the following described land, to-wit: S. W. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4; N. W. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, section 32; S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4, N. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, section 33; W. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4, section 34; S. W. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4, S. E. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4, section 27,—all in township 21, range 13, Chilton county, Alabama, for the purpose of an equitable division among the following named joint owners thereof: Mary A. Robuck, Daniel Dunivan, R. N. Robuck, Bluford Dunivan, James Dunivan, Victoria Sims, Dennis Dunivan, Beula Matthews, John O. Dunnivan, Claud B. Dunivan, and Robert Dunivan.

LEE HAYES,
tf Commissioner.

Notice No. 25707.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., December 9, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Clanton, Ala., on January 28, 1905, viz: William M. Johnson, Homestead entry, No. 33513, for the Se 1-4 of Section 12, Tp. 22 n of R 15e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William S. Cox, of Clanton, Ala.; Lonzo F. Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; Moses Bates, of Verbena, Ala.; William H. Parish, of Clanton, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
tf Register.

Going to Plant

Fruit Trees of any kind this season? write me a postal for my new manual "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard" and price list, now ready and free to all.
P. C. Smith, Thorsby, Ala.

In addition to our Complete Stock of **DRUGS** Etc.
You will find a full line of
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. SEEDS.
PAINTS OILS and GLASS.
We have purchased the JUDSON STROCK stock and ask for your trade.
CLANTON DRUG COMPANY

Time Table

In effect August 1, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville R. R

Read Down AM No 9	PM No 7	PM No 3	CENTRAL TIME. DAILY	AM No 8	AM No 2	No
5 25	3 15	4 10	BIRMINGHAM	10 40	11 45	7 45
6 48	4 35	5 18	Calera	9 25	10 33	6 22
7 12	5 04	....	Jemison	8 58	....	5 56
7 19	5 11	....	Thorsby	8 51	....	5 53
7 27	5 24	....	Lomax	8 42	....	5 40
7 35	5 32	6 03	CLANTON	8 35	9 48	5 32
7 48	5 45	....	Cooper	8 17	....	5 17
7 53	5 50	....	Verbena	8 11	....	5 11
8 00	5 57	....	Mt. Creek	8 00	....	5 04
9 05	7 00	7 25	MONTGOM'Y.	7 00	8 25	4 00

Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars Dining Cars.
For rates and further information address

A. F. STINSON, Agent, Clanton, Ala

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SHOES made of Leather.
SHOES that are Reliable.
SHOES made to Wear.
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Stuffs, Tobacco and Snuff.
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Going out of Busin

Big Reduction in Prices of Everything for **CASH**

Now is the Time to get GENUINE BARGAINS

Gelder's Restaurant,

Good Meals at Reasonable Prices.
110 North 20th Street,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE.

Troy Special & Mule Brand
"Are the Best on Earth"

J. C. JONES,
Clanton, - - - Alabama.

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

POLL TAX.

Now, every one of our people be sure to call on the tax collector and pay their back poll taxes, pay up and get into shape so that you can vote on stock law or school tax when they come up, as they surely will the coming year. In paying your poll tax it is only taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other. The money stays right in your own community and goes to the school.
tf

GET TOGETHER.

There are two republican committees in this county, one elected by the Clanton convention, and one by the Thorsby convention. The question that divided the republicans last spring is settled, and now is the time for both committees to resign and let us have a mass meeting of the county republicans and elect a new committee, one that will represent the majority of republican sentiment; taking those out and putting them in the ranks (to serve if they will) who have not deserved the confidence of the party as to their profession of republicanism. Let us get together as soon as possible. Now is the time to do this work. It is up to the committees.

An Indianapolis woman died and ... her fortune to her coachman. That ... better than marrying him, avows Birmingham Age-Herald.

... Chile cabinet has broken up for ... fifth time this year. A good cabinet maker should find employment by ... year in Chile at a nice salary.

How many women who are demanding the abolition of ... ta Claus ever ... rd his name lisped by children of ... own? asks the Boston Record.

... it may be that athletes do not ... holarship, is it quite certain— ... is more important—that ... es not injure athletics?

... that physicians ... thod of causing ... 's fine, and ... way of ... ?

... says ... rea-

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Companionship can only afford happiness by mutual soul adaptation.

It is not success, but obedience, that is the measure and conditions of a man's joy.—Rev. James Millar.

It is possible to find in the world true-hearted and faithful dealing between man and man. To doubt this is to doubt the divine in life. Faith in man is essential to faith in God.

Without thought, grave, deliberate, self-conscious thought, life will run shallow in every channel. Every active duty needs to build foundations downward through habits of quiet thought.—Selected.

I believe in the sacredness of the human body, this transient dwelling-place of a living soul, and so I deem it the duty of every man and woman to keep his or her body beautiful through right thinking and right living.—P. Gerhardt.

Never give way to melancholy. Nothing encroaches more. I fight against it volgorously. One great remedy is to take short views of life; for every substantial grief has 20 shadows, and most of them shadows of your own making.—Sidney Smith.

Most lives are thronged with anxieties. But there is a spirit that is not overcome of these things, but bears with them in the high thought of being in fellowship with God; for, if we have to endure evils, God bears with their existence too.—William Mountford.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

King Alfonso is the best of the royal rid- of Europe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

The Russian population represents 110 nationalities.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Denmark exports 2,500,000 pounds of honey a year.

Florida is shipping strawberries north.

Names From Kansas.

Here is a bunch of names picked at random from one issue of the Lawrence Gazette: Dolph Blampied, W. W. Culpitts, Jessie Mohundro, Marsneles Bledseaux, Mrs. Dent Theseldine Vander Vries and John Hunt.—Topeka Capital.

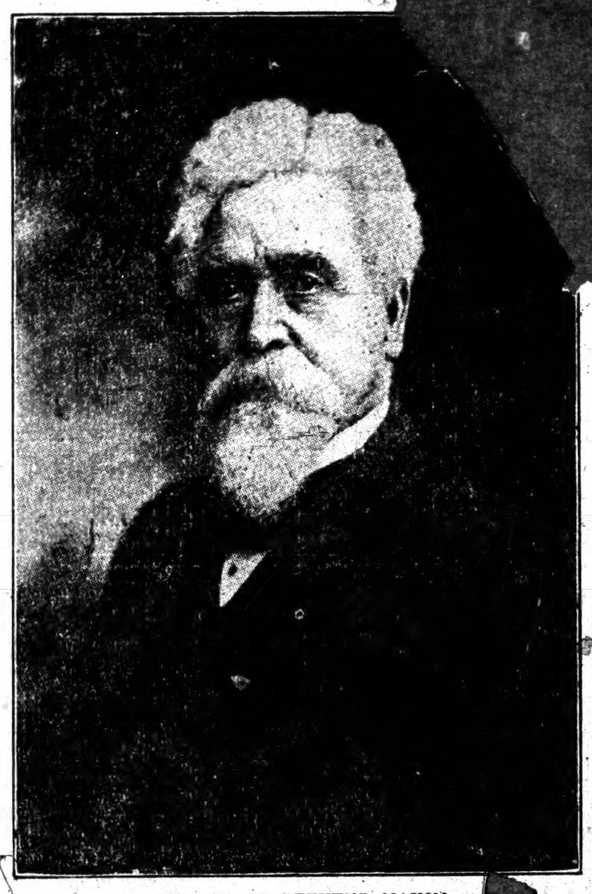
How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Pity For Animals.

A French lawyer, Leon Clery, left in his will the sum of 80,000 francs, the interest on which is to be given every year to whatever schoolteacher may be adjudged to have done the most in inculcating pity for animals among the pupils.

CHEAP RATES TO TEXAS
VIA
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE
A. G. S...
$3.50
...20.03 P...

IN THE PUBL...



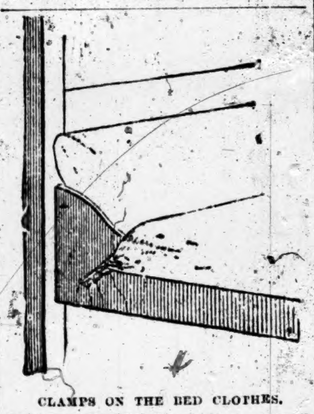
SIR HIRAM STEVENS MAXIM.

The American explosive expert who won an English knigh...

Sir Hiram Maxim is a product of the land of steady habits. He ...s born at Tangersville, in the State of Maine, on February 5, 1840. He co... of an early Puritan stock.

BUTTONS ON BED CLOTHES.

One is very careful to button up overcoat and jacket when facing Boreas at this season of the year, and so double-lock the door, as it were, but why all this caution should be abandoned on the going to bed is a marvel. Warm clothing is taken off, the



CLAMPS ON THE BED CLOTHES.

window thrown up in the interest of fresh air, and then some bedclothing is loosely thrown over the body. Why if it is necessary to button up so ti... ly during the day, when ade... clad, should not the su... taken at night? The ... liable to work loos... unprotected bod... posure is ... Canada ... is ro...

...HTING

...ros may ...ich Eng... ...onted in ...eros are ... putting ...usands. ...hey are ...o some ...s Chaka ... Loben...

...noticing ...worried ...ct. ...your ...s me." ...f the ...to ...

GERMANY IN S...HWEST AFRICA

For many years the "l... wars" of England have been p... ...bial an... have been made by the ...s a ca... of reproach. Now G... ...y ha... "little war" on her ha... South... Africa.

It began with an ... ...g of ...spised African ni... ...l i... being crushed by ... War Lord has ... and the powers ... pect it to last ... It is by no mea...

...e with ... cases in ... five years.

...trength of steel at va... ...eratures has been tested ...ch, who has found an increase ...o 300 degrees C., and a decrease at greater heat. One specimen, for example, showed a tensile strength of twenty-seven tons per square inch at ordinary temperature, 30.7 tons at 300 degrees, and 13.1 tons at 550 degrees. The effects of compression were less at 200 degrees than at ordinary temperature or at 300 degrees or higher. Prolonged action of the load had no ...en the tensile strength at ordi... temperature, but caused a slight decrease at 300 degrees and a still greater decrease between 400 degrees and 500 degrees. It is made evident that steel for steam boilers, piping, etc., should be tested at higher as well as ordinary temperature.

The Hunter's Luck.

You may go duck shooting, and the sun may shine and the sea be calm, and the ducks refuse to fly, and your gun be useless from dawn to dark. Or it may blow great guns and the sea may surge and the old boat tug at the anchor and the rains drive and the ducks go to Jericho. And so with one untoward condition or the other, or both, your leave of absence may be frittered away and your baggage checked for home and your train boarded with never a duck to show for it all. And yet shall the outing not have been fruitless nor without its substantial good. You come home refreshed in body and soul, to eat with an appetite you have not known for months, an elasticity of step, a fuller expansion of the chest, a clearer head, a keener mind, a stouter grip on the day's work, and a more genial feeling toward your fellowmen ...s to go duck shooting ... ducks; it pays some... ...get none.—Forest and

...haw's Eccentricity.

...rd Shaw is that curious ...rary man of independent ...t which makes the play... ...lf rather aggressively in...

...e once confessed to Mr. ...ve taken the liberty of ... out of the third act of ...rell." "That was a lib... ...ow." ...ou must under... ...lines, it would... ...piece." ...claimed the dramat... ...y so. My good fellow, ..."—Harper's Weekly.

...on the Judge

...is related of an old-time ...llivan County, this State: ...session of court there was ...alking and laughter going on ... Judge, becoming angry and ..., shouted in great wrath: ...nce, there! We have decided ... dozen cases this morning, and I not heard a word of one of them." ...iladelphia Ledger

...by ...alum... ...metallic... ...centrated ...needle-crysta... ...are obtained. ...hard, scarcely a... ...affected by water o... ...degrees, and promises ...for molybdenum steels.

Although the proble... ...tography is still far fro... ...gress is being occasionall... ...new German discovery—th... ...Koenig—relates to printing f... ...color negatives, and depends u... ...use of paper coated with coll... ...lutions of colorless compo... ...greenish blue, cherry red a... ...dyes that develop the orig... ...on exposure to light. The ...negatives is first made u... ...light filters.

A new vegetable fo... ...Crambe tataria, ...plant resembling s... ...roots, raw and c... ...Tartars and Cos... ...and the sprouts ...ed for culti... ...member of t... ...of Paris, wh... ...in flavor ...flower, w... ...are boil... ...in butt... ...slices ...ur...

...ledge... ...e about sta... ...and which are e...

...nnah E. Mershon, Co... ...wood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and t... that, by following your kind advice, I fe... a new person. I was always thin and de... and so weak that I could hardly do anyt... Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Co...** **pound** and began to feel better right away. I co... tinued its use, and am now well and strong, a... menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough fo... what your medicine did for me."

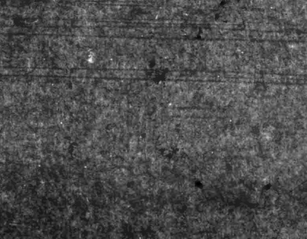
How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe

"DEAR MRS. P... write and tell you of the benefit I h... the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's** ... in my back and womb have all le... corrected. I am very thankful for th... shall recommend your medicine to all w...
—MISS FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Litt...

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compo... will cur... woman in the land who suffers from womb tr...bles, infla... tion of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, n... prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and sig... above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Ly...

J. S. SCHOFIELD'S SONS C...
MANUF...
High Pressure R...
Morison Intern...
High Grade Sl...
Tran...
Hea...
Wrou...
Tanks, Stacks ...
He...



The club is assured of an excellen position for Vulcan, and also that the fair association will do anything in its power to get the statue sent to the great exposition.

Canada has forests which, at the present rate of consumption of timber for paper, would supply the world with paper pulp for 840 years.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Great Britain owns half the ships that are afloat.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by all druggists, $1. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind.

There are 200,000 Finns in the United States.

Dropsy CURED Gives Quick Relief.
Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effects a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B Atlanta, Ga.

Bryant & Stratton
Business, Shorthand and Typewriting College, Louisville, Ky., open the whole year. Students can enter any time. Catalog free.

FOR SALE—...-ton daily capacity absorption system ice plant for removal. Now located at Scranton, Miss. Has been operated three seasons, is in first class condition, can be bought at bargain, to be moved from present location. For particulars address E. S. BUSH, General Manager, Louisville, Ky.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

...BACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick headach... for the last twenty-five years and never found an... relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Sin... he has begun taking Cascarets he has never h... the headache. They have entirely cured hi... Cascarets do what you recommend them to do... will give you the privilege of using his nam...
E. M. Dickson, 1129 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. ...
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BO...

Best on Earth
Gantt's Planters and Distribute...
WE GUARANTEE THEM.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Write for Prices and Catalogue.
GANTT MFG. CO., Macon, G...

DIFFERENT PAGES

...WALL

...o Minn...

...ARKABLE ESCAPE

...Premonition Saves Him—...Burned Building Had Only ...spected the Day Before—Five ...s Hurt, But None Badly—In...gation to Be Made.

...eapolis, Minn.—Eight persons ...st their lives in the Crocker Hotel through the falling of the high east wall of the O. H. Peck building, which was recently damaged by fire.

The high wind of the night loosened the bricks in the wall, and tons of bricks and stones crashed down upon the roof of the three-story hotel next door. The roof was carried through to the basement, carrying death and injury before it.

The dead are Hans Anderson and James Hamilton, livery stable employes; C. M. Kenyon, foreman in an oil mill; William Lillyblade, a workman; Mrs. Jennie Murray, cook; William Emmermon, laborer; William Bray, contractor, and Joseph Violet, coachman. Five persons were hurt, but none fatally.

There was no warning of the disaster, and the fourteen persons who were sleeping in the various apartments were caught in the crushed structure. Some of those injured were in the Belmont Hotel, adjoining the Crocker, and were hurt by the debris that was forced through the wall separating the two buildings.

A passer-by who heard the crash promptly turned in a fire alarm, and the department arrived in time to check an incipient blaze in the wreck. The firemen and policemen at once turned their attention to rescuing those still alive and removing the dead.

This work was carried on under great difficulty, because of the darkness and fear that more of the wall might fall. Miss Anna McNevins had a remarkable escape. She was on the second floor when the crash came, and the firemen took her out of her bed in the basement. The debris had arched over her in such a way as to preserve her entirely from injury. W. J. Crocker, the hotel proprietor, was found pinioned beneath a radiator, and was taken out in a fainting condition. ...sponsible for the accident will be subject to a thorough investigation. The City Building Inspector had ...ins... of the standing ...day but had given no ...cern... He had ex... ...on of the other ...ed likely to ...

...on of trouble ...in the Crock... ...ns and could ...dressed and ...he wind was ...e told a po... ...valls unsafe. ...idea, but his ...before the ...

BY PHONE

...ington Listened ...emony.

...ting cozily in ...H. L. Van ...vedding ...Van ...

Cuba Improving.

Washington.—Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, in view of reports that yellow fever was beginning again to obtain a foothold in Cuba, and that the Cuban government was not vigorously enforcing sanitary precaution, has given out the following official statement:

"The rate of mortality in the island of Cuba has steadily decreased since the establishment of the republic. From official data the annual death rate in the four last months has been in the district of Havana, as follows:

"August, 19.42; September, 18.24; October, 17.31, and November, 26.60 per thousand; for the whole island, 15.15; 15.45; 13.40 and 14 respectively. This compares most favorably with the best showings of the states of the Union, and of the countries of Europe, and is due not only to our splendid climate, but to the conscientious efforts of the central sanitary department.

"There has been no epidemic of quarantinable diseases. Yellow fever, smallpox, cholera and plague have not developed in Cuba since the proclamation of the republic. Neither of the cases of yellow fever at Punta de Sal, in October and November, have propagated beyond the original cases."

Big Fire in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala.—The four-story brick building at 125 Commerce street was gutted by fire at on early hour Tuesday, and the stock of goods of J. C. Booth, who occupied the entire building, was destroyed completely.

The loss is roughly ...mated at $30,000, and is partially ...

The building was ow... Gay and was located ... known as "The Who... built in 1882 by Figh & ...

Mr. Booth conducted ... and retail merchandise b... cluding whiskies, dry good... cigars, wines and liquors.

In the cellar, barrels o... were stored. The second ... floor, was used as the re... ment, including the saloo... was located a barber ...

The third floor co... wines and cigars in... top floor was file... dry goods.

Importance of Go...

It has been estim... specially schooled in go... the cost of transportatio... ton is: Horse power, five ... electric power, twenty-fi... $1.25; steam car, 250 mile... steamship on the lakes, 1,00... $1.25. If it costs $1.25 to ha... ton five miles over our highwa... they now exist we can fully re... now important the work of be... roads.

TRIED TO KILL ACTRESS

Man Pursues Woman With Pistol in Pittsburg, Pa., Hotel.

Tells Police the Woman Has Deserted Him—She Feared Violence at His Hands and Called For Police.

Pittsburg, Pa.—In the parlor of one fashionable Bachelor Hotel and in the presence of a score of women, T. Edward King, of No. 412 Hanover street, Baltimore, attempted to murder Miss Norma Clarke, an actress with the Alvin Stock Company here. King fought desperately to shoot the woman even after he had been knocked down twice with "billies" in the hands of detectives. While the fight was going on Miss Clarke lay on the floor behind a screen. After King had been led away handcuffed she was picked up unconscious from fright.

Intense excitement was created among the hotel patrons. News of the affair spread in the streets, and a crowd of 3000 persons congregated outside the hotel. It was two hours before the public excitement over the incident subsided, as report having gained credence that a murder had been committed.

King says he came here especially to see the woman. He had been following her for months around this country. He says she is his wife, but she asserts she is the wife of Frederick Stickney, of New York City. Miss Clarke and King first met in Baltimore in April, 1903. King was treasurer of the Monumental Theatre, of Baltimore, and through his [illegible] sought almost all his [illegible] attention to the woman. He [illegible] after his arrest that she deserted him in Paterson, N. J., six weeks ago, and went on the stage against his wishes. She says in reply she was regularly employed on the stage when she met him and that she has been annoyed almost to the point of distraction by his persistent attentions.

Miss Clark thought King intended violence when his card was handed to her in her room, and immediately she telephoned to Police Headquarters for detectives to be sent to the hotel to go with her to meet him. Detectives Egan and Cole, who were sent, walked into the parlor with Miss Clarke. The parlor was almost filled with persons conversing after dinner. King sprang to his feet the instant he saw Miss Clarke. He whipped out a revolver and with an oath aimed it at her. She dropped behind the screen and Egan knocked King down with his "billy." A terrific fight followed. When prostrate on the floor King tried to aim at Miss Clarke behind the screen. He saw her feet, but when he was leveling the pistol Cole knocked it from his hand with a quick blow of his club. Even when disarmed King tried to reach the woman. He shouted that he would choke her. A panic started among the women in the parlor, and in the rush from the room a jam took place in the doorway. Several of the women made their way into the lobby with their gowns torn in shreds.

Miss Clarke says that she will press a charge against King, and that she must be protected from him. King asserts he is deeply in love with the woman, and that he will not rest until she consents to live with him as his wife. He says he will produce evidence of his marriage, but Miss Clarke ridicules this statement.

FERRYBOAT PAUNPECK BURNS.

Boat That Was Recently in Collision Destroyed at Pier.

New York City.—The Lackawanna ...boat Paunpeck was practically ...d by fire at a slip adjoining the ... Street Ferry in Hoboken ...een in collision with a ...mboat, when several ... After the col... ...ied up at the ... was fig... ...ervice

SOLDIER...

Secretary ... Make ...

Washin... issued an ... master-Ge... of some ... Schuylkill ... for the ... seamstre... ows and ... tling the ... so far as ...

It is ... future t... of cloth... whol...

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Changes in gun positions on the next battle ships authorized by Congress are contemplated by the General Board.

A bill reincarnorating the Red Cross was passed by Congress.

Testimony in the Reed Smoot hearing showed that Mormonism is taught in Utah's public schools.

The United States Supreme Court decided that all railroad cars and locomotives must be equipped with uniform automatic safety couplers.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission defined the authority desired by the commission for enforcing its rulings on reducing railroad rates.

The President has nominated these principals and alternates for examination to fill the two places for midshipman-at-large which will be vacant in 1905: Webster Allyn Capron, son of Captain Allyn Capron, U. S. A., and Ridgely Hunt, Jr., son of Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., retired.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The luxuries of American civilization extended to him through the solicitude of the American Government have not tended to increase the usefulness of the Filipino as a soldier, according to the annual report of General Wood commanding the Department of Mindanao, just made public by the War Department.

Affairs in Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii have settled down since the election, and business affairs are running along in the usual trend.

DOMESTIC.

Charles Summerfield, a rivetter, fell from the Williamsburg Bridge (New York City) into the river and lives.

After eight days' incessant labor at the pumps to keep afloat the rescued crew of the schooner Clara Goodwin reached New York Harbor.

In collision with the floating derrick Hercules, in the New York Navy Yard, a section of plate of the battle ship Texas was ripped up.

George Laird Shoup, first Governor of Idaho and for many years United States Senator, died in Boise.

The Edith L. Allen, disabled by a sunken wreck off Hatteras, was towed into New York Harbor by the Sabine, of the Mallory Line.

Without opposition the New York City Rapid Transit Commission approved the franchise for a subway under Sixth avenue and also Ninth street.

Dr. Chadwick was indicted jointly with his wife, Cassie L. Chadwick, by a Cleveland (Ohio) court, on a charge of forging and uttering the $5,000,000 Carnegie notes.

With several city blocks, each worth, in buildings and contents, $25,000,000, New York was declared by the Insurance Press to lead American cities in concentration of wealth.

Ten thousand unmarried men employed by the Pittsburg Coal Company have been laid off on account of the closing of mines by the severe drought.

Lucius P. Hawley, a well to do New Yorker, killed himself with gas.

Railroad presidents expressed the opinion that there was no need of further legislation to govern freight rates.

The New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, for the treatment consumptive poor, was opened.

Frank Savarino was killed and Philip Scilabbro mortally wounded in a pistol duel in East Thirty-ninth street, New York City.

Several severe fines were imposed on persons convicted of selling adulterated milk in New York City.

Four men were burned to death on a Standard Oil Company barge at sea off Long Branch, N. J.

The Legal Aid Society has taken up the case of Mary McGill, a young Scotch girl, who was deported after her appeal had been granted.

It was learned that the reinspection ...ing the General Slocum disaster ...oped when 500 of the 1400 ...y York had been examined. ... Cook, of Georgetown, ... up, half frozen, in ... crew of the fire... ...could not ex... ...the water.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew is a pioneer of a new fashion. She wears a bandeau of brilliants which is very becoming and reminds one of the gold bandeau of the Duchess of Devonshire six years ago. The fashion of wearing a pair of diamond wings in the hair was introduced last season by the Duchess of Roxburghe, but even more artistic were the diamond leaves worn by Mrs. Ivor Guest, the tips of which met in front. Instead of a tiara Mrs. George Keppel often wears a high hair ornament, from the center of which hangs a huge pear-shape brilliant, while Lady Granby's diamond-studded hair-net has found as many followers as did the diamond ribbon twisted in and out of the coiffure worn by Lady Lytton.

FASHION HINTS.

...eau de cygnes are among the silks ... come in all the new shades.

...lain straight lace scarfs of guipure ... chantilly about one-half of a yard ...ide are popular and are to be had in the lace departments.

The shops are showing fine linen handkerchiefs in colors, with lines of white forming squares.

It is to be a season of colored leathers from the showings in the shops. Bags, card cases, belts, pocketbooks and all other sorts of leather things come in both bright and delicate colors.

Heavy weight mohairs in checks and plaids make excellent fall school frocks, and the lighter weights in plain colors remain unrivaled for all-round service in frocks for small girls.

Braids, soutaches, woven embroidery of all kinds will be used for the trimming of children's garments. Ruchings of shot or chameleon taffeta, pinked or snipped with the scissors, will trim frocks of plain challie or other woolen materials.

Flannel is used more than ever for children's and misses' wear. Waists and school frocks will be made of the dark shades and clan plaids, and there are heavier weights for costumes and separate skirts.

A catalogue of autograph letters, published by a London dealer, has surprised a good many people by showing the fact that Charles Dickens' full name was Charles John Huffman Dickens.

The Chinese government is to receive £300 a thousand for all the Chinese coolies shipped to South African mines.

...long.
...his XV jack...
...rn of large but...
...trimming than for real ...
...s. On the sleeves, on ...
... in back, and, in fact, ...
...ey can be placed, these ...
...e to the smartest costume ...
...air of pussiness and lack ...
...ut a few, handsome and in ...
...s, make an effective finish ...
...ple or an elaborate jacket. ...
...n corduroy or velveteen, ...
...buttons brighten the suit and ...
... to advantage, while on white ...
...white metal, rhinestone or even ...
...buttons are all attractive. ...
...less the material be of the light... waist of chiffon, chiffon cloth or ...is better than cloth, which under ...at is inclined to be too warm. ...
...cloth finished in ... way

...yoke is ...
...t is often ...
...hout. ...
...ashed velvet is another ma... ...h is to be made up into ...rate reception costume. ...nly be worn at the most ...rtainment, but is exceed... ...h this the coat ...the skirt, which ...trimming, is ...the ordinary ...rests on the ...in back and ...t the sides. ...s is a be... ...the soft ...re a pretty ..., and the ...imed at ...any

...any young wo... ...ving a good compl... ...er think of taking the ... ...ecure one. No woman can be posi... ...ly ugly if she has a good complex... ...and, no matter how irregular the ...ures, a fine, clear-grained skin out... ...s them all and is suggestive of ... and cleanliness of mind and ...

...order to possess this attraction, ...must eat good, nourishing food, ...est it well and have a good circu... ...on. Take plenty of fresh air exer... ... Be not economical in the use ...fresh water. If this would be ob... ...ved by womankind, regulated, of ...rse, by individual temperament, ...re would be little call for cos... ...tics.

...The ignorant woman with the dark, ...ddy complexion often disguises ... with liquid compound, which ... cover her defects. The con... ...of the entire body must be at... ...ded to before the blemish will be ...any degree removed. For those ...o have vitality enough, the cold ...age bath in the morning is a de... ...tful tonic. The delicate woman ...find by beginning them in sum... ...that she will be able to continue ...during the entire year without ...shock to the nervous system ...h must be avoided. The hot ...at night quiets the nerves, re... ...es the body and induces sleep. ...soften and whiten the skin ...is nothing more beneficial than ...meal taken internally and exter... ...After a warm bath it may be ...dry, or pour boiling water over a ...cools of it and let it stand

DIFFERENT PAGES

COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Spring Term—1st Monday in April.
Summer Term—3rd Monday in July.
Fall Term—1st Monday in November.

Judge—T. Scott Sayre.
Solicitor—F. Loyd Tate, Wetumpka.
Clerk—Sam W. Collins.

CHANCERY COURT.

Spring Term—2nd Monday in March.
Fall Term—2nd Monday in September.
Chancellor—Hon. W. W. Whiteside.
Register—Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Clanton.

COUNTY COURT.

First Monday in each month.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

2nd Monday February, 1st Monday April, 1st Monday June, 2nd Monday July, 2nd Monday August, 1st Monday November.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of Probate—L. H. Reynolds.
Treasurer—W. T. Caller.
Sheriff—J. M. Morgan.
Solicitor—J. O. Middl...
Tax Assessor—A. C. M...
Tax Collector—T. J. Hubbard.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—W. H. Conway.
Second District—Alex Glasscock.
Third District—R. P. Kendrick.
Fourth District—Moses Robinson.

SUPT OF EDUCATION.

Prof. J. W. Moore, Clanton.

STATE SENATOR.

Hon. W. R. Oliver, Calera.

COUNTY CHURCHES

Pastors and clerks are cordially asked to send the editor any news regarding their churches which they would like published. Also if there are any errors in these notices please send corrections.

MISSIONARY BAPTISTS.

...line—Rev. W. H. Connell, pastor.
... Jones, Jr., clerk, Plantersville.
...th-Salem—Rev. J. E. Moore, pastor; C. C. Vinson, clerk, Billingsley.
...ookson—Rev. W. J. Bone, pastor; W. Wilkins, clerk, Pletcher.
...thany—Rev. I. Bice, 1st Sunday. ... Huett, clerk, Verbena.
...nton—Rev. A. C. Swindall, 1st 3rd Sundays. W. I. Mullins, ...
...e Creek—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 4th ...y. V. J. Gragg, clerk.
...er Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, ...r; J. Samons, clerk, Jemison.
...ncord—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 3rd ...y. T. N. Parrish, clerk.
...lins Chapel—Rev. W. J. Arm..., 1st Sunday. J. W. Littleton, ...
...stnut Creek—Rev. J. L. Hand, ...r; J. W. Dennis, clerk, Coopers.
...inth—Rev. M. J. Parrish, 2nd ...y. W. B. Jones, clerk.
...ss Roads—Rev. M. J. Parrish, ...unday. J. M. Huckabee, clerk.
...rinth—Rev. C. H. Lowery, 1st ...ay. M. F. Wagoner, clerk.
...naan—Rev. S. B. Culpepper, pas... W. J. Roy, clerk, Mt. Creek.
...enezer—Rev. P. G. Maness, pas... R. H. Nelson, clerk, Stanton.
...mison—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; N. Rodgers, clerk, Jemison.
...berty Hill—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 3rd ...day; W. M. Wood, clerk.
...acedonia—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 2nd ...day. H. H. Armstrong, clerk.
...ars Hill—Rev. S. Smitherman, pas... H. Z. Barnes, clerk, British.
...lberry—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; ... Veazey, clerk, Randolph.
...nt Carmel—Rev. W. J. Rud... pastor; W. M. Roebuck, clerk.
...nt Zion—Rev. W. J. Armstrong ...; D. H. Mullins, clerk, Jumbo.
...le Springs—Rev. J. L. Hand ...or; W. H. Wilson, clerk.
Macedonia—Rev. W. J. Parrish, 2nd ...nday; George Trawick, clerk.
New Cedron—Rev. J. E. Moore, pas...or; J. W. Billingsley, clerk.
New Salem—Rev. W. J. Armstrong, 4th Sunday; G. W. Hill, clerk.
New Hope—Rev. A. M. Foshee, 2nd Sunday. Henry Smith, clerk.
Pilgrims' Rest—Rev. T. J. Deason, pastor; I. M. Tidwell, clerk, Pletcher.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, 1st Sunday; D. H. Hodgins, clerk.
Pleasant Hill—Rev. J. M. Gothard, pastor; W. R. Scott, clerk, Jemison.
Pleasant Grove—Rev. G. W. Freeman, pastor; H. C. Latham, clerk, Shoults.
Poplar Springs—Rev. W. J. Bone, 2nd Sunday. J. J. McDowell, clerk.
Providence—Rev. R. M. Honeycutt. 1st Sunday. W. H. Shaw, clerk, Jemison.
Providence—Rev. W. J. Armstrong. ...tor; Riley Robinson, clerk, Clan...
Salem—Rev. J. D. Hughes, pastor; S. Robinson, clerk, Rushton.
Shiloh—Rev. T. J. Deason, 2nd ...nday; W. J. Billingsley, clerk.
Sardis—Rev. T. J. Deason, 4th Sunday. J. Deason, clerk, Adams.
Thorsby—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; Robert Jones, clerk, Thorsby.
Union Grove—Rev. J. H. Thomas, pastor; R. S. Chandler, clerk, Jemison.
Union Point—Rev. A. L. Foshee, 2d Sunday. J. N. Miner, clerk, Clanton.
Verbena—Rev. J. W. Partridge, 1st Sunday. T. J. Bland, clerk.
Valley Creek—Rev. I. Windsor, pastor; J. W. Mitchell, clerk, Plantersville.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Bethel—Elder J. W. Howell, pastor; Saturday before the second Sunday; J. T. Abernathy, clerk, Verbena.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Clanton Circuit, Rev. T. F. Davis, Pastor.
Thorsby—1st Sunday.
Walnut Grove—2nd Sunday, morning.
Unity—2nd Sunday, evening.
Shady Grove—3rd Sunday.
Mount Pisgah—4th Sunday, morning.
Enterprise—4th Sunday, evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Highland School House—Rev. M. F. Lett, 3rd Sunday and Saturday before. T. L. Adams, clerk.
Enterprise—Rev. M. F. Lett, 4th Sunday. T. F. Patterson, clerk.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN.

St. Olafs, Thorsby—Rev. H. Engh, pastor. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.

Concordia, Thorsby—Rev. J. E. Hedberg. Every Sunday at 10:45 a. m.

Rocky Mount M. E. Church—Rev. Mr. Carroll, pastor, 2d Sunday. Song service every 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clanton R. A. Chapter, No. 116—Third Saturday. Clanton.
Amande Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 250—Fourth Saturday, Cooper.
Clanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 423—First Saturday, Clanton.
Century Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 567—First Saturday Billingsley.
Bozeman Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 534—Saturday on or before full moon, Marbury.
Jemison Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 411—Saturday on or before full moon, Jemison.
Stanton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 473—Tuesday on or before full moon, Stanton.

I. O. O. F.

Jemison Lodge—First and third Saturdays.
Clanton Lodge, No. 304—Second and fourth Saturdays.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Black Jack Camp, No. 190—First and third Mondays.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of the

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Of Toronto, Canada.

1st January, 1904.

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

Assets.

Government bonds	$223,650.00
State and municipal bonds	511,473.19
Cash on hand and deposit	169,720.71
Stocks and bonds	305,793.00
Premiums in course of col.	204,834.79
Interest due and accrued.	11,833.20
	$1,427,304.89

Liabilities.

Reserve premium fund (N. Y. Standard)	$849,771.77
Reserve for unpaid losses	100,786.14
	$950,557.91
Surplus in United States . .	$476,746.98
Total income in United States for 1903	$1,547,736.84
Total losses paid in U. S. from 1874 to 1903, inclusive	$14,674,843.26

WALLACE C. EDLER, Agent, Clanton, Alabama.

FOR SALE.

660 Acres Land—320 acres within 2½ miles of Clanton, 75 per cent of which is timbered, 1 set mill-rocks, 48 inch, 1 Horse, weight 1100 lbs. Alfred Popwell, Clanton, Ala.

NOTICE.

I retire from the mercantile business December 31, 1904. All persons owing me who do not settle their account by January 10, 1905, will find their matter in a lawyer's hands for collection. Respectfully,

P. D. WILSON.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Tom Allen has moved his saw mill to 3 miles west of Cooper.

W. J. Patterson was in Clanton Thursday and says he is moving to Cooper.

A. Stein, of Calera, has issued a very pretty calendar for 1905. Mr. Stein wishes to thank the people of Chilton for their patronage in the past year and hopes to serve them all again in 1905.

J. W., J. A. and S. E. Neeley were in Clanton Thursday.

Rev. A. L. Foshee was a pleasant visitor Thursday. He also gave THE UNION a list of his churches and preaching days. We wish all the pastors would do likewise.

J. A. Miller was in Clanton Thursday.

P. K. Villadsen, of Thorsby, was in Clanton Friday. He talks very interestingly about his furniture factory at that town. Our people should patronize a home industry when they can.

Squire Al. Childress was in Clanton Friday, assessing property, as executor of the Childress estate he had a parchment deed dated 1858, signed by James Buchanan.

George W. Phalin, of Thorsby, was in town Friday.

W. D. Cherry and wife were in Clanton Saturday.

Charles Barrett and Miss Sadie Weaver went to Columbus, Ga., a few days since and got married. They could not get a license in Alabama, as Mr. Barrett is not 17 years old yet. We wish the young couple prosperity and happiness.

J. M. Maddox was a pleasant visitor Saturday.

T. W. Atchley has moved to Kellerman. We are sorry to lose Mr. Atchley, but wish him the best of luck in his new home.

Rev. B. H. Vickers was in Clanton Friday and says his daughter, Miss Esther, is convalescing slowly.

E. J. Melton, of Dublin, Tex., is in Chilton county on a visit and called at THE UNION on Saturday. Mr. Melton is a prominent member and officer of the Farmers' Union at his place. This organization is accomplishing great things for the farmers of Texas and THE UNION hopes to give our people some more news of its workings later on. Mr. Melton is very well posted on all things concerning the farmer, both what he buys and what he sells. It would do our Farmers' Alliance good to have a talk from him while he is here.

W. D. Driver was in Clanton Monday.

P. W. Peterson was a pleasant visitor Monday.

Mad Bean, George and W. A. Gore were in Clanton Monday

J. J. Galiman was in town Monday.

H. M. Mahan was in Clanton Monday.

This Saturday is your last chance to get your merchandise from P. D. Wilson at less than cost.

Downs has 1,000 pair of shoes at your own price. Come and get them. tf

Mrs. Ed Smitherman son Joe and Charlie Wilson are spending the holidays at Maplesville.

Hosea Downs has a vacation from his college at Nashville and is spending it with his parents.

John L. Howard was in town Tuesday.

G. E. Malinquist and J. R. Williams, of Thorsby, were in Clanton Tuesday.

J. L. Bates was in town Tuesday.

J. N. Scott spent Tuesday in Clanton.

Judge L. H. Reynolds spent Tuesday in Montgomery.

H. I. Honeycutt and family returned Monday evening from a visit to Judge Honeycutt's.

Probate Clerk Honeycutt married Willie Flowers and Miss Dusie Teel Tuesday. This is the first marriage for "Henry" this term.

G. N. Foshee was in town Tuesday.

C. L. Langston and M. P. Johnson went to Parkwood Wednesday to see W. P. Johnson, who is seriously ill and not expected to live.

Street fair in Clanton this week.

If you need corn, oats or hay, go to Downs'. tf

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to me by past due notes, are requested to settle same by January 20, 1905.

E. A. MATTHEWS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

E. C. Martin and Miss Lucinda Smith. Marion L. Scott and Miss May E. Edwards. D. M. Foshee and Miss Pouthy Durbin. H. L. Mims and Miss Maggie Pope. Willie Flowers and Miss Dusie Teel. A. H. Armstrong and Miss F. M. Burkhalter. A. J. L. Dennis and Miss Nora E. Claughton. Arthur McGee and Miss Alice Hayes.

COLORED.

Tom Jordan and Sallie Doss. Wylie Howard and Mary Lamar. Hubbard Raspberry and Ida Gardner. Dennis Laster and Belle Wilson.

BEAT NINE.

We've had a considerable storm, which blew down ye writer's fence. Messrs. Alford Collins, Bob Hardy and J. W. Riggins went to Clanton Monday. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Collins visited Clanton Friday. Jesse Price went to Jemison Monday. Mr. A. J. Reeve, of Ensley, visited W. H. Wilson Sunday and Monday. G. D. Collins was in Clanton Friday. ... panied by his sons, ... visited Clanton Monda... dull Christmas. Everyt... with one or two exce... bad boys tore down the ... side of the public road. Th... principle in any one who a... way, and we hope ere another ... mas that they will know bette... not stoop to such rowdy conduct...

Yours with best wishes,

NIM ROD.

MOORE-RASPBERRY.

Mr. F. D. Moore and Mrs. Rosa Belle Raspberry were married at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. R. L. Barrett, near Stanton, on Thursday evening, Dec. 22d. Rev. W. J. Ruddick performed the ceremony before a large assemblage of relatives and friends, nearly 100 being at the wedding supper, and the happy couple start with the best wishes of all. THE UNION congratulates them and hopes that they will be happy and prosperous.

COURT NOTES.

At a special term of the county court on Dec. 22d Joe Fulmer was convicted on a charge of selling liquor, and fined $50 and costs.

Special Term Dec. 23d—Green Williams convicted of train riding, 10 days and costs.

Special Term Dec. 26th—Bill Jones was convicted of stealing lumber; sentence 30 days and costs.

The county convicts are now leased to Freeman, Hall & Co. for $9.25 per month, without distinction as to age or sex. The last administration only got $4. This firm runs a turpentine camp in Bibb county and the convicts will have healthy employment. The first batch of eight prisoners was taken to the camp by wagon Tuesday morning.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Clanton, Ala., Dec. 26, 1904.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to the authorities, to local friends, and more especially and particularly to the Sunday school and their teacher, for remembrances and refreshments sent us on Christmas day. The recollection of these kindnesses will ever be a bright thought in our lives, and we feel sure that in more ways than by human agency the givers will in future be rewarded for their thoughtfulness.

J. E. McCULLOUGH,
J. H. JOHNSON.

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

To Be Held at Concord January 20-21, 1905.

FRIDAY.

10 a. m.—Music by teachers of institute.
Devotional Exercises—Rev. T. F. Davis.
Welcome Address—E. H. Parrish.
Opening Address—Robert Session.
Enrollment. Short talks by teachers.
Noon. Centralizing County Schools—G. L. Speer.
Give Your Daily Program in Teaching and Your Opinion as to Its Necessity—J. B. Ruffin, H. A. Harris.
The Ideal Teacher—P. G. Maness.
The Ideal Parent—A. E. Davis.

SATURDAY.

9:30 Opening query box
Improvement in and Around School Buildings—J. H. Anderson, Robert Jones.
School Discipline—S. B. Powell, B. R. Richardson.
Educational Address—Prof. W. D. M. Simmons, of Montgomery.
Discussion of rules by institute.
Educational address.
Conveyance will be furnished teachers coming by rail to Clanton.

J. W. MOORE, Chairman.
W. O. PERRY,
R. A. RASCO,
H. L. DAVIS,
G. L. SPEER, Sec'y.
Board of Education.

Jemison, Dec. 21, 1904.

Editor Union:

I see that Commissioner of Agriculture R. R. Poole has called a meeting of the farmers on January 10th at the different county seats to discuss the cotton question. I want all professions to meet the farmers on that day—merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, school teachers and preachers—all classes, for we all live from the farm. Let's meet at Clanton at 10 o'clock in the morning.

EVERYBODY COME!

W. H. CONWAY.

UNION.

Christmas is past and we are all well and in fine spirits, though not intoxicated. I haven't heard of any disturbance in our community yet, though a few have passed with jugs that seemed to be a little top heavy; I'd rather see men celebrate Christmas some other way. Some people have a very faint idea as to what December 25th is celebrated for. These are people of means and intellectual ability, but they are pursuing the wrong course. What did Solomon say? "Wine is a mocker; strong drink is raging, and whoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

"OBSERVER."

NOTICE!

Teachers' examination will be held in Clanton at the court house on the 1st Monday in January, 1905, at 10 a. m. sharp. No applicants admitted after that hour.

J. W. MOORE,
County Superintendent.

Cor. 2nd Ave and 7th St. TH... —Is at Th...

Dry Goods, Cl...
FURNI...
COFFINS AND BURIA...
W. I. MULL...
Clanton.

Ben M. Ja...
Furnit...
Globe-Wernicke...
Filin...
Catalogue for the ask...
1011 First Ave., BIRMI...

PAUL CALAME,
205 21st Street
Birmingham, Ala.
Practica... and Optician...
Eyes Correctly Fitted
Mail orders promptly filled

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association
of Alabama.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
By the People and for the People.
Chilton County Branch
Organized February 3rd, 1900.
W. M. WILSON, President. WALLACE C. EDLER, Sec'y.-Treas.
INSURES Farmers' Dwellings, Outbuildings and tents and Live Stock against Loss by Fire, Wind & Lightning. The Cheapest, Safest and Most Sensible Method of Insurance Known to Man.
Average Yearly Cost for Four Years 56-100 of 1 percent.
Full particulars furnished upon application to WALLACE C. EDLER, Clanton, Ala.

Pure Water Prevents Fevers.
DRILLED WELLS FURNISH PURE WATER
We guarantee water or no charge made.
Estimates given. Address
I. E. SARBER CO.
Thorsby, Alabama.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,
Blank Book Makers and Lithographers.
County and Office Supplies a Specialty.
Ask for Estimates.
2113-2119 Morris Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Married After Week's Courtship.

Clarksville, Tenn.—One of the most remarkable marriages that ever occurred in this section took place today.

The principals were Miss Grace Morris, of Dorsey, Ky., and Richard Parker. The bride is only 13 years old, and the groom 14. The boy met the girl only one week before the marriage and had been to see her but three times.

Japanese Indignant.

London—Japanese national indignation, according to a Tokio dispatch to the Times, is becoming aroused by rumors that Holland is about to place Sabang (twenty miles north of Malacca) at the disposal of the Russian Baltic squadron.

President's Reception.

Washington—The programme ... the president's New Year reception ... the white house on January 2... been made public. It follows the ... prescribed by long-established ... At 11 a. m. the cabinet and ... matic corps will be receiv... followed by the judiciary ... senators and repres... gress at 11:30. O... navy and marin... at 11:45.

The he... bureau... men... mia... ceiv... at...

...is voice twice be-
...ed, "what do you call
...ow. I mean they're roses,
...doctor? Did you want
...urse they're roses; I knew
...r what kind of roses are they?"
...dn't you want me for something,
...er?"
No, Fern, no; I didn't want you for
...rything. Joe's gone to sleep. What
...kind of roses did you say these were?"
"Why, they're old-fashioned roses."
Then the cutting of the flowers was continued and by and by the doctor said to her:
"You've had a good deal of trouble these eight years of married life, haven't you, my girl?"
"I would have had trouble," she answered, "if it hadn't been for you." And he knew she was referring to the time when death had threatened the little one. "And now," she added, "if it wasn't for you—"
"No, no, Fern, not this time, I'm afraid. As I have told you before, it may be in a month, or it may be—"
The tears began to come now, and her big friend laid his hand gently upon her shoulder.
They were standing at the great rosebush near the cottage and the doctor slowly reached up to the window and plucked the white morning glory. As he offered it to her she looked up once more into his face.
But she did not cry. She took that rough, dark hand of his in both her own.
"Yes, I know what you mean. He's asleep in there. He's gone from me and I can't ever see him any more. But you were with him and you made him forget, and he wasn't troubled about me or about the children, or about anything at all. You've been a good friend to us—a good friend to him and to me."

THROW RICE AT BRIDES.

Custom Persists Despite Attempts at Reforms and Substitutes.

The rice storm still rattles gayly about the shoulders of the newly married, in spite of the fact that rigorous efforts have been made to suppress it. Statisticians have counted up the thousands of bushels vainly wasted in the ceremony, and have urged that all this nutritious grain should be put into the mouths of the poor rather than down the backs of the opulent. Physicians speak of the eyes that have been injured or made permanently blind by the flying particles. Half the people present secretly recent the stinging hail, and the departing couple are compelled to amuse the public at large for the next few days by shedding rice with every movement.

One must be young and excited to thoroughly enjoy the rice scrimmage, yet it goes on year after year, a rowdy but a permanent adjunct to Lohengrin. Boston tried to substitute inoffensive white flakes made of gelatine, but the public was not to be moved from its rice orgie. Then rose leaves were tried, but they, too, had only a temporary acceptance.

And now the simple flinging of a handful is being changed for an elaborate mechanical distribution. At a recent eastern wedding breakfast a bomb was arranged under the flower in the center of the table, and at the pressing of an electric button this blew up, scattering rice in every direction. The next device will probably be a rice shower, arranged on the principles of stage rain, and falling alike on the bridal couple and every body else.

O, Jesus, Master.

O Master, at thy feet
I bow in rapture sweet!
Before me, as in darkening glass,
Some glorious outlines pass,
Of love and truth and holiness and power;
I own them thine, O Christ, and bless
thee for this hour.

O full of truth and grace,
Smile of Jehovah's face,
O tenderest heart of love untold!
Who may thy praise unfold?
Thee, Savior, Lord of lords and King of kings,
Well may adoring seraphs hymn with veiling wings.

I have no words to bring,
Worthy of thee my king;
And yet one anthem in thy praise
I long, I long to raise;
The heart is full, the eye entranced above,
But words all melt away in silent awe and love.

How can the lip be dumb,
The hand all still and numb,
When thee the heart doth see and own
Her Lord and God alone?
Tune for thyself the music of my days,
And open thou my lips that I may show thy praise.

Yea let my whole life be
One anthem unto thee,
And let the praise of lip and life
Outring all sin and strife!
O Jesus, Master! be thy name supreme
For heaven and earth, the one, the grand, the eternal theme!
—Frances Ridley Havergal.

Durability of Wood.

Some interesting experiments have been made to ascertain which wood lasts the longest. It was found that birch and aspen decayed in three years, willow and chestnut in four years, maple and red beech in five years and elm and ash in seven years. Oak, Scottish fir and Weymouth pine decayed to the depth of half an inch in seven years; larch and juniper were uninjured at the end of the seven years. In situations so free from moisture that they may be practically called dry the durability of timber is unlimited. The roof of Westminster hall, London, is more than 450 years old.

Hard Work.

"Back from your vacation, eh? I suppose you'll find your work harder than ever now."
"That's what!" replied the clerk. "I've got ten fiancees to correspond with."

GIVES LESSONS IN CARVING.

Young Woman Who Teaches Men an Invaluable Art.

"There goes a woman," said the tall girl, according to the New York Press, "who is preparing to confer a blessed boon upon suffering mankind. If she succeeds in her present plans every man and also every woman who is interested in household matters will be ready within a year to canonize her as a saint."
"What is she going to do?" asked the nice young man.
"She is going to establish a carving class for prospective bridegrooms. I saw one of her circulars yesterday. She has 500 of them ready for the market, so evidently she means business. I also saw the list of possible patrons to whom she is going to send them. It is made up chiefly of young men who recently have entered or are about to enter the married state. She has a dozen pupils pledged already.
"The instruction will be thorough. Each man will be required to wrestle individually with all kinds of meats, from the Sunday morning ham to the Thanksgiving turkey, and not until he has learned to serve joints and slice cuts gracefully will he be granted a degree. Fifty cents a lesson is the price to be charged for this invaluable information. The ultimate cost will be regulated, of course, by the ingenuity of the pupil. A man with a natural aptitude for carving will probably get through in six lessons. At that rate the education is dirt cheap, and I intend to urge every man of my acquaintance to avail himself of the opportunity to master a difficult art."
The nice young man took a note book from his waistcoat pocket. "Who do you say the lady is?" he asked, shyly.
The tall girl laughed. "Well, for goodness sake," she said, "is that what ails you? I have noticed that you were acting queerly, but I didn't know that that was the cause. Who is she? When is it to be?"

GREAT LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Value of Animals in the United States Is in the Billions.

Very few people have any idea of the magnitude of the live stock industry of the United States. If shown, by official government count, that the horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats in the United States number more than 220,000,000 head, and that their value is, according to the same authority, more than $3,200,000,000 (see twelfth census of the United States), the figures alone would have very little attraction or meaning to the majority of readers. But when told, in addition thereto, that these animals would make a solid column of more than eighty-nine abreast reaching from San Francisco to Boston, or, if placed in single file, a solid procession that would reach nearly ten times around the earth; and, further, that their value exceeds the total combined value of all the corn, wheat and other cereals, potatoes, hay, cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, lumber, wool, coal, petroleum, silver, gold and precious stones, iron, copper, lead, zinc and other metals produced annually in the whole country, then perhaps some adequate conception may be formed concerning the magnitude and importance of the live stock industry of the United States.—Chicago Tribune.

Science of Onychomancy.

The latest science is, undoubtedly, onychomancy, or the science of reading the fortune from the finger nails. According to the onychomancist, the tiny white specks which come and go on the nails are not the result of chance, but from them can be read "the past, present and future." These innocent looking specks are almost as difficult to decipher as the lines on the palm from which the palmist tells us so much. Their size, shape and position are all taken into account. The specks nearest the tip of the finger relate to the past, those in the center to the present and those on the half moon to the future. As in palmistry, the right hand has to be read in conjunction with the left. But a feature which gives this science an advantage over all its rivals is that these fateful specks are constantly coming and going. Consequently a number of readings at different times must be given to reach an accurate one. The revival of the science, for it is really not a recent one, is traced to a foreign source. The consort of a Continental sovereign came across an onychomancist at a well known watering place and was so delighted at his aptitude in expounding the unknown that she insisted that he initiate a member of her suite in all its mysteries. He did so, for a large consideration, and the pastime has been continued at the Continental court.

"For My Sake."

Three little words, but full of tenderest meaning;
Three little words the heart can scarcely hold;
Three little words, but on their import dwelling
What wealth of love their syllables unfold!

"'For my sake' cheer the suffering, help the needy;
On earth this was my work; I give it thee,
If thou wouldst follow in thy Master's footsteps,
Take up my cross and come and learn of me.

"'For my sake' press with steadfast patience onward,
Although the race be hard, the battle long,
Within my Father's house are many mansions;
There thou shalt rest and join the victor's song.

"And if in coming days the world revile thee,
If 'for my sake' thou suffer pain and loss,
Bear on, faint heart, thy Master went before thee;
They only wear His crown who share His cross."

Song for the ...

A MEMORY OF BOY...

...Success by reading that prince of
...polished prose, Lafcadio Hearn's master
...piece "The A Memory of Last Teleng
...A story well told, even though a
...fantastic imagination
...When the hunter, sun is burning
...Waiting through this arid noon
...And the thirsty throats are turning
...To the cooling, tempting spoon
...Splitting all the nothing day
...Is some soothing, tempted murmur
...Threading with a fierce desire

...When the copper sky gleams cruel
...Like some big hot griddle shield
...Scorching the dumb treeborne jewel
...Parching all the shimmering field
...When the blistering breeze is lifting
...And some heart breaks heart defying
...And you look your self panted

...Swift in seek the cool dusking
...And dive into the subduing stream
...Letting go for ease and going
...Where dark and green dreams gleam
...Sweet to feel the water steeping your
...Tingling all your fevered brain
...Soothing all your fevered being
...Bathing limbs, as glad it found you
...Cool and cleared as the rain

...Plunge into the water brimming
...Stretch your body to the stream
...Bathe your soul with swimming

...And life's hot ... the bubbling ... stream
...Where the ... trees are leaning
...Where the ... breeze is creeping
...Where the ... grasses grow
...Where the ... sun is peeping
...Where the ... waters flow

...Speak to those ... that labor,
...Set us to ... to those that toil,
...Speak the ... prayer of girl or neighbor
...In the ... cheerless days of soil
...Let the ... things are in the ... grass
...Even as ... or singing rain
...Be your ... in doing

...Describe with ... charges ... A.
...JAMES E. ...

Telegraph a "Bug Line"

"Did you ever hear of the Bug Line Telegraph Company of Maine?" asked an old operator in one of the big companies in Broadway, the other night, when the operators were eating all along the line, says the New York Commercial.
"It is only ten miles long, and is up in the Kennebec region," he continued. "It was started just for conversation purposes by a couple of young men in the valley. It was about twelve years ago that a line was strung over the housetops and through the branches of the trees. The two young men began to talk to each other by signals, and then another young man wanted to be put on and a circuit was made to his place. Gradually others came in until there were about fifteen in the company.
"Then they learned the alphabet and got instruments, and had daily and nightly conversations over the wires just for the fun of the thing. Then the girls in the neighborhood were let in on the scheme. Every one was green in the business at the start, but gradually they picked up enough to talk, and in a year all had become tolerable fair opera... Some of them got to be experts and scatter..., and now they are regularly employed in good positions. I believe there are only a half dozen of the originators of the Bug Line who are still on the circuit."
"Why did they call it the Bug Line?" asked an operator who had been li...
"Well, at night the line ... working pretty badly, as the ... of lines will now and then, and ... expert operator was put to work ... tangle the kinks. You know, ... line begins to wobble the boys ... 'buggy.' So this expert ... turned to one of the original ... ers and said to him: 'You ought ... this the Bug Line,' and so the ... was adopted, and it has been ... that ever since.
"Every now and then the re... ing members have a row about ... thing and the line quits working ... they soon agree and open up, ... goes well until the next row. I ... more joshing has gone over the ... Line than any telegraph line in ... country. It has always been a ... service."

Explodes an Old Beli...

The bloodhound is a much-advertised and greatly overrated dog, according to the Washington Star. If he had a press agent and should lose his diamonds he could not get more notoriety than comes to him in the daily papers. An item of news something like this is printed almost daily: "Robbers came to Squeedunk last night. They broke into the blacksmith shop and took tools, with which they broke open the postoffice safe. They then escaped on a handcar. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit."
After every railroad "hold-up" the report comes that a sheriff's posse with bloodhounds has started on the trail.
There are few bloodhounds in the United States outside the kennels of some dog fanciers and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The "bloodhound" of the south and southwest, the "bloodhound" that does all this trailing in the newspapers and trots along with every sheriff's posse is not a bloodhound at all. He is usually a hound and has blood in him, but that is as near to being a bloodhound as this dog gets. Often he is a foxhound. Some of these hounds are tr... from puppyhood to follow the ... of a man, just as some are trai... follow the scent of a deer, rab... other four-footed game. Every ... has a scent peculiar to himself, t... most men do not like to admit i... dog completely recognizes his n... without a few sniffs by way of ... tigation.
Sometimes these "bloodhounds ... clever in trailing a man if the ... which hangs close to the groun... not been dissipated or confused ... other scents. In most cases, t... these dogs are vastly overesti... The owner of a pack naturally ... his dogs the greatest ever ... on the marvels and mysteries th... smell out. A great chance is ... when a man is convicted on the ... mony of a hound's nose.
In the matter of ferocity, "bloodhounds" are about as ha... as kittens after their claws hav... manicured. These dogs would ... bite a defenseless tramp. They ... rather run two days than figh... a minute. A bulldog could w... yardful of these "bloodhounds" ... could catch them.

Old Coinage of Engla...

The occupants of the ancient sees of Canterbury and York, during the Anglo-Saxon period, enjoyed the privilege of issuing their own coinage—a coinage rich in archaeological, artistic and historical interest, says the Brooklyn Eagle. No record exists of the conditions and circumstances under which the right of coinage was granted to the archbishops of Canterbury, beyond the intrinsic evidence of the coins themselves. Only one type of coin appears to have been issued—the silver penny. It is presumed, from the appearance of the earliest coins, the appearance on the earliest coins of the name of Offa, King of Mercia—one of the three chief kingdoms of early England—that that king first granted the privilege of an independent ecclesiastical coinage.
The first archbishop to issue this money was Jaenberht, who occupied the see from A. D. 766 to 790. All his coins bear Offa's name, while some bear his own. This prelate is noted in English history for his vig... though unsuccessful, attempt to ... King Offa's plan for destroying ... power of the primatial see of Ca... bury and transferring the primac... a Mercian metropolitan. A synod ... held in 787 at Chelsea, now a pa... London, and the archbishop ... forced to give up a large portio... his province to Higbert, bisho... Lichfield, who was raised to the ... of an archbishop. Jaenberht's s... sor, Aethelheard (A. D. 79... though elected in 791, did not ... the pallium till 793. During t... terval he appears to have struc... with the title of Pontifex inst... Archiepiscopus. His early coin... the name of Offa, while those s... after 706 bear that of Coenwulf, w... succeeded Offa as King of Mercia.
Aethelheard's earlier pennies hav... in addition to the name of Offa, ... star, a cross, the Christian monogram, ... etc. This prelate was also bishop of ... Winchester—the ancient capital of ... England.

Wolfhound a Noble Dog

Beyond any question, the aristocrat of the canine family is the Russian wolfhound, otherwise the borzoi or barzoi, which is the Russian name for coursing dog. There is a refined elegance coupled with the indication of speed and strength about the Russian wolfhound which no other breed possesses.
In western Europe he is merely the ornamental companion that he is in eastern America. In the coyote section of our continent he can be made as useful as he is in Russia, and to assist in clearing off that scourge of the cattle ranches. When the borzoi was first brought to this country he was hailed as a natural-born wolf destroyer, and we started business under the impression that all one had to do was to let a borzoi see a coyote and the latter's death warrant was as good as executed. The result was a natural failure, because, like a bird dog, the wolfhound must be trained to the work. American purchasers have no occasion to worry about that, however, for as the dog's high courage is the result of education and ... couragement, without it they are ... cile and obedient and fit companio... for the ladies of the house, a po... which they are pre-eminently fitted ... fill by reason of their handsome ... unique appearance.—Country Lif...

Old Friend

Laid his hand gently on her shoulder.

"What you got there?"

...ren's little beds and her faded ... was heard swishing softly ... her step seemed much ... sprightlier than it ... woman came ...nounce in a ...ined:
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...ow the bell-like tinkle of the ... a pitcher was heard in the ...om. Before Mrs. Dale had time ...o enter the room he was calmly reading a newspaper.
"Well, girl," he asked as the State Journal sank with a crinkling sound to his knees, "what you got there?"
For answer she gave him a quiet look through the glass, and a few drops went spattering down upon the carpet.
"This is just right; no sugar—not an iota—just exactly right. And you're one of those women, Fern Dale, who never have too much care and trouble to think of this sort of thing," he said.
"Of course there are plenty of families that are glad to see me—families, too, that pay their bills. But—well, not the money that really pays a peddler; an old peddler, anyhow. You know that. Now, don't you, ?"
...e young woman nodded.
"Well, then," he added, still more ...iberately, "you mustn't ever put off ...nding for me, my girl, when you ...ink I'm needed here."
"But he wouldn't let me send when I wanted to," the wife answered, and he saw that there were tears in her eyes. "So I didn't dare send till he was took down in bed. S'pose he wasn't sick at all—just wasn't feelin' right good."
"By thunder, that husband of yours is a brick! That's what he is; he's a brick!" Then he went on to inform her how long ago his first trifling account with that husband had been settled in full and how that husband of hers had played her a trick and how she was never to trust that husband of hers any more.
After the doctor's reassurance there was an interval of pensive thought, which concluded with the remark:
"I suppose you know, my girl, that Joe's a pretty sick man?"
Oh, yes; she did know that. Nevertheless, when she went off to make ...ay, had been a ...faulty during the ...h; they hurt. Well, ...e want to sell 'em to

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